

Report of the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2
(hybrid, Madrid (Spain) 4-6 March 2025)

1. Opening of the meeting and meeting arrangements

The meeting was opened by the Chair of Panel 2, Mr Shingo Ota (Japan).

The Executive Secretary welcomed the CPC participants and explained the organisational aspects of the meeting.

2. Nomination of Rapporteur

Mr Alexander Meyer (Japan) was appointed as the rapporteur of the meeting.

3. Adoption of Agenda

Following slight amendments, the Agenda was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 1**.

Appendix 2 includes a list of delegates from each participating CPC as well as observers.

4. Consideration of annual fishing plans, fishing and farming inspection and capacity management plans and farming management plans as well as annual aquaculture plans for 2025 presented by CPCs and

5. Determination of actions to be taken with respect to the plans under item 4

Agenda items 4 and 5 were discussed together by Panel 2. The Chair asked CPCs to present their 2025 fishing plans, primarily focusing on the differences from 2024.

The endorsed plans are included in **Appendix 3**.

Albania

Albania introduced its fishing plan, with the same quota as in 2024 (264 t) distributed as follows: two purse seine vessels (263 t) and incidental bycatch (1 t). No carryover is requested for 2025.

Albania was requested to remove some unnecessary information from the aquaculture section of its plan that could potentially be confused with short-term live storage, as defined by Rec. 22-07.

Albania's revised fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Algeria

Algeria introduced its fishing plan, which is largely the same as its 2024 plan. Algeria requested a carryover of 29.65 t (1.44%) of its 2024 unused quota to 2025, for a total adjusted quota of 2,052.65 t, including 5 t for bycatch.

Algeria was requested to amend the description of the adjusted quota, as well as to provide clarification and an updated reference regarding its domestic regulations that prohibit at-sea transshipments.

Algeria's revised fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

China (Rep.)

China introduced its fishing plan, which is mostly the same as its 2024 fishing plan. China requested to carry over 0.7 t from 2024 for 2025, for a total adjusted quota of 112.7 t, to be distributed between two longliners.

China's revised fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Egypt

Egypt introduced its fishing plan, with an adjusted quota of 507.675 t to be distributed to one purse seine vessel. No carryover is requested. Egypt has conducted a scientific survey for collecting data on bycatch along the Egyptian Mediterranean coast, where the total amount of bycatch was 5.325 t, equivalent to 1.038% of the allocated quota.

Egypt plans to open an aquaculture farm for bluefin tuna (BFT) in October 2025, with a capacity of 800 t.

The Chair suggested some edits that would make the percentage of the bycatch quota clearer.

Egypt was requested to include a clarification that the catch is destined for fattening farms.

Egypt was also requested to add more details about its planned aquaculture activities and to remove an annex showing the details of the two planned farming and aquaculture installations as they are not yet active.

Egypt further clarified that it will submit the full annual aquaculture plan to Panel 2 for its review and endorsement, as required under the [Recommendation by ICCAT on aquaculture bluefin tuna \(Rec. 24-07\)](#) by the scheduled opening of the aquaculture farm in October 2025. Furthermore, although the aquaculture farm is scheduled to open in October 2025, it will take several more years for the farmed BFT to be ready for export, during which time Egypt will be able to complete the other necessary requirements under [Rec. 24-07](#), including establishing a system to distinguish between wild-caught fish and aquacultured fish and providing an accompanying electronic bluefin tuna catch document (eBCD) for the aquacultured BFT.

Egypt's revised fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Japan expressed interest in Egypt's planned aquaculture activities and encouraged Egypt to play a leading role in the work to incorporate aquacultured BFT into the eBCD system, such as by preparing a proposal for the Meeting of the Standing Catch Document Scheme Working Group Meeting (CDS WG) in June 2025. Egypt welcomed the suggestion. The European Union (EU) offered to collaborate with Egypt and other interested CPCs to advance this work. The EU also noted the potential need to hold a second day of the CDS WG Meeting focused on eBCD technical issues to facilitate the discussions.

European Union

The EU introduced its fishing plan, which is largely similar to its 2024 plan. The fishing fleet and capacity have been reduced compared to 2024. The initial 2025 quota is 21,503 t, with a carryover request of 1,075.15 t (5%) from 2024 for 2025, for an adjusted quota of 22,578.15 t.

25 farms will be operational in 2025, with a total capacity of 51,143.40 t.

In 2025, the EU will conduct a minimum of 542 days of control and inspection activities at sea and 30 overall flights of air surveillance.

The EU was requested to correct some figures in its plan. The EU also made some editorial amendments.

The EU's revised fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Iceland

Iceland introduced its fishing plan. The 2025 quota is 224 t, with 200 t allocated for commercial catch and 24 t reserved for incidental bycatch. No carryover was requested. Iceland can authorise up to three longliners, with each vessel being allocated an individual quota. The BFT quota will be adjusted if needed between bycatches and longline catch and all adjustments will be reported to ICCAT. The fishing campaign starts on 1 August 2025.

The Chair noted that Iceland had previously mentioned the possibility of transferring some of its quota to the EU. Iceland clarified that it will first give its longliners the opportunity to apply for quotas and that the application period is still open. Only after the application period might Iceland consider transferring some of its quota.

Iceland's fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Japan

Japan introduced its fishing plan. There are no substantial changes compared to its 2024 fishing plan. The initial quota is 3,114 t, with a carryover request of 155.7 t from 2024 for 2025, totalling an adjusted quota of 3,254.7 t. The BFT fishery will be carried out by 42 longliners landing exclusively at 10 domestic ports.

Japan was requested to add more details about its procedures for at-port transshipments and at-port landing inspections.

One CPC flagged that Japan was the only CPC that operates in both the eastern and western bluefin tuna stocks. However, as the plan was primarily for the eastern stock, this plan did not provide details on how activities in the two stocks can be distinguished, as well as the procedures Japan has in place to ensure effective implementation of the rules. Furthermore, this matter was highlighted as a key element for the discussion under agenda item 8.

Japan's revised fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Korea (Rep.)

Korea (Rep.) introduced its fishing plan, which is not substantially different from its 2024 fishing plan. The adjusted quota in 2025 is 278.224 t, comprising 221 t initial quota + a transfer of 50 t from Chinese Taipei + a requested 7.724 t carryover from the 2024 quota – 0.5 t for possible bycatch. The quota will be allocated to two to four longline vessels.

Korea's fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Libya

Libya introduced its fishing plan, which is the same as previous years. Libya will authorise 15 purse seine vessels to engage in the BFT fishery. The initial 2025 quota is set at 2,548 t. Libya requested a carryover of 74 t (2.9%) from 2024 for 2025, for an adjusted quota of 2,622 t. In addition, 18 t is reserved for bycatch, the same as in 2024.

The Chair suggested an editorial amendment.

Libya was requested to add a clarification in its plan to specify that bycatch and dead fish will not be commercialised.

The revised fishing plan of Libya was endorsed by Panel 2.

Morocco

Morocco introduced its fishing plan, which is mostly the same as its 2024 plan. Morocco requested a carryover of 120 t (3.24%) of its unused quota from 2024 for 2025, for an adjusted quota of 3,820 t. The adjusted quota is to be distributed among traps (18), purse seiners (5), small coastal vessels and artisanal boats, with a 30 t reserve for potential dead discards. Of Morocco's five authorised bluefin tuna fattening farms, four will be operational in 2025.

Morocco clarified that the results of its pilot study to estimate automated measurements of BFT specimens using artificial intelligence (AI) will be presented to the Standing Committee Research and Statistics (SCRS) when they are finalised. Japan expressed its interest in the study and suggested that the results would be very informative for the SCRS's testing and evaluation of video analysis software that incorporates AI and estimates BFT length, as stipulated under paragraph 173 of the [Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a Multi-annual Management Plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean \(Rec. 24-05\)](#).

The revised fishing plan of Morocco was endorsed by Panel 2.

Norway

Norway introduced its fishing plan. The initial 2025 quota is 368 t. Norway requested to transfer a maximum of 5% (18.4 t) of its unutilised 2024 quota to 2025, for an adjusted quota of 386.4 t. 288 t will be allocated for purse seiners and longline vessels, 40 t for small-scale coastal vessels, 8 t for the recreational fishery, and 2 t for catch and release. 33.4 t will be allocated for research activities, of which 30 t will be reserved for the bluefin tuna short-term live storage project. 15 t is set as a reserve for bycatch.

Norway will authorise three additional longliners in 2025, bringing the total number to four, to further develop the Norwegian BFT fisheries. Norway's longline fleet is showing great interest in this fishery, after the single longliner that participated in the fishery last year provided consistent catches of high-quality fish.

In response to a question from a CPC noting that Norway appeared to have overcapacity, Norway clarified that under paragraph 18 b) of the [Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean \(Rec. 22-08\)](#), the adjustment of fishing capacity in paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 do not apply to Norway. Norway was requested to include a footnote to that effect in its fishing plan.

The revised fishing plan of Norway was endorsed by Panel 2.

Syria

The Chair of Panel 2 introduced Syria's fishing plan, as Syria was not present at the meeting.

The Chair noted that the adjusted quota (128 t) should be specified in the plan and that the correct figure for under/overcapacity should be -94.32 t.

One CPC also noted that there were some duplicative sections in the plan that needed to be deleted.

As Syria was unable to make the necessary revisions during the meeting, the Panel 2 members agreed to initiate an intersessional process to have the plan revised by Syria and approved by Panel 2 via correspondence.

Tunisia

Tunisia presented its fishing plan. Tunisia requested a carryover of 20.62 t of the underharvest from 2024 for 2025, for an adjusted quota of 3,020.62 t. Tunisia intends to increase its fishing capacity from 54 purse seiners in 2024 to 68 purse seiners in 2025. The catch will mainly be used for farming in Mediterranean fattening farms. However, an amount of 30 t may be landed in authorised Tunisian ports. Four farms are authorised to carry out fattening activities in 2025, compared to six in 2024. There will be no carryover of live bluefin tuna from 2024 to 2025.

