

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION
COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF
MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

17TH MEETING

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PROVISIONAL SYNOPSIS ON COMPLIANCE 2025

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The following acronyms are used in the document:

BLZ	Belize	NIC	Nicaragua
BOL	Bolivia	PAN	Panama
CAN	Canada	PER	Peru
CHL	Chile	SLV	El Salvador
CHN	China	TWN	Chinese Taipei
COL	Colombia	USA	United States of America
CRI	Costa Rica	VEN	Venezuela
ECU	Ecuador	VUT	Vanuatu
EUR	European Union		
EU (ESP)	European Union (Spain)		
FRA	France (French Polynesia)	BET	Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)
(PYF)		SKJ	Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)
GTM	Guatemala	YFT	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
HND	Honduras		
IDN	Indonesia	CPC	IATTC Member or Cooperating Non-Member
JPN	Japan	EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean
KIR	Kiribati	LOA	Length overall
KOR	Republic of Korea	SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee
LBR	Liberia		
MEX	Mexico		

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes compliance—or possible lack thereof—with IATTC resolutions in force during 2025, and refers to compliance trends observed during the 2021-2025 period. It should be recalled that resolution C-22-02 Compliance, in its paragraph 3(b), establishes that the Director "shall extract data on possible non-compliance with IATTC resolutions from the information of the observer programs for purse-seine fishing vessels, at-sea transshipments, and longline vessels, as well as other available information, and shall send to each CPC, three months before the Committee meeting, such information regarding fishing vessels flying the flag of that CPC."

➤ Sources of information

This report is based primarily on data gathered through the On-board Observer Program of the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP), which comprises both the national programs (in 2025, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the European Union, and Venezuela had national observer programs) and the IATTC program. Other data come from additional sources—vessel administrations and processing companies—provided by the CPCs or directly by such companies, in compliance with their reporting obligations under the various applicable resolutions.

The AIDCP requires 100% observer coverage for class-6 purse-seine tuna vessels (363 metric tons of carrying capacity or greater); this coverage was achieved for 2025.

Information on the activities of smaller-capacity vessels comes mainly from their logbooks, copied by IATTC technicians, since it is uncommon for them to carry an observer on board. When this does occur, it is usually due to an obligation arising from the AIDCP or from IATTC measures—for example, when wells are sealed under resolution C-12-08 Protocol for Well Sealing—or on a voluntary basis, such as when an observer is requested to remain at sea without contravening the applicable closure rules. In this regard, during 2025, IATTC observers accompanied 10 trips by vessels smaller than class 6, and the Ecuadorian national program (PROBECUADOR) covered 3 additional trips.

Another example of voluntary coverage on vessels smaller than class 6 is the joint project between PROBECUADOR and the Ecuadorian consortium TUNACONS, which in 2025 carried out voluntary sampling with observers trained under the same standards as those of the AIDCP. PROBECUADOR covered 13 trips and TUNACONS, 159 trips.

In the case of longline vessels, Resolution C-19-08 requires that a minimum of 5% of the trips by vessels over 20 meters in length overall (LOA) carry an observer on board.

➤ CPC notification process

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution C-22-02, on 29 May 2026 the Secretariat sent each CPC information on possible non-compliance with IATTC resolutions (Table 1) by their vessels, together with a compliance questionnaire. The deadline for submitting the questionnaires was 30 June 2026; 25 completed questionnaires were received, together with supplementary information, from 20 Members and 5 Cooperating Non-Members. Kiribati did not submit its questionnaire. These documents are available, password-protected, on the IATTC website.

➤ Structure of the report

Section 3 of this report addresses cases of possible non-compliance with IATTC resolutions. As has been done since the Committee's 15th meeting, the review of possible infractions is organized by resolution, rather than by country as was previously done.

Section 4 presents a review of the responses received from the CPCs regarding the possible non-compliance cases reported to them.

In order to give the Committee a quantitative reference on the relative magnitude of the possible non-compliance cases detected in 2025, this report includes a note that contrasts the number of cases identified in each category against the total universe of fishing trips, FAD sets and dolphin-associated sets, and purse-seine vessels operating

during the year (section 5). This comparison seeks to place each possible infraction within the real scale of the fleet's fishing activity, showing that, while the review and follow-up of each case under resolution C-22-02 remains fully relevant, the proportional incidence of these cases relative to the total number of recorded operations is, for most categories, marginal.

➤ **Scope and relationship with other documents**

It should be clarified that this compliance synopsis covers fishing year 2025 and seeks to offer, as requested by the COR, a general compliance overview with a 5-year perspective.

At the previous COR meeting, a delegation asked about the difference between this document and the draft compliance report. The difference lies mainly in the level of detail and the purpose of each document. The purpose of the compliance summary is to provide an overview of compliance with IATTC provisions, without identifying the vessels involved or their respective flags. Meanwhile, the compliance report presents, with respect to each resolution, the potential non-compliances identified, the responses provided by the respective CPCs, and the classification assigned to each case in accordance with Resolution C-22-02 (resolved; unresolved—no response or under investigation—; no classification assigned; or no consensus to assign a classification). Although it is the COR's responsibility to determine the final designation for each case, the compliance report includes the initial designation proposed by the CPC and, where applicable, the Secretariat's observations regarding those cases that require clarification or further consideration by the COR..

It should also be noted that there is an additional document, entitled Compliance Trends and Priority Areas for COR Attention, which may contain information similar to that of this synopsis. Given the complementary nature of both documents, some overlap in content between them is unavoidable.

➤ **Annex**

As an Annex to this synopsis, the "Compliance Traffic-Light" table is included, relating to the submission of specific data and reports required by IATTC Resolutions from Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs). It should be clarified that this annex is not intended as a formal compliance determination by the COR, but is presented as a joint review and verification exercise with the CPCs, so that each CPC can confirm, correct, or update the information reflected regarding its own reporting obligations. The table summarizes, by means of a color code, the submission status of 17 data and reporting obligations (columns A–Q) —covering target species catch, observer programs, associated species of conservation interest (sharks, seabirds, mobulid rays, and sea turtles), and administrative and monitoring obligations (VMS, port inspections, transshipments, BET statistical document, national compliance scheme, and compliance questionnaire)— for the Commission's 26 CPCs, distinguishing cases in which the CPC complies, the item does not apply, the CPC has no active fleet in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, no information is available, or such information is obtained only indirectly through observer programs or the compliance questionnaire. CPCs are invited to review the corresponding information and send the Secretariat any pertinent correction or update.

2. IATTC RESOLUTIONS INCLUDED IN THE COMPLIANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

The 2025 IATTC resolutions included in the Compliance Questionnaire, and reviewed for this report, are as follows:

Number	Subject	Content reviewed
C-24-01	Conservation Measures for Tropical Tunas in the EPO. Replaces C-21-04	Establishes 2 annual 72-day closure periods for the purse-seine fishery with class-4 to class-6 vessels; purse-seine closure in the "El Corralito" area (9 Oct – 8 Nov); active FAD limits by vessel class; longline bigeye catch limits and transfer mechanisms between CPCs; prohibition on discarding tuna; regulations for FAD deployment, activation, and recovery; bimonthly VMS reports; prohibition on landing catches in contravention of the Resolution.

Number	Subject	Content reviewed
C-24-02	Conservation and Management of Pacific Bluefin Tuna in the EPO. Replaces C-21-05	Combined biennial limit of 12,585 mt for all CPCs for the 2025-2026 period. Mexico: biennial limit 10,763 mt / annual maximum 6,296 mt. USA: biennial limit 1,822 mt / annual maximum 1,285 mt. CPCs not mentioned in paragraph 5 shall not exceed 10 mt/year. Recreational fishery catch reports to the Director before 30 June.
C-24-03	Monitoring and Control Measures for the Pacific Bluefin Tuna Fishery in the EPO	CPCs with bluefin fisheries and/or farms report before 15 June on the monitoring and control measures applied the previous year. CPCs without fisheries report incidental catches annually to the Secretariat.
C-24-05	Conservation Measures for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Sharks. Replaces C-23-07	Prohibits shark finning; requires fins naturally attached to the body up to the first point of landing (or alternative identification methods); prohibits the use of buoy lines; requires prompt release of sharks not retained; prohibits the use of steel leaders for 3 consecutive months/year in fisheries with >20% silky shark; requires a national plan of action; catch reports by species and gear.
C-24-06	Amendment to Resolution C-23-03 on Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs). Replaces C-23-03	Prohibits the use of support vessels assisting vessels fishing on FADs in the EPO. Regulates voluntary drifting-FAD recovery programs: activities limited to collection, without maintenance; FADs brought to port for recycling; reporting of activities to the Secretariat.
C-24-07	Regional Vessel Register. Replaces C-18-06	CPCs notify the Director of all information on their vessels entered in the Regional Register, any modification, addition or deletion, and, before 30 June, the list of vessels that were actively fishing in the Convention Area during the previous year.
C-23-04	Design and Biodegradability of Drifting FADs in the IATTC Area	As of 1 January 2025, prohibits the use of mesh netting in any part of the FAD and requires non-entangling materials and designs. Requires collection of detailed information on FAD design before deployment on class 1–5 vessels. Implementation reports to the Secretariat.
C-23-08	Conservation Measures for Silky Shark. Amends C-21-06	Purse seiners: prohibits retention on board, transshipment, landing, or storage of silky sharks; requires release of live specimens. Longliners: limits incidental catch to 20% of the total per trip by weight; restricts specimens <100 cm to 20% of the total number caught; steel-leader restriction for 3 months/year if catch is >20% silky shark. Notification to the Director before 1 October of the following year's restriction period.
C-23-11	Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Amends and replaces C-14-02	Requirement to carry an operational VMS system on vessels 24 m or more in length. The system collects vessel identification, geographic position (<100 m error), UTC date/time, speed, and heading; transmission at least every 4 h (longliners) or every 2 h (others). Repair or replacement within ≤30 days in the event of technical failure. Implementation progress report to the Director before 31 May 2025.
C-22-02	Compliance	Each CPC must complete the compliance questionnaire (Annex 1) and return it to the Director no later than two months before the Committee meeting.

Number	Subject	Content reviewed
		Each CPC shall also investigate cases of possible non-compliance and notify the Director of the results of the investigation.
C-22-03	At-Sea Transshipments	Allows at-sea transshipments by large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLFVs) to authorized carrier vessels with an observer on board. Requires information on the species transshipped, including sharks. The carrier vessel's captain transmits the transshipment declaration within 24 h. Declaration to the landing CPC 48 h before landing. Annual transshipment report to the Director before 15 September. Observers' work must be supported, and they must be offered accommodation and food conditions similar to those of officers.
C-21-07	Port State Measures	Requires inspections of at least 5% of landing and transshipment operations at designated ports carried out by foreign fishing vessels. The port CPC transmits a copy of the inspection report to the flag CPC and the IATTC Director within ≤ 30 days. The flag CPC investigates infractions and notifies the Director within ≤ 6 months.
C-19-01	FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices). Amends C-18-05. C-23-05 amends paragraphs 10, 11, and 19	Requires CPCs to submit information on their purse-seine vessels' interactions with FADs. Captains of vessels without an observer record FAD information on the IATTC form. CPCs ensure that vessel owners identify all FADs deployed or modified. As of 1 January 2019, FAD design and use is based on the principles of Annex II to reduce entanglement of sharks, turtles, and other species.
C-19-02	IUU Vessel List	Requires information from CPCs on actions to eliminate illegal fishing by their vessels on the IUU list and to discourage IUU fishing by other vessels. The CPC notifies the owners of vessels included on the list of their inclusion and its consequences.
C-19-04	Sea Turtles. Replaces C-07-03	Requires owners/operators/crew of vessels fishing species covered by the Convention to promptly release, with the least possible harm, entangled sea turtles. Purse-seine and longline vessels must carry safe-release tools. Record all catches and report them to the IATTC before 30 June in a standardized format.
C-19-06	Whale Shark Conservation	Prohibits setting a purse-seine net on tunas associated with a live whale shark if the animal was observed before the set began. The captain takes reasonable measures for its safe release and reports to the CPC in the event of incidental capture.
C-19-08	Observers on Longline Vessels	At least 5% of the effort of longline vessels >20 m LOA must be accompanied by a scientific observer on board. Observer operational data to the Director before 30 June. Other reports before 31 March.
C-18-03	North Pacific Albacore. Supplements C-05-02	North Pacific albacore catch reports in the Convention Area to the Director before 30 June (Annexes A and B).
C-15-04	Mobulid Rays	Prohibits retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, sale, or offer for sale of rays of the family Mobulidae (Manta and Mobula), whole or in parts. Requires prompt release of live specimens. Those accidentally caught

Number	Subject	Content reviewed
		and frozen are handed over whole to the competent authorities at the point of landing.
C-12-08	Well Sealing	Allows sealing of wells to reduce vessel carrying capacity; prohibits storing fish in sealed wells. Requires IDCP observers on all vessels with sealed wells.
C-12-11	IATTC – WCPFC Overlap Area	In the case of vessels registered with both organizations, the flag CPC shall decide, and notify both Commissions, under which of the two such vessels will operate in the overlap area, for a period of not less than three years, with respect to the application of conservation and management measures.
C-11-02	Seabirds	Establishes measures to reduce seabird bycatch in EPO longline fishing. Longline vessels >20 m must implement at least two mitigation measures. Report to IATTC on planned measures before 1 September, and report on interactions with seabirds.
C-11-03	Fishing on Data Buoys	Prohibits interactions with data buoys in the Convention Area, setting gear near them, or bringing them on board without authorization. Requires removal of entangled gear with the least possible damage.
C-11-05	Longline Vessels >24 m (LSTLFV)	Only longline vessels >24 m authorized and entered on the IATTC LSTLFV List may fish in the EPO. The CPC notifies the Director of any change to its LSTLFV list as it occurs. Reports to the Commission the results of internal-action reviews.
C-11-10	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Prohibits retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, sale, or offer for sale of oceanic whitetip sharks, in part or whole. Requires prompt, unharmed release as they approach the side of the vessel. Recording and reporting to IATTC of the number of discards and releases.
C-09-04	International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP)	Implements the AIDCP requirement to assign an observer to each fishing trip in the EPO by purse-seine vessels >363 t carrying capacity. At least half of the observers must be from IATTC.
C-05-02	North Pacific Albacore Tuna	Requires that North Pacific albacore tuna fishing effort levels not be increased relative to current levels.
C-04-05	Incidental Catch / Discarding of Waste	Requires the release of sharks, billfish, rays, dorado, and other non-target species on purse-seine vessels as soon as possible. Includes the prohibition on discarding salt bags and any type of plastic waste into the sea.
C-03-01	Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document	Stipulates that all imported bigeye tuna must be accompanied by validated Statistical Documents or Re-export Certificates. The CPC reports import data to the Director before 1 April and 1 October.
C-03-05	Provision of Data	Establishes the type and format of catch and effort data by species and gear that CPCs with vessels fishing tuna in the EPO must provide to IATTC staff before 30 June.
C-02-03	Capacity of the Tuna Fleet in the EPO	Establishes rules and procedures governing the entry, transfer, and operation of purse-seine vessels in the EPO tuna fisheries. Prohibits increasing the capacity of an existing purse-seine vessel unless one or more vessels of equal or greater capacity are removed from the Register.

3. POSSIBLE NON-COMPLIANCE WITH IATTC RESOLUTIONS

The following sections present the possible non-compliances identified during 2025, organized according to the order of resolutions established in Table 1 and the Compliance Questionnaire (from highest to lowest).

3.1 Resolution C-24-01: Tuna conservation.

Resolution C-24-01 established or continued a series of conservation measures for 2025:

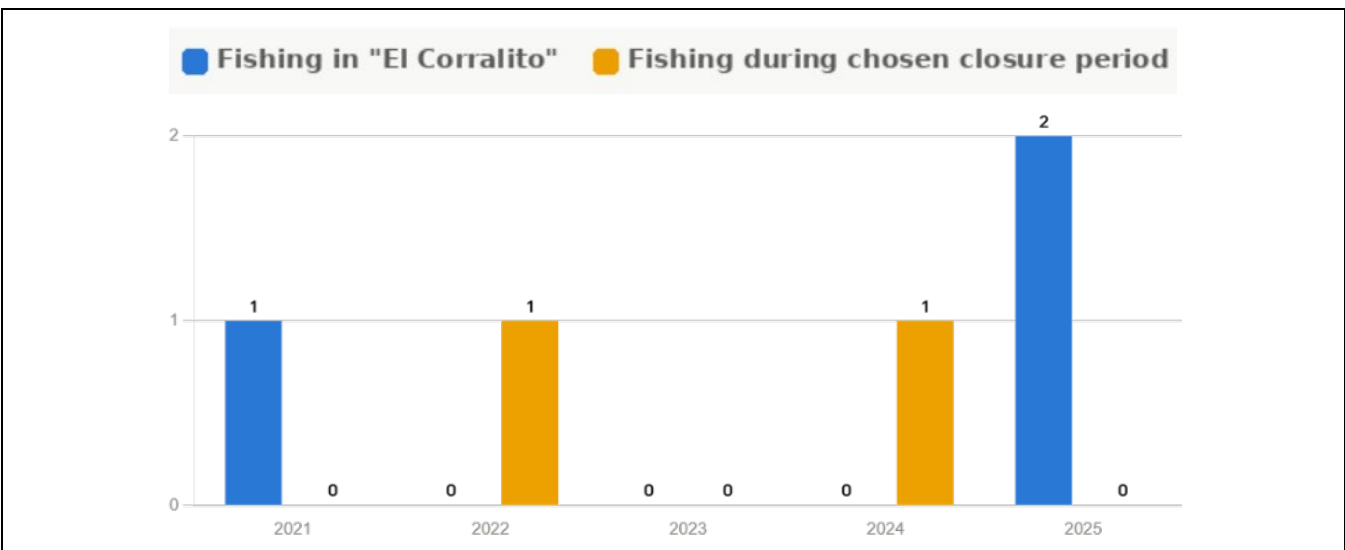
- Two annual closure periods for the purse-seine fishery with class-4 to class-6 vessels, one of which each vessel must observe. The list of vessels and their respective closure periods is published on the IATTC website. [portal de Internet de la CIAT](#)
- One-month purse-seine closure in the "El Corralito" area;
- Active FAD limits;
- Possible 10-day increases to the closure if a vessel, for 2025, exceeded the 1,200-metric-ton bigeye catch limit during the previous year. If, in the same period, it exceeds the 1,500-ton annual bigeye catch limit, its closure will increase by 13 days; if it exceeds the 1,800-ton annual catch limit, its closure will increase by 16 days; if it exceeds the 2,100-ton annual catch limit, its closure will increase by 19 days; and if it exceeds the 2,400-ton annual catch limit, its closure will increase by 22 days, in addition to the base closure.
- Longline bigeye catch limits;
- Prohibition on discarding tuna.
- Regulations for FAD deployment and recovery, as well as FAD activation, which must be done exclusively on board the vessel.
- Submit reports on VMS monitoring of their vessels.

Paragraph 3. Fishing during the closure period (entire EPO; 72 days, July-October/November-January).

Paragraph 15. Fishing in "El Corralito" (96°-110°W and 4°N-3°S) during the closure (9 October-8 November).

In 2025, two cases of possible noncompliance in the area known as “El Corralito” were reported. There were no cases of vessels carrying out fishing activities during the closure. The frequency with which this type of infraction has occurred in recent years is illustrated in the following figure:

Cases of vessels fishing during closure or in *El Corralito*, 2021-2025



Both possible non-compliances show a low, sporadic incidence during 2021–2025, with no sustained trend in either direction. Infractions for fishing in "El Corralito" remained at zero during 2022–2024, following an isolated case in 2021, but rebounded to 2 cases in 2025, as highlighted above. Meanwhile, possible non-compliances for fishing

during the chosen closure period appear intermittently (1 case in 2022, none in 2023, 1 case in 2024, none in 2025). Taken together, no year registers both possible non-compliances simultaneously at high levels, and the combined total remains low (maximum 2 cases per year), suggesting that these two specific provisions do not represent a widespread compliance problem within the period analyzed.

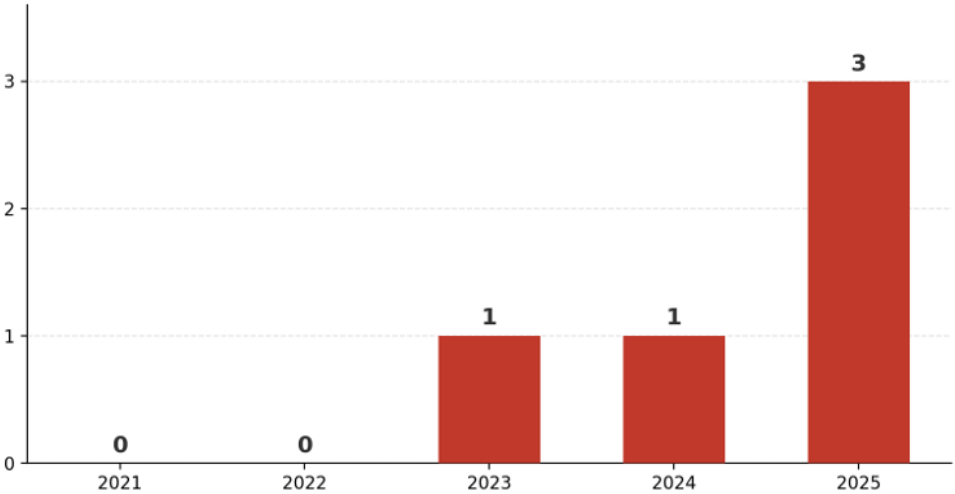
Paragraph 19. The CPC ensured that purse-seine vessels flying its flag do not have more than the quantities of fish aggregating devices (FADs), as defined in Annex I of Resolution C-24-01, active at any given time.

For 2025, after the Secretariat's data area processed and analyzed approximately 20 million buoy data points received for that year, the analysis showed that 3 vessels allegedly exceeded the active FAD limit at some point in 2025. All of them are large class-6 vessels, with a limit of 340 active FADs per day.

Reviewing the trend observed for this type of possible non-compliance since it came into existence in 2021, the data reveal a clear shift, from full compliance to a pattern of recurring and increasing infractions over the period analyzed. During 2021 and 2022—the first two years the provision was in force— no vessel exceeded the applicable limit, reflecting full compliance by the fleet.

Taken together, this progression—from zero, to one, to an even higher figure in consecutive years— suggests that the isolated 2023 case was not effectively deterred by the disciplinary process alone, and that the underlying risk of non-compliance is growing rather than being contained.

No. of vessels in possible non-compliance - active buoy limit at sea
2021 - 2025



Paragraph 25. Daily FAD reports. "CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on the totality of active FADs to the Secretariat. The information provided shall be identical in form and content to the raw satellite buoy data provided by buoy manufacturers to the original users (i.e., vessels and vessel managers), as specified in Annex IV of this resolution. Reports shall be submitted at monthly intervals with a lag of at least 60 days, but not more than 90 days. CPCs "shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on the totality of active FADs to the Secretariat, ... with reports submitted at monthly intervals with a lag of at least 60 days, but not more than 90 days."

For 2025, the Secretariat informed 8 countries of information gaps in certain months, which were reported to the corresponding national authorities. In most cases the matter was resolved because the data were subsequently submitted, or the absence of data was clarified, citing reasons such as the vessel not being operational, or not operating in the EPO, which accounted for the periods with missing data. These cases can be seen in detail in the draft compliance report.

Paragraph 26. VMS reports. "(...) CPCs shall continue reporting, or shall require their vessels to report to IATTC, using the format developed by IATTC staff and approved by the Commission, complete VMS data for all vessels required to carry VMS pursuant to resolution C-14-02. The information reported to the Secretariat shall include, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b) of that resolution. (...) Reports shall be submitted bimonthly with a lag of no more than 90 days. Data collected pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated in accordance with resolution C-15-07 on rules and procedures relating to the confidentiality of data".

In this regard, the Commission approved a format at its 102nd meeting held in Panama, and CPCs now report based on that format. According to the database developed by the Commission's data area staff, for 2025 the following information is available regarding the submission of VMS data:

- In 2025, there were 1,361 trips by 230 purse-seine vessels. Of those trips, 1,079 trips occurred in the EPO and are complete with respect to VMS coverage → 79%.
- 197 trips occurred in the WPO (VMS data are not required) → 14.5%.
- 85 trips occurred in the EPO, for which 2025 VMS data are missing → 6.5%. Regarding this data, contact has been established with the CPCs with missing information to complete it.

The above data show that good progress is being made on this provision. It should also be noted that, based on the current reading of the resolution, it is the purse-seine fleet that is required to report on VMS, and not the longline fleet.

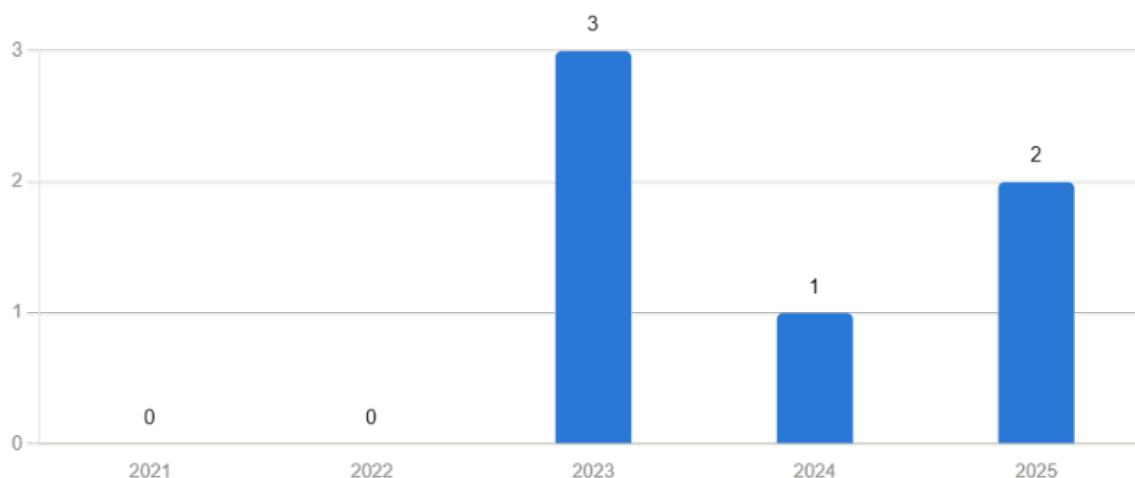
Paragraph 27. FAD deployment/recovery: Each CPC shall ensure that:

- "its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs within a period of 15 days before the start of the selected closure period;*
- all its class-6 purse-seine vessels recover, within a period of 15 days before the start of the closure period, a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs on which they made sets during that same period".*

Deployment 15 days before closure: For 2025, two vessels deployed FADs 15 days before the start of their closure period. During the 2021–2025 period, a total of 6 cases of vessels allegedly deploying FADs within the 15 days prior to the start of the closure were recorded. The series shows a discontinuous pattern rather than a sustained trend: 2021 and 2022 had no cases, while 2023 accounts for the peak of the series with 3 cases, followed by a reduction to 1 case in 2024 and a rebound to 2 cases in 2025.

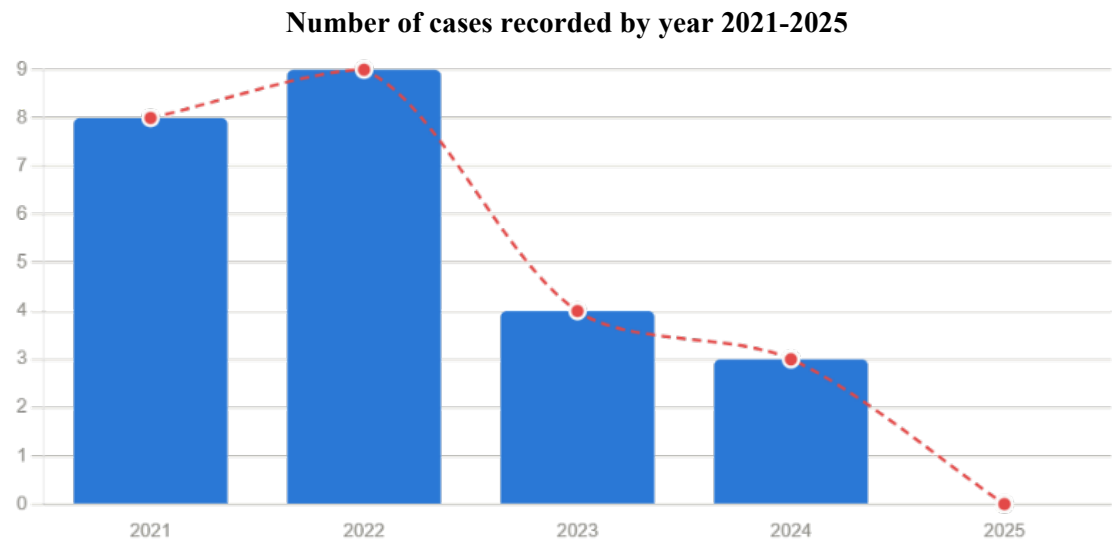
The fact that the last two years (2024–2025) show cases, following two years with no incidents, could indicate a resurgence of the practice warranting follow-up in the next compliance cycle, rather than a strict conclusion about an upward or downward trend, given the small sample size.

Number of cases of FAD deployment 15 days before the closure period, 2021-2025



Recovery vs. sets on FADs in the same number: No cases of possible non-compliance were recorded in this category in 2025.

The number of vessels by flag that did NOT recover the stipulated number of FADs before the closure showed a sustained downward trend between 2021 and 2025, dropping from 8 cases identified in 2021 to 0 in 2025. From 2023 onward, a marked reduction in the number of cases is observed, culminating in a total absence of reported possible non-compliances in 2025, which suggests an improvement in the level of compliance with this provision by the CPCs during the last year of the period analyzed.



Paragraph 29: Annual longline bigeye tuna catch limits in the EPO.
China, Japan, Korea, the United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during 2025 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the levels established in the resolution.

The following table shows the bigeye tuna limits established in the resolution and the catches reached by the CPCs in 2025.

Bigeye tuna catch limits and catches (t), 2025				
CPC	Limit in C-24-01	Adjusted limit	Catch	Remarks
China	2,507	8,507*	2,780	Limits respected over the last 5 years
Japan	32,372	24,372*	3,307	
Korea	11,947	13,947*	7,628	
Chinese Taipei	7,555	7,555	4,160	
United States	750	750	292.28	

**Adjusted. In 2025, Japan transferred 6,000 t and 2,000 t of its 2025 national limit to China and Korea, respectively, which was reported to the Secretariat in a communication dated 24 April 2025.*

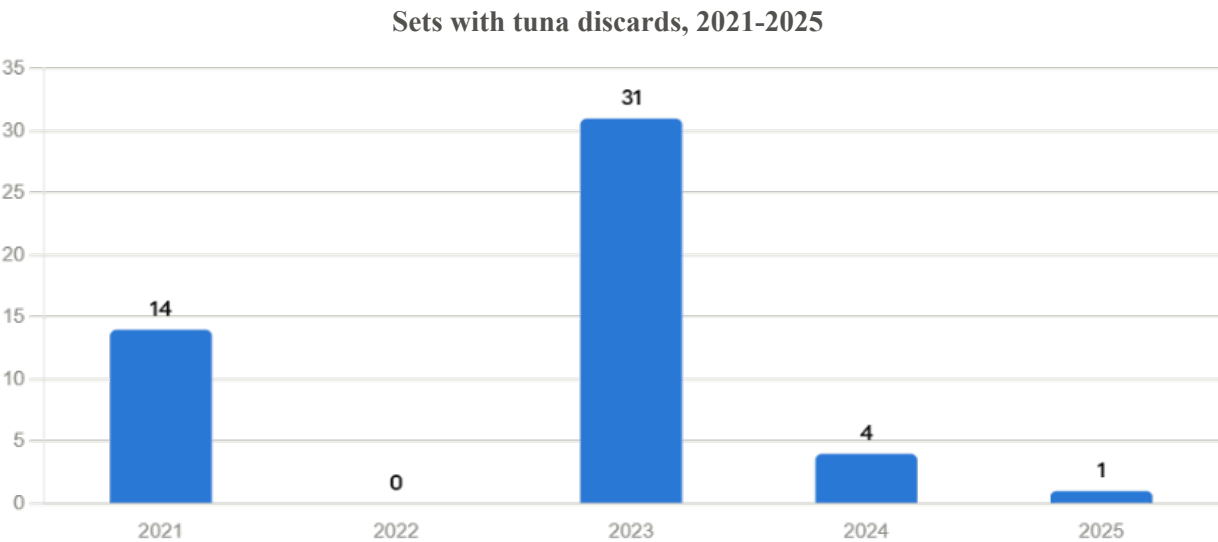
As can be seen in the table, there was compliance with this provision, and there has generally been ongoing compliance since it came into effect.

Paragraph 34: An annual report must be submitted on the regulatory actions taken to comply with the tuna conservation resolution.

With regard to this paragraph of the resolution, 12 CPCs submitted their reports for 2025—a slight improvement compared to last year, but a very notable one compared to previous years (2024: 11; 2023: 5; 2022: 0; 2021: 1).

Paragraph 38: Tuna discards. All tuna caught must be retained on board, except fish deemed unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size, or when there is not enough hold space available to load all the tuna caught in the last set of a trip.

The number of sets with discards shows irregular behavior during the 2021-2025 period, with no clearly defined linear trend. In 2021, 14 sets with discards were recorded, a figure that dropped to 0 in 2022. In 2023 a marked increase to 31 sets was observed, the highest value of the period, before declining to 4 in 2024 and registering 1 in 2025.



3.2 Resolution C-24-02: Pacific bluefin tuna (replaces C-21-05)

Par. 3. Each CPC shall report its recreational fishery catches annually no later than 30 June. Each CPC shall ensure that Pacific bluefin tuna catches by recreational fishing vessels operating under its jurisdiction are managed consistently with commercial fisheries.

Par. 5. There is a biennial limit for 2025-2026 of 10,763 mt for Mexico and 1,822 mt for the USA.

Par. 5a. During 2025-2026, the United States may catch up to 1,822 tons over both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 1,285 tons in either year (annual maximum)

Par. 5b. During 2025-2026, Mexico may catch up to 10,763 tons over both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 6,296 tons in either year (annual maximum)

Regarding paragraph 3, both Mexico and the United States reported their sport or recreational bluefin tuna catches in 2025.

Regarding paragraph 5 of the resolution, the following table shows the level of commercial catch by the 2 CPCs with commercial catches in the EPO in 2025. The limits established for 2025 were respected by Mexico and the United States.

Pacific bluefin tuna catches in the EPO, 2025			
CPC	2025 limit in the resolution* (t)	2025 catch (t)	Compliance exists
MEX	6,296	6,165	YES
USA	1,285	113	YES

*These figures do not include the addition of underages carried over from previous periods.

3.3 Resolution C-24-05, conservation measures for the protection and sustainable management of sharks, replaces C-23-07 as of 1 July 2025.

Paragraph 3. CPCs should establish and implement a national plan of action for shark conservation and management, in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks.

Paragraph 4: indicates that CPCs "shall take the necessary measures to require their fishers to fully utilize the entirety of their retained shark catches, with the exception of those species for which IATTC has adopted a retention ban".

Paragraph 5. CPCs shall prohibit shark finning.

Paragraph 6. CPCs shall ensure that all sharks are landed with all fins naturally attached to the body. To facilitate storage on board, fins may be partially cut and folded against the shark's body, as appropriate, but shall remain naturally attached to the body up to the first point of landing.

Paragraph 7. Until the end of 2026, without prejudice to paragraph 6 and other provisions of this resolution, CPCs may take alternative measures to ensure that individual shark bodies and their corresponding fins can be easily identified on board the vessel at any time, using one of the following methods: (i) storing each shark body and its corresponding fins in the same bag, preferably biodegradable; (ii) tying each shark body to its corresponding fins with rope or wire; or, (iii) marking the fins and the corresponding shark identically, uniquely, and numerically, so that an authorized inspector can easily identify the correspondence between the fin and the corresponding shark.

Paragraph 8. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, or trading fins obtained or cut on board in contravention of this Resolution.

Paragraph 10. CPCs shall prohibit vessels fishing for tuna and/or swordfish from using buoy lines.

Paragraph 11. This provision establishes that all sharks (live or dead) that are not retained must be released promptly and unharmed, to the extent feasible, as soon as they are observed entangled in the net or brail on deck, always safeguarding the safety of personnel. For purse-seine vessels, five specific procedures are established: (a) disentangle and release into the water as soon as possible sharks sighted in the net; (b) release into the water, also as soon as possible, sharks brail on deck, via a ramp connected to an opening on the side of the vessel, an escape hatch, or, failing that, by means of a sling or cargo net hoisted with a crane or similar equipment; (c) prohibit the use of gaffs, hooks, or similar instruments to handle them; (d) prohibit lifting them by the head, tail, gill slits, or spiracles, or by wire wrapped around or through the body, as well as puncturing their body to hoist them; and (e) prohibit bringing on board or towing whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) to remove them from the purse-seine net. For longline vessels: f. Leave the shark in the water, whenever possible. g. Use a line cutter to cut the leader as close as possible to the hook, leaving less than 1 meter of line on the animal, to the extent possible.

Paragraph 20: Each CPC shall annually report catch, effort by gear, and shark landing data by species, where possible, in accordance with IATTC data reporting procedures, including available historical data, for fisheries under the Commission's competence.

Paragraph 21: CPCs are encouraged to provide aggregated trade information, as available.

In paragraph 24, the resolution states that CPCs shall use the annual compliance questionnaire to report on compliance with the resolution. Accordingly, a general review of the CPCs' level of compliance is presented below, based on the responses contained in the 2025 compliance questionnaires.

Of the 21 CPCs whose questionnaires were reviewed (some CPCs have no purse-seine or longline vessels in the regional register), all reported a status of "Compliant" or "Not applicable" for each of the provisions evaluated; no case was identified in which a CPC self-rated as "Non-compliant". Most CPCs have a national plan of action for sharks (or its regulatory equivalent), expressly prohibit finning, require that sharks be landed with fins naturally attached to the body, and report having submitted corresponding catch and monitoring data to the Secretariat.

- **Paragraph 3 — National Plan of Action for Sharks**

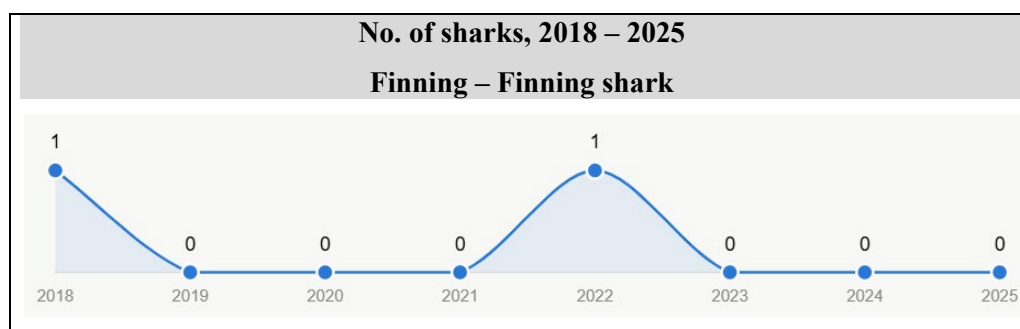
The large majority of CPCs stated that they have a national plan of action for shark conservation and management, developed in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks). Costa Rica, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Vanuatu, Japan, Korea, and Guatemala report plans in force, several of them formalized through specific decrees or administrative resolutions. Ecuador and Chile note that their respective plans are currently undergoing renewal or updating, although they continue to be applied. Venezuela indicates that it applies the FAO plan of action as a reference framework, while clarifying that it does not maintain fisheries directed at sharks in the Convention Area. China constitutes a partial exception: it does not have a national plan of action formalized under the FAO framework, although it reports applying equivalent sectoral regulations aimed at the conservation of shark resources in its distant-water fisheries. France (Overseas Territories) does not report under this paragraph, since it applies the WCPFC conservation framework in the overlap area, instead of IATTC provisions.

- **Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 8 — Full utilization of catch, prohibition of finning, and naturally attached fins.**

In this block of provisions—which together constitute the core of shark-finning protection—all CPCs report compliance. All state that they have national regulations (laws, decrees, or fisheries regulations) requiring full utilization of retained shark catches, expressly prohibiting the practice of finning, and requiring that sharks be landed with fins naturally attached to the body. Several CPCs cite specific legal instruments underpinning this compliance, such as Mexico's NOM-029-PESC-2006, Ecuador's Executive Decree 486, Peru's Supreme Decree No. 021-2016-PRODUCE, EC Regulation No. 1185/2003 (as amended by EC Regulation No. 605/2013) applicable to the European Union, and OSPESCA's regional regulations (OSP-05-11) invoked by Nicaragua and Guatemala.

A nuance that warrants attention is that of China, which reports that all incidental shark catch by its longline fleet was discarded at sea during 2025 (with no retention whatsoever), so the fins-attached landing requirement did not actually materialize in practice. Similarly, Korea notes that no shark or fin was retained, transshipped, or landed by its vessels in 2025. Guatemala uses a slightly different wording to describe its landings ("fins totally or partially attached to the body").

Regarding paragraphs 4 and 5 cited above, in 2025, observers on board purse-seine tuna vessels recorded no cases of shark mutilation or “finning”. The following figure illustrates the cases historically reported since 2018.



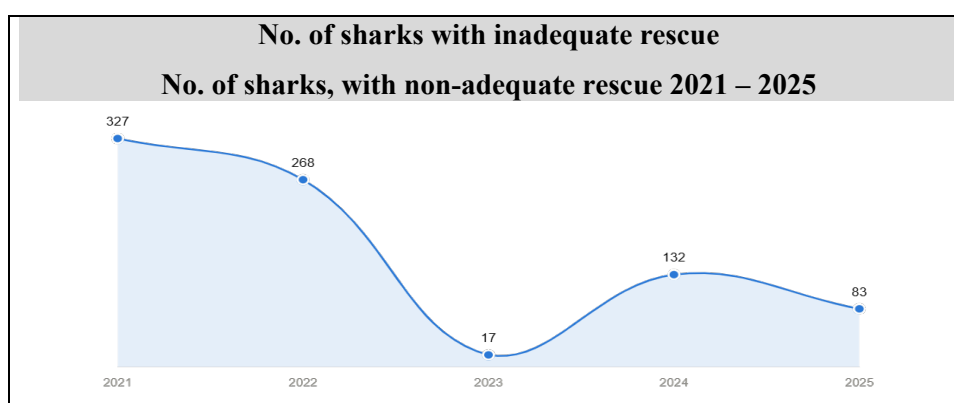
- **Paragraph 7 — Alternative measures to the naturally-attached-fins requirement.**

This conditional provision was "not applicable" for the vast majority of CPCs, insofar as their fleets have not adopted alternative methods (such as joint storage in the same bag, tying the fins to the body, or identical numerical marking), but instead directly apply the standard naturally-attached-fins requirement. Panama and Ecuador expressly confirm they have no alternative measures, while the European Union notes that its vessels are prohibited from applying this type of measure. Chinese Taipei is the only identified exception: it reports having adopted and effectively applied an alternative fin-identification measure, in compliance with its national regulations. Colombia also marks this provision as not applicable, indicating that, under its domestic legislation, shark fins must remain attached to the trunk without exception.

- **Paragraphs 10 and 11 — Prohibition of buoy lines and release of sharks not retained.**

Reported compliance is equally widespread in this block. All CPCs indicate that they prohibit their tuna and/or longline vessels from using buoy lines, and require prompt, unharmed release of live or dead sharks that are not retained, whether observed on the line, entangled in the net, or on deck. Two particular cases were identified as "not applicable" for paragraph 10: Colombia, for not having an industrial longline fleet directed at tuna and/or swordfish, and Venezuela, for not maintaining fisheries directed at shark or swordfish catch in the EPO. Ecuador additionally highlights that it provides periodic training to its fishing sector on good shark-handling and release practices, as a complementary compliance measure.

Regarding paragraph 11 on inadequate shark rescue on purse-seine vessels, according to on-board observer program data, this possible non-compliance showed a generally downward trend between 2021 and 2025, although with significant year-on-year fluctuations. In 2021, 327 cases were recorded, a figure that dropped moderately to 268 in 2022. In 2023 a sharp decline to 17 cases was observed, the lowest value of the period, followed by a rebound to 132 in 2024 and a further decrease to 83 in 2025. While the 2025 figure represents a considerable reduction from the levels recorded at the start of the period (327 in 2021), the variability observed between 2023 and 2024 suggests that the decline has not been fully sustained year over year, so this trend will be monitored in upcoming cycles.



- **Paragraphs 20 and 21** — Reporting of catch and monitoring/observer data.

All CPCs report having reported to the Secretariat catch, fishing effort, and shark landing data by species, as well as information gathered through observer programs or electronic monitoring on species identification and condition (live or dead) of specimens caught.

Summary table of information by CPC

CPC	National Plan (par. 3)	Full util., finning & attached fins (par. 4, 5, 6, 8)	Alternative measures (par. 7)	Buoy lines & release (par. 10, 11)	Data reporting & monitoring (par. 20, 21)	Observations made by the CPC
BLZ	C	C	NA	C	C	No fishing activity by Belize vessels in the EPO during 2025.
CAN	C	C	NA	C	C	No incidental shark catches by the Canadian fleet were recorded in 2025.
CHN	C*	C	NA	C	C	Does not have a formal National Plan of Action, but applies an equivalent regulatory notice from the Ministry of Agriculture; all incidental longline discard was returned to the sea in 2025 (no retention).
COL	C	C	NA	NA / C	C	No industrial longline fleet (so the buoy-line ban does not apply); no formal observer program, reports via fishing logbooks.

CPC	National Plan (par. 3)	Full util., finning & attached fins (par. 4, 5, 6, 8)	Alternative measures (par. 7)	Buoy lines & release (par. 10, 11)	Data reporting & monitoring (par. 20, 21)	Observations made by the CPC
CRI	C	C	C	C	C	National plan of action aligned with the FAO IPOA-Sharks.
ECU	C*	C	NA	C	C	National plan of action currently being renewed; no alternative measures to the attached-fins requirement have been adopted.
CHI	C*	C	NA	C	C	National Plan of Action (PAN-Sharks) currently being updated.
EUR	C	C	NA	C	C	EU vessels are expressly prohibited from applying alternative measures to the natural attachment of fins.
FRA OT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	In the overlap area, France OT applies WCPFC conservation measures instead of C-24-05; sharks are protected and all incidental catch is released.
GTM	C	C	NA	C	C	Landings are made with fins "totally or partially attached to the body", wording that differs slightly from the standard of full natural attachment.
JPN	C	C	C	C	C	Compliance underpinned by the Japanese Fisheries Act and related regulations.
KOR	C	C	NA	C	C	No shark or fin was retained, transshipped, or landed by Korean vessels in 2025.
MEX	C	C	C	C	C	Robust regulatory framework (NOM-029-PESC-2006); does not fish with buoy lines.
NIC	C	C	NA	C	C	Several responses refer generically to the "National Plan" with no further technical detail.
PAN	C	C	NA	C	C	Panama confirms it has no alternative measures to the naturally-attached-fins requirement.
PER	C	C	NA	C	C	Specific regulatory framework (S.D. No. 021-2016-PRODUCE and amendments) prohibiting the landing of loose fins.
SLV	C	C	NA	C	C	The authorized commercial fleet made no directed catches nor retained sharks in the EPO during 2025.
TWN	C	C	C	C	C	The only CPC that confirms it has adopted alternative fin-identification measures (body and fins kept separately using authorized methods).
USA	C	C	C	C	C	Observer coverage and submission of logbook data support the reported compliance.

CPC	National Plan (par. 3)	Full util., finning & attached fins (par. 4, 5, 6, 8)	Alternative measures (par. 7)	Buoy lines & release (par. 10, 11)	Data reporting & monitoring (par. 20, 21)	Observations made by the CPC
VUT	C	C	NA	C	C	Compliance responses reported generically ("Yes, compliant") for all applicable paragraphs.
VEN	C	C	NA	NA / C	C	No fishery directed at sharks or swordfish in the EPO; no infractions reported in 2025.

C = Compliant · C = Compliant, with a relevant remark noted in the last column · NA = Not applicable · "NA / C" indicates that one of the two provisions grouped in that column does not apply to the CPC, while the other is complied with.*

3.3 Resolution C-24-06 on FADs / support vessels (replaces C-23-03).

Resolution C-24-06 prohibits the use of support vessels operating in support of vessels fishing on FADs in the EPO.

Despite this prohibition, paragraph 3 encourages CPCs to initiate drifting-FAD recovery programs through cooperative initiatives among fishing vessels operating in the Convention Area, or vessels implementing projects for the recovery of such FADs, without restricting the regular fishing operations of purse-seine vessels fishing with FADs; such recovery activities shall be limited to the collection of drifting FADs for final disposal, and not for any type of maintenance or refurbishment.

Drifting FADs collected under the voluntary recovery program must be brought on board and taken to port for recycling or disposal.

Paragraph 4 establishes that CPCs that decide to initiate these programs must report all associated information on FAD-recovery activities to the IATTC Secretariat, so that scientific staff can analyze the data annually and report these results to the Permanent Ad Hoc Working Group on FADs and to the SAC.

In 2025, no possible infractions by support vessels operating in support of purse-seine vessels fishing on FADs were recorded. Regarding paragraphs 3 and 4, no CPC has reported drifting-FAD recovery programs, so CPCs are urged to inform the Secretariat if any such program is in operation. However, there is an initiative by vessel owners or owner associations developing a drifting-FAD recovery program, which was announced at IATTC's 103rd meeting.

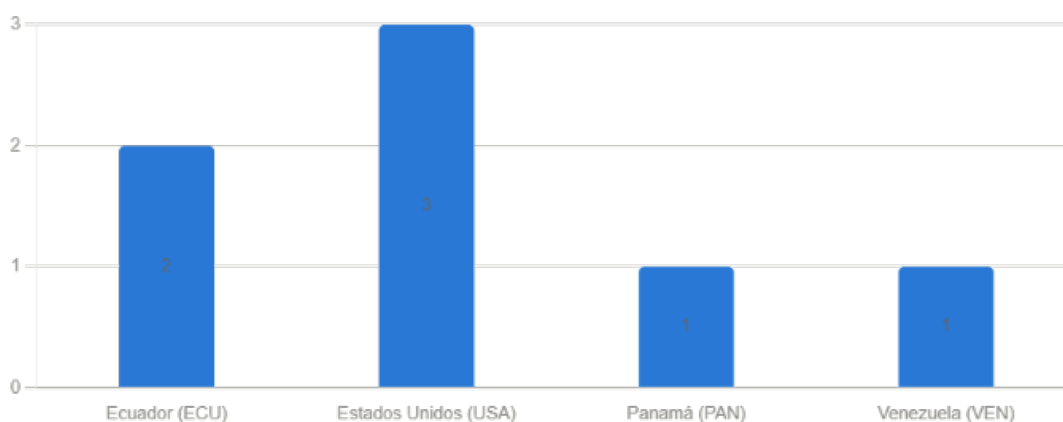
3.4 Resolution C-23-04 on the design and biodegradability of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs) in the IATTC area of competence.

Paragraph 2: In order to reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles, or any other species, CPCs shall ensure that, as of 1 January 2025, the design and construction of any FAD to be deployed or redeployed (i.e., placed in the water) in the IATTC area of competence complies with the following specifications in accordance with Annex I:

- a) the use of mesh netting in any part of a FAD is prohibited;
- b) only non-entangling FAD materials and designs shall be used.

This is the first time this obligation has come into force, so 2025 constitutes the baseline year for assessing compliance. 7 cases of possible non-compliance were recorded, distributed across 4 CPCs, as can be seen in the following chart, which shows the number of vessels that recorded the alleged non-compliance by flag and the response submitted in this regard.

Cases of FAD deployment with entangling mesh netting, 2025

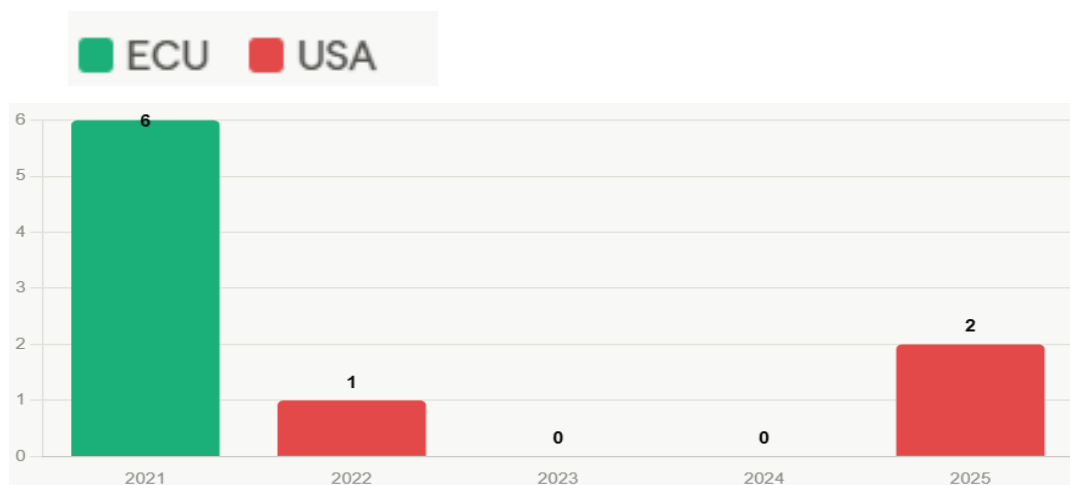


3.5 Resolution C-23-08 on silky shark. Amends C-21-06.

Resolution C-21-06, paragraph 2: "Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit the retention on board, transshipment, landing, or storage of any part or the whole body of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) caught in the Convention Area by purse-seine vessels. CPCs shall require their purse-seine vessels to release all live silky sharks whenever possible. However, if silky sharks are caught and unintentionally frozen during purse-seine vessel operations, if flag CPC authorities are present at the point of landing, then the whole silky sharks must be handed over to them. If flag CPC authorities are not available, the whole silky sharks to be handed over may not be sold or bartered, but may be donated for domestic human consumption purposes. Silky sharks handed over in this manner shall be reported to the Secretariat". ["C-21-06"](#)

Paragraph 13. CPCs shall require the collection and submission of silky shark catch data, in accordance with IATTC data reporting requirements. CPCs shall also record, through observer programs or other means, for purse-seine vessels of all capacity classes, the number and condition (dead or alive) of silky sharks caught and released, and shall report it to IATTC.

The number of silky sharks retained by purse-seine vessels showed low, sporadic values during the 2021-2025 period, with no evidence of a systematic retention pattern. In 2021 the highest value of the period was recorded, with 6 individuals retained, all of them from the Ecuador (ECU) fleet. In 2022 only 1 case was reported, and in 2024 no retentions of this species were recorded. In 2025, 2 cases were again observed. The low frequency and magnitude of the cases, together with the concentration in only two flags over the period, suggests a generally high level of compliance with the silky shark retention ban.



Regarding paragraph 13, 2025 reports have been received from Belize, Ecuador, China, Chinese Taipei, the European Union, Panama, the United States, Vanuatu and Venezuela: for 2024, reports have been received from

Belize, China, Ecuador, Panama, Chinese Taipei, the United States, Venezuela, and Vanuatu, which are published on the IATTC website: Other reports | IATTC. [Other reports](#) | [IATTC](#)

3.6 Resolution C-23-11 on VMS vessel monitoring (amends resolution C-14-02).

Paragraph 1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members of the Commission (CPCs) shall continue to ensure that all their commercial fishing vessels of 24 meters or more in length operating in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) and catching tunas and associated species are equipped, as of 1 January 2016, with a satellite vessel monitoring system (VMS). Requires information from CPCs on actions to eliminate illegal fishing by their vessels on the IUU list and to discourage IUU fishing by other vessels. The tool is the creation of an IATTC IUU list and a cross-referenced list with other regional fisheries management organizations.

This provision is generally complied with. CPC reports on the use of the device are published on the IATTC website here: Other reports | IATTC (iattc.org). [Otros informes](#) | [CIAT \(iattc.org\)](http://CIAT(iattc.org))

3.7 Resolution C-22-02: Compliance.

Paragraph 3c: Each CPC shall complete the questionnaire and return it to the Director no later than two months before the Committee meeting.

A total of 24 completed questionnaires were received, together with supplementary information, from 20 Members and 5 Cooperating Non-Members. Kiribati's questionnaire was missing, the latter in its capacity as a Cooperating Non-Member. The questionnaires received are published on the website, access to which is password-protected.

3.8. Resolution C-22-03: Transshipment program by large-scale longline vessels.

Resolution C-22-03 allows at-sea transshipments, but only by longline vessels authorized to do so. It established a mandatory observer program on the carrier vessels that receive the transshipments. [C-22-03](#)

Paragraph 10: Carrier vessels participating in the program must carry VMS equipment in working condition.

Paragraph 19: CPCs must submit, before 15 September of each year, a report to the Director on the operation of the program.

In 2025, China, Korea, Japan, Panama, Vanuatu, and Chinese Taipei participated in the program. All participants paid their contributions to the program for 2025 and 2026.

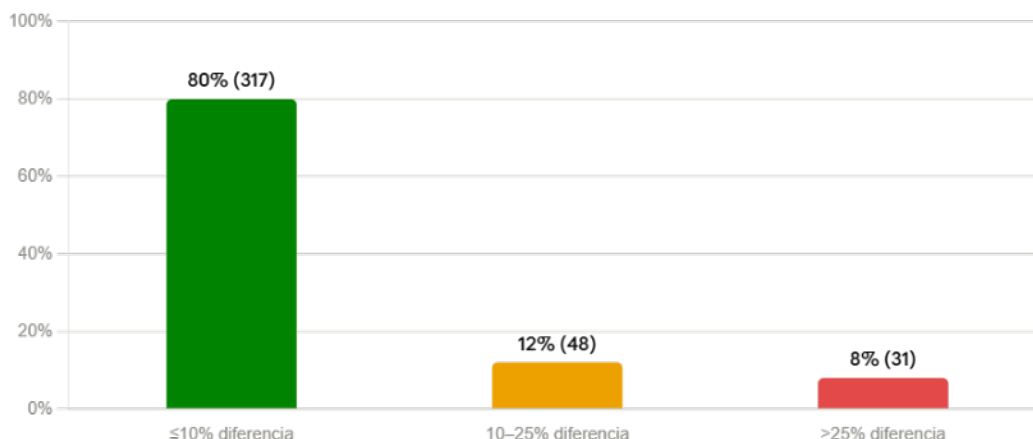
The main task of observers on board carrier vessels is to verify the quantities of tuna and sharks being transshipped against those recorded in the transshipment declarations. It can be noted that considerable differences do not generally occur, and when they exceed a 10% difference, the Secretariat notifies the flag authority of the carrier vessel for review.

In 2025, 396 transshipments were reviewed to determine the ranges in which a difference exists between the amount reported in the declaration and that calculated by the observer; the large majority (80%, about 317 cases) had a low difference between what was reported by the observer and what was declared by the vessel — that is, within the normal tolerance margin of $\leq 10\%$. However, there are two groups that warrant attention:

- **10–25% difference (12%, ~48 transshipments):** moderate discrepancies that could warrant follow-up, although they do not necessarily indicate a possible non-compliance.
- **>25% difference (8%, ~31 transshipments):** this is the most relevant group, since it exceeds the typical 10% threshold usually used as a reference to flag considerable differences in the transshipment declaration.

The responses of program participants on this topic agree in noting that the differences are explainable by the speed at which transshipments are carried out, and that observers' calculations reflect these difficulties, making the differences understandable. The following figure shows the range of differences found in that 2025 review.

Differences between tuna reported and that calculated by the observer, 2025 groupings



It has previously been discussed at the SAC that experimental work should be undertaken to see whether the use of scales could help dispel doubts regarding the differences between the tuna calculated by the observer and that indicated in the transshipment declaration. . Carrying out this work would require financial resources. This matter could remain on the COR's agenda for consideration, depending on the availability of resources and the work priorities agreed upon..

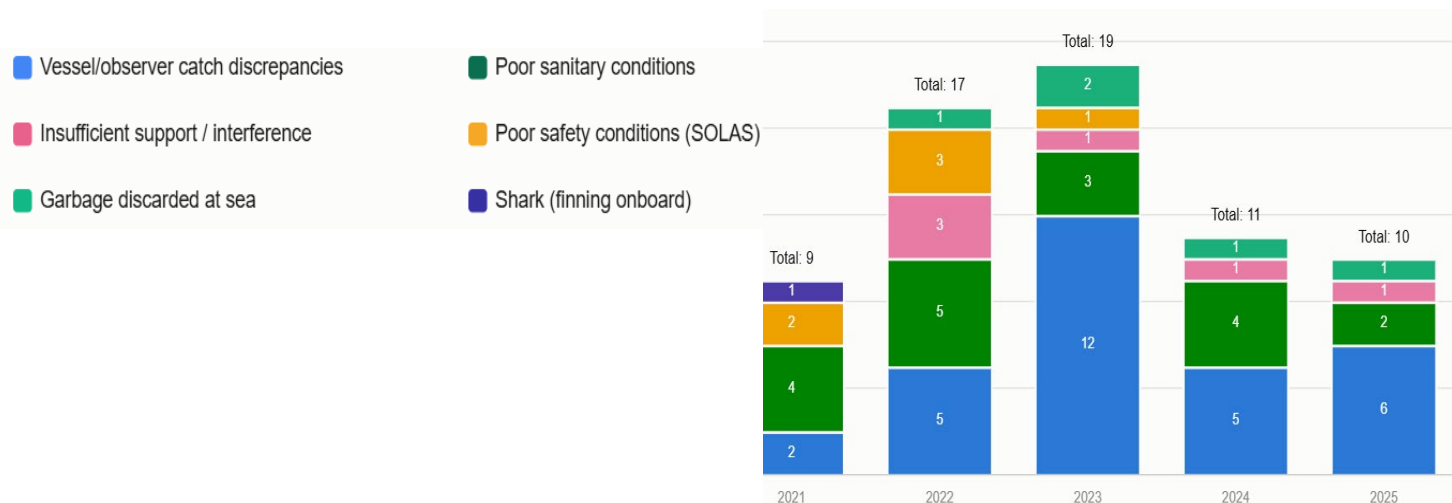
The possible infractions detected under the program mainly relate to sanitary issues on the carrier vessel, support for the work of on-board observers, and disposal of waste at sea; but once reported, they are almost entirely addressed.

Paragraph 20: "all tuna and associated species and sharks landed in the territory or area of a CPC, or imported thereto, unprocessed or after being processed on board, and that is transshipped, shall be accompanied by the IATTC transshipment declaration until the first sale takes place".

The resolution does not require CPCs to report to the Secretariat on compliance with this provision, but CPCs that receive transshipped fish at their ports are requested to report it voluntarily. Reports have been received from the United States, the European Union (Spain), Japan, and Korea.

Annex 3: Carrier vessels' obligations with respect to the observer include, among others, providing adequate accommodation, food, and sanitary facilities, and not interfering with their duties, through intimidation or attempted bribery, among other means.

The following figure summarizes the possible infractions reported from 2021 to 2025. The document entitled Provisional Draft Compliance Report breaks them down by vessel and flag and presents the responses of the flag CPCs for the 2025 possible non-compliances.



The following can be highlighted from the chart above:

- Differences between fish reported by the vessel and the observer: remains the dominant category, peaking in 2023 (12 cases) out of a total of 19 that year — the highest year of the period.
- Poor sanitary conditions: relatively stable (3–5 cases annually) before dropping to 2 in 2025.
- Insufficient support / interference with the observer: goes from 0 in 2021 to a maximum of 3 cases in 2022 and one in 2025.
- Poor safety conditions (SOLAS): present in 2021–2023 (2–3 cases), disappears in 2024–2025.
- Garbage discarded at sea: minor cases concentrated in 2022–2024, none recorded in 2021 and a single case in 2025.

The Committee has highlighted the importance of having additional information on cases of possible infractions related to sanitary issues. In that regard, Annex 1 provides a list of carrier vessels for which this possible infraction has been reported from 2017 to 2025. The following Table 6 presents a list of carrier vessels that have shown this alleged infraction (poor sanitary conditions on the vessel) at least 3 times during the 2017-2025 period, and indicates, based on the information provided by the corresponding Government, whether any action was taken in this regard. It should also be noted that this table shows no substantial changes compared to the previous year's, except for the exclusion of two vessels that are no longer in operation; specifically, no new vessels have been added to this category. It should also be noted that in 2025, there were no reported cases of sanitary issues on carrier vessels flying the flags listed in the table: Panama and South Korea..

Carrier vessels with at least 3 alleged sanitary-problem infractions (2017-2025)				
Carrier vessel	Flag	No. of possible non-compliances	Reasons	Actions taken
Seybu	KOR	3	Bedbugs and air-conditioning filters	Fumigation was carried out and the air filters were repaired.
Seiyu	KOR	3	Drinking-water problems, bedbugs, and poor conditions of the observer's accommodation.	Better accommodation will be provided on future trips; the freshwater generator was repaired, fumigation was carried out, and old piping was replaced.
Full Kuo Shin	PAN	5	Drinking-water and food problems	Actions were taken to resolve the problems.

The following Table includes a list of the responses received to the possible infractions in the at-sea transshipment program that were reported by program participants for 2025.

Responses to cases of possible non-compliance related to the at-sea transshipment observer program, 2025			
Resolution-Possible Infraction	CPC	Response/Status*	No. of cases
C-22-03, Annex 3 – Poor sanitary conditions	CHN	Corrective actions were taken	2
C-22-03, Annex 3 – Differences between fish reported by the vessel and the observer	PAN	The case remains under technical analysis	1
	CHN	Determined not to be an infraction	5
C-22-03, Annex 3 – Interference with the observer's work	CHN	Corrective actions were taken	1

Responses to cases of possible non-compliance related to the at-sea transshipment observer program, 2025			
Resolution-Possible Infraction	CPC	Response/Status*	No. of cases
C-04-05. Incidental catch – Garbage discarded at sea	CHN	Required photographic evidence for the process	1

**The draft compliance report describes the verbatim responses given by the CPC and the names of the carriers with the alleged infraction.*

3.9 Resolution C-21-07 on port State measures.

Paragraph 13. Each CPC wishing to grant port access to foreign fishing vessels is urged to designate the ports to which foreign fishing vessels may request entry in accordance with this resolution.

Paragraph 28. *The port CPC shall transmit a copy of the inspection report electronically or by other means to the flag CPC's contact point and to the IATTC Director no later than 30 days after the date the inspection was completed.*

The Secretariat, in accordance with the resolution, carried out several actions to advance compliance with it:

- Circulated a format for carrying out port inspections, and for port-entry requests by foreign vessels.
- After requesting it from the CPCs, created a website identifying the ports authorized by each CPC, as well as their contact points.
- Requested that CPCs submit copies of the inspection forms for the 5% sample of port inspections carried out on foreign vessels landing species caught under IATTC's purview.
- A questionnaire was sent out by the Secretariat to identify the needs of developing countries so that they can build capacity and fully implement the resolution. The needs identified were basically requirements for training assistance for port inspections and financial assistance, as well as training to clarify all the resolution's requirements.

Inspection reports have been received at the email address created for this purpose: portinspections@iattc.org. The Secretariat reported to several countries that inspection forms had not been received, or that it was unknown whether the percentage of inspections stipulated in the resolution had been carried out. For this reason, a memo proposed the use of a format for annual reporting. Five CPCs submitted that report, and it is hoped that next year all CPCs involved will submit it.

From the copies of port inspections carried out from 2022 to 2025, inspections with alleged non-compliances (valid fishing license) were detected in 2023 and were reported to the flag State of the vessels with the alleged infraction. Ultimately, the State that reported the non-compliances informed IATTC that the matters in question had been resolved positively.

Two notifications were also received from Ecuador in 2023 regarding the denial of port access to two vessels of different nationalities: one because it had allegedly made catches in a restricted or specially protected area; and in the other case, because the vessel was suspected of carrying out illegal fishing, and the flag State of the vessel was contacted but there was no response. Resolution C-21-07 states that the Director must publish, on a restricted-access site, port inspections that involved IUU fishing reports, but it does not refer to these port-entry denials, so this would be a good point for the Committee to clarify.

In general, no notifications of port inspections with alleged infractions have been received from 2022 to 2025, only one in 2025 and those already mentioned for 2023, so there has been no need to publish a list as mentioned above.

Port State actions regarding inspection of foreign vessels entering their ports and landing species covered by IATTC, 2025																			
	CAN	COL	CRI	ECU	EUR	FRA OT	GTM	JPN	KIR	KOR	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	SLV	TWN	USA	VUT	CHL
Defined access ports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Defined contact authorities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3.10 Resolution C-19-01: FADs.

Paragraph 2 indicates that "As of 1 January 2020, on all purse seiners carrying observers on board, the observers shall be responsible for collecting all FAD-related information, and the captain shall be obligated to provide the observer with the FAD identification and, as appropriate, the other information specified in Annex 1 to resolution C-18-05. On purse-seine vessels not carrying an observer, the captain shall be responsible for recording the information on the FAD form developed by IATTC staff," using a standard format developed by IATTC staff."

CPCs must provide the Director with the previous year's data no later than 90 days before the Scientific Advisory Committee meeting. The data that should have been submitted are for vessels that did not carry an observer on board, mainly class 6.

In 2025, the Secretariat informed several CPCs that no information had been received on trips by purse-seine vessels smaller than class 6, without an observer, regarding whether they had interactions with FADs. It is important to mention that the cases noted do not necessarily refer to situations in which sets associated with FADs were made, but rather to fishing trips without an observer, for which the flag State was required to report whether FAD interactions had occurred and whether operators had been asked for the information in the corresponding format.

Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States were notified of the lack of information. Four countries reported that they had no FAD incidents to report, and Ecuador completed the necessary reports.

3.11 Resolution C-19-02: IUU vessel list.

Requires information on actions to combat and eliminate illegal fishing by their vessels and to discourage IUU fishing by other vessels. The tool is the creation of an IATTC IUU list and a cross-referenced list with other regional fisheries management organizations.

Regarding the IUU list, for 2025 and up to 15 July 2026, no nominations were submitted to include vessels on the IATTC IUU list. Likewise, Commission staff continued to issue the four-monthly memoranda in a timely manner to inform CPCs of movements on the cross-referenced IUU list made up of vessels from other regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs).

This matter will need to be discussed under agenda item 6 of COR-17, relating to the IUU vessel list.

3.12 Resolution C-19-04: Mitigation of the fishery's impact on sea turtles.

C-19-04, Paragraph 1. Require owners/operators/crew of vessels fishing species covered by the Convention to promptly release, in a manner causing the least possible harm, to the extent feasible, all sea turtles, without risking the safety of any person.

Paragraph 2. CPCs with purse-seine vessels operating in the Convention Area must require owners, operators, and crew to use appropriate tools for the safe handling and release of sea turtles, as well as the application of international measures and best practices to ensure their unharmed release, both in purse-seine nets and on fish aggregating devices. They must also ensure the recording and reporting of all sea turtle interactions in accordance with established requirements.

Paragraph 3. CPCs with longline vessels operating in the Convention Area must require owners, operators, and

crew to use appropriate tools for the safe handling and release of sea turtles, as well as the application of international measures and best practices to ensure their release in the event of incidental capture. They must also ensure the recording and reporting of all interactions through observer programs or other mechanisms, and require the implementation of at least one mitigation measure in shallow sets —such as the use of large circle hooks, fish bait, or other measures approved by the Commission— to reduce the incidental capture of sea turtles.

Paragraph 4: *CPCs must submit annually to the Director, before 30 June, information in a standardized format on the implementation of sea-turtle-related measures, including any changes to applicable regulations, minimum data on all observed interactions (such as date, location, gear, species, size, and capture and release condition, as well as additional information when available), and the mitigation measures required of longline vessels operating shallow sets. This requirement may be considered met if the information has already been submitted through other mechanisms, such as observer programs.*

The review of compliance with this resolution was carried out based on the responses of 24 CPCs to the compliance questionnaire, in this case for Resolution C-19-04 on mitigating impacts on sea turtles, corresponding to: prompt release and safe handling (paragraph 1), availability of safe-release tools in the purse-seine and longline fleets, and annual notification to the Director of regulatory changes and observed interactions. An inventory of the responses given by the CPCs in the compliance questionnaire is presented below.

- **Paragraph 1 — General safe-release measures, training, and monitoring.**

The large majority of the CPCs evaluated report full compliance with this general provision, backed by national regulations, observer programs, or administrative memoranda. Mexico, Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Venezuela submit compliance statements based on decrees or internal resolutions (Panama's Executive Decree 13, Peru's Ministerial Resolution 247-2025-PRODUCE, among others). Ecuador and Korea highlight active training programs run by their fisheries authorities (Undersecretariat of Fisheries Resources and NIFS, respectively), while Canada documents the historical absence of interactions in its troll fishery and its participation as an observer in the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles. China and the United States cite detailed regulatory frameworks (2024 Implementing Elements and 50 CFR 300.27/223.206, respectively). At the other extreme, Bolivia, Liberia, and Indonesia rate the provision as "Not applicable" for having no fishing fleet with a recorded interaction, and France (Overseas Territories) indicates that its vessels apply the WCPFC conservation and management measures when fishing in the overlap area instead of the measures established in C-19-04.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 —

- **Safe-release tools for sea turtles (purse-seine and longline fleets).**

China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, and Vanuatu report "Not applicable" for purse-seine and "Compliant" for longline, generally backed by on-board observer programs or distant-water fishing regulations. The reverse case is observed in Colombia and El Salvador, which comply for purse-seine but rate "Not applicable" for longline, for lack of an industrial fleet of this type (Colombia) or for having no active vessels or licenses issued (El Salvador). Ecuador, the European Union, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States, Venezuela, and Guatemala report compliance for both fleets. Chile has no registered purse-seine vessels and its only longline vessel has been inactive since 2018. Nicaragua complies for purse-seine, but its longline vessel was not active in 2025. The United States adds that there is a possible non-compliance case (PNC) under review in its purse-seine fleet. Bolivia, Liberia, Indonesia, and France (Overseas Territories) maintain "Not applicable" for both fleets, consistent with their response to paragraph 1.

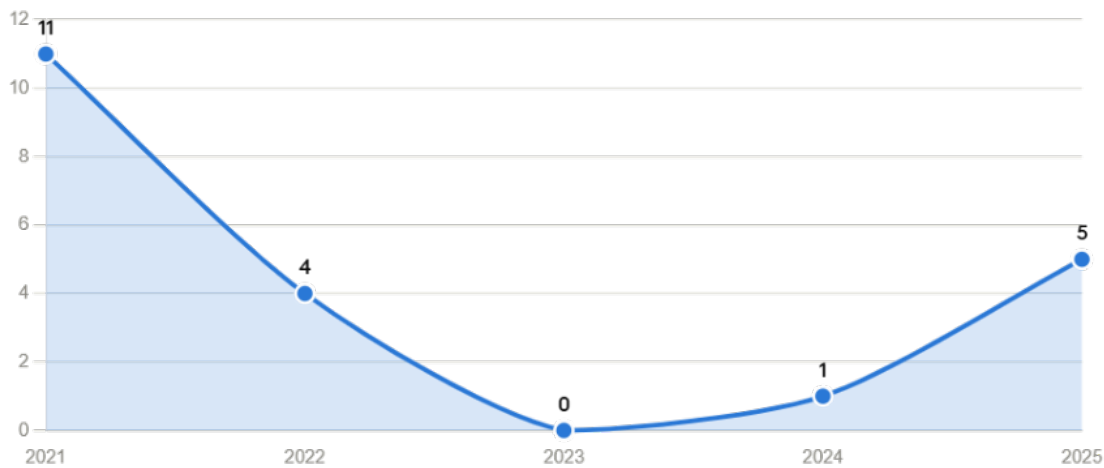
- **Paragraph 4 — Annual notification to the Director of regulatory changes and observed interactions.**

Most CPCs confirm having submitted the notification within the established deadline (30 June), citing specific reporting channels: China (2024 annual report before 30 June 2025), European Union (report submitted on 20 June 2025), Korea (data submitted on 25 June 2026), Japan (through observer data), Panama and the United States (annual report confirmed within the deadline), and Venezuela (in its capacity as depositary of the Sea Turtle Convention). Colombia and Ecuador document the notification through official letters or specific standard formats. Bolivia, Liberia, Indonesia, and France (Overseas Territories) maintain "Not applicable".

On the other hand, and with respect to paragraph 2 of the resolution, in 2025 there were 3 cases of vessels with possible non-compliance with the operational requirements for the rescue and release of sea turtles. The following

figure includes the sets with possible non-compliances during 2021-2025, identified in the reports of observers on purse-seine vessels.

Sets with possible non-compliances in sea turtle rescue, 2021-2025



3.13 Resolution C-19-06: Whale shark.

Paragraph 1: CPCs shall prohibit "vessels flying their flag from setting a purse-seine net on tunas associated with a live whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), if the animal is observed before the set begins". Furthermore, resolution C-16-05, paragraph 3.c., prohibits "towing whale sharks ... to remove them from a purse-seine net".

In 2025 NO cases of possible infractions of setting a net on whale sharks or towing them were recorded. This type of infraction occurs infrequently, as one case occurred in 2019 and none since, up to 2025.

3.14 Resolution C-19-08: Observers on longline vessels.

Resolution C-19-08 is applicable to all CPCs with longline vessels of more than 20 m LOA in the Regional Vessel Register.[C-19-08](#)

Paragraph 3 requires CPCs to ensure that at least 5% of the fishing effort of their longline vessels of more than 20 m LOA is observed by a scientific observer.

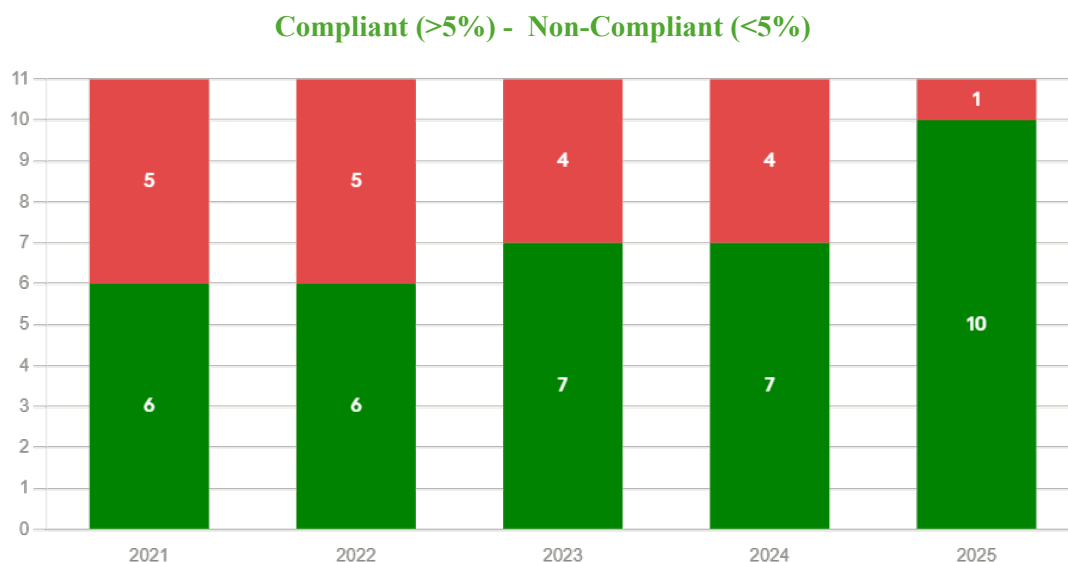
Paragraph 6 establishes a requirement for CPCs to submit annual reports on the operation of their longline observer programs for the previous year of their longline fleets' operation. This includes fishing-effort measures and the calculation of the observer coverage percentage achieved the previous year, and a summary of catches of non-retained species. Reports for the most recent year must be submitted before 31 March of the following year, using the template in Annex A of the resolution.

Paragraph 7 requires CPCs to submit the observer operational data collected by their programs for the previous year, before 30 June. CPCs may choose to report their longline observer operational data using one of the two possible minimum data-reporting standards found in Annex B of the resolution.

Table 17 presents the longline observer coverage rates reported by the CPCs from 2021 to 2025. Only one reported an observer coverage rate for 2025 below 5%. There are CPCs with longline vessels in the regional register (> 20 m LOA) but such vessels have not operated during the 2021-2025 period, or they have no longline vessels at all, and for that reason are not included in the table: Belize, Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

CPCs that submitted longline observer reports and coverage, 2021-2025					
CPC	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CHN	8.90%	7%	14%	12.7%	16.4
CRI	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.1
ECU	9%	9%	8.4%	6.8%	11.8
EU	0.80%	6%	6.50%	3.90%	2.4
FRA OT	NA	NA	NR/NA	NA	NA
JPN	0%	0%	3.70%	8.7%	8.8
KOR	0.70%	4.70%	5.70%	7.40%	9.2
MEX	9.50%	18%	0%	12%	13.4
PAN	5%	4.40%	33%	18.20%	5.8
TWN	9.7%	5%	9.3%	6.7%	13.5
USA	21%	21%	14.50%	19.10%	5.6
VUT	0%	0%	0.50%	14%	5.5

Compliance trend in longline observer coverage 2021-2025



The chart shows the number of CPCs (out of a total of 11 assessed) that do or do not reach the minimum 5% observer coverage threshold in the longline fleet. The overall trend is positive: the number of compliant CPCs went from 6 in 2021–2022, to 7 in 2023–2024, and to a notable jump to 10 in 2025 — that is, only 1 of 11 CPCs fell below the threshold in the last year. This represents a sustained improvement and, particularly in 2025, a significant change from the pattern of the previous four years.

TABLE 18. Status of submission of operational data. CPCs with longline observers.

Overall, the 2021–2025 picture shows a positive trend: most CPCs (CHN, PAN, USA, KOR through 2024, TWN, among others) maintain consistent, uninterrupted reporting for practically the entire period, reflecting stable observer programs. Cases of non-reporting (NR) are concentrated mainly in 2021–2022, largely associated with the residual effects of the pandemic (code NR4): Japan and Vanuatu did not report in those two years, but both fully

recovered starting in 2023, with no further interruptions through 2025 — possibly a "post-pandemic recovery" pattern.

CPC	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CHN					
ECU				P	
EU (Portugal)	NR4			NR2	
EU (Spain)					
FRA	NA2	NA2	NA2	NA2	NA2
JPN	NR4	NR4			
KOR					
MEX			NR2		
PAN					
TWN					
USA					
VUT	NR4	NR4			

NR- No report

NR1 - CPC stated that it will not report data because it cannot report in accordance with IATTC standards for these years.

NR2 - CPC reports that it had qualifying vessels, but does not have a longline observer program in this fishing year, or the program was not active.

NR4 - CPC reports that its program was not active in this year due to pandemic conditions.

NA- CPC reports that observer requirements were not applicable.

NA1- CPC reports that observer requirements were not applicable because the relevant vessels located in the RVR

were not active or did not fish IATTC species in this year.

NA2- CPC reports that all EPO catches fall within the overall IATTC/WCPFC area, where it has chosen to apply WCPFC requirements, so C-19-08 is not applicable

P- CPC has indicated that the data will be submitted in the near future.

3.15 Resolution C-18-03: North Pacific albacore (amends resolution C-13-03).

C-18-03, paragraph 1: "All CPCs shall submit to the Director, before 1 December 2018, using the template in Annex A, a list of all their specific fisheries or fleets that had catches of North Pacific albacore in the Convention Area from 2013 through 2017, inclusive; regardless of whether or not those fisheries or fleets were directed at North Pacific albacore; and the annual catch by fishery or fleet. Subsequently, all CPCs shall report such information annually to the Director for each year before the following 30 June."

The information received is published on the IATTC website: Northern albacore tuna catches | IATTC. The CPCs that submitted information for 2021-2025 can be seen in the following table.

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Data requirement under resolution C-18-03, 2021-2025							
	CAN	CHN	KOR	USA	JPN	TWN	VUT
2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3.16 Resolution C-24-07: Regional Vessel Register (replaces C-18-06).

Resolution C-24-07 par. 6. CPCs shall notify the Director, before 30 June of each year, of the vessels² in the Regional Vessel Register flying their flag that were actively fishing species covered by the Convention in the IATTC Convention Area from 1 January to 31 December of the previous year.

Substantial progress has been made in complying with this resolution, and CPCs report on their active vessels from the previous year, which has made it possible to define obligations regarding the submission of information, as well as for stock assessment. For 2024 and 2025, 18 IATTC Members have submitted their information, which can be consulted on the IATTC website, Regional Vessel Register | IATTC [Registro regional de buques | CIAT](#)

It should be clarified that submission of the list of active vessels covers all gear types, including purse seiners, longliners, and pole-and-line vessels.

3.17 Resolution C-15-04: Mobulid rays.

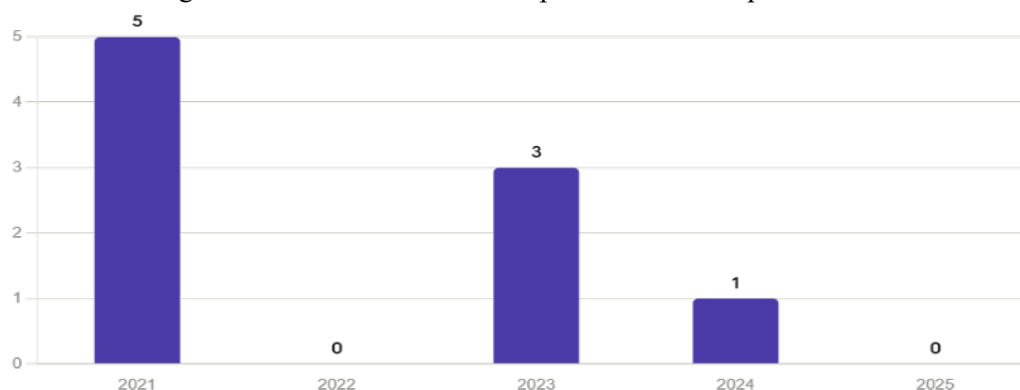
Resolution C-15-04, paragraph 4: "CPCs shall record, through observer programs, the number of discards and releases of Mobulidae rays, indicating their status (alive or dead), and shall report it annually to IATTC

Paragraph 1: Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit the retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, sale, or offer for sale of Mobulidae rays (which include Manta and Mobula rays), in whole or in part, that are caught.

Reports are published on the IATTC website and can be consulted by the general public. To date, the most recent reports published are the 2024 and 2025 reports from Belize, China, Colombia, Ecuador, the European Union (Spain and Portugal), Panama, the United States, Venezuela, and Vanuatu. From 2022, there are reports from the European Union (Spain) and Korea; from 2021, from Mexico; and from 2020, from Costa Rica.

The Secretariat has observer information for class-6 purse-seine vessels but not for smaller classes. For the longline fleet, some countries note that this information is provided together with the longline observer report (resolution C-19-08).

Regarding paragraph 1 of the resolution, in 2025 no cases of retention of Mobulidae rays on board purse seiners were reported. The following chart shows the trend of this possible non-compliance from 2021 to 2025.



The series shows irregular behavior with no sustained trend: a peak in 2021 (5 cases), zero in 2022, a rebound to 3 in 2023, a drop to 1 in 2024, and zero again in 2025 — the two best years of the period are 2022 and 2025, which could be interpreted as a relative improvement toward the end, although the alternating pattern suggests there is not yet a consolidated trend of sustained compliance.

3.18 Recommendation C-12-11 on the IATTC-WCPFC overlap area.

Recommendation C-12-11: In the case of vessels registered with both organizations, the corresponding flag Member shall decide, and notify both Commissions, under which of the two Commissions such vessels will operate when fishing in the overlap area, with respect to the application, for a period of not less than three years, of that Commission's conservation and management measures. [C-12-11](#)

The responses of the 20 CPCs submitted in the compliance questionnaire were reviewed. CPCs without vessels operating in the EPO (2025) were not included in the review. The responses received were grouped into nine categories, reflecting three distinct underlying logics: (i) CPCs that do not face the issue because they do not operate in the overlap area or do not have a fleet registered with both organizations; (ii) CPCs that do operate in the area and have opted for an express regulatory-application criterion (IATTC, WCPFC, or both with an attribution rule); and (iii) a group that simply states "not applicable" with no further detail, which introduces some interpretive ambiguity.

Measures applied in the overlap area by CPCs with vessels registered with both organizations		
Type of response	CPC	Detail
Do not operate in the overlap area	BLZ, BOL, CHL	BLZ: its vessels do not operate in the overlap area. BOL: has no vessels operating in the overlap area. CHL: operates only in IATTC waters.
Do not operate in the overlap area, but would apply IATTC rules	CAN	Its vessels do not operate in the overlap area, but would apply IATTC rules if they did.
No purse seiners operating in the EPO	JPN	Has no purse seiners operating in the EPO.
Have no vessels registered with both organizations simultaneously	COL, CRI, GTM	COL: has no vessels registered with both organizations. CRI: has no vessels registered with WCPFC. GTM: has no vessels registered with WCPFC.
State that it does not apply to them (no further detail)	ECU, MEX, NIC, VEN	The four CPCs state, in general terms, that the provision does not apply to them.
Apply the measures of both organizations, with catch attributed to WCPFC	CHN, KOR, TWN	CHN and KOR: apply the measures of both organizations; catches must be attributable to WCPFC. TWN: applies the measures of both organizations (without specifying the attribution rule).
Apply IATTC measures/provisions in the overlap area	EUR, SLV, USA	EUR: applies IATTC provisions. SLV: applies IATTC measures in the overlap area. USA: applies all IATTC management measures in the overlap area.
Apply WCPFC measures	FRA O.T.	Applies WCPFC measures.

Measures applied in the overlap area by CPCs with vessels registered with both organizations		
Type of response	CPC	Detail
Differentiated application depending on vessel registration	VUT	For vessels fishing in the overlap area and registered with both commissions, WCPFC measures apply; for vessels registered only with IATTC, IATTC measures apply.

3.19 Resolution C-11-02: Mitigation of the fishery's impact on seabirds.

[C-11-02](#)C-11-02 (applicable only to longline vessels of > 24 m LOA):

Paragraph 1: CPCs "shall report to IATTC on their implementation of [the FAO International Plan of Action on seabirds], including, as appropriate, the status of their national Plans of Action to reduce incidental seabird catch in longline fisheries".

Paragraph 5: CPCs "shall report to IATTC ... each year, on the mitigation measures, including the relevant technical specifications, that vessels flying their flag plan to use"; and"

Paragraph 7: CPCs "shall provide IATTC each year with available information on seabird interactions in which vessels flying their flag were involved in the fishery, including incidental seabird catches and details of the seabird species, and relevant information available from observer programs or other monitoring programs".

Some CPCs consider that these requirements do not fully apply to them because they have no large longliners (over 24 m LOA), or their fleets do not interact with seabirds, or, in the case of Mexico, because the resolution is not applicable in its waters.

In this regard, the countries reporting along these lines are as follows, in accordance with their responses in the compliance questionnaire:

CPC group	CPC
CPCs that had no longline vessels over 24 m LOA operating in the EPO in 2025.	Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Peru, El Salvador, Kiribati, Honduras, Venezuela, Liberia, Guatemala.
CPCs that did not operate in the area designated in the resolution for seabird protection.	Costa Rica, Mexico, Canada.
Countries that operate only in the overlap area and apply WCPFC measures	FRA O.T.
CPCs that report on mitigation measures and have reported on national regulations implementing the resolution at least in 2024 or 2025.	Chile, China, Ecuador, European Union (Spain and Portugal), Panama, Vanuatu, United States.
CPCs whose most recent report was in 2022 or 2023	Japan, Chinese Taipei, Korea

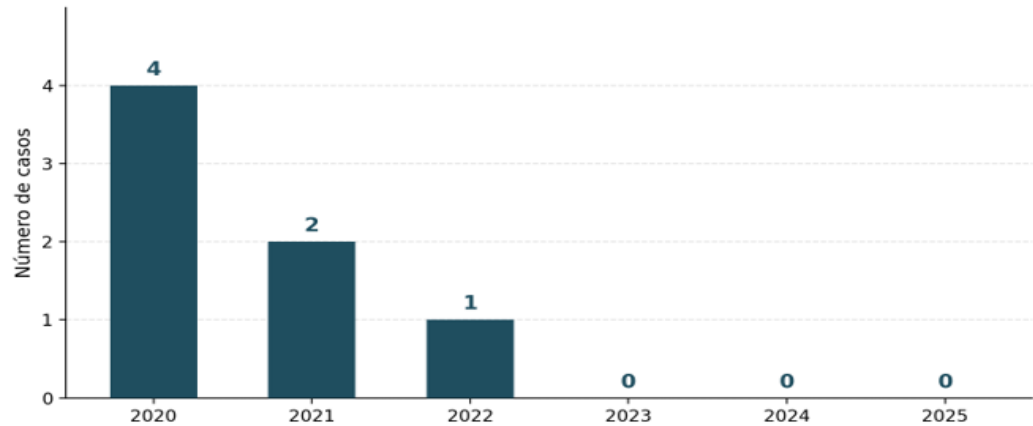
3.20 Resolution C-11-03: Fishing with interactions with research data buoys.

Resolution C-11-03 prohibits fishing within one nautical mile of a data buoy in the EPO, and requires taking measures to avoid entangling buoys in fishing gear, and, if entangled, that they be removed without damaging them.[C-11-03](#)

The data available for this possible non-compliance show a downward trend. From a maximum of 4 cases recorded in 2020, the figure dropped to 2 cases in 2021 and 1 case in 2022, reaching zero cases reported consecutively during the 2023-2025 three-year period.

This sustained downward trajectory—which represents a 100% reduction from the value observed in 2020—suggests that the awareness and control measures implemented by the CPCs and by IATTC regarding respect for oceanographic and scientific research data buoys have had a positive and lasting effect on fleet behavior. The total absence of cases for three consecutive years (2023, 2024, and 2025) constitutes, in particular, a favorable indicator that navigation and fishing practices in the vicinity of these instruments have normalized in accordance with applicable regulations.

Interactions with research buoys in the EPO 2020-2025



3.21 Resolution C-11-10: Oceanic whitetip shark.

Resolution C-11-10. CPCs shall:[C-11-10](#)

Paragraph 1: "prohibit the retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, sale, or offer for sale of the carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks, in part or whole, in the fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention".

Paragraph 3: "shall record, among others, through observer programs, the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks, indicating their status (alive or dead), and shall report it to IATTC".

In 2025 no cases of oceanic whitetip shark retention were recorded. Possible non-compliances related to the oceanic whitetip shark are practically nonexistent during 2021–2025: the only case recorded during the entire period was in 2022 (2 sharks), while the remaining four years (2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025) remained at zero. This pattern suggests that this species does not represent a recurring compliance problem, but rather isolated and infrequent incidents over the years analyzed.

Retention of whitetip sharks, 2021-2025

3.22 Resolution C-09-04 on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP).

[C-09-04](#): the Commission approved the AIDCP requirement to "assign an observer to each trip made in the EPO by [Class 6] vessels".

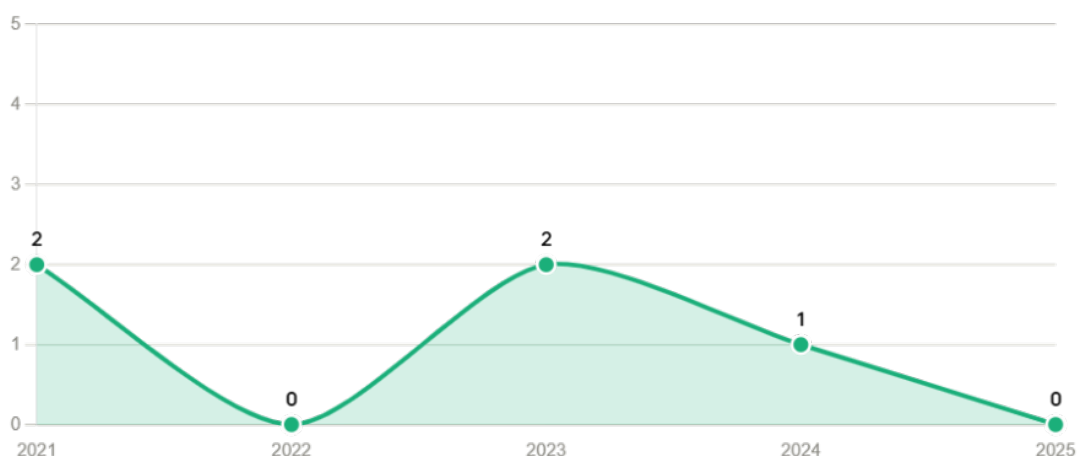
In 2025, there were two cases of vessels that made a trip without an observer on board. These were presumably transit trips, but the corresponding exemption was not reported to the Secretariat. It should be noted that this noncompliance, which occurred year after year, is generally due to an administrative issue on the part of the fisheries authorities, rather than noncompliance by the vessels themselves. It is observed that this situation has been gradually resolved, and that notifications of exemptions from carrying an observer due to transit are being complied with to a greater extent, in accordance with the relevant guidelines.

3.23 Resolution C-04-05: Incidental catch / Discarding of waste at sea.

C-04-05, paragraph 4.d.ii, prohibits discarding salt bags or plastic waste into the sea.

This possible infraction has remained low for several years. It should be recalled that in 2006 and 2008 around 85 trips with this possible non-compliance were recorded. Trips with plastic-waste discards at sea show fluctuating behavior during 2021–2025, with no clear linear trend, but with a favorable final trajectory. After 2 cases in 2021, the figure dropped to zero in 2022, rebounded to 2 in 2023, and then progressively declined to 1 in 2024 and zero in 2025. This pattern suggests that this type of possible non-compliance does not follow a sustained structural trend, but rather responds to isolated seasonal episodes. The most notable point is that 2025 closes the period at zero, the second year without cases in five years, which could be interpreted as a sign of recent improvement in on-board waste management — although the recent record (2021 and 2023 with 2 cases each) suggests continued monitoring before confirming a sustained trend.

Trips with waste discarded at sea, 2021-2025



3.24 Resolution C-03-05: Provision of data.

C-03-05 C-03-05: CPCs "and other relevant governments whose vessels fish species under the Commission's purview" must provide the Director each year with the fishing data detailed in the resolution. They must be provided before 30 June of the following year; that is, for example, 2025 data had to be provided before 30 June 2026."

For 2025, only one case was recorded, reported to a CPC for lack of information corresponding to Tasks 1 and 2 for its longline fleet. However, a large package of information was subsequently received, which is currently being reviewed by IATTC staff (data area). Consequently, this case is not considered a possible non-compliance, but rather part of a data review and qualification process, in close coordination between the IATTC data area and the corresponding CPC.

It is important to note that verification of the information reported by CPCs is not limited to a one-time assessment at the time of submission, but constitutes a continuous, evolving process. In this regard, it is possible —and even to be expected— that later reviews will identify gaps or inconsistencies corresponding to earlier periods that had not previously been detected, owing to the greater level of detail achieved in subsequent analyses.

In this context, the Secretariat recognizes that this dynamic may mean that CPCs have to respond to requests for information relating to previous years that did not appear as pending in earlier cycles. This is a result of the cumulative, recurring nature of the data-validation process, and not necessarily of a lack of compliance.

While the Compliance Review Committee (COR) has rated the failure to submit data as a serious infraction, it is essential to clarify that the Secretariat, through its data area, is actively working with the CPCs to complete and validate the aforementioned information. In this framework, coordination is currently ongoing with Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Peru. In particular, Panama and Costa Rica are currently awaiting the information requirements from the Secretariat's data area, basically regarding qualification and presentation.

There are also additional cases under review related to information gaps in certain years. These cases are not included as non-compliances in the corresponding report, since they do not relate to 2025 and are already being addressed in coordination with the CPCs involved, which have expressed their willingness to complete the pending information. In this regard, it has also been noted—in line with statements from several CPCs—that it would be advisable to have standardized formats to facilitate the timely, complete submission of information.

ECU	No information is available from 2018 to 2023 (Tasks 2 and 3) for 20 longline vessels entered in the regional register.
MEX	209 small longliners and 35 pole-and-line vessels without Task 1 information (2018-2023). 65 longliners over 24 m in length without Task 2 and 3 information (2018-2023).
PER	The Secretariat does not have Task 1 information for 7 purse-seine vessels from Peru for 2024 and 2025. Likewise, Task 1 information is not available for vessels of other gear types (including artisanal) for 2022 and 2024.

4. REVIEW OF THE RESPONSES TO THE POSSIBLE NON-COMPLIANCES REPORTED BY IATTC STAFF

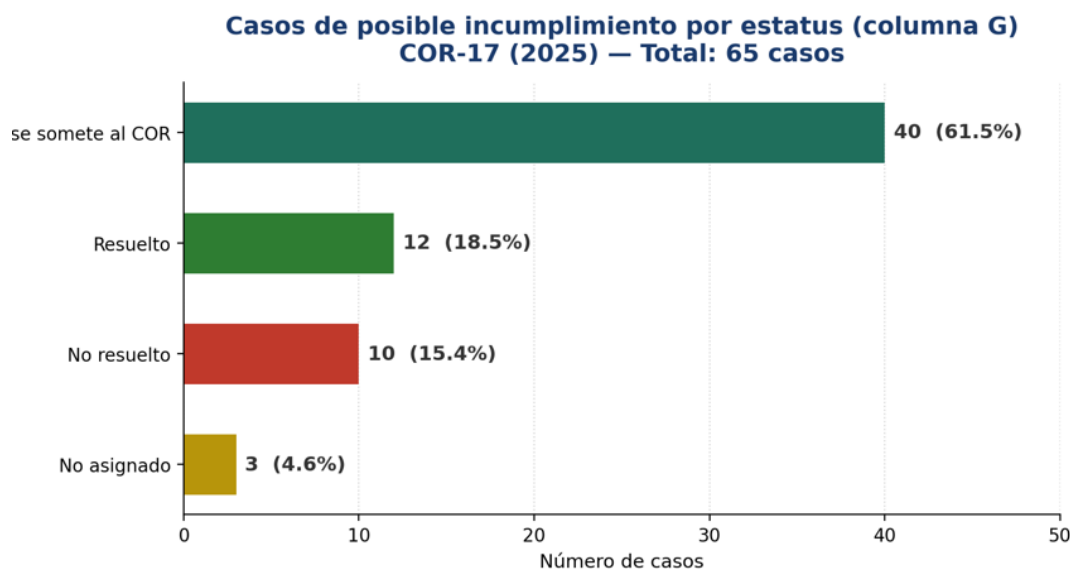
The draft COR-17 compliance report (2025) brings together a total of 65 possible non-compliance cases: 58 in the main report ("By Resolution") and 7 in the document of cases resolved with late submission of information. This assessment is based on column G of the compliance report ("Secretariat's Observations on the Status of the Possible Non-Compliance). For the 7 late-submission cases, which do not have their own column G, their only available status was used. The resulting categories are:

- Not resolved (includes “under investigation”, “in process”, and “no response from the CPC”)
- Not assigned (the CPC did not issue any comment)
- Resolved (cases for which the CPC indicated that the matter was resolved and no additional issues were identified in the available information)
- Resolved, but referred to the COR (Cases that the CPC considered resolved, but regarding which issues remain that require clarification or consideration by the COR)

4.1 Cases by status (column G).

Distribution of the 65 cases according to the Secretariat's review of the cases in column G:

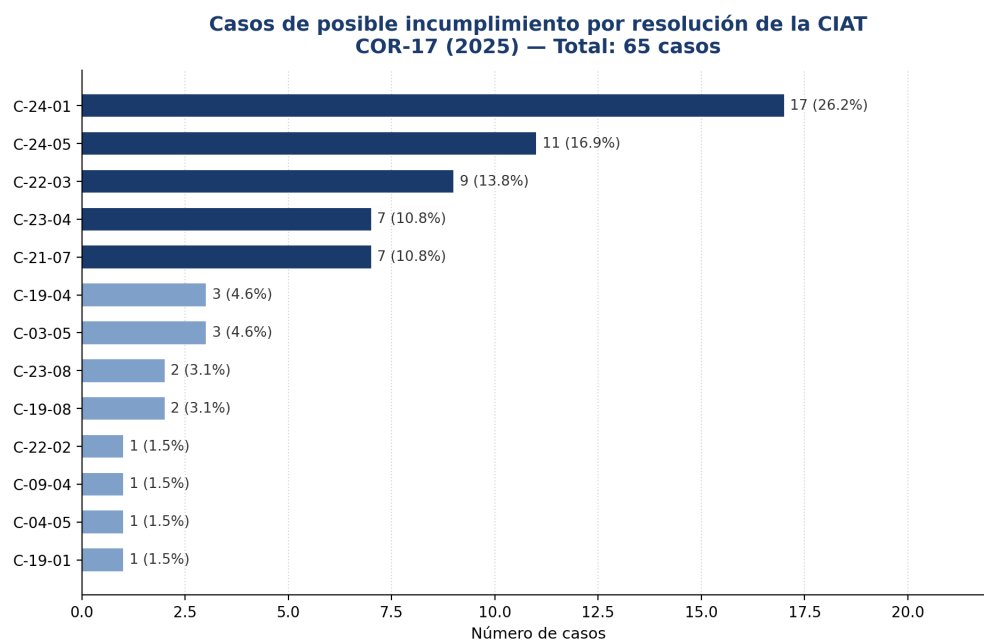
- Submitted to the COR: 40 cases (61.5%).
- Resolved: 12 cases (18.5%).
- Not resolved (includes “under investigation” and “no response”): 10 cases (15.4%).
- Not assigned: 3 cases (4.6%).



Under the Secretariat's reading, 12 of the 65 cases (18.5%) are resolved with no objection, and for 40 cases (61.5%) the Secretariat refers the matter to the Committee's attention for its information and ratification of the assessment. Only 10 cases (15.4%) remain open as “not resolved”.

4.2 Cases by IATTC resolution

The distribution by resolution (65 cases, with percentage of the total) is:

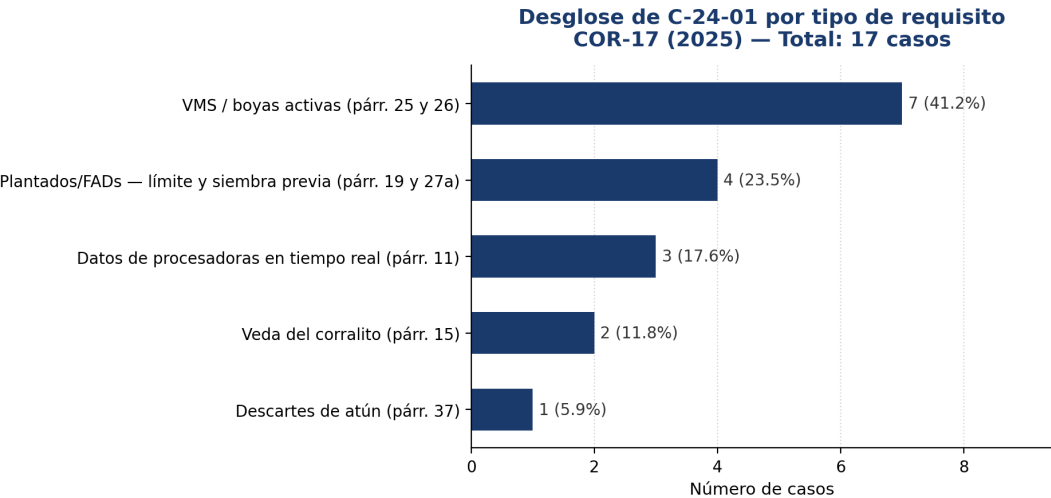


- C-24-01 (Tuna Conservation in the EPO): 17 cases — 26.2% of the total
- C-24-05 (Shark Species Management): 11 cases — 16.9%
- C-22-03 (At-Sea Transshipment Observers): 9 cases — 13.8%
- C-23-04 (FAD Design with hanging mesh): 7 cases — 10.8%
- C-21-07 (Minimum Port Inspection Standards): 7 cases — 10.8%

These five resolutions account for 78.5% of all the cases in the cycle. The remainder (eight resolutions) accounts for the remaining 21.5%, most with 1 to 3 cases each.

4.3 Breakdown of C-24-01 (Tuna Conservation in the EPO)

The 17 C-24-01 cases are not homogeneous: they group five distinct types of requirement within the same resolution. Broken down by specific paragraph:

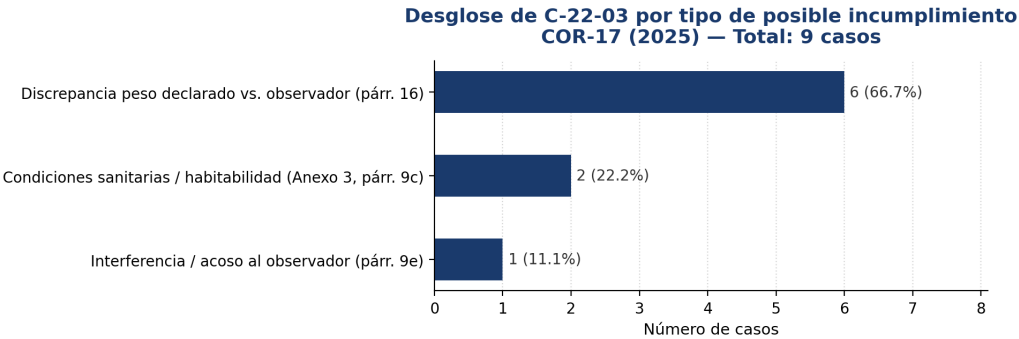


- VMS / active-buoy data reporting (par. 25 and 26): 7 cases (41.2% of C-24-01) — the largest subgroup. It also predominates in the document of cases resolved with late submission.
- FADs — limit on simultaneous active FADs and prohibition on pre-closure deployment (par. 19 and 27a): 4 cases (23.5%).
- Real-time processing-plant data reporting (par. 11): 3 cases (17.6%).
- Fishing closure in “El Corralito” (par. 15): 2 cases (11.8%) — both for fish-searching activity within the area and closure dates (9 October – 8 November).
- Tuna discards (par. 37): 1 case (5.9%).

In other words, more than two-fifths of the C-24-01 cases involve satellite monitoring data reporting (VMS/buoys) — an essentially administrative, deadline-related problem — while the El Corralito closure and discards, the operational non-compliances most sensitive from a conservation standpoint, account for only 3 of the 17 cases (17.6%).

4.4 Breakdown of C-22-03 (At-Sea Transshipment Observer Program)

The 9 cases under resolution C-22-03 fall into three types of possible non-compliance, of very different natures from one another:



- Discrepancies between the declared weight and that recorded by the observer (par. 16): 6 cases (66.7%) — the entire Japanese (5) and Panamanian (1) carrier fleet. Individual discrepancies range from -10% to -35.7%; however, as explained elsewhere, more than 80% of transshipments do not exceed the 10% threshold considered normal, since the observer's figures are the result of estimates.
- Sanitary / habitability conditions on board (Annex 3, par. 9c): 2 cases (22.2%) — presence of cockroaches in the observer's cabin and water unfit for drinking or cooking (no washing machine on board). Both cases are reported as addressed by the corresponding CPC with actions such as fumigation and repair of damage.
- Interference with or insufficient support for the observer (par. 9e): 1 case (11.1%) — alleged sexual harassment of the observer (Chinese vessel, no formal complaint filed).

Note regarding the previous assessment: the two cases of possible digital alteration of the transshipment declaration (par. 16 and 16e, trips 572 and 579) that appeared in the previous version of the report no longer appear in the updated matrix — according to the record, the vessel's flag CPC reviewed them and the Secretariat considers them settled, as there was insufficient evidence to confirm them. This is the most significant change in this section compared to the previous report and warrants mention at the meeting, given that it was the most serious case of the cycle.

4.6 Areas where the COR's attention should be focused (recurrence).

Beyond the count by resolution, reviewing the specific paragraph for each possible non-compliance reveals patterns pointing to systemic problems — not isolated incidents — that should be highlighted at the meeting:

- Safe release of sharks (C-24-05, par. 3a): all 11 cases under this resolution correspond entirely to this single requirement, suggesting a training or measure-review gap rather than isolated non-compliance cases.
- Non-entangling FAD design (C-23-04, par. 2): 7 cases, all for deployment of FADs with a mesh-net component after the deadline (1 January 2025) — suggesting that the fleet's transition to the new design was not completed on time in several CPCs.
- VMS and active-buoy data reporting (C-24-01, par. 25 and 26): present in both the main report and the document of resolved cases alike. It is the geographically most widespread type of non-compliance, although in most cases already reported as “resolved” (with the caveat of having been late).

5. NOTE ON INCIDENCE RATES OF POSSIBLE NON-COMPLIANCE CASES (2025).

In order to put the magnitude of the possible non-compliance cases identified during 2025 into context, the proportion each case represents relative to the total universe of trips, sets, or operations on which it was detected is presented below.

- Relative to the total number of fishing trips (1,361 trips in 2025).

Possible non-compliance	Cases	% of total trips
Fishing in the area known as El Corralito	2	0.15%
Failure to submit tuna-landing data at processing plants	37	2.7 %
FAD deployment 15 days before the start of the closure	1	0.07%
Aggregate total of cases (trips)	6	2.92%

- Relative to the average number of fishing sets on FADs and in association with dolphins (20,000 average annual sets)

Possible non-compliance	Cases	% of total sets
Sets with discards	2	0.01%
Inadequate rescue of sea turtles	3	0.015%
Aggregate total of cases (sets)	5	0.025%

➤ Relative to the total number of purse-seine vessels that operated in 2025 (230 vessels)

Possible non-compliance	Cases	% of total vessels
Exceeding the permitted FAD limit	3	1.30%
Inadequate handling of sharks	11	4.78%
FAD deployment 15 days before the start of the closure	1	0.43%
Aggregate total of cases (vessels)	15	6.52%*

Of the set of categories analyzed, inadequate shark handling shows the highest individual incidence rate (4.78% of operating purse-seine vessels), followed by exceeding the FAD limit (1.30%). The remaining categories —both at the trip and set level— fall below 0.25% of the respective universe, suggesting marginal incidence levels, without this diminishing the importance of following up promptly on each case in accordance with the procedures established in resolution C-22-02.

ANNEX 1

Compliance Synopsis — CPC Reports under Specific Resolutions (2024–2025)

This section summarizes, for COR-17, the submission status of the reports that IATTC Resolutions require from Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) regarding bycatch of associated species, monitoring, transshipment, VMS, and general compliance.

The information is classified into the following categories: C (compliant), NA (not applicable to the CPC), NI (no information available), NBP (the CPC has no vessels operating in the Eastern Pacific Ocean), POC/POP (the information is obtained indirectly through the purse-seine or longline observer programs, respectively, without a specific report being submitted), and INF (the CPC provides the information within the compliance questionnaire, although it would be desirable for it to submit a specific report, as other CPCs do). When the traffic light shows a year (e.g., 2020, 2021, 2023), it indicates that the most recent available report corresponds to a cycle prior to the period evaluated.

Conclusions

While it could be concluded that, in general terms, the level of compliance for the year 2025 has been positive, a detailed analysis of the table reveals four areas that warrant more in-depth and specific consideration and follow-up:

- **Reliance on indirect data (POC/POP).** Several CPCs do not submit dedicated reports on sharks, seabirds, mobulid rays, or sea turtles; instead, the Secretariat obtains this information indirectly through purse seine or longline observer programs. Other CPCs do submit such reports, so it would be advisable to standardize the criteria.
- **Reports that should be updated.** Some reports correspond to a cycle prior to the current one and should therefore be updated. The Secretariat will send communications to those CPCs requesting that these reports be updated.

- **Information gaps in port inspections (column M).** There is a lack of information submitted regarding port inspections, which should be addressed as a priority.

Taken together, these findings suggest that, rather than a problem of widespread substantive noncompliance, COR-17's follow-up efforts should prioritize (i) the formalization of independent reports in cases where reliance is currently placed on observer data, and (ii) the timely updating of overdue reports identified in point 2.

Summary table — 2024 Compliance traffic light

Compliant (C)	Not applicable (NA)	No EPO fleet (NBP)	Via purse-seine/longline observers	No information (NI)	Only via questionnaire (INF)	Outdated report
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	Bigeye catches	Longline observers	Albacore catches	Bluefin catches	Resolution compliance	Whitetip shark	Silky shark	Seabirds	Mobula rays	Sea turtles	Dorado catches	Nat'l regulations Res. C-24-01	Port inspections	Transshipment report	VMS	BET statistical doc.	Compliance questionnaire
CPC	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
CAN	NA	NA	C	NA	C	NA	NA	NA	INF	INF	NA	C	C	NA	C	NA	C
CHL	NA	NA	NA	NA	C	NA	NA	C	NA	2023	C	NA	C	NA	C	NA	C
CHN	NA	C	C	NA	C	C	C	C	C	C	NA	C	NA	C	NA	C	C
COL	C	NA	NA	NA	C	POC	POC	NA	C	C	NA	2023	C	NA	C	NA	C
CRI	NA	C	NA	NA	C	INF	NA	NA	2020	2017		C	C	NA	NA	NA	C
ECU	C	C	NA	NA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NA	C	C	C
EU	C	C	NA	NA	C	POC	POC	C	C	C	—	C	C	NA	C	C	C
FRA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	C	NA	NA	NA	C
GTM	C	NA	NA	NA	C	POC	POC	NA	POC	C	—	NI	C	NA	NI	NA	C
JPN	NA	C	C	NA	C	POP	POP	POP	POP	POP	—	C	C	C	NA	C	C
KIR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NI	NA	NBP	NA	NI
KOR	NA	C	C	NA	C	C	POP	POP	C	C	—	C	C	C	NA	C	C
MEX	C	C	NA	C	C	POC	POC	POC	2021	C	—	C	NI	NA	C	NA	C
NIC	C	C	NA	NA	C	POC	POC	NA	POC	2022		C	C	NA	C	NA	C
PAN	C	C	C	NA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
PER	C	NA	NA	NA	C	POC	POC	NA	NA	NA	—	C	C	NA	C	NA	C
SLV	C	NA	NA	NA	C	POC	POC	NA	POC	C	—	C	NI	NA	C	NA	C
TWN	NA	C	C	NA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
USA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NA	C	C	NA	C	C	C
VEN	C	NA	C	NA	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	NA	C	C	NA	C
VUT	NA	C	C	NA	C	POP	POP	C	C	C	NA	C	NI	C	C	NA	C
BLZ	NBP	NBP	NBP	NA	NBP	NBP	NBP	C	NBP	C	C	C		NA	NBP	NA	C
BOL	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NA	NA	NBP	NA	C
HND	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NI	NA	NBP	NA	C
IDN	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NA	NA	NBP	NA	C
LIB	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NBP	NA	NBP	NBP	NA	C

Column reference (code — obligation — applicable resolution/paragraph, 2024):

COL	Subject, resolution, paragraph, and data or report to be submitted.
A	BET by individual vessel (C-24-01 par. 6). CPCs shall be responsible for collecting and submitting the final data on annual bigeye tuna catches made by individual vessels flying their flag during the current year, and such data must be reported to the Secretariat no later than 15 February of the following year
B	Longline observers (Annex A) (C-19-08 par. 6). The reporting requirements established by the SAC pursuant to C-11-08 are found in Annex A. This information refers to reporting, not to coverage.
C	North Pacific Albacore (ALB) (C-18-03 par. 1). Report annual catch before 30 June
D	Pacific Bluefin Tuna (PBF) (C-24-02 par. 9). In each year during 2025-2026, each CPC shall report its commercial catches to the Director weekly once 50% of its annual catch limit has been reached in each year.
E	Sharks (C-23-07 par. 2e). The CPC submitted to the IATTC Secretariat, before 30 June 2025, a complete annual report on the implementation of Resolution C-23-07 in 2024. (In 2025 this is answered based on the compliance questionnaire)
F	Oceanic whitetip shark (C-11-10 par. 3). CPCs shall record, among others, through observer programs, the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks, indicating their status (alive or dead), and shall report it to IATTC.
G	Silky shark (C-23-08 par. 13). CPCs shall require the collection and submission of silky shark catch data, in accordance with IATTC data reporting requirements. CPCs shall also record, through observer programs or other means, for purse-seine vessels of all capacity classes, the number and condition (dead or alive) of silky sharks caught and released, and shall report it to IATTC
H	Seabirds (C-11-02 par. 1 and 5). 1). Members and cooperating non-members (CPCs) shall report to IATTC on their implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds, including, as appropriate, the status of their national Plans of Action to reduce incidental seabird catch in longline fisheries. CPCs shall report to IATTC, before 1 September 2011, and annually thereafter, on the mitigation measures, including the relevant technical specifications, that vessels flying their flag plan to use in implementing this recommendation.
I	Mobulid rays (C-15-04 par. 4). CPCs shall record, among other means, through observer programs, the number of discards and releases of Mobulidae rays, indicating their status (alive or dead), and shall report it annually to IATTC, including those handed over under paragraph 3.
J	Sea turtles (C-19-04 par. 4). CPCs shall notify the Director annually, before 30 June (starting in 2022), of the information in this paragraph in a standardized format, unless it has already been submitted pursuant to other requirements, such as observer programs.
K	Dorado (C-23-09 par. 1). CPCs shall collect and submit to IATTC biological, catch, and dorado-interaction data, as well as dorado-related fishing-effort data for their fleets whose catch of this species constitutes more than 5% of their total annual catch. CPCs are encouraged to collect and submit data from other fleets, where available. This information shall be submitted before 30 June (starting in 2024) as part of the annual catch reports pursuant to resolution C-03-05. (...)
L	National scheme of national regulations to comply with the resolution. (C-24-01 par. 35). Each CPC shall submit to the Director, before 15 July, a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and on the actions taken to implement these measures, including any control it has imposed on its fleets and any monitoring, control, and surveillance measure it has established to ensure compliance with those controls.
M	Port inspections (C-21-07 par. 28). The port CPC shall transmit a copy of the inspection report electronically or by other means to the flag CPC's contact point and to the IATTC Director no later than 30 days after the date the inspection was completed.
N	Transshipments (C-22-03 par. 19). Each CPC shall report annually to the Director, before 15 September, among other things, the quantities, by species, transshipped during the previous year, the names and IMO numbers of its vessels on the IATTC LSTLFV (large-scale longline vessel) List that carried out

	transshipments, and a report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of observers assigned to carrier vessels that have received transshipments from its LSTLFVs.
O	Vessel monitoring system (VMS) (C-24-01 par. 26). (...) CPCs shall continue reporting, or shall require their vessels to report to IATTC, using the format developed by IATTC staff and approved by the Commission, complete VMS data for all vessels required to carry VMS pursuant to resolution C-14-02 (...). Reports must be submitted bimonthly with a lag of no more than 90 days
P	Bigeye tuna (BET) statistical document (C-03-01 par. 5 and 6). 5) Parties that import bigeye tuna shall send the Director each year, on 1 April, the data collected under the Program corresponding to the period 1 July-31 December of the previous year, and on 1 October the data corresponding to the period 1 January-30 June of the current year, which data the Director shall transmit to all Contracting Parties. 6) Parties that export bigeye tuna shall review the export data upon receiving the import data mentioned in paragraph 5 sent by the Director and shall communicate the results to the Commission annually.
Q	Compliance questionnaire (C-22-02 par. 3c) Each CPC shall complete the questionnaire and return it to the Director no later than two months before the Committee meeting. Each CPC shall also investigate cases of possible non-compliance under subparagraph (b) and notify the Director of the results of the investigation two months before the Committee meeting.