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REPORT OF THE EIGHTH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE
CONSERVATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA

San Diego, California

March 19-22, 1969

The Eighth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna was opened by the Provisional Chairman, Mr. William M. Terry of the United States, at 2:45 p.m., March 19, 1969, at the Shelter Island Inn, San Diego, California.

The Provisional Chairman welcomed the delegates and observers on behalf of the Government of the United States. Mr. Wilvan G. Van Campen of the United States and Mr. Katsuyoshi Yamano of Japan were appointed as a Committee on Credentials. They reported that the credentials of the persons listed in Annex 1 had been examined and found in order.

Mr. William M. Terry of the United States was elected Chairman of the Meeting, and Lic. Alejandro Cervantes D. of Mexico and Mr. Wilvan G. Van Campen of the United States were elected Co-Secretaries.

The provisional agenda was adopted without change and is attached to this report as Annex 2.

Report of the Working Group on the Economic Effects of the Yellowfin Tuna Conservation Program - Agenda Item 5. The report of the Working Group on the Economic Effects of the Yellowfin Tuna Conservation Program, on the results of its study carried out under instructions from the Seventh Intergovernmental Meeting, was presented by Mr. Gerald V. Howard of the United States, who with Lic. Alejandro Cervantes D. of Mexico had acted as Secretariat to the Working Group. (Copies of the report had been distributed earlier by the Secretariat to interested Governments.)

Amend A.
For 1969 only, permit each vessel over 300 short tons capacity (determined from tables prepared by the Commission on the basis of existing information and additional data provided by the various governments, which relate capacity to gross and/or net tonnage) fishing tuna in the regulatory area 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 regulatory area 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 vessel; 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.

For 1969 only, permit the flag vessels of each country of 300 short tons capacity and less fishing tuna in the regulatory area after the closure date for the yellowfin tuna fishery to fish freely until 4000 short tons of yellowfin tuna are taken by such vessels or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the catch of yellowfin tuna by such vessels to 4000 short tons; and thereafter to permit such vessels to land an incidental catch of yellowfin tuna taken in the catch of other species in the regulatory area on each trip commenced after 4000 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 vessel; 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 during trips commenced after 4000 short tons of yellowfin tuna have been caught.

RESOLVES

To request the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to include among its recommendations for 1969 the following:

* ~~Insert~~ A

For 1969 only, permit each vessel over 300 short tons capacity (determined on the basis of existing information and additional data provided by the ~~Commission~~ ^{regulatory area}) from tables prepared by the Commission which relate capacity to gross and/or net tonnage) fishing tuna in the regulatory area 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 regulatory area 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 vessel; 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.

For 1969 only, permit the vessels of each country of 300 short tons capacity and less fishing tuna in the regulatory area after the closure date for the yellowfin tuna fishery to fish freely until 4000 short tons of yellowfin tuna are taken by such vessels ^{as a combined catch} or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the ^{combined} catch of yellowfin tuna by such vessels to 4000 short tons; and thereafter to permit each such vessel to land an incidental catch of yellowfin tuna taken in the catch of other species in the regulatory area on each trip commenced after 4000 short tons have

- III. Information on international trade of canned tuna
 - A. Annual imports of canned tuna (net weight)
 - B. Annual exports of canned tuna (net weight)

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967

- IV. General considerations
 - A. What problems have developed out of the yellowfin tuna regulatory system for the following segments of your industry?
 - 1. The vessel owners and operators
 - 2. The fishermen
 - 3. The canning industry
 - B. What changes in the regulations would your country suggest to improve on the present quota system?
 - C. What changes do you anticipate within the tuna industry of your country during the next 5 years?
 - 1. In capacity and characteristics of the tuna fleet
 - 2. In number and capacity of tuna canning plants
 - 3. In market conditions (consumption, prices, and foreign trade, etc.)

The results of the Working Group's study and their implications were extensively discussed by the delegations. The delegation of Mexico expressed disappointment that the study had not resulted in any action to modify the present conservation program through the convening of a special intergovernmental meeting prior to the opening of the 1969 fishing season, as appeared to be called for in the Working Group's report. It was the view of the Mexican delegation that the present quota system definitely presented a serious impediment to growth of the smaller national tuna industries and to the profitable operation of the smaller vessels engaged in the tuna fishery. The large fishing vessels of the United States could go to other regions after closure of the eastern Pacific yellowfin season and continue operating profitably, but the small vessels of other participating countries were forced to curtail their operations, resulting in a decreased demand for cannery labor and causing serious economic and social problems.

In its evaluation of the Working Group's report, the United States delegation stressed that the report did not show that the regulatory system in effect for the yellowfin tuna fishery had caused disadvantages to any country's tuna industry. The latest statistics showed that Mexico's share of the yellowfin tuna catch had increased in 1968, as had the catch per ton of vessel capacity in the Mexican fleet.

In response, the Mexican delegation stated that the effects of the regulatory system were being felt severely by the Mexican industry in 1969 and that the yellowfin tuna catch by the Mexican fleet was running far behind that of previous years. If the season closure were to come in April, the Mexican fleet would have taken only about 1,000 tons of yellowfin. The

current rapid buildup of the United States fleet could only cause Mexico's competitive position to weaken further.

The delegation of Costa Rica associated itself with the view of the Mexican delegation, observing that the present regulatory system could cause the failure of a small national tuna industry and thereby give rise to serious social problems.

The delegation of Canada stated that Canada had not been in a position to participate in the Working Group but had studied its report with interest. There were no present plans for expansion of the Canadian tuna industry, but there was a desire to preserve the possibility for future growth. A national quota system, which was mentioned in the Working Group's report as a possible modification of the regulatory system, would require complex criteria, based on studies of historical, economic and social factors, which had not been done in this case. However, Canada generally believed in special preference for coastal states in fisheries, a principle which was gaining ground in the world and would eventually be widely accepted.

~~The delegation of Japan stated that it had also carefully studied the~~ Working Group's report and considered that the results had not revealed any effects that would require a change in the regulatory system. With respect to possible alternative systems, it was the position of Japan that an acceptable alternative should not adversely affect the rational utilization and conservation of the resource and should, as a general principle, be non-discriminatory and not give special privileges to specific countries.

The Costa Rican delegation agreed that the Working Group's report did not demonstrate damaging effects of the regulatory system to date but noted that it also did not show that such damage could not occur. More statistical data and study were needed in order to evaluate possible alternative systems. Costa Rica also thought that an acceptable alternative must be consistent with conservation and must be both non-discriminatory and non-damaging.

The Mexican delegation pointed out that the report was of a preliminary and inconclusive nature. It had been expected that recommendations for a change in the system would be further developed at a special intergovernmental meeting to be held late in 1968. It had been the hope of the Mexican delegation that the scientific staff of the IATTC would then have participated in the study of the regulatory system and its possible modification.

The United States delegation observed that the United States had not considered that the Working Group's report presented clear enough evidence of a need for a change in the regulatory system to call for a special meeting. The United States had consulted with the other Governments and had expressed its willingness to take part in such a meeting, if it were called for by one of the other interested Governments, but this had not been done.

The Mexican delegation then suggested that national catch quotas be established for the year 1969 only, based on the percentages of the yellowfin tuna catch quota taken by each country in 1968. The United States delegation observed that this solution would be favorable to the United States and Mexico but might prove to be discriminatory against some other countries. The Japanese delegation again stated that it could not accept any form of

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national quota arrangement. The Costa Rican delegation was of the opinion that the arrangement would be harmful to their industry and also would have the practical difficulty of requiring disclosure of operating records of the sole Costa Rican tuna enterprise, which was not legally permissible.

The discussion then turned to the possibility of a special preference for the smaller vessels of each country in the allocation of the yellowfin tuna catch, an idea suggested by Mexico in the Working Group report. This type of arrangement appeared to be acceptable to all delegations, as at least a partial remedy to the economic problems of small vessels operating under the catch quota system and as not having the character of a national quota. There was extended discussion of possible mechanisms for giving the smaller vessels a preference, and the practical problems of administering such a system were considered in detail. It was finally agreed that, for 1969 only, the small vessels, under 300 short tons carrying capacity, of each country should be allowed to fish without restriction after the closure of the open season for yellowfin tuna fishing until their aggregate catch of that species in each country reached 4,000 short tons. Where the aggregate capacity of small vessels was very large, as in the United States fleet, a suitable limitation on incidental catch could be applied to ensure that the preferential catch of these vessels did not exceed 4,000 tons. A need for more complete data on carrying capacity of vessels in each country was expressed, and it was agreed that the staff of the IATTC would develop such data from information to be supplied by each Government. These agreements were drafted in the form of a resolution requesting the IATTC to incorporate them in its conservation recommendations for 1969 and were adopted unanimously (Annex 3).

In agreeing to the adoption of this resolution, after consultation with its Government, the Japanese delegation especially noted that the proposed preferential treatment for small vessels was an interim measure for one year only and reiterated the position of Japan in opposition to national catch quotas. In this connection, the delegation of the United States expressed its view that the measures recommended in the resolution were not of the nature of a national quota.

The discussion then turned to further work to be done by the Working Group. The Mexican delegation expressed a desire for more definite agreement on a schedule for the next meeting of the Working Group, so that participation of more countries could be obtained. The Mexican delegation also stressed the desirability of authorizing the Working Group to obtain expert assistance from international bodies as well as from the participating Governments. The United States delegation expressed the view that the terms of reference of the Working Group should be made broader and more flexible than those originally prescribed. After discussion of possible scheduling for a Working Group meeting and a special Intergovernmental Meeting, four paragraphs were proposed for addition to the draft resolution (Annex 3) covering the further activities of the Secretariat of the Working Group, a meeting of the full Working Group during 1969, assistance to the Working Group by the IATTC staff, and a special Intergovernmental Meeting to be held before the end of 1969. The Mexican delegation raised the question of who was to convene the special Intergovernmental Meeting, and it was decided that the time and place should be left to consultation among the interested Governments. The completed resolution was then adopted, however, the Japanese

delegation noted that it was accepting the paragraph concerning convening of a special Intergovernmental Meeting ad referendum, as it lacked instructions on this point. Japan was prepared to cooperate, although the Japanese delegation had certain doubts about the relation between functions of the IATTC and of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the matters covered by the resolution. In approving the resolution, the Canadian delegation stated its understanding that the Meeting was agreed that the IATTC staff would not be called upon to give assistance to the Working Group beyond what it was prepared and qualified to give, a view with which all delegations concurred.

Evaluation of the Implementation of the Recommendations of the IATTC in

1968 - Agenda Item 6. Regarding the experience of 1968, the Canadian delegation reported that the Canadian tuna industry had experienced no adverse effects from the regulatory system and had no complaints. The Costa Rican delegation stated that the fishing season in their country had not differed significantly from previous years and that there had been no problems in the implementation and enforcement of the conservation measures.

The Japanese delegation reported no particular problems raised by the implementation of IATTC recommendations in 1968 and presented figures showing that the yellowfin tuna catch by Japanese vessels in the regulatory area after the closure had been less than 15 percent of their total catch. The United States delegation noted that although there had been large new investments in tuna fishing vessels in 1968, the United States fishermen's share of both the yellowfin and skipjack catch had declined. Nevertheless, the

United States was encouraged by the success of the conservation program and the good condition of the yellowfin stock. The United States considered the IATTC one of the most successful of the international fishery conventions and intended to continue supporting it, despite certain disadvantages which it had caused to United States fishermen.

The Mexican delegation noted that the Mexican tuna industry had encountered certain difficulties during 1968. As for regulation of the fishery, timely instructions had been issued to field offices and vessel operators when the yellowfin season was closed. Unfortunately there had been some infractions, which had been dealt with according to the sanctions provided by law. Those responsible for implementing the regulatory system had faced great problems and the constant pressure of dissatisfaction from fishermen and cannery operators.

Consideration of Measures for Implementation of the Recommendations of the IATTC in 1969 - Agenda Item 7. The delegation of Costa Rica stated that its Government believes in conservation and that it anticipated no difficulty in carrying out the Commission's recommendations, as the industry was small and the authorities have the power under the law to regulate it directly.

The Canadian delegation stated its intention to recommend that the Commission's recommendations be embodied in Canadian fishery regulations. Although Canadian tuna fishing vessels operated in areas beyond the direct supervision of their Government, this was not a problem because good data on operations were received and in any case the vessels left the area after the yellowfin season closure.

The Mexican delegation informed the meeting that Mexico firmly intended to implement the Commission's recommendations and would do everything possible within the Government's administrative powers to enforce them, employing the sanctions prescribed by Mexican law. The Mexican delegation were prepared to advise their Government to accept the Commission's 1969 recommendations.

The United States delegation stated that it was pleased with the Commission's work and prepared to recommend acceptance of the 1969 conservation recommendations by its Government.

The Japanese delegation, pointing out that five purse seiners had been authorized by the Japanese Government to operate in the eastern Pacific Ocean this year, stated that Japan was prepared to cooperate in the implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

Other Business - Agenda Item 8. It was suggested by the Chairman and agreed by the delegations that an English draft report would be prepared by Mr. Van Campen, sent to Mr. Cervantes for review and then circulated to all interested Governments. The views of the Government of Panama would be solicited by correspondence.

Adjournment - After various expressions of appreciation by the delegations to the Chairman for his services, the meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m. on March 22, 1969.

EIGHTH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE
CONSERVATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA

San Diego, California
March 19-22, 1969

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting by the Provisional Chairman
2. Appointment of a Committee on Credentials
3. Election of Officers
4. Approval of the Agenda
5. Consideration of the Report of the Working Group on the Economic Effects of the Yellowfin Tuna Conservation Program
6. Evaluation of the Implementation of the Recommendations of the IATTC in 1968
7. Consideration of Measures for Implementation of the Recommendations of the IATTC in 1969
8. Other Business
9. Closing Remarks

App. III

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12/15/69

RESOLUTION

The Eighth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna, having taken cognizance of the Report of the Working Group on the Economic Effects of the Yellowfin Tuna Conservation Program, prepared at the request of the Seventh Intergovernmental Meeting; and

Taking into consideration certain conclusions in that Report, namely:

"The limited experience with the present regulatory system does not indicate that it has affected so far the tuna industries of the cooperating countries in a discriminatory manner. However, smaller vessels (less than 200 tons capacity) of some countries are being more affected than larger (farther ranging) vessels, and some countries feel that the system will shortly be discriminatory as far as they are concerned."

Noting that the fisheries of certain of the countries involved face ^{special} (~~unusual~~) difficulties during the 1969 season;

Having concluded that it would be desirable to put into effect certain measures of an (~~interim~~) provisional and emergency nature, which are not to be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of any Government regarding long-term solutions to the problems dealt with in that Report,

RESOLVES

To request the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to include among its recommendations for 1969 the following:

For 1969 only, permit each vessel over 300 short tons capacity (determined *on the basis of existing data as added. State provided the various quotas* from tables prepared by the Commission, which relate capacity to gross and/or net tonnage) fishing tuna in the regulatory area 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 regulatory area 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 vessel; 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.

For 1969 only, permit the ^{flag}vessels of each country of 300 short tons capacity and less fishing tuna in the regulatory area after the closure date for the yellowfin tuna fishery to fish freely until 4000 short tons of yellowfin tuna are taken ^{on a combined catch} by such vessels or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the catch of yellowfin tuna by such ^{on a combined catch}vessels to 4000 short tons; and thereafter to permit each such vessel to land an incidental catch of yellowfin tuna taken in the catch of other species in the regulatory area on each trip commenced after 4000 short 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 vessel; 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 during trips commenced after 4000 short tons of yellowfin tuna have been caught.

FURTHER RESOLVES

That the Secretariat of the Working Group, Messrs. Alejandro Cervantes D. (Mexico) and Gerald V. Howard (U. S. A.), be asked to continue ^{and approve} their study of the effects of the yellowfin tuna conservation program, giving particular attention to possible long-term solutions to the problems identified thus far in the study and to such additional problems as may be identified, in preparation for a meeting of the full Working Group in of before July 1969;

URGES

All interested Governments, and particularly those represented at this Eighty Intergovernmental Meeting, to take part in the deliberations of the Working Group;

REQUESTS

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to authorize its staff to lend their expertise to the study and to make available to the Working Group such data as may be appropriate.

The working group could be asked to consider alternate methods of rep. that will provide for the needs of the nations vis. of ETP. in the national vis. of

Free, moving by all countries concerned.

RESOLUTION

THE EIGHTH INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE CONSERVATION OF YELLOWFIN TUNA,

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Working Group on the Economic Effects of the Yellowfin Tuna Conservation Program, prepared at the request of the Seventh Intergovernmental Meeting; and

Taking into consideration certain conclusions in that Report; and

Noting that the fisheries of certain of the countries involved face special difficulties during the 1969 season;

Having concluded that it would be desirable to put into effect certain measures of a provisional and emergency nature, which are not to be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of any Government regarding long-term solutions to the problems dealt with in that Report,

RESOLVES:

To request the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to include among its recommendations for 1969 the following:

"For 1969 only, permit each vessel over 300 short tons capacity (determined from tables prepared by the Commission on the basis of existing information and additional data provided by the Governments which relate capacity to gross and/or net tonnage) fishing tuna in the regulatory area 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 regulatory area 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 vessel; 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.

"For 1969 only, permit the flag vessels of each country of 300 short tons capacity (determined from tables prepared by the Commission on the basis of existing information and additional data provided by the Governments which relate capacity to gross and/or net tonnage) and less fishing tuna in the regulatory area after the closure date for the yellowfin tuna fishery to fish freely until 4,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna are taken as a combined catch by such vessels or to fish for yellowfin tuna under such restrictions as may be necessary to limit the combined catch of yellowfin tuna by such vessels to 4,000 short tons; and thereafter to permit each such

"vessel to land an incidental catch of yellowfin tuna taken in the catch of other species in the regulatory area on each trip commenced after 4,000 short 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 vessel; 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 during trips commenced after 4,000 short tons of yellowfin tuna have been caught."

FURTHER RESOLVES:

That the Secretariat of the Working Group, Messrs. Alejandro Cervantes D. (Mexico) and Gerald V. Howard (U.S.A.), be asked to continue their study and to consider alternative methods of regulation that will provide for the conservation of the yellowfin tuna stocks in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean and for the more rational utilization of these resources by all countries concerned, making use of such expert assistance as may be available from interested Governments and from other sources, in preparation for a meeting of the full Working Group at the earliest convenient time in 1969.

URGES:

All interested Governments, and particularly those represented at this Eighth Intergovernmental Meeting, to take part in the deliberations of the Working Group;

REQUESTS:

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to authorize its staff to lend their expertise to the study and to make available to the Working Group such assistance as may be appropriate.

PROPOSES:

That a special Intergovernmental Meeting be convened before the end of calendar year 1969 to consider the report of the Working Group, the precise time and place of such meeting to be determined through consultation among interested Governments.

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19 al 22 mayo 1969

ANEXOS
VI
Continúa

RESOLUCION

6

LA VIII REUNION INTERGUBERNAMENTAL SOBRE CONSERVACION
DEL ATUN DE ALETA AMARILLA

Habiendo tomado conocimiento del Informe del Grupo de Trabajo sobre los Efectos Económicos del Programa de Conservación del Atún de Aleta Amarilla, preparado a solicitud de la VII Reunión Intergubernamental; y

Tomando en consideración ciertas conclusiones en dicho Informe;

~~gubern~~

"La experiencia limitada con el sistema regulatorio actual no indica que haya afectado hasta la fecha a las industrias atuneras de los países cooperantes en una forma discriminatoria. Sin embargo, embarcaciones más pequeñas (de menos de 200 toneladas de capacidad) de algunos países se ven más afectadas que embarcaciones mayores (de más largo alcance), y algunos países opinan que el sistema será pronto discriminatorio en cuanto a ellos concierne."

Notando que las pesquerías de algunos de los países involucrados con-
frontan dificultades ^{especiales} ~~anormales~~ durante la temporada de 1969;

Habiendo llegado a la conclusión de que sería deseable poner en vigor ciertas medidas de carácter ~~interino~~ provisional y de emergencia, que no deben interpretarse como que necesariamente reflejan el punto de vista de cualquier Gobierno en relación a soluciones a largo plazo para los problemas que se tratan en dicho Informe,

RESUELVE:

Solicitar a la Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical que incluya entre sus recomendaciones para 1969 la siguiente:

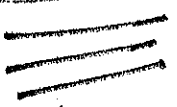
Sobre la base de información existente y datos adicionales proporcionados por los Gobiernos

"Para 1969 solamente, permitir que cada barco de más de 300 toneladas cortas de capacidad (determinada según cuadros preparados por la Comisión que relacionan la capacidad con el tonelaje bruto y/o neto) que pesque atún dentro del área reglamentada después de la fecha de clausura para el atún de aleta amarilla, pueda desembarcar una captura incidental de atún de aleta amarilla obtenida durante la pesca de otras especies en el área reglamentada durante cada viaje que se inicie durante la estación de veda. La cantidad que le será permitida desembarcar como pesca incidental de atún de aleta amarilla a cada barco, será determinada por el gobierno que regule las actividades del mismo; siempre y cuando que la suma total de pesca incidental del atún de aleta amarilla capturada por todos dichos barcos de un país con goce de este permiso, no exceda el 15 por ciento de la captura total combinada obtenida por tales embarcaciones durante el período que se les permita desembarcar pesca incidental de atún de aleta amarilla.

(de barcos de cada país)

"Para 1969 solamente, permitir a los barcos de 300 toneladas cortas de capacidad o menos, de cada país, que pesquen atún dentro del área reglamentada después de la fecha de clausura para el atún de aleta amarilla, pescar libremente hasta que dichas embarcaciones hayan obtenido 4.000 toneladas cortas de atún de aleta amarilla, o pescar atún de aleta amarilla bajo las restricciones que sean necesarias para limitar la captura de atún de aleta amarilla por tales embarcaciones a 4.000 toneladas cortas; y, de ahí en adelante, permitir a cada embarcación desembarcar una captura incidental de atún de aleta amarilla obtenida durante la pesca de otras especies en el área reglamentada durante cada viaje que se inicie después que se han capturado 4.000 toneladas cortas. La cantidad que le será permitida desembarcar como pesca incidental de atún de aleta amarilla a cada barco será determinada por el gobierno que regule las actividades del mismo; siempre y cuando que la suma total de la captura incidental de atún de aleta amarilla capturada por dichos barcos de cada país con goce de este permiso, no exceda el 15 por ciento de la captura total combinada obtenida por tales embarcaciones durante viajes iniciados después que se han capturado 4.000 toneladas cortas de atún de aleta amarilla."

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RESUELVE ADEMAS

Que a la Secretaría del Grupo de Trabajo, Lic. Alejandro Cervantes D. (México) y Sr. Gerald V. Howard (Estados Unidos), se le solicite que continúen su estudio sobre los efectos del programa de conservación del atún aleta amarilla, dando especial atención a posibles soluciones a largo plazo de los problemas hasta ahora identificados en el estudio y a aquellos problemas adicionales que puedan ser identificados, en preparación para una reunión del Grupo de Trabajo completo en _____ de 1969;

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INSTA

A todos los Gobiernos interesados y, en especial, a los que están representados en esta VIII Reunión Intergubernamental, a que tomen parte en las deliberaciones del Grupo de Trabajo;

SOLICITA

A la Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical que autorice a su personal para que preste sus conocimientos al estudio y para que ponga a la disposición del Grupo de Trabajo los ~~datos~~ que sean apropiada.

la asistencia

B

Propone

~~that a special intergovernmental meeting be convened before the end of calendar year 1969 to consider the report of the Working Group, the precise time and place of such meeting to be determined through consultation among interested Governments.~~