Tunisia was requested to correct a figure in its capacity table and to use an updated template that also includes 2006 and 2018 as reference years in the table.

One CPC noted the significant increase in the number of authorised purse seiners, while acknowledging that there would still be undercapacity, and emphasised the need to ensure strict management to avoid any overcatch. Tunisia reaffirmed that it would implement the necessary controls, as it has done to date. The revised fishing plan of Tunisia was endorsed by Panel 2.

Türkiye

Türkiye presented its fishing plan, which is mostly the same as its 2024 plan. Türkiye's 2025 annual quota for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean is 2,600 t. No carryover of underharvest is requested.

Türkiye was requested to correct the calculations in its farming capacity table.

Türkiye was also requested to make some editorial amendments.

When it was noted that the level of exports exceeded Türkiye's farming capacity, Türkiye clarified that the export amount was particularly large because it included carryovers from the previous two years.

The revised fishing plan of Türkiye was endorsed by Panel 2.

When reviewing Türkiye's fishing plan, the EU expressed surprise at the small difference between the input capacity and the farming capacity. The EU stated that in its understanding, input capacity represents the weight of the fish after being caught and transferred into the farming facility, while the farming capacity should be indicative of the weight of the fish after it has been fattened and leaves the facility. The EU suggested that there may be some misunderstanding among CPCs about the definition and purpose of farming capacity and questioned the continued relevance of measuring farming capacity. The EU expressed its intention to discuss these points further at a future meeting of Panel 2 or the Integrated Monitoring Measures (IMM) Working Group.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (UK) introduced its fishing plan. The adjusted quota, including a requested 3.15 t (5%) carryover from 2024 to 2025, is 66.15 t. The UK will allocate 1 t for the scientific catch and release tagging programme (CHART), 7.15 t for bycatch, 13 t for a recreational fishery, and 45 t for its commercial fishery in 2025.

The trial BFT-E commercial fishery run by the UK in 2023 and 2024 will transition into a routine UK commercial fishery. The UK will increase the number of licenses from 13 to 15. The UK will continue the recreational catch and release fishery in 2025. Some Fisheries Administrations within the UK will continue to operate CHART.

The UK informed Panel 2 that the process of extending the UK's membership of ICCAT to include the Bailiwick of Jersey is expected to conclude in 2025. Once this process is complete, the UK will update its fishing plan as necessary to account for any fishing activity by Jersey in 2025. The government of Jersey has indicated that it intends to open a recreational fishery for up to five vessels.

The UK's fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei introduced its fishing plan, which is practically the same as its 2024 plan. The quota is 101 t, with a 50 t transfer to Korea (Rep.), resulting in an adjusted quota of 51 t. No fishing activity is currently envisaged in 2025.

Chinese Taipei indicated that it is currently amending its domestic regulations to incorporate the applicable measures under [Rec. 24-05](#) and resume its BFT-E fishery. Before the completion of such procedure, Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its BFT-E fishery.

In response to a request for clarification, Chinese Taipei explained that the amended domestic regulations would not result in any increased capacity. The maximum number of authorised BFT-E vessels would be two.

Chinese Taipei's fishing plan was endorsed by Panel 2.

General discussion

Following the review of the CPCs' fishing plans, the Chair noted that there seemed to be an inconsistent understanding among the Panel 2 members about how to calculate adjusted quotas. He explained that he had discussed how to address this issue with the Secretariat and invited the Secretariat to elaborate.

The Secretariat explained that it intends to modify the current template and add an additional row to the capacity table for the available quota. The new table would then include the initial quota, the adjusted quota, and the available quota. The template would include notes defining each of these quotas. The adjusted quota would be the initial quota plus/minus any transfers the CPC receives/makes, plus any carryover from the previous year, minus potential overfishing. The available quota would be the adjusted quota minus any bycatch quota, scientific research quota and allowance for sport and recreational fisheries, and its purpose would be to assess under/overcapacity. In this way, the adjusted quota in the capacity table would also be aligned with the adjusted quota in compliance tables.

The Chair noted the potential ambiguity in how to treat allowances for sport and recreational fisheries under the aforementioned approach. He noted that according to [Rec. 24-05](#), only dead catch from these fisheries is to be counted against a CPC's quota. However, taking a precautionary approach to account for the possibility that all released fish are dead, and in order to avoid any ambiguity, the Chair suggested that all of the allowance should be subtracted from the adjusted quota when calculating the available quota.

The Panel 2 members agreed with the proposed way forward.

The Secretariat stated that it would provide the updated template in due course.

A question was also raised regarding the appropriate catch rate to use, as the current template applies 70.7 t, while the latest SCRS recommendation is for 70.66 t. After consulting with the Secretariat, the Chair explained that while 70.66 t is more accurate, CPCs should continue to use 70.7 t for the time being. He further explained that Panel 2 has previously requested that the SCRS review the catch rate figure but that the SCRS has not yet been able to do so.

6. Review of any updates relating to ongoing pilot schemes

6.1 Farming with artificially hatched fries

The Chair explained that Cabo Verde has informed the Secretariat that it intends to provide an information paper on its aquaculture activities to Panel 2 in the future.

6.2 Short-term storage

Norway provided an update on its pilot project for short-term storage of BFT entitled "Report from the Norwegian pilot project for short term live storage of bluefin tuna in 2024", which it presented previously at the 2024 Annual meeting. Norway reported that the pilot project was not conducted in 2024 but that significant progress was made on mechanisms and methodologies for conducting a scaled-up trial in 2025, to which it has allocated a quota of 30 t. Norway emphasised that the project consists of short-term storage of BFT, not farming.

6.3 Growth ratios

Japan stated that it continues to have concerns with the SCRS 2022 growth table and will continue to investigate its appropriateness, with the intention of submitting a paper on the matter as necessary in the future.

6.4 Others

Exceptional catches of BFT by Senegal

The Panel 2 members noted that only part of the document submitted by Senegal, entitled “Report on exceptional catches of bluefin tuna by Senegal” was relevant to agenda item 6.4. The Panel 2 members agreed to have the document presented under this agenda item but to limit the discussions here to the scientific aspects. The Panel 2 members agreed to discuss the other aspects of the document under agenda item 10 (Other matters).

Senegal presented the document “Report on exceptional catches of bluefin tuna by Senegal”. Senegal reported that a Senegalese vessel, mistaking the fish for yellowfin tuna, had caught and landed 225 t of BFT from free schools in Guinea-Bissau, which far exceeds the 5 t of BFT authorised for Senegal by ICCAT for scientific purposes. Senegal reported that in response, it has notified Senegalese stakeholders of the prohibition of BFT fishing, informed the ICCAT Secretariat of the incident, imposed sanctions on the vessel owner, who has paid the fine in full, and seized the catch. The seized catch was placed in storage, with the vessel owner bearing the cost of storage, and is intended to be redistributed to vulnerable people through the Ministry in charge of family and solidarity. A revised version of the document was produced and is attached as **Appendix 4**.

Senegal expressed its intention to conduct biological sampling of the seized BFT and share the data in order to contribute to ICCAT’s scientific work, particularly the Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP).

Some CPCs noted that Senegal’s document mentioned recreational catches made during this season, noting as well that Senegal had no bluefin tuna quota allocated that would justify this activity and asked if data would be collected from these catches and shared with ICCAT. Senegal confirmed that it is currently compiling the data and will submit them to the ICCAT Secretariat in due course.

7. Consideration of issues of interpretation of *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the recommendation 22-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 24-05)*, and possible amendments

EU proposed amendments to Rec. 24-05

The EU presented the document “Proposal for amendments to Recommendation by ICCAT amending Recommendation 22-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 24-05) Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 (Agenda point 7)”.

The Panel 2 members reviewed the proposal and endorsed the amendments to the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 76: Catch reports sent by masters and trap operators

Editorial refinement to clarify that both electronic and other means of communication can be accepted.

Annex 8, paragraph 1: Minimum standards for video recording procedures applicable to transfer, caging and/or release operations

Proposal for adding the cage number as a means of cage identification when there are transfers.

The Panel 2 members also discussed, but could not reach consensus on, the following provisions, which have been agreed having follow up discussion at the Integrated Monitoring Measures (IMM) Working Group in June:

Paragraphs 33 and 36: Minimum size

The EU proposed a correction to a contradiction between the first sentence and the second sentence of paragraph 33, based on the understanding that meeting one of the two requirements (size or weight) is sufficient to consider a BFT to be of legal size. It also proposed a clarification in paragraph 36 that both weight and fork length criteria must be satisfied for a BFT to be considered below minimum size, which would also need to be reflected with a modification to the eBCD.

During the discussions, CPCs expressed different interpretations of the intended meanings of the two paragraphs and also different views on how to correctly reflect the intended meaning in the text.

Paragraph 170: Analysis of the stereoscopic control cameras video footage by the farm CPC competent authority

The EU proposed amending the text, replacing stereoscopic cameras by control cameras to clarify that the number of bluefin tuna being caged can be determined by using either conventional or stereoscopic cameras.

CPCs were generally supportive of the proposal. However, one CPC had practical concerns, such as how to handle a scenario where the conventional and stereoscopic cameras produced different numbers, and it needed more time to consider the implications of the proposal.

Paragraphs 194 and 195: Section F. Harvesting

The EU proposed adding a clarification that observers cannot validate processing and harvesting declarations, as validation is a government responsibility as established in the [Recommendation by ICCAT amending and replacing Recommendation 18-13 on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Programme \(Rec. 23-21\)](#).

CPCs were generally supportive of clarifying that observers would verify and sign the declarations, rather than validating them. However, they also noted that such amendments would need to be reflected not only in paragraphs 194 and 195 but in several other paragraphs as well, and agreed that a thorough review of the entire recommendation should be conducted with that in mind.

The EU withdrew the proposed amendments to the above provisions and expressed its intention to consult intersessionally with the CPCs concerned towards submitting a revised proposal to the 18th Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures (IMM) in June 2025.

