

AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

11TH MEETING OF THE PARTIES

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REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

As of December 31, 2003, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela have ratified or acceded to the Agreement, and Bolivia, Colombia, and the European Union are applying the AIDCP provisionally. The IATTC provides the Secretariat for the IDCP and its various bodies and coordinates the On-Board Observer Program and the [Tuna Tracking and Verification System](#).

2. THE ON-BOARD OBSERVER PROGRAM

The IATTC’s international observer program and the national observer programs of Ecuador (Programa Nacional de Observadores Pesqueros de Ecuador; PROBECUADOR), the European Union (Programa

Nacional de Observadores de Túnidos, Océano Pacífico; PNOT), Mexico (Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines; PNAAPD), and Venezuela (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Venezuela; PNOV) constitute the AIDCP On-Board Observer Program. In addition, observers from the international observer program of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) are approved by the Parties to collect information for the On-Board Observer Program on vessels that fish in the Agreement Area without setting on dolphins if the Secretariat determines that the placement of an IDCP observer is not practical.

2.1. Observer coverage

The AIDCP mandates 100% coverage by observers of fishing trips by purse seiners of carrying capacity greater than 363 metric tons (t) (IATTC Class 6) in the Agreement Area. In 2003 the Ecuadorean program had a goal of sampling approximately one-third of the trips by its fleet, and the European Union, Mexican, and Venezuelan programs each had a goal of sampling approximately half of the trips by their respective fleets. The IATTC program covered the remainder of the trips by these four fleets, plus all trips by vessels of other fleets, except as noted below.

During 2003, observers from the On-Board Observer Program departed on 875 fishing trips (Table 1). In addition, 32 vessels whose last trip of 2002 carried over into 2003 had observers aboard, bringing the total to 907 trips observed in 2003 by the Program. The Program covered vessels operating under the jurisdictions of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, the United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.

The Program sampled 99.3% of trips by vessels covered by the AIDCP, and the IATTC program sampled 68% of all trips. One vessel that should have participated in the Program during 2 trips under Bolivian flag refused to participate despite several communications in 2002 from the Bolivian government that the vessel's capacity requires it to do so. The vessel also made 4 trips without an observer during the year under Belize flag. The vessel changed flag to Panama later in the year and began participating in the Program, making 4 trips with an observer.

2.2. Observer training

In November-December 2003 a training course for IATTC observers was held in Mazatlan, Mexico. It was attended by 10 trainees. In addition, an IATTC staff member participated in a regional observer training course in Suva, Fiji, conducted jointly by the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) during April-May. He discussed issues pertaining to IATTC resolutions, AIDCP requirements and regulations for tuna vessels fishing in the EPO, and the IATTC's observer procedures for the observer trainees and FFA and SPC personnel. Eighteen observers from eight island-nations (Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tokelau, Tonga, and Vanuatu) participated in the course.

3. DOLPHIN MORTALITY

3.1. Dolphin Mortality Limits (DMLs)

3.1.1. 2003 DMLs

The overall dolphin mortality limit (DML) for the international fleet in 2003 was 5,000 animals, and the unreserved portion of 4,900 was allocated to 91 vessels that requested and were qualified to receive DMLs. The average individual-vessel DML (ADML) was 53.846. Of the 17 vessels that did not utilize their DMLs prior to April 1, 7 forfeited their DMLs, and the other 10 were allowed to keep them for the remainder of the year under the *force majeure* exemption allowed by the AIDCP. A total of 80 vessels utilized their full-year DMLs. In addition, 2 vessels were allocated and utilized DMLs of 30 each from the Reserve DML Allocation (RDA), and 1 vessel was allocated and utilized a second-semester DML of 17.

At the end of the first quarter of 2003, the Secretariat sent letters to three vessels advising them that they risked exceeding their assigned DML if their mortality levels continued to accumulate at their first-quarter

rate. No vessel exceeded its DML in 2003. The distribution of the mortality caused in 2003 by vessels with DMLs is shown in Figure 1.

3.1.2. 2004 DMLs

Ninety-one vessels requested and received DMLs for 2004 from the unreserved portion (4,900) of the overall fleet mortality limit. The ADML is 53.846. Two vessels have requested and received DMLs from the RDA, and 3 vessels have requested second-semester DMLs. Two Bolivian-flag vessels were denied DMLs by the 34th Meeting of the International Review Panel because both vessels had repeatedly employed fishing captains who were not on the AIDCP *List of Qualified Captains*.

3.2. Preliminary estimates of the mortality of dolphins in 2003 due to fishing

The preliminary estimate of the incidental mortality of dolphins in the fishery in 2003 is 1,501 animals (Table 2), a 0.9% decrease over the 1,514 mortalities recorded in 2002. The mortalities for 1979-2003, by species and stock, are shown in Table 3, and the standard errors of these estimates are shown in Table 4. The mortalities of the principal dolphin species affected by the fishery show declines in the last decade (Figure 2) similar to that for the mortalities of all dolphins combined (Figure 3). Estimates of the abundances of the various stocks of dolphins for 1986-1990 and the relative mortalities (mortality/abundance) are also shown in Table 2. The stocks with the highest levels of relative mortality were northeastern spotted dolphins and eastern spinner dolphins (0.04% and 0.05%, respectively).

The number of sets on dolphin-associated schools of tuna made by Class-6 vessels increased by 11%, from 12,433 in 2002 to 13,841 in 2003, and this type of set accounted for 57% of the total number of sets made in 2003, compared to 58.% in 2002. The average mortality per set decreased from 0.12 dolphins in 2002 to 0.11 dolphins in 2003. The estimated spatial distribution of the average mortalities per set during 2003 is shown in Figure 4. Typically, patches of relatively high mortalities per set were found throughout the fishing area, but in 2003 the higher-mortality areas were centered around 10°N and east of 110°W. The trends in the numbers of sets on dolphin-associated fish, mortality per set, and total mortality in recent years are shown in Figure 3.

The catches of dolphin-associated yellowfin decreased by 8% in 2003 as compared to 2002. The percentage of the catch of yellowfin taken in sets on dolphins decreased from 71% of the total catch in 2002 to 68% of the catch in 2003, and the average catch of yellowfin per set on dolphins decreased from 24 to 21 t. The mortality of dolphins per metric ton of yellowfin caught increased from 0.0051 in 2002 to 0.0055 in 2003.

The above figures are based on data from trips covered by observers from all components of the On-Board Observer Program. The comparisons in the next paragraph are based on the IATTC data bases for 1986-2003 only.

The decrease in the mortality per set is the result of actions by the fishermen to better manage the factors that bring about incidental mortalities of dolphins. Indicative of this effort is the number of sets in which no mortalities occurred, which has risen from 38% in 1986 to 94% in 2003 and the average number of animals left in the net after backdown, which has decreased from 6.0 in 1986 to less than 0.1 in 2003 (Table 5). The factors under the control of the fishermen which are likely to affect the mortality of dolphins per set include the occurrence of malfunctions, especially those which lead to net canopies and net collapses, and the time it takes to complete the backdown maneuver (Table 5). The percentage of sets with major mechanical malfunctions has decreased from an average of approximately 11% during the late 1980s to less than 7% during 1997-2003; in the same period the percentage of sets with net collapses decreased from about 30% to less than 5% on average, and that of net canopies from about 20% to less than 5% on average. Although the chance of dolphin mortality increases with the duration of the backdown maneuver, the average backdown time has changed little since 1986. Also, the mortality of dolphins per set increases with the number of animals in the encircled herd, in part because the backdown maneuver takes longer to complete when larger herds are encircled. The fishermen can reduce the

mortalities per set by encircling schools of fish associated with fewer dolphins.

3.3. Reports of dolphin mortality by observers at sea

The AIDCP requires the Parties to establish a system, based on real-time observer reporting, to ensure effective implementation and compliance with per-stock, per-year dolphin mortality caps. Observers prepare weekly reports of dolphin mortality, by stock, which are then transmitted to the Secretariat via e-mail, fax, or radio. In June 2003 the Meeting of the Parties adopted a [Resolution on at-sea reporting](#), which makes the vessel personnel responsible for transmitting these reports. During 2003, the reporting rate averaged 54% in the first semester and 70% in the second semester, and rose to 75% during the first quarter of 2004 (Table 6)

Since January 1, 2001, the Secretariat has been reporting weekly to the Parties the cumulative mortality for the seven stocks of dolphins most frequently associated with the fishery. The most recent reported mortalities for 2004 are shown in Table 7.

4. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW PANEL

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

During 2003, the IRP consisted of 21 members: the 15 participating governments that have accepted the Agreement, and six representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), three from environmental organizations and three from the tuna industry.

The IRP held the following meetings during 2003:

Meeting	Venue	Dates
32	La Jolla, California	February 6-7
33	Antigua, Guatemala	June 18
34	Del Mar, California	October 8-9

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

5. TUNA TRACKING AND VERIFICATION

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

All trips by vessels that departed in 2003 with an IDCP observer aboard were issued TTFs.

6. AMENDMENTS AFFECTING THE OPERATION OF THE AIDCP

The 9th Meeting of the Parties amended Annex IV of the AIDCP to require that requests for second-semester DMLs be made by March 31 of the year for which they are requested instead of October 31 of the previous year. The 10th Meeting of the Parties further amended Annex IV to ensure that no DML is assigned to a vessel unless, in the last year that it had a DML prior to the year in which it is applying for a DML, at least 5% of the total number of sets made by the vessel were on dolphins, and the average catch of yellowfin in its sets on dolphins was at least three metric tons per set. This procedure, meant to deter frivolous requests for DMLs, will apply beginning with DML requests made in 2005, and the first DMLs that shall be subject to this amendment will be those for 2006. Only vessels with DMLs in 2004 and thereafter will be subject to this procedure.

The 9th Meeting of the Parties also adopted the *Plan of Action for enhancing the success of the AIDCP*.

The Meeting of the Parties approved two recommendations made by the IRP regarding infractions: the creation of a new infraction in the “Other infraction” category called “Fishing on dolphins before notification to Director of DML allocation”, and the amendment of Annex II of the AIDCP so that an observer is only assigned to a vessel with a DML if the fishing captain is on the AIDCP *List of Qualified Captains*.

The [System for Tracking and Verifying Tuna](#) was amended to clarify that tuna caught in sets in which dolphins were intentionally encircled by vessels without a DML, or by vessels with a DML but whose fishing captain is not on the AIDCP *List of Qualified Captains*, shall not be considered to be dolphin safe. In addition, tuna caught by a fishing vessel without an observer aboard, and transferred at sea to another fishing vessel with an observer, shall be designated as non-dolphin safe on the corresponding TTF.

The [Procedures for AIDCP Dolphin Safe Tuna Certification](#) were amended to clarify that only tuna caught by vessels with captains on the List of Qualified Captains shall be eligible to receive the *AIDCP Dolphin-Safe Tuna Certificate*. That provision does not apply to those vessels authorized to fish in the Agreement Area that do not have a DML and that do not fish for tunas associated with dolphins. Another amendment to that document stipulates that tuna positively identified by the IATTC as having been caught in contravention of IATTC tuna conservation and management measures is not eligible for an *AIDCP Dolphin-Safe Tuna Certificate*.

7. OTHER FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY THE SECRETARIAT

7.1. Dolphin safety panel alignments

During 2003, the IATTC staff conducted alignments of dolphin-safety panels (DSPs) and inspections of dolphin rescue gear aboard 19 vessels, 15 registered in Mexico and one each registered in Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Vanuatu. A trial set, during which an IATTC technician observes the performance of the net from an inflatable raft during backdown, is made to check the alignment of the DSP. The technician transmits his observations, comments, and suggestions to the captain of the vessel, and attempts are made to resolve any problems that may arise. Afterward a report is prepared for the vessel owner or manager. This report contains a summary of the technician's observations and, if necessary, suggestions for improving the vessel's dolphin-safety gear and/or procedures.

7.2. Training and certification of fishing captains

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

The requirements for new captains are (1) attending a training seminar organized by the IATTC staff or

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

During 2003 the IATTC staff conducted two seminars, both in La Jolla, California, and the staff of Venezuela's national program conducted two seminars; one in Manta, Ecuador and one in Caracas, Venezuela. A total of 42 fishermen attended the four seminars.

7.3. Statements of Participation

Statements of Participation are issued by the Secretariat on request to vessels that carry observers from the On-Board Observer Program. There are two types: the first, issued to vessels of Parties to the AIDCP only, certifies that the vessel has been participating in the IDCP, and that all its trips have been covered by observers; the second, issued to vessels of non-Parties, certifies only that all the vessel's trips have been covered by observers. During 2003 statements of the first type were issued for 155 fishing trips by vessels of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, the United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela, and of the second type for one fishing trip by a Belize vessel.

8. RESEARCH

8.1. Distribution of fishing effort

Figures 5-7 compare the spatial distributions of the fishing effort by vessels carrying observers, in numbers of sets, by type, in 2002 and 2003. The main change was in the the pattern of sets on tunas associated with dolphins; in 2002, these were concentrated east of 110°W, but in 2003 they were along the 10°N latitude well offshore to 140°W. This reverses the pattern seen in 2001 and 2002, when the fishery tended to operate closer inshore. Also, the concentration of sets on tunas associated with dolphins south of Baja California moved northward in 2003.

In collaboration with the Department of Statistics at the University of California, Los Angeles, the IATTC staff have been developing algorithmic statistical techniques to be used to screen for data quality. Once tested, these techniques can be applied to past years' data as one of several tools used by the IATTC staff to ensure data quality.

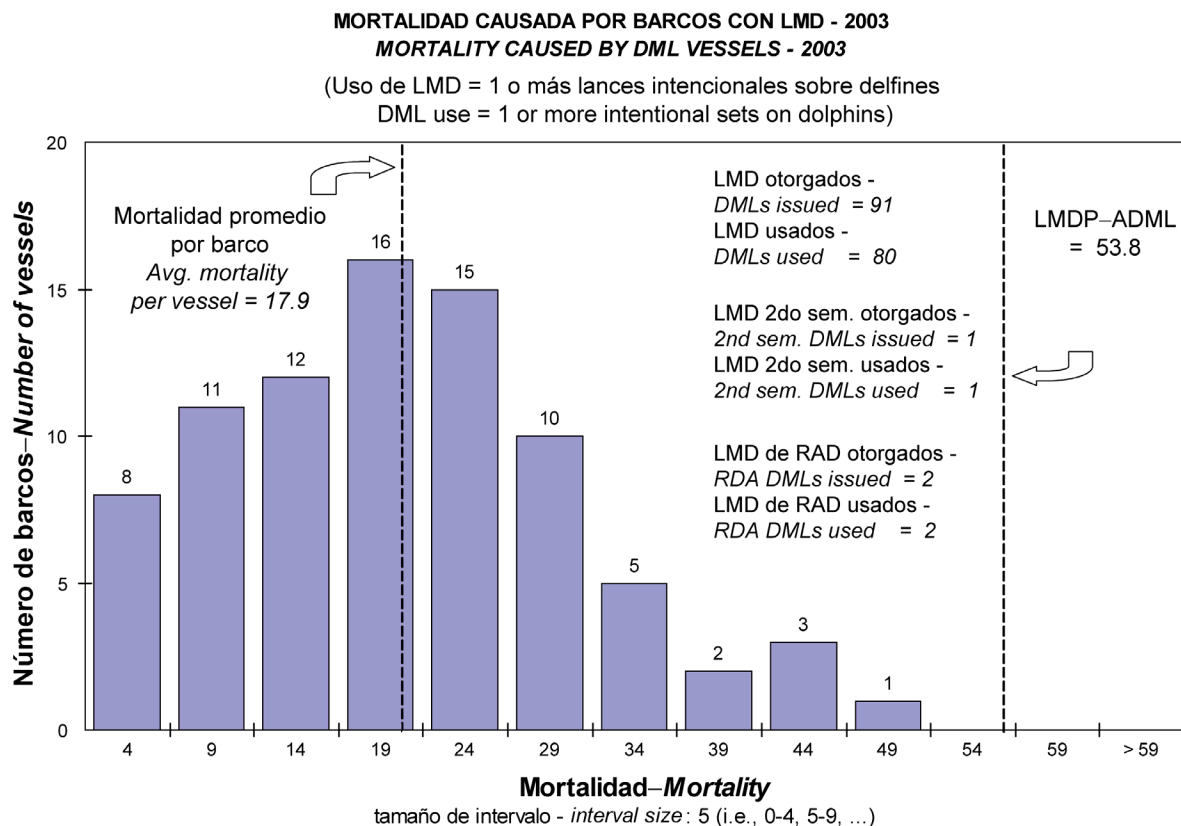


FIGURE 1. Distribution of dolphin mortality caused by vessels with DMLs during 2003.

FIGURA 1. Distribución de la mortalidad de delfines causada por buques con LMD durante 2003.

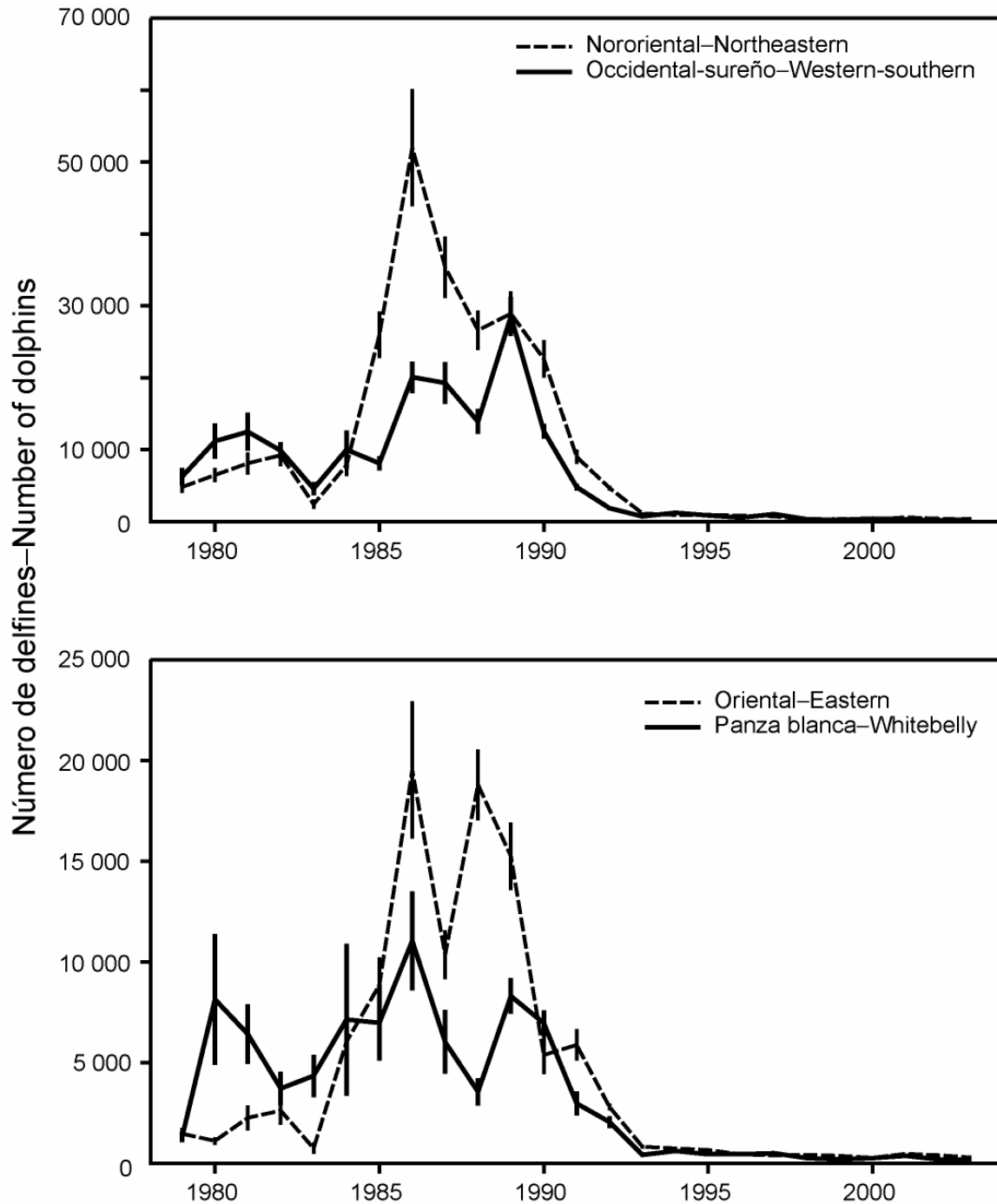


FIGURE 2. Estimated mortalities for the stocks of spotted (upper panel) and spinner (lower panel) dolphins in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1979-2003. Each vertical line represents one positive and one negative standard error.

FIGURA 2. Mortalidad estimada de las poblaciones de delfines manchados (panel superior) y tornillo (panel inferior) en el Océano Pacífico oriental, 1979-2003. Cada línea vertical representa un error estándar positivo y un error estándar negativo.

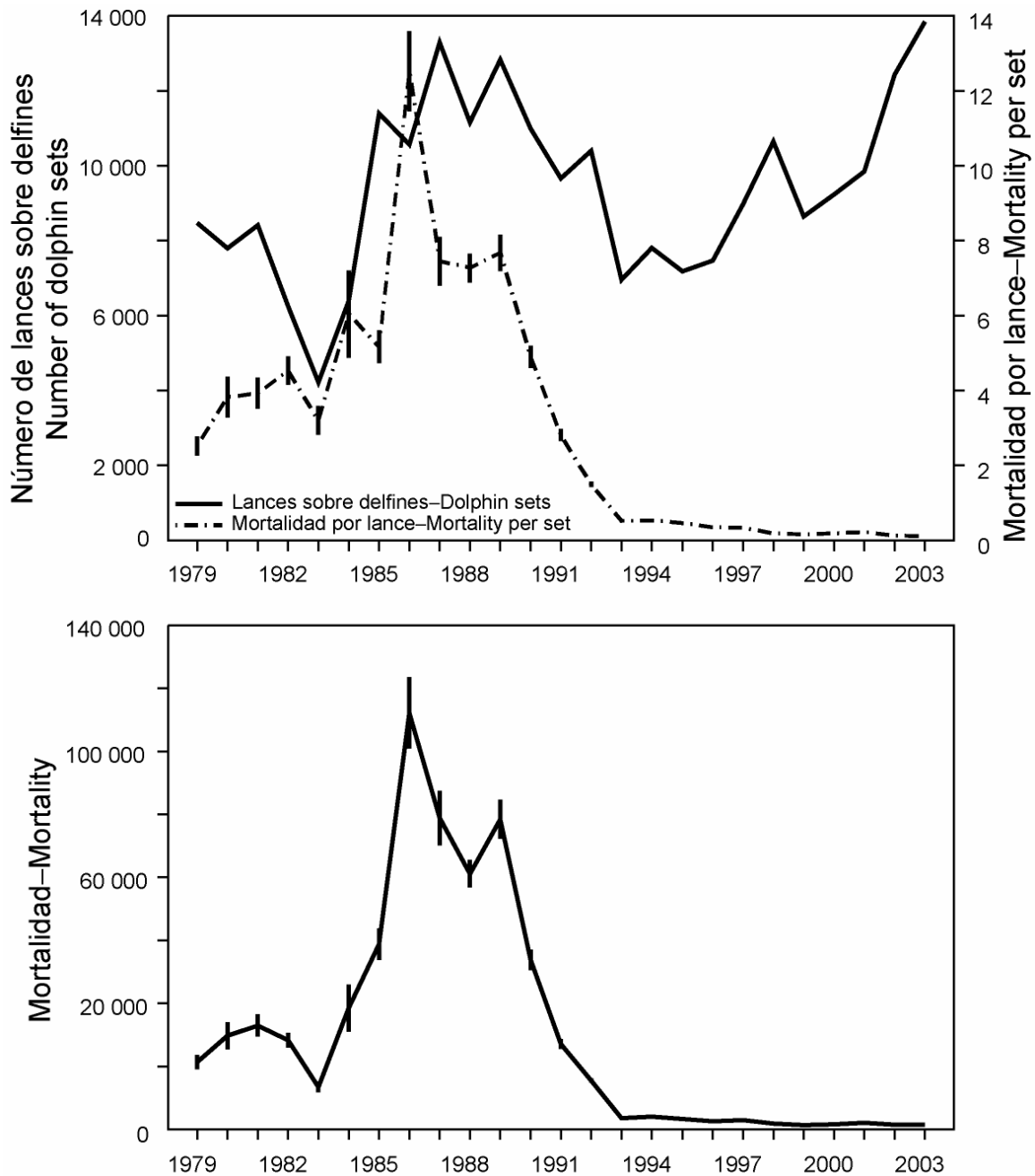


FIGURE 3. Total number of dolphin sets and average mortality per set (upper panel) and estimated total mortality (lower panel) for all dolphins in the EPO, 1979-2003. Each vertical line represents one positive and one negative standard error.

FIGURA 3.: Número total de lances sobre delfines y mortalidad media por lance (panel superior) y mortalidad total estimada (panel inferior) para todas especies de delfines en el OPO, 1979-2003. Cada línea vertical representa un error estándar positivo y un error estándar negativo.

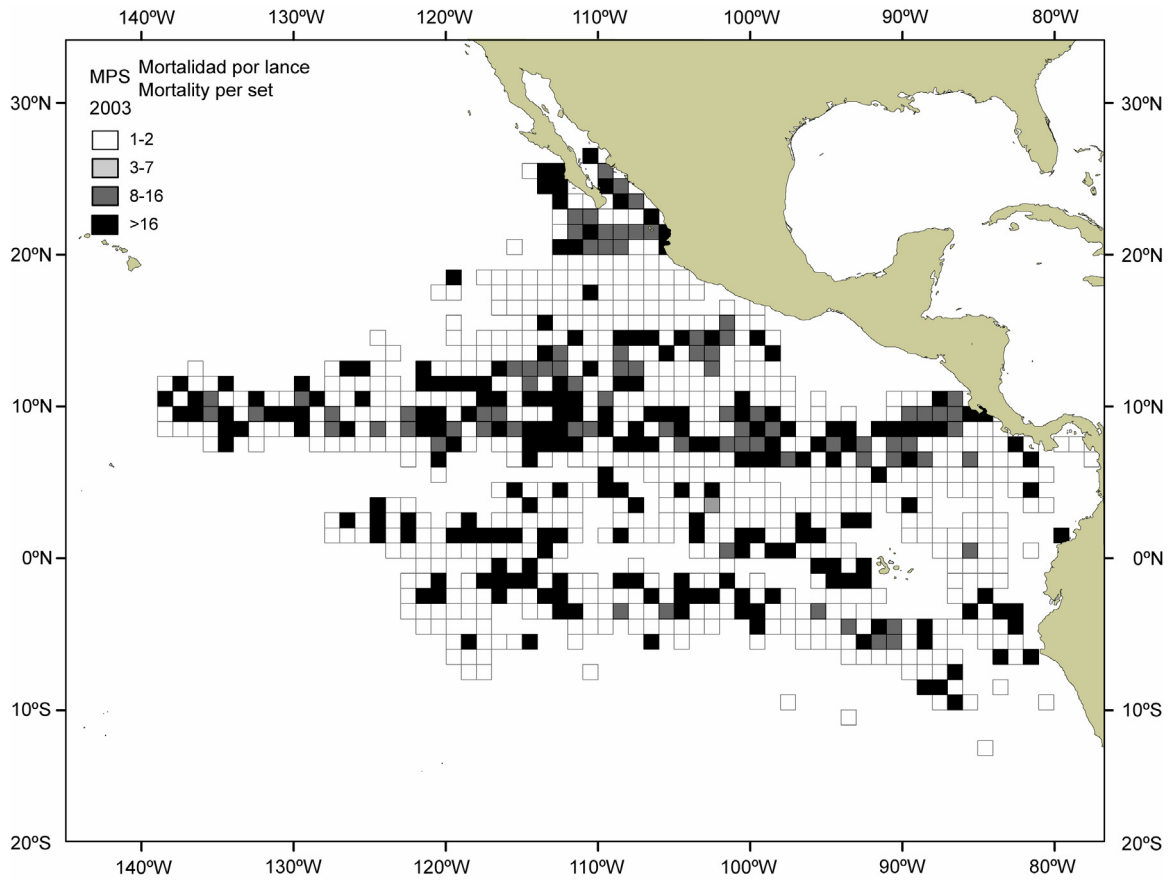


FIGURE 4. Spatial distribution of the average mortality of dolphins per set for all stocks combined, 2003.

FIGURA 4. Distribución de la mortalidad media de delfines por lance para todas las poblaciones combinadas, 2003.

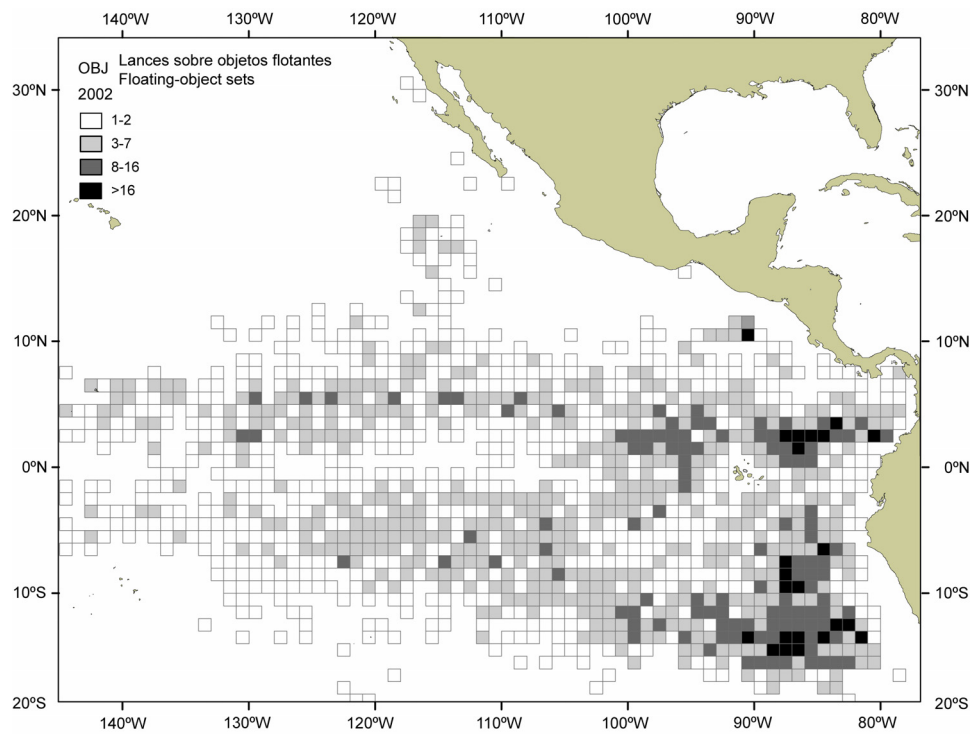


FIGURE 5a. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with floating objects, 2002.

FIGURA 5a. Distribución espacial de lances sobre objetos flotantes, 2002.

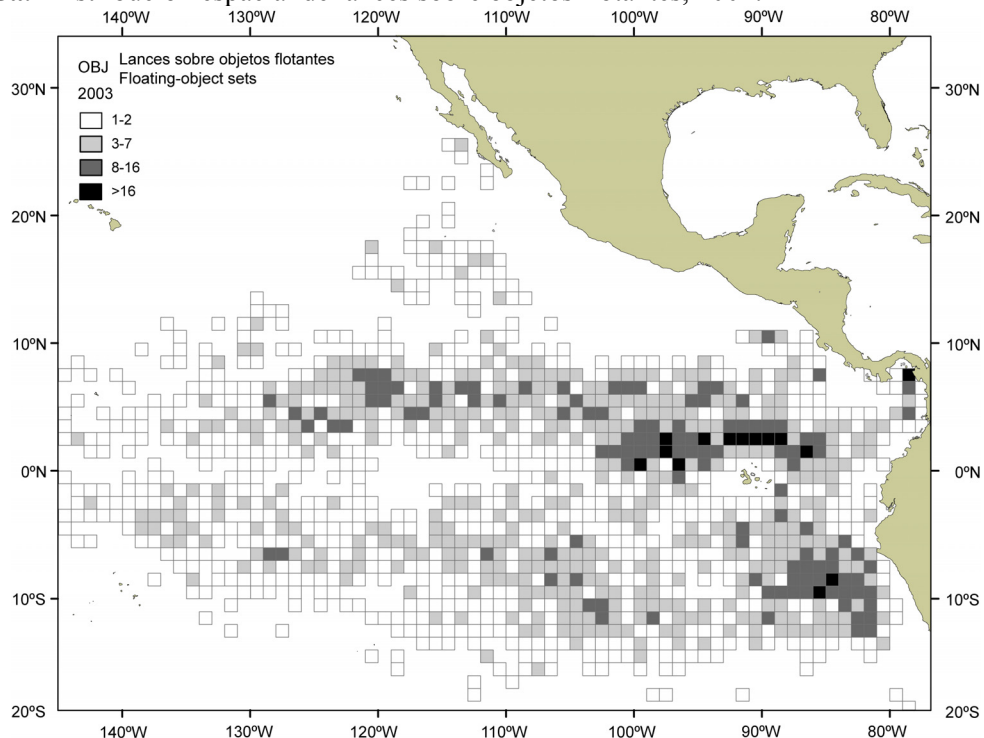


FIGURE 5b. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with floating objects, 2003.

FIGURA 5b. Distribución espacial de lances sobre objetos flotantes, 2003.

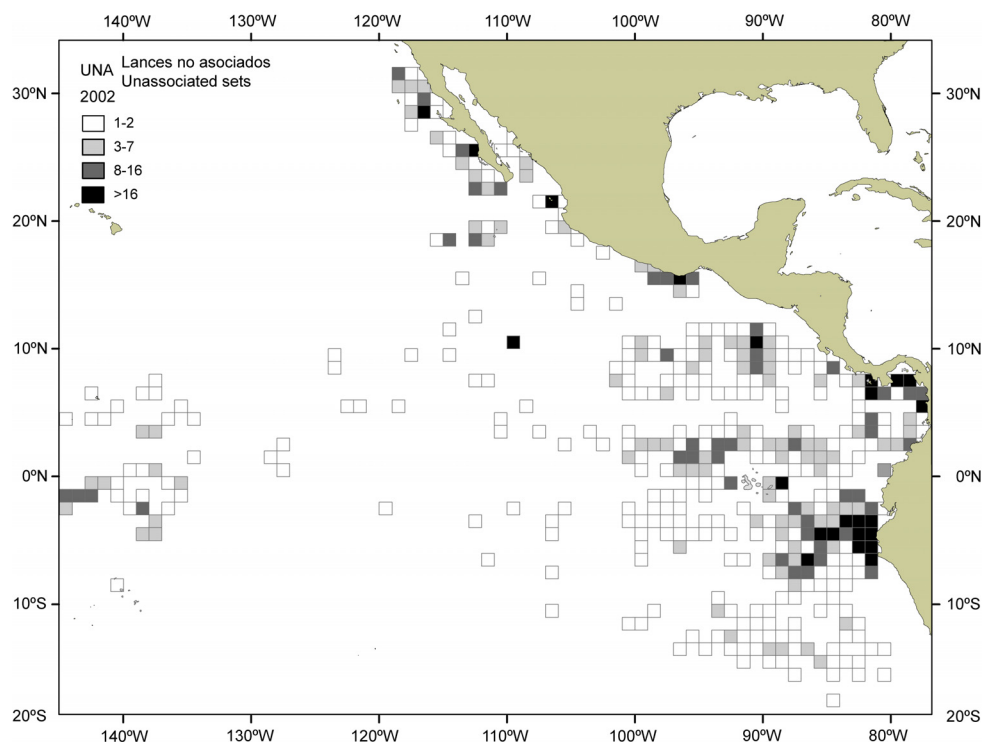


FIGURE 6a. Spatial distribution of sets on unassociated schools, 2002.

FIGURA 6a. Distribución espacial de lances sobre cardúmenes no asociados, 2002.

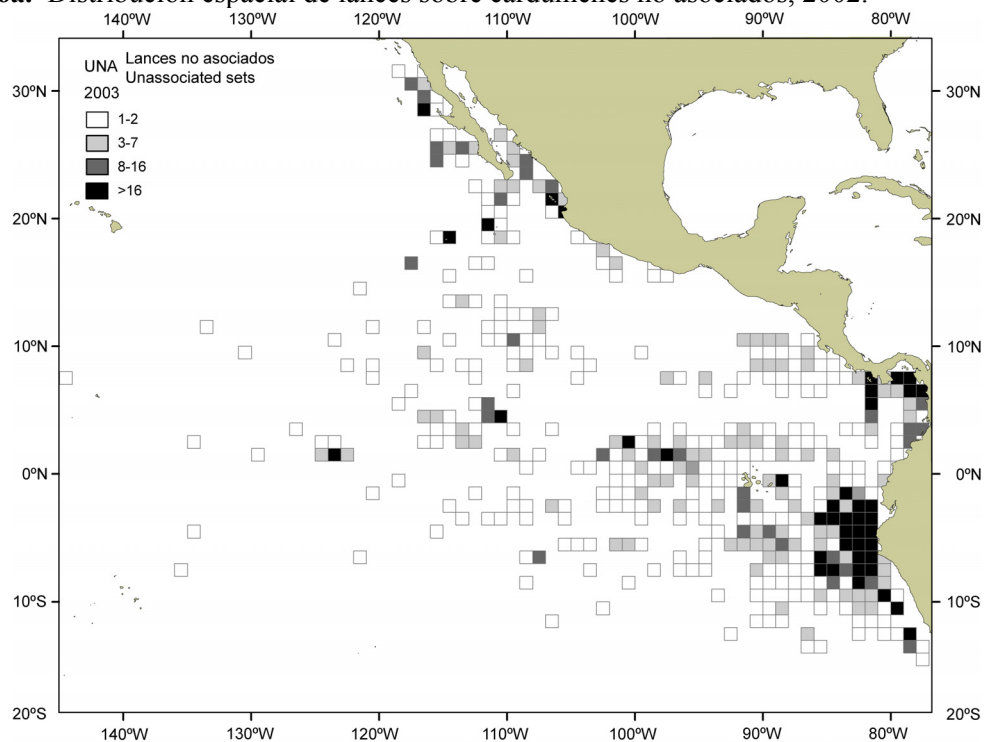


FIGURE 6b. Spatial distribution of sets on unassociated schools, 2003.

FIGURA 6b. Distribución espacial de lances sobre cardúmenes no asociados, 2003.

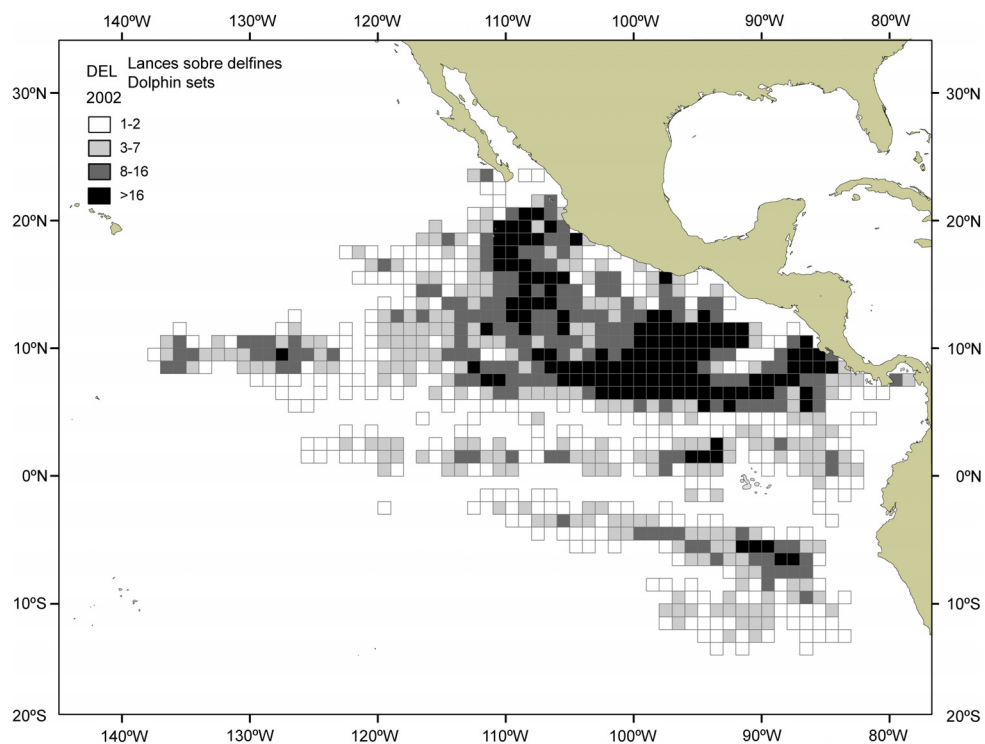


FIGURE 7a. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with dolphins, 2002.

FIGURA 7a. Distribución espacial de lances sobre delfines, 2002.

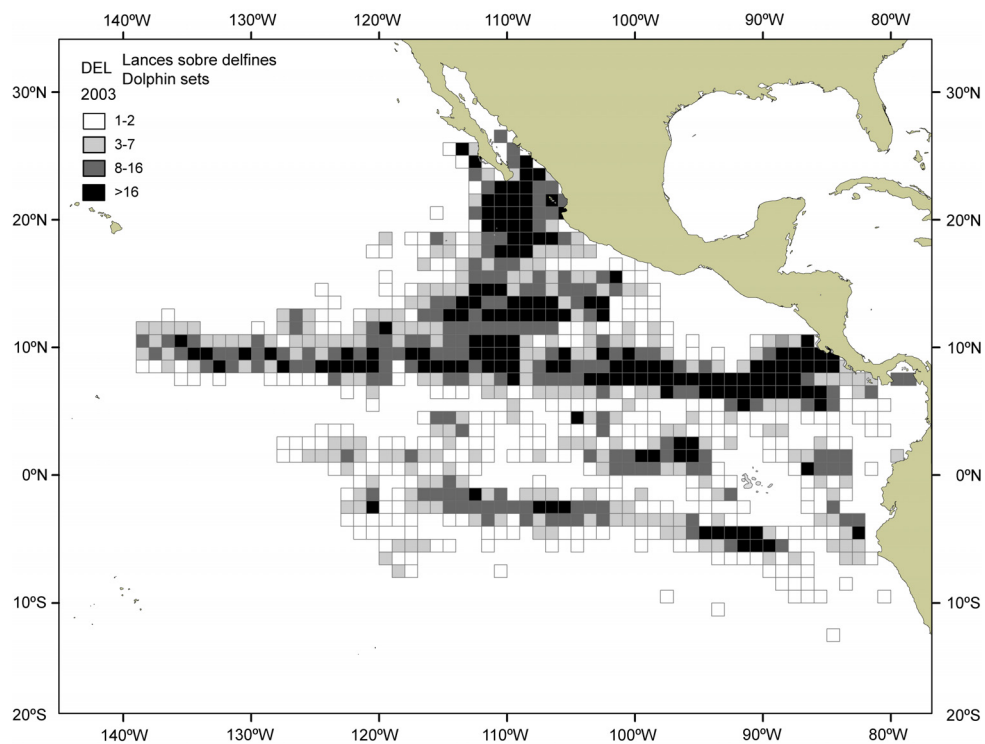


FIGURE 7b. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with dolphins, 2003.

FIGURA 7b. Distribución espacial de lances sobre delfines, 2003.

TABLE 1. Sampling coverage by the On-Board Observer Program during 2003.**TABLA 1.** Cobertura por el Programa de Observadores a Bordo durante 2003.

Flota nacional	Viajes	Observado por programa:			% observado
		CIAT	Nacional	Total	
National fleet	Trips	Observed by program:			% observed
		IATTC	National	Total	
Belize	BLZ	4	0	0	0
Bolivia	BOL	36	34	34	94.4
Colombia	COL	26	26	26	100
Ecuador	ECU	264	178	264	100
España--Spain	ESP	28	17	28	100
Guatemala	GTM	17	17	17	100
Honduras	HON	15	15	15	100
México	MEX	237	120	237	100
Panamá	PAN	62	61	62	100
Perú	PER	8	8	8	100
El Salvador	SLV	21	21	21	100
USA—EE.UU.	USA	17	16	17	100
Venezuela	VEN	133	64	133	100
Vanuatu	VUT	39	39	39	100
Total	907³	616	284	901³	99.3

¹ The vessel changed flag from Venezuela to Panama during 2003, and the notification of the flag change was received after the vessel made a trip observed by the Venezuelan National Program – El buque cambió de pabellón de Venezuela a Panamá durante 2003, y la notificación del cambio de pabellón fue recibida después de que el buque realizara un viaje observador por el programa nacional venezolano

² FFA program observers approved pursuant to Annex II of the AIDCP - Observadores del programa FFA aprobados de conformidad con el Anexo II del APICD.

³ Includes 32 trips that began in late 2002 and ended in 2003 - Incluye 32 viajes iniciados a fines de 2002 y terminados en 2003.

TABLE 2. Estimates of mortalities of dolphins in 2003, population abundance pooled for 1986-1990 (from Report of the International Whaling Commission, 43: 477-493), and relative mortality (with approximate 95% confidence intervals), by stock. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

TABLA 2. Estimaciones de la mortalidad incidental de delfines en 2003, la abundancia de poblaciones agrupadas para 1986-1990 (del Informe de la Comisión Ballenera Internacional, 43: 477-493), y la mortalidad relativa (con intervalos de confianza de 95% aproximados), por población. Los datos de 2003 son preliminares.

Species and stock	Incidental mortality	Population abundance	Relative mortality (%)
Especie y población	Mortalidad incidental	Abundancia de la población	Mortalidad relativa (%)
Offshore spotted dolphin—Delfín manchado de altamar			
Northeastern—Nororiental	281	730,900	0.04 (0.030, 0.050)
Western/southern—Occidental y sureño	333	1,298,400	0.03 (0.020, 0.037)
Spinner dolphin—Delfín tornillo			
Eastern—Oriental	287	631,800	0.05 (0.028, 0.069)
Whitebelly—Panza blanca	169	1,019,300	0.02 (0.010, 0.022)
Common dolphin—Delfín común			
Northern—Norteño	133	476,300	0.03 (0.016, 0.060)
Central	140	406,100	0.03 (0.018, 0.068)
Southern—Sureño	99	2,210,900	<0.01 (0.003, 0.007)
Other dolphins—Otros delfines ¹	59	2,802,300	<0.01 (0.001, 0.002)
Total	1,501	9,576,000	0.02 (0.014, 0.018)

¹ "Other dolphins" includes the following species and stocks, whose observed mortalities were as follows: striped dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*), 11; bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*), 4; shortfin pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), 2; coastal spotted dolphins, 15; and unidentified dolphins, 27.

¹ "Otros delfines" incluye las siguientes especies y poblaciones, con las mortalidades observadas correspondientes: delfín listado (*Stenella coeruleoalba*), 11; tonina (*Tursiops truncatus*), 4; ballena piloto (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), 2; delfín manchado costero, 15; y delfines no identificados, 27.

TABLE 3. Annual estimates of dolphin mortality, by species and stock. The data for 2003 are preliminary. The estimates for 1979-1992 are based on a mortality-per-set ratio. The estimates for 1993-1994 are based on the sums of the IATTC species and stock tallies and the total dolphin mortalities recorded by the Mexican program, prorated to species and stock. The mortalities for 1995-2003 represent the sums of the observed species and stock tallies recorded by the programs of the IATTC, Ecuador, Mexico, and Venezuela. Mortalities for 2001-2003 have been adjusted for unobserved trips of Class-6 vessels. The sums of the estimated mortalities for the northeastern and western-southern stocks of offshore spotted dolphins do not necessarily equal those for the previous stocks of northern and southern offshore spotted dolphins because the estimates for the two stock groups are based on different areal strata, and the mortalities per set and the total numbers of sets vary spatially.

TABLA 3. Estimaciones anuales de la mortalidad de delfines, por especie y población. Los datos de 2003 son preliminares. Las estimaciones de 1979-1992 se basan en una razón de mortalidad por lance. Las estimaciones de 1993-1994 se basan en las sumas de las mortalidades por especie y población registradas por la CIAT y las mortalidades totales registradas por el programa mexicano, prorrateadas a especies y poblaciones. Las mortalidades de 1995-2003 son las sumas de las mortalidades por especie y población registradas por los programas de la CIAT, Ecuador, México, y Venezuela. La mortalidad de 2001-2003 fue ajustada para viajes no observados de buques de Clase 6. Las sumas de las mortalidades estimadas para las poblaciones nororiental y occidental y sureño del delfín manchado de altamar no equivalen necesariamente a las sumas de aquéllas para las antiguas poblaciones de delfín manchado de altamar norteño y sureño porque las estimaciones para los dos grupos de poblaciones se basan en estratos espaciales diferentes, y las mortalidades por lance y el número total de lances varían espacialmente.

	Offshore spotted ¹		Spinner		Common			Others	Total
	North-eastern	Western-southern	Eastern	White belly	Northern	Central	Southern		
	Manchado de altamar ¹		Tornillo		Común			Otros	Total
	Nor-oriental	Occidental y sureño	Oriental	Panza blanca	Norteño	Central	Sureño		
1979	4,828	6,254	1,460	1,312	4,161	2,342	94	880	21,331
1980	6,468	11,200	1,108	8,132	1,060	963	188	633	29,752
1981	8,096	12,512	2,261	6,412	2,629	372	348	367	32,997
1982	9,254	9,869	2,606	3,716	989	487	28	1,347	28,296
1983	2,430	4,587	745	4,337	845	191	0	353	13,488
1984	7,836	10,018	6,033	7,132	0	7,403	6	156	38,584
1985	25,975	8,089	8,853	6,979	0	6,839	304	1,777	58,816
1986	52,035	20,074	19,526	11,042	13,289	10,884	134	5,185	132,169
1987	35,366	19,298	10,358	6,026	8,216	9,659	6,759	3,200	98,882
1988	26,625	13,916	18,793	3,545	4,829	7,128	4,219	2,074	81,129
1989	28,898	28,530	15,245	8,302	1,066	12,711	576	3,123	98,451
1990	22,616	12,578	5,378	6,952	704	4,053	272	1,321	53,874
1991	9,005	4,821	5,879	2,974	161	3,182	115	990	27,127
1992	4,657	1,874	2,794	2,044	1,773	1,815	64	518	15,539
1993	1,139	757	821	412	81	230	0	161	3,601
1994	935	1,226	743	619	101	151	0	321	4,096
1995	952	859	654	445	9	192	0	163	3,274
1996	818	545	450	447	77	51	30	129	2,547
1997	721	1,044	391	498	9	114	58	170	3,005
1998	298	341	422	249	261	172	33	101	1,877
1999	358	253	363	192	85	34	1	62	1,348
2000	295	435	275	262	54	223	10	82	1,636
2001	591	309	469	372	94	203	46	44	2,128
2002	439	206	405	186	69	155	4	49	1,513
2003	289	340	287	169	133	140	99	44	1,501

¹ Estimates for offshore spotted dolphins include mortalities of coastal spotted dolphins.

