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MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH IATTC RESOLUTIONS IN 2021

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The following abbreviations are used in the document:

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

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes compliance, or possible¹ lack thereof, with [IATTC resolutions](#) in force during 2021, the period it covers.

Resolution [C-11-07](#) on compliance indicates, in paragraph 3b, that the Director “*shall extract information on possible non-compliance with IATTC resolutions from the reports of the IATTC observers for purse-seine fishing vessels and at-sea transshipment as well as other available information, and send to each CPC, three months prior to the Committee meeting, such information related to the fishing vessels flagged to that CPC.*”

This report is based mainly on data collected by the On-Board Observer Program of the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP), which includes both the national programs² and the IATTC program. Other data are obtained from various sources, such as the fishing and canning industries, and from CPCs, in particular in compliance with their obligation to report on compliance with specific resolutions.

The AIDCP requires 100% observer coverage of Class-6³ tuna purse-seine vessels. In 2021, this level of coverage was not achieved due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. The Members of the Commission and the Parties to the AIDCP adopted a “*COVID-19 Pandemic Exemption Procedure for the Operation of On-Board Observers*”, which has been repeatedly extended, by which several vessels on their fishing trips received an exemption from the obligation to carry observers on board, while been required that their respective captains collect, record and report, in simplified formats provided by the IATTC staff, the data on catches of tunas and bycatch of other species which would have been normally collected by the on board observer.

Information on the activities of vessels of lesser capacity is obtained mainly from their logbooks, which are copied by IATTC technicians. These smaller vessels very rarely carry observers, in particular when they are obliged to do so in compliance with the AIDCP or with the measures that are adopted by the IATTC, for instance when they seal wells in accordance with Resolution <https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/7d20c17c-8fbc-494c-bdf3-915d9a43250b/Protocol%20for%20sealing%20wells> but also when their requests on a voluntary basis the assignation of an observer, for instance in order to remain at sea without infringing the rules governing closures. Likewise, it may be mentioned that, during 2021, IATTC observers accompanied six trips by vessels smaller than Class 6, and the Ecuadorian national program (PROBECUADOR) three.

Another instance of vessels smaller than class 6 carrying on a voluntary basis observers on board is illustrated by the joint project between the Ecuadorian observer program (PROBECUADOR) and the Ecuadorian consortium TUNACONS which carried out in 2021 voluntary sampling with observers having received the same training as IDCP observers. PROBECUADOR covered 19 trips of these vessels, and TUNACONS 69 trips. Data from both programs are included in this report.

Regarding longline vessels, it should be recalled that, in accordance with Resolution <https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/614c5692-74c5-40a7-a8b0-148ec0e52206/Observers%20on%20longliners>, a minimum of 5% of trips by longline vessels over 20 m length overall (LOA) must carry observers.

Pursuant to Resolution <https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/0f7bfdef-cd45-4b61-ace6-6da6623c138c/Compliance>, paragraph 3, the Secretariat sent on 20 May 2021 to each CPC information on possible cases of non-compliance with IATTC resolutions (**Table 1**) by their flag vessels, together with a compliance questionnaire. The deadline for returning the completed questionnaires was 20 June; to date, a total of 24 questionnaires have been received, together with complementary information, from 19 Members and all five Cooperating Non-

¹ In order to prevent or clarify any possible confusion as to the nature and scope of this report, it is important to emphasize that all the cases identified by the IATTC staff, from the observer program data, as possible non-compliance are precisely and only this, as stated in Resolution C-11-07 itself. Each one of them must be investigated by the competent authorities and confirmed in order to be eventually considered as an infraction.

² In addition to the IATTC international program, in 2021 Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the European Union, and Venezuela had national observer programs.

³ Carrying capacity greater than 363 t

Members; Kiribati did not send information. Vanuatu sent responses on its cases of possible non-compliance, but not the general questionnaire. These documents are available (with password) on the IATTC website.

Section 3 of this report deals with cases of possible non-compliance with IATTC resolutions that are the responsibility of CPCs, such as failing to send data or reports, or information on vessels involved in cases of possible non-compliance.

Section 4 includes cases or issues that are not possible infractions, but that some CPCs wanted to have reviewed, with a view to drafting guidelines for dealing with similar cases in the future.

Section 5 includes information on the follow-up of possible infractions for 2016-2021.

2. IATTC RESOLUTIONS INCLUDED IN THE COMPLIANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

The IATTC resolutions in force in 2021 included in the *Compliance questionnaire*, and reviewed for this report, are the following:

TABLE 1. Resolutions included in the <i>Compliance questionnaire</i>		
Number	Subject	Content reviewed
C-02-03	Capacity of the tuna fleet in the EPO	Establishes rules and procedures that govern the entry, transfer, and operation of purse-seine vessels in the tuna fisheries of the EPO.
C-03-01	Statistical document for bigeye	Stipulates that all imported tuna must be accompanied by validated statistical documents.
C-03-04	At-sea reporting	Requires purse-seine vessel personnel with an on-board observer to transmit the at-sea report prepared by the observer to the IATTC staff directly.
C-03-05	Provision of data	Establishes the type and format of the fisheries data that CPCs with vessels that fish for tunas in the EPO must provide to the staff.
C-04-05	Bycatch	Includes the requirement that non-target species be released unharmed, to the extent possible, with special requirements for releasing sea turtles; prohibits disposing of plastic trash at sea.
C-05-03	Sharks	Prohibits “finning ⁴ ” and requires provision of data on shark catches.
C-09-04	IDCP	Implements the AIDCP requirement for an observer on every fishing trip in the EPO by purse-seine vessels > 363 t of carrying capacity. During 2020, the adoption of an exception procedure due to the restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic made it possible to exempt some fishing trips from this obligation.
C-11-02	Seabirds	Establishes measures for reducing catches of seabirds in the longline fishery in the EPO, and for reporting bycatches.
C-11-03	Fishing on data buoys	Prohibits interactions with data buoys, and fishing < 1 nm from a buoy.
C-11-05	Longline vessels > 24 m	Only authorized longline vessels > 24 m may fish in the EPO.
C-11-07	Compliance	Requires submission of information on compliance with IATTC conservation measures and other provisions.
C-11-10	Oceanic whitetip shark	Prohibits the retention on board, transshipment, unloading, storage, sale, or offering for sale oceanic white sharks, in part or whole.
C-12-07	Transshipments	Allows transshipments at sea by large longline vessels to authorized carrier vessels with an observer aboard. Requires information on the species transshipped, including sharks.
C-12-08	Sealing wells	Allows vessels to seal wells to reduce effective capacity; prohibits the use of sealed wells for storing fish. Requires IDCP observers on all vessels with sealed wells.

⁴ Cutting the fins off sharks and discarding the rest of the animal

TABLE 1. Resolutions included in the <i>Compliance questionnaire</i>		
Number	Subject	Content reviewed
C-12-11	Recommendation on overlap area IATTC-WCPFC	In the case of vessels listed in the registers of both organizations, the corresponding flag Member shall decide and notify to both Commissions under which of the two commissions those vessels shall operate when fishing in the overlap area, as regards the application, for a period of not less than three years, of the conservation and management measures of that Commission.
C-14-02	Satellite monitoring	Fishing vessels over 24 meters LOA must be equipped with an operational satellite vessel monitoring system (VMS)
C-15-04	Mobulid rays	Prohibits the retention on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale of Mobulid rays.
C-16-05	Sharks	Specific requirements for releasing sharks.
C-18-01	Pacific bluefin tuna	Catch limits for 2019 and 2020.
C-18-03	North Pacific albacore	Catch reports of the species to the IATTC.
C-18-06	Regional Vessel Register	CPCs must notify the IATTC in a timely fashion of any modification of the information in the Regional Register.
C-19-01	FADs	Requires CPCs to submit information on interactions with FADs by their purse-seine vessels, as well as to reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles and any other species in FADs. It also requires, in order to reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, from 1 January 2019, that CPCs ensure that the design and deployment of FADs are based on the principles set out in Annex II, including the mesh size of the FAD net.
C-19-02	IUU vessel list	Requires information from CPCs on actions to eliminate illegal fishing by its vessels on the IUU list and to discourage IUU fishing by other vessels.
C-19-04	Sea turtles, replaces C-07-03	Requires owners/operators/vessel crew on vessels targeting species covered by the Convention to promptly release, in a manner that causes the least harm to the extent practicable, sea turtles entangled in floating objects, as well as the use of equipment on longliners to release incidentally caught turtles such as de-hookers, line cutters, and dip nets. Record all catches and report them to the IATTC in a specific format.
C-19-06	Whale shark	Prohibits setting a purse-seine net on tuna associated with a live whale shark if the animal was observed prior to the start of the set, as well as reporting requirements when it is caught incidentally.
C-19-08	Observers on longline vessels	At least 5% of the effort by longline vessels > 20 m LOA must carry an observer and reports must be submitted to the IATTC.
C-20-03	Financing for 2021	Financial contributions to the IATTC for 2021.
C-20-06	Tuna conservation 2021	Establishes time and area restrictions for the purse-seine fishery during 2021, longline catch limits for bigeye, FAD measures, and requires all tuna caught to be retained.
C-21-05	Bluefin tuna conservation 2021-2024	Bluefin catch limits in 2021 to 2024.
C-21-06	Silky shark, replaces C-19-05	Purse-seine: prohibits the retention on board, transshipping, landing, or storing of silky sharks. Longline: establishes measures related to bycatches.

3. POSSIBLE NON-COMPLIANCE WITH IATTC RESOLUTIONS

3.1. Resolution [C-02-03](#): capacity of the tuna fleet in the EPO

[C-02-03](#), paragraph 5: any purse-seine vessel not included in the Regional Register that fishes in the EPO is considered to be undermining IATTC management measures.

No cases were reported in 2021.

C-02-03, paragraph 8: prohibits “increasing the capacity of any existing purse-seine vessel unless a purse-seine vessel or vessels of equal or greater capacity is removed from the Register.”

There are no cases with respect to this item.

3.2. Resolution [C-03-01](#): statistical document program for bigeye

C-03-01, paragraph 5: CPCs that import bigeye “shall report the data collected by the Program to the Director each year by April 1 for the period of July 1-December 31 of the preceding year and October 1 for the period of January 1-June 30 of the current year;” the Director then circulates these reports to CPCs.

The Secretariat received information on imports from China, Korea, Ecuador, United States, Japan, Chinese Taipei and the European Union. It is available (with password) on the [IATTC website](#).