Clarification from the ROP Consortium

Panel 2 reviewed the document “Requests for clarification of [Rec. 22-08](#) / [Rec. 24-05](#) by the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for Bluefin Tuna (ROP-BFT) Consortium” and produced a revised version that included the conclusion of Panel 2. The summary of responses is attached as **Appendix 5**.

8. Possible amendments to the [Recommendation by ICCAT for a conservation and management plan for western Atlantic bluefin tuna \(Rec. 22-10\)](#)

EU proposal

The EU presented the document “Proposal on a process and timeline for revising the [Recommendation by ICCAT for a conservation and management plan for western Atlantic bluefin tuna \(Rec. 22-10\)](#)”. The EU explained that this document was previously tabled at the 2024 Annual meeting (PA2_609/2024) but discussion was postponed due to its extensive nature. In light of this, the EU proposed a three-year timeline to facilitate dialogue on these new elements. The proposal seeks to amend [Rec. 22-10](#) to align monitoring and control rules for western BFT with other key stocks, ensuring greater transparency, consistency, and an

effective conservation framework, taking into account the necessary adjustments, of which the EU has clarified being open for discussion, and the opportunity to streamline and optimize the measures by leveraging recent advancements, emerging technologies, and relevant market needs. The proposal states that western bluefin tuna fishery lacks key control measures that are standard for other ICCAT stocks, such as fishing authorisations and vessel registries. The proposal notes that although both eastern and western stocks have been managed under the same procedure since 2022, significant differences remain in monitoring, control, and compliance measures, potentially creating loopholes. The proposal calls for a phased implementation from 2025 to 2027, beginning with basic control measures that could be endorsed at the 2025 annual meeting, with discussions starting at this Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 or the upcoming IMM meeting. Additionally, the proposal encourages utilising new technologies to streamline measures and, if relevant, revise outdated measures for eastern bluefin tuna as well.

Canada questioned the rationale for transposing control measures from the eastern to the western fishery, noting that while both share a common management procedure (MP) for stock mixing, the fisheries are nevertheless extremely different in terms of total allowable catch (TAC) and associated risk profiles. Furthermore, Canada stated that each fishery should be managed according to its own features, as is the case for other stocks with geographical differences. Canada emphasised that it is not opposed to amending the western measures where clear value would be added for control purposes, but pointed out that it is unclear what concrete problem the proposal seeks to solve, nor why such substantial and consequential changes would be required. Canada also expressed concern that the proposed amendments would impose heavy operational burdens and financial costs on CPCs, as well as increase the workload for the Secretariat, without clear benefits.

The United States reiterated that it has fundamental concerns about the proposal, as it expressed at the annual meeting, and noted that the substance of the EU's proposal appeared unchanged from then. The United States questioned why an implementation timeline was being presented for consideration when neither Panel 2 nor the Commission had agreed on the need for these changes. The United States asked the EU to explain what specific circumstances or concerns about the western bluefin tuna fishery necessitated further measures, and how each proposed measure would help address those concerns.

Japan aligned itself with the views expressed by Canada and the United States. Japan pointed out that the strengthening of rules should be based on a specific problem that requires solving and stated that it was unconvinced of the need to strengthen the rules for the western fishery.

The UK expressed concern about the potential disproportionate impact of new requirements on smaller harvesters of western BFT, such as its overseas territories. The UK emphasised the need to ensure that any new requirements are proportionate to the scale of different CPCs' fishing operations.

Norway reiterated its support for the underlying principles of the EU proposal, as it expressed at the annual meeting. Norway noted that the MP includes common objectives for both eastern and western stocks and that it should provide a level playing field in the management, control, and inspection of both stocks. Therefore, Norway believed that harmonising and standardising the conservation and management plan for both stocks would be reasonable and fair. Norway also noted the value in submitting fishing plans for the western stock, which would promote transparency and create opportunities to learn from each other's fisheries, and argued that reporting obligations for the western stock should be balanced and scaled to match the overall level and types of fishing gear used in the western fishery. Regarding the proposed timeline, Norway agreed that three years would be a reasonable period for adjusting measures.

In response to the comments by Canada, Japan, and the United States, the EU expressed concern about the lack of transparency regarding fishing operations in the western area. The EU noted that CPCs not operating in the west have no information about the fishing activities there, not even the record of fishing vessels, nor the record of fishing authorisations, which is not the case for other ICCAT fisheries. The EU also clarified that its intention is not to create identical measures across the eastern and western regions, but rather to establish comparable frameworks that take into account the different dimensions and volumes of fisheries through constructive discussion. Furthermore, the EU expressed concerns about CPCs proposing to expand the scope of certain measures - such as the record of vessels to include bycatch vessels - while these same CPCs do not agree to report on vessels actively fishing for such an iconic stock as western bluefin tuna.

The United States responded that it shares extensive information about the management and scientific work related to its western fisheries, included in its Annual Reports to the Commission, which contain information such as catches across different gear types over past years, management of its domestic quota system, control measures, tagging program observer coverage, and research programs.

The EU expressed its intention to draft provisions for a record of vessels and fishing authorisations for western BFT that mirror the provisions for eastern BFT, and to present the draft provisions for discussion at the upcoming 18th Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures (IMM).

9. Discussion on the allocation for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna

9.1 Presentation by the Chair of Panel 2 on allocation

Chair's discussion paper

The Chair presented his "Discussion paper on bluefin tuna allocation". The Chair explained that the paper is based on the assumption that ICCAT will decide on a new, increased TAC for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean BFT stock at the 2025 annual meeting based on the management procedure (MP) and provides a certain framework for the allocation of the increased portion, taking into account the discussion since the 23rd Special Meeting of the Commission in 2022. The Chair emphasised that his intention in presenting the paper is to facilitate discussion, rather than to seek to reach any agreements at this meeting.

The Chair suggested the following negotiation principles:

1. Any decision on allocation should be by consensus. Voting should be avoided.
2. Change in allocation should be gradual. Drastic change should be avoided.
3. Consideration for the request of small quota holders while giving due respect to the past sacrifice made by large quota holders.
4. Allocation should be given to those that have capacity to utilise it, while giving due consideration to the future right of those that do not currently have enough capacity.
5. Transfer of quotas should be done in a limited and transparent manner.
6. A reserve should be set aside for possible new entrants.

Furthermore, the Chair suggested that the increased portion of the TAC could be divided into three parts: 1. pro rata increase; 2. non-pro rata increase; and 3. a reserve for new entrants and research mortality. The pro rata increase would be based on the shares in [Rec. 22-08](#). For the non-pro rata increase, various factors, including concerns of small quota holders, should be considered, and the Chair will therefore interview each CPC during the 29th Regular Meeting of the Commission in 2025. For the reserve for new entrants and research mortality, in light of current fishing activities, available catch statistics, geographical locations of CPCs and other relevant information, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, and Senegal are candidates. In addition, 20 t should be reserved for research mortality, subject to the confirmation of the SCRS.

The Chair also suggested several additional rules to promote redistribution of quotas. The first additional rule concerned a reduction of allocation when the TAC is reduced. He explained that some CPCs insist that reduction of the TAC should be made by a pro-rata reduction of quotas while other CPCs insist that large quota holders should pay more than small quota holders (i.e. more than shares), and suggested, as a compromise, that CPCs that did not fully utilise their quotas during the previous three-year period should pay more.

As the second additional rule, the Chair suggested the restriction of transfers as follows. The transfer of quotas between CPCs should be prohibited unless the Panel 2 intersessional meeting authorises it. No transfer after the meeting should be allowed except for force majeure. In the case of force majeure, the CPC should notify the Commission of the intention to transfer the quota to another CPC, specifying the force majeure. Unless any CPC opposes the transfer, it should be authorised.

As the third additional rule, the Chair suggested the redistribution of quotas prior to the fishing season as follows. At the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in March every year, each CPC should indicate in its fishing plan whether it can fully utilise its quota, including the carried over amount, in the upcoming fishing season. If a CPC is not likely to fully utilise its quota and declares that it will not utilise X t out of its quota in the upcoming fishing season, X t should be redistributed for the upcoming fishing season among the CPCs wishing to receive additional quotas by the end of the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2. In this case, that CPC can maintain its quota for the following fishing season, including the declared amount (X t).

As the fourth additional rule, the Chair suggested the redistribution of quotas after the fishing season as follows. If a CPC informs Panel 2 that it can fully utilise its quota in the upcoming fishing season, but actually utilised less than $X\%$, the unused amount below $X\%$ should be subject to reduction for the following fishing season. The reduced portion should be redistributed on a pro rata basis among the CPCs that have utilised more than $X\%$ and wish to receive additional quotas for the following fishing season. These rules will also be applied to the CPCs declaring that they will not utilise XXX t out of its quota. In this case, the threshold is calculated as: $(\text{allocation} - \text{declared amount}) * X\%$. The new allocations after redistribution after the fishing season will continue unless another redistribution (both prior to and after the fishing season) takes place. In implementing redistribution, non-utilisation or underutilisation due to force majeure should be exempted from reduction. The Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 should decide whether force majeure can be applied.

The Panel 2 members discussed the Chair's paper. The Chair proposed to proceed by having CPCs review and comment on each of the main elements in his paper.

The EU emphasised that its mandate remains the same, that however it would offer comments on the paper, but did not have a mandate for express agreement on any elements at this time.

Negotiation principles

Japan supported all of the principles suggested by the Chair, particularly 2 and 3.

Norway supported the proposed principles, while suggesting that coastal States' rights should also be reflected as a principle. Norway emphasised the importance of the presence of BFT in a CPC's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), especially if that CPC is an important feeding ground for the stock, as this places certain obligations on said CPC that should come with corresponding rights. Norway suggested adding the principle that consideration should be given to coastal State CPCs that demonstrate the willingness to develop a fishery in their own EEZs. Norway clarified that by "demonstrate", it meant a CPC expressing this willingness in its fishing plan and not frequently transferring its quota to other CPCs.

Japan pointed out that neither the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) nor any other international norms stipulate special consideration for coastal States.

Norway explained that UNCLOS places certain obligations on coastal States to manage fish stocks, and argued that these obligations should also come with certain rights.

