AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM

52ND 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 a herd of dolphins and the associated school of tunas. However, releasing the dolphins while retaining the tuna proved more difficult, and in the early years of the fishery many dolphins 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 Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), non-governmental environmental organizations, and other interested parties.

The 1992 La Jolla Agreement provided a framework for international efforts to reduce this mortality and introduced novel and effective measures as Dolphin Mortality Limits (DMLs) for individual vessels and the establishment of 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 the AIDCP 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 and 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 1 September 2025, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the European Union, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela have ratified or acceded to the Agreement. Bolivia and Vanuatu are applying the AIDCP provisionally. At the request of the Parties and in compliance with Article VII, paragraph 1 (t) of the Antigua Convention, the IATTC provides the Secretariat for the AIDCP including support for implementation of the Agreement, which comprises the coordination of the On-Board Observer Program and the Tuna Tracking and Verification System.

2. THE ON-BOARD OBSERVER PROGRAM

The AIDCP On-Board Observer Program is composed of the IATTC observer program and the national observer programs of Colombia (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Colombia, PNOC), Ecuador (Programa Nacional de Observadores Pesqueros de Ecuador; PROBECUADOR), the European Union (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Túnidos, Océano Pacífico; PNOT), Mexico (Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines; PNAAPD), Nicaragua (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Nicaragua; PRONAON, administered by the Programa Nacional de Observadores Panameños, (PRONAOP), Panama (PRONAOP), and Venezuela (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Venezuela; PNOV). Additionally, at its 82nd meeting in July 2011, the IATTC agreed on a Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) for cross-endorsement of observers from the IATTC program and the WCPFC's Regional Observer Program to monitor vessels that fish or transit the high-seas or other specified areas in the Convention Areas of both organizations.

2.1. Observer coverage

In 2024 the Observer Programs placed observers aboard 100% of the trips by purse-seine vessels of carrying capacity greater than 363 metric tons (Class 6) in the Agreement Area, as required by the AIDCP.
As shown in Table 1, during 2024, observers were placed on 100% of the 1,052 fishing trips made in the Agreement Area by Class-6 vessels operating under the flags of Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union (Spain), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela (Table 1).There were 19 trips in which observers were deployed on purse-seine vessels smaller than Class-size 6, under the provision of Resolution C-12-08 for vessels with sealed wells, or on a voluntarily basis to maximize its fishing days during its observing closure period according to the provisions of C-21-04.

2.2. Observer training

3. THE IATTC STAFF DID NOT CONDUCT OBSERVER TRAINING COURSES FOR AIDCP OBSERVERS DURING 2024.DOLPHIN MORTALITY

3.1. Dolphin Mortality Limits (DMLs)

3.1.1. 2024 DMLs

The overall dolphin mortality limit (DML) for the international fleet in 2024 was 5,000 animals, and the unreserved portion of 4,900 was divided among 119 qualified vessels that requested DMLs.

The distribution of dolphin mortalities in the fishery is shown in Figure 1. The average individual-vessel DML (ADML), based on 119 DML requests, was 41. Three vessels renounced their DML. Additionally, 16 vessels that did not utilize their DMLs prior to 1 April were allowed to keep them for the remainder of the year under the *force majeure* exemption allowed by the AIDCP, but 13 of these DMLs were not utilized. Six vessels lost its full-year DML due to no utilization prior to 1 April. There were no requests for a second-semester DML. Four vessels were assigned DMLs from the Reserve DML Allocation (RDA) managed at the discretion of the Director, in accordance with paragraph 7, Section I of Appendix IV of the AIDCP, and all were utilized. No vessel exceeded its DML in 2024.

3.1.2. 2025 DMLs

The Parties requested 107 DMLs for 2025 from the unreserved portion (4,900) of the overall fleet mortality limit. As of 24 September, the utilization of these DMLs is as follows:

DML (Limit per vessel)	Assigned	Utilized by April 1 Oct 1	Re-nounced	Lost due to no utilization	Exempt due to *force majeure*
Full year (45)	107	89	2	3	13
Second semester	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RDA	2	N/A	0	0	0

3.2 Estimates of the mortality of dolphins in 2024 due to fishing

The estimate of the mortality of dolphins in the fishery in 2024 is 859 animals (Table 2), compared to 828 mortalities recorded in 2023. The mortalities for 1979-2024, by species and stock, are shown in Table 3, and the standard errors of these estimates are shown in Table 4. The estimates for 1979-1992 are based on a mortality-per-set ratio, while the mortalities for 1993-2023 are sums of the observed mortalities recorded by the AIDCP On-Board Observer Program, except where observed mortalities have been adjusted for unobserved trips first in 2001-2003, and more recently starting in 2020-2022 because of the pandemic.

The mortalities of the principal dolphin species affected by the fishery have declined since the early 1990s (Figures 2-3), however the estimated mortality increased in 2022 to the highest levels since 2014. Estimates of the abundances of the various stocks of dolphins and the relative mortalities (mortality/abundance) are also presented in Table 2.

The number of sets on dolphin-associated schools of tuna made by Class-6 vessels was 10,554 in 2024, compared to 10,328 in 2023, and this type of set accounted for 36.6% of the total number of sets made in 2024, compared to 39.1% in 2023. The average mortality per set was 0.08 dolphins in 2024, equal rate as into 2023. 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 1% in 2024, as compared to 2023. The percentage of the catch of yellowfin taken in dolphin sets was 69% of the total catch in 2024, compared to 70% in 2023 and 65% in 2022. The average catch of yellowfin per dolphin set was 19.2 metric tons per set in 2024, compared to 19.4 metric tons in 2023, and 16.6 metric tons in 2022. The mortality of dolphins per metric ton of yellowfin caught was 0.0043 in 2024, which is about the same rate as in 2023 (0.0041).

Despite yearly fluctuations, the overall, long-term decrease in the mortality per set is the result of efforts by the fishermen to better manage the factors that bring about mortalities of dolphins. Indicative of this effort is the number of sets without mortalities, which has risen from 38% in 1986 to 96.1% in 2024, and the average number of dolphins left in the net after backdown, which has decreased from 6.0 in 1986 to 0.1 or less since 2001and rates of 0.0 for 2020, 2021, 2022, 20223 and 2024 (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 5% during 1998-2024; in the same period the percentage of sets with net collapses decreased from about 30% to less than 1%, and that of net canopies from about 20% to less than 1.5%. Although the chance of dolphin mortality increases with the duration of the backdown maneuver, the average backdown time has changed little since 1986.

3.3. Reports of dolphin mortality by observers at sea

The AIDCP requires the Parties to establish a system, based on real-time observer reporting, to ensure effective implementation and compliance with per-stock, per-year dolphin mortality caps. Observers prepare weekly reports of dolphin mortality, by stock, which are then transmitted to the Secretariat via e-mail, fax, or radio. In June 2003 the Meeting of the Parties adopted Resolution A-03-02, which makes the vessel personnel responsible for transmitting these reports. During 2024 the reporting rate of observed trips was 99.92% (Table 6).

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

4. DISTRIBUTION OF FISHING EFFORT

Figures 4-6 compare the spatial distributions of fishing effort in the Agreement Area by vessels carrying observers, in numbers of sets, by type, in 2023 and 2024. Overall, the distributions across all set types are

substantially similar. The density of sets made in association with floating objects in 2024 to west of 130˚W appear to have shifted slightly from 5˚S to 5˚N. Additionally, the density of unassociated sets in 2024 appears to have increased off the coast of Peru relative to 2023. Finally, the density of dolphin sets to west of 90˚W appears to have shifted north a bit relative to 2023, with fewer sets south of 8˚N, along with a increase in dolphins sets off of the southern end of Baja California, Mexico.

5. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW PANEL

The International Review Panel (IRP) follows a general procedure for reporting to the governments concerned non-compliance by their vessels with measures established by the AIDCP. During each fishing trip, the observer prepares a summary of information pertinent to dolphin mortalities, and this is sent by the Secretariat to the government with jurisdiction over the vessel. Several categories of possible infractions are automatically reported to the government with jurisdiction over the vessel in question after each IRP Meeting; 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. Governments report back to the IRP on actions taken regarding these possible infractions.

The IRP met on 26 August 2024 in Panama City, Panama, and on 30 October 2024 in La Jolla, California, USA. The minutes of IRP meetings are available on the IATTC website, along with the other documents posted for each set of meetings. 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.

6. 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 Forms (TTFs), completed at sea by observers, designate the tuna caught as dolphin safe (Form 'A') or non-dolphin safe (Form 'B'). This, in turn, allows for the verification of the dolphin-safe status of any tuna caught by a vessel covered by the AIDCP. This framework, administered by the Secretariat, also allows each Party to establish its own tracking and verification program, implemented and operated by a designated national authority. These programs include periodic audits and spot checks for tuna at the points of capture, landing, and processing, and provide 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.

