

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

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PROPOSAL IATTC T-2

SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR

RESOLUTION C-26-XX

**MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE FOR TROPICAL TUNAS
IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN**

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), meeting in Lisbon, Portugal, on the occasion of its 104th meeting:

Mindful of its responsibility for the scientific study of tunas and tuna-like species in the Convention Area and for making recommendations to its Members and Cooperating non-Members (CPCs) concerning those resources;

Recalling that paragraph 1(c) of Article VII of the Antigua Convention provides that the Commission shall “adopt measures that are based on the best scientific evidence available to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fish stocks covered by this Convention”, and that Article IV establishes the application of the precautionary approach;

Recalling also that, through Resolution C-23-06, the Commission adopted target and limit reference points and a provisional harvest control rule for tropical tunas, on the understanding that this rule would be replaced by management procedures tested through Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE);

Recalling further that paragraph 1 of Resolution C-25-01 made the extension of the 2026 conservation measures to 2027 and 2028 conditional upon the scientific advice provided in 2026 by the staff and the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), through the MSE process, confirming the effectiveness of the measures in force;

Taking into account that the scientific staff concluded, in document SAC-17-10, that the scientific prerequisites specified in paragraph 1 of Resolution C-25-01 have been met, and that the SAC, at its 17th meeting, recommended that the Commission consider them fulfilled;

Noting that the updated 2026 assessment of bigeye tuna (SAC-17-03) shows a substantial improvement in stock status and that the three tropical tuna stocks in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) are in healthy condition;

Noting also that the MSE for bigeye tuna (SAC-17-05) and the multispecies MSE for tropical tunas (SAC-17 INF-Q) provide the scientific basis for adopting a management procedure, and that SAC-17 recommended using both analyses as the basis for the Commission’s deliberations;

Recognizing the work of the ad hoc Working Group to Strengthen the Dialogue among Scientists, Managers and Other Stakeholders on Management Strategy Evaluation (MSEDWG), which at its 4th meeting recommended that SAC-17 consider the results of the bigeye MSE together with the staff’s

supplementary multi-stock analyses and the management options recommended by the staff, including the adoption of management objectives and a management procedure;

Recognizing that both SAC-17 and the scientific staff agree that any modification of conservation measures should be gradual and incremental and take place within a Management Procedure framework, and that direct application of the provisional harvest control rule in Resolution C-23-06 is not appropriate;

Recognizing the beneficial effect of the Individual Vessel Threshold (IVT) as the primary cause of the improved status of the bigeye stock and as an essential component of the management procedure, as well as the scientific value of the Integrated Port Sampling Program (IPSP) as a data-collection platform supporting management of the EPO tropical tuna fishery;

Mindful that environmental and climatic variability, including El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, materially affects stock dynamics and should inform scientific advice and management;

Convinced that adopting an MSE-tested management procedure provides a structured, precautionary, and predictable framework that enables the Commission to progressively realize the benefits of improved stock status while preserving stock safety and fishery stability;

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

Agrees:

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Adoption. Adopt the Management Procedure (MP) for tropical tunas in the Convention Area established in this Resolution, corresponding to the Management Procedure proposed by the IATTC scientific staff and described in documents SAC-17-06 (option 2.c), IATTC-104-02b, and IATTC-104 INF-A, the main components of which have been evaluated through MSE (SAC-17-05; SAC-17 INF-Q).
2. Replacement of the provisional harvest control rule. From 1 January 2027, the provisional harvest control rule established in Resolution C-23-06 shall cease to apply to EPO tropical tuna stocks, which shall be managed in accordance with the MP established in this Resolution. The target and limit reference points adopted in Resolution C-23-06 shall remain in force for the purposes of paragraph 31(a) of this Resolution.
3. Scope of application. This Resolution applies to purse-seine and longline vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the Convention Area, under the same scope and exclusions provided in paragraph 2 of Resolution C-25-01.
4. Relationship with Resolution C-25-01. The conservation and management measures established in Resolution C-25-01 shall continue to apply during the term of this Resolution, except for the duration of the closure period for the purse-seine fleet, which shall be determined in accordance with Section 4 of this Resolution. Any reference in Resolution C-25-01 to the 64-day closure shall be understood as referring to the number of closure days determined in accordance with this Resolution.
5. Definitions. For the purposes of this Resolution:
 - a. Management Procedure (MP) means the predefined set of rules specifying the data to be collected, the method for estimating stock status, the harvest control rule, and the procedure for its application, whose performance has been evaluated through MSE.

- b. Harvest control rule (HCR) means the rule that translates estimated stock status into a target fishing mortality or a catch or effort limit.
- c. S means estimated spawning biomass; dynamic S_0 means the spawning biomass that would have existed in the absence of fishing, calculated using the estimated historical recruitment series; and S/S_0 means spawning-biomass depletion relative to dynamic S_0 .
- d. F_{30} means the fishing-mortality rate that, at equilibrium, corresponds to spawning-biomass depletion to 30% of dynamic S_0 ; S_{20} means the control point corresponding to depletion to 20% of dynamic S_0 .
- e. Management cycle means the three-year period during which the measures determined by the MP remain unchanged.
- f. Exceptional circumstance means a stock, fishery, data, or implementation condition outside the range under which the MP was tested through MSE.

SECTION 2. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 6. Management objectives. The MP is directed toward achieving the management objectives evaluated in the MSE, in the categories of safety, status, stability, yield, abundance, and effort, whose indicative formulations and performance indicators are set out in Annex III. The Commission, with the support of the MSEDWG and the SAC, shall finalize the quantitative specification of these objectives no later than its 106th meeting and, in any event, before the first application of the harvest control rule provided for in paragraph 18.
- 7. Interim multispecies approach. The MP is adopted as an interim multispecies management procedure. The HCR shall be applied independently to each tropical tuna stock; the resulting management action shall be that corresponding to the stock requiring the most restrictive management, and that action shall apply to all tropical tuna stocks. This approach preserves the current precautionary approach while the Commission defines formal multispecies management objectives and agrees on the framework for their operationalization.

SECTION 3. STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

- 8. Stocks covered. The MP covers the three principal tropical tuna species in the EPO: bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*, BET), yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*, YFT), and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ), including the two plausible yellowfin stock structures (northeast [NE] and southwest [SW]).
- 9. Management cycle. The MP operates on a three-year management cycle. The MP shall be run every three years to determine the management measures for the following three-year period. Once adopted, the management measures shall remain unchanged throughout the cycle unless an exceptional circumstance is identified pursuant to Section 8.
- 10. Starting year. The MP shall enter into application on 1 January 2027. The first management cycle comprises 2027, 2028, and 2029. The management measures for the second and subsequent cycles shall be determined by the harvest control rules established in Sections 4 and 5 for the purse-seine and longline fisheries, respectively.
- 11. Initial implementation period. The MP shall initially be implemented for two management cycles, namely 2027–2032, after which a comprehensive review shall be conducted pursuant to Section 10.
- 12. Estimation model. The estimation models shall be based on the median results of the risk analyses from the updated assessments for each species. Updated assessments shall incorporate new years of data and revisions to data from previous years, while maintaining the same model structure and assumptions as

the corresponding benchmark assessments (BET: SAC-15-02; YFT: SAC-16-03; SKJ: SAC-15-04 and SAC-16-04).

SECTION 4. HARVEST CONTROL RULE FOR THE PURSE-SEINE FISHERY

13. F30-S20 rule. The F30-S20 harvest control rule shall be applied independently to each tropical tuna stock. The HCR sets target fishing mortality at the level corresponding to spawning-biomass depletion to 30% of dynamic S_0 (F_{30}). If spawning biomass falls below 20% of dynamic S_0 (S_{20}), target fishing mortality is reduced linearly to zero when spawning biomass is zero, in accordance with equation 1 of Annex I.
14. Implementation through closure days. The target fishing mortality specified by the HCR shall be implemented by adjusting the number of closure days for the purse-seine fishery, in accordance with equation 2 of Annex I.
15. First management cycle (2027–2029). During 2027, 2028, and 2029, all purse-seine vessels covered by this Resolution shall cease fishing in the Convention Area for a 50-day closure period in each of those years. The periods, allocation by vessel class, notification to the Director, and force-majeure exemptions shall be governed by paragraphs 3, 15, and 16 of Resolution C-25-01, with the number of days replaced pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Resolution.
16. Stability. To promote management stability and predictability, changes in the number of purse-seine fishery closure days between consecutive management cycles shall be limited to 10 days per cycle.
17. Exceptions to the stability constraint. The following two exceptions shall apply:
 - a. during the first management cycle, a larger reduction, down to a 50-day closure, is permitted to provide a faster transition toward target fishing mortality; and
 - b. from the second management cycle onward, increases of up to 20 closure days are permitted when spawning biomass falls below the S_{20} control point.
18. Second management cycle (2030–2032). The measures for the second cycle shall be determined by applying the HCR pursuant to paragraphs 13–17. In applying those provisions, and based on the analyses contained in documents SAC-17-06 and IATTC-104 INF-A, the closure period for the purse-seine fleet in 2030, 2031, and 2032 shall be no fewer than 40 days.
19. Calculation and notification. The scientific staff shall run the MP and present to the Commission, no later than the regular annual meeting in the year preceding the start of each management cycle, the resulting number of closure days for the following cycle, together with the data, analyses, and assumptions used. The Director shall notify CPCs of the applicable number of closure days no later than 31 December of the year preceding the start of the cycle.

SECTION 5. HARVEST CONTROL RULE FOR THE LONGLINE FISHERY

20. Maintenance of catch limits. The annual bigeye catch limits for longline vessels applicable to each CPC pursuant to paragraphs 30 and 31 of Resolution C-25-01 shall be maintained, except as provided in paragraph 21 of this Resolution.
21. S_{20} control point. When spawning biomass falls below 20% of dynamic S_0 (S_{20}), longline catch limits shall be reduced linearly to zero when spawning biomass is zero, in accordance with equation 3 of Annex I. The reduction shall be applied proportionally to all limits established in paragraphs 30 and 31 of Resolution C-25-01.
22. Full utilization of catch limits. Full utilization of longline catch limits is permitted. To this end, the affected longline CPCs (China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, and the United States), with the support of the Director and scientific staff, shall develop a mutually acceptable mechanism that allows the sum of the

catch limits of all CPCs to be caught. This mechanism shall be presented to the Commission for consideration no later than its 105th meeting and shall not entail an increase in the overall longline bigeye catch limit.

SECTION 6. SUPPORTING MEASURES FOR THE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

23. Individual Vessel Threshold (IVT). The IVT established in paragraph 4 of Resolution C-25-01 is maintained unchanged as an essential component of the MP, in order to preserve fleet incentives to continue reducing fishing mortality of bigeye in floating-object sets. Its explicit or implicit weakening shall constitute an exceptional circumstance pursuant to paragraph 31(e).
24. Integrated Port Sampling Program (IPSP). The IPSP shall remain active, with the necessary budgetary support from the Commission, throughout the term of this Resolution, as a scientific data-collection platform supporting management of the EPO tropical tuna fishery and as the source of trip-level bigeye catch estimates required for applying the IVT. Its discontinuation shall constitute an exceptional circumstance pursuant to paragraph 31(f).
25. Other measures in force. The remaining conservation and management measures in Resolution C-25-01—including the closure of the area known as “El Corralito”, measures concerning fish-aggregating devices, the retention requirement, data-collection and reporting measures, and monitoring, control, and surveillance measures—shall continue to apply unchanged throughout the term of this Resolution.

SECTION 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

26. Annual monitoring. Stock and fishery status shall be monitored annually by the scientific staff to assess whether any exceptional circumstance has occurred.
27. Assessment schedule. Exceptional circumstances shall be assessed annually using the best scientific information available. This assessment shall consider annual stock-status indicators, updated assessments in each management cycle, and benchmark assessments according to the schedule established by the Commission and reflected in Annex II.
28. Annual report. The scientific staff shall present annually to the SAC and the Commission a report on MP implementation that shall include, at a minimum: stock- and fishery-status indicators; the outcome of the exceptional-circumstances assessment; progress on the work program provided for in Section 9; and, in the relevant years, the result of running the MP for the following cycle.