Algeria emphasised the need to take into account the past sacrifices of not only large shareholders, but also small shareholders, and pointed out that it has sacrificed its quota very briskly, during a situation of TAC reduction, and remains a specific case, as it is the only CPC to have sacrificed its allocation key in an abrupt manner, losing three (3) places in the rankings, dropping from fifth to eighth place. This is a specific example that deserves considered in the non-proportional increase.

Korea (Rep.) stated that it generally supported all the principles. In relation to principle 5, Korea (Rep.) clarified that, while it supported this principle, in its view, transfers are already being conducted in a transparent manner.

Iceland stated that it supported the principles in theory but wished to reserve its judgment until it could assess how they would be applied. Iceland also called for the addition of a principle that reflects coastal States' rights.

The UK expressed broad support for the Chair's suggested principles, while also calling for an additional principle that reflects coastal States' rights and noting that such a principle is included in the proposal that it would present under agenda item 9.2.

The EU expressed surprise that several of the allocation criteria that are stipulated in the [Resolution by ICCAT on criteria for the allocation of fishing possibilities \(Res. 15-13\)](#) and that were reviewed by Panel 2 at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in 2024 had not been included in the Chair's paper, particularly the status of coastal States; the interests of artisanal, subsistence and small-scale coastal fishers; contribution to science; the requirement to be a Contracting or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity; and the ability to apply the conservation and management measures of ICCAT.

Japan agreed with the EU on the importance of contribution to science.

The Chair explained that his intention was to present the most basic of principles to seek CPCs' views and identify any points of potential convergence or general support, and that he wished to avoid presenting a more comprehensive list as this would make the discussions too extensive and complicated.

Japan agreed with the Chair that trying to include all the criteria under [Res. 15-13](#) or building from them would be too complicated and time consuming. Japan requested that the Chair instead consider the points raised by CPCs when he prepares his proposal for a new allocation.

The EU asked the Chair to elaborate on how he intended to treat the criteria under [Res. 15-13](#).

The Chair explained that Panel 2 reviewed these criteria at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in 2024 and concluded that most of them, even if they might contain useful ideas, cannot be utilised in the allocation process in practice. On the other hand, he acknowledged that [Res. 15-13](#) is the only ICCAT measure regarding allocation principles and the Commission and CPCs should therefore pay attention to it. He suggested that each CPC should point out the criteria that they consider to be important and that he would do his best to accommodate CPCs' views, while stressing that it would be impossible for him to consider all the criteria under [Res. 15-13](#).

Türkiye expressed general support for the Chair's suggested principles but questioned how principle 5 regarding quota transfers would positively affect the process of quota allocations.

The Chair explained that some CPCs that wish to have a larger allocation and that would utilise it are dissatisfied with the current practice of quota transfers in the cases of CPCs that have an allocation but do not actually utilise it.

Türkiye pointed out that the introduction of a quota transfer approval process would constitute an intervention by ICCAT in an area that should remain under the discretion of the relevant CPCs. Türkiye also emphasised that the negotiation principles should include CPCs' historical catches.

Morocco highlighted its efforts to reconstitute the BFT stock, such as by limiting fishing capacity; its contribution to science through various programmes, including tagging and pilot artificial intelligence (AI) studies; and its extensive control measures.

The UK recognised the efforts made by Morocco and other CPCs historically and currently to manage the BFT stock sustainably. At the same time, the UK stressed that this is a widely distributed and highly migratory stock that is abundant in several CPCs' EEZs and that many such CPCs, including the UK, lack the ability to develop their BFT fisheries due to their restrictive quotas. The UK noted that all of those CPCs also have the same rights and responsibilities and that ICCAT's management of the available fishing opportunities needs to reflect that.

Allocation structure

The EU questioned the need to maintain a reserve for new entrants, pointing out that new entrants do not occur regularly, that potential new entrants must develop and demonstrate their capacity, and that there have been examples of a new entrant being allocated quota but having no fishing capacity, resulting in the quota being left unfished for several years. The EU suggested that if there is a potential new entrant with a

fishing plan and demonstrated capacity, Panel 2 could find a way to assess and allocate a quota to the potential new entrant, but that Panel 2 should not set aside a reserve while there is no demonstrated fishing capacity.

The Chair acknowledged that there are two potential approaches to catering to the needs of potential new entrants: one would be through a reserve and the other would be to have no reserve but rather to have CPCs sacrifice part of their existing allocation for the new entrant. The Chair stated that he would defer to CPCs' preferred approach but suggested that in his view, most CPCs would find a reserve more palatable than having to sacrifice a portion of their allocation. He also pointed out that some potential new entrants, such as Israel and Montenegro, have already demonstrated their capacity to fish for BFT.

Senegal supported the Chair's proposed approach, noting that having a reserve set aside for new entrants would be easier than negotiating adjustments to CPCs' allocations.

Japan supported having a reserve, pointing out that this would stabilise CPCs' allocations even if there were new entrants. Japan also expressed its support for the proposed allocation structure overall, while cautioning that it expected negotiations on how much to allot to each of the three parts would be difficult.

The SCRS Chair confirmed that the proposed 20 t would be sufficient for research mortality and added that the allowance is only useful if CPCs actually conduct research and submit the information to the SCRS.

The EU pointed out that any discussion of new entrants should first and foremost take into account the qualifying criteria stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of [Res. 15-13](#).

The Chair of Panel 2 confirmed that a new entrant would of course have to become a Contracting or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity to be considered for allocation, while pointing out that potential new entrants are in the process of applying to do so. He also recalled that a number of CPCs have cited the importance of coastal States' rights, especially if BFT migrate into their EEZs, and pointed out that this logic also applies to several of the potential new entrants, such as Israel, Lebanon, and Montenegro. At the same time, the Chair pointed out that how much new entrants would be allocated is a different question and emphasised the need to find a balance between existing shareholders and new entrants.

Proposed Additional Rule 1: Reduction of allocation when the TAC is reduced

The EU reiterated the stance it has made previously that it could not support the reduction of allocation in the case of the TAC being reduced. The EU questioned the reasoning behind such an approach, especially since there are many CPCs not fully utilising their quota or not utilising their quota at all.

The Chair agreed that changing the allocation shares when the TAC is reduced would be difficult, while explaining that his intention was to try to find a compromise solution and pointing out that CPCs would not need to worry about their quota being reduced as long as they utilised it.

Japan explained that, as the Chair pointed out in his paper, some CPCs have insisted that if the TAC is reduced, rather than a pro-rata decrease, the quota for large shareholders should be reduced by more than for other CPCs, which is difficult for Japan to accept. Therefore, Japan expressed support for the Chair's proposed approach as a compromise, suggesting that it would be reasonable to transfer some quota from CPCs that do not fully utilise it to CPCs that can utilise their quota and are in need of more.

Tunisia agreed with Japan's preference for a pro-rata reduction. Tunisia stated that as a major harvester that has demonstrated its capacity to fish its quota and has made sacrifices to reconstitute the stock, it is not willing to continue to make further sacrifices.

Norway stated that if the TAC is reduced, it considered a pro-rata reduction among the coastal States to be a fair approach. Regarding the Chair's suggested approach, Norway questioned how this constituted a compromise. Norway also questioned the conclusion that if a CPC does not utilise its quota, it does not need it, pointing out that such a conclusion is too theoretical and that, in practice, for small quota holders, one or two vessels might be unable to fish due to unforeseen circumstances, which could greatly impact catches, cause the quota utilisation to fall below the required percentage, and result in a subsequent reduction in quota.

The UK echoed the point by Norway that the Chair's proposed approach could disproportionately affect small quota holders. The UK pointed out that it allocates one third of its quota to accidental mortality in its recreational fishery and to bycatch, leading to a lower overall uptake figure. This would make the UK more susceptible to falling under the required utilisation percentage and result in a reduction in its quota. The UK suggested including an exemption for CPCs that fall under a certain quota threshold, such as 500 t.

Türkiye expressed its preference for a pro-rata reduction in the case of a TAC reduction, while stating that it could accept the Chair's proposed approach in the interest of compromise. Türkiye also highlighted the importance of allowing exemptions for underutilisation due to force majeure, as the Chair suggested.

Iceland questioned whether Panel 2 has the mandate or capacity to rule on what would constitute force majeure, noting that this is a legal concept and that the determination of force majeure would usually be made by the State in question under international law.

The Chair acknowledged Iceland's concern but pointed out that "force majeure" has already been included in ICCAT recommendations and that ICCAT has tried to define the term along the lines of a derogation from normal rules. The Chair believed that the Commission and Panel 2 should have a mandate to determine whether something constitutes force majeure.

Proposed Additional Rule 2: Restriction of transfers

Korea (Rep.) did not support the proposed additional rule. Korea (Rep.) considered the current transfer process to be sufficiently transparent. Korea (Rep.) also pointed out that the underlying reason that Panel 2 is discussing reallocation is because a small number of CPCs account for the majority of the TAC, and that further limiting the possibility of transfers, very few of which are occurring anyway, would not facilitate the reallocation of the TAC among CPCs.

Norway supported the idea of making transfers more transparent. However, it also pointed out the need to account for circumstances such as adverse weather conditions, which may not constitute force majeure, but would nevertheless affect fishing operations and potentially necessitate a quota transfer. Therefore, Norway considered the proposed additional rule to be too restrictive.

Iceland pointed out that in many other regional fisheries management organisations and national management regimes, the transfer of rights, at least on a small scale, is an important management element to maximise utilisation and economic outcomes and is considered to be transparent. Transfers offer a simple way of managing quotas compared to complex redistribution rules that will be hard to reach consensus on. Iceland therefore favoured allowing at least limited rights to transfer quotas.

The EU agreed with Iceland.

The Chair suggested that Iceland and the EU may be misunderstanding his point. He explained that he considered transfers among CPCs during negotiations to be acceptable and indeed necessary for finding consensus. The proposed rule, on the other hand, would not apply to such a situation but to a situation where a transfer is being requested at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2, when negotiations have already concluded and an allocation scheme is in place. Nevertheless, the Chair recognised that CPCs did not seem amenable to this proposed additional rule.

Proposed Additional Rule 3: Redistribution of quotas prior to the fishing season

The UK noted that this proposed additional rule was similar to the approach to underutilisation that it presented at the annual meetings. The UK agreed that it is necessary to think about how to address the issue of underutilisation and ensure that quota does not go unused. The UK suggested a key difference between the Chair's proposed rule and the UK's proposal is that the UK envisaged changes to allocations or quotas at the beginning of the TAC cycle in conjunction with the kind of redistribution mechanisms that the Chair has proposed to ensure a fairer distribution of quota among CPCs and to provide smaller harvesters with greater security that they need at the beginning of the TAC cycle.

The Chair explained that the proposed rule was in fact based on the UK's proposal and that the only difference is that the UK's proposal calls on Panel 2 to assess CPCs' capacity, while his proposal calls on CPCs to declare whether or not they have enough capacity. He explained that this was because, in his estimation, if Panel 2 were to assess CPCs' capacity, CPCs would most likely simply answer that they have enough capacity to utilise their quota.

Japan supported the proposed additional rule and considered it reasonable to redistribute quota from CPCs that do not have the capacity to utilise it to those that can. Japan noted that this rule helps achieve a fairer redistribution without placing a higher burden on large harvesters.

Norway considered the proposed additional rule to be unrealistic, stating that it always plans its fishing season with the intention of fully utilising its quota and moreover that it has overcapacity.

Proposed Additional Rule 4: Redistribution of quotas after the fishing season

Japan noted that like the previous proposed additional rule, this rule also helps achieve a fairer redistribution without placing a higher burden on large harvesters.

Korea (Rep.) had difficulty supporting the proposed additional rule, pointing out that it would undermine CPCs with small fleets who would be more likely to underutilise their quotas due to reasons such as breakdowns or other issues occurring for even just one or two vessels. Therefore, Korea (Rep.) believed that some exceptional circumstances should be considered for such CPCs. Korea (Rep.) also disagreed with a pro-rata redistribution, pointing out that this would not close the gap between small and large harvesters, and called instead for smaller harvesters to be favoured in the redistribution.

The UK shared the concerns expressed by Korea (Rep.). The UK also reiterated the concerns it expressed regarding proposed additional rule 1 and its call for an exemption for CPCs that fall under a certain quota threshold, such as 500 t.

Norway said it could not support the proposed additional rule and echoed the UK's concerns and its call for an exemption for small quota holders. Norway further pointed out that its BFT fishery is still in a very early stage, that time and investment are needed to support the development of the fishery, that penalising underutilisation at this stage, including underutilisation due to unforeseen circumstances, would stall the fishery's growth and undermine future sustainability, and that the proposed rule would conflict with the principles of fairness and contradict UNCLOS obligations.

The EU suggested that the current discussion demonstrated once again that, as a principle, no quota should be allocated to a CPC that has no capacity to fish its quota and that the problem that Panel 2 is trying to solve could have been avoided if this had been a principle underpinning the allocation process. The EU also noted that any rule that would require a complex assessment of data would be burdensome for the Secretariat and susceptible to error, and it is questionable whether such a rule would promote transparency.

Tunisia supported the proposed additional rule and considered it equitable to redistribute some quota from CPCs that lack the capacity to fully utilise their quota to CPCs that do.

The Chair noted that many CPCs did not support this proposed additional rule. Reflecting on their comments, he suggested a revised approach. He noted that carryovers are currently restricted to 5% but that CPCs underages are sometimes greater than 5%. He proposed that if the MP were to allow underages beyond 5% to be carried over into the total TAC pool for TAC allocation the next year and be redistributed among CPCs, this would not undermine the rights of coastal States. He suggested that if CPCs were amenable

to this newly proposed approach, Panel 2 could request the SCRS to consider whether it could be accommodated within the current MP. The Panel 2 members agreed to request the SCRS to conduct such a review. The Chair informed Panel 2 that he would draft a request paper to the SCRS and circulate it for review by Panel 2 Members.

9.2 Presentation by CPCs on allocation

UK paper

In its paper “Towards a more equitable allocation of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna – continued”, the UK provided an updated proposal for developing a more equitable allocation for BFT-E before the next TAC decision, with worked examples. The UK’s paper included refined approaches for: i) distributing the additional quota available from a TAC increase, and ii) making some smaller adjustments if the TAC does not increase. It also newly introduced an approach to rewarding substantial contributions to BFT science.

Regarding the inclusion of contributions to BFT science, the UK explained that it initially expressed reservations about including an allocation criterion based on contribution to BFT science, due to the risk of discriminating against CPCs with less quota and therefore less capacity to contribute. However, it is widely recognised that certain CPCs make significant contributions to the five key indices used for the BFT MP. Therefore, the UK proposed an approach that focussed on rewarding contribution to these indices, rather than other BFT research. Specifically, a proportion of the TAC, for example 0.3%, is reserved for allocation to CPCs that contribute to the five indices. This proportion is deducted from the TAC uplift, to avoid any reductions in CPCs’ current quota levels. Then, any CPC that contributes to the five indices is awarded an equal share of the amount reserved. This reward would be a one-off; contributing to more than one index does not result in further rewards, and further rewards are not given in subsequent TAC cycles. Finally, this methodology would only be implemented in a TAC increase scenario, and only when the TAC increases by at least 1,000 t.

Regarding distributing the additional quota available from a TAC increase, the UK proposed a two-staged approach. In the first stage, 4.0% of the TAC increase (net of the science reserve) is allocated to major harvesters (defined as CPCs with over 1,500 t). Each major harvester is allocated a proportion of this based on their existing quota as a relative proportion of the total quota held by major harvesters under [Rec. 22-08](#). Following this, a further 1% of the TAC increase (net of the science reserve) is awarded to each major harvester that is also a developing State. In the second stage, the remainder of the TAC increase is allocated via a ranking system. CPCs are ranked according to two criteria: coastal State status and developing State status. CPCs score one point for each criterion met, resulting in each CPC’s overall score being between zero and two. CPCs that have the same score are then grouped together and, within each group, are placed in order according to their existing quota allocation, lowest to highest. They are then ready to be ranked. The unallocated reserve is always ranked last, resulting in a ranking of one, and CPCs are then ranked two to eighteen. Each CPC’s position in the rankings determines their quota uplift in this stage: the remainder of the TAC increase is divided by the sum of rankings; the unallocated reserve gets this amount x 1; the CPC ranking first gets x 2; the CPC ranking second gets x 3; and so on until the highest (17th) ranking CPC gets x 18.

Regarding making some smaller adjustments if the TAC does not increase, the UK proposed that 1.5% of the quota of each developed major harvester CPC would be redistributed to other CPCs. This 1.5% would firstly be distributed to developing major harvesters and to small harvesters, in accordance with the proportion of quota held by each of those CPCs under [Rec. 22-08](#). As none of the 1.5% is reallocated back to developed major harvesters, this leaves some quota unallocated. This remainder would be shared equally among all CPCs in the [Rec. 22-08](#) quota table.

The Panel 2 members discussed the UK’s paper. The UK proposed to proceed by having CPCs review and comment on the three main elements of the paper:

Inclusion of contributions to BFT science

Japan thanked the UK for proposing the inclusion of contributions to BFT science, while suggesting that 0.3% is too low a figure for reflecting such contributions.

The EU also welcomed the inclusion of contributions to BFT science, while agreeing that 0.3% is too low a figure. The EU also pointed out that whereas Morocco and Japan contribute to the indices through commercial data, which is part of regular data collection programmes from commercial fisheries, the EU complements commercial data with independent data collection via aerial and scientific surveys, which should be properly valued.

Regarding the 0.3% figure, the UK firstly explained that this was merely a suggested figure that could be adjusted and that CPCs would need to agree on the final figure. The UK further explained that rewarding contributions to BFT science would reward large harvesters, including two developed large harvesters, and that the overarching objective of the proposal is to adequately consider the needs of small harvesters and achieve greater fairness for them.

Regarding the EU's point about evaluating independent data collection versus commercial data collection, the UK stated that it would need to consider this suggestion further, including whether it would be appropriate and indeed possible.

Algeria considered that, in addition to the contribution to science, the contribution to control measures should also be taken into account, notably participation in the joint international inspection programme through the deployment of an inspection vessel, as well as the inclusion of manual adjustments for exceptional circumstances, which Algeria would fall under and which the UK has previously included in its proposal.

The UK recognised that manual adjustments have been discussed in the past and suggested that it could consider them, while explaining that in its proposal, the UK sought to propose methodologies that are as objective and principled as possible.

Türkiye welcomed the inclusion of contributions to the five indices used in BFT stock assessments but called for other scientific contributions to the GBYP, such as larval and tagging surveys, to be recognised. Türkiye also called for contribution to control measures, such as voluntary participation in the Joint Scheme of International Inspection. Lastly, Türkiye emphasised that the most important criteria should be historical catches.

Norway agreed with Türkiye that CPCs contribute to the GBYP in more ways than just the five indices, such as through larval and tagging surveys, and that these contributions should be taken into account. Norway suggested that if, however, only contributions to the five indices will be recognised, then the level of the quota uplift should remain limited.

Regarding historical catches, the UK pointed out that these are considered as a criterion in establishing allocations in the first stage of its TAC uplift methodology, which rewards the major harvesters first and foremost.

The UK noted the points made about other contributions to BFT science, besides the indices, while explaining that there is a need to avoid making the process too complicated and that the indices are generally recognised as being of particular importance.

Regarding contributions to overall compliance in the fishery, the UK recognised the value of these efforts, while again cautioning that having to select and weight even more criteria would make the process too complicated and pointing out that this could be slightly unfair towards CPCs who have less capacity to contribute in this area.

TAC increase scenario

Japan highlighted the importance of ensuring any change to the existing allocation is gradual and thanked the UK for attempting to incorporate this into its proposal. However, Japan also felt that a decrease from 95% to 94.2% for the seven major harvesters would not be gradual enough. Japan also noted that the UK's proposal involves a wide range of factors and weighting scenarios, on which CPCs hold differing views, and cautioned that it would be difficult to establish an agreeable methodology for automatic recalculation of allocations.

