

COMISION INTERAMERICANA DEL ATUN TROPICAL
INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla, California

30 December 1975
Ref: 5942-160-a 154

MEMORANDUM

From: Director of Investigations

To: All Commissioners and attendees of the 32nd meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission meeting (1st and 2nd parts)

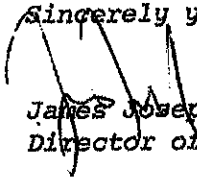
Subject: Minutes of the 32nd Commission meeting (2nd part)

Transmitted herewith are the minutes of the second part of the 32nd meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, held in Washington, D.C., on December 18, 1975.

The minutes of the first part of the meeting, which was held in Paris, France, on October 13, 14, and 17, 1975, have already been distributed.

All member countries were represented throughout the entire meeting. The following nations were represented by observers: Chile, Republic of China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Republic of Korea, Peru, and Spain.

Sincerely yours,


James Joseph,
Director of Investigations

JJ/rn
enc.

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE SECOND PART OF THE

THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

December 18, 1975

Washington, D. C.

Chairman: Mr. Robert Letaconnoux, France

Secretary: Mr. Gilberto Bergman P., Nicaragua

The second part of the 32nd meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was called to order at 11:45 a.m., on December 18, 1975, at the International Conference Center, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., by the Chairman, Mr. Robert Letaconnoux of France.

The Chairman explained that during the first part of the meeting, held in October in Paris, the main part of the Commission business, that concerned with conservation regulations for 1976, had not been completed. Agenda items 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 (Appendix I) still remained to be covered.

AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 6 - ASSESSMENT STUDIES OF YELLOWFIN TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN AND DISCUSSION OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF CLOSING THE FISHERY

The Chairman called on Mr. Van Campen, Chairman of the 19th Inter-Governmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna, which had just completed its business, to report on the results of this meeting and to comment on any recommendation that the Inter-Governmental Meeting might wish to pass on to the Commission. Mr. Van Campen stated that he was pleased to report that the representatives of the Inter-Governmental Meeting had reached agreement on a set of principles which they would like the Commission to consider for inclusion in its recommendations for the conservation of yellowfin tuna for 1976. The specific proposals from the Inter-Governmental Meeting are contained in the attached resolution (Appendix II).

The Chairman, Mr. Letaconnoux, next introduced the subject of a quota on the catch of yellowfin tuna from the CYRA for 1976. After some discussion it was unanimously agreed that the quota should be set at the same level as the 1975 quota, that is 175,000 short tons, with authorization for the Director of Investigations to increase it by two increments of 10,000 tons each, to a maximum of 195,000 short tons, if on the basis of current data during 1976 it was clear that the stock of yellowfin could without adverse affects sustain such increases.

The Chairman suggested that Dr. Joseph use the draft resolution prepared at the Inter-Governmental Meeting (Appendix II) as a guide in the preparation of the IATTC resolution which would be sent to the Commissioners for their approval. As there were no objections, it was agreed to follow this procedure. The IATTC resolution for the conservation of yellowfin tuna during 1976 is attached as Appendix III.

AGENDA ITEM 7 - THE PROPOISE-TUNA RELATIONSHIP AND ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS

In addressing this problem the delagete from the U.S., Mr. Blondin, noted with great satisfaction the expressions of concern by the other member governments of the IATTC regarding the incidental mortality of porpoise during tuna fishery operations. He next reviewed the status of a series of workshops being conducted in the U.S. for the training of tuna boat captains in techniques developed for minimizing harm to porpoise caught in tuna nets. He called attention to the fact that the present series of workshops, which had been completed, was quite successful. He further announced that a new series of workshops would commence in the fall of 1976, and he invited and encouraged all governments to send their tuna boat captains to the workshops. He noted that anyone intereste^d could obtain further information and specific details on the workshops by contactin^g Mr. Gerald V. Howard, Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, 300 South Ferry Street, Terminal Island, California, 90731, U.S.A.