The 51st meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Tuna Tracking met on 26 August 2024 in Panama City, Panama. The report of the TTFs and Dolphin-safe certificate copies submitted to the Secretariat, among other matters was presented. A total of 829 trips by vessels fishing in the Agreement Area that arrived between 26 August 2023 and 15 June 2024 with an IDCP observer aboard were issued TTFs. Among these, by 21 August 2024, 829 TTF (100%) were transmitted to the Secretariat by the respective national authority. In addition, during the period of this report the Secretariat received 432 copies of *dolphin safe* certificates, and 398 certificates were considered valid. Finally, in six of the TTFs involved in the certification the certified weight exceeded by 10% the tuna considered as *dolphin safe* in the corresponding TTF. The Secretariat notified the corresponding national authority of this issue. In response to these cases, the respective national authority has provided the Secretariat with the investigation results conducted during this inquiry. Subsequently, the Secretariat confirmed the validity of these certificates.

7. WORKING GROUP ON PROMOTION OF AIDCP ACHIEVEMENTS

The working group held its 38th meeting in Panama City in August 2024. At this meeting, the working group recommended, and the Parties to the AIDCP approved, the creation of a special fund to support the dissemination of achievements and actions carried out through the AIDCP. This fund is expected to receive contributions from the tuna industry, environmental organizations, international organizations, and international donor agencies. The working group will define the terms of reference for the operation of the Fund and hopes to consolidate this initiative, benefiting the awareness of the program's sustainable nature.

Likewise, the group has supported actions such as improving the content of an exhibition on tuna fishing and dolphin protection at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH)in New York, as well as exhibitions held in Venezuela.

8. RESOLUTIONS, AMENDMENTS AND OTHER DECISIONS AFFECTING THE OPERATION OF THE IDCP

8.1. Resolution A-23-01 *Ad hoc* WG on the Financial Strengthening of the AIDCP

Resolution A-23-01 establishes an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Financial Strengthening of the AIDCP, chaired by the MOP Chair, to review and provide direction on a wide range of finance and budget related topics, inter alia, financial rules, methodologies and best practices. The Resolution also calls for "a performance review of the processes related to the finance, accounting and budgetary execution, which shall provide technical recommendations for the efficient management of the AIDCP" paid for from the 2024 AIDCP budget. The ad hoc Working Group held an initial meeting in July 2024 and developed the Terms of Reference for the consultancy announcement soliciting proposals to conduct the performance review related to the financial management of the AIDCP funds. Only one proposal was received and it was selected to conduct the performance review of the financial management.

8.2 Resolution A-19-01 on funding of national programs.

This resolution approved during the 39th Meeting of the Parties of the AIDCP in Bilbao, Spain, requires that the AIDCP allocates 10% of the surplus of the observer program as of 31 December 2018, "*to help replace equipment both for observers and for data processing, such as new-generation computer equipment which could not be updated due to lack of financial resources."*

Additionally, this resolution required that the contribution *"be distributed equitably among all national programs".*

The National Programs agreed to an allocation of the total available amount equivalent to US$ 207,269 as follows: Colombia (7.1%); Ecuador (31.7%); European Union (3.3%); Mexico (31.0%); Nicaragua (4.3%); Panama (12.0%); and Venezuela (10.6%). All seven national programs have utilized a portion of the allocated funds since 2022, as reflected in the table below. US$ 36,063 of the allocated funds remain unspent as of June 2025.

Distribution of allocation of funds for national programs, Resolution A-19-01, in US$ through 30 June 2025

National Program	Allocation	Amount Distributed	Purchases				Available
			2022	2023	2024	2025	
Colombia	7%	14,716	1,832				12,884
Ecuador	32%	65,704	62,226			3,478	0
European Union	3%	6,840	4,579				2,261
Mexico	31%	64,253		43,772	11,866		8,615
Nicaragua	4%	8,913	1,868				7,045
Panama	12%	24,872	16,278	1,038	4,142		3,414
Venezuela	11%	21,971	7,733		3,703	8,690	1,844
Total	100%	207,269	94,516	44,810	19,711	12,168	36,063

9. OTHER FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY THE SECRETARIAT

9.1. Research projects

a) Scientific experiment to evaluate dolphin cow-calf separation during purse-seine fishing operations in the eastern tropical Pacific (ETP)

For the past two decades, it has been postulated that one of the potential sources that might be slowing the

growth of dolphin populations in the EPO may be mother-calf separation during fishery interactions, leading to calf mortality. For this reason, a field research study is needed to investigate the questions surrounding the hypothesis of dolphin cow-calf separation during tuna purse-seine fishing operations in the ETP. This research has been under consideration on the work plan of the IATTC staff since 2003 (IRP-33-11a, SAB-01-06, MOP-10-07). Two research proposals were submitted by the staff to the Parties of the AIDCP in 2017 and 2018, respectively (see MOP-36-06 and MOP-37-03).

Since the financial resources for a cow-calf separation study were not available through the AIDCP budget process, support for the project was provided by the fishing industry. On May 24, 2022, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Pacific Alliance for Sustainable Tuna (PAST) and the IATTC was established for "in-kind and financial support to conduct a research on dolphins cow-calf separation during chasing and backdown" (see MOU PAST-IATTC). The aim of this project is to use unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to determine: (i) if mother-calf pairs become separated during chase, encirclement, backdown, and/or post-release "run" from the net; and (ii) if/how mother-calf separation may be affecting population growth. These results will help to inform population models and management and conservation actions for dolphins in the ETP.

In April 2023, a consortium team, including scientists from University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) and Marine Environment Research Association (AIMM), was selected to conduct the research project in collaboration with the IATTC staff. Co-Principal Investigators Drs. Heidi Pearson (UAS) and Joana Castro (AIMM) attended the 14th Meeting of the IATTC SAC to present the project (SAC-14 INF-K).

Phase 1, funded by PAST, consisted of a two-segment pilot study which started in May 2023. The first segment of the pilot study occurred from May to July 2023 off the south of Portugal where the team developed UAV protocols by observing common dolphins at their long-term study site. The second segment of the pilot study occurred during August 2023 aboard a Mexican-flagged tuna purse-seiner where the team became familiar with fishery operations, tested and refined the methods, and collected preliminary data. Across 9 days of data collection, two chases, 10 encirclements, and 10 backdowns were imaged, totaling 12 h of UAV flight time. Calves were followed in 8/10 fishing sets sampled via UAV.

Phase 2, funding by PAST, consisted of an initially planned "main study" which was conducted in May-June 2024 aboard a Mexican-flagged tuna purse-seiner. Across 20 days of data collection, 16 chases, 36 encirclements, and 36 backdowns were imaged, totaling 58 h of UAV flight time. Calves were followed in 36/36 fishing sets sampled via UAV. A progress summary report covering Phases 1 and 2 was presented at the 15th Meeting of the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee (10-14 June, 2024; see SAC-15 INF-O) and the 9th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) of the AIDCP (August 26, 2024; see SAB-09 INF-A).

During 9th Meeting of the AIDCP SAB, the IATTC scientific staff recommended continuing the work conducted during Phases 1 and 2 by undertaking at least one additional fishing trip (Phase 3) as a second segment of the "main study". On November 26, 2024, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Atún Sostenible-IATTC, Panama, and the IATTC was established for "in-kind and financial support the continuation of a scientific experiment to evaluate dolphin cow-calf separation during purse seine fishing operations in the eastern Pacific Ocean (phase 3)" (see MOU Atún Sostenible-IATTC).

The goals of Phase 3, funded by Atún Sostenible, are to: i) increase sample size during all fishery phases, ii) improve the variance estimator for mother-calf separation, and iii) improve the capacity to follow calves and mother-calf pairs for longer periods of time. Phase 3 was conducted during March-April 2025 aboard a Panamanian-flagged tuna purse-seiner. Across 32 days of data collection, 19 chases, 24 encirclements, and 24 backdowns were imaged, totaling 32 h of UAV flight time. Calves were followed in 22/24 fishing sets sampled via UAV.

Analysis of the data collected during the pilot study (Phase 1) and Phase 2 (the first segment of the "main study" conducted onboard a Mexican-flagged vessel) has been completed. Analysis of data collected during Phase 3 (second segment of the "main study" conducted onboard a Panamanian-flagged vessel) is ongoing and expected to be finalized in fall 2025. Two main reports are planned for the cow-calf study. The first will evaluate the hypothesis of cow-calf separation and present estimators of separation (available in late

2025). The second and final report will assess the impact of the estimated separation coefficients on ETP dolphin population growth rates and will be presented at the 17th meeting of the IATTC SAC in 2026.

b) Dolphin population abundance

Survey

Due to the hiatus since 2006 in marine mammal surveys conducted by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) there is a gap in scientific knowledge about dolphin stock status in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean (ETP). New abundance estimates are needed to ensure that dolphin mortalities in the purse-seine fishery are both sustainable and insignificant (the AIDCP's Stock Mortality Limit scheme is dependent on such estimates). Hence, particular emphasis has been put on updating the assessments of two of the main stocks that interact with the fishery, the northeastern offshore spotted dolphin and the eastern spinner dolphin.

To fill this gap, and in view of the problematic nature of monitoring stock status from fishery-dependent data, the IATTC, in collaboration with the government of Mexico, the Pacific Alliance for Sustainable Tuna (PAST), and the Centre for Research into Ecological and Environmental Modelling (CREEM) at the University of St Andrews, Scotland, initiated a research project to develop a survey of abundance for dolphin populations in the ETP. The research project, presented in July 2019 (MOP-39-01 Addendum 1), builds on the IATTC workshop in October 2016 (IATTC Special Report 22) and on the survey designs and project specifics presented in August 2018 (MOP-37-02) and in July 2019 (MOP-39-01 Addendum 1). A 14-day sea trial was conducted in November 2019 to run several tests on several aspects of the proposed methodology (IATTC Special Report 24). Among the recommendations of the trial survey is that, prior to a main survey, a second sea trial is needed to test a different drone-camera system with longer endurances and greater video resolution than the system previously tested. To date, financial resources have not been secured to a second sea trial which, if successful, would potentially lead to the final study.

Taking into consideration the lessons and challenges encountered so far in the dolphin survey project, recent interest has been expressed by some AIDCP Parties for the exploration of alternative tools for abundance estimation. These include the techniques discussed in IATTC workshop in October 2016 (IATTC Special Report 22), with particular interest for mark-recapture surveys based on genetic methods.

c) Close-kin mark recapture (CKMR)

On May 9-10, 2024, the IATTC hosted a workshop in Mexico City, Mexico, to continue to discuss methods for estimating abundance and monitoring stock status for dolphins in the ETP (see workshop report). The discussion primarily focused on the potential applicability of close-kin mark-recapture (CKMR) for obtaining demographic parameters of dolphin populations in the ETP, including estimates of absolute abundance. At the 9th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board of the AIDCP, held on August 26, 2024, the IATTC staff requested funds to conduct a research project on sampling feasibility (Phase 1) and genetic panel development (Phase 2) for CKMR on dolphins in the ETP.

On November 1st 2024, at the end of the 49th meeting of the AIDCP, the Pacific Alliance for Sustainable Tuna (PAST) and the IATTC signed an important Memorandum of Understanding, the purpose of which is to carry out collaborative work to conduct a "Close-kin mark-recapture research project to assess dolphin population abundance in the EPO: sampling feasibility (Phase 1)".

A consortium team, including scientists from University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) and Marine Environment Research Association (AIMM), was selected to conduct Task 1 under Phase 1 of the CKMR project. Task 1, which involved development the sampling protocol and conducting field sampling by observers and crew, was successfully implemented in 2025. The Save Our Seas Foundation Shark Research Center at Nova Southeastern University has been contracted to carry out Task 2 (laboratory work) which was initiated in early October 2025. The final results of the Phase 1 study, confirming whether CKMR is a feasible approach for application to ETP dolphins, are expected to be available in January 2026. If feasible, the study would proceed to subsequent phases (see Figure 2 in workshop report).

9.2. Dolphin safety panel alignments

During 2024, the IATTC staff did not conduct any alignment of dolphin-safety panels (DSP) nor inspection of dolphin rescue gear aboard of purse-seine vessels.

9.3. 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 include AIDCP relevant material and, as well, pertinent IATTC material for the entire EPO fishing industry, and 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 2024, three training seminars were held, which were attended by 118 attendees.

Date	Program	Location
12 Jan	IATTC	Manta, Ecuador
12 Jan	PNAAPD	Mazatlán, Mexico
13 Sep	PNOV	Panama

9.4. Statements of Participation

Statements of Participation are typically issued by the Secretariat on request to vessels that carry observers from the On-Board Observer Program. This statement certifies that the vessel has been participating in the IDCP, and that all its trips have been covered by observers; the second, issued to vessels of non-Parties, certifies only that all the vessel's trips have been covered by observers. During 2024, 209 statements of the first type were issued for fishing trips by vessels of Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States of America and Venezuela.

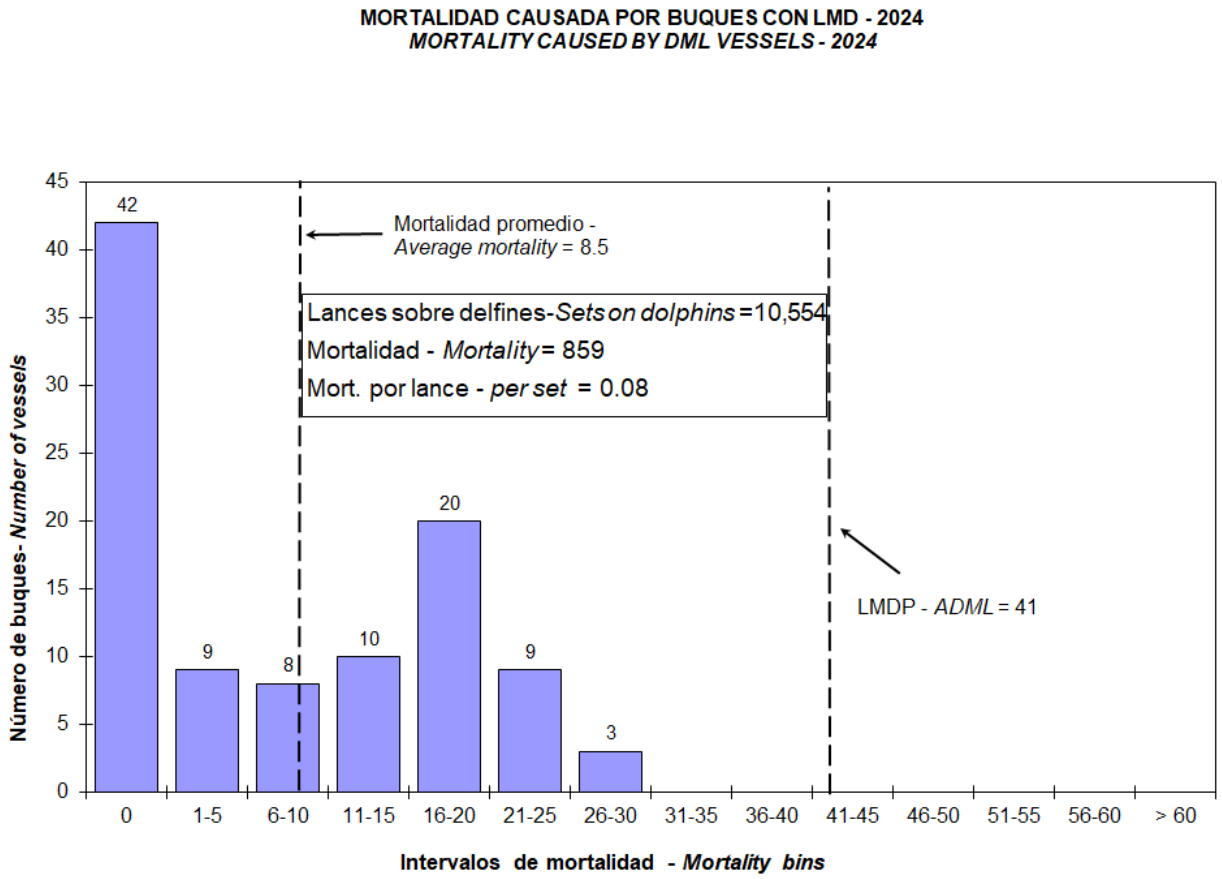

FIGURE 1. Distribution of dolphin mortality caused by vessels with DMLs during 2024.
FIGURA 1. Distribución de la mortalidad de delfines causada por buques con LMD durante 2024.

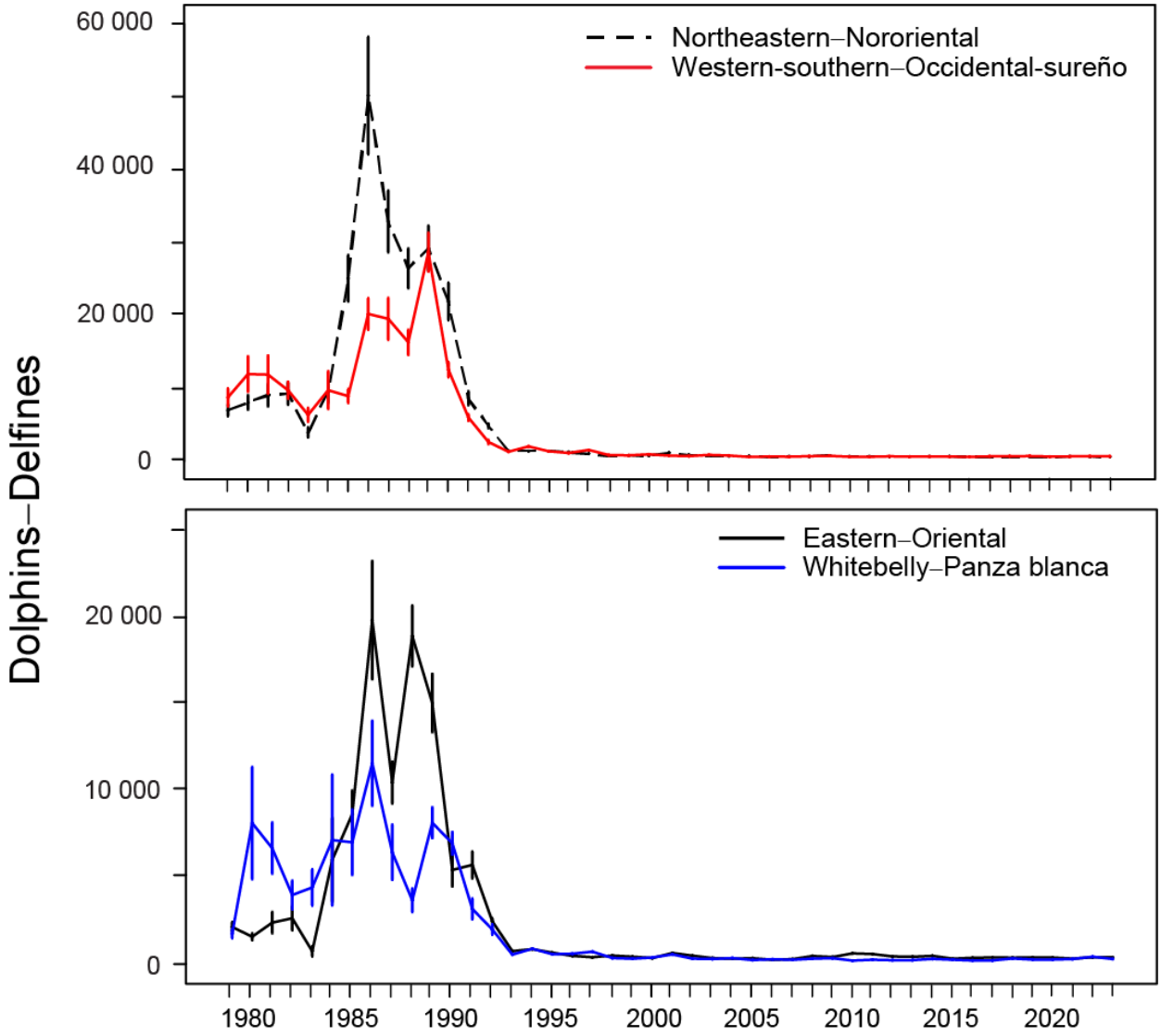

FIGURE 2. Estimated mortalities for the stocks of spotted (upper panel) and spinner (lower panel) dolphins in the Agreement Area, 1979-2024. Each vertical line represents one positive and one negative standard error.

FIGURA 2. Mortalidad estimada de las poblaciones de delfines manchados (panel superior) y tornillo (panel inferior) en el Área del Acuerdo, 1979-2024. Cada línea vertical representa un error estándar positivo y un error estándar negativo.

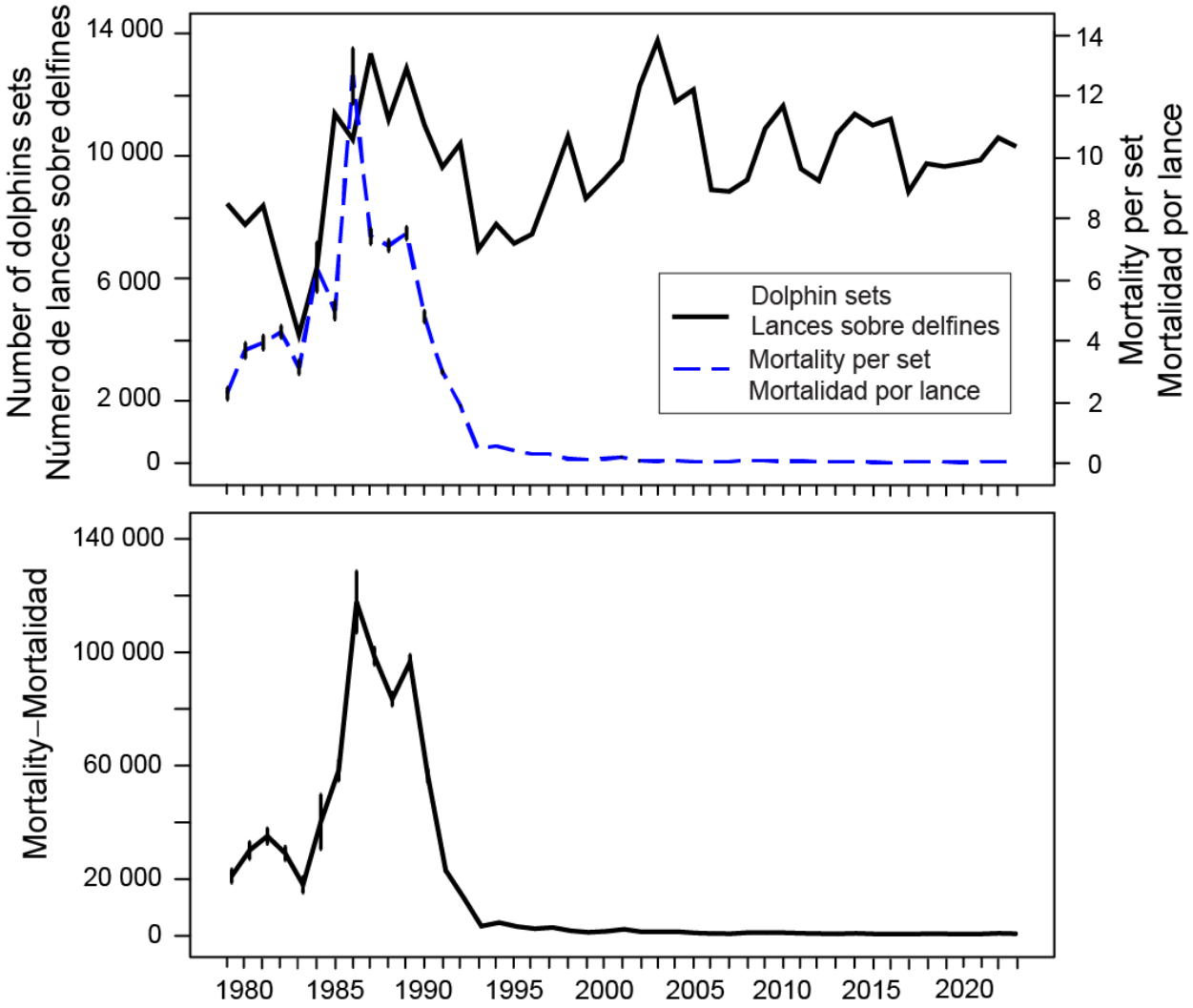

FIGURE 3. Total number of dolphin sets and average mortality per set (upper panel) and estimated total mortality (lower panel) for all dolphins in the Agreement Area, 1979-2023. Each vertical line represents one positive and one negative standard error.

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 Área del Acuerdo, 1979-2023. Cada línea vertical representa un error estándar positivo y un error estándar negativo.

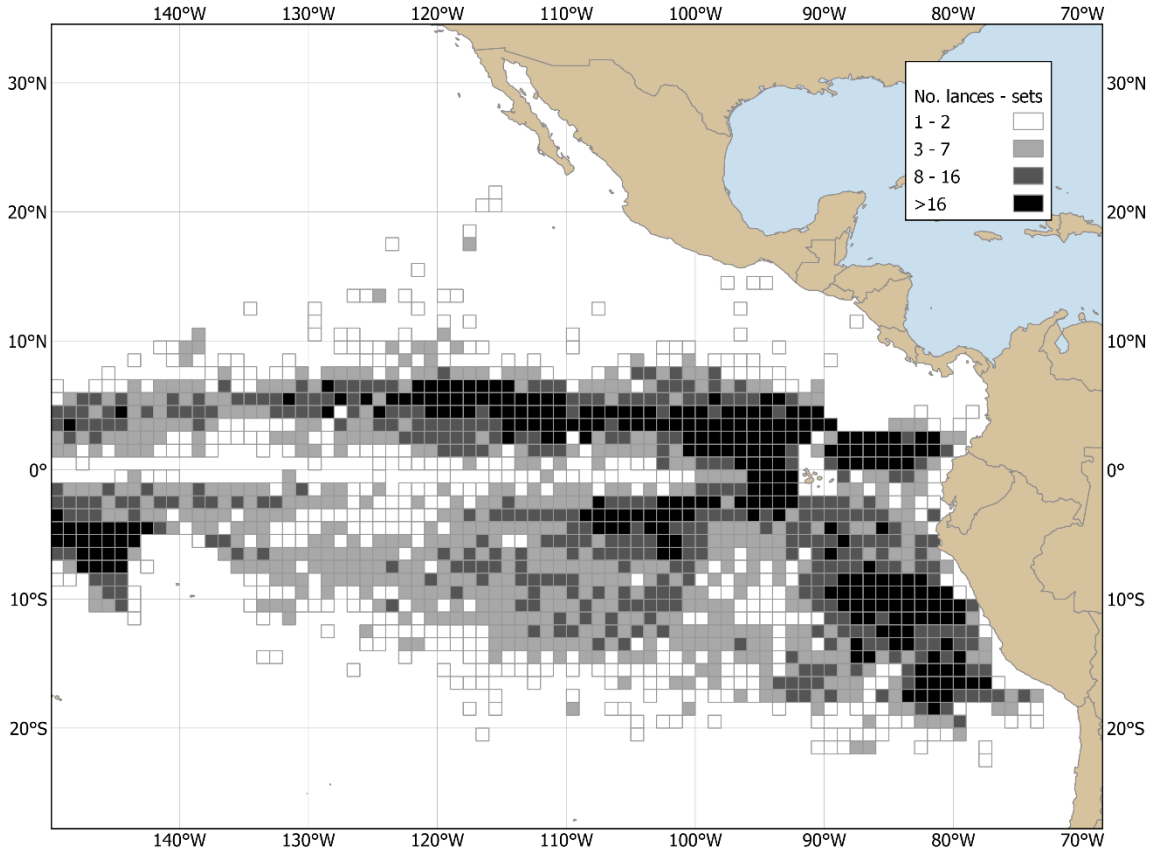

FIGURE 4a. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with floating objects in the Agreement Area, 2023.
FIGURA 4a. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados a objetos flotantes en el Área del Acuerdo, 2023.

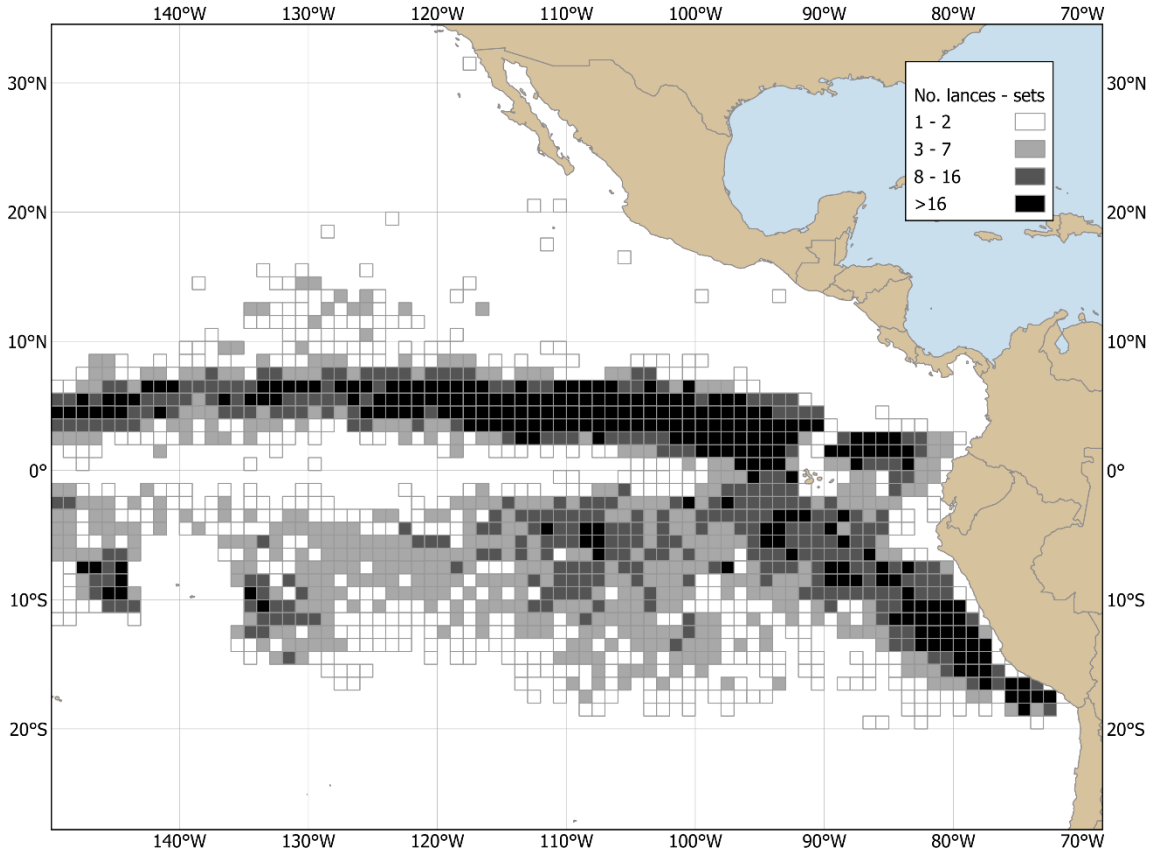

FIGURE 4b. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with floating objects in the Agreement Area, 2024.
FIGURA 4b. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados a objetos flotantes en el Área del Acuerdo, 2024.

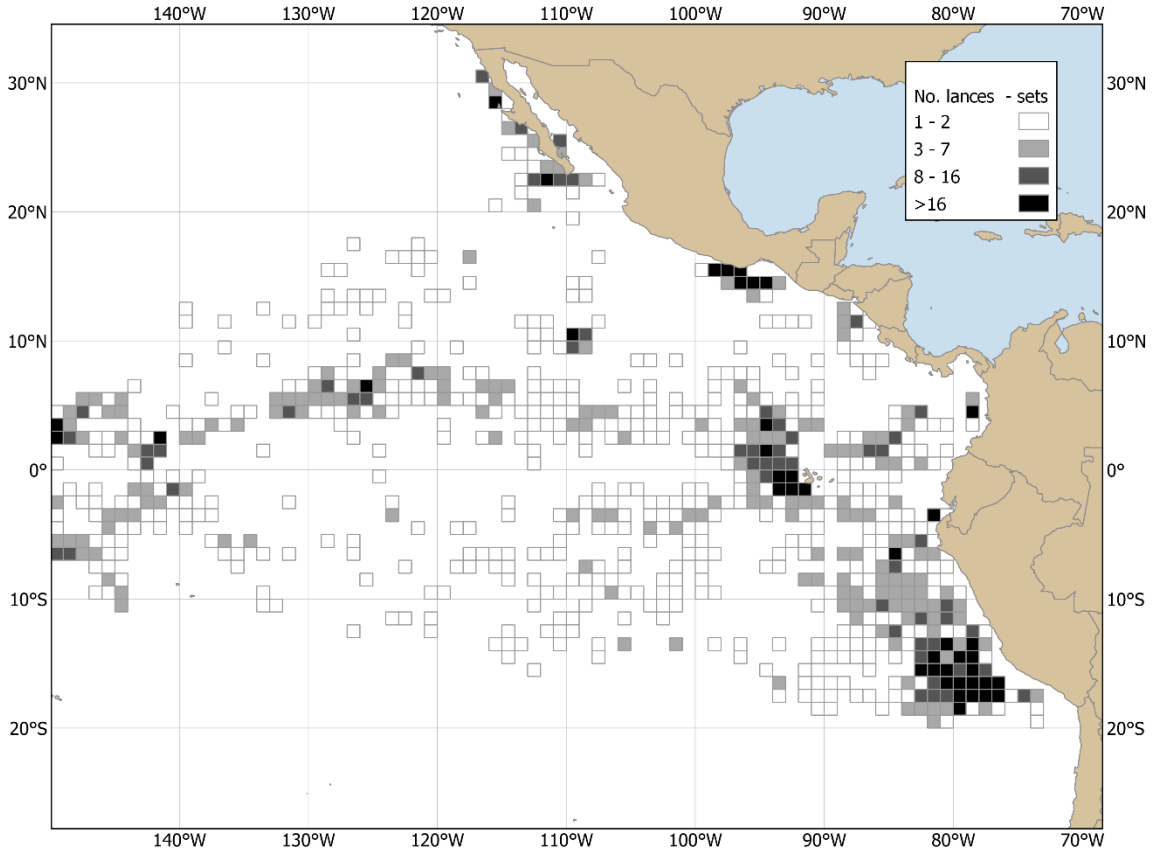

FIGURE 5a. Spatial distribution of sets on unassociated schools of tunas in the Agreement Area, 2023.
FIGURA 5a. Distribución espacial de lances sobre cardúmenes de atunes no asociados en el Área del Acuerdo, 2023.