The UK clarified that 94.2% was merely a suggested figure and that it could be adjusted. The UK explained that, in proposing the figures, it sought to balance minimising the impacts to the major harvesters while achieving adequate benefits for the smaller harvesters. At the same time, the UK noted that in the proposed scenario, Japan's share would only decline by 0.02% from 7.68% to 7.66%.

Regarding the consideration of coastal State status in the ranking of CPCs, Japan pointed out that although [Res. 15-13](#) mentions consideration for coastal States, it does not call for their unlimited prioritisation. Rather, paragraph 10 mentions consideration for coastal States that are overwhelmingly dependent on the exploitation of a stock, while paragraph 12 mentions not only coastal States but also other States that fish the stock.

In response to a question from the Chair, the UK clarified that the proposed ranking system would be applied for as many TAC cycles as the Panel 2 members deemed to be appropriate.

The Chair agreed that the decision was up to the Panel 2 members, while suggesting that it would probably be easier to reach agreement on only applying the system for the upcoming reallocation negotiations.

The EU reiterated its stance that it has not yet been convinced of the need to revisit the allocation. It also suggested that one option, as others have raised at previous meetings, would be for small harvesters to be able to access additional quota from a pool consisting of unutilised quota.

The UK noted the EU's point and agreed that making the unutilised quota available to small harvesters would be useful but believed that this would only be part of the solution. The UK pointed out that if small harvesters were solely reliant on other CPCs' unutilised quotas, which could vary between years, they would not have the security they need to be able to invest in the development of their fisheries.

Stable TAC scenario

Japan expressed reluctance to consider reallocation under a scenario where the TAC does not increase. Japan suggested that large harvesters would be more willing to accept a smaller increase than a larger decrease. In particular, Japan noted that the proposal would take 1.5% from larger, developed CPCs, meaning only the EU and Japan, and redistribute it among other CPCs, and pointed out that this would be difficult to be understood domestically in Japan. If the TAC were to be reduced, Japan would support a pro-rata reduction of quotas.

The UK explained that the 1.5% figure was only a suggestion and could be adjusted based on CPCs' views. However, the UK also pointed out that in that scenario, the change for Japan would only be from 7.68% to 7.56%.

9.3 Discussion on allocation

The Chair expressed his intention to prepare a proposal for a new allocation system. The Chair explained that he would take into consideration all of the comments expressed at this meeting, as well as the proposal presented by the UK. However, he cautioned that he would not be able to reflect all of the points raised and that he would focus on those points that are more likely to obtain consensus and that are more readily quantifiable/implementable.

The Chair suggested two possible timelines/processes.

Option 1: The Chair would circulate a draft proposal among CPCs based on the discussions to date, in advance of conducting interviews with CPCs at the annual meeting. Based on the content of the interviews, the Chair would revise his proposal. In order to be able to have the leeway to revise the proposal to reflect the views expressed by CPCs, the Chair would have to set aside an unallocated reserve in his draft proposal, which he could allocate after the interviews.

Option 2: The Chair would circulate a draft proposal among CPCs after conducting interviews with them. The draft proposal would reflect the discussions to date and the interviews with CPCs. There would be no unallocated reserve in this draft proposal and therefore less leeway for revisions compared to Option 1.

The Panel 2 members requested that the Chair proceed with Option 1.

10. Other matters

Exceptional catches of BFT by Senegal

The Panel 2 members thanked Senegal for its transparency in reporting these exceptional catches of BFT and submitting a document with the details. They agreed on the need to discuss this matter further at the Compliance Committee (COC). The EU explained that it has been conducting its own analysis and intelligence-gathering regarding the incident, and indicated that it would share the results with Senegal and present them to the COC. Senegal recognised the illegality of the catches and expressed its willingness to discuss this matter further at the COC.

The Panel 2 members considered Senegal's plan to donate the seized catch to vulnerable populations and agreed that under paragraph 37 of [Rec. 24-05](#), it is the prerogative of Senegal to take the appropriate follow-up action in accordance with the national law, and that such action does not require Panel 2 approval. At the same time, they agreed that Senegal is required to implement the necessary market measures in accordance with paragraph 231 of [Rec. 24-05](#) and urged Senegal to implement controls to ensure that the fish are used solely for the intended purpose and are not sold or exported, and to provide the supporting documentation to the COC. Senegal expressed its commitment to ensure the necessary controls and to report the details to the COC.

The United States pointed out that even if Senegal implements the necessary control measures and provides the necessary documentation to the COC, this would not preclude Senegal from being required to oblige with relevant payback rules for this overharvest.

Senegal acknowledged that these catches constitute an overharvest but pointed out that it has no quota that it can pay back from.

11. Adoption of the report and closure

The Chair confirmed that the draft report would be circulated after the meeting and adopted via correspondence.

The Chair thanked the Panel 2 members and observers for their active engagement and fruitful discussions, the ICCAT Secretariat for organising the meeting, and the interpreters for facilitating the discussion.

The Chair closed the meeting.

Appendix 1

Agenda

1. Opening of the meeting and meeting arrangements
2. Nomination of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Consideration of annual fishing plans, fishing and farming inspection and capacity management plans and farming management plans as well as annual aquaculture plans for 2025 presented by CPCs
5. Determination of actions to be taken with respect to the plans under item 4
6. Review of any updates relating to ongoing pilot schemes
 - 6.1 Farming with artificially hatched fries
 - 6.2 Short-term storage
 - 6.3 Growth ratios
 - 6.4 Others
7. Consideration of issues of interpretation of *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean* (Rec. 24-05), and possible amendments
8. Possible amendments to *Recommendation by ICCAT for a conservation and management plan for western Atlantic bluefin tuna* (Rec. 22-10)
9. Discussion on the allocation for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna
 - 9.1 Presentation by Chair of Panel 2 on allocation
 - 9.2 Presentation by CPCs on allocation
 - 9.3 Discussion on allocation
10. Other matters
11. Adoption of report and closure

Appendix 2

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Appendix 3

**Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing, farming,
inspection and capacity management plans**

Name of CPC: Albania

Fishing Plan Year: 2025

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12)¹

CPC Albania hereby presents its fishing, inspection and capacity management plan for Mediterranean bluefin tuna.

In accordance with the fishing allocations adopted by ICCAT, Albania's quota for 2025 is established at 264 t.

Albania's quota for fishing bluefin tuna is allocated to purse seiner vessels (263 t) and incidental bycatch (1 t).

Two purse seiner vessels (41 meters and 28 meters) are authorized to fish the Albanian bluefin tuna quota and these vessels are provided with Bluefin Tuna Fishing Authorization. These will be reported to ICCAT in a timely manner.

The method used to allocate and manage the quotas is based on Minister Order No. 524 dated 08 September 2023, "For the implementation of the *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08)*" and the national regulation, especially, Law No. 64/2012 "On fisheries", amended, article 69, Paragraph 1/point b and c, Paragraph 3 and 5.

In the Albanian fishing fleet register, there are no baitboats, longliners, handliners or traps. The fishing activity with baitboats, longliners, and handliners is not developed and no permissions are issued. Albania reports annually the fishing gear groups and fleet segments (DCRF - GFCM and DG MARE).

During the year 2024, there were no bycatch of BFT caught in other fisheries by the Albanian fishing fleet.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

No carry over is requested.

1 c) Destination of catch

All the fish caught by the Albanian purse seiners vessels (100%) will be destined for farming at the Albanian BFT farm.

1 d)

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	The Electronic logbook is still under development. During this year, the Masters of authorized vessels are obliged to use a bound fishing logbook for their operations in accordance with the requirements set out in Section A of Annex 2 of Rec. 22-08. The masters of towing vessels shall record their activities in accordance with the requirements set out in Section B, Annex 2 of Rec. 22-08. The Master of catching vessel shall transmit every day to the Albanian authorities, during the whole period in which he is authorized to fish bluefin tuna, the daily information from logbooks, including the date, time, location (latitude and longitude), the weight and number of bluefin tuna caught including releases and discards of dead fish under the minimum size, referred to in paragraph 33. Fish that are discarded dead shall be counted against the Albania quota. Masters of purse seine vessels shall produce reports including operations where the catch was zero. The reports shall be transmitted by the operator to the Albanian authorities by 9.00 GMT for the preceding day.	Annex 4 of DCM No. 407 dated 8/05/2013 “Establishing a control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of fisheries policy”, implementation of the EU Regulation 1224/2009 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 404/2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 “Establishing a community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy”. Article 40 of DCM No. 756 dated 1/12/2022 “On the method of establishing and operation of the electronic registration and reporting system of fishing activity and determining the time for its implementation”. Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, “For the implementation of the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean</i> (Rec. 22-08)”	During 2024, Albania started implementation of the ERS in a pilot phase in the three vessels in close collaboration with GFCM. Based on the results of the pilot project, the ToRs for the necessary equipment for all the Albanian fishing vessels with a length equal to or greater than 12m are prepared. The DCM determine that the system should be ready in 2025. https://qbz.gov.al/eli/ven dim/2022/12/01/756/46e86b9b-aa57-46ab-8930-a386a451056b https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urder/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	Purse seine fishing for bluefin tuna shall be permitted in the Mediterranean Sea during the period from 26 May to 1 July 2025. If the fishing operations are prevented due to weather conditions, the Albanian authorities may decide that the fishing seasons be expanded by an equivalent number of lost days up to 10 days. The fishing period will be extended in the case of wind speeds reaching 4 or more on the Beaufort scale. Assessment of the length of the bad weather conditions for the purpose of the extension is based on VMS reports evidencing that all vessels are halted, including all vessels involved in joint fishing operations.	Fishing authorization Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, "For the implementation of the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean</i> (Rec. 22-08)"	
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	It is prohibited to catch, retain on board, transshipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length less than 115 cm. Albania does not catch bluefin tuna in the Adriatic Sea for farming purposes (para 34, point c). If any bluefin tuna below the minimum size are caught and retained or discarded dead, they will be confiscated and will be counted against Albania's quota.	Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, "For the implementation of the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean</i> (Rec. 22-08)"	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to	Catching of bluefin tuna as bycatch is not permitted although	Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, "For the	Albania notified the ICCAT Secretariat on January 8, 2020 (para 57, Rec. 19-04) regarding the 252 kg of BFT

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
	be set aside)	Albania allocates 1 (one) t as a specific quota for bycatch of bluefin tuna, considering that its purse seiner fleet of small pelagic exercise activity in the Adriatic Sea. By paragraph 37 of Rec. 22-08, all CPCs shall allocate a specific quota for bycatch of bluefin tuna and Albania allocate 1 (one) t as specific bycatch quota for bluefin tuna. By Albanian legislation, all catches of fishing vessels over 10 meters must be registered and landed, Art. 75 and 82 of Albanian fishing Law No. 64/2012 (landing obligation) and catching of bluefin tuna as bycatch is not permitted, all dead fish are confiscated. If the specific quota for bycatch is exhausted all bycatches of dead bluefin tuna, whether retained or discarded, shall be deducted from the quota of Albania and reported to ICCAT. <i>All bycatches which are alive shall immediately be released back to the sea.</i> Albania shall report information on such quantities (landed dead or released live) on an annual basis to the ICCAT Secretariat.	<i>implementation of the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08)”</i>	caught in September 2019, out of the authorization period by one of small pelagic purse seiner vessels in the Adriatic Sea and deducted this amount from the Albanian quota in Fishing Plan 2020. Instead of 170000 kg, in the Fishing Plan 2020 Albania had a reduced quota 169748 kg, due to 252 kg caught as bycatch out of the authorization period. During the year 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 there were no bycatches of BFT caught in other fisheries by the Albanian fishing fleet.
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	No quota is allocated for the purpose of sport and recreational fisheries and this fishing activity is not permitted.	Minister Order No. 524 dated 08/09/2023, “For the implementation of the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
			<i>multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08)”</i>	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	The landing and transshipment operations of bluefin tuna shall be allowed only at the designated port of Shengjin and Saranda. Prior to entry into port, the receiving fishing vessel, or its representative, shall provide the Albanian authorities at least 72 h before the estimated time of arrival, with the information listed in Annex 3, according to the port State’s domestic law. Any transshipment requires the prior authorization from the flag CPC of the transshipping fishing vessel concerned.	Minister Order No. 524 dated 08/09/2023, “For the implementation of the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08)”</i> ”	CP24 Attached.
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	VMS implemented in catching & towing vessels and the polling rate is at least once every hour. Transmission of positions of catching, & towing vessels starts 5 days before the authorisation period of each vessel and continues until 5 days after the end of the authorisation. The transmission of VMS data to the ICCAT Secretariat by each authorized vessel must not be interrupted when the vessel is in port, for control purposes.	Law No. 64/2012, “On Fisheries”, amended, Article 72: The vessel monitoring system 1. Fishing vessels with a length equal to or greater than 12 meters shall install on their board the relevant equipment enabling their automatic identification and localization, at an appropriate interval, at specified intervals, through the transmission of data on the relevant location on the satellite system. “1/1. The Ministry shall establish a satellite-based vessel monitoring system for the effective	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
			monitoring of the fishing activities of Albanian-flagged fishing vessels wherever those vessels may be and of the fishing activities of these vessels in international waters.”	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	Albanian authorities will provide national observer coverage, carrying official identification documents, on board of all towing vessels i.e. 100%, in accordance with the provisions of Recommendation 22-08. The Albanian observers were trained by EU experts in the frame of EU-IPA project “Support to fishery”.	Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, “For the implementation of the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean</i> (Rec. 22-08)”	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	The Albanian administration will ensure implementation of the ICCAT regional observers programme to guarantee observer coverage of all the purse seiners authorised to fish for bluefin tuna, during all bluefin tuna transfers from purse seiners, during all bluefin tuna caging in farming facilities, throughout harvesting of bluefin tuna in farming facilities and during release of bluefin tuna from farming cages in accordance with the provisions of Rec. 22-08.	Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, “For the implementation of the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean</i> (Rec. 22-08).”	
10	Domestic legislation	Albania fully implemented the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for Bluefin tuna in</i>	Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, “For the implementation of the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a</i>	https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urder/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		<i>the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08)</i> Albania has approved the Electronic logbook ERS system. Albania is in the process of approving the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a Multi-annual Management Plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 24-05).	<i>multi-annual management plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08)".</i> DCM No. 756 dated 1/12/ 2022 "On the method of establishing and operation of the electronic registration and reporting system of fishing activity and determining the time for its implementation". Minister order No. 140 dated 13/02/2025 "For the implementation of the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a Multi-annual Management Plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 24-05).	https://qbz.gov.al/eli/venim/2022/12/01/756/46e86b9b-aa57-46ab-8930-a386a451056b In the process of publication in the official gazette.
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>			

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

The list of designated ports for landing and transshipment is attached in form CP24.

- Shengjin
- Sarandë
- Durrës
- Vlorë

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

Albania's quota for 2025 will be 264 t. As Albania allocates 1 t for bycatch, the total quota available for the purse seiners will be 263 t.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06 / paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

The 2025 farming management plan for Albania is detailed below.

<i>Country</i>	<i>FFB</i>	<i>Active/ Inactive</i>	<i>Capacity (t)</i>	<i>Input Capacity (t)</i>	<i>FFB Coordinates</i>
ALBANIA	ROZAFA	Active	1,200	700	39°57'59.57"N 19°52'0.19"E 39°58'16.25"N 19°52'49.27"E 39°56'20.97"N 19°53'47.91"E 39°56'02.59"N 19°52'59.32"E

We have nominated as farm CPC competent authority the branch of the fisheries inspectorate in Saranda (para 140).

In accordance with the measures laid down in para 200-207 of ICCAT Rec. 22-08, the following procedures shall be followed for the implementation of carryover assessments:

Prior to the beginning of the next purse seiner season, all fish remaining in cages shall be transferred to other empty farm cages in order that they can be counted and estimates of weight be taken by way of stereoscopic cameras.

The live bluefin tuna carried over will be placed in a separate cage in the farm, on the basis of the catch and JFO.

Differences between the number of BFT individuals resulting from the carryover assessment and the expected number after harvest will be duly investigated and recorded in the eBCD system. In the case of excess number, the Albanian authority will issue the release order of the corresponding number of fish.

Albania will transmit to the ICCAT Secretariat the annual carryover declaration in accordance with para 207 of Rec. 22-08.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

Albania does not intend to develop bluefin tuna aquaculture activities.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

In accordance with the domestic legislation in force (Order, No. 5, dated 28/01/2019), issued by the Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture Services, a Task Force will be installed at the Shengjini and Saranda fishing port, during the fishing and harvesting season, to carry out duties based on ICCAT Recommendation 22-08, Albanian legislation and Minister Order Nr. 524 dates 8/09/2023.

The Albanian control competent authority or the Task Force is composed by:

<i>Name and duties</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Phone number</i>
Aleksander Luli, Fisheries Inspector	Aleksander.Luli@dshpa.gov.al	+355693995558
Ilirjan Cepe, Fisheries Inspector	Ilirjan.Cepe@dshpa.gov.al	+355696310355
Lefter Kocillari Fisheries Inspector	Lefter.Kocillari@dshpa.gov.al	+355672277713
Marco Kule, Specialist in the Department of Fisheries	Marco.Kule@bujqesia.gov.al	+355696757794

Requests for entry and use of Albanian ports by foreign-flagged vessels will be granted, if appropriate, by the relevant port and maritime authorities. In case of authorisation for port entry and use, in-port inspections will be carried out by fishery Inspectors of the relevant authority.

The Fishery Inspector should prioritize implementation as follow:

- The Authorized Fishing Vessel should land the fished bluefin tuna only in the designated place and in due time;
- The Master of the Authorized Fishing Vessel should notify the port authority (including fisheries inspector) four hours before entering the port, about the estimated time of arrival into the port, estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board, the information on the geographic area where the catch was taken.

Fishery Inspectors take measures to be present at the fishing port on arrival and landing time and obtain from the master the landing declaration which reflects the above data already specified (through weighing) and not in a random way.

The Master of the authorized catching vessel shall be responsible and certify the completeness and accuracy of the declaration, which shall indicate, as a minimum requirement, the quantities of bluefin tuna landed and the area where they were caught. All landed catches shall be weighed and not only estimated. The Albanian authority shall send a record of the landing to the flag CPC authority of the fishing vessel, within 48 hours after the landing has ended.

- The Fishery Inspector also keeps a record of all notifications made by the authorized fishing vessel, the data communicated, the landing declarations in the fishing port, as well as other details that are seen as reasonable. The Fishery Inspector shall communicate these data to the Fishery Directorate within 48 hours of the landing of the fish products by the authorized fishing vessel.
- Ensure that the Master of fishing vessel fills correctly the logbooks and after each arrival (landing) to take delivery of them.
- Not allow the bluefin tuna fisheries under 30 kg or under 115 cm (measurement made from the snout to the bifurcation of the tail). The Inspector makes measurements of each tuna caught, just landed and verifies implementation of the foregoing obligation to weigh/minimum size of fish caught.
- Check the functionality of the VMS system of the vessel, with a non-stop signal, which is not interrupted even when in port.
- Send to the Fishery Authorities at the Ministry any document dealing with catches and transfers of tuna fish products.
- Observe, identify and monitor any quantity of bluefin tuna caught by the fishing vessel (outside of authorized fishing season).

In addition, control measures are provided for in [Rec. 22-08](#) (paras 95 and 96) for regional and national observers programmes which ensure coverage of:

- 100% of purse seiners authorised to actively fish for bluefin tuna,
- 100% of authorised towing vessels,
- 100% of bluefin tuna transfer operations from purse seiners to towing cages and from caging on farms
- 100% of harvesting operations.

All monitoring, control and surveillance operations will be ensured in accordance with [Rec. 22-08](#).