Mr. Blondin next reported on the utilization of the 1000-ton allocation for porpoise research that was granted by the Commission to the U. S. during 1975. He explained that the allocation was used to acquire vessel time for experimentation with porpoise saving gear. He stated that he was happy to report for his government that the results of the experiments were most encouraging, but that further work needed to be accomplished. Because of the urgency of this work, and the progress being made, he requested that the 1000-ton allocation to the U.S. for porpoise research be renewed during 1976. There was unanimous approval of this request.

Referring to an earlier discussion of the porpoise-tuna problem in the Inter-Governmental Meeting in which the U.S. suggested that the Commission staff be authorized to carry out research regarding gear technology and methods for reducing harm to porpoise, methods for estimating mortality of porpoise, and any other research activities that might be deemed necessary by the staff, Ambassador Castro y Castro of Mexico proposed that the scientific staff of the Commission be authorized to enter into joint agreements or contracts with any government to conduct research concerning the porpoise-tuna problem. He noted, however, that such governments should provide whatever funds are necessary to the Commission to carry out the research. He further proposed that the Director of Investigations in due time report back to the Commission with a comprehensive research proposal describing the types and levels of investigations required to provide timely information designed to resolve the problems generated by capturing tuna in association with porpoise. He further proposed that such research proposals should include estimates of the necessary costs to conduct such work and should subsequently be submitted through the Commission to those governments interested in such research. This proposal was approved unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 9 - PLACE AND DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Commissioner Flores of Nicaragua graciously invited the Commission to hold its next meeting in Managua, Nicaragua. This kind offer met with approval, so it was agreed that the meeting would be held in Managua, Nicaragua, on October 18-22, 1976.

AGENDA ITEM 10 - ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. Obarrio of Panama nominated Mr. Antonio Flores of Nicaragua as chairman, and the latter was elected by acclamation. Ambassador Castro y Castro of Mexico nominated Mr. Young of Canada as secretary, and the latter was also elected by acclamation.

AGENDA ITEM 11 - OTHER BUSINESS

Referring to a proposal made by Mexico during the Intergovernmental Meeting that the Commission staff monitor on a routine basis the catch and condition of the stocks of bonito (Sarda sp.) in the eastern Pacific Ocean, Dr. Joseph said that this would be done.

AGENDA ITEM 12 - ADJOURNMENT

Short speeches were given by several Commissioners expressing their gratitude to the governments of France and the U.S.A. for their hospitality and to the Chairman, Mr. Letaconnoux, for his superlative efforts in seeing the Commission through a successful meeting. The Chairman thanked all delegations for their indulgence and cooperation and for their confidence in him, and adjourned the meeting at 12:45 p.m.

APPENDIX I

A G E N D A

1. *Opening of the Meeting*
 2. *Consideration and Adoption of Agenda*
 3. *Review of Current Research*
 4. *The 1975 Fishing Year (Background Paper No. 1)*
 5. *Assessment Studies of Yellowfin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean*
(Background Paper No. 2)
 6. *A Discussion of the Present System of Closing the Fishery*
 7. *The Porpoise-Tuna Relationship and Associated Problems*
 8. *Recommended Research Program and Budget for FY 1977/1978*
(Background Paper No. 3)
 9. *Place and Date of Next Meeting*
 10. *Election of Officers*
 11. *Other Business*
 12. *Adjournment*
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APPENDIX II

19TH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING

ON THE

CONSERVATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA

Washington, D. C.

December 15-19, 1975

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Nineteenth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna, taking into consideration that its recommendations are without prejudice to the sovereign rights of states or to international negotiations for a new convention on the law of the sea and related arrangements,

Resolves:

- A. To support the suggestions and premises for the conservation and protection of the species that have been presented at this meeting by the Director of Investigations, Dr. James Joseph, subject to the provisions contained in this resolution;
- B. To congratulate Dr. James Joseph and give him a vote of confidence for the investigation and work that he has so carefully and responsibly undertaken;

Resolves also:

- C. To recommend to IATTC that it recommend to its member Governments that they continue in 1976 the same measures that were in effect for the conservation of yellowfin tuna in 1975, with the following modifications:
 1. Permit, during the closed season for 1976, the newly constructed vessels of those members of the Commission which are developing countries and whose fisheries are in an early stage of development (that is, whose tuna catch in the Convention Area in 1970 did not exceed 12,000 short tons and whose total fish catch in 1969 did not exceed 400,000 metric tons) and which entered the fishery for yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area for the first time under the flag of such country during the closed season in 1971 or during 1972 and which, because of characteristics such as size, gear or fishing techniques, present special problems, to fish unrestricted for yellowfin tuna until such vessels have taken in the aggregate 13,000 short tons of yellowfin, or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the aggregate catch of such vessels to 13,000 tons of yellowfin tuna; provided that, if the aggregate catch of yellowfin tuna as determined by the Director of Investigations during the open season (including the last unrestricted trip) of the tuna fishing vessels of any such

developing country should exceed 6,000 short tons, the allocation of 13,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna available to the above described vessels of such country during the closed season shall be reduced by the amount that the open season catch of yellowfin tuna exceeds 6,000 short tons.

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

- 1) those vessels which had an individual catch per capacity ton for 1975 of less than 75 percent of the average catch per capacity ton of all vessels in the comparable IATTC size classes engaged in the Convention Area in 1974 as determined by IATTC statistics, and
- 2) which are designated by name in an official memorandum from the flag Government to the Director of Investigations of the IATTC.

(b) During the 1976 season, if a vessel of a qualified country which is not included in the provision of paragraph 1, experiences problems of the nature above described or of a similar nature, that country may substitute such vessel for any other vessel which was so qualified and designated for the purpose of exercising the benefit of the above described provision and immediately notify the Director of Investigations of the IATTC of the substitution and the nature of the special problem which made the new vessel eligible.

(c) For 1976 only, the above provision will apply to six new vessels that Mexico will incorporate to its fleet during the 1976 fishing season and which will present special problems of operation.

2. The provisions of the Commission Resolution for 1976 providing for a closed season allocation of 6,000 short tons for the vessels of each country of 400 short tons capacity or less shall apply to vessels up to 600 tons in the case of Panama, in view of the reorganization of its tuna industry this year, on the understanding that this shall apply only for the year 1976 and shall not establish a precedent for future years or other countries.
3. Further resolves to permit those member governments of IATTC which are developing nations whose fisheries are in an early stage of development and which, owing to the development of that industry, as they announced during this meeting have the possibility during 1976 of acquiring one or more fishing vessels that present special problems because of the size, gear, and fishing techniques, to request through IATTC a study of the specific problem and to recommend a solution. Unless all member governments express agreement with the proposed solution, such governments shall, jointly or individually, by the same agency, request a meeting of a special working group of all members of the Commission with the

purpose of finding a satisfactory solution. Both consultations may be transmitted telegraphically to all member countries and their reply shall be transmitted within ten days.

4. For 1976 only, in order to avoid congestion of unloading and processing facilities around the date of the season closure and the danger that vessels may put to sea without adequate preparations, any vessel which completes its trip before the closure or which is in port at the closure and completed a trip in the CYRA during 1975 may sail to fish freely for yellowfin tuna within the CYRA on any trip which is commenced within 30 days after the closure.
5. Although it is recognized that the present regulatory system has served to conserve the yellowfin tuna resource, it is also resolved that because of the practical difficulties which have arisen from the present regulatory system, which was established under circumstances unlike those of the current situation in tuna exploitation, to urge all member countries to continue to make exhaustive studies and investigations in order to establish a new regulatory system beginning in 1977, or as soon as possible which would satisfy the needs and interests of all the participants in the yellowfin tuna fishery of the eastern Tropical Pacific.
6. Further resolves to recommend that the following provisions be incorporated in the Resolution of the XXXII Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission requesting the governments to:
 1. Adopt adequate legislation and regulation, when these do not exist, to prohibit and prosecute those who catch tuna in violation of the Commission's recommendations by vessels of their flag.
 2. Assure that the activities of their flag vessels fishing tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific during the closed season established by the Commission and which are applicable to those vessels be registered and supervised in an adequate manner. For this purpose:
 - a) these vessels will fill out daily logbooks of their tuna operations and the location of these operations, and these logbooks will be regularly inspected by authorized officials of the country of the flag to which they belong.
 - b) these vessels will make daily radio reports to the government of the country to which they belong on the frequencies 16565.0 - 12421.0 or 8281.2 KHZ when they are outside of the CYRA and they will report immediately by radio on the frequencies 16565.0 - 12421.2 or 8281.2 KHZ each time that they enter or leave the CYRA.

- c) for those vessels that fish within as well as outside of the CYRA in the same trip during a closed season applicable to these vessels it will be considered that they have caught all the tuna that they carry aboard inside of the CYRA unless the tuna caught inside and outside of the CYRA has been stored and identified with the seal of a duly authorized official of the country of the flag before the vessel moves its fishing operations to an area inside or outside of the CYRA as the case may be.
3. Inspect or make arrangements for inspection, if bilateral agreements are established, of all of unloadings and transshipments of tuna by vessels of its flag that are fishing tuna in the CYRA during the closed season applicable to that vessel. The member countries which permit such unloading or transshipment within their jurisdiction by vessels with flags of another country will cooperate with the country of that flag to make an adequate inspection.
 4. Apply the internal legislation of each country in accordance with the seriousness of the violation in order to assure compliance with the recommendations of the Commission.
 5. Cooperate with the member governments in the promotion of effective implementation of this recommendation, considering and taking notice of necessary action on reports submitted by other member countries regarding tuna fishing within the CYRA.
 6. Collaborate with member governments in the examination of the functioning of these recommendations.
 7. For 1976 only, exclude from the CYRA on an experimental basis the two areas defined as follows: (1) the area encompassed by a line drawn commencing at 110° W. longitude and 5° N. latitude extending east along 5° N. latitude to 95° W. longitude; thence south along 95° W. longitude to 3° S. latitude; thence east along 3° S. latitude to 90° W. longitude; thence south along 90° W. longitude to 10° S. latitude; thence west along 10° S. latitude to 110° W. longitude; thence north along 110° W. longitude to 5° N. latitude and (2) the area encompassed by a line drawn commencing at 115° W. longitude and 5° N. latitude extending west along 5° N. latitude to 120° W. longitude; thence north along 120° W. longitude to 20° N. latitude; thence east along 20° N. latitude to 115° W. longitude; thence south along 115° W. longitude to 5° N. latitude.

Because of the lack of data from these areas, it is also resolved:

- (a) To urge all member governments to take the necessary steps to assure that data collected from vessels fishing in these areas are transmitted to the Commission.

- (b) That if the Commission's staff determines that experimental fishing in the areas outlined above is adversely affecting the management program, the Director of Investigations be authorized to call a special meeting of the Commission to review the data and make appropriate recommendations.
8. Given a level of fishing effort in 1976 similar to that of 1975, the closure date of the open season in 1976 is expected to be approximately the same as that in 1975, recognizing that in determining the closure date, the Director of Investigations will take into consideration all available evidence related to the status of the stocks.

APPENDIX III

THE IATTC RESOLUTION FOR REGULATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA IN 1976

RESOLUTION

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

Recognizing that the Commission does not yet have all the necessary information to establish precisely the maximum level of production which the stock is capable of sustaining, and

Considering also that the program of experimental fishing is designed to ascertain empirically the maximum average sustained yield from the yellowfin tuna stock by permitting catches substantially larger than the theoretical maximum predicted by present knowledge, and

Recognizing that the experimental fishing program has not yet clearly demonstrated that levels of catch beyond this theoretical maximum cannot be sustained,

Concludes that it is desirable to continue during 1976 the experimental fishing program of yellowfin tuna, and

Taking note of the resolution from the 19th Inter-Governmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna, which recommends certain management measures to the Commission,

Therefore recommends to the high contracting parties that they take joint action to:

- 1) Establish the annual catch limit (quota) on the total catch of yellowfin tuna for the calendar year of 1976 at 175,000 short tons from the CYRA defined in the resolution adopted by the Commission on May 17, 1962, provided:
 - A) that the Director of Investigations may increase this limit by no more than two successive increments of 10,000 short tons each if he concludes from re-examination of available data that such increase will offer no substantial danger to the stock.
 - B) that if the annual catch rate is projected to fall below 3 short tons per standard day's fishing, measured in purse-seine units adjusted to levels of gear efficiency previous to 1962, as estimated by the Director of Investigations, the unrestricted fishing for yellowfin tuna in the CYRA shall be curtailed so as not to exceed the then current estimate of equilibrium yield and shall be closed on a date to be fixed by the Director of Investigations.
- 2) Reserve a portion of the annual yellowfin tuna quota for an allowance for incidental catches of tuna fishing vessels when fishing in the CYRA for species normally taken mingled with yellowfin tuna after the closure of the unrestricted fishing for yellowfin tuna. The amount of this portion should be determined by the scientific staff of the Commission at such time as the catch of yellowfin tuna approaches the recommended quota for the year.

- 3) Allow vessels to enter the CYRA during the open season, which begins January 1, 1976, with permission to fish for yellowfin tuna without restriction on the quantity until the vessels return to port for the first time after closure of the unrestricted fishery.
- 4) Close the fishery for yellowfin tuna in 1976 at such date as the quantity already caught, plus the expected catch of yellowfin tuna by vessels which are at sea with permission to fish without restriction or will depart for sea under provision of Item 12, reaches 175,000, 185,000 or 195,000 short tons, if the Director of Investigations so determines that such amounts should be taken, less the portion reserved for incidental catches in Item 2 above and for the special allowances provided for in Items 7, 9, 10 and 11 below, such date to be determined by the Director of Investigations.
- 5) Given a level of fishing effort in 1976 similar to that of 1975, the closure date of the open season in 1976 is expected to be approximately the same as that in 1975, recognizing that in determining the closure date the Director of Investigations will take into consideration all available evidence related to the status of the stocks.
- 6) Permit each vessel not provided with a special allowance under Items 7, 9, 10 or 11 below, fishing for tuna in the CYRA after the closure date for the yellowfin tuna fishery, to land an incidental catch of yellowfin tuna taken in catches of other species in the CYRA on each trip commenced during such closed season. The amount each vessel is permitted to land as an incidental catch of yellowfin tuna shall be determined by the government which regulates the fishing activities of such vessels provided, however, that the aggregate of the incidental catches of yellowfin tuna taken by all such vessels of a country so permitted shall not exceed 15 percent of the combined total catch taken by such vessels during the period these vessels are permitted to land incidental catches of yellowfin tuna.
- 7) Permit the flag vessels of each country of 400 short tons capacity and less fishing tuna in the CYRA after the closure date for the yellowfin tuna fishery to fish freely until 6,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna are taken by such vessels of each country or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the catch of yellowfin tuna by such vessels of each country to 6,000 short tons; and thereafter to permit such vessels of each country to land an incidental catch of yellowfin tuna taken in the catch of other species in the CYRA on each trip commenced after 6,000 tons have been caught. The amount each vessel is permitted to land as an incidental catch shall be determined by the government which regulates the fishing activities of such vessels provided, however, that the aggregate of the incidental catches of yellowfin tuna taken by such vessels of each country so permitted shall not exceed 15 percent of the total catch taken by such vessels of each country during trips commenced after 6,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna have been caught.

This provision shall apply to vessels up to 600 short tons capacity in the case of Panama, in view of that country's current reorganization of its tuna industry, on the understanding that this shall apply only for the year 1976, and shall not establish a precedent for future years or for other countries.

- 8) The species referred to in Items 2, 6 and 7 are skipjack tuna, bigeye tuna, bluefin tuna, albacore tuna, black skipjack, bonito, billfishes and sharks.
- 9) Permit, during the closed season for 1976, the newly-constructed vessels of those members of the Commission which are developing countries and whose fisheries are in the early stage of development (that is, whose tuna catch in the Convention Area in 1970 did not exceed 12,000 short tons and whose total fish catch in 1969 did not exceed 400,000 metric tons) and which entered the fishery for yellowfin tuna in the Convention Area for the first time under the flag of such country during the closed season in 1971 or during 1972 and which, because of characteristics such as size, gear or fishing techniques, present special problems, to fish unrestricted for yellowfin tuna until such vessels have taken in the aggregate 13,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the aggregate catch of such vessels to 13,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna; provided that if the aggregate catch of yellowfin tuna, as determined by the Director of Investigations, during the open season (including the last unrestricted trip) of the tuna fishing vessels of any such developing country should exceed 6,000 short tons, the allocation of 13,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna available to the above-described vessels of such country during the closed season shall be reduced by the amount that the open-season catch of yellowfin tuna exceeds 6,000 short tons.
 - A) Those vessels that shall enjoy the above special allocation are defined in addition to the above as:
 - 1) those vessels which had an individual catch per capacity ton for 1975 of less than 75 percent of the average catch per capacity ton of all vessels in comparable Commission size classes engaged in the fishery in the Convention Area in 1974, as determined by Commission statistics, and
 - 2) which are designated by name in an official memorandum from the flag government to the Director of Investigations.
 - B) During the 1976 season, if a vessel of a qualified country which is not included in the provision of paragraph A (sub-paragraph 1) experiences problems of the nature above-described or a similar nature, that country may substitute such vessel for any other vessel which was so qualified and designated

for the purpose of exercising the benefit of the above-described provision and immediately notify the Director of Investigations of the substitution and the nature of the special problem which made the new vessel eligible.

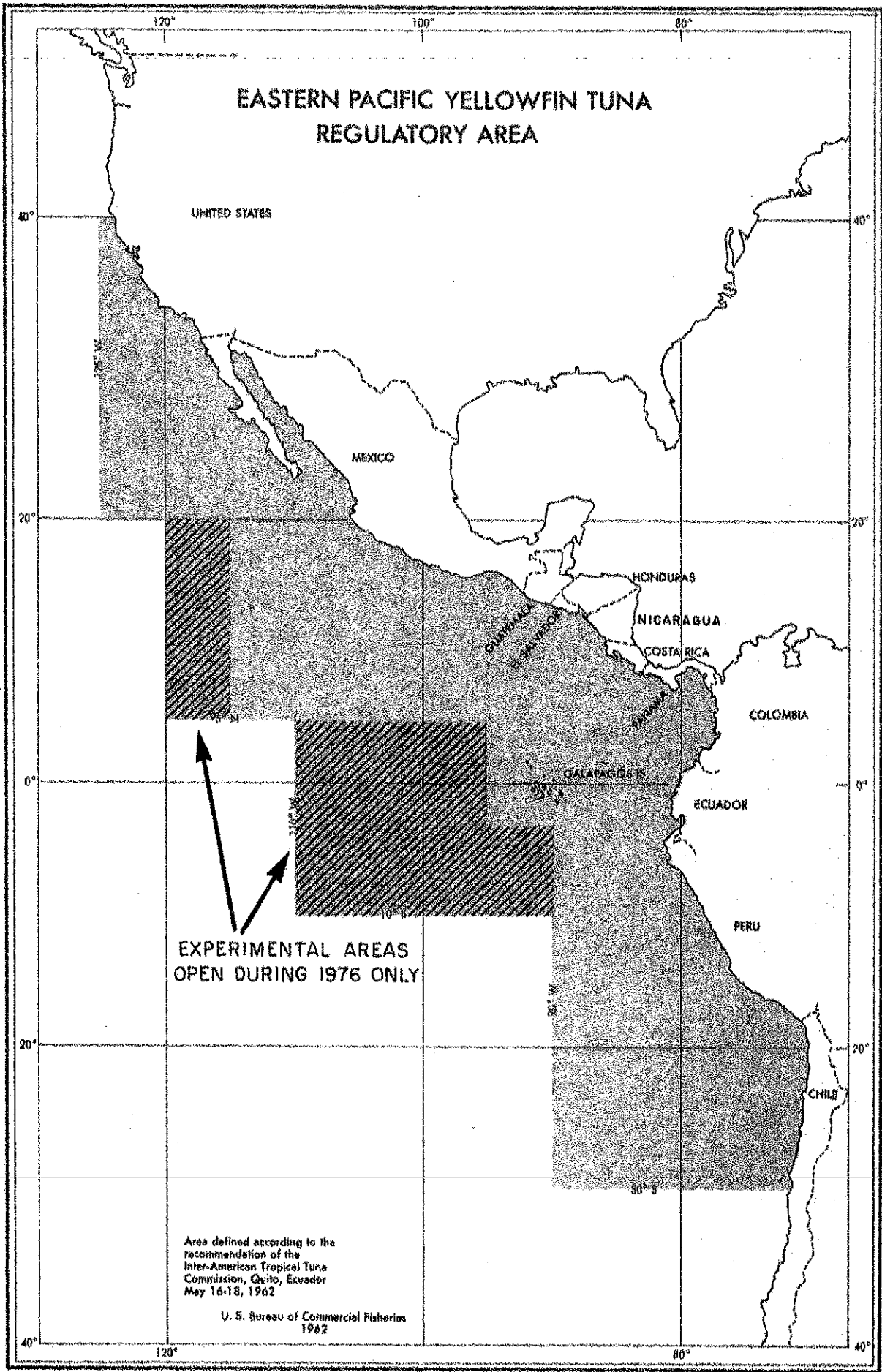
- C) For 1976 only, the above provision will apply to six new vessels which Mexico will incorporate into its fleet during the 1976 fishing season and which will present special problems of operation.
- 10) Permit those member governments of the Commission which are developing nations whose fisheries are in an early stage of development and which, as they announced during this meeting, have the possibility during 1976 of acquiring one or more fishing vessels that present special problems because of the size, gear and fishing techniques, to request through the Commission a study of the specific problem and a recommendation for a solution. Unless all member governments express agreement with the proposed solution, such government shall, jointly or individually, by the same agency, request a meeting of a special working group of all members of the Commission with the purpose of finding a satisfactory solution. Both consultations may be transmitted telegraphically to all member countries, and their reply shall be transmitted within 10 days.
- 11) A) In order not to curtail their fisheries, those countries whose governments accept the Commission's recommendations, but whose fisheries of yellowfin tuna are not of significance, will be exempted of their obligations of compliance with the restrictive measures.
- B) Under present conditions, and according to the information available, an annual capture of 1,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna is the upper limit to enjoy said exemption.
- C) After the closure of the yellowfin tuna fishery, the governments of the contracting parties and cooperating countries may permit their vessels to land yellowfin tuna without restriction in any country described in paragraphs A) and B) above which has canning facilities until such time as the total amount of yellowfin tuna landed in such country during 1976 reaches 1,000 short tons.
- 12) For 1976 only, in order to avoid congestion of unloading and processing facilities around the date of the season closure and the danger that vessels may put to sea without adequate preparations, any vessel which completes its trip before the closure or which is in port at the closure and completed a trip in the CYRA during 1975 may sail to fish freely for yellowfin tuna within the CYRA on any trip which is commenced within 30 days after the closure.
- 13) For 1976 only, exclude from the CYRA on an experimental basis the two areas defined as follows: (1) the area encompassed by a line drawn commencing at 110° W longitude and 5° N latitude extending east along 5° N latitude to 95° W longitude; thence south along 95° W longitude to 3° S latitude; thence east along 3° S latitude to 90° W longitude; thence south along 90° W longitude to 10° S latitude; thence west along 10° S latitude to 110° W

longitude; thence north along 110° W longitude to 5° N latitude and (2) the area encompassed by a line drawn commencing at 115° W longitude and 5° N latitude extending west along 5° N latitude to 120° W longitude; thence north along 120° W longitude to 20° N latitude; thence east along 20° N latitude to 115° W longitude; thence south along 115° W longitude to 5° N latitude. Because of the lack of data from these areas, it is also resolved:

- A) To urge all member governments to take the necessary steps to assure that data collected from vessels fishing in these areas ~~is~~ transmitted to the Commission.
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 - B) That if the Commission's staff determines that experimental fishing in the areas outlined above is adversely affecting the management program, the Director of Investigations be authorized to call a special meeting of the Commission to review the data and make appropriate recommendations.
- 14) Although it is recognized that the present regulatory system has served to conserve the yellowfin tuna resource, it is also resolved that because of the practical difficulties which have arisen from the present regulatory system, which was established under circumstances unlike those of the current situation in tuna exploitation, to urge all member countries to continue to make exhaustive studies and investigations in order to establish a new regulatory system beginning in 1977, or as soon as possible, which would satisfy the needs and interests of all the participants in the yellowfin tuna fishery of the eastern Pacific Ocean.
- 15) Request the member and cooperating governments to:
- A) Adopt adequate legislation and regulation, when these do not exist, to prohibit and prosecute those who catch tuna in violation of the Commission's recommendations by vessels of their flag.
 - B) Assure that the activities of their flag vessels fishing tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean during the closed season established by the Commission adequately be recorded and monitored. For this purpose:
 - 1) these vessels will fill out daily logbooks of their tuna operations, and these logbooks will be regularly inspected by authorized officials of the country of the flag to which they belong;
 - 2) these vessels will make daily radio reports to the government of the country to which they belong on the frequencies 16565.0 - 12421.0 or 8281.2 KHZ when they are outside of the CYRA and they will report immediately by radio on the frequencies 16565.0 - 12421.2 or 8281.2 KHZ each time that they enter or leave the CYRA;

- 3) for those vessels which fish within as well as outside of the CYRA in the same trip during a closed season applicable to these vessels it will be considered that they have caught all the tuna that they carry aboard inside of the CYRA unless the tuna caught inside and outside of the CYRA has been stored and identified with the seal of a duly authorized official of the country of the flag before the vessel moves its fishing operations to an area inside or outside of the CYRA, as the case may be.
- C) Inspect or make arrangements for inspection, if bilateral agreements are established, of all of unloadings and transshipments of tuna by vessels of its flag that are fishing for tuna in the CYRA during the closed season applicable to that vessel. The member countries which permit such unloadings or transshipments within their jurisdiction by vessels with flags of another country will cooperate with the country of that flag to make an adequate inspection.
- D) Apply the internal legislation of each country in accordance with the seriousness of the violation in order to assure compliance with the recommendations of the Commission.
- E) Cooperate with the member governments in the promotion of effective implementation of this recommendation, considering and taking notice of necessary action on reports submitted by other member countries regarding tuna fishing within the CYRA.
- F) Collaborate with member governments in the examination of the functioning of these recommendations.
- 16) Obtain by appropriate measures the cooperation of those governments whose vessels operate in the fishery, but which are not parties to the Convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, to put into effect these conservation measures.

Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
December 18, 1975



EASTERN PACIFIC YELLOWFIN TUNA REGULATORY AREA

UNITED STATES

MEXICO

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA

COLOMBIA

PANAMA

EL SALVADOR

GALAPAGOS IS.

EQUADOR

PERU

CHILE

EXPERIMENTAL AREAS
OPEN DURING 1976 ONLY

Area defined according to the
recommendation of the
Inter-American Tropical Tuna
Commission, Quito, Ecuador
May 16-18, 1962

U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
1982

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF ATTENDEES AT THE 32ND "MEETING" OF THE IATTC (2ND part)

MEMBERS

CANADA

E. B. Young - Commissioner
S. N. Tibbo - Commissioner

J. S. Beckett

COSTA RICA

Rodolpho Silva - Head of Delegation

Rodrigo Sotela

FRANCE

Robert Letaconnoux - Commissioner

JAPAN

K. Shima - Head of Delegation

K. Nonaka

MEXICO

Fernando Castro y Castro - Head of Delegation
Joaquin Mercado - Commissioner
Arturo Diaz-Rojo - Commissioner
Amin Zarur-Menez - Commissioner

Luis Garcia-Cacho

NICARAGUA

Antonio Flores A. - Commissioner

Ivan Galeano Espinosa
Raul Chavez S.

PANAMA

Juan L. de Obarrio - Commissioner

U.S.A.

Donald P. Loker - Commissioner
Robert C. Macdonald - Commissioner
Wilvan G. Van Campen - Commissioner
Jack Gorby - Commissioner (alternate)

Carmen J. Blondin
Jack C. Bowland
Gordon C. Broadhead
Peter Buchan
Louis Cellineri
David Colson
Cosimo L. Cutri
August J. Felando
William W. Fox
Brian Hallman
Gerald V. Howard
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