C-03-01, paragraph 6: CPCs that export bigeye “shall examine export data upon receiving the import data mentioned in paragraph 5 above from the Director, and report the results to the Commission annually.”

The Secretariat received reports for 2021 from Belize, Chinese Taipei, and the European Union.

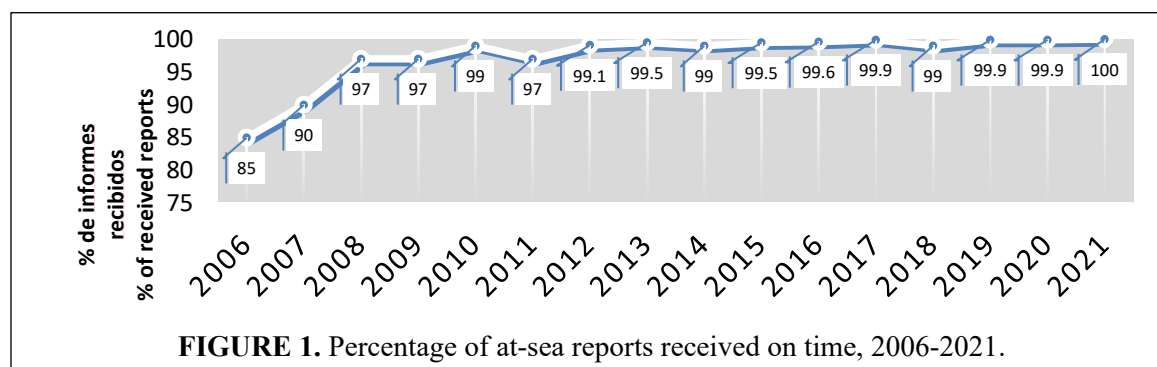
3.3. Resolution [C-03-04](#): at-sea reports

C-03-04: establishes that it is the responsibility of the vessel to send to the IATTC staff the at-sea report prepared each week by the IDCP observer

The percentage of reports received on time in 2021 was 100% and has been greater than 99% since 2012 (Table 2 and Figure 1).

TABLE 2. At-sea reports received on time, 2021

CPC	Program	Required	Received	%	CPC	Program	Required	Received	%
COL	IATTC	168	168	100	PAN	IATTC	299	299	100
	National	166	166	100		National	240	240	100
ECU	IATTC	1,365	1,365	100	PER	--	--	--	--
	National	767	767	100	SLV	IATTC	86	86	100
EUR (SP)	IATTC	33	33	100	USA	IATTC	390	390	100
MEX	IATTC	711	711	100		WCPFC	--	--	--
	National	629	629	100	VEN	IATTC	154	154	100
NIC	IATTC	68	68	100		National	181	181	100
	National	63	63	100		TOTAL	5,320	5,320	100.0



The high rate in these figures represents receipt of the information but does not indicate the manner in which it was received. Paragraph 1 of the resolution requires purse-seine vessels with observers to transmit to the Secretariat a weekly report by the observer by fax, e-mail, or radio, as appropriate.

On January 21, 2022, the Director wrote to the CPCs indicating that the practice followed by some companies regarding the submission of information had evolved over time, to the point of currently being inconsistent with the rule established in paragraph 1 of the resolution, since it is submitted neither directly to the Secretariat nor in the required format. This also has negative practical consequences, particularly because of the delays caused in the digitization of the information, which in turn negatively impacts the normal course of other similar processing activities, especially those derived from the resolutions recently adopted by the Commission.

As a result of this communication, Colombia adopted the necessary corrective measures and, to date, it can be estimated that 98% of the Colombian fleet has complied with the rule established in paragraph 1 of the resolution. In the case of Mexico and Venezuela, it can be estimated that compliance by their fleets would be 79% and 83% respectively.

3.4. Resolution [C-03-05](#): data provision

C-03-05: CPCs “and other relevant governments whose vessels fish for species covered by the Commission” should provide to the Director each year the fisheries data specified in the resolution. They must be provided before 30 June of the following year; *i.e.*, the data for 2019 should arrive by 30 June 2020, the data for 2020 by 30 June 2021, *etc.*

Data collected by IDCP observers, and the Commission staff are considered as the data provided by the CPCs in compliance with this resolution.

A reminder about this requirement, and other reports and data to be submitted to the IATTC, was sent to CPCs on 4 April 2022.

Table 3 shows 2021 cases for which information is still missing. The three CPCs involved have been contacted about the missing information.

TABLE 3. Provision of 2021 data		
CPC	Gears other than purse-seines	
	Catch and/or effort	Vessels < 24 m LOA*
ECU	No	No
NIC	No	No
PER	No	No
VEN	No	No

*Resolution indicates that best efforts must be made to submit the information.

3.5. Resolution [C-04-05](#): bycatch

3.5.1. Sea turtles

Resolution [C-04-05](#) encourages CPCs to “provide the Commission with all data on bycatches of sea turtles in all fisheries targeting species covered by the Antigua Convention”.

This information is available for purse-seine vessels with IDCP observers for all CPCs, and for the voluntary program for smaller vessels sampled by PROBECUADOR, but not for other Classes 1-5 vessels nor for longliners, except for the data in the 2021 longline observer reports received from Ecuador, China, Belize, Korea, Japan, Mexico, United States, Chinese Taipei, Vanuatu and the European Union.

C-04-05, paragraph 4: release of sea turtles. Resolution C-04-05, paragraph 4.e, stipulates the actions to be taken if a sea turtle is caught:

Table 4 lists cases of possible non-compliance with this requirement without regard to the condition of the sea turtle following the interaction, i.e., the possible non-compliance identified does not consider whether the turtle died or was released unharmed, but rather whether rescue procedures were followed once the turtle was identified in the net. **Figure 2** illustrates the trend of sets with possible non-compliance during 2011-2021, identified in the reports by observers on purse-seine vessels. The number of sets with possible infractions increased from 3 in 2020 to 11 in 2021.

CPC	No. of trips	Vessels	Sets	No. of turtles
COL	1	1	2	2
ECU	3	2	4	4
USA	1	1	1	1
VEN	1	1	4	4
Total	7	5	11	11

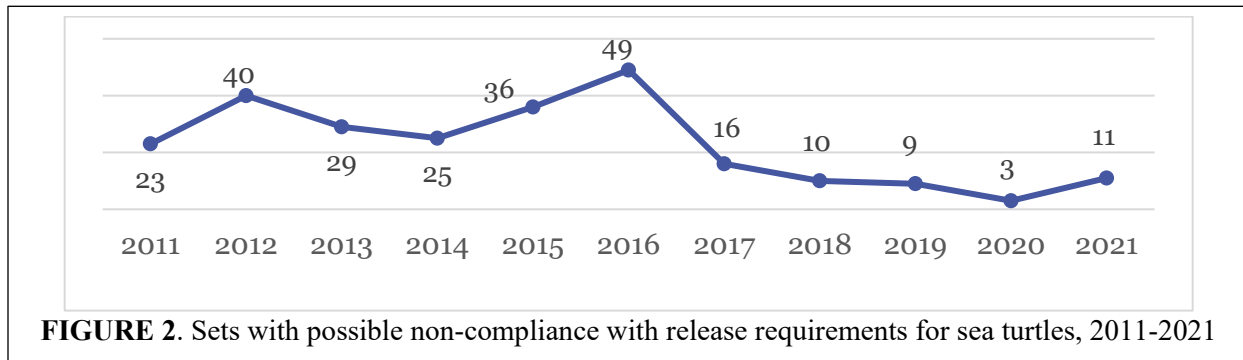


FIGURE 2. Sets with possible non-compliance with release requirements for sea turtles, 2011-2021

C-04-05, paragraph 4.d.v: CPCs shall “take measures, including providing assistance, necessary to ensure that longline vessels carry on board the necessary equipment ... for appropriate release of incidentally caught sea turtles”.

Reports from CPCs on observed trips on longline vessels do not include this information.

3.5.2. Discards of trash at sea

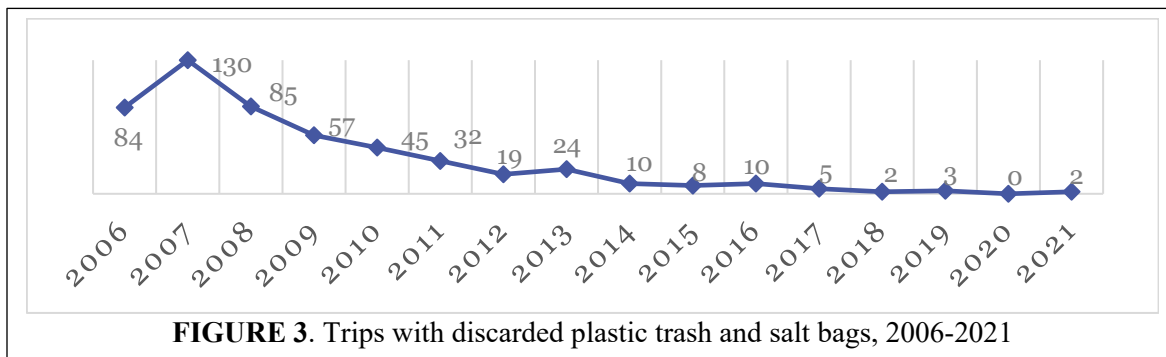
C-04-05, paragraph 4.d.ii, prohibits disposing of salt bags or plastic trash at sea.

In 2021, two cases of possible infractions by two Ecuadorian vessels were reported for this provision. As can be seen, in 2020 there were no cases reported. Nevertheless, there has been a considerable reduction in

Resolution **C-04-05**, paragraph 4.e, stipulates the actions to be taken if a sea turtle is captured:

- i. “Whenever a sea turtle is sighted in the net, all reasonable efforts should be made to rescue the turtle before it becomes entangled in the net, including, if necessary, the deployment of a speed-boat.
- ii. If a turtle is entangled in the net, net roll should stop as soon as the turtle comes out of the water and should not start again until the turtle has been disentangled and released.
- iii. If a turtle is brought aboard the vessel, all appropriate efforts to assist in the recovery of the turtle should be made before returning it to the water.”

this potential infraction since 2007 (**Figure 3**).