Monitoring, control and inspection of E-BFT caging operations

Fishery inspectors of the Task Force, nominated in this case as Farm competent authority shall:

1. Coordinate the collection and verification of information on national caging activities, for the control of farm activities and for reporting to Albanian competent authorities.
2. Ensure that farm operators maintain at all times an accurate schematic plan of their farms, indicating the unique number of all cages and their individual position on the farm.
3. Assign a unique and identifiable number to each cage associated to farms, including those cages used to transport the fish to the farm.
4. Issue a caging authorization for each caging operation.
5. Ensure that the towing vessel concerned is maintained at a distance of minimum 1 nautical mile from the farm until they are physically present.
6. Ensure that farm cages containing bluefin tuna are sealed at all times.
7. Ensure that each bluefin tuna caging operation in the farm is recorded by the farm operator using both conventional and stereoscopic cameras.
8. Ensure that the ICCAT regional observer has immediate access to all stereoscopic and conventional camera video footage.
9. Determine the number and weight of bluefin tuna being caged, by analyzing the video footage of each caging operation provided by the farm operator, following the procedures set out in point 1 of Annex 9.
10. Submit the procedures and results related to the stereoscopic camera programme to the SCRS by 31 October annually.
11. Issue a caging report for each single caging operation.
12. Issue the harvesting operation authorization.
13. Inspect all harvesting operations of bluefin tuna destined for processing vessels.

Random control operations using conventional cameras will be carried out in the farm by the Fishery Inspectorate between the end of caging and the first caging of the following year.

Considering the size of the farm and the number of cages, farm competent authority will cover 100% of the number of cages in its random control.

In accordance with para 119 -123 of [Rec. 22-08](#), the transfers from cages to farm shall be monitored by video cameras and the records of each transfer shall be provided to Albanian competent authorities.

Covering 100% of all caging operations with stereoscopic cameras shall be used to estimate the number and weight of bluefin tuna to be caged. Farm operator shall communicate the results of this program to competent authorities and to the Regional Observer.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

N/A

6. Others

N/A.

Capacity table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7			1	1	1	1	1				70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78				1	1	1	1					49.78	49.78	49.78	49.78
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet																
Longliner over 40m	25															
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet																
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity												70.7	120.48	120.48	120.48	120.48
Quota												100	170	264	264	264
Percentage allocated to bycatch													0.56%	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%
Adjusted quota (if applicable)													177.5	263	263	263
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)																
Under/ overcapacity												-29.3	-57.02	-142.52	-142.52	-142.52

Name of CPC: Algeria (PA2_03B_DZA/i2025)

Fishing Plan Year: 2025

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12)¹

Algeria presents its eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean fishing, farming, inspection and capacity management plans below.

Algeria's fishing plan for 2025 is based on the relevant provisions of the ICCAT recommendations, in particular Recommendation 22-08/24-05 and 23-06 and of the national regulation and legislation, in particular those of the Law 01-11 on fisheries and aquaculture, amended and supplemented, of the Executive Decree No. 24-334 which amends and supplements Executive Decree No. 03-481 establishing the methods and conditions for fishing operations and the Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022, establishing the conditions and methods of bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.

In effect, the regulatory mechanism referred to above strengthens the control and surveillance arrangements of the bluefin tuna fishing campaign - upstream and downstream - especially through extension of the prerogatives and scope of action of national controllers onboard tuna purse seine vessels as well as control on land, in particular:

- carrying out the departure inspection of tuna vessels before the start of the campaign to verify fishing methods;
- carrying out controls at landing ports in addition to the control by the national coast guard service;
- controlling the tuna vessels on landing;
- daily control of the logbook;
- controlling operation of the positioning beacon (VMS);
- monitoring bluefin fishing and transfer operations;
- controlling compliance of information recorded in the logbook;
- controlling bluefin tuna transfer documents following each transfer;
- analysing transfer videos and preparing reports and related documents;
- controlling the content of storage spaces and cold-storage rooms;
- preparing reports on non-compliances and infringements observed.

The objective of these new tasks assigned to fisheries administration controllers is to strengthen monitoring and control of fishing and transfer operations and to ensure compliance with the national regulation and the relevant ICCAT requirements.

Bluefin tuna fishing activities in 2025 will be carried out in accordance with the conditions and methods for fishing live bluefin tuna in accordance with the regulatory mechanism and ICCAT monitoring and control conditions and requirements.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a Multi-annual Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean* (Rec. 24-05), the bluefin tuna quota allocated to Algeria in 2025 is 2,023 t.

For 2025, Algeria will implement its fishing plan to catch an adjusted quota, as defined in paragraph 1b) below.

Individual quotas will be distributed among the tuna purse seine vessel owners that have been selected in accordance with national regulatory conditions, in particular, Ministerial Decree dated 24 February 2022, establishing bluefin tuna conditions and methods by vessels flying a national flag.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

For the 2025 fishing campaign, Algeria will allocate fishing quotas to the tuna purse seine vessels with a length overall between 22 and 42 m.

The list of live bluefin tuna catching vessels authorised to actively fish for bluefin tuna will be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat by the deadlines established in paragraph 52 of Recommendation 24-05, i.e. 12 May 2025.

A five (5) ton quota will be allocated to bycatch.

Bluefin tuna caught as bycatch will be deducted from the reserved bycatch quota.

The vessels that do not hold a permit specifically for bluefin tuna, issued in accordance with the current national regulation, and that do not target bluefin tuna, will not be authorised to catch bluefin tuna. Specimens taken as bycatch, alive or dead, will be recorded in logbooks.

Regarding the bluefin tuna fishery opening period, and in accordance with the provisions of the Order dated 24 February 2022 and paragraph 28 of Recommendation 24-05, Algeria authorises fishing for bluefin tuna by purse seine vessels for the 2025 campaign, from 26 May to 1 July 2025. If weather conditions prevent fishing operations, the period can be extended by the equivalent number of days lost, up to a maximum of 10 days.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Rec. 24-05, Algeria requests a transfer of 29.65 t (1.44%) of its 2024 unused quota to 2025.

Therefore, the total adjusted national quota will be 2,052.65 t including bycatch.

1 c) Destination of catch

Catches by purse seine vessels are destined for farming in the authorised farms. Part of the catch can be landed dead at authorized Algerian ports. Confirmation of the quantities of dead bluefin tuna will result, if applicable, in an amendment to the Fishing Plan within the established deadline.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	Purse seiners participating in the fishing season must record catches (including null catches) in the logbook. The logbook is bound and maintained onboard the vessel in accordance with domestic regulations the requirements of the ICCAT Recommendation. Daily catch information, in particular the date, time and location (latitude and longitude) of the catch as well as the weight and number of bluefin tuna caught are communicated to the	Articles 32-34-36 and Annex 8 of the Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.	

		fishing administration in accordance with paragraphs 76-77 of Rec. 24-05. Likewise, the dead fish retained or discarded will be deducted from the quota and recorded in the logbook; the national onboard controller oversees implementation of these measures.		
2	Fisheries openings (para 28-32)	Bluefin tuna fishing is open for purse seine tuna vessels from 26 May to 1 July. Fishing will be conducted in national and international areas of the Mediterranean.	Article 62 of the Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag. However, in accordance with paragraph 29 of Rec. 22-08/24-08, Algeria may possibly extend the fishing period of its affected vessels, by an equivalent number of lost days up to 10 days in the event of bad weather conditions during the authorised fishing period. The fishing period will be extended in the case of wind speeds reaching 4 or more on the Beaufort scale. Assessment of the length of the bad weather conditions for the purpose of the extension is also based on VMS reports evidencing that all vessels are halted.	
3	Minimum size (para 33-35)	115 cm - 30 kg. However, bycatch of up to a maximum of 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 and 30 kg or with a fork length of 75 to 115 cm in relation to total catch may be authorised. Dead fish will be declared and deducted from Algeria's	Executive Decree No. 20-266 of 20 September 2020 which amends and supplements Executive Decree No. 04-86 of 18 March 2004 which fixes the minimum trade sizes of biological resources. Article 66 of the Order of 24 February 2022	

		quota and live fish will be released.	which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	For bycatch: Any discard of dead bluefin tuna will be deducted from the 5 t allocated to bycatch or from national quota. Bycatch will be recorded in logbooks and counted against national quota. In addition, catches are controlled at port accesses and at landing sites.		
5	Recreational and sport fisheries (para 38-46)	There are no recreational and sport fisheries targeting bluefin tuna in Algeria. No quota is allocated to recreational and sport fisheries.	Executive Decree No. 03-481, dated 13 December 2003, establishing the conditions for fishing (amended and supplemented).	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Transshipment of bluefin tuna at sea is prohibited, in accordance with current domestic regulations.	Article 58 of Law 01-11 on fisheries and aquaculture, as amended and supplemented, the Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.	
7.	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	Legislative and regulatory obligation. All tuna purse seiners are equipped with a positioning beacon, operational five (5) days before the start of the campaign and five (5) days after its end.	Article 20 bis of Law 15-08, which amends and supplements the Law 01-11 on fisheries and aquaculture. Article 3 of Executive Decree of 22-58 of 2 February 2022 establishes the conditions and methods to implement positioning beacons on vessels fitted and equipped for fishing. Articles 14-15 of the Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.	

			“Hourly VMS messages are transmitted by the tuna purse seine vessels, in accordance with the provisions of ICCAT Recs. 24-05 and 18-10.”	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	Boarding of one controller / national observers onboard each of the bluefin tuna purse seine vessels actively targeting bluefin tuna and onboard each towing vessel throughout the fishing season. There is a 100% coverage for purse seine vessels and towing vessels.	Article 17 of the Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.	
9	Regional observers programme (para 101-107)	Regulatory requirement: Purse seine tuna vessel owners are required to take onboard ICCAT regional observers.	Article 25 of the Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.	
10	Domestic legislation	Yes. ICCAT recommendations are transposed to national legislation.	Law 01-11 on fisheries and aquaculture, as amended and supplemented. Executive Decree 03-481 of 13 December 2003 establishing the conditions for fishