The fourth meeting of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission was held in Veracruz, Mexico, on 6-7 June 2013. The attendees are listed in Appendix 1.

1. **Opening of the meeting**
   The meeting was opened by the Chair of the Committee, Mr. David Hogan, of the United States. Ing. Luis Torres, of Ecuador, was appointed rapporteur.

2. **Adoption of the agenda**
   The provisional agenda was adopted, with the addition of an item on research buoys under Other Business.

3. **Compliance with IATTC measures in 2012:**
   a) **Report of the Secretariat on compliance**
      The Commission staff presented Documents COR-04-03a and COR-04-03b, which contain detailed information on compliance with IATTC resolutions in 2012, as well as on the implementation of Resolution C-11-07.
C-11-07 on compliance. In addition to noting that the information was submitted to CPCs by the deadlines established in the resolution, it was emphasized that overall the number of possible infractions reported had fallen. The Director proposed a change in the schedule of the meetings of the Committee, shifting its meeting to October, in conjunction with the meetings of the AIDCP, in order to allow more time for CPCs to review and implement the corresponding administrative processes related to the possible infractions reported.

Although numerous delegations indicated that the period of one month established in the resolution for reporting on actions taken by governments regarding possible infractions is insufficient, and should be revised, and agreed that the meeting of the Committee should be held in October, other Members that are not Parties to the AIDCP pointed out the difficulty of accepting this proposal, not only because of the additional burden that this would mean for them, but also because it is important that the Committee meet at the same time as the Commission, so the matter would be presented for consideration by the Commission (Recommendation 1).

Many delegations noted that information on the longline fleet is very scanty, and greater efforts should be made to obtain it. There was also a general agreement on the advisability that, in the future, compliance with measures adopted by the IATTC should be reported, instead of emphasizing only cases of non-compliance (Recommendation 2), highlighting that in 98% of the sets made by the purse-seine fleet, all relevant measures were complied with.

Ecuador requested that its flag vessels identified in the compliance report as fishing while not on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register no longer be included, since it had explained repeatedly that they are using the capacity of the vessel Roberto M. Ecuador requested that the IATTC review this case, about which there is a dispute with Panama, and the Committee agreed to refer it to the Commission (Recommendation 3).

Regarding Resolution C-05-03 on sharks, it was noted that is not clear whether catch and effort data for sharks should be sent to the Secretariat, and the potentially contradictory language in the resolution was once again noted. It was agreed to recommend that the Commission review the resolution with a view to specifying the data that should be included (Recommendation 4). Also, the Director was asked to include more information in future reports on the disposition of sharks caught incidentally, whether they are released, retained, etc.

Regarding tuna discards, it was agreed to recommend that the Commission examine the possibility of defining a minimum quantity of tuna that should be considered a discard (Recommendation 5).

The European Union requested that the information presented country by country regarding actions taken to enforce resolutions be included in the minutes of the meeting, and noted that information should be incorporated on non-compliance with Resolution C-12-09 on bluefin tuna.

Many delegations commented on the confidential character of the information that is handled by the Commission, and criticized the fact that one Member is using this information to apply unilateral measures, identifying vessels as carrying out IUU fishing practices. The fact that the possible infractions identified are not confirmed infractions was stressed, and that in many cases they are in the process of review by the flag State.

A long discussion took place about whether vessels over 24 meters length overall are required to carry VMS equipment, in accordance with Resolution C-04-06, and the United States was asked whether it would include its vessels that do not carry such equipment in the IUU list, in accordance with its domestic legislation. The United States indicated that the resolution does not define the period of its applicability, which does not represent a violation of the resolution, so it was agreed to recommend to the IATTC that the period of applicability of resolutions be reviewed, since in the case of resolutions that leave their period of applicability open there would be different interpretations (Recommendation 6).
Regarding the issue of Northern albacore tuna, China indicated that if the catches of this species are incidental, it should not be necessary to report them periodically to the the Director, instead this could be done once a year, possibly in March (recommendation 7)

Venezuela made a statement (Appendix 2) on the subject of compliance with IATTC provisions.

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

Each CPC made a brief presentation on its responses to the questionnaire, mainly on cases of possible non-compliance recorded in 2012.

Later during the meeting, the Chair indicated that the report of the meeting would in the future include a summary of each Member’s compliance information, and clarified that the report of the current meeting would not include it because it was the first year and there were concerns about delegations disagreeing with including this information in the report.

4. Consideration of the provisional IUU Vessel List

Dr. Compeán presented Document COR-04-04 on the IUU Vessel List. He reported that no nominations were received for including vessels on the list, so no provisional list had been drawn up. A request had been received from Colombia to remove the vessel Marta Lucía R from the IUU List.

Colombia reaffirmed its total willingness to comply with the provisions of the IATTC, and as part of that was working on regularizing the fisheries sector and that the vessel Marta Lucía R has not operated for a year.

The Committee as a whole recognized the measures applied by Colombia, as well as its commitment to apply the provisions of the IATTC, and supported the request to remove the vessel Marta Lucía R from the IUU list, except for the European Union, which asked for time to consult with its capital.

Mexico indicated that it was necessary to have a clear mechanism within the resolution that would allow vessels to be removed from the IUU List, including during the intersessional period, and suggested that a working group could develop a proposal in this regard. Various delegations supported this suggestion, but others stated that this matter should be dealt with very carefully, expressing concern that under certain provisions vessels could be removed from the list automatically, and that any mechanisms should be consistent with those of other regional fisheries management organizations. Finally, the Committee agreed to refer the suggestion by Mexico to the Commission for consideration (Recommendation 8).

5. Cooperating Non-Members

The Committee considered the requests for renewal of Cooperating Non-Member status by two countries, Bolivia and Cook Islands, and of granting such status to Honduras and Indonesia.

In response to a question by Japan, Bolivia stated that it no longer has any longline vessels, and only one purse seiner, and that it is complying with IATTC rules. With this clarification, the Committee decided to recommend renewing Bolivia's status as a Cooperating Non-Member (Recommendation 9).

In the case of Indonesia, Honduras, and Cook Islands, they were expected to be present at the meeting of the IATTC to explain their requests and answer questions by the Members of the Commission.

6. Other business

The United States announced that it had evidence of a possible irregularity regarding a fishing vessel not complying with the provisions of Resolution C-11-03 on the prohibition of making sets near fishing buoys, and that it had contacted the vessel’s flag State. Regarding the possible infraction. Mexico requested that the provisions of Resolution C-11-07 on compliance regarding the identification and reporting of possible infractions be fully respected, stressing that the vessel’s flag State is responsible for dealing with possible non-compliance, and the IATTC staff for communicating them. Nicaragua supported this statement.
7. **Recommendations for the Commission**

The Committee decided to make the following recommendations to the Commission:

1. Review the programming and scheduling of the meetings of the Review Committee.
2. Report on progress regarding compliance instead of emphasizing cases of possible non-compliance.
3. Define how the cases of Ecuadorian vessels reported as fishing while not on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register should be considered.
4. Review the inconsistencies in the provisions of the various resolutions on sharks.
5. Establish a threshold quantity for reporting discards as possible infractions.
6. Review the dates of resolutions to clarify their validity and applicability.
7. Review the frequency of submission of information on Northern albacore tuna.
8. Review the suggestion by Mexico to establish a working group to develop a draft mechanism for removing vessels from the IUU List.
9. Renew the Cooperating Non-Member status of Bolivia, and consider the requests by Honduras, Indonesia, and Cook Islands.

8. **Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 PM on 7 June 2013.
# Appendix 1.

## ASISTENTES - ATTENDEES

### BELICE - BELIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAMES AZUETA*</td>
<td>Ministry of Forestry, Fishery and Sustainable Development</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jamesazueta_bz@yahoo.com">jamesazueta_bz@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FELICIA CRUZ</td>
<td>Ministry of Forestry, Fishery and Sustainable Development</td>
<td><a href="mailto:feliciacruzbez@gmail.com">feliciacruzbez@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALERIE LANZA</td>
<td>International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize</td>
<td><a href="mailto:valerie@immarbe.com">valerie@immarbe.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CANADÁ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAUREN DONIHEE*</td>
<td>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lauren.Donihee@dfo-mpo.gc.ca">Lauren.Donihee@dfo-mpo.gc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRETT NORTON</td>
<td>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Brett.Norton@dfo-mpo.gc.ca">Brett.Norton@dfo-mpo.gc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHINA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIAOBING LIU*</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xiaobing.liu@hotmail.com">xiaobing.liu@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GANG ZHAO</td>
<td>China Overseas Fisheries Association</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admin@tuna.org.cn">admin@tuna.org.cn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### COLOMBIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATTI LONDOÑO*</td>
<td>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</td>
<td><a href="mailto:patti.londono@cancilleria.gov.co">patti.londono@cancilleria.gov.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULIÁN BOTERO</td>
<td>Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca</td>
<td><a href="mailto:julian.botero@auunap.gov.co">julian.botero@auunap.gov.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAULA CABALLERO</td>
<td>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paula.caballero@cancilleria.gov.co">paula.caballero@cancilleria.gov.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALEJANDRA PELAEZ</td>
<td>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alejandra.pelaez@cancilleria.gov.co">alejandra.pelaez@cancilleria.gov.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLADIMIR PUENTES</td>
<td>Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vladimir.puentes@auunap.gov.co">vladimir.puentes@auunap.gov.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUISA MALDONADO</td>
<td>Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca</td>
<td><a href="mailto:luisa.maldonado@auunap.gov.co">luisa.maldonado@auunap.gov.co</a></td>
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### COREA - KOREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JONG HIWA BANG*</td>
<td>Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zgkim@korea.kr">zgkim@korea.kr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNGSU LIM</td>
<td>Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sslim789@korea.kr">sslim789@korea.kr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZANG GEUN KIM</td>
<td>National Fisheries Research and Development Institute</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zgkim@korea.kr">zgkim@korea.kr</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COSTA RICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LUIS DOBLES*</td>
<td>INCOPESCA/Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rdperez@incopesca.go.cr">rdperez@incopesca.go.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIMMY MARTÍNEZ*</td>
<td>Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jimmy.martinez@pesca.gob.cr">Jimmy.martinez@pesca.gob.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUIS TORRES</td>
<td>Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ECUADOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASDRÚBAL VÁSQUEZ</td>
<td>Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vasquezal@ice.co.cr">vasquezal@ice.co.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUIS BENINCASA AZUA</td>
<td>ATUNEC/Asociación de Atuneros de Ecuador</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@atunec.com.ec">info@atunec.com.ec</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARLOS CEVALLOS</td>
<td>EMPROPESCA S.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RAÚL DELGADO*
ARAP/Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá
arulfofranco@fipesca.com

PEARL DELGADO

ARNULFO FRANCO
FIPESCA
arnulfofranco@fipesca.com

GLADYS CÁRDENAS*
Instituto del Mar del Perú
gcardenas@imarpe.gob.pe

ERICH DÍAZ
Instituto del Mar del Perú
ediaz@imarpe.gob.pe

PERÚ

TED TIEH-HSIANG TSAI*
Fisheries Agency / Council of Agriculture
ted@ms1.fa.gov.tw

GUANN-DER LEE
Dept. of International Organization
gdlee@moa.gov.tw

TAIPEI CHINO – CHINESE TAIPEI

CITAI LING
Fisheries Agency / Council of Agriculture
citai@ms1.fa.gov.tw

WEI-YANG LIU
Overseas Fisheries Development Council wei-
yang@ofdc.org.tw

GERVASIO HSU
Oficina Económica y Cultural de Taipei en México
gervasionmateo@gmail.com

UNIÓN EUROPEA - EUROPEAN UNION

ANGELA MARTINI*
European Commission
angela.martini@ec.europa.eu

JAVIER ARIZ
Instituto Español de Oceanografía
javier.ariz@ca.ieo.es

LUIS MOLLEDO
European Commission
luis.molledo@ec.europa.eu

JULIO MORÓN
OPAGAC
opagac@arrakis.es

UNIÓN EUROPEA - EUROPEAN UNION

MARÍA MOSET
Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente
(Spanish)
smostema@magrama.es

IMANOL LOIZA
Albacora S.A.
iloinaz@albacora.es

VENUEZUELA

ALVIN DELGADO*
PNOV/FUNDATUN
adelgadopnov@cantv.net

LILLO MANISCALCHI
AVATUN
lillomaniscalchi@yahoo.com

OSNEIVER SANDOVAL
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
osneiversandoval@gmail.com

OTROS OBSERVADORES - OTHER OBSERVERS

ALFREDO FLORES *
Ministerio de Defensa
pescamar@mindef.gob.bo

BOLIVIA

LIMBER MOLLERICON
Ministerio de Defensa
limber10palermo@hotmail.com

ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES – NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

SANDRA ANDRAKA
World Wildlife Fund
sandra.andraka@wwfus.org

REBECCA REGNERY
Humane Society International
regnery@hsi.org

SUSAN JACKSON
ISSF
s.jackson@iss-foundation.org

LUIS ZAPATA
World Wildlife Fund
hazapata@wwf.org.co

HOLLY KOEHLER
ISSF
hkkoehler@iss-foundation.org

OTROS OBSERVADORES - OTHER OBSERVERS

ATSUSHI ISHII
US-Japan Research Institute
ishii@cneas.tohoku.ac.jp

JESSICA MCCLUNERY
University of Washington
jkmcclunery@gmail.com

ISAO SAKAGUCHI
Appendix 2. Statement by Venezuela

### COMMENTS TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

With the permission of the Chair, the Delegation of Venezuela would like to make some comments we consider very important, mainly because of the statements that appear in the preambles of some proposals that will be presented at the 85th Meeting of the IATTC. With due respect to the Parties that make these proposals, my Delegation like others, with whom we have spoken, do not agree that they should say such things as "deeply concerned about the continuation of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the IATTC Area", since this broadcasts the message that this Commission is not complying, which for us is a matter of concern and far from reality. In this organisation as in that of the AIDCP, a high compliance with all the resolutions or obligations that emanate from them has been demonstrated, so that we have a record of fairly high compliance and that should be presented in the compliance report more extensively so that the magnitude of those achievements may be visualised. The report that the Secretariat presents, should be more detailed as regards compliance with the various resolutions, since it has all the information and it would not be difficult for it to present it in the most detailed manner possible. I also wish to express:

1. As everybody knows this Commission receives information from an Observer Program (of the AIDCP), which monitors the great majority of the fishery with tuna purse seiners that is carried out in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), and 100% coverage of the purse-seine fleet of more than 363 m³. This monitoring is carried out in such a way that the observers report everything that occurs, not only matters related to tuna catches, but also all activities carried out by the vessel during the trip, unlike other programs that only oversee effort and catches. These data are used not only by the scientific staff of the Commission for statistics and research, there are also useful for monitoring compliance with all the management and conservation measures of this Organisation.

2. Over the years the high compliance and the significant reduction of possible non-compliance with the various IATTC resolutions can be clearly seen. This is something that as mentioned above, should be highlighted and not mention comments that express the opposite as appears in the above-mentioned preambles. On the other hand, the day that this Commission talks of 0% non-compliance, we should be concerned, since the possibility would exist that the data reported were not 100% objective and reliable, because whenever an activity is carried out with the intensity of this one, the possibility of a voluntary and/or involuntary non-compliance occurring will always be there. We must ensure that it is kept at very low levels and attempt to sanction identified cases.

3. The purse-seine fleet in recent years has made an average of approximately 22,000 sets among the different modes, tuna associated with dolphins, on pure schools and on floating objects, and the number of possible infractions reported is minimal.

4. I will now list some of the possible infractions that have diminished since the entry of the into force of certain resolutions:
   a. At-sea reports, in 2001 compliance was 48%, in 2012 99%.
   b. In 2008 the number of sharks retained was 29,287, in 2012 it was 8,769, i.e. there was a reduction of 334%. Unfortunately the report did not report the number of sharks released alive, which is increasing significantly due to the resolutions and due to the entry into force of some internal ordinances adopted by the countries, as for example, the one adopted by the Venezuela in 2012.
   c. The number of shark finnings in 2006 was 4,526 and in 2012 was 13, i.e. there was a reduction of 34,815%.
   d. Sets with discards in 2005 was 1,578 sets and in 2012 was 88. i.e. there was a reduction of 1,793%.
e. More than 75% of discards in 2012 were of less than three tons of the various species of tunas.

f. In 2007 130 trips with plastic trash discarded at sea were reported, in 2012 it had fallen to 19, which represents a reduction of 684%.

g. In the case of turtles killed in the various sets in recent years it has been less than or equal to 10 and 2012 was eight, a quite low number in relation to the 22,000 sets that are made per year. We must stress that the crews of purse-seine vessels rescue every year a great number of turtles enmeshed in fish-aggregating devices, FADs and drifting gear, mainly remains of longlines. It is important to point out that at the 4th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee held last May in Document SAC-04-08 "Ecosystem Considerations" it is noted that "The mortalities of sea turtles due to purse seining for tunas are probably less than those due to other types of human activity ... and impacts of other fisheries". That same document states "Estimates of incidental mortality of turtles due to longline and gillnet fishing are few". At the fourth Meeting of the Working Group on Bycatch in January 2004 it was reported that the incidental catch of sea turtles in the longline fishery of one country in the EPO was 6,000 turtles per year and approximately half of them died. At the sixth Meeting of the Working Group in February 2007 it was reported that the surface longline fleet, of another country, that fishes for swordfish in the EPO had an average of 65 interactions with turtles and 8 mortalities per million hooks between 1990-2005. Some 23 million of the 200 million books deployed each year in the EPO by longline vessels are aimed at swordfish.

h. In the year 2012 no vessel was reported contravening the closure periods indicated in Resolution C-12-01.

i. As regards the AIDCP the incidental mortality of dolphins is less than 20% of that allowed and as regards the infractions reported at recent meetings it is minimal.

With this degree of compliance the great commitment of crews, captains, vessel owners and governments to comply with the various conservation and management resolutions of this Commission is clearly shown. In conclusion I would like to express that our position is not to stop sanctioning, but that with the comments expressed we can send a wrong signal about the achievements of this Convention. On the other hand, a time should be given for the Parties to carry out the due processes of investigation and determine whether it is an infraction or not, before other countries or organisations place the names of these vessels and their flag as presumably involved in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, due to the implications that this has, and that at the end of the due processes it is shown that not all of them had committed that infraction.

Finally, this Committee is called "Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Measures Adopted by the Commission" and what we review and highlight is non-compliance. Therefore, we believe that both the Committee and the report should reflect all the compliance as well as non-compliance and compare it with previous years to determine what is the behaviour over time of the various resolutions.