

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

1st MEETING

Veracruz, Veracruz Mexico
5 June 2013

DOCUMENT CAF-01-05

PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2014 AND 2015
(1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 2014 AND 2015)

Projected budget, FY 2015	US\$ 6,663,836
Requested budget, FY 2014	US\$ 6,527,781
Change	US\$ 136,056

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1. PREFACE

During its 83rd meeting in June 2012, the Commission approved Resolution C-12-02 establishing the Committee on Administration and Finance (CAF). This document is now presented to this first meeting of the CAF for consideration of the proposed research program and estimates of expenditure for fiscal years (FY) 2014 and 2015 (1 January-31 December) by program and specific expenditure line items, in US dollars (US\$).

Table 1 summarizes the financial activities at the close of the fiscal year ended 31 December 2012, with income from general operations of US\$ 5,280,622 and related expenditures of US\$ 6,508,153, reflecting a deficit of US\$ 1,227,530 in operations. As in prior years, it includes costs relating to 30% of the Observer Program costs for the implementation of the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP), which is further reviewed in Document MOP-27-06. The first column of Table 1 summarizes the 2012 activity, while the second column presents the approved budget for the current fiscal year ending 31 December 2013, approved at the 83rd meeting of the Commission in June 2012. The third column presents the requested budget for FY 2014, which has been adjusted slightly from that presented at the 83rd meeting to reflect the most current available information related to the annual increase in the International Fishery Commission Pension amortized liability of US\$ 375,600 as well as anticipated health insurance cost increases. The fourth column reflects the projected budget for FY 2015 representing an increase of 2.1% compared to the requested budget for FY 2014.

Table 1, Section II, summarizes the expenses arising from special projects managed by the IATTC such as the AIDCP Observer Program and the program for monitoring transshipments at sea.

Table 1.1, Section I summarizes the income received for general operations, while Section II shows the income related to the special projects managed by the IATTC referred to above. In addition to these projects, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission of Mexico made a contribution of 315,000 pesos (US\$ 24,307) for promoting the AIDCP Dolphin Safe Tuna Certification System; this is reflected separately in the table. As of 31 December 2012 there were no related project expenses. Section III of

this table includes a request for additional funding for implementing Resolution [C-11-11](#) for strengthening the institutional capacity of developing countries (the “Fund”). Because some of the Members of the Commission are to be recipients of that funding, it was not included in the general budget that is to be distributed amongst all Members. As specified in the Resolution, the resources of the Fund shall proceed from contributions obtained from the Members or from national and international bodies or entities interested in strengthening the capacities of developing countries. Such contributions may be declared by the donor for a specific use, consistent with the nature of the Fund, or may be allocated to ordinary investment activities in capacity-building in developing countries. During 2012, the European Union offered a contribution of approximately US\$ 131,000 to the Special Fund, subject to the condition that other contributions be made to the Fund for at least 20% of the total amount. The Secretariat corresponded with the other Members in Gross National Income (GNI) categories 5 and 6 in the formula for calculating contributions to the Commission’s budget, but no contributions were received.

Table 2 shows the information in Table 1 in greater detail, breaking down total expenditures by line item. This table includes only those expenditures related to the operations of the IATTC that are funded by the Commission Members.

Table 3 provides a detailed comparison of actual costs related to FY 2012 in Table 2 with the budget approved at the 82nd meeting of the Commission in June 2011. It shows that, overall, expenditures exceeded the budget by US\$ 297,360, due mainly to health care costs, the reallocation of salary expenditures from the AIDCP program to IATTC general operations, and the unfunded pension liability.

All budgets here presented include the 30% of the Observer Program costs to be included in the IATTC budget request as presented in Document MOP-27-06,

The agreed budget for the current fiscal year (FY 2013) is US\$ 6,335,009, representing a 2% increase from the 2012 budget. Despite the requirement that all contributions be paid by 1 March of the fiscal year, as of 21 April 2013, contributions to the FY 2013 budget totaling US\$ 3,904,236 are still pending. Furthermore, contributions for previous years of US\$ 1,434,728 are still outstanding, for a total of US\$ 5,338,964 in unpaid contributions from Commission Members.

The staff recognizes the need to minimize costs while ensuring that it fulfills its functions under the Antigua Convention and carries out the tasks assigned by the Members. It is important, however, to be aware that, like many organizations at this time, the Commission and its staff continue to be faced by the challenge of cost-of-living increases, which affect its ability to make purchases such as plane tickets and accommodations to attend meetings, office supplies and equipment when replacements are needed, as well as increases in healthcare and pension obligations. As a U.S.-based organization, the IATTC has traditionally followed the pay scales for U.S. federal government employees, which include cost-of-living adjustments (COLA). Since 2010, these pay scales have been frozen. The 2014 proposed budget includes a cost of living adjustment of 1% in salaries plus the additional funding necessary to pay an increase in anticipated health-care costs of US\$ 54,000 and an increase in consulting and foreign labor costs to more closely reflect actual anticipated costs. The proposed budget for FY 2015 represents an overall increase of 2.1% compared to the 2014 budget request.

As previously mentioned, the rising cost of health insurance in the United States is another factor that is causing considerable pressure on the Commission budget. In recent years, the annual cost of health insurance for the Commission staff has increased by at least 18%. As reflected in last year’s budget document, the effect on the budget of cost increases in the health care sector can be seen by comparing the costs incurred in 2011 and 2012 with their respective budgeted amounts: the excess was US\$ 139,444 and US\$ 96,517, respectively. For this reason, the corresponding budget line item in both the 2014 and 2015 budgets have been increased to reduce those budget overages.

2. INTRODUCTION

The entry into force of the Antigua Convention on 27 August 2010 establishes an up-to-date and

strengthened legal framework for the Commission's activities aimed at ensuring the long-term conservation and sustainable use of tunas and tuna-like species and other species covered by the Convention. As a consequence of that entry into force, the number of Members of the Commission has increased to 21 at present.

All Members of the Commission must contribute to its budget. Under Article IX, paragraph 3, of the Antigua Convention, the consensus of all the Members is required to approve the budget and the form and proportion of their respective contributions to it. At its 75th meeting in June 2007, the Commission agreed on a new formula for determining these contributions, which takes into account a three-year average of each Member's catch, state of development, and utilization of tuna from the region.

Taking into account the recommendation of the the Working Group on Finance at its 12th and last meeting, in June 2012, the Commission adopted Resolution C-12-04 *Ad hoc co-financing for fiscal years 2013-2017 and beyond*, which reproduces the formula that the Working Group had recommended for 2011 and 2012 and states in its paragraph 6: "This *ad hoc* formula shall be used to calculate Members' contributions to the IATTC budget for the years 2013-2017, and indefinitely thereafter, unless a Member indicates that the formula is no longer appropriate and requests that a new contribution formula be considered at the following Annual Meeting of the IATTC. Any Member making a request to reconsider this formula is encouraged to provide an explanation to the Commission of the reasons for its dissatisfaction with it."

The Antigua Convention contains detailed provisions about the activities that must be carried out by the Commission and its staff, including acquiring the information necessary to determine the appropriate levels of stock abundance, which requires a broad-based, comprehensive research program, which involves the collection of detailed data on the relevant fisheries as well as ancillary biological and environmental data.

To accomplish the variety of research required to meet its objectives, the Commission maintains an internationally-recruited scientific staff. Most of its members are located at the Commission's headquarters in La Jolla, California (USA), while others are assigned to field offices in Manta and Playas (Ecuador), Manzanillo and Mazatlan (Mexico), Panama City (Panama), Cumana (Venezuela), and at a laboratory at Ashotines (Panama).

Fundamental to the Commission's work is the compilation of basic data on the fishing activities of vessels, the catches they make, and the sizes of fish caught. These data are used to assess the impact of fishing on the abundance of the stocks being exploited. A large share of the Commission's research budget goes to this activity. A comprehensive program of placing logbooks aboard vessels based in the EPO is maintained; when the vessels return to port, the information on fishing effort and catch by time and location is abstracted from these logbooks. In addition, samples of the lengths and species composition of the tunas in the catch are routinely taken when the fish are unloaded from the vessels. These length-measurement and species-composition sampling programs are essential to the assessment of the effects of fishing on the various stocks.

The catch and fishing effort data are used to describe the distribution, by area and time, of fishing effort and the catches of each species. To manage the stocks of fish taken by tuna-fishing vessels in the EPO, the staff formulates models that can provide assessments of the impact of fishing on the stocks. This requires an understanding of the biology of the fish. Therefore, the research program provides for studies of stock structure, growth, rates of mortality and natality, times and locations of spawning and recruitment, the rates of mixing of fish among areas, behavior, and physiology of the fish, effects of the environment on the abundance and distribution of the fish, and the relationships of tunas with other organisms in the ecosystem.