SECTION 8. EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

29. Nature. Exceptional circumstances are infrequent conditions outside the range of stock, fishery, data, or implementation conditions under which the MP was tested through MSE and in which automatic and continued application of the harvest control rule could be unsafe, inappropriate, or technically impossible. They constitute an emergency protocol associated with the MP and are not intended to confer ordinary discretion to set aside an inconvenient management outcome.
30. Annual assessment. Exceptional circumstances shall be assessed annually pursuant to paragraph 27, and the results shall be communicated to the SAC and the Commission.
31. Exceptional circumstances. The following, among others, shall be considered exceptional circumstances:
 - a. Breach of the limit reference point. If the probability that spawning biomass is below the IATTC limit reference point, defined as an equilibrium spawning biomass of 7.7% of the unfished level, exceeds 10%, the Commission shall develop a rebuilding plan designed to restore the stock to the agreed target within an appropriate time frame (two generations, equivalent to six years), in accordance with paragraph 3.c of Resolution C-23-06.

- b. Unexpectedly high fishing mortality. If the fishing-mortality rate specified by the harvest control rule (F_{HCR}) exceeds the average fishing-mortality rate for 2019–2021 (F_{2019–2021}), representing the historical maximum level, closure duration shall be calculated using F_{2019–2021} instead of F_{HCR} while the MP is reevaluated.
 - c. New assessment information. If an updated or benchmark assessment indicates that assumptions concerning stock structure, productivity, selectivity, fishing mortality, or other relevant factors have changed sufficiently to warrant reevaluation of the MP.
 - d. Indicators outside expected ranges. If stock- or fishery-status indicators fall outside historical ranges or ranges evaluated in the MSE, potentially prompting additional analyses or an updated assessment.
 - e. Reduced IVT effectiveness. If the staff determines that the IVT measure no longer provides sufficient incentives for fleets to reduce bigeye catches in floating-object sets, the MP shall be reevaluated, including consideration of refinements to IVT-related incentives. Potential triggering conditions include unusually high bigeye catches that cannot be explained solely by increased recruitment, or analyses indicating changes in fleet behavior that reduce the measure's effectiveness.
 - f. Loss or deterioration of essential data. Discontinuation of the IPSP, or loss of reliability of a principal CPUE index for any stock, may require changes to the information used by the MP.
 - g. Closure duration outside the expected range. A substantially greater-than-expected change in closure duration may indicate unusual stock or fishery conditions and warrant reevaluation of the MP. In particular: (i) if the harvest control rule produces an unusually long closure, for example more than 72 days, additional or alternative measures may be considered to achieve the required reduction in fishing mortality; and (ii) if the change calculated by the harvest control rule exceeds 20 days.
 - h. Exceedance of the overall longline catch limit. If total longline catch exceeds the applicable overall catch limit, the longline management measures and the MP shall be reevaluated.
 - i. Unexpected decline in bigeye longline CPUE. A decline in the bigeye longline CPUE index beyond the range expected under the adopted management measures may indicate an unexpected deterioration in stock status and warrant an updated assessment and MP reevaluation. For example, if in 2027 or 2028 the index falls below percentile X, such as the 20th percentile, of the distribution projected in the 2026 risk analysis under the adopted closures, an updated stock assessment shall be conducted and the MP reevaluated.
32. Procedure. If an exceptional circumstance is identified, the MP or affected management component shall be reevaluated using the best scientific information available. The staff shall immediately inform the Director, who shall communicate it to the CPCs and place it on the agenda of the next SAC and Commission meetings.
33. Interim measures. Until the suitability of the current MP for continued application is confirmed, or until a revised or new MP is adopted, interim management measures shall apply. By default, these shall be the measures established in Resolution C-25-01. Where necessary, the staff shall recommend additional or alternative measures.

SECTION 9. WORK PROGRAM 2027–2032

34. Mandate. During the first two management cycles, covering 2027–2032, substantial data collection, research, and analysis shall be conducted to reduce uncertainty in stock assessments, complete ecosystem research, and, if the Commission so wishes, develop a fully explicit multispecies management procedure. It is recognized that substantial reductions in uncertainty are highly unlikely

through routine collection of current data and that new types of data are required. The indicative schedule for this work is set out in Annex II.

35. Work of the scientific staff. The scientific staff shall:

- a. develop benchmark assessments for all stocks;
- b. complete single-species MSEs for yellowfin and skipjack tuna;
- c. conduct a multispecies MSE once multispecies management objectives have been defined, and incorporate the longline fisheries into the MSE, fully evaluating impacts and trade-offs among fisheries;
- d. empirically quantify the relationship between fishing mortality and closure days (effort), considering purse-seine set type, IVT management, and recruitment variability, in order to strengthen the technical basis of equation 2 of Annex I;
- e. continue implementing the IATTC workplans on ecosystem-based fisheries management, ecosystem indicators and EcoCards, and climate change, including development of ecosystem indicators and improved tools to support management advice, and incorporate environmental and climatic variables, including ENSO effects, into tropical tuna stock assessments and MSE; and
- f. strengthen tagging programs and growth studies according to the schedule in Annex II.

36. Work of the Commission. The Commission, with the support of the MSEDWG and the SAC, shall:

- a. develop multispecies management objectives and measures;
- b. consider appropriate ecosystem objectives and their possible incorporation into the management procedure; and
- c. update the MP, if necessary, on the basis of the results of this work.

37. Resources. Implementation of the work program provided for in this Section, including maintenance of the IPSP, shall be subject to the availability of the necessary financial resources, which the Commission shall seek to secure in its annual budgets.

SECTION 10. REVIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

38. Comprehensive review. At the end of the initial implementation period, in 2032, a comprehensive review of the MP shall be conducted using updated data and analyses for all three tropical tuna species.

39. Commission decision. On the basis of that review, the Commission shall decide in 2032 whether to adopt a revised MP or continue applying the current MP for the 2033–2035 management cycle.

40. Role of the MSEDWG. The MSEDWG shall continue facilitating dialogue among scientists, managers, and other stakeholders on MP implementation, monitoring, and review, including management objectives, monitoring and control measures, exceptional circumstances, and the MP review process and schedule, and shall make recommendations to the SAC and the Commission, as appropriate.

41. Role of the SAC. The SAC shall annually review MP implementation and progress on the work program and make recommendations to the Commission, as appropriate.

SECTION 11. FINAL PROVISIONS

42. Implementation by CPCs. Before the effective date of each closure period, each CPC shall adopt the legal and administrative measures necessary to implement the number of closure days determined pursuant to this Resolution, inform all stakeholders in its tuna industry, and notify the Director that such measures have been taken.

43. National reports. Each CPC shall submit to the Director, before 15 July each year, a national report on actions taken to implement this Resolution, including controls imposed on its fleets and the monitoring, control, and surveillance measures adopted.
44. Compatibility and cooperation. The IATTC shall continue efforts to promote compatibility between conservation and management measures adopted by the IATTC and the WCPFC in terms of their objectives and effectiveness, especially in the overlap area, including management procedures for tropical tunas.
45. Annexes. Annexes I, II, and III form an integral part of this Resolution.
46. Entry into force and duration. This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2027 and remain in force until 24:00 hours on 31 December 2032, unless the Commission decides otherwise pursuant to paragraph 39. Nothing in this Resolution shall be interpreted as authorizing direct application of the provisional harvest control rule in Resolution C-23-06 to EPO tropical tuna stocks.

ANNEX I

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF THE HARVEST CONTROL RULES

Equation 1 — Purse-seine harvest control rule (F30-S20)

The target fishing mortality specified by the harvest control rule is determined for each stock as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F_HCR &= F30\% && \text{if } S/S_0 \geq 20\% \\ F_HCR &= F30\% \times (S/S_0) / 0.20 && \text{if } S/S_0 < 20\% \end{aligned}$$

where F30% is the fishing-mortality rate corresponding to spawning-biomass depletion to 30% of dynamic S_0 , and S/S_0 is estimated spawning-biomass depletion relative to dynamic S_0 .

Equation 2 — Implementation through purse-seine closure days

The number of closure days for the following management cycle is obtained by adjusting available fishing days in proportion to the ratio between target fishing mortality and current fishing mortality:

$$\text{Closure days}(\text{new}) = 365 - (365 - \text{Closure days}(\text{current})) \times (F_HCR / F_current)$$

where Closure days(current) is the number of closure days in force in the current cycle and $F_current$ is the estimated fishing mortality corresponding to that closure level. The result is rounded to the nearest whole day and is subject to the stability constraints in paragraphs 16 and 17 of this Resolution.

Equation 3 — Longline harvest control rule

The longline catch limits applicable to each CPC are determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} L_HCR &= L_current && \text{if } S/S_0 \geq 20\% \\ L_HCR &= L_current \times (S/S_0) / 0.20 && \text{if } S/S_0 < 20\% \end{aligned}$$

where $L_current$ is the longline bigeye catch limit applicable to the CPC pursuant to paragraphs 30 and 31 of Resolution C-25-01.

Note: the graphical representation of equations 1 and 3 corresponds to Figure 1 of document IATTC-104 INF-A.

ANNEX II

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND WORK PROGRAM, 2026–2033

Management-cycle element	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Purse-seine fleet closure days	64	50	50	50	Min. 40	Min. 40	Min. 40	Subject to review
Run HCR for following cycle				Yes			Yes	
Assessment of exceptional circumstances	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comprehensive MP review							X	
Management cycle	—	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 3

Associated scientific and institutional work program (2026–2032)

- Stock assessments: updated assessments of bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack in each management cycle, and benchmark assessments for all three species within the initial implementation period, according to the schedule established by the Commission on the proposal of the scientific staff.
- MSE: completion of the bigeye MSE; initiation and completion of single-species MSEs for yellowfin and skipjack; and initiation and completion of the multispecies MSE once multispecies management objectives have been defined.
- Multispecies discussions: definition by the Commission of multispecies management objectives and, subsequently, of the measures and their operationalization.
- Research: strengthening the regional tagging program for all species, including a specific component for large yellowfin tuna in dolphin sets, and growth studies, with successive phases of tag release, recovery, and analysis.
- Ecosystem and climate: continuation of the IATTC workplans on ecosystem-based management, ecosystem indicators and EcoCards, and climate change.

This schedule is indicative and corresponds to the timetable presented by the scientific staff in document IATTC-104 INF-A. Its implementation is subject to the availability of the necessary financial resources. HCR = harvest control rule; MP = management procedure.

ANNEX III

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The objectives reproduced below are derived from MSEDWG-02 (document MSEWG-04 INF-A) and are preliminary. Brackets indicate the quantitative text to be finalized by the Commission pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Resolution. The general objective categories—safety, status, stability, yield, abundance, and effort—are those used in the bigeye MSE (SAC-17-05).

Category	Indicative formulation
Safety	Maintain the stock above the limit reference point [7.7% S_0 ; 0.5 S_{MSY} ; 20% of dynamic S_0 ; other] with a probability of [X%] or greater in each of the 30 years of the projection period.
Status	Maintain the stock in the green quadrant of the Kobe plot (i.e., $S \geq dS_{MSY}$ and $F \leq F_{MSY}$) with a probability greater than [50%, 70%, X%] over the 30-year projection period.
Stability	Limit average interannual changes in catch to no more than [10%, 15%, X%] and changes in effort to no more than [10%, 15%, X%], over the short (1–3 years), medium (4–15 years), and long term (16–30 years), except when $S < S_{control}$, at which point the stability limit applicable to decreases would be lifted.
Yield	Maintain average catch at or above [2017–2019 / 1994–2019] levels for the purse-seine fishery and at or above [2017–2019 / 1994–2019] levels for the longline fishery over the short, medium, and long term.
Abundance	Maintain average CPUE at or above [2017–2019 / 1994–2019] levels for the purse-seine fishery and at or above [2017–2019 / 1994–2019] levels for the longline fishery over the short, medium, and long term.
Effort	Maintain average effort at or above [X] levels for the purse-seine fishery and at or above [X] levels for the longline fishery over the short, medium, and long term.