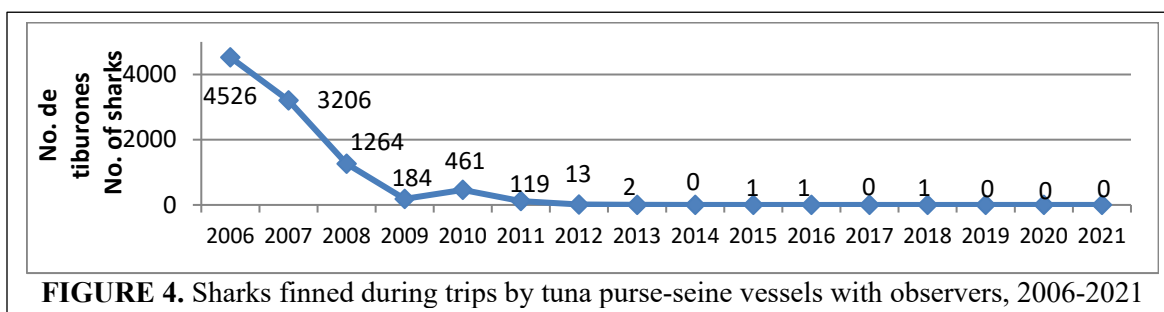


3.6. Resolution [C-05-03](#): conservation of sharks

C-05-03, paragraph 3: CPCs shall “take the measures necessary to require that their fishers fully utilize any retained catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts, and skins, to the point of first landing.”

In 2021, observers on purse-seine tuna fishing vessels did not record cases of “finning⁵” sharks. **Figure 4** shows the cases reported historically since 2006.

It should be noted that, in the observer program for transshipments at sea, the presence or transshipment of shark fins has been reported by observers.



C-05-03, paragraph 11: Each CPC shall “annually report data for catches, effort by gear type, landing and trade of sharks by species, where possible, ... including available historical data”.

For the purse-seine fishery, complete data from Class-6 vessels with observers are available for all CPCs, as are the data obtained by PROBECUADOR and TUNACONS from smaller vessels, described above, but there is no information available on the catches of sharks by the other purse-seiners without observers. For the longline fishery, information collected by observers is available, whose level of coverage is 5% (Resolution [C-19-08](#)). It should be noted that paragraph 11 also mentions providing, if possible, shark trade data by species, which few reports include. Obviously, these data are not collected by the on-board observer.

C-05-03, paragraph 11: CPCs shall send to the Director “by May 1, at the latest, a comprehensive annual report of the implementation of this Resolution during the previous year”.

The reports received pursuant to this resolution are published on the [IATTC website](#). As can be seen, there are reports from Belize, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Korea, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Chinese Taipei, Venezuela, and the European Union.

⁵ Cutting the fins off sharks and discarding the rest of the animal

3.7. Resolution [C-09-04](#) on the IDCP

C-09-04: The Commission approved the requirement of the AIDCP of “*placing an observer on each trip made in the EPO by [Class-6] purse-seine vessels*”.

Pursuant to the exception procedure that was adopted in 2020 in view of the limitations and restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, an exemption from this obligation was granted under certain circumstances, with the understanding that the captains would provide the information collected by the observers.

a) Vessels exempted from carrying observers due to the COVID-19 pandemic that did not submit logbooks

Table 5 includes information on trips that were not observed or incompletely observed and are related to the submission of logbooks with required information in a specific format prepared by staff.

CPC	2020			2021		
	Not Obs. Incomp.	Submitted logbooks	% of logbook submission	Not Obs. Incomp.	Submitted logbooks	% of logbook submission
COL	13	8	62	9	9	100
ECU	15	7	47	10	10	100
EU - UE	2	2	100	6	6	100
MEX	1	0	0	-	-	-
NIC	1	0	0	-	-	-
PAN	3	2	67	3	3	100
PER	1	1	100	9	9	100
SLV	3	3	100	5	5	100
USA	1	1	100	9	9	100
VEN	3	2	67	2	2	100
Total	43	26	60	53	53	100

As can be seen, in 2020 there was poor compliance with the submission of logbook information in the format designed by the IATTC staff for the vessels that were granted the exemption; however, this situation improved drastically in 2021: out of a total of 53 trips that received the exemption of not carrying an observer, only in one case the corresponding information was not submitted.

b) Exemptions from carrying observers not reported or reported late

In 2021, during the closures, on one occasion a vessel departed without an observer without notifying the Secretariat, and on other occasions during the closures the Secretariat was not notified on time; outside the closure dates, on 11 occasions a vessel departed without an observer and the Secretariat was not notified (Table 6).

No exemption reported to the Secretariat, during the second closure period				
PAN			Total	
1			1	
Exemption reported late to the Secretariat				
ECU		PAN		Total
1		1		2
No exemption reported to the Secretariat, outside the closure period				
ECU	PAN	EU (España)	MEX	Total
6	1	3	1	11

3.8. Resolution [C-11-02](#): mitigating the impact of fisheries on seabirds

Resolution [C-11-02](#) is applicable to longline vessels > 24 m LOA only.

Paragraph 1: CPCs shall “report to the IATTC on their implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds, including, as appropriate, the status of their National Plans of Action for reducing incidental catches of seabirds in longline fisheries”;

Paragraph 5: CPCs shall “inform the IATTC ... annually ... of the mitigation measures that their flag vessels plan to employ”; and

Paragraph 7: CPCs shall “provide annually to the IATTC any available information regarding interactions with seabirds involving their flag vessels in the fishery, including bycatches of seabirds and details of seabird species and all relevant information available from observer or other monitoring programs”.

Some CPCs consider that not all these requirements are applicable to them because they do not have large longline vessels, or their fleets do not interact with seabirds or, in the case of Mexico, because the resolution is not applicable in its waters. The information provided by CPCs is summarized in **Table 7**.

TABLE 7. Reports on interactions with seabirds, 2021

Green: report submitted; **Yellow:** no interactions with seabirds; **Blue:** no longliners > 24 m; **Red:** no report submitted; **Brown:** resolution not applicable

BLZ	BOL	CAN	CHL	CHN	COL	CRI	ECU	EUR	FRA	GTM	HND	IDN	JPN	KIR	KOR	LBR	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	SLV	TWN	USA	VEN	VUT

3.9. Resolution [C-11-03](#): fishing on data buoys

Resolution [C-11-03](#) prohibits fishing less than a nautical mile from a data buoy in the EPO, and requires measures to be taken to avoid entangling the buoys in the fishing gear, and if they are entangled, that they be extracted without damage.

In 2020, NOAA reported alleged interactions of four vessels with research buoys. There were no similar reports for 2021 and the AIDCP observer reports did not include such cases.

3.10. Resolution [C-11-07](#): improving compliance with IATTC resolutions

Resolution [C-11-07](#), paragraph 3.c: CPCs shall, two months before the meeting of the Committee:

1. complete the compliance questionnaire and return it to the Director;
2. investigate cases of possible non-compliance, and notify the Director of the results.

24 CPCs (19 Members and all Cooperating Non-Members) submitted their questionnaires on time; missing are Vanuatu and Kiribati.

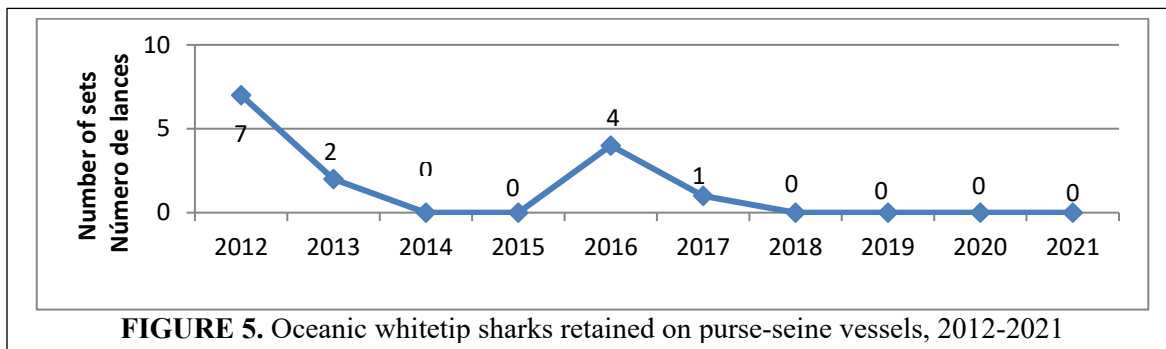
3.11. Resolution [C-11-10](#): oceanic whitetip sharks

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

Paragraph 1: “prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in the fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention”;

Paragraph 3: “record inter alia, through the observer programs, the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to IATTC.”

Following the trend identified since 2018, in 2021 no cases of retention of oceanic whitetip sharks by purse-seine vessels with an observer were recorded (**Figure 5**).



3.12. Resolution [C-12-07](#): transshipment program for large longline vessels

Resolution [C-12-07](#) allows transshipments at sea, but only by longline vessels authorized to do so. It established a compulsory observer program for carrier vessels that receive transshipments.

Paragraph 10: Carrier vessels participating in the program must carry functioning VMS⁶ equipment.

Paragraph 19: CPCs shall submit a report to the Director on the functioning of the program by 15 September of each year.

In 2021, China, Japan, Korea, Panama, Vanuatu and Chinese Taipei participated in the program. China, Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei submitted their reports for 2020.

All the participants paid their contributions to the program for 2021. In 2022 the only participant that has not yet paid its contribution is Panama, and it was warned that failure to do so would result in the suspension of all observer service on Panamanian carrier vessels and in relation to transshipment by Panamanian longliners, which could therefore not take place in accordance with Resolution C-12-07.

Paragraph 20: “All tuna and tuna-like species and sharks landed in, or imported into, the territory or area of a CPC, either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transshipped, shall be accompanied by the IATTC transshipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.”

The Resolution does not oblige CPCs to inform the Secretariat about compliance with this provision, but CPCs that receive transshipped fish in their ports are requested to report it voluntarily. The United States, the European Union (Spain), Japan and Korea submitted a report.

Appendix 3: The obligations of carrier vessels regarding the observer include, among others, providing accommodation, food, and suitable sanitary facilities, and not interfering with his functions through intimidation or attempted bribery, among others.

Table 8 summarizes the possible infractions reported in 2017-2021. In the *Compendium of infractions* they are broken down by vessel, and the responses of the flag CPCs are provided.

Possible infraction and relevant resolution	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Poor sanitary conditions (C-12-07, Annex 3)	12	7	8	6	4
Differences between the fish reported by the vessel and the observer (C-12-07, Annex 3)	5	8	4	8	2
Trash discarded at sea (C-04-05)	2	4	2	2	0
Shark fins on board (C-05-03)	2	2	1	4	1
Unreported tuna catches (C-12-07, Annex 3)	2	1	1	2	0
Interference with the observer's work (C-12-07, Annex 3)	3	1	0	0	0
Insufficient support for the observer's work (C-12-07, Annex 3)	-	3	1	5	0
Possible falsified declaration (C-12-07, Annex 3)	-	1	0	1	0

⁶ Vessel Monitoring System.

Others					0
Fuel spilt at sea (MARPOL)	1	1	2	1	0
Poor safety conditions (SOLAS)	-	2	4	4	2

An issue mentioned in observer reports is that the emergency drills required by the [International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea](#) (SOLAS Convention, Chapter III Part B-1, rule 19, Points 2.2 and 2.3) are carried out only in very few cases. This requirement, a safety issue both for observers and crews, should be complied with because the Antigua Convention, Article VII (Functions of the Commission), paragraph n), lists as one of the functions “*promote the application of any relevant provision of the Code of Conduct and of other relevant international instruments*”, which covers not only the SOLAS Convention, but also the [International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships](#) (MARPOL), which governs situations such as fuel spills at sea.

Annex 1 and 2 of this report include a list of the responses received to possible infractions in the program of transshipments at sea that were notified to the participants of the program.

3.13. Resolution [C-12-08](#): sealing wells

Resolution [C-12-08](#): Vessels that seal wells to reduce their carrying capacity:

1. must not use the sealed wells to restore fish,
2. must carry an observer aboard.

In 2021 there were no cases of this type.

3.14. Recommendation [C-12-11](#) on overlap area

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

The 2020 compliance questionnaire included the question of what tuna conservation measures are applied by CPCs in the situation described in the box above. The responses received were as follows (**Table 9**):

Table 9. Information on measures taken in the overlap area when there are vessels registered in IATTC and WCPFC, 2021																									
<p>Brown: Just pointed out: compliance; Yellow: There are no fishing vessels operating in the overlap zone; Blue: its fleet only operates in IATTC Waters; Green: it is only an IATTC Member; Pink: apply WCPFC measures; Red: Did not send questionnaire or not respond the question; Purple: does not have fishing vessels operating; Green: noted: Not applicable; Marine blue: apply IATTC measures; Sand: strives to inform both RFMOs</p>																									
BLZ	BOL	CAN	CHL	CHN	COL	CRI	ECU	EUR	FRA	GTM	HND	IDN	JPN	KIR	KOR	LBR	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	SLV	TWN	USA	VEN	VUT
Grey	Yellow	Brown	Blue	Brown	Green	Blue	Brown	Red	Pink	Grey	Purple	Grey	Brown	Red	Brown	Grey	Grey	Brown	Yellow	Grey	Brown	Brown	Marine blue	Grey	Sand

3.15. Resolution [C-15-04](#): Mobulid rays

Resolution [C-15-04](#), paragraphs 1-3: Regarding Mobulid rays:

1. Retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale is prohibited.
2. They must be promptly released unharmed as soon as they are seen in the net, on the hook, or on the deck, and in a manner that will result in the least possible harm.
3. If they are unintentionally caught and frozen, they must be surrendered to the responsible governmental authorities at the point of landing.
4. When releasing Mobulid rays, gaffing, lifting by the gill slits or spiracles, or punching holes through the body are prohibited.

Observers aboard tuna purse-seine vessels record information on all Mobulid rays that interact with the fishery. They record their retention, as well as the rescue attempts and methods used by the crew. **Table 10**

summarizes the information recorded by observers on the requirements of the resolution. This possible infraction has decreased markedly: consistent with this trend, only five cases of use of improper release methods were reported in 2021.

	Trip	Vessel	Set	Retained Mobu- lid rays	Inadequate rescue
ECU	2031	<i>Giulietta</i>	5	-	1
			30	-	2
USA	156126	<i>Cape Cod</i>	18	-	1
	156716	<i>Raffaello</i>	8	-	1
Total				-	5

C-15-04, paragraph 4: “CPCs shall record, inter alia through the observer programs, the number of discards and releases of Mobulid rays, indicating the status (dead or alive) and report it to the IATTC ...”.

The resolution entered into force on 1 August 2016, so the first report to the IATTC is for 2017. To date, six reports has been received, from China, the United States, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

3.16. Resolutions **C-16-05:** Sharks

Resolution C-16-05, paragraph 3: CPCs should require that their flag purse-seine vessels follow the safe release requirements for all sharks, except those retained aboard the vessel. The requirements include a prohibition on the “use of gaffs, hooks, or similar instruments is prohibited for the handling of sharks. No shark may be lifted by the head, tail, gill slits, or spiracles, or by using bind wire against or inserted through the body, and no holes may be punched through the bodies of sharks.”

Table 11 contains information about the instances in which, since 2018, observers documented a possible non-compliance with this rule. The table as well as Figure 6 show that there was a spike in the total number of cases in 2021 compared to 2020, which was the lowest number in the series. However, it is worth remembering the need to take these figures with due caution, because, as noted in previous paragraphs, in those two years there was not 100% observer coverage of class-6 purse seiners, which necessarily relativizes the value of the comparison based on the data collected during this period..

	2018	2019		2020	2021
	Sharks lifted by the tail	Sharks lifted by the tail	Use of gaffs	Sharks lifted by the tail	Sharks lifted by the tail
COL	43	-	-	-	9
ECU	163	-	-	8	3
EUR (SPN)	6	8	-	7	-
MEX	71	-	-	-	-
PAN	19	-	1	-	-
SLV	48	323	-	48	-
USA	50	49	-	3	278
VEN	12	-	-	-	37
Total	412	380	1	66	327

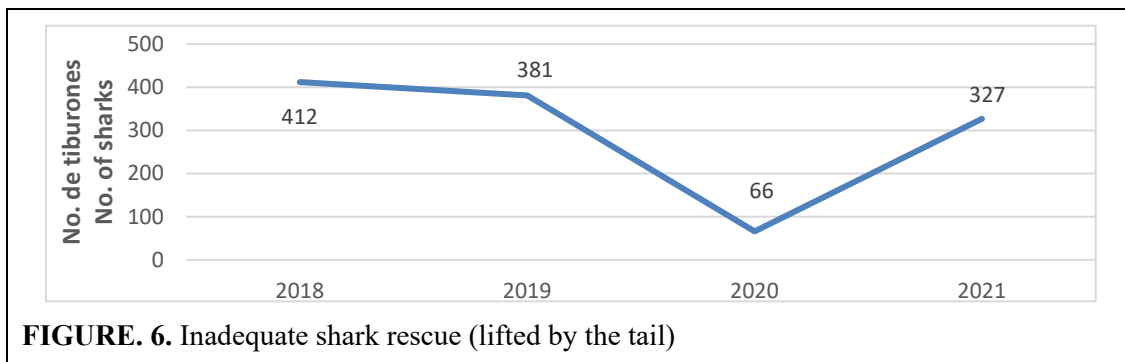


FIGURE. 6. Inadequate shark rescue (lifted by the tail)

3.17. Resolution [C-18-03](#) amendment to Resolution C-13-03 on north Pacific albacore tuna

C-18-03, paragraphs 1 and 2: CPCs shall submit to the Secretariat, by 1 December 2018, data on:

1. All their fisheries or fleets (in format A) that had catches of North Pacific albacore in the IATTC area during 2013 to 2017, as well as their annual catch; and subsequently the annual catch by fishery or fleet before June 30;
2. In format B, their annual fishing effort for the fisheries target to the northern Pacific albacore in the IATTC area during 2013 to 2017; as well as the average effort from 2002 to 2004.

The information received was posted on the [IATTC website](#). The information was submitted by Belize, Canada, China, United States, Chinese Taipei and Vanuatu (**Table 12**).

TABLE 12. Data requirement in Resolution C-18-03		B	C	C	K	U	J	M	T	V
Green: received; red: not submitted; yellow: not applicable		L	A	H	O	S	P	E	W	U
		Z	N	N	R	A	N	X	N	T
Par. 2	By 1 December 2018, a list of all their specific fisheries or fleets that had catches of North Pacific albacore in the EPO from 2013 through 2017; whether or not those fisheries or fleets were targeting North Pacific albacore.	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Likewise, the annual catch by fishery or fleet in the same period.	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Thereafter, all CPCs shall report for each year their catch information by 30 June.	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Par. 3	By 1 December 2018, annual fishing effort* for fisheries targeting North Pacific albacore from 2013 through 2017.	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
	As well as the average effort for the period 2002-2004.	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
	Thereafter, they shall report the fishing effort annually by 30 June. If estimated effort has changed in any of the previous five years, they shall also report updates to effort, as necessary.	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green

* Fishing effort shall be reported in fishing days and number of vessels fishing for (i.e., targeting) North Pacific albacore

3.18. Resolution [C-19-01](#): FADs

Resolution [C-19-01](#), paragraph 2, “Beginning 1 January 2020, on all purse-seine vessels that carry an on-board observer, observers shall be responsible for collecting all the information on FADs, and the captain shall be required to provide the observer with the FAD identification code and, as appropriate, the other information in Annex 1 of Resolution C-18-05. On purse-seine vessels without an observer aboard, the captain shall be responsible for recording the information on the FAD form developed by the IATTC staff,” using a standard format developed by the IATTC staff.

CPCs must provide the data for the previous year to the Director, at the latest 90 days before the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee⁷. The data due are from vessels that did not carry an observer on board, mainly Class 6.

⁷ Held in a mid-May; therefore, data have to be submitted in February.

Paragraph 10 states that *“To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs are based on the principles set out in Annex II.”*

In 2021, compliance with the provision of this information in the standard format developed by the staff averaged 81% (**Table 13**). It is important to mention that the cases indicated in Table 14 do not necessarily refer to situations in which sets associated with FADs have been made, but are fishing trips without observers, for which the flag State was required to report whether interactions with FADs had occurred and whether it had asked the operators for the information in the corresponding format. The second part of the table refers to the forms that were submitted in compliance with the obligation to submit them, regardless of the existence or not of sets associated with FADs, within the deadline established for their submission in advance of the annual meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee. Some CPCs have provided this information, but after this deadline.

**TABLE 13. Submission of FAD forms, by CPC and vessel capacity class, 2021
TRIPS WITHOUT ON-BOARD OBSERVERS**

Flag	Total trips				Forms provided				% Compliance
	Class				Class				
	< 5	5	6	Total	< 5	5	6	Total	
COL	2	7	9	18	0	6	7	13	72
ECU	172	41	10	223	157	45	10	212	95
EUR			5	5			5	5	100
MEX	37	1	-	38			0	0	0
NIC				0				0	-
PAN		5	3	8			3	3	38
PER			10	10			10	10	100
SLV			5	5			5	5	100
USA			7	7			7	7	100
VEN			2	2			2	2	100
Total	211	54	51	316	157	51	49	257	81

^aSource: Class-5 and below: estimated
^bSource: Class-6 vessels: Observer data; Others: estimated

Regarding paragraph 10, which refers to FADs having to follow the guidelines established in Annex II of the resolution, in 2021 multiple cases were identified that could be considered as possible non-compliance, in particular regarding the application of the provisions on the dimensions of the mesh size. However, the analysis of these cases by the Secretariat, together with informal consultations with the flag States concerned, has made it clear that the technical aspects of the resolution require revision and that it is possible for observers to collect specific information that will undoubtedly make it possible to evaluate the implementation of its provisions.

The IATTC staff continues to engage in consultations with the CPCs and intends to discuss this issue to be discussed in the FAD Working Group, with the purpose of developing guidelines to allow for an objective assessment and reporting on compliance with this resolution.

3.19. Resolution [C-19-04](#): mitigating the impact of fishing on sea turtles

[C-19-04](#), paragraph 4: *“a. a. CPCs shall report to the Director annually, by June 30 (beginning in 2022), the information in this paragraph in a standardized format, unless it is already submitted in accordance with other requirements, such as observer programs. The IATTC staff shall develop the standardized format for this report and submit it to the 2020 Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting for review and Commission adoption*
4a. i. Any changes to laws, regulations, and other instruments in place to implement the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations (2009) and this Resolution..”

Regarding paragraph 4a, the Secretariat is working on the design of the standardized format and it will soon

be circulated for consultation with the CPCs

The following CPCs have submitted a report pursuant to resolution C-19-04: Belize, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, France, Guatemala, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Panama, Chinese Taipei, United States, the European Union and Venezuela. These reports are published on the IATTC website.

3.20. Resolution [C-19-06](#): whale sharks

Paragraph 1: *“CPCs shall prohibit their flag vessels from setting a purse-seine net on a school of tunas associated with a live whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), if the animal is sighted prior to the commencement of the set.”*

In addition, **Resolution C-16-05, paragraph 3.c.** states: *“No whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) may be towed out of a purse-seine net”*.

In 2021, no cases of possible infractions of towing or setting a net on whale sharks were recorded.

3.21. Resolution [C-19-08](#): observers on longliners

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

Paragraph 3 requires CPCs to ensure that at least 5% of the fishing effort made by its longline vessels > 20 m LOA be observed by a scientific observer, which is expected to be reported in a national summary report.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 set forth data submission requirements established by the SAC such as the completion of a format included in the resolution as Annex A (number of longline vessels operating, trips, sets, effective days of fishing, number of hooks, etc.), as well as Annex B with two options that include specific data such as bycatch and observer operational data.

3.21.1. Possible infractions in longline observer data

Reports from observers on longline vessels include catch data for oceanic whitetip and silky sharks, sea turtles, and rays, all subject to resolutions [C-04-05](#), [C-05-03](#), [C-19-04](#), [C-11-10](#), [C-15-04](#), [C-16-05](#), and [C-21-06](#).

Resolution [C-21-06](#) prohibits the retention of silky sharks aboard purse-seine vessels, and requires specific reporting measures for longliners, set forth in paragraphs 2-6. For 2021, no cases of possible non-compliance were identified in the reports of observers on longline vessels; however, as recommended by the SAC, it would be important to increase the rate of observers on board, which is currently only 5%.

3.21.2. National summary reports on longline observers

Table 14 shows the CPCs that submitted a 2021 annual summary report of their longline fishery as a result of on-board observer coverage. Costa Rica and Vanuatu, with longline vessels over 20 m LOA on the Regional Vessel Register in 2021, did not submit reports. It should be noted that El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Venezuela do not have any large longliners operating in the area, which was reported by them. It is important to note that in 2021 several countries did not reach the 5% coverage established in the resolution.

France reported that it only fishes in the overlap area and abides by the provisions of the WCPFC in accordance with Resolution [C-12-11](#), which states in paragraph 4a iii that *“In the case of vessels listed in the registers of both organizations, the corresponding flag Member shall decide and notify to both Commissions under which of the two commissions those vessels shall operate when fishing in the overlap area, as regards the application, for a period of not less than three years, of the conservation and management measures of that Commission.”*

TABLE 14. Longline observer reports and coverage		
CPC	Report	% observer coverage in 2021
BLZ	Yes	CPC reported that the vessel operated for 5 days in 2021 and no observer was deployed
CHL	NA	NO longline vessels operated in 2021
CHN	Yes	8.9% (# hooks); 9.2% (effective days of fishing)
CRI	No	They do not yet have an on-board observer program for longliners
ECU	Yes	9% (effective days of fishing)
EU	Yes	0.8% effective days of fishing
FRA	NA	Applies WCPFC measures in the overlap area.
GTM	NA	Longliners did not operate in 2021
JPN	Yes	The report is not clear on whether the 5% coverage was achieved
KOR	Yes	0.7% (effective days of fishing) preliminary data
MEX	Yes	9.5% (effective days of fishing)
NIC	NA	Longliners did not operate in 2021
PAN	P	Had longline observer program in 2021. Report is pending.
PER	Si	
SLV	NA	Longline vessels changed fishing gear
TWN	Yes	0.6% (effective days of fishing) preliminary data; expected final data 13%
USA	Yes	21% (#hooks)
VEN	NA	Longliners did not operate in 2021
VUT	No	

3.22. Resolution [C-20-06](#): tuna conservation

Resolution [C-20-06](#) established or continued a series of conservation measures for 2021:

1. Two annual closure periods for the purse-seine fishery, one of which every vessel must observe; the list of vessels and their respective closure periods is published on the [IATTC website](#).
2. One-month purse-seine closure in the “*corralito*”;
3. Limits on active FADs;
4. Longline catch limits for bigeye;
5. Ban on discarding tuna.

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

In 2021, all tuna purse seine vessels complied with the closure provisions.

Paragraph 4. Fishing in the “*corralito*” (96°-110°O and 4°N-3°S) **during the closure** (9 October-8 November)

In 2021, the U.S.-flagged vessel *Friesland* conducted fish search activities in El Corralito during the closure of that area.

Paragraph 5. Election of closure period (“each CPC shall notify the Director, by 15 July of each year, the names of all the purse-seine vessels that will observe each closure period”).

All CPCs involved notified the closure periods that their vessels would observe in 2021.

Paragraph 8. *CPCs shall ensure that purse-seine vessels flying their flag have no more than the following number of fish-aggregating devices (FADs), as defined in Resolution C-19-01, active at any one time.:*

As of July 12, 2022, the IATTC staff was able to analyze data for 147 vessels, which have provided data for active buoys during 2021, pursuant to Resolution C-20-06, on a continuous or partial basis. Table 15 shows how many vessels have been monitored in reference to item 8 of this resolution. All the vessels analyzed in this period have respected the limits established by the resolution,

TABLE 15. Number of vessels analyzed (para. 8 of Resolution C-20-06)	
CPC	Number of vessels
Colombia	13
Ecuador	108
El Salvador	3
EU Spain	2
México	0
Nicaragua	3
Panamá	2
Perú	0
United States	11
Venezuela	5
Total	147

Paragraph 11. Monthly reports on FADs. CPCs shall “report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat, ... with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.”

The CPCs listed in Table 16 submitted the information referred to in the resolution, although some vessels have not reported it or have done so only partially, to date (July 12, 2022) (see Annex 1). April 1, 2022 was the last day to submit the information corresponding to the year 2021.

Paragraph 12a. Deployment/recovery of FADs: Each CPC shall ensure that:

- “its purse-seine vessels do not deploy FADs during a period of 15 days prior to the start of the selected closure period”;
- all its Class-6 purse-seine vessels recover within 15 days prior to the start of the closure period a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs set upon during that same period”.

Deployment: No vessels were reported as having committed this possible infraction.

Recovery: The class 6 vessels in **Table 16** did not recover a number of FADs equal to the number of FADs on which they made sets during the 15 days prior to their closure.

TABLE 16. Vessels that did not recover the required number of FADs before the closure*, 2021				
Vessel	Flag	FADs on which sets were made	Recovered	Difference
<i>Maria Isabel C</i>	COL	4	0	4
<i>Delia</i>	ECU	11	9	2
<i>Azteca 3</i>	MEX	1	0	1
<i>Franz</i>	MEX	2	0	2
<i>Andrea 1</i>	NIC	18	11	7
<i>Cape Elizabeth III</i>	USA	20	18	2
<i>Cayo Crasqui</i>	VEN	1	0	1
<i>Falcon</i>	VEN	7	6	1

Paragraph 15: Annual catch limits for bigeye tuna in the EPO (**Table 17**).

China, Japan, Korea, United States, and Chinese Taipei undertake to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by their longline vessels in the Convention Area during 2021 do not exceed 55,131 metric tons, distributed at the levels established in the resolution.

	Limit in C-17-02	Adjusted limit	Catch	
China	2,507	8,507*	3,483	Limits respected during the last 5 years
Japan	32,372	23,872*	4,717	
Korea	11,947	13,947*	5,497	
Chinese Taipei	7,555	8,055*	3,988	
United States	750	750	xx	

*Adjusted. In January 2021, Japan transferred to China, Korea and Chinese Taipei 6,000 t, 2,000 t, and 500 t, respectively, of its national limit for 2021 and it was notified on 3 March 2021 with Memorandum 064-410.

Paragraph 16: “CPCs whose annual catches have exceeded 500 metric tons shall provide monthly catch reports to the Director”.

No CPC in 2021 has exceeded 500 t of bigeye catches, except for those mentioned in Table 17, which have reported the monthly catches for that year.

Paragraph 23: Discards of tuna. All tuna caught must be retained on board, except fish considered unfit for human consumption for reasons other than size, or when there is insufficient space available in the wells to load all the tuna caught in the last set of a trip.

Table 18 summarizes cases of discards of tunas (in total 33 t 75% skipjack and 13 t yellowfin 25%) recorded in 2021. The number of sets with discards increased from 13 in 2020 to 14 in 2021 (**Figure 7**).

Flag	Vessels	Trips	Sets	Quantity of tuna discarded (t)
COL	Dominador 1	156138	8	13 YFT, 16 SKJ
USA	Cape Cod	156126	5	11 SKJ
	Daniela	156593	1	3 YFT, 5 SKJ
Total			14	32 SKJ y 16 YFT

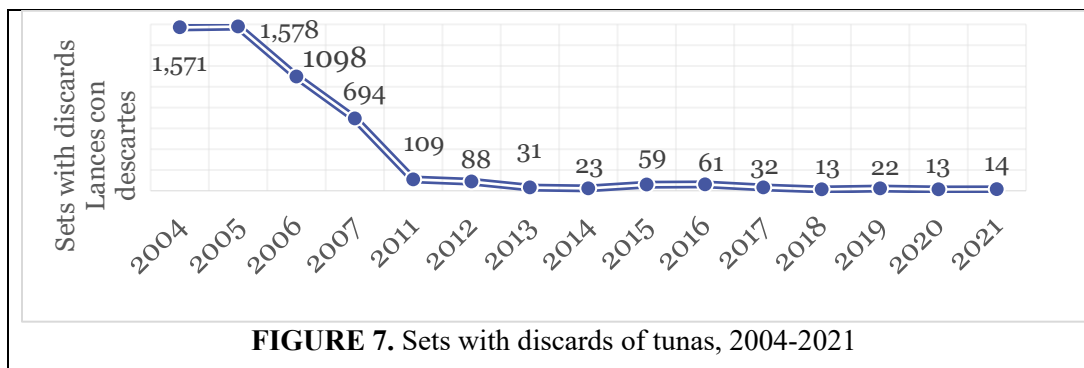


FIGURE 7. Sets with discards of tunas, 2004-2021

3.23. Resolution [C-21-05](#) replacing Resolution C-18-01 on Pacific bluefin tuna

Paragraph 5: Annual limit for 2021-2022 of 6,556 t for Mexico and 739 t for USA.

Paragraph 5a. During 2021-2022, the United States may catch up to 739 tons during both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 523 tons in either year (annual maximum).

Paragraph 5b: During 2021-2022, Mexico may catch up to 6,556 tons during both years combined (biennial limit), and up to 3,824 tons in either year (annual maximum).

Table 19 shows the level of commercial catch by two of the CPCs with commercial catches in the two-year period 2021-2022. The limits established for 2021 were respected by Mexico and the United States. Likewise, Mexico has already closed its fishery in 2022 and the biannual limit was respected. The U.S. fishery in 2022 is still open.

CPC	Limit in 2021-2022 in resolution (t)	Catch in 2021 (t)	Catch in 2022 (t)	Total 2021-2022 (t)
MEX	6,556	3,027.4	3,194.3	6,221.7
USA ⁸	739	245	Pending	Pending
Total	7, 295	3,272.4		

3.24. Resolution [C-21-06](#): sharks with special emphasis on the silky shark

Resolution [C-21-06](#), paragraph 2: “CPCs shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, landing, or storing, in part or whole, carcasses of silky sharks ... caught by purse-seine vessels in the IATTC Convention Area.”

In 2021, 6 retained silky sharks were reported (**Table 20**) in 3 sets during 1 fishing trip conducted by an Ecuadorian vessel (Sansun Ranger). This represents a 26% decrease from the previous year. It can be seen that there has been a substantial improvement in compliance with this provision, since in the first year of its implementation about 1,396 silky sharks were retained and in 2021 only 6 by 1 single vessel. The reduction can be clearly seen in **Figure 8**.

Other cases of incidental retentions of silky sharks were recorded, which, according to the resolution, should not be considered an infraction if the procedure established in the resolution is fully complied with: “CPCs shall require that their purse-seine vessels release live silky sharks whenever possible. However, if silky sharks are unintentionally caught and frozen as part of purse-seine vessel’s operations, if the flag CPC’s governmental authorities are present at the point of landing, the whole silky shark must be surrendered to them. If the flag CPC’s governmental authorities are unavailable, the whole silky shark surrendered may not be sold or bartered but may be donated for purposes of domestic human consumption. Silky sharks surrendered in this manner shall be reported to the Secretariat.”

In the above case, 22 silky sharks were accidentally retained on 9 different vessels.

	COL	ECU	MEX	NIC	PAN	SLV	EUR (SPN)	USA	VEN	Total
2017	11	1,366	3	0	2	1	-	6	7	1,396
2018	12	45	9	1	0	0	1	6	17	91
2019	5	31	1	0	6	17	0	11	1	72
2020	0	7	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	23
2021	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

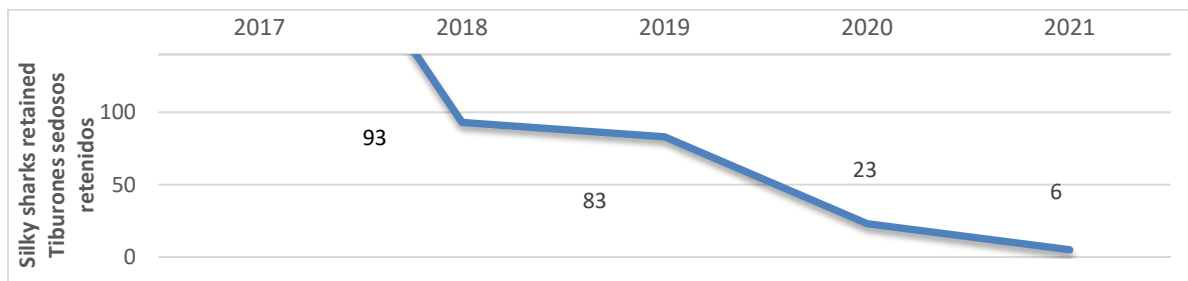


FIGURE 8. Number of retained silky sharks, 2017-2021

⁸ Data provided by the national authority. U.S. vessels do not carry observers because they are under Class 6.

4. CASES FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE

4.1. Retention of incidental catches of sharks

Resolution C-04-05, paragraph 2, establishes that fishers shall be required to “promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, all sharks, billfishes, rays, dorado, and other non-target species”. However, Resolution C-05-03, paragraphs 3 and 7, appear to approve, implicitly, the retention of sharks caught incidentally (that fishers “fully utilize any retained catches of sharks”; that “live sharks ... that are caught incidentally and are not used for food and/or subsistence” be released alive). This contradiction, which has existed for many years, has implications for compliance, and it would be advisable to resolve it. The information in Table 21 and Figure 9 is shown at the request of some CPCs.

	COL	ECU	EUR (SPN)	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	SLV	USA	VEN	Total
2015	18	2,330	2	13,086	1	12	3	1	24	110	15,587
2016	24	1,272	5	8,445	-	3	1	11	34	188	9,983
2017	11	1,637	-	5	-	3	-	1	9	7	1,673
2018	12	56	1	39	2	-	1	-	6	29	146
2019	5	37	-	1	-	7	-	21	11	2	84
2020	-	27	6	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	46
2021	4	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	7	28

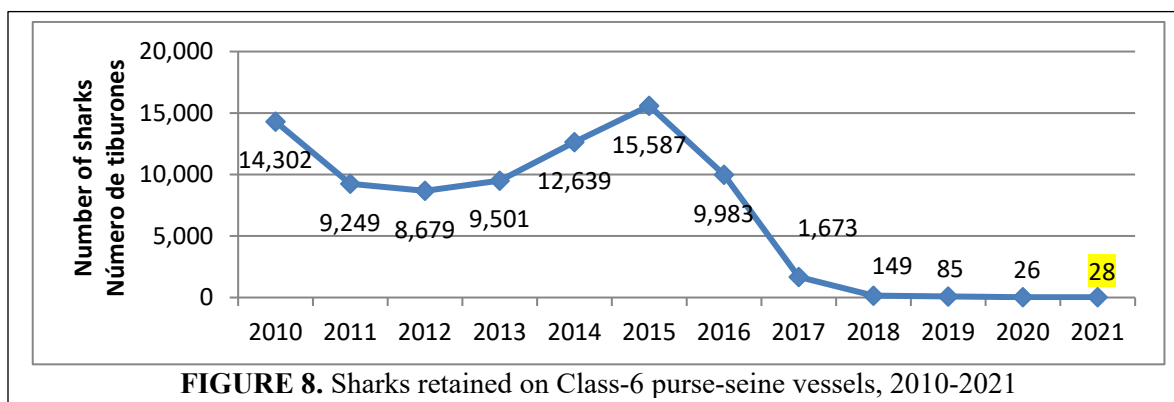


FIGURE 8. Sharks retained on Class-6 purse-seine vessels, 2010-2021

4.2. Resolution C-19-01: FADs with inadequate mesh size of the non-entangling net

Paragraph 10 of Resolution C-19-01 states that “To reduce the entanglement of sharks, sea turtles or any other species, as of 1 January 2019 CPCs shall ensure that the design and deployment of FADs are based on the principles set out in Annex II.”

Annex II stipulates that “1. The floating or raft part (flat or rolled structure) of the FAD can be covered or not. If it is covered with mesh net, it must have a stretched mesh size less than 7 cm and the mesh net must be well wrapped around the whole raft so that there is no loose netting hanging below the FAD when it is deployed.

2. The design of the underwater or hanging part (tail) of the FAD should avoid the use of mesh net. If mesh net is used, it must be tied as tightly as practicable in the form of sausages or have a stretched mesh size less than 7 cm in a panel with weight at the end.”

The information collected by observers has made it possible to identify a fairly large number of sets on FADs where the mesh size was greater than the 7 cm indicated. Each flag State was informed of these cases, which were discussed in informal consultations between the Secretariat and some of them.

It is important to bring to the attention of the Committee, and the Commission itself, the practical difficulties of monitoring the implementation of the rule, in addition to a certain lack of clarity in its wording. The actual measurement of the mesh size is a simple operation. In addition, the fact that the rule is only applicable to deployed FADs, the determination of the mesh size in the submerged part can be done on deck.

before the deployment of the FAD or once the FAD has been retrieved

In addition, the resolution indicates that the underwater part, if there is one, must be “tied as tightly as practicable in the form of sausages”. The lack of precision of these references creates a risk of uncertainty and subjectivity when applying them, in addition to the fact that, currently, operators are experimenting with underwater structures that are very different from the typical "sausage".

The Commission staff has designed new forms and instructions that allow the observer to better detail what they are documenting, but there is no doubt that the language of the resolution should be improved..

On the other hand, as explained above, while it is relatively easy to observe on the superficial part of the FAD whether or not it complies with the requirement of using a mesh size less than 7 cm, this observation is much more difficult, if not impossible, in the case of the underwater part, since it is only possible to observe it closely when the FAD is deployed or retrieved.

Finally, it can be inferred from the resolution that all responsibility for compliance or non-compliance with the rule described in Annex II lies with the flag State of the vessel that has deployed the FAD but it does not clearly state this and does not evoke the situation of the other vessels and corresponding flag States that would opportunistically interact with FADs that are not theirs and whose design violates the provisions set forth in said Annex.

Therefore, this category of cases is reported here only in a generic manner, with the purpose of drawing the attention of the Compliance Committee, its members and the Working Group on FADs to the advisability, if not necessity, of recommending the revision of the terms of Resolution C-19-01 to the Commission, particularly Annex II, for greater clarity, precision and to facilitate its implementation.

5. FOLLOW-UP ON ACTIONS TAKEN BY CPCs ON POSSIBLE INFRACTIONS IDENTIFIED IN 2016-2021

a) Responses by CPCs to cases of possible non-compliance related to the operations of purse-seine vessels with an observer

Since 2015, the actions taken by CPCs on cases of possible non-compliance reported in previous years have been monitored, based on the *Compendium of infractions*.

Table 22 summarizes the situation with regard to purse-seine vessels with an observer aboard during 2016-2021, and **Table 26** breaks the data down by type of infraction, CPC, and response. The large number of cases without a response, and the very low level of sanctions applied, are noteworthy, and the need for major improvements in the attention to cases by CPCs is evident.

Responses by CPCs to cases of possible non-compliance related to the operations of purse-seine vessels with an observer, 2016-2021												
Response by CPC	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Casos	%	Casos	%	Casos	%	Casos	%	Casos	%	Casos	%
Infraction	2	1.2	7	0.5	22	3.2	39	6.9	0	0.0	39	10
No Infraction	15	8.7	19	1.3	213	31.3	92	16.3	22	21.2	12	3
No response	91	52.9	1384	96.5	41	6.0	22	3.9	11	10.6	23	6
Under investigation	64	37.2	24	1.7	404	59.4	411	72.9	71	68.3	313	81
TOTAL	172		1434		680		564		104		387	

TABLE 23. Responses to cases of possible non-compliance related to purse-seine vessels with an observer, 2021

Resolution-Possible infraction	CPC	Total, possible infractions	Response/Situation	No. of cases
C-02-03				
Increase capacity without reducing it on Regional Register	-	0	--	--
C-04-05				
Non-compliance with sea turtle release requirements	ECU	4	No infraction	4
	COL	2	Under investigation	2
	USA	1	Under investigation	1
	VEN	4	No infraction	4
Discards of trash at sea	ECU	2	Under administrative process	1
			No infraction	1
C-05-03				
“Finning” sharks	--	0	--	
C-09-04				
Transit without notification of waiver During closure period	PAN	1	No respuesta. El envío de la posible infracción fue recién notificado.	1
ransit without notification of waiver Outside closure period	ECU	6	Under administrative process	4
			No infraction	2
	MEX	1	La exención ya fue notificada	1
	PAN	1	Under investigation	1
C-11-03				
Fishing with interaction with data buoys (These cases were not included in the letters to each CPC and the possible infraction data were provided to us by the USA).	--	0	--	
C-11-10				
Retention of oceanic whitetip sharks	--	0		
C-12-08				
Use of sealed wells	--	0		
C-16-05, C-19-06				
Sets on whale sharks	--	0		
C-15-04				
Retention of Mobulid rays	ECU	2	No response	2
	USA	2	Under investigation	2
C-16-05				
Inadequate shark rescue actions	COL	9	Under investigation	9

	ECU	3	Under administrative process	3
	USA	278	Under investigation	278
	VEN	37	Infracción	37
C-13-01, C-17-01, C-17-02				
Sets with discarded tuna	COL	8	Under investigation	8
	USA	6	Under administrative process	6
Fishing during the closure in the “corralito”	USA	1	Under investigation	1
Fishing during a closure	-	-		
Deploying FADs < 15 days before a closure	-	0		--
C-20-06 No retirar un número de plantados igual al número de lances sobre plantados realizados < 15 días antes de la veda (número de plantados no levantados)	COL	4	Under investigation	4
	ECU	2	Under investigation	2
	MEX	3	No infraction	3
	NIC	7	No response	7
	USA	2	Under investigation	2
	VEN	2	Infraction	2
C-19-05				
Retention of silky sharks (in number of vessels that committed the alleged infraction).	ECU	6	Under administrative process	6
C-09-04				
Number of trips with permission to fish without an observer due to COVID-19, that did not comply with the submission of the forms	COL	1	Se remitió comunicación al armador solicitando enviar los formularios oportunamente	1

b) Data or reports submitted in previous years as required by IATTC resolutions

During the 12th meeting of the COR, this Committee made the following recommendation:

“That the Secretariat provide information on whether data or reports have been submitted in previous years (e.g. the previous 5 years) as required by several resolutions, which would allow the Commission to have a better context and information on the possible repeated noncompliance by a CPC, as well as the progress made by this CPC in this regard.”

The Secretariat has presented annually, in face-to-face meetings, a table showing the level of compliance with the submission of reports required in IATTC resolutions. Table 24 corresponds to 2021.

The cases that can be considered as opportunities for improvement are evidently those marked in red, but especially for resolutions C-03-05 and C-19-08 (observers on longliners). There had been cases of repeated failures to submit transshipment reports, but these have been corrected this year.

In Table 14 of this report on the submission of FAD forms by CPC for vessels without an observer on board related to Resolution C-19-01 on FADs, there are countries that have not sent these forms or have sent them incompletely for several years; these are the countries that appear in 2021 with incomplete information.

It is important to note that the submission of reports and data to the Commission has improved significantly in recent years. The Secretariat has placed such reports once they are received in the original language on the IATTC website, and this has helped CPCs to be aware of the reports that are received and to consult them. The site is as follows: [Other reports | IATTC](#).

Table 24. Reports to be sent to the IATTC, 2021

Verde report; Yellow reported no interactions with seabirds; **Brown** not applicable;

Red information not provided.

	BLZ	CAN	CHN	COL	KOR	CRI	ECU	SLV	USA	FRA	GTM	JPN	KIR	MEX	NIC	PAN	PER	TWN	EUR	VTU	VEN
C-03-05 Data	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Red	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Brown	Red	Red	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde
C-18-03 Albacora	Brown	Verde	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Verde	Brown	Brown	Red	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown
C-05-03 Sharks	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Brown	Verde	Red	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Red
C-11-02 Seabirds	Verde	Brown	Yellow	Brown	Verde	Yellow	Verde	Yellow	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Brown	Brown	Verde	Yellow	Brown	Verde	Verde	Verde	Red
C-21-07 Port State	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Red	Red	Verde	Verde	Brown	Brown	Verde	Red	Brown	Verde	Red	Red	Verde	Verde	Verde	Red
C-15-04 Rays	Brown	Brown	Verde	Brown	Red	Red	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Brown	Red	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Red	Red	Red	Verde
C-12-07 Transshipments	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Brown	Brown	Verde	Verde	Brown	Brown	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde
C-11-07 Compliance	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Red	Verde	Red	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde
C-11-10 Oceanic whitetip shark	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Red	Red	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Brown	Red	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Red	Red
C-14-02 VMS	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde
C-19-04 Turtles	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Brown	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Red	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Red
C-19-08 Observers on longliners	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Red	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Red	Verde	Verde	Verde	Verde	Red
C-21-05 Silky shark	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Red	Red	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Brown	Red	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Brown	Verde	Verde	Red	Red

c) Vessels that repeatedly commit infractions

Another recommendation of the COR at its 12th meeting was the following:

“That the Secretariat add to its compliance report a flagby-flag review of vessels that commit repeated infractions, in order to assist the Committee in better assessing the level of non-compliance.”

To comply with this request, the Secretariat has reviewed the last 5 years from 2017 to 2021 to identify the purse-seine vessels with an on-board observer that have recorded possible infractions during that period for at least three years. These vessels are presented in **Table 25** below and could be considered as vessels that should improve their performance.

Table 25. Purse-seine vessels with an observer on board that have committed alleged infractions in at least three years between 2017 and 2021					
Vessel	Alleged infractions committed				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Colombia					
<i>Enterprise</i>	Silky sharks retained	Inadequate shark rescue maneuver	Tuna discards		
<i>Dominador I</i>		Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on		Vessel was exempted from carrying an observer and it did not	Turtles not released

		which they made sets 15 days before closure		submit the data as agreed	
					Silky sharks retained
					Inadequate shark rescue maneuver
					Tuna discards
<i>Sea Gem</i>		Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure	Silky sharks retained	Vessel was exempted from carrying an observer and it did not submit the data as agreed	
			Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure		
Ecuador					
<i>Doña Chule</i>		Turtle not released, 2 different sets	Vessel fished during closure	Vessel was exempted from carrying an observer and it did not submit the data as agreed	Turtle not released, 2 different sets
		Incorrect whale shark release maneuver			Trash discarded at sea
		Inadequate shark rescue maneuver			
		FADs deployed 15 days before closure	FADs deployed 15 days before closure		
		Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure			
		Silky sharks retained			
<i>Delia</i>			Tuna discards	Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure	Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure
			Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure		
<i>Charo</i>		Inadequate shark rescue maneuver	Silky sharks retained	Silky sharks retained	
<i>Sansun Ranger</i>		Inadequate shark rescue maneuver	Turtle not released	Vessel was exempted from carrying an observer and it did not submit the data as agreed	Silky sharks retained
			Silky sharks retained		

El Salvador					
<i>Monterocio</i>	Tuna discards	Inadequate shark rescue maneuver. Lifted by the tail	Silky sharks retained	Inadequate shark rescue maneuver. Lifted by the tail	
		Mobula rays retained	Inadequate shark rescue maneuver. Lifted by the tail		
		Vessel did not carry an observer in the transit trip made during closure			
<i>Montelucia</i>	Turtle not released	Inadequate shark rescue maneuver. Lifted by the tail	Silky sharks retained	Silky sharks retained	
	Silky shark retained		Inadequate shark rescue maneuver. Lifted by the tail		
United States					
<i>Cape Elizabeth III</i>		Silky sharks retained	Turtle not released		Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure
<i>Cape Finisterre</i>	Turtle not released	Tuna discards		Inadequate shark rescue maneuver	
<i>Cape Ferrat</i>	Turtle not released		Turtle not released		Silky sharks retained
	Tuna discards		Inadequate shark rescue maneuver		
Guatemala					
None of its vessels has committed infractions for three years between 2017 and 2021					
Mexico					
None of its vessels has committed infractions for three years between 2017 and 2021					
Nicaragua					
None of its vessels has committed infractions for three years between 2017 and 2021.					
Panama					
<i>Jane IV</i>	Silky shark retained	Inadequate shark rescue maneuver	Inadequate shark rescue maneuver		
			Tuna discards		
Peru					
<i>Isabelita</i>		Trapped Mobula rays not rescued	Inadequate rescue of Mobula ray	Turtle not released	
European Union					
<i>Aurora B</i>		Inadequate shark rescue maneuver. Lifted by the tail (6)		Turtle not released	Vessel did not bring an observer in the transit trip made during closure
Venezuela					
<i>Falcon</i>	Vessel fished during closure with a FAD-associated set	Incorrect whale shark release maneuver and intentional set			Turtle not released
					Silky sharks retained
<i>Cayude</i>	Silky sharks retained	Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure	Vessel did not recover the same number of FADs on which they made sets 15 days before closure		

Appendix 1. Classification of vessels in relation to paragraph 11 of Resolution [C-20-06](#)

Paragraph 11 of the Resolution stipulates that “CPCs shall report, or require their vessels to report, daily information on all active FADs to the Secretariat, ... with reports at monthly intervals submitted with a time delay of at least 60 days, but no longer than 90 days.”

To analyze compliance by individual vessels, vessels that did not submit the required reports were classified into three categories of non-compliance: “no reports”, “partial reports”, and “unknown”. The classification is based on a comparison of the monthly reports submitted by the vessel during 2020 with its activity on FADs recorded by an observer (Class-6 vessels) or in the vessel’s logbook (Class 1-5 vessels)⁹. On the basis of this analysis, the vessels in the following table did not comply with this provision of the resolution.

It is assumed in all cases that the FADs are located by means of a beacon, and that they are therefore active and should be reported.

Categories:

Partial reports, Class-6: deployed FADs and/or visited/fished on their own FADs during 2021 (observer data), but did not send monthly reports every month.

No reports, Class-6: deployed FADs and/or visited/fished on their own FADs during 2021 (observer data), but did not send any monthly reports.

Partial reports, Classes 1-5: fished on FADs during 2021 (logbook data), but did not send monthly reports every month.

No reports, Classes 1-5: fished on FADs during 2021 (logbook data), but did not send any monthly reports.

Unknown: no observer or logbook data are available.

Vessels that did not submit the required monthly reports on FADs, 2021					
Class 6: informes parciales - Class 6: partial reports					
<i>Adriana</i>	ECU	<i>Jorge Mario</i>	ECU	<i>Ugavi Dos</i>	ECU
<i>Alina</i>	ECU	<i>Lizi</i>	ECU	<i>Yelisava</i>	ECU
<i>Amada Isabel</i>	ECU	<i>Mariájosé</i>	ECU	<i>Carmela</i>	VEN
<i>Carmen D</i>	ECU	<i>Milenka C</i>	ECU	<i>Cayude</i>	VEN
<i>Connie Jean Two</i>	ECU	<i>Miranda</i>	ECU	<i>Curimagua</i>	VEN
<i>Don Bartolo</i>	ECU	<i>PS-I</i>	ECU	<i>Don Francesco</i>	VEN
<i>Dona Maruja</i>	ECU	<i>Rocío</i>	ECU	<i>Falcon</i>	VEN
<i>Dona Roge</i>	ECU	<i>San Andrés</i>	ECU		
<i>Jocay</i>	ECU	<i>Ugavi</i>	ECU		
Class 6: sin informes - Class 6: no reports					
<i>Mariella</i>	ECU	<i>Victoria</i>	MEX	<i>Tunapesca</i>	PAN
<i>Martina C</i>	ECU	<i>Diva María</i>	PAN	<i>Txopituna</i>	PAN
<i>Patricia</i>	ECU	<i>Ljubica</i>	PAN	<i>Txopituna Dos</i>	PAN
<i>Gijón</i>	MEX	<i>Mirelur</i>	PAN	<i>Raffaello</i>	USA
<i>Jaguar</i>	MEX	<i>Reina de La Paz</i>	PAN	<i>Canaima</i>	VEN
<i>Oaxaca</i>	MEX	<i>Tiuna</i>	PAN		
Classes 1-5: informes parciales - Classes 1-5: partial reports					
<i>Alejandra</i>	ECU	<i>Fortica</i>	ECU	<i>North Queen</i>	ECU
<i>Amalis</i>	ECU	<i>Gloria C</i>	ECU	<i>Ocean Lady</i>	ECU
<i>Bernardita B</i>	ECU	<i>Ingnacio Mar I</i>	ECU	<i>Tuna I</i>	ECU
<i>Betty Elizabeth</i>	ECU	<i>María de Gracia</i>	ECU		
Classes 1-5: sin informes - Classes 1-5: no reports					
<i>Dalmacia C</i>	PAN				

⁹ The quality of the data obtained to date with Form 9/2016 is insufficient to allow its inclusion.

Appendix. 2. Possible infractions by carrier vessels in the program for transshipment at sea (2021)

Carrier vessel	Trip date (2021)	Flag	Trip	Possible infraction	Issues reported by the observer
<i>Rising Star</i>	05/15/2021 06/7/2021	PAN	448	Lack of support for the observer's work	<p>The observer was never given transshipment documentation in advance, although it was always requested with the help of the Translator Officer (Deck Chief, Paula Tuirabe). However, the vessel's Captain and the Deck Chief notified him what to expect the next day, the day before each transshipment (except for the last transshipment).</p> <p>The observer was provided with the transshipment declaration and the LSTLV count/weight information, always when the transshipment had started. The first four LSTLVs as well as the sixth LSTLV were not on the updated LSTLV list that would have to be provided to the observer before the start of the trip, Thus, that information had to be requested by mail from Inreach to the officer in charge (Mr. Bryan Belay).</p>
				Poor safety conditions	The observer's main safety concern was the carrier vessel's single crane. He saw several times how the crane hook was about to hit both vessel's crew due to vessel collision because of the waves, or distraction from the crewmen handling the crane, or lack of visibility from one vessel to another from where the crewmen handling the crane were located.
<i>Yun Run 3</i>	02/11/2021 08/31/2021	PAN	450	Differences between fish reported in the declaration and the observer's estimate	In transshipments 4, 5, and 7 there were differences of 14%, 17%, and 14% between the observer's estimate and the report in the declaration.
<i>Sei Shin</i>	2/10/2021 5/10/2021	KOR	451	Poor sanitary conditions	This vessel has bed bugs. Over the course of the trip, the observer killed about twenty in his room. The vessel staff provided insect repellent that the observer applied every 15 days to the edges of the bed, the plumbing, and the door. Several times the dead bugs had recently fed. The observer is not allergic to these stings and this situation was not a problem, but it should probably be dealt with before it gets worse or before an allergic observer is deployed.
<i>Taiho Maru</i>	5/31/2021 8/13/2021	PAN	454	Poor sanitary conditions	The observer's concern arose at the end of the trip as the vessel did not use or change the air filters in the vessel's central air system. The observer began to experience mild respiratory reactions, including coughing, sneezing, and sore throat in the final weeks of the trip. The observer noted dusty/dirty air after the first few weeks on board, forcing him to clean every other day all surfaces including the floor in his room.
<i>Full Kuo Shin</i>	02/23/2021 07/27/2021	PAN	455	Poor sanitary conditions	There are bed bugs in every room.

<i>Seiyu</i>	5/15/2021 7/19/2021	KOR	457	Poor sanitary conditions	The observer's room has bed bugs. The room must be treated before another observer comes and the mattress must be replaced. Hopefully, a plastic cover for the mattress may be provided.
<i>Ping Tai Rong Leng 2</i>		CHN	458	Differences between fish reported in the declaration and the observer's estimate	In transshipment # 19 there was a difference of over 10% between the observer's estimate and the report in the declaration.
<i>Full Kuo Shin</i>	7/25/2021 11/02/2021	PAN	461	Potential shark finning	The vessel stated the SHK shark product type as "DR (whole)" on the transshipment declaration during this trip. This means only the shark carcass without head, gut, and fin, but including belly meat (BM) was loaded. The declaration did not itemize nor stated the amount of shark fin transshipped. The observer thinks it inadequate to use "DR" to describe the type of actual shark product loaded in the vessel and he cannot find out the number of shark fins recorded in the transshipment declaration.
<i>Tuna Queen</i>		PAN	462	Differences between fish reported in the declaration and the observer's estimate	There were 11 transshipments with a weight difference over 10% (and 3 of them with a weight difference greater than 20%), as follows: WP03-11%; WP04-15%; WP12-20%; WP16-14%; TS02-12%; TS18-16%; TS19-16%; TS21-13%; TS24-23%; TS25 21%, and TS26 -10%.
<i>Seiyu</i>	8/14/2021 11/07/2021	KOR	464	Poor sanitary conditions	I would recommend observers not to sleep in the hospital room because that is where the observer who preceded me slept and there are a lot of bed bugs. The vessel staff only purchases products to kill bed bugs but it does not hire professional exterminators.
<i>Shen Hong</i>	11/05/2021 01/06/2022	TWN	468	Poor safety conditions	The deck was always wet with running water which made walking very difficult. I saw the vessel crew constantly slipping on the deck with their freezing boots on. It seemed very dangerous. The vessel must have holes drilled on the deck edge to prevent water from draining.

Appendix 3. Responses to possible infractions reported by observers on carrier vessels (2021)

Responses to possible infractions reported by observers on carrier vessels				
Possible infraction and relevant resolution	No. cases	CPC	Cases	CPC Response
Poor sanitary conditions (C-12-07, Annex 3)	5	KOR	3	Actions have been taken to solve the problem such as hiring a professional pest exterminator.
		PAN	2	Under investigation
Differences between fish reported by vessel and observer (C-12-07, Annex 3)	4	PAN	3	Under investigation
		CHN	1	
Trash discarded at sea (C-04-05)	0			
Shark fins on board (C-05-03)	1	PAN	1	Under investigation
Unreported tuna catches (C-12-07, Annex 3)	0			
Interference with the observer's work (C-12-07, Annex 3)	0			
Insufficient support for the observer's work (C-12-07, Annex 3)	1	PAN	1	Under investigation
Possible falsified declaration (C-12-07, Annex 3)	0		0	
Fuel spilled at sea (MARPOL)	0			
Poor safety conditions (SOLAS)	2	PAN	1	Under investigation
		TWN	1	There is no IATTC resolution on this issue, so they do not consider it an infraction.