AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

26TH MEETING OF THE PARTIES

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA (USA)
23 OCTOBER 2012

DOCUMENT MOP-26-05

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

1. INTRODUCTION

In the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), schools of yellowfin tuna frequently associate with marine mammals, especially spotted, spinner, and common dolphins. When the purse-seine fishery for tunas in the EPO began around 1960, the fishermen found that their catches of yellowfin in the EPO could be maximized by setting these nets around a herd of dolphins and the associated school of tunas. However, releasing the dolphins caught without losing the tuna proved more difficult, and in the early years of the fishery many dolphins became entangled in the nets and died during this process. As techniques and equipment to solve this problem were developed, this mortality fell, gradually at first and dramatically in the 1990s, thanks to the combined efforts of the fishing industry, governments, the IATTC, environmental organizations, and other interested parties.

The 1992 La Jolla Agreement provided a framework for the international efforts to reduce this mortality, and introduced such novel and effective measures as Dolphin Mortality Limits (DMLs) for individual vessels and the International Review Panel to monitor the performance and compliance of the fishing fleet. The Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP), which built on and formalized the provisions of the La Jolla Agreement, was signed in May 1998 and entered into force in February 1999. The Parties to this agreement committed to "ensure the sustainability of tuna stocks in the eastern Pacific Ocean and to progressively reduce the incidental dolphin mortalities in the tuna fishery of the eastern Pacific Ocean to levels approaching zero; to avoid, reduce and minimize the incidental catch and the discard of juvenile tuna and the incidental catch of non-target species, taking into consideration the interrelationship among species in the ecosystem."

As of 30 September, 2012, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela have ratified or acceded to the Agreement, and Bolivia is applying the AIDCP provisionally. The IATTC provides the Secretariat for the IDCP and its various bodies and coordinates the On-Board Observer Program and the Tuna Tracking and Verification System.

2. The On-Board Observer Program

The AIDCP international observer program and the national observer programs of Colombia (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Colombia, PNOC), Ecuador (Programa Nacional de Observadores Pesqueros de Ecuador; PROBECUADOR), the European Union (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Túnidos, Océano Pacífico; PNOT), Mexico (Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines; PNAAPD), Nicaragua (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Nicaragua; PRONAON, administered by the Programa Nacional de Observadores Panameños, PRONAOP); Panama (PRONAOP), and Venezuela (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Venezuela; PNOV) constitute the AIDCP On-Board Observer Program. In addition, observers from the international observer program of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) were approved by the Parties to collect information for the On-Board Observer Program on vessels that fish in the Agreement Area without setting on dolphins if the Secretariat determines that the placement of an IDCP observer is not practical.

2.1. Observer coverage

The AIDCP mandates 100% coverage by observers of fishing trips by purse seiners of carrying capacity greater than 363 metric tons (t) in the Agreement Area. In 2011, the Ecuadorian program had a goal of sampling approximately one-third of the trips by its fleet, and the Colombian, European Union, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, and Venezuelan programs each had a goal of sampling approximately half of the trips by their respective fleets. The IATTC program covered the remainder of the trips by these five fleets, plus all trips by vessels of other fleets.

During 2011, observers from the On-Board Observer Program departed on 747 fishing trips (Table 1), which included 8 trips by vessels of less than 363 tons capacity required to carry observers during closure periods. This does not include 21 observed trips that fished outside the Agreement Area. The Program covered vessels operating under the flags of Colombia, Ecuador, European Union (Spain), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, , the United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.

In 2011 the Program sampled 100% of trips by large purse-seine vessels, as required by the AIDCP, and the IATTC program sampled 60% of all trips.

2.2. Observer training

The IATTC conducted one observer training course for the IATTC and the national program of Ecuador (PROBECUADOR) on 12-29 September 2011, with 18 attendees.

3. DOLPHIN MORTALITY

3.1. Dolphin Mortality Limits (DMLs)

3.1.1. 2011 DMLs

The overall dolphin mortality limit (DML) for the international fleet in 2011 was 5,000 animals, and the unreserved portion of 4,900 was allocated to 86 qualified vessels that requested DMLs. The average individual-vessel DML (ADML), based on 86 DML requests, was 57.0. A total of 83 vessels utilized their full-year DMLs; 2 vessels renounced their DMLs, and 1 vessel forfeited its DML when it changed flag to a non-Party country. Five vessels that did not utilize their DMLs prior to 1 April were allowed to keep them for the remainder of the year under the force majeure exemption allowed by the AIDCP. There was one second-semester DML allocated, but it was not utilized. There have been no assignments from the Reserve DML Allocation. No vessel exceeded its DML in 2011. The distribution of the mortality caused in 2011 by vessels with DMLs is shown in Figure 1.

3.1.2. 2012 DMLs

The Parties requested and received 84 DMLs for 2012 from the unreserved portion (4,900) of the overall fleet mortality limit. The ADML is 58.3. One vessel forfeited its DML by not utilizing it prior to April 1,

but it was agreed at the 25th Meeting of the Parties that this vessel could receive the equivalent of a second-semester DML from another vessel of the same company. Eight vessels were allowed to keep their DMLs for the remainder of the year under the *force majeure* exemption allowed by the AIDCP. There were no second-semester DML requests, and as of 12 September a DML of 19 from the Reserve DML Allocation had been assigned to a vessel that had been inactive for several years

3.2. Estimates of the mortality of dolphins in 2011 due to fishing

The estimate of the incidental mortality of dolphins in the fishery in 2011 is 986 animals (Table 2), a 15.7% decrease over the 1,170 mortalities recorded in 2010. The mortalities for 1979-2011, by species and stock, are shown in Table 3, and the standard errors of these estimates are shown in Table 4. The mortalities of the principal dolphin species affected by the fishery show declines since the early 1990s (Figure 2) similar to that for the mortalities of all dolphins combined (Figure 3). Estimates of the abundances of the various stocks of dolphins and the relative mortalities (mortality/abundance) are also shown in Table 2.

The number of sets on dolphin-associated schools of tuna made by vessels over 363 t decreased by 17.5%, from 11,646 in 2010 to 9,604 in 2011, and this type of set accounted for 44% of the total number of sets made in 2011, compared to 53% in 2010. The average mortality per set was 0.10 dolphins in 2010 and 2011. The trends in the numbers of sets on dolphin-associated fish, mortality per set, and total mortality in recent years are shown in Figure 3.

The catches of dolphin-associated yellowfin decreased by 12% in 2011, as compared to 2010. The percentage of the catch of yellowfin taken in sets on dolphins decreased from 72% of the total catch in 2010 to 68% of the catch in 2011, and the average catch of yellowfin per set on dolphins increased from 13.4 to 14.2 metric tons. The mortality of dolphins per metric ton of yellowfin caught decreased from 0.0075 in 2010 to 0.0072 in 2011.

The decrease in the mortality per set is the result of actions by the fishermen to better manage the factors that bring about incidental mortalities of dolphins. Indicative of this effort is the number of sets without mortalities, which has risen from 38% in 1986 to 94% in 2011, and the average number of animals left in the net after backdown, which has decreased from 6.0 in 1986 to 0.1 or less since 2001 (Table 5). The factors under the control of the fishermen which are likely to affect the mortality of dolphins per set include the occurrence of malfunctions, especially those which lead to net canopies and net collapses, and the time it takes to complete the backdown maneuver (Table 5). The percentage of sets with major mechanical malfunctions has decreased from an average of approximately 11% during the late 1980s to less than 6% during 1998-2011; in the same period the percentage of sets with net collapses decreased from about 30% to less than 5% on average, and that of net canopies from about 20% to less than 5% on average. Although the chance of dolphin mortality increases with the duration of the backdown maneuver, the average backdown time has changed little since 1986. Also, the mortality of dolphins per set increases with the number of animals in the encircled herd, in part because the backdown maneuver takes longer to complete when larger herds are encircled. The fishermen can reduce the mortalities per set by encircling schools of fish associated with fewer dolphins.

3.3. Reports of dolphin mortality by observers at sea

The AIDCP requires the Parties to establish a system, based on real-time observer reporting, to ensure effective implementation and compliance with per-stock, per-year dolphin mortality caps. Observers prepare weekly reports of dolphin mortality, by stock, which are then transmitted to the Secretariat via e-mail, fax, or radio. In June 2003 the Meeting of the Parties adopted Resolution A-03-02 on at-sea reporting, which makes the vessel personnel responsible for transmitting these reports. During 2011, the reporting rate averaged 97% (Table 6).

Since January 1, 2001, the Secretariat has been reporting weekly to the Parties the cumulative mortality for the seven stocks of dolphins most frequently associated with the fishery. The most recent reported

mortalities are shown in Table 7.

4. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW PANEL

The International Review Panel (IRP) follows a general procedure for reporting the compliance by vessels with measures established by the AIDCP for minimizing the mortalities of dolphins during fishing operations to the governments concerned. During each fishing trip, the observer prepares a summary of information pertinent to dolphin mortalities, and this is sent to the government with jurisdiction over the vessel by the Secretariat. Certain possible infractions are automatically reported to the government with jurisdiction over the vessel in question; the IRP reviews the observer data for other cases at its meetings, and any cases identified as possible infractions are likewise reported to the relevant government. The governments report back to the IRP on actions taken regarding these possible infractions.

During 2011, the IRP consisted of 22 members: 16 , governmental and 6 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 3 from environmental organizations and 3 from the tuna industry.

The IRP held one meeting during 2011, in Del Mar, California (USA), on 20 October.

The minutes of IRP meetings are available on the IATTC website. Tables 8-9 and Appendix A of this report summarize possible infractions identified by the Panel at these meetings and subsequent action taken by the governments.

5. TUNA TRACKING AND VERIFICATION

The System for Tracking and Verifying Tuna, established in accordance with Article V.1.f of the AIDCP, enables "dolphin-safe" tuna, defined as tuna caught in sets without mortality or serious injury of dolphins, to be identified and tracked from the time it is caught through unloading, processing, and sale. The Tuna Tracking Form (TTF), completed at sea by observers, identifies the tuna caught as dolphin safe (Form 'A') or non-dolphin safe (Form 'B'); with this document, the dolphin safe status of any tuna caught by a vessel covered by the AIDCP can be determined. Within this framework, administered by the Secretariat, each Party establishes its own tracking and verification program, implemented and operated by a designated national authority, which includes periodic audits and spot checks for caught, landed, and processed tuna products, mechanisms for communication and cooperation between and among national authorities, and timely access to relevant data. Each Party is required to provide the Secretariat with a report detailing its tracking and verification program.

All trips by vessels fishing in the Agreement Area that began in 2011 with an IDCP observer aboard were issued TTFs.

6. AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING THE OPERATION OF THE IDCP

For 2011, the Parties: 1) maintained Resolution A-09-01 on vessel assessments and financing for the On-Board Observer Program, but agreed that the vessel assessments should increase in 2012; and 2) confirmed that the IRP would assume the functions related to the AIDCP formerly carried out by the Joint AIDCP-IATTC Working Group on Fishing by Non-Parties, dissolved in 2010..

7. OTHER FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY THE SECRETARIAT

7.1. Dolphin safety panel alignments

During 2011, the IATTC staff conducted two alignments of dolphin-safety panels (DSP) and inspections of dolphin rescue gear aboard two vessels registered in Mexico. A trial set, during which an IATTC technician observes the performance of the net from an inflatable raft during backdown, is made to check the alignment of the DSP. The technician provides his observations, comments, and suggestions to the captain of the vessel, and attempts are made to resolve any problems that may arise. Afterward a report is prepared for the vessel owner or manager. This report contains a summary of the technician's observations and, if necessary, suggestions for improving the vessel's dolphin-safety gear and/or procedures.

7.2. Training and certification of fishing captains

The IATTC has conducted dolphin mortality reduction seminars for tuna fishermen since 1980. Article V of the AIDCP calls for the establishment, within the framework of the IATTC, of a system of technical training and certification of fishing captains. Under the system, the IATTC staff is responsible for maintaining a list of all captains qualified to fish for tunas associated with dolphins in the EPO. The names of the captains who meet the requirements are to be supplied to the IRP for approval and circulation to the Parties to the AIDCP.

The requirements for new captains are (1) attending a training seminar organized by the IATTC staff or by the pertinent national program in coordination with the IATTC staff, and (2) having practical experience relevant to making sets on tunas associated with dolphins, including a letter of reference from a captain currently on the List, the owner or manager of a vessel with a DML, or a pertinent industry association. These seminars are intended not only for captains, who are directly in charge of fishing operations, but also for other crew members and for administrative personnel responsible for vessel equipment and maintenance. The fishermen and others who attend the seminars are presented with certificates of attendance.

During 2011, two training seminars were held, which were attended by 92 fishermen.

Date	Program	Location	Attendees
23 June	NMFS (USA)	Long Beach, USA	9
23 November	PNAAPD (Mexico)	Mazatlan, Mexico	83

7.3. Statements of Participation

Statements of Participation are issued by the Secretariat on request to vessels that carry observers from the On-Board Observer Program. This statement certifies that the vessel has been participating in the IDCP, and that all its trips have been covered by observers; the second, issued to vessels of non-Parties, certifies only that all the vessel's trips have been covered by observers. During 2011, statements of the first type were issued for 128 fishing trips by vessels of Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.

8. RESEARCH

Figures 4-6 compare the spatial distributions of fishing effort in the Agreement Area by vessels carrying observers, in numbers of sets, by type, in 2010 and 2011. The patterns of dolphin sets and floating-object sets were largely similar in both years. For unassociated sets, a concentration of sets occurred off the Gulf of Tehuantepec in 2010, but not in 2011, while another concentration occurred off Peru in 2011, but not in 2010.

In collaboration with scientists from NMFS and the University of Hawaii, the IATTC staff recently published a paper that tested two hypotheses about the association of tuna and dolphins. The combined results of a simultaneous tracking study of yellowfin tuna and spotted dolphins, a food habits study of tunas and dolphins, and a spatial study of the tuna-dolphin association and oceanographic features, allowed these researchers to examine whether the association was based on feeding advantages or on reducing the risk of predation. They concluded that the latter was the more likely explanation.

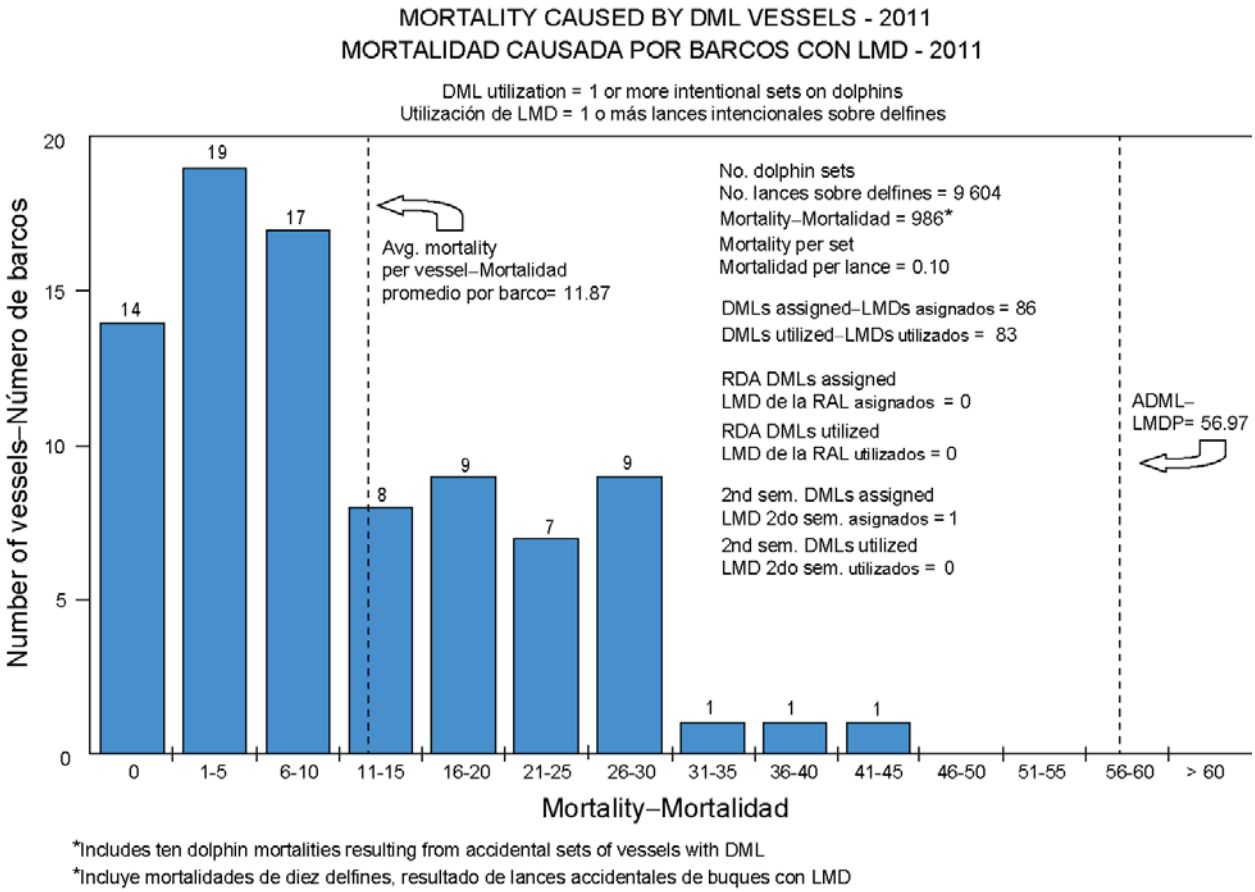

FIGURE 1. Distribution of dolphin mortality caused by vessels with DMLs during 2011.
FIGURA 1. Distribución de la mortalidad de delfines causada por buques con LMD durante 2011.

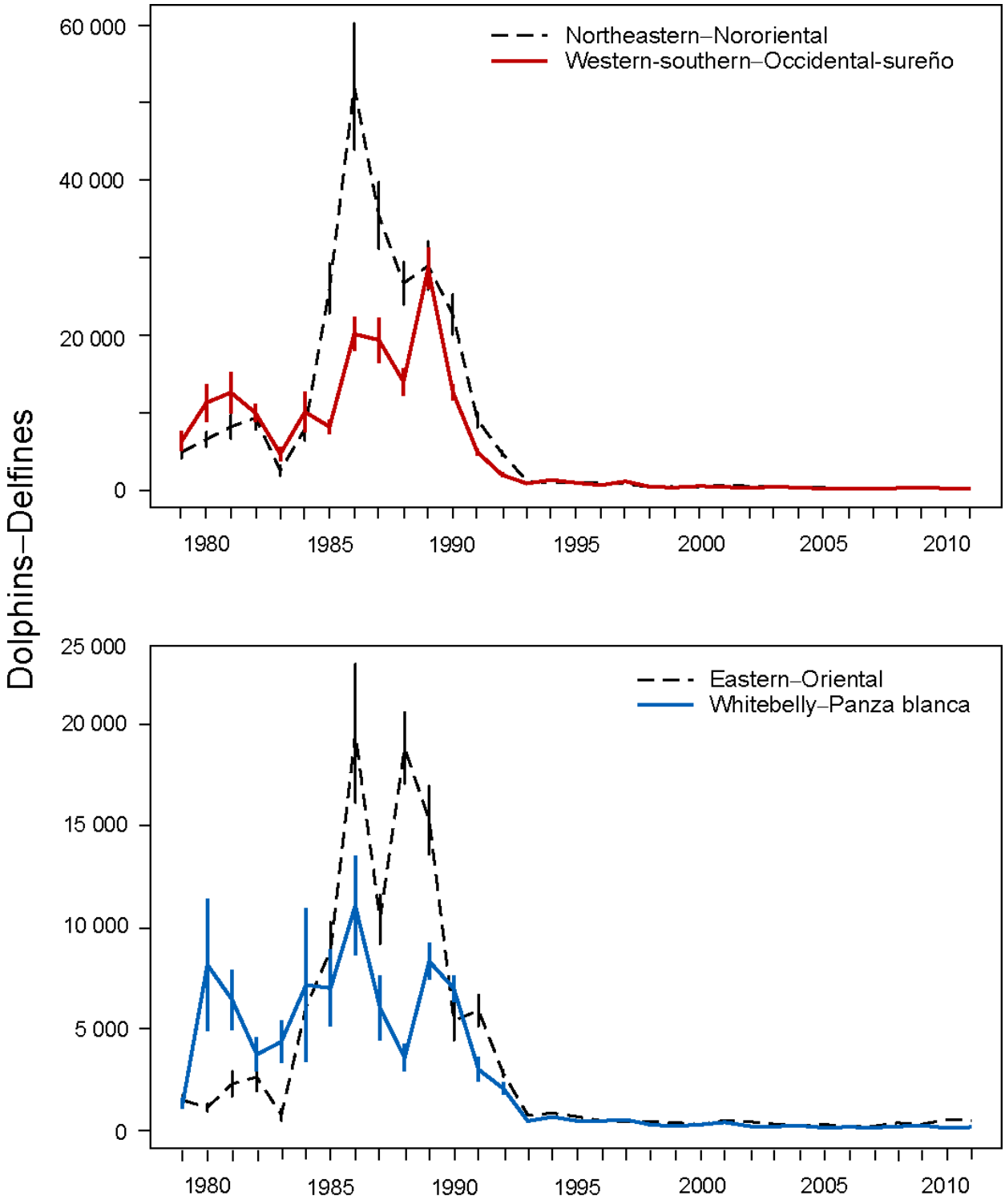

FIGURE 2. Estimated mortalities for the stocks of spotted (upper panel) and spinner (lower panel) dolphins in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1979-2011. Each vertical line represents one positive and one negative standard error.

FIGURA 2. Mortalidad estimada de las poblaciones de delfines manchados (panel superior) y tornillo (panel inferior) en el Océano Pacífico oriental, 1979-2011. Cada línea vertical representa un error estándar positivo y un error estándar negativo.

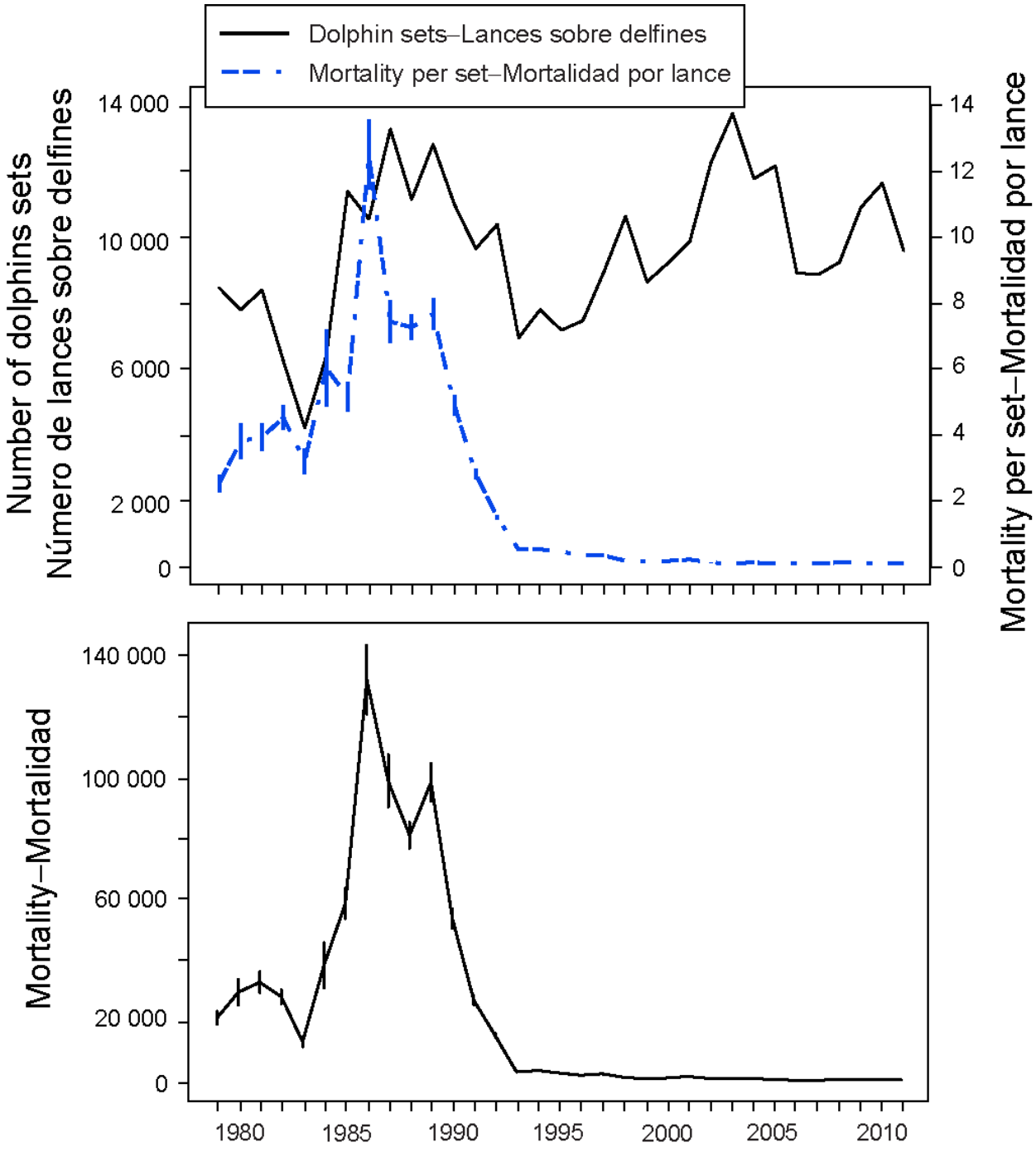

FIGURE 3. Total number of dolphin sets and average mortality per set (upper panel) and estimated total mortality (lower panel) for all dolphins in the EPO, 1979-2011. Each vertical line represents one positive and one negative standard error.

FIGURA 3. Número total de lances sobre delfines y mortalidad media por lance (panel superior) y mortalidad total estimada (panel inferior) para todas especies de delfines en el OPO, 1979-2011. Cada línea vertical representa un error estándar positivo y un error estándar negativo.

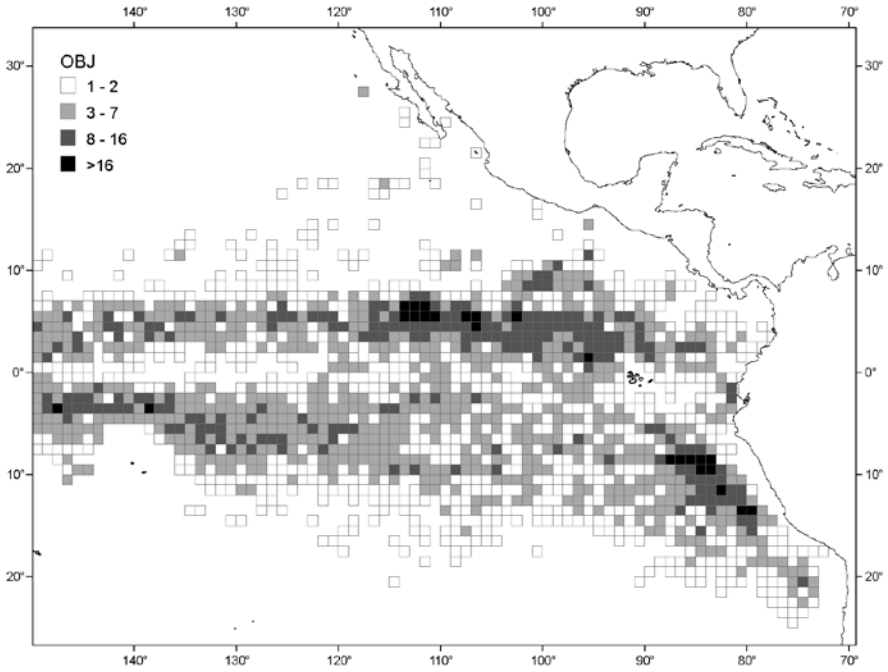

FIGURE 4a. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with floating objects in the Agreement Area, 2010.

FIGURA 4a. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados con objetos flotantes en el Area del Acuerdo, 2010.

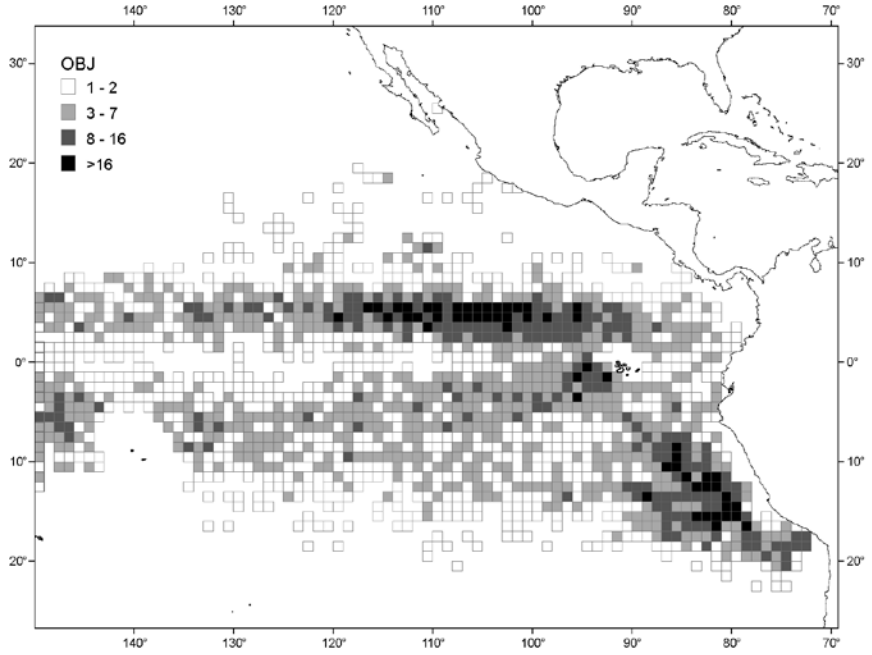

FIGURE 4b. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with floating objects in the Agreement Area, 2011.

FIGURA 4b. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados con objetos flotantes en el Area del Acuerdo, 2011.

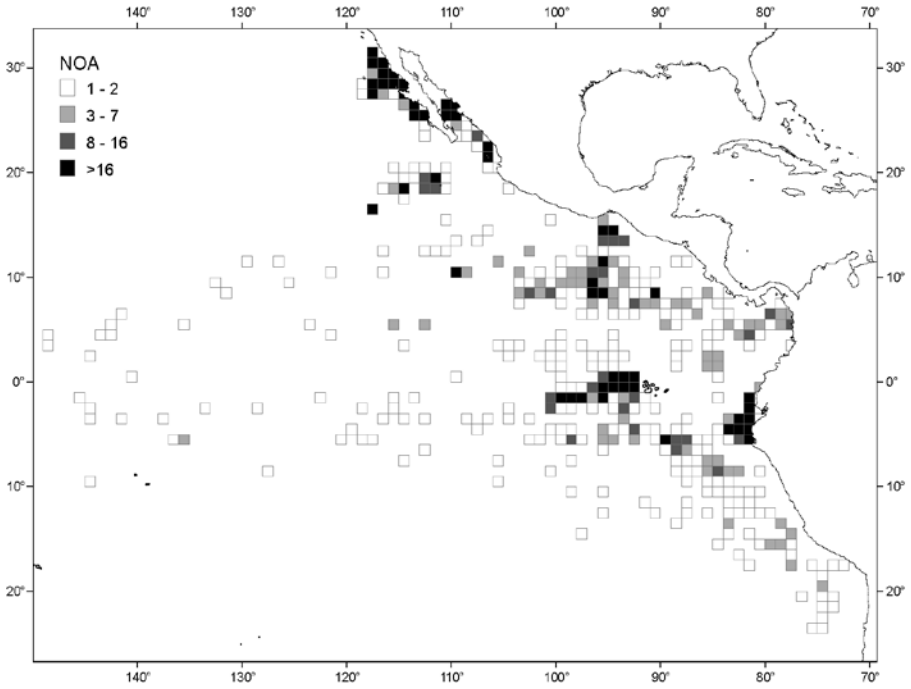

FIGURE 5a. Spatial distribution of sets on unassociated schools of tunas in the Agreement Area, 2010.
FIGURA 5a. Distribución espacial de lances sobre cardúmenes de atunes no asociados en el Area del Acuerdo, 2010.

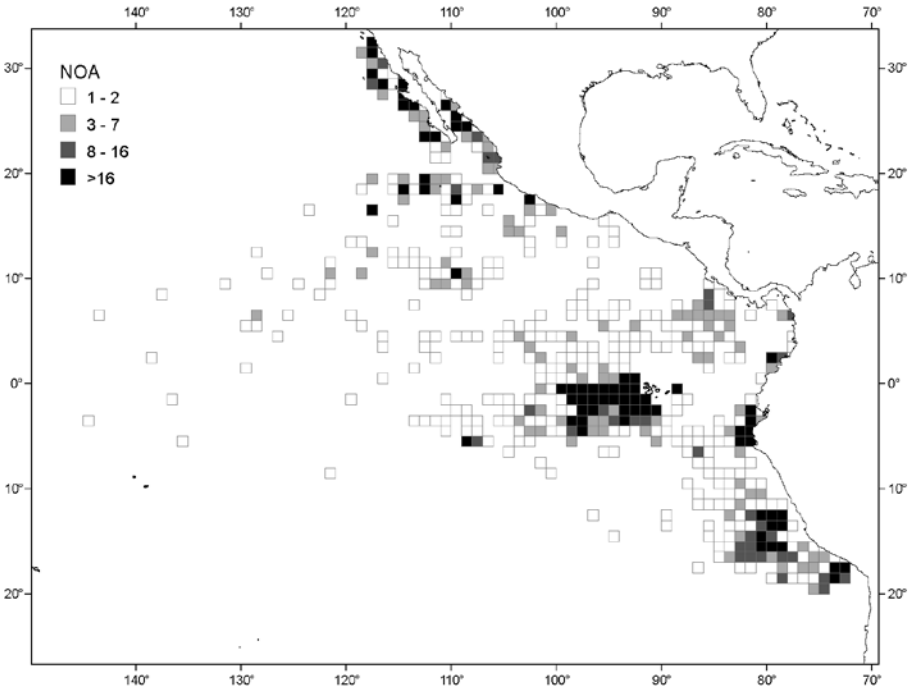

FIGURE 5b. Spatial distribution of sets on unassociated schools of tunas in the Agreement Area, 2011.
FIGURA 5b. Distribución espacial de lances sobre cardúmenes de atunes no asociados en el Area del Acuerdo, 2011.

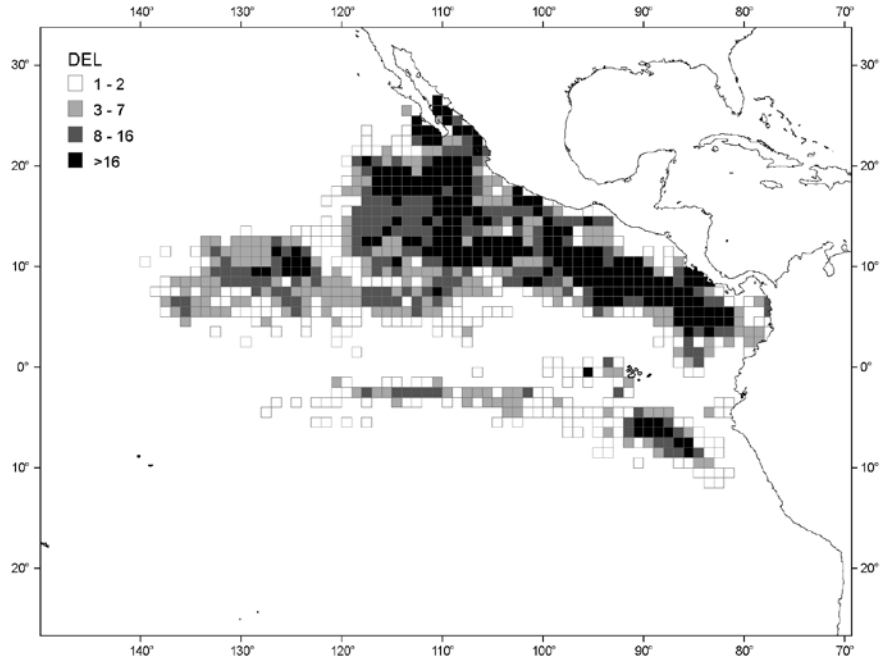

FIGURE 6a. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with dolphins in the Agreement Area, 2010.
FIGURA 6a. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados con delfines en el Area del Acuerdo, 2010.

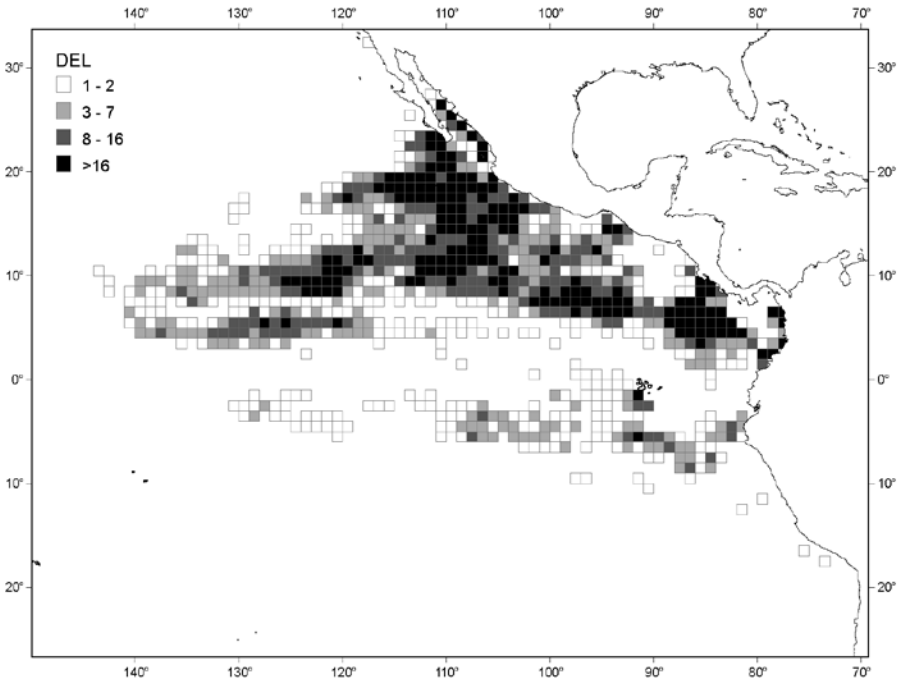

FIGURE 6b. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with dolphins in the Agreement Area, 2011.
FIGURA 6b. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados con delfines en el Area del Acuerdo, 2011.

TABLE 1. Sampling coverage by the On-Board Observer Program of trips initiated during 2011.
TABLA 1. Cobertura por el Programa de Observadores a Bordo de viajes iniciados durante 2011.

			Observado por programa		
Flota nacional		**Viajes**	**Nacional**	**CIAT**	**% observado**
			Observed by program		
National Fleet		**Trips**	**National**	**IATTC**	**% observed**
Colombia	COL	45	23	22	100
Ecuador	ECU	277	94	183	100
EU–UE (España – Spain)	ESP	13	7	6	100
Guatemala	GTM	13	-	13	100
Honduras	HND	4	-	4	100
México	MEX	204	99	105	100
Nicaragua	NIC	23	11	12	100
Panamá	PAN	66	32	34	100
El Salvador	SLV	20	-	20	100
EE.UU. – USA	USA	6	1	5	100
Venezuela	VEN	65	30	35	100
Vanuatu	VUT	11	0	11	100
Subtotal		**747**	**297**	**450**	**100**

TABLE 2. Estimates of mortalities of dolphins in 2011, population abundance, and relative mortality, by stock.
TABLA 2. Estimaciones de la mortalidad incidental de delfines en 2011, la abundancia de poblaciones, y la mortalidad relativa, por población.

Species and stock	Incidental mortality	Population abundance	Relative mortality (%)
Especie y población	**Mortalidad incidental**	**Abundancia de la población**	**Mortalidad relativa (%)**
Offshore spotted dolphin—Delfín manchado de altamar[1]			
Northeastern—Nororiental	162	911,177	0.02
Western/southern—Occidental y sureño	122	911,830	0.01
Spinner dolphin—Delfín tornillo[1]			
Eastern—Oriental	467	790,613	0.06
Whitebelly—Panza blanca	139	711,883	0.02
Common dolphin—Delfín común[2]			
Northern—Norteño	35	449,462	0.01
Central	12	577,048	<0.01
Southern—Sureño	9	1,525,207	<0.01
Other dolphins—Otros delfines[3]	40		
Total	**986**		

[1] Logistic model based on 1986-2006 surveys (IATTC SAB-07-05);
[1] Modelo logístico basado en estudios de 1986-2006 (CIAT SAB-07-05)
[2] Weighted averages for 1998-2003 (IATTC Special Report 14: Appendix 5)
[2] Promedios ponderados para 1998-2003 (Informe Especial de la CIAT 14: Anexo 5)
[3] "Other dolphins" includes the following species and stocks, whose observed mortalities were as follows: coastal spotted dolphins (*Stenella attenuata graffmani*) 12; striped dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*), 4; Central American spinner dolphin (*Stenella longirostris centroamericana*) 10; bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) 9; and unidentified dolphins, 5.
[3] "Otros delfines" incluye las siguientes especies y poblaciones, con las mortalidades observadas correspondientes: delfín manchado costero (*Stenella attenuata graffmani*), 12; delfín listado (*Stenella coeruleoalba*), 4; delfin tornillo centroamericano (*Stenella longirostris centroamericana*), 10; tonina (*Tursiops truncatus*), 9; y delfines no identificados, 5.

TABLE 3. Annual estimates of dolphin mortality, by species and stock, 1979-2011. The estimates for 1979-1992 are based on a mortality-per-set ratio. The mortalities for 1993-2011 represent the sums of the observed species and stock tallies recorded by the IATTC and national programs. Mortalities for 2001-2003 have been adjusted for unobserved trips of vessels over 363 t carrying capacity.
TABLA 3. Estimaciones anuales de la mortalidad de delfines, por especie y población, 1979-2011. Las estimaciones de 1979-1992 se basan en una razón de mortalidad por lance. Las mortalidades de 1993-2011 son las sumas de las mortalidades por especie y población registradas por los programas de la CIAT y nacionales. La mortalidad de 2001-2003 fue ajustada para viajes no observados de buques de más de 363 t de capacidad de acarreo.

	Offshore spotted[1]		Spinner		Common			Others	Total
	North-eastern	Western-southern	Eastern	White belly	Northern	Central	Southern		
	Manchado de altamar[1]		Tornillo		Común			Otros	Total
	nor-oriental	Occidental y sureño	Oriental	Panza blanca	Norteño	Central	Sureño		
1979	4,828	6,254	1,460	1,312	4,161	2,342	94	880	21,331
1980	6,468	11,200	1,108	8,132	1,060	963	188	633	29,752
1981	8,096	12,512	2,261	6,412	2,629	372	348	367	32,997
1982	9,254	9,869	2,606	3,716	989	487	28	1,347	28,296
1983	2,430	4,587	745	4,337	845	191	0	353	13,488
1984	7,836	10,018	6,033	7,132	0	7,403	6	156	38,584
1985	25,975	8,089	8,853	6,979	0	6,839	304	1,777	58,816
1986	52,035	20,074	19,526	11,042	13,289	10,884	134	5,185	132,169
1987	35,366	19,298	10,358	6,026	8,216	9,659	6,759	3,200	98,882
1988	26,625	13,916	18,793	3,545	4,829	7,128	4,219	2,074	81,129
1989	28,898	28,530	15,245	8,302	1,066	12,711	576	3,123	98,451
1990	22,616	12,578	5,378	6,952	704	4,053	272	1,321	53,874
1991	9,005	4,821	5,879	2,974	161	3,182	115	990	27,127
1992	4,657	1,874	2,794	2,044	1,773	1,815	64	518	15,539
1993	1,112	773	725	437	139	230	0	185	3,601
1994	847	1,228	828	640	85	170	0	298	4,096
1995	952	859	654	445	9	192	0	163	3,274
1996	818	545	450	447	77	51	30	129	2,547
1997	721	1,044	391	498	9	114	58	170	3,005
1998	298	341	422	249	261	172	33	100	1,876
1999	358	253	363	192	85	34	1	62	1,348
2000	295	435	275	262	54	223	10	82	1,636
2001	592	315	470	374	94	205	46	44	2,140
2002	435	203	403	182	69	155	3	49	1,499
2003	288	335	290	170	133	140	97	39	1,492
2004	261	256	223	214	156	97	225	37	1,469
2005	273	100	275	108	114	57	154	70	1,151
2006	147	135	160	144	129	86	40	45	886
2007	189	116	175	113	55	69	95	26	838
2008	184	167	349	171	104	14	137	43	1,169
2009	266	254	288	222	109	30	49	21	1,239
2010	170	135	510	92	124	116	8	15	1,170
2011	172	124	467	139	35	12	9	28	986

[1] Estimates for offshore spotted dolphins include mortalities of coastal spotted dolphins.
[1] Las estimaciones de delfines manchados de altamar incluyen mortalidades de delfines manchados costeros.

TABLE 4. Standard errors of annual estimates of dolphin species and stock mortality for 1979-1994, and 2001-2003. There are no standard errors for 1995-2000 and 2004-2010, because the coverage was at or nearly at 100% during those years.

TABLA 4. Errores estándar de las estimaciones anuales de la mortalidad de delfines por especie y población para 1979-1994, y 2001-2003. No se cuenta con errores estándar para 1995-2000 y 2004-2010, porque la cobertura fue de 100%, o casi, en esos años.

	Offshore spotted		Spinner		Common			Other
	North-eastern	Western-southern	Eastern	Whitebelly	Northern	Central	Southern	
	Manchado de altamar		Tornillo		Común			Otros
	Nor-oriental	Occidental y sureño	Oriental	Panza blanca	Norteño	Central	Sureño	
1979	817	1,229	276	255	1,432	560	115	204
1980	962	2,430	187	3,239	438	567	140	217
1981	1,508	2,629	616	1,477	645	167	230	76
1982	1,529	1,146	692	831	495	168	16	512
1983	659	928	284	1,043	349	87	-	171
1984	1,493	2,614	2,421	3,773	-	5,093	3	72
1985	3,210	951	1,362	1,882	-	2,776	247	570
1986	8,134	2,187	3,404	2,454	5,107	3,062	111	1,722
1987	4,272	2,899	1,199	1,589	4,954	2,507	3,323	1,140
1988	2,744	1,741	1,749	668	1,020	1,224	1,354	399
1989	3,108	2,675	1,674	883	325	4,168	295	430
1990	2,575	1,015	949	640	192	1,223	95	405
1991	956	454	771	598	57	442	30	182
1992	321	288	168	297	329	157	8	95
2001	3	28	1	6	7	7	-	1
2002	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2003	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-

TABLE 5. Percentages of sets with no dolphin mortalities, with major gear malfunctions, with net collapses, with net canopies, average times of backdown (in minutes), and average number of live dolphins left in the net at the end of backdown. 1986-2008 data are from trips observed by the IATTC program only; data after 2008 includes trips covered by national programs.

TABLA 5. Porcentajes de lances sin mortalidad de delfines, con averías mayores, con colapso de la red, con abultamiento de la red, duración media del retroceso (en minutos), y número medio de delfines en la red después del retroceso. Los datos de 1986-2008 provienen de viajes observados por el programa de la CIAT solamente; los datos posteriores a 2008 incluyen viajes observados por los programas nacionales.

	Sets with zero mortality (%)	Sets with major malfunctions (%)	Sets with net collapse (%)	Sets with net canopy (%)	Average duration of backdown (minutes)	Average number of live dolphins left in net after backdown
	Lances sin mortalidad (%)	**Lances con averías mayores (%)**	**Lances con colapso de la red (%)**	**Lances con abultamiento de la red (%)**	**Duración media del retroceso (minutos)**	**Número medio de delfines en la red después del retroceso**
1986	38.1	9.5	29.0	22.2	15.3	6.0
1987	46.1	10.9	32.9	18.9	14.6	4.4
1988	45.1	11.6	31.6	22.7	14.3	5.5
1989	44.9	10.3	29.7	18.3	15.1	5.0
1990	54.2	9.8	30.1	16.7	14.3	2.4
1991	61.9	10.6	25.2	13.2	14.2	1.6
1992	73.4	8.9	22.0	7.3	13.0	1.3
1993	84.3	9.4	12.9	5.7	13.2	0.7
1994	83.4	8.2	10.9	6.5	15.1	0.3
1995	85.0	7.7	10.3	6.0	14.0	0.4
1996	87.6	7.1	7.3	4.9	13.6	0.2
1997	87.7	6.6	6.1	4.6	14.3	0.2
1998	90.3	6.3	4.9	3.7	13.2	0.2
1999	91.0	6.6	5.9	4.6	14.0	0.1
2000	90.8	5.6	4.3	5.0	14.9	0.2
2001	91.6	6.5	3.9	4.6	15.6	0.1
2002	93.6	6.0	3.1	3.3	15.0	0.1
2003	93.9	5.2	3.5	3.7	14.5	<0.1
2004	93.8	5.4	3.4	3.4	15.2	<0.1
2005	94.9	5.0	2.6	2.7	14.5	<0.1
2006	93.9	5.7	3.3	3.5	15.8	<0.1
2007	94.2	5.1	1.6	3.4	15.2	<0.1
2008	92.4	4.9	2.9	3.7	16.1	0.1
2009	93.3	5.2	1.8	3.1	16.7	<0.1
2010	94.1	4.7	1.3	2.4	16.2	<0.1
2011	94.0	4.1	1.9	2.1	16.3	<0.1

TABLE 6. Weekly reports of dolphin mortality received, 2011.
TABLA 6. Informes semanales de mortalidad de delfines recibidos, 2011.

Fleet Flota	Program Programa	Weeks Semanas	Reports Informes	% %
COL	IATTC – CIAT	194	190	97.9
	National - Nacional	201	199	99.0
ECU	IATTC – CIAT	1,048	1,029	98.2
	National - Nacional	541	517	95.6
UE–EU (ESP)	IATTC – CIAT	58	57	98.3
	National - Nacional	71	71	100.0
GTM	IATTC – CIAT	97	95	97.9
HND	IATTC – CIAT	12	12	100.0
MEX	IATTC – CIAT	570	564	98.9
	National - Nacional	607	585	96.4
NIC	IATTC – CIAT	83	82	98.8
	National - Nacional	68	64	94.1
PAN	IATTC – CIAT	228	225	98.7
	National - Nacional	249	235	94.4
SLV	IATTC – CIAT	145	143	98.6
USA	IATTC – CIAT	42	40	95.2
	National - Nacional	15	15	100.0
VEN	IATTC – CIAT	212	212	100.0
	National - Nacional	210	193	91.9
VUT	IATTC – CIAT	84	82	97.6
Total		**4,735**	**4,610**	**97.4**

TABLE 7. Preliminary reports of the mortalities of dolphins in 2012, to 30 September.
TABLA 7. Informes preliminares de las mortalidades de delfines en 2012, hasta el 30 de septiembre.

Species and stock Especie y población	Total mortality Mortalidad total	Limit Límite	Used (%) Usado (%)
Offshore spotted dolphin – Delfín manchado de altamar			
Northeastern--Nororiental	148	793	18.7
Western-southern--Occidental-sureño	116	881	13.2
Spinner dolphin – Delfín tornillo			
Eastern--Oriental	295	655	45.0
Whitebelly--Panza blanca	84	666	12.6
Common dolphin – Delfín común			
Northern--Norteño	38	562	6.8
Central	4	207	1.9
Southern--Sureño	23	1,845	1.2
Others and unidentified--Otros y no identificados	37		
Total	**745**	**5,000**	**14.9**

TABLE 8. Summary of possible infractions identified by the International Review Panel at its 50th meeting, October 2011.
TABLA 8. Resumen de posibles infracciones identificadas por el Panel Internacional de Revisión en su 50ª reunión, octubre de 2011.

INFRACCIONES MAYORES / MAJOR INFRACTIONS:	
Viaje sin observador Trips without an observer	0
Viajes con lances en delfines sin LMD asignado Trips with dolphin sets but no DML assigned	0
Viajes con capitanes no incluidos en la lista del APICD Trips with captains not on the AIDCP list	2
Viajes sin paño de protección de delfines Trips without a dolphin safety panel	0
Lances intencionales después de alcanzar el LMD Intentional sets made after reaching the DML	0
Lances o cazas con uso de explosivos Sets or chases with use of explosives	0
Lances sobre stocks o tipos de manadas prohibidas Sets on banned stocks or school types	0
Lances sin retroceso Sets without a required backdown	0
Lances con embolsamiento o salabardeo de delfines Sets with dolphin sack-up or brail	0
Lances sin evitar herir o matar delfines Sets with unavoided dolphin injury or mortality	0
Total	**2**
OTRAS INFRACCIONES / OTHER INFRACTIONS:	
Viajes sin balsa Trips without a required raft	5
Viajes con < 3 lanchas rápidas y/o sin bridas de remolque Trips with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles	0
Viajes sin reflector de alta intensidad Trips without a required high-intensity floodlight	5
Viajes sin máscaras de buceo Trips without required facemasks	0
Lances nocturnos (ocurrieron en dos viajes) Night sets (occurred in two trips)	2
Lances sin rescate adicional Sets without required deployment of rescuer	0
Lances sin rescate después del retroceso Sets without continued rescue effort after backdown	0
Viajes con lances sobre delfines antes de la notificación del LMD Trips with dolphin sets before the DML notification	0
Total	**12**
Casos de interferencia al observador **Cases of observer interference**	**2**
Viajes revisados en estas reuniones **Trips reviewed in these meetings**	**798**
Lances sobre delfines revisados en estas reuniones **Dolphin sets reviewed in these meetings**	**11870**
Lances accidentales revisados en estas reuniones **Accidental sets reviewed in these meetings**	**3**

TABLE 9. Responses for six types of possible infractions identified by the International Review Panel at its 50th meeting.
TABLA 9. Respuestas para seis tipos de posibles infracciones identificadas por el Panel Internacional de Revisión en su 50ª reunión.

	No. de casos	Sin respuesta	Respuestas: Bajo investigación[1]	No hubo infracción	Infracción: sin sanción	Infracción: aviso	Infracción: sanción[2]	Total
	No. of cases	No response	Responses: Under investigation[1]	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction[2]	Total
A. HOSTIGAMIENTO AL OBSERVADOR – OBSERVER HARASSMENT								
COL	1	0	-	1	0	0	0	1 (100%)
ECU	1	0	-	0	1	0	0	1 (100%)
Total:	**2**	**0**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2 (100%)**
USO DE EXPLOSIVOS – USE OF EXPLOSIVES								
B. *Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe* *No identified cases during this report period*								
LANCES NOCTURNOS – NIGHT SETS								
VEN	2	0	-	2	0	0	0	2 (100%)
Total:	**2**	**0**	**-**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2 (100%)**
PESCAR SIN OBSERVADOR – FISHING WITHOUT AN OBSERVER								
C. *Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe* *No identified cases during this report period*								
PESCAR SOBRE DELFINES SIN LMD – FISHING ON DOLPHINS WITHOUT A DML								
D. *Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe* *No identified cases during this report period*								
LANCES SOBRE DELFINES DESPUES DE ALCANZAR EL LMD-- SETS ON DOLPHINS AFTER REACHING THE DML								
E. *Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe* *No identified cases during this report period*								

[1] Incluye casos sujetos a litigio administrativo – Includes cases subject to administrative litigation
[2] Una sanción fue o será aplicada – Sanction was or will be applied

Appendix A.

POSSIBLE INFRACTIONS IDENTIFIED BY THE IRP

Brief descriptions of government actions taken, as reported to the Secretariat by September 11, 2012, are included. If no action is listed for a possible infraction, the Secretariat has not received a response from the government.

Abbreviations: DSP = Dolphin Safety Panel

COLOMBIA			
Vessel	*IRP recno*	*Review date*	*Identified infractions*
COL 1	2010-253	2011/10	1) 1 Case of observer interference **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.

ECUADOR			
Vessel	*IRP recno*	*Review date*	*Identified infractions*
ECU 1	2010-398	2011/10	1) 1 Case of observer interference **Action taken:** 1) After interviewing the observer, the crew, and vessel officials, the government decided that no infraction had occurred and that it was all misinterpreted by the observer. However, the government warned the vessel owner to instruct the crew and vessel officials to avoid making comments about the observer that could be misinterpreted.

MEXICO			
Vessel	*IRP recno*	*Review date*	*Identified infractions*
MEX 1	2010-437	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
	2010-590	2011/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
MEX 2	2011-314	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
	2011-460	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
MEX 3	2011-118	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight

PANAMA			
Vessel	*IRP recno*	*Review date*	*Identified infractions*
PAN 1	2011-479	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft
PAN 2	2011-480	2011/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list

VENEZUELA			
Vessel	*IRP recno*	*Review date*	*Identified infractions*
VEN 1	2010-495	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2011-017	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2011-237	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2011-423	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
VEN 2	2011-391	2011/10	1) 1 Night set **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
VEN 3	2010-556	2011/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
VEN 4	2011-011	2011/10	1) 1 Night set **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.