To manage fish stocks it is necessary to understand the relationships of fish in one area of the fishery to those in other areas, so that any management measures can be applied to all members of the stocks of fish

being exploited, wherever they occur. The staff has used several approaches to study the relationships of fish of different areas. Mark-and-recapture experiments are used widely in fisheries science to provide estimates of characteristics such as growth, mortality, movements, and mixing. Increases in purse-seine catches of bigeye tuna has put additional pressure on bigeye stocks which previously had been exploited mainly by the longline fishery which took large bigeye. Accordingly, a multi-year tagging program, funded principally by Japan, was carried out during 2000-2006, and more recently, 2009-2011, tagging in the central and western edge of the eastern Pacific has been funded largely by the SPC tagging project. Following this valuable work, the staff and other scientists working in the Pacific Ocean have proposed that more extensive tagging of tunas on a Pacific-wide basis be carried out. However, funding sources for this have not yet been identified.

The study of the early life history of fish is vitally important in determining the dynamics of a fishery. Because of the low density of the larvae and the enormous areas in which they occur, this research is most effective when complemented by rearing larval and juvenile fishes in the laboratory, which makes large numbers of specimens available for study. Tuna are being reared at the Commission's Laboratory at Achotines, Panama, through the early life stages, and the characteristics of growth and mortality are being investigated. The annual operating costs for the laboratory, including the local staff, are about US\$ 274,000, which includes four full-time equivalent headquarters staff. The staff is investigating alternative options for funding this work, but these efforts are not sufficiently advanced to be included in this budget.

Tunas are pelagic during all stages of their lives, and changes in the ocean environment affect their apparent and real abundance. An understanding of how oceanic conditions change and how the tunas respond to their changing environment is necessary for the most efficient management of the stocks. Oceanographic, physiological, and behavioral studies are long-term, time-consuming, and expensive. Comprehensive programs of this nature are beyond the Commission's means, and efforts in this direction are therefore of a cooperative nature. The Commission's oceanographic studies are conducted on a limited scale, and rely on publicly available data.

The tuna fishery in the EPO is better documented than any other tuna fishery and, in particular, the dynamics of the yellowfin and bigeye stocks in the EPO are better understood than are the dynamics of most other stocks of tuna. Accordingly, the IATTC's research program in the EPO has set standards and formed the basis for study and comparison in other parts of the world. It is obviously important to maintain the continuous series of catch data for bigeye and yellowfin tuna in the EPO. Furthermore, after a long period up until 1998, during which the fishing effort was generally lower than the levels that would produce the maximum sustainable catches, the purse-seine fleet has increased to a level at which management measures for both yellowfin and bigeye are routinely necessary.

At its 34th meeting in 1977 the Commission directed the staff to formulate a dolphin research program that would include, inter alia, monitoring population sizes and mortality incidental to fishing through the collection of data aboard tuna purse seiners, aerial surveys, tagging dolphins to study their movements and abundance, analyses of indices of abundance of dolphins, and gear and behavioral research and education.

To assess the status of dolphin populations, the Commission instituted an observer program for tuna vessels of the international fleet. The observers, among other things, count the dolphins that are killed or seriously injured during fishing operations and collect data that are used to estimate the relative abundance of the various species and stocks of dolphins. The IATTC budget for the research program provides funding for observers on 30% of the fishing trips of large purse-seine vessels.

Information obtained through the observer program and other surveys, coupled with logbook data gathered for the tuna studies described earlier, is being used to assess the effects of fishing on both the tuna and dolphin populations.

To meet its objective of making every reasonable effort to avoid the needless and careless killing of

dolphins, the Commission's Tuna-Dolphin Program includes study of the design, development, and implementation of fishing gear and techniques that will reduce the mortality of dolphins taken in association with tunas. This program also includes workshops to pass on information to fishermen about the use of fishing techniques and gear that have proven effective in reducing dolphin mortality.

In 1999 the AIDCP, which formalized and expanded the 1992 La Jolla Agreement, came into force. The Commission has two principal functions under the AIDCP: the IATTC observer program covers the majority of fishing trips made by purse-seine vessels over 363 t carrying capacity (the others are covered by the respective national programs), and the IATTC staff acts as Secretariat to the AIDCP. As noted above, the IATTC dolphin research program provides for 30% coverage of the trips made by these larger vessels. The remaining cost of the coverage required by the AIDCP, along with certain other costs associated with the IDCP, is met by the assessments paid by these vessels based on their individual carrying capacities. Inactive vessels¹ also pay assessments to support the program.

Since the initiation of the program, the information collected by the observers has included records of the catches and bycatches of tunas and bycatch species. The costs of all data collected by observers and research associated with bycatches have been included in the Tuna-Dolphin Program. In 1997 the Commission established a Working Group on Bycatch, whose objectives recognized the need to ensure the sustainability of the stocks of all target and bycatch species. International standards require the consideration of ecosystems in fisheries management, and the information gathered by the observer program and the work of the Working Group on Bycatch are important contributions to that end.

More detailed information on the staff's [research activities](#) can be found on the IATTC website.

¹ See definition in Document [CAP-13-07](#)

3. FY 2015 EXPENDITURES

	I. REGULAR OPERATIONS	
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A	<i>Administrative and other costs jointly chargeable to all activities</i>	1,038,022
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The costs of administration and bookkeeping and various expenses of the headquarters, such as some of the costs of printing, translation, library, postage, *etc.*, not easily allocated to individual projects, are allocated and accounted for under this heading. Also included are the costs of work related to the Commission's fisheries management policies and costs associated with meetings.

652,094 All or part of the gross salaries of administrative personnel, including the Director, Executive Officer and 7 full-time staff.

105,085 Local IATTC-sponsored meeting expenses, administrative staff training, vehicle maintenance costs, and travel costs related to attending Commission meetings.

C	<i>Data Collection and Database</i>	1,341,349
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Statistical records of the tuna fishery, obtained directly from the fishing fleet and processing plants, provide the data base for measuring the effects of fishing on the abundance of the stocks, and hence are of paramount and continuing importance to the Commission's programs.

602,694 Gross salaries for 8 full-time equivalent headquarters staff.

D	<i>Biology and Ecosystem</i>	1,881,182
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This project consists of several important studies, which are designed to increase the available knowledge of the life history of the tunas and billfishes of the EPO. Such knowledge, along with catch and effort data, is used to formulate models for evaluating the effect of fishing on the abundance of the stocks. The project has several important objectives, grouped into the following categories:

1. Investigation of biology and population parameters.
2. Determination of the important features of the early life history of the fish and the factors that affect the recruitment of young fish to the exploitable population.
3. Studies of some of the species of billfishes taken by commercial and recreational fisheries in the EPO.
4. Ecosystem studies, to include food-web dynamics, ecological risk assessment, and ecosystem modeling.

Data for these types of research are obtained from sampling of tunas and billfishes at ports of landing, analyses of information from vessel logbooks, studies conducted at sea on research and fishing vessels, and laboratory experiments.

936,755 Gross salaries of 1 administrative full-time equivalent (FTE²) and 9 scientific FTEs divided among the following areas of research:

	FTE
Biology and behavior	2.3
Tuna early life history	4.3
Ecosystems inhabited by tuna	2.3

274,000 Utilities, fish food, and other supplies, and salaries for 20 locally-contracted staff, for the Achatines Laboratory.

² The FTEs in this document reflect the allocation of the staff's time among projects; for example, Project J involves 10 staff members, whose combined time dedicated to that project equals 2 FTEs

F	<i>Stock Assessment</i>	889,043
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In keeping with the objectives of the Commission's stock assessment and fisheries management responsibilities, this program is grouped into the following major areas of activity.

1. Conduct stock assessments of tuna, billfish and other species as deemed necessary.
2. Participate in the assessment by other entities of species that reside in the EPO.
3. Evaluate current and proposed management measures.
4. Organize the annual fall IATTC workshops on stock assessment methodology.
5. Design and evaluate sampling programs.
6. Conduct research on stock assessment, stock assessment methodology, and related topics.
7. Provide analytical support for the other IATTC research programs.

624,837 Gross salary of 5 full-time equivalents.

H	<i>Bycatch</i>	761,056
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In keeping with the objectives of the Commission's dolphin investigations and the major areas of research outlined in the introductory statement, this project is divided into the following major areas of activity.

1. Research and support for the reduction and management of bycatches of non-target marine resources taken in fisheries for species covered by the IATTC Convention.
2. Modeling studies comparing different fisheries/gear selectivity levels, and their impacts on the ecosystem.
3. Organize gear workshops, develop recommendations for the adoption of dolphin-saving technology for fisheries involving dolphins, reduction of bycatches on FADs and bycatches of sea turtles in artisanal longline fisheries, to include advice and technical assistance to fishermen.
4. Staff support for the IATTC portion of the observer program.
5. Staff support in capacity building for tagging, bycatches, and shark fisheries.

580,965 Gross salaries for 5 full-time equivalents.

II. SPECIAL PROJECTS		
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I	<i>Observer Placements</i>	753,184
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Expenses include direct costs of observers and the costs of administering the program. The funding for this project is divided between the IATTC (30%) and AIDCP (70%).

1. Collection of dolphin data by observers aboard purse-seine vessels. The scientific objective is to have these observers aboard enough trips of large purse seiners that fish for tunas associated with dolphins to ensure that the estimates of the total dolphin mortality derived from the data collected are statistically reliable.
2. Collection of fishery or biological data by observers on catches and discards of tunas and associated species. These data supplement data collected from vessel logbooks.

The information is also used to monitor compliance with rules established by the IATTC and AIDCP.

217,708 Gross salaries and related benefits for 9 headquarters full-time equivalents.

431,976 Observer compensation, benefits, taxes, travel, training and equipment.

J	AIDCP Program Costs	-
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The IATTC staff performs the role of Secretariat to the AIDCP by providing logistical and administrative support. This is financially supported by vessel assessments and partial funding from the IATTC via the Observer Program noted above. See document MOP-27-06 for a full discussion of these program costs.

OTHER SPECIAL PROJECTS

This category includes projects funded outside the regular operating budget, through voluntary payments by member governments or other interested governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, or the industry.

At its 83rd Meeting in June 2012, the Commission approved continuing to work with the Marine Resources Assessment Group (MRAG) Ltd. consortium for the operation of the observer program on carrier vessels for monitoring transshipments at sea. Accordingly, the staff renewed the contract with MRAG for 2013.

The program is funded by the participating Members. In 2012, these were China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, and Vanuatu. Belize did not participate in this program during 2012.

Included within this line item are funding needs to begin promoting capacity building, pursuant to Resolution [C-11-11](#).

4. FY 2015 EXPENDITURE LINE ITEMS

Salaries (01)	3,263,352
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The permanent scientific, administrative, clerical, and technical personnel required to carry out the duties of the Commission. This total excludes salaries allocated to the IDCP and Observer Programs. Salaries of US-based staff are based on US government salary scales, which have been frozen since 2010.

Social Security (02)	220,000
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Employer US social security taxes on employee wages; excludes those amounts allocated to the IDCP and Observer Programs.

Retirement Plans (03)	610,000
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The IATTC's original pension plan is administered by the International Fisheries Commissions Pension Society in Ottawa, Canada, under a plan that provides level funding over periods of three years based upon actuarial evaluations. The drastic reduction of returns on the pension funds invested has required a higher funding for the plan by the Commission. The January 2011 actuarial evaluation of this pension plan determined that an additional annual payment of US\$ 375,600 for the next three years (2012–2014) is necessary until the next actuarial evaluation is performed in January 2014. Upon completion of the 2014 valuation, the additional three-year contribution level may be adjusted depending on the plan's deficit balance at that time. Because a reasonable estimate of what the additional annual payment will be for 2015 is not yet available, no change was made to this line item in this budget document. Upon completion of the valuation report, this line item will be adjusted accordingly for the 2015 budget request.

Retirement Plans (03) - continued	190,000
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In FY 2002 a defined contribution plan was introduced for new employees in place of the existing defined benefit plan, in which all investment gains or losses are assumed by the employee. The anticipated costs associated with both plans are included in this item.

Group Insurance (04)	413,300
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California Workmen's Compensation, life, disability, medical, dental and accident insurance. The cost of medical insurance continues to rise by more than 18% annually, much faster than the rate of inflation. This line item includes costs related to IATTC staff salary allocations, and excludes those amounts allocated to the IDCP and Observer Programs.

Rents, Utilities, Maintenance (05)	130,000
Rent and utilities for the Commission's field offices and laboratories, and maintenance costs for Commission property.	
Materials and Supplies (06)	95,000
Includes office supplies for headquarters as well as the Achotines Laboratory.	
Equipment and Property (07)	113,000
This line item includes major equipment purchases such as computers, software, licensing agreements, office machines, and vehicles.	
Postage (08)	5,000
Includes mail and courier services.	
Printing (09)	3,000
The prompt publication of research results is a necessary and important part of the IATTC's scientific program.	
Travel and Subsistence (10)	234,000
Travel and subsistence costs incurred by IATTC staff members to attend meetings either sponsored by the IATTC or other organizations, and all simultaneous interpretation services at the IATTC meetings. This line item does not include all costs related to annual meetings as the hosting member should provide for the Secretariat's accommodations. It does not include observer travel and other associated costs, which are accounted for under Observer Program Funding (13).	
Contract Expenditures (11)	606,000
Legal and professional fees (<i>e.g.</i> auditing and payroll services), contracts with short-term specialists, and casual labor costs. Also included in this category are costs related to permanent field office staff, as well as related taxes and benefits.	
Taxes, Insurance, Licenses and miscellaneous(12)	28,000
Insurance and licenses for Commission vehicles, dues, subscriptions, interest, bank and finance charges, and similar miscellaneous costs.	
IATTC Observer Program Funding (13)	753,184
Required funding of the IATTC Observer Program, which covers 30% of all direct observer costs such as observer wages, taxes, insurances, travel, equipment and training; allocated costs of IATTC scientific personnel and related support from field offices. The amount presented is based upon the requested budget in document MOP-27-06, and is subject to change when the 2015 AIDCP budget is approved by the Parties to that agreement.	

TABLE 1. Comparative figures, in US\$, by program, FY 2012-2015.
TABLA 1. Cifras comparativas, en US\$, por programa, AF 2012-2015.

EXPENDITURE – GASTOS					
FY-AF	2012 (actual)	2013 (agreed-- acordados)	2014 (requested-- solicitado)	2015 (projected-- proyectado)	Change from-- Cambio de FY/AF 2014
I. REGULAR OPERATIONS— OPERACIONES REGULARES					
A Administration Administración	1,034,529	988,683	1,014,878	1,038,022	23,144
C Data collection and database Recolección de datos y banco de datos	1,243,260	1,277,592	1,311,441	1,341,349	29,907
D Biology and ecosystem Biología y ecosistema	1,821,507	1,791,766	1,839,238	1,881,182	41,944
F Stock assessment Evaluación de poblaciones	773,321	846,785	869,221	889,043	19,823
H Bycatch Captura incidental	951,427	724,882	744,087	761,056	16,969
I Observer program funding Aportes al programa de observadores ³	684,109	705,300	748,915	753,184	4,269
Total regular operations Total operaciones regulares	6,508,153	6,335,009	6,527,781	6,663,836	136,056
II. SPECIAL PROJECTS—PROYECTOS ESPECIALES					
AIDCP—APICD⁴:					
I Observer costs (70%)—Costos de observadores (70%)	1,596,254	1,645,700	1,747,469	1,757,430	9,960
J Other AIDCP costs—Otros costos del APICD	374,854	372,000	361,015	365,585	4,570
Subtotal:	1,971,108	2,017,700	2,108,484	2,123,015	14,531
Transshipment program - Programa de transbordos	674,254	-	-	-	-
Other projects – Otros proyectos	85,998	-	-	-	-

³ Amounts presented are based upon the 2014 budget request for the AIDCP (Document MOP-27-06) and is subject to change when the 2014 and 2015 budgets are approved by the AIDCP Parties – Los montos presentados se basan en el presupuesto solicitado del APICD de 2014 (documento MOP-27-06), y está sujeto a cambios cuando los presupuestos de 2014 y 2015 sean aprobados por las Partes del APICD.

⁴ Budget is subject to approval of document MOP-27-06 by the Parties to the AIDCP – Presupuesto sujeto a la aprobación del documento MOP-27-06 por las Partes del APICD.

TABLE 1.1 Comparative figures, in US\$, by program, FY 2012-2015.

TABLA 1.1 Cifras comparativas, en US\$, por programa, AF 2012-2015.

INCOME – INGRESOS					
FY-AF	2012 (actual)	2013 (agreed-- acordados)	2014 (requested-- solicitado)	2015 (projected— proyectado)	Change from-- Cambio de FY/AF 2014
I. REGULAR OPERATIONS— OPERACIONES REGULARES					
Member contributions Contribuciones de Miembros	5,244,010	6,335,009	6,527,781	6,663,836	136,056
Interest and miscellaneous Misceláneos e intereses	36,612	-	-	-	-
Total regular operations Total operaciones regulares	5,280,622	6,335,009	6,527,781	6,663,836	136,056
II. SPECIAL PROJECTS—PROYECTOS ESPECIALES					
AIDCP—APICD⁵:					
Vessel assessments and penalties Cuotas de buques y sanciones	2,256,240	2,017,700	2,017,598	-	-
Transshipment program Programa de transbordos	674,254	1,000,000	-	-	-
AIDCP dolphin safe promotion – Promoción APICD <i>dolphin safe</i>	24,307				
Other projects	290,668	-	-	-	-
III. FUNDING REQUEST—FONDOS SOLICITADOS					
Building if– Fomento de capacidad	-	-	100,000	100,000	-

⁵ Budget is subject to approval of document MOP-27-06 by the Parties to the AIDCP – Presupuesto sujeto a la aprobación del documento MOP-27-06 por las Partes del APICD

TABLE 2. Comparative figures, in US\$, by budget line item, FY 2012-2015. (Spanish on next page.)

	Current AF 2012	Approved budget 2013	Requested budget 2014	Requested budget 2015
Salaries and benefits				
Salaries (gross)	3,204,770	3,402,311	3,205,000	3,263,352
Employer contributions:				
Group insurance	287,876	191,359	303,000	333,300
Life, disability and personal accident insurance	21,944	26,928	21,946	22,345
Workmen's compensation insurance	42,007	48,813	42,010	42,775
Social Security	208,503	205,693	208,518	212,314
Retirement plans 403 (b)	185,426	144,742	185,426	185,426
Pension Plan (IFCPS)	598,966	500,328	598,966	598,966
Subtotal salaries and benefits	4,549,492	4,520,174	4,564,866	4,658,479
ANNUAL MEETINGS:				
Meeting rooms, etc.	54,609	-	-	-
Translation and interpretation	22,141	-	-	-
Audiovisual equipment rental	8,054	-	-	-
Office supplies (various)	3,000	-	-	-
Subtotal annual meetings	87,804	-	-	-
OPERATING COSTS				
Field office facilities and related supplies	164,081	124,942	130,000	130,000
Office supplies (headquarters)	91,701	101,313	95,600	95,000
Purchase and maintenance of computer equipment	90,567	100,000	100,000	100,000
Vehicles:				
Purchases	12,699	-	13,000	13,000
Running costs (fuel, maintenance, etc.)	33,099	43,877	34,000	34,000
Insurance, licenses and permits	13,637	15,000	14,000	14,000
Printing documents, mail and publications	5,137	20,000	8,000	8,000
Staff travel	126,889	100,000	130,000	130,000
IATTC meetings (excluding annual meetings)	64,937	97,081	70,000	70,000
Contracts:				
Annual audit	33,896	26,000	38,000	38,000
Field office staff salaries	480,303	453,215	481,000	481,000
Payroll services	20,306	11,000	20,000	20,000
Legal and professional fees	35,391	7,749	67,000	67,000
Miscellaneous charges (banking operations)	14,105	9,358	14,000	14,000
Subtotal operating costs	1,186,748	1,109,535	1,214,000	1,214,000
Subtotal salaries, annual meetings, benefits, and operating costs	5,824,044	5,629,709	5,778,866	5,872,479
Observer program costs	684,109	705,300	748,915	753,184
TOTAL	6,508,153	6,335,009	6,527,781	6,625,663

TABLA 2. Cifras comparativas, en US\$, por partida presupuestal, AF 2012-2015. (Inglés en la página anterior.)

	Actual AF 2012	Presupuesto aprobado 2013	Presupuesto solicitado 2014	Presupuesto solicitado 2015
SUELDOS Y PRESTACIONES				
Sueldos (brutos)	3,204,770	3,402,311	3,205,000	3,263,352
Contribuciones del empleador:				
Seguro colectivo	287,876	191,359	303,000	333,300
Seguro vida, invalidez, y accidente personal	21,944	26,928	21,946	22,345
Seguro de accidentes laborales	42,007	48,813	42,010	42,775
Seguro Social	208,503	205,693	208,518	212,314
Planes de Retiro 403 (b)	185,426	144,742	185,426	185,426
Plan de Pensión (IFCPS)	598,966	500,328	598,966	598,966
Subtotal sueldos y prestaciones	4,549,492	4,520,174	4,564,866	4,658,479
REUNIONES ANUALES:				
Salones de reunión, etc.	54,609	-	-	-
Traducción e interpretación	22,141	-	-	-
Alquiler de equipo audiovisual	8,054	-	-	-
Suministros de oficina (varios)	3,000	-	-	-
Subtotal reuniones anuales	87,804	-	-	-
COSTOS DE OPERACIÓN				
Instalaciones de oficinas regionales y suministros relacionados	164,081	124,942	130,000	130,000
Suministros de oficina (sede)	91,701	101,313	95,600	95,000
Compra y mantenimiento de equipo de computación	90,567	100,000	100,000	100,000
Vehículos:				
Compra	12,699	-	13,000	13,000
Gastos de utilización (combustible, mantenimiento etc.)	33,099	43,877	34,000	34,000
Seguros, licencias y permisos	13,637	15,000	14,000	14,000
Impresión de documentos, correo, y publicaciones	5,137	20,000	8,000	8,000
Viajes del personal	126,889	100,000	130,000	130,000
Reuniones CIAT (excluidas las reuniones anuales)	64,937	97,081	70,000	70,000
Contratos:				
Auditoría anual	33,896	26,000	38,000	38,000
Salarios del personal de las oficinas regionales	480,303	453,215	481,000	481,000
Servicios de nómina	20,306	11,000	20,000	20,000
Honorarios legales y profesionales	35,391	7,749	67,000	67,000
Cargos varios (operaciones bancarias)	14,105	9,358	14,000	14,000
Subtotal costos de operación	1,186,748	1,109,535	1,214,000	1,214,000
Subtotal sueldos, reuniones anuales, prestaciones y costos de operación	5,824,044	5,629,709	5,778,866	5,872,479,
Gastos de Programa de Observadores	684,109	705,300	748,915	753,184
TOTAL	6,508,153	6,335,009	6,527,781	6,625,663

TABLE 3. Differences between budgeted and actual costs, in US\$, by budget line item, FY 2012.

TABLA 3. Diferencia entre costos presupuestados y reales, en US\$, por partida presupuestal, AF 2012.

Category - Categoría		EXPENDITURE – GASTOS		DIFFERENCE— DIFERENCIA	
		(budgeted-- presupuestados)	(actual-- reales)	+ (-)	
REGULAR OPERATIONS				US\$	%
1	Salaries Salarios	3,125,782	3,204,770	78,988	2.53
2	Social security Seguro social	205,693	208,503	2,810	1.37
3	Retirement plans Planes de retiro	645,070	784,392	139,322	21.60
4	Health insurance Seguro medico	191,359	287,876	96,517	50.44
	Worker's comp., life, disability & AD&D insurance Seguro de trabajo, vida, incapacidad y muerte accidental	83,241	63,951	(19,290)	(23.17)
5	Rents, utilities, telephone Alquileres, servicios públicos, telefono	127,927	140,431	12,504	9.77
6	Materials and supplies Materiales e insumos	109,308	94,701	(14,607)	(13.36)
7	Equipment, maintenance and property Equipo, mantenimiento y bienes raíces	155,000	103,267	(51,733)	(33.38)
8	Postage and courier services Franqueo y mensajería	11,791	3,865	(7,926)	(67.22)
9	Printing Impresión	25,858	1,271	(24,587)	(95.08)
10	Travel and subsistence Viajes y viáticos	240,958	333,378	92,420	38.36
11	Contract expenditures Gastos contractuales	530,215	569,896	39,681	7.48
12	Taxes, insurance, licenses and miscellaneous Impuestos, seguros, licencias y misceláneos	34,124	27,742	(6,382)	(18.70)
13	Observer program funding Aportes al programa de observadores	724,467	684,109	(40,358)	(5.57)
TOTAL REGULAR OPERATIONS					
TOTAL OPERACIONES REGULARES		6,210,793	6,508,153	297,360	4.79%