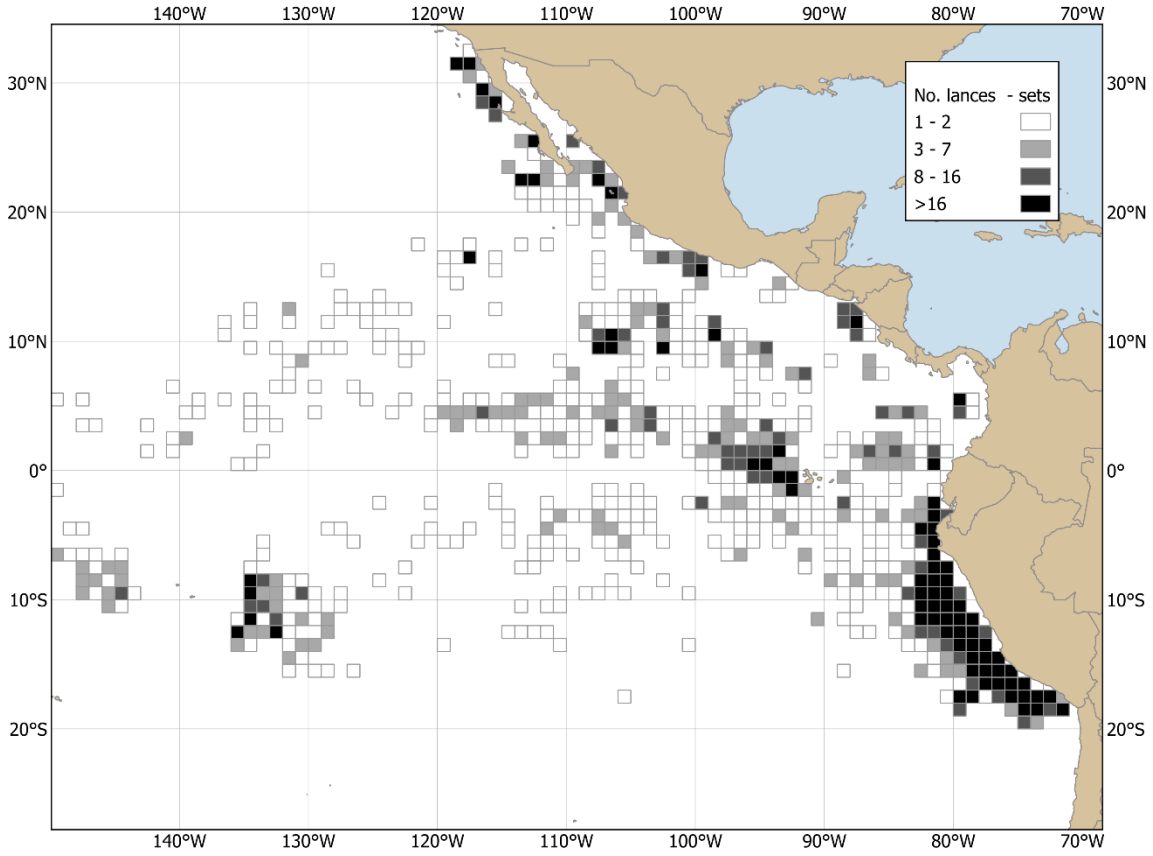

FIGURE 5b. Spatial distribution of sets on unassociated schools of tunas in the Agreement Area, 2024.
FIGURA 5b. Distribución espacial de lances sobre cardúmenes de atunes no asociados en el Área del Acuerdo, 2024.

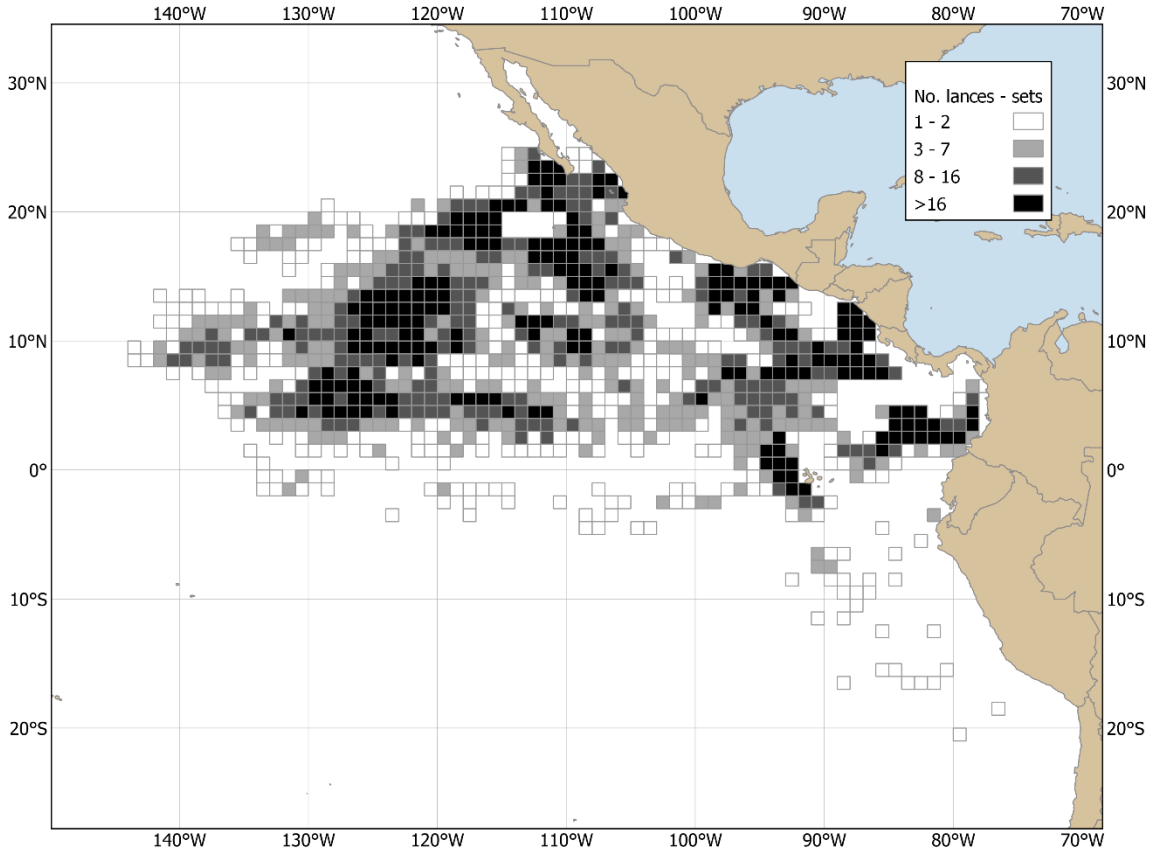

FIGURE 6a. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with dolphins in the Agreement Area, 2023.
FIGURA 6a. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados a delfines en el Área del Acuerdo, 2023.

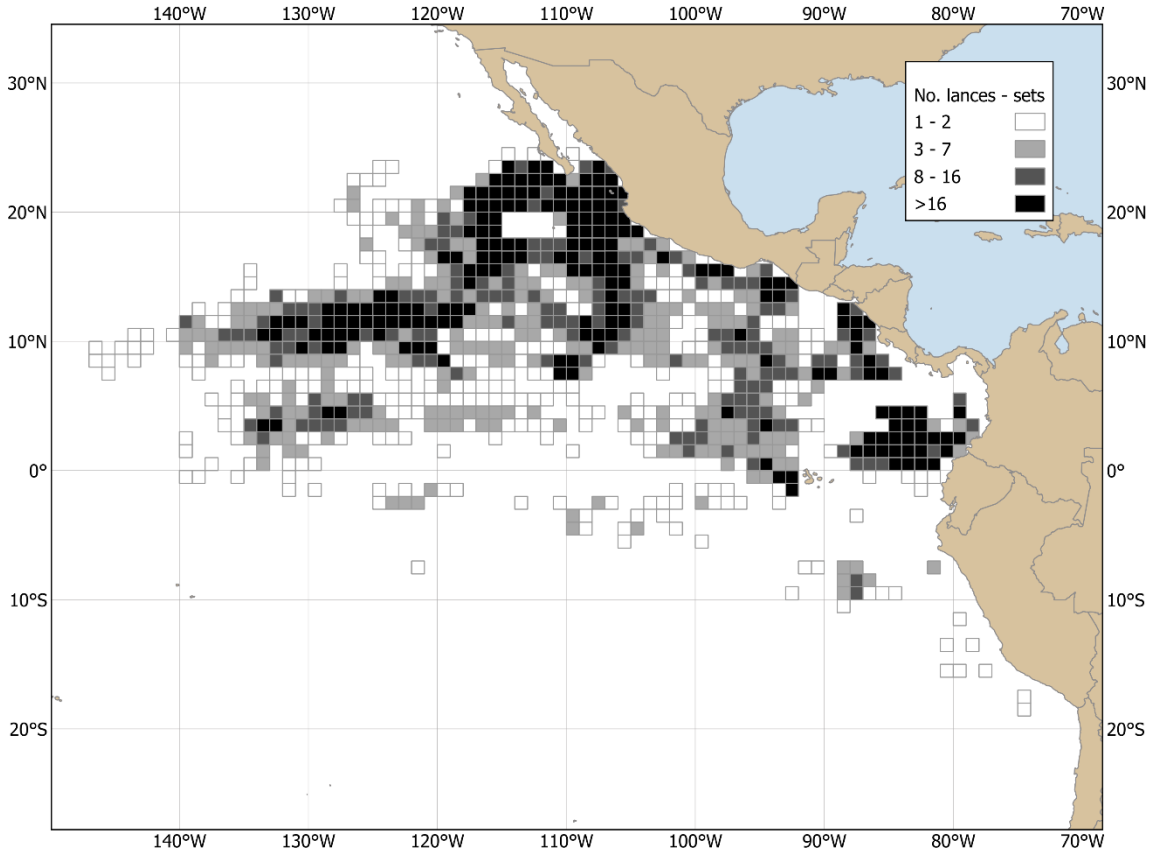

FIGURE 6b. Spatial distribution of sets on tuna associated with dolphins in the Agreement Area, 2024.
FIGURA 6b. Distribución espacial de los lances sobre atunes asociados con delfines en el Área del Acuerdo, 2024.

TABLE 1. Coverage of vessels by the On-Board Observer Program of trips initiated during 2024with activity in the Agreement Area. Percentage in parenthesis, unless otherwise noted
TABLA 1. Cobertura de buques por el Programa de Observadores a Bordo de viajes iniciados durante 2024 con actividad en el Área del Acuerdo. Porcentaje en paréntesis a menos que se indique de otra manera.

	Clase 6 – Class-6 por/by prog.				
Pabellón - Flag	**Viajes/Trips**	**Nac./Nat**	**CIAT/IATTC**	**WCPFC**	**% obs.**
Colombia	44	20(45)	24(55)	-	100
Ecuador	502	166(33)	336(67)		100
El Salvador	20	-	20(100)	-	100
European Union (ESP) – Unión Europea (ESP)	26	12 (46)	13 (50)	1(4)	100
México	202	98(49)	104(51)	-	100
Nicaragua	21	11(52)	10 (48)	-	100
Panamá	127	62(49)	65(51)	-	100
Perú	10	-	10 (100)	-	- 00
United States – Estados Unidos	63	-	28(44)	35 (56)	100
Venezuela	37	20(54)	17(46)	-	100
Subtotal	**1052**	**389(37)**	**627(60)**	**36(3)**	**100**
	Buques de clase <6 – Class <6 vessels				
Ecuador	19	6	13		
Todas las clases – All classes	**1071**	**395**	**640**		

TABLE 2. Estimates of mortalities of dolphins in 2024, population abundance, and relative mortality, by stock.
TABLA 2. Estimaciones de la mortalidad de delfines en 2024, la abundancia de las poblaciones, y la mortalidad relativa, por población.

Species and stock	Mortality	Population abundance	Relative mortality (%)
Especie y población	**Mortalidad**	**Abundancia de la población**	**Mortalidad relativa (%)**
Offshore spotted dolphin—Delfín manchado de altamar[1]			
Northeastern—Nororiental	151	911,177	0.02
Western/southern—Occidental y sureño	154	911,830	0.02
Spinner dolphin—Delfín tornillo[1]			
Eastern—Oriental	300	790,613	0.04
Whitebelly—Panza blanca	132	711,883	0.02
Common dolphin—Delfín común[2]			
Northern—Norteño	86	449,462	< 0.02
Central	30	577,048	<0.01
Southern—Sureño	3	1,525,207	<0.01
Other dolphins—Otros delfines[3]	3		
Total	**859**		

[1] Logistic model for 1986-2006 (IATTC SAB-07-05);
[1] Modelo logístico para 1986-2006 (CIAT SAB-07-05)
[2] Weighted averages for 1998-2003 (IATTC Special Report 14: Appendix 5)
[2] Promedios ponderados para 1998-2003 (Informe Especial de la CIAT 14: Anexo 5)
[3] "Other dolphins" includes the following species and stocks, whose observed mortalities were as follows: striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) 1, , and unidentified dolphins, 2.
[3] "Otros delfines" incluye las siguientes especies y poblaciones, con las mortalidades observadas correspondientes: (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) 1, y delfines no identificados, 2.

TABLE 3. Annual estimates of dolphin mortality, by species and stock since 1979.
TABLA 3. Estimaciones anuales de la mortalidad de delfines, por especie y población desde 1979.

	Offshore spotted[1]		Spinner		Common			Others	Total
	Northeast-ern	Western-southern	Eastern	White belly	Northern	Central	Southern		
	Manchado de altamar[1]		Tornillo		Común			Otros	Total
	nor-oriental	Occidental y sureño	Oriental	Panza blanca	Norteño	Central	Sureño		
1979	4,828	6,254	1,460	1,312	4,161	2,342	94	880	21,331
1980	6,468	11,200	1,108	8,132	1,060	963	188	633	29,752
1981	8,096	12,512	2,261	6,412	2,629	372	348	367	32,997
1982	9,254	9,869	2,606	3,716	989	487	28	1,347	28,296
1983	2,430	4,587	745	4,337	845	191	0	353	13,488
1984	7,836	10,018	6,033	7,132	0	7,403	6	156	38,584
1985	25,975	8,089	8,853	6,979	0	6,839	304	1,777	58,816
1986	52,035	20,074	19,526	11,042	13,289	10,884	134	5,185	132,169
1987	35,366	19,298	10,358	6,026	8,216	9,659	6,759	3,200	98,882
1988	26,625	13,916	18,793	3,545	4,829	7,128	4,219	2,074	81,129
1989	28,898	28,530	15,245	8,302	1,066	12,711	576	3,123	98,451
1990	22,616	12,578	5,378	6,952	704	4,053	272	1,321	53,874
1991	9,005	4,821	5,879	2,974	161	3,182	115	990	27,127
1992	4,657	1,874	2,794	2,044	1,773	1,815	64	518	15,539
1993	1,112	773	725	437	139	230	0	185	3,601
1994	847	1,228	828	640	85	170	0	298	4,096
1995	952	859	654	445	9	192	0	163	3,274
1996	818	545	450	447	77	51	30	129	2,547
1997	721	1,044	391	498	9	114	58	170	3,005
1998	298	341	422	249	261	172	33	100	1,876
1999	358	253	363	192	85	34	1	62	1,348
2000	295	435	275	262	54	223	10	82	1,636
2001	592	315	470	374	94	205	46	44	2,140
2002	435	203	403	182	69	155	3	49	1,499
2003	288	335	290	170	133	140	97	39	1,492
2004	261	256	223	214	156	97	225	37	1,469
2005	273	100	275	108	114	57	154	70	1,151
2006	147	135	160	144	129	86	40	45	886
2007	189	116	175	113	55	69	95	26	838
2008	184	167	349	171	104	14	137	43	1,169
2009	266	254	288	222	109	30	49	21	1,239
2010	170	135	510	92	124	116	8	15	1,170
2011	172	124	467	139	35	12	9	28	986
2012	151	187	324	107	49	4	30	18	870
2013	158	145	303	111	69	0	8	7	801
2014	181	168	356	183	49	13	9	16	975
2015	191	158	196	139	43	21	12	5	765
2016	127	111	243	89	82	36	9	5	702
2017	92	178	266	98	26	9	16	3	688
2018	99	197	252	205	41	1	18	6	819
2019	104	220	270	142	25	3	2	12	778
2020	105	154	251	138	1	17	3	20	689
2021	167	174	195	173	3	6	5	6	729
2022	147	197	271	300	23	2	20	5	965
2023	115	195	274	178	29	26	7	4	828
2024	151	154	300	132	86	30	3	3	859

[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 mortality estimates of dolphins, by species and stock, for 1979-1994. There are no standard errors for 1995-2000 and after 2003 because the coverage was at or nearly at 100% during those years.
TABLA 4. Errores estándar de las estimaciones anuales de la mortalidad de delfines, por especie y población, para 1979-1994. No se cuenta con errores estándar para 1995-2000 y después de 2003, porque la cobertura fue de 100%, o casi, en esos años.

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

TABLE 5. Percentages of sets with no dolphin mortalities, with major gear malfunctions, with net collapses, with net canopies, average times of backdown (in minutes), and average number of live dolphins left in the net at the end of backdown. 1986-2008 data are from trips observed by the IATTC program only; data after 2008 include trips covered by national programs.
TABLA 5. Porcentajes de lances sin mortalidad de delfines, con averías mayores, con colapso de la red, con abultamiento de la red, duración media del retroceso (en minutos), y número medio de delfines en la red después del retroceso. Los datos de 1986-2008 provienen de viajes observados por el programa de la CIAT solamente; los datos posteriores a 2008 incluyen viajes observados por los programas nacionales.

	Sets with zero mortality (%)	Sets with major malfunctions (%)	Sets with net collapse (%)	Sets with net canopy (%)	Average duration of backdown (minutes)	Average number of live dolphins left in net after backdown
1986	38.1	9.5	29.0	22.2	15.3	6.0
1987	46.1	10.9	32.9	18.9	14.6	4.4
1988	45.1	11.6	31.6	22.7	14.3	5.5
1989	44.9	10.3	29.7	18.3	15.1	5.0
1990	54.2	9.8	30.1	16.7	14.3	2.4
1991	61.9	10.6	25.2	13.2	14.2	1.6
1992	73.4	8.9	22.0	7.3	13.0	1.3
1993	84.3	9.4	12.9	5.7	13.2	0.7
1994	83.4	8.2	10.9	6.5	15.1	0.3
1995	85.0	7.7	10.3	6.0	14.0	0.4
1996	87.6	7.1	7.3	4.9	13.6	0.2
1997	87.7	6.6	6.1	4.6	14.3	0.2
1998	90.3	6.3	4.9	3.7	13.2	0.2
1999	91.0	6.6	5.9	4.6	14.0	0.1
2000	90.8	5.6	4.3	5.0	14.9	0.2
2001	91.6	6.5	3.9	4.6	15.6	0.1
2002	93.6	6.0	3.1	3.3	15.0	0.1
2003	93.9	5.2	3.5	3.7	14.5	<0.1
2004	93.8	5.4	3.4	3.4	15.2	<0.1
2005	94.9	5.0	2.6	2.7	14.5	<0.1
2006	93.9	5.7	3.3	3.5	15.8	<0.1
2007	94.2	5.1	1.6	3.4	15.2	<0.1
2008	92.4	4.9	2.9	3.7	16.1	0.1
2009	93.3	5.2	1.8	3.1	16.7	<0.1
2010	94.1	4.7	1.3	2.4	16.2	<0.1
2011	94.0	4.1	1.9	2.1	16.3	<0.1
2012	94.5	4.3	1.9	1.5	16.5	<0.1
2013	95.4	4.2	1.3	1.3	15.4	<0.1
2014	95.5	3.7	1.3	1.3	16.2	<0.1
2015	96.4	4.3	1.1	1.2	15.4	<0.1
2016	96.4	3.8	0.9	0.9	15.2	<0.1
2017	96.2	3.6	1.0	1.0	15.9	<0.1
2018	95.8	3.3	0.8	1.5	17.3	<0.1
2019	95.8	4.1	1.1	1.1	16.6	<0.1
2020	96.5	3.9	0.3	0.9	17.0	0
2021	96.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	17.0	0
2022	96.0	3.3	0.3	1.3	18.1	0
2023	96.2	3.4	0.5	1.1	17.4	0
2024	96.1	3.5	0.4	1.4	17	0

TABLE 6. Weekly reports of dolphin mortality received, 2024.
TABLA 6. Informes semanales de mortalidad de delfines recibidos, 2024.

Flag	Program	Required	Received	%
Colombia	CIAT - IATTC	188	188	100
	Nal.-Nat.	132	132	100
Ecuador	CIAT - IATTC	1,478	1,478	100
	Nal.-Nat	720	720	100
El Salvador	CIAT - IATTC	116	113	97
EU (ESP)	CIAT - IATTC	73	73	100
	Nal.-Nat.	86	86	100
	WCPFC	5	5	100
Mexico	CIAT - IATTC	551	551	100
	Nal.-Nat.	547	547	100
Nicaragua	CIAT - IATTC	59	58	98
	Nal.-Nat.	52	52	100
Panama	CIAT - IATTC	312	312	100
	Nal.-Nat.	287	287	100
Peru		27	27	100
USA	CIAT - IATTC	146	146	100
	WCPFC	148	148	100
Venezuela	CIAT - IATTC	90	90	100
	Nal.-Nat.	117	117	100
Total		**5,134**	**5,130**	**99.92**

TABLE 7. Preliminary reports of the mortalities of dolphins in 2025, to 21 September.
TABLA 7. Informes preliminares de las mortalidades de delfines en 2025, hasta el 21 de septiembre.

Species and stock Especie y población	Total mortality Mortalidad total	Limit Límite	Used (%) Usado (%)
Offshore spotted dolphin – Delfín manchado de altamar			
Northeastern—Nororiental	157	793	19.8
Western-southern--Occidental-sureño	140	881	15.9
Spinner dolphin – Delfín tornillo			
Eastern—Oriental	265	655	40.5
Whitebelly--Panza blanca	82	666	12.3
Common dolphin – Delfín común			
Northern—Norteño	37	562	6.6
Central	10	207	4.8
Southern—Sureño	20	1,845	1.1
Others and unidentified--Otros y no identificados	12		
Total	**723**	**5,000**	**14.5**

TABLE 8. Summary of possible infractions identified by the International Review Panel at its 73rd and 74th meetings, **August** and October 2024.

TABLA 8. Resumen de posibles infracciones identificadas por el Panel Internacional de Revisión en su 73ª y 74ª reuniones, **agosto** y octubre de 2024.

INFRACCIONES MAYORES / MAJOR INFRACTIONS:	
Viaje sin observador Trips without an observer	0
Viajes con lances en delfines sin LMD asignado Trips with dolphin sets but no DML assigned	0
Viajes con capitanes no incluidos en la lista del APICD Trips with captains not on the AIDCP list – see corrective note in Appendix 1	4
Viajes sin paño de protección de delfines Trips without a dolphin safety panel	0
Lances intencionales después de alcanzar el LMD Intentional sets made after reaching the DML	0
Lances o cazas con uso de explosivos Sets or chases with use of explosives	0
Lances sobre stocks o tipos de manadas prohibidas Sets on banned stocks or school types	0
Lances sin retroceso Sets without a required backdown	0
Lances con embolsamiento o salabardeo de delfines Sets with dolphin sack-up or brail	0
Lances sin evitar herir o matar delfines Sets with unavoided dolphin injury or mortality	0
Total	**4**
OTRAS INFRACCIONES / OTHER INFRACTIONS:	
Viajes sin balsa Trips without a required raft	0
Viajes con < 3 lanchas rápidas y/o sin bridas de remolque Trips with < 3 speedboats and/or missing towing bridles	0
Viajes sin reflector de alta intensidad Trips without a required high-intensity floodlight	2
Viajes sin máscaras de buceo Trips without required facemasks	0
Lances nocturnos (ocurrieron en dos viajes) Night sets (occurred in two trips)	0
Lances sin rescate adicional Sets without required deployment of rescuer	0
Lances sin rescate después del retroceso Sets without continued rescue effort after backdown	0
Viajes con lances sobre delfines antes de la notificación del LMD Trips with dolphin sets before the DML notification	0
Total	**2**
Casos de interferencia al observador Cases of observer interference	2
Viajes revisados en estas reunions Trips reviewed in these meetings	1,125
Lances sobre delfines revisados en estas reuniones Dolphin sets reviewed in these meetings	11,156
Lances accidentales revisados en estas reuniones Accidental sets reviewed in these meetings	0

TABLE 9. Responses for six types of possible infractions identified by the International Review Panel at its 73rd and 74th meetings.
TABLA 9. Respuestas para seis tipos de posibles infracciones identificadas por el Panel Internacional de Revisión en su 73ª y 74ª reuniones.

	No. de casos	Sin respuesta	Respuestas: Bajo investigación[1]	No hubo infracción	Infracción: sin sanción	Infracción: aviso	Infracción: sanción[2]	Total	
	No. of cases	No response	Responses: Under investigation[1]	No infraction	Infraction: no sanction	Infraction: warning	Infraction: sanction[2]	Total	
HOSTIGAMIENTO AL OBSERVADOR – OBSERVER HARASSMENT									
SLV	2	0 -	2	0	0	0	0	2	(100%)
Total:	**2**	**0** -	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	(100%)

USO DE EXPLOSIVOS – USE OF EXPLOSIVES

Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe
No identified cases during this report period

LANCES NOCTURNOS– NIGHT SETS

Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe
No identified cases during this report period

PESCAR SIN OBSERVADOR – FISHING WITHOUT AN OBSERVER

Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe
No identified cases during this report period

PESCAR SOBRE DELFINES SIN LMD – FISHING ON DOLPHINS WITHOUT A DML

Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe
No identified cases during this report period

LANCES SOBRE DELFINES DESPUÉS DE ALCANZAR EL LMD--
SETS ON DOLPHINS AFTER REACHING DML

Ningún caso identificado durante el periodo de este informe
No identified cases during this report period

Appendix 1.

POSSIBLE INFRACTIONS IDENTIFIED BY THE IRP

Brief descriptions of government actions taken, as reported to the Secretariat by September 26, 2025, 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.

Abbreviations: DSP = Dolphin Safety Panel

ECUADOR			
Vessel	*IRP recno*	*Review date*	*Identified infractions*
ECU 1	2023-0866	2024/08	1) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight **Action taken:** 1) The fisheries authority reported that the documentation which it had been provided with concerning the case could not be used to initiate an administrative or judicial process under the relevant national laws and regulations, since it contained documents with erasures or amendments, which would not therefore be used as legal evidence. In these circumstances, the fisheries authority declare that it would not be able to consider this case as a possible infraction.
ECU 2	2023-0911	2024/08	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list **Action taken:** 1) The Party determined that there was no infraction because the fishing captain had already participated in an AIDCP Captain seminar and that also during this trip there were no sets done on tuna associated with dolphins; additionally, noted that there was on board a Fishing Captain who is in the AIDCP List of Qualified Captains.
	2023-0990	2024/08	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list **Action taken:** 1) The fisheries authority reported that the documentation which it had been provided with concerning the case could not be used to initiate an administrative or judicial process under the relevant national laws and regulations, since it contained documents with erasures or amendments, which would not therefore be used as legal evidence. In these circumstances, the fisheries authority declare that it would not be able to consider this case as a possible infraction..
	2024-0040	2024/08	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list **Action taken:** 1) The Party determined that there was no infraction because the fishing captain had already participated in an AIDCP Captain seminar and that also during this trip there were no sets done on tuna associated with dolphins; additionally, noted that there was on board a Fishing Captain who is in the AIDCP List of Qualified Captains.
ECU 3	2023-0894	2024/08 2024/08	1) 1 Trip with captain not on the AIDCP list 2) 1 Trip without a required high intensity floodlight **Action taken:** 1) The Party determined that there was no infraction because the fishing captain had already participated in an AIDCP Captain seminar and that also during this trip there were no sets done on tuna associated with dolphins. Therefore, according to their national legislation, they could not consider it as infraction. 2) The fisheries authority reported that the documentation which it had been provided with concerning the case could not be used to initiate an administrative or judicial process under the relevant national laws and regulations, since it contained documents with erasures or amendments, which would not therefore be used as legal evidence. In these circumstances, the fisheries authority declare that it would not be able to consider this case as a possible infraction.

OTHERS			
Vessel	*IRP recno*	*Review date*	*Identified infractions*
OTH 1	2024-0293	2024/08	1) 1 Case of observer interference **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.
OTH 2	2024-0798	2024/10	1) 1 Case of observer interference **Action taken:** 1) The government is investigating the possible infractions.