¹ Las estimaciones de delfines manchados de altamar incluyen mortalidades de delfines manchados costeros.

TABLE 4. Standard errors of annual estimates of dolphin species and stock mortality for 1979-1994. There are no standard errors for 1995-2000 because the coverage was at or nearly at 100% during those years. Standard errors for 2001-2003 are not yet available.

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

	Offshore spotted		Spinner		Common			Other
	North-eastern	Western-southern	Eastern	Whitebelly	Northern	Central	Southern	
	Manchado de altamar		Tornillo		Común			Otros
	Nor-oriental	Occidental y sureño	Oriental	Panza blanca	Norteño	Central	Sureño	
1979	817	1,229	276	255	1,432	560	115	204
1980	962	2,430	187	3,239	438	567	140	217
1981	1,508	2,629	616	1,477	645	167	230	76
1982	1,529	1,146	692	831	495	168	16	512
1983	659	928	284	1,043	349	87	-	171
1984	1,493	2,614	2,421	3,773	-	5,093	3	72
1985	3,210	951	1,362	1,882	-	2,776	247	570
1986	8,134	2,187	3,404	2,454	5,107	3,062	111	1,722
1987	4,272	2,899	1,199	1,589	4,954	2,507	3,323	1,140
1988	2,744	1,741	1,749	668	1,020	1,224	1,354	399
1989	3,108	2,675	1,674	883	325	4,168	295	430
1990	2,575	1,015	949	640	192	1,223	95	405
1991	956	454	771	598	57	442	30	182
1992	321	288	168	297	329	157	8	95
1993	89	52	98	33	27	-	-	29
1994	69	55	84	41	35	8	-	20

TABLE 5. Percentages of sets with no dolphin mortalities, with major gear malfunctions, with net collapses, with net canopies, average times of backdown (in minutes), and average number of live dolphins left in the net at the end of backdown.

TABLA 5. Porcentajes de lances sin mortalidad de delfines, con averías mayores, con colapso de la red, con abultamiento de la red, duración media del retroceso (en minutos), y número medio de delfines en la red después del retroceso.

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

TABLE 6. Weekly reports of dolphin mortality received, 2003-2004.**TABLA 6.** Informes semanales de mortalidad de delfines recibidos, 2003-2004.

	Prog.	2003 SEM 1			2003 SEM 2			2004 QTR-TRIM 1		
		Semanas	Informes	%	Semanas	Informes	%	Semanas	Informes	%
		Weeks	Reports	%	Weeks	Reports	%	Weeks	Reports	%
BLZ	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOL	IATTC	108	0	50	106	90	85	27	16	59
	-	6	54	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
COL	IATTC	90	50	56	84	51	61	21	6	29
ECU	IATTC	482	211	44	454	289	64	160	118	74
	National	224	70	31	235	95	40	83	46	55
EUR	IATTC	34	34	100	55	55	100	20	20	100
	National	45	45	100	28	28	100	15	15	100
GTM	IATTC	60	53	88	43	36	84	10	10	100
HND	IATTC	44	20	45	41	39	95	16	16	100
MEX	IATTC	287	172	60	284	204	72	105	92	88
	National	300	62	21	295	146	49	99	54	55
PAN	IATTC	149	84	56	195	159	82	102	80	78
	National ¹	2	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
PER	IATTC	40	11	28	21	3	14	-	-	-
SLV	IATTC	63	58	92	57	57	100	20	15	75
USA	IATTC	36	33	92	84	81	96	18	18	100
VEN	IATTC	202	130	64	194	154	79	44	38	86
	National	198	159	80	226	176	78	71	62	87
VUT	IATTC	118	97	82	120	94	78	21	21	100
Total		2503	1345	54	2522	1757	70	832	627	75

TABLE 7. Preliminary reports of the mortalities of dolphins in 2004, to April 30.**TABLA 7.** Informes preliminares de las mortalidades de delfines en 2004, hasta el 30 de abril.

Species and stock	Total mortality	Limit	Used (%)
Especie y población	Mortalidad total	Límite	Usado (%)
Offshore spotted dolphin – Delfín manchado de altamar			
Northeastern--Nororiental	92	648	14.2
Western-southern--Occidental-sureño	91	1,145	7.9
Spinner dolphin – Delfín tornillo			
Eastern--Oriental	52	518	10.0
Whitebelly--Panza blanca	57	871	6.5
Common dolphin – Delfín común			
Northern--Norteño	23	562	4.1
Central	0	207	0.0
Southern--Sureño	61	1,845	3.3
Others and unidentified--Otros y no identificados	44		
Total	420	5,000	8.4

¹ Sampled by PNOV

TABLE 8. Summary of possible infractions identified by the International Review Panel at its 33rd, 34th and 35th meetings.

TABLA 8. Resumen de posibles infracciones identificadas por el Panel Internacional de Revisión en sus reuniones 33, 34 y 35.

MAJOR INFRACTIONS:	
Trips without an observer	2
Trips with dolphin sets but no DML assigned	6
Trips with captains not on the AIDCP list	37
Trips without a dolphin safety panel	7
Intentional sets made after reaching the DML	0
Sets or chases with use of explosives (occurred in 3 trips)	4
Sets on banned stocks or school types	0
Sets without a required backdown (occurred in 1 trip)	5
Sets with dolphin sack-up or brail (occurred in 2 trips)	2
Sets with unavoided dolphin injury or mortality (occurred in 2 trips)	2
Total	65
OTHER INFRACTIONS:	
Trips without a required raft	21
Trips with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles	8
Trips without a required high-intensity floodlight	34
Trips without required facemasks	3
Night sets (occurred in 34 trips)	29
Sets without required deployment of rescuer	0
Sets without continued rescue effort after backdown	0
Trips with dolphin sets before the DML notification	3
Total	98
Cases of observer interference	5
Trips reviewed in these meetings	878
Dolphin sets reviewed in these meetings	13783
Accidental sets reviewed in these meetings	6

TABLE 9. Responses for six types of possible infractions identified by the International Review Panel at its 33rd, 34th and 35th meetings.

TABLA 9. respuestas para seis tipos de posibles infracciones identificadas por el Panel Internacional de Revisión en sus reuniones 33, 34 y 35.

		Respuestas												
		No. de casos	Sin respuesta	Bajo investigación o sujeto a litigio administrativo		No hubo infracción	Infracción: sin sanción	Infracción: aviso	Infracción: sanción ¹				Total	
		No. of cases	No response	Under investigation or subject to administrative litigation		No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction ¹				Total	
HOSTIGAMIENTO AL OBSERVADOR – OBSERVER HARASSMENT														
BOL	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(100%)	1	(100%)	
ECU	2	1	(50%)	1	(50%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(50%)	
VEN	1	0	-	1	(100%)	0	-	0	-	-	-	1	(100%)	
Total ² :	4	1	(25%)	2	(50%)	0	-	0	-	1	(25%)	3	(75%)	
USO DE EXPLOSIVOS – USE OF EXPLOSIVES														
BOL	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(100%)	1	(100%)	
VEN	3	3	(100%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Total:	4	3	(75%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(25%)	1	(25%)	
LANCES NOCTURNOS – NIGHT SETS														
BOL	2	0	-	1	(50%)	0	-	0	-	1	(50%)	2	(100%)	
COL	2	2	(100%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	
PER	1	0	-	1	(100%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(100%)	
VEN	24	10	(42%)	5	(21%)	0	-	0	-	9	(38%)	14	(58%)	
Total	29	12	(41%)	7	(24%)	0	-	0	-	10	(34%)	17	(59%)	
PESCAR SIN OBSERVADOR – FISHING WITHOUT AN OBSERVER														
BLZ ³	4	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
BOL	2	0	-	2	(100%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	(100%)	
Total ⁴	2	0	-	2	(100%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	(100%)	
PESCAR SOBRE DELFINES SIN LMD – FISHING ON DOLPHINS WITHOUT A DML														
BOL	2	1	(50%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(50%)	1	(50%)	
ECU	1	0	-	1	(100%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(100%)	
SLV	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	(100%)	0	-	1	(100%)	
PAN	2	0	-	2	(100%)	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	(100%)	
Total	6	1	(17%)	3	(50%)	0	-	1	(17%)	1	(17%)	5	(83%)	
LANCES SOBRE DELFINES DESPUES DE ALCANZAR EL LMD SETS ON DOLPHINS AFTER REACHING DML														
No hubo ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe There were no identified cases during this report period														

Appendix A.

POSSIBLE INFRACTIONS IDENTIFIED BY THE IRP

Brief descriptions of government actions taken, as reported to the Secretariat by May 14, 2004, are included. If no action is listed for a possible infraction, the Secretariat has not received a response from the government.

The "Others" category includes all fleets with three vessels or less (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru).

Abbreviations: DSP = Dolphin Safety Panel

BOLIVIA			
<i>Vessel</i>	<i>IRP recno</i>	<i>Review date</i>	<i>Identified infractions</i>
BOL 1	2003-028	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-194	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Night set
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2), 3) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-341	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
	2003-799	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets but no DML assigned Action taken: 1) A fine was applied and the fishing license will be suspended upon payment of the fine.
BOL 2	2003-015	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets before the DML notification Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-696	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) A fine was applied and the fishing license and DML will be suspended upon payment of the fine.
BOL 3	2003-207	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
	2003-473	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
	2003-704	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred.
	2003-789	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets but no DML assigned
		2004/02	2) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2004/02	3) 1 Case of observer interference
		2004/02	4) 1 Night set 5) 1 Set or chase with use of explosives Action taken: 2), 3), 4), 5) A fine was applied and the fishing license and DML will be suspended upon payment of the fine.
BOL 4	2003-010	2003/06	1) 1 Set with unavoids dolphin injury or mortality
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip with dolphin sets before the DML notification Action taken: 1), 2) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-181	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
BOL 5	2003-069	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without an observer Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-128	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without an observer Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
BOL 6	2003-096	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-257	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-439	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
COLOMBIA			
<i>Vessel</i>	<i>IRP recno</i>	<i>Review date</i>	<i>Identified infractions</i>
COL 1	2003-026	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required raft
	2003-172	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft Action taken: 1) The government initiated the proper administrative process to investigate the possible infractions.

COL 2	2003-205	2003/06	1) 1 Night set Action taken: 1) None Reported.
	2003-382	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) The government initiated the proper administrative process to investigate the possible infractions.
	2003-533	2004/02	1) 1 Night set
	2003-700	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
COL 3	2002-754	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets before the DML notification
	2003-624	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required raft
COL 4	2003-014	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required raft
	2003-133	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required raft
	2003-309	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft Action taken: 1) The government initiated the proper administrative process to investigate the possible infractions.
	2003-513	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required raft
	2003-718	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required raft
	2003-851	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required raft

ECUADOR

<i>Vessel</i>	<i>IRP recno</i>	<i>Review date</i>	<i>Identified infractions</i>
ECU 1	2003-044	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a dolphin safety panel
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a required raft
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles
		2003/06	4) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
		2003/06	5) 1 Trip without required facemasks
	2003-175	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a dolphin safety panel
		2003/06	2) 1 Case of observer interference
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip without a required raft
		2003/06	4) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
		2003/06	5) 1 Trip without required facemasks
ECU 2	2003-002	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a dolphin safety panel
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip without a required raft
		2003/06	4) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles
		2003/06	5) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2), 3), 4), 5) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-110	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a dolphin safety panel
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip without a required raft
		2003/06	4) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles
		2003/06	5) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2), 3), 4), 5) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-178	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a dolphin safety panel
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip without a required raft
		2003/06	4) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles
		2003/06	5) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight 6) 1 Trip without required facemasks Action taken: 1), 2), 3), 4), 5), 6) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
ECU 3	2002-771	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
ECU 4	2003-141	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets but no DML assigned
		2003/06	2) 1 Set with dolphin sack-up or brail
		2003/06	3) 1 Set with unavoids dolphin injury or mortality Action taken: 1), 2), 3) The government is investigating the possible infractions.

ECU 5	2003-077	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a dolphin safety panel
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles
		2003/06	4) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2), 3), 4) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-157	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a dolphin safety panel
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles
		2003/06	4) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2), 3), 4) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
ECU 6	2003-111	2003/06	1) 1 Case of observer interference Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.

MEXICO

<i>Vessel</i>	<i>IRP recno</i>	<i>Review date</i>	<i>Identified infractions</i>
MEX 1	2003-350	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) The case is subject to administrative litigation.
MEX 2	2003-038	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a required raft Action taken: 1) The case is subject to administrative litigation. 2) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred, but issued a warning to the vessel owner to obtain the required equipment.
	2003-203	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a required raft Action taken: 1) The case is subject to administrative litigation. 2) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred, but issued a warning to the vessel owner to obtain the required equipment.
MEX 3	2003-036	2003/06	1) 1 Set with dolphin sack-up or brail Action taken: 1) The government decided that no infraction occurred, but issued a warning to the fishing captain to comply with all of the AIDCP rescue requirements.
MEX 4	2003-130	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred, but issued a warning to the vessel owner to obtain the required equipment.
MEX 5	2003-145	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred, but issued a warning to the vessel owner to obtain the required equipment.
MEX 6	2003-712	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
MEX 7	2003-405	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred, but issued a warning to the vessel owner to obtain the required equipment.
MEX 8	2003-505	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) The case is subject to administrative litigation.

PANAMA

<i>Vessel</i>	<i>IRP recno</i>	<i>Review date</i>	<i>Identified infractions</i>
PAN 1	2003-495	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
	2003-661	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
	2003-765	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
PAN 2	2003-784	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2004/02	2) 1 Trip without a required raft
		2004/02	3) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
PAN 3	2002-756	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets but no DML assigned Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-101	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets but no DML assigned Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.

VENEZUELA			
<i>Vessel</i>	<i>IRP recno</i>	<i>Review date</i>	<i>Identified infractions</i>
VEN 1	2003-071	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-672	2004/02	1) 2 Night sets
VEN 2	2003-104	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-267	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-462	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-519	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
VEN 3	2003-087	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-444	2003/10	1) 1 Night set Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
VEN 4	2003-021	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-184	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
VEN 5	2003-274	2003/06	1) 5 Sets without a required backdown Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
VEN 6	2003-155	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2) A fine was applied.
VEN 7	2003-149	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-450	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2004/02	2) 2 Night sets 3) 1 Set or chase with use of explosives
VEN 8	2003-022	2003/06	1) 2 Night sets Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-595	2004/02	1) 2 Night sets
VEN 9	2003-042	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-159	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Night set
		2003/06	3) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2), 3) A fine was applied.
	2003-370	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-424	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-596	2004/02	1) 1 Night set
VEN 10	2003-664	2004/02	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight
		2003/06	1) 1 Night set 2) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2) A fine was applied.
VEN 11	2003-839	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
VEN 12	2003-085	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-228	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred.
VEN 13	2003-441	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.

VEN 14	2003-098	2003/06	1) 1 Night set Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-219	2003/10	1) 1 Night set Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-463	2003/10	1) 2 Night sets Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-631	2004/02 2004/02	1) 2 Sets or chases with use of explosives 2) 1 Trip without a required raft
VEN 15	2003-050	2003/06 2003/06	1) 1 Case of observer interference 2) 3 Night sets Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions. 2) A fine was applied.
	2003-261	2003/10	1) 1 Night set Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
VEN 16	2003-183	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
VEN 17	2003-594	2004/02	1) 1 Night set
VEN 18	2003-247	2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required raft Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
VEN 19	2003-106	2003/06	1) 1 Night set Action taken: 1) A fine was applied.
	2003-330	2003/10	1) 1 Trip without a required raft Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
	2003-638	2004/02	1) 1 Night set
VEN 20	2003-280	2003/06 2003/06	1) 1 Trip without a required raft 2) 1 Trip with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles Action taken: 1), 2) A fine was applied.
	2003-823	2004/02	1) 1 Night set

OTHERS

<i>Vessel</i>	<i>IRP recno</i>	<i>Review date</i>	<i>Identified infractions</i>
OTH 1	2003-200	2003/06	1) 1 Night set Action taken: 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
OTH 2	2002-751	2003/06	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
		2003/06	2) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight Action taken: 1), 2) After investigating, the government decided that no infraction occurred.
	2003-532	2004/02	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list
OTH 3	2003-412	2003/10	1) 1 Trip with dolphin sets but no DML assigned
		2003/10	2) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list Action taken: 1) A warning was sent to the vessel owner. 2) The government determined that there was no infraction because the fishing captain had participated in an AIDCP seminar for fishing captains.
	2003-618	2004/02 2004/02	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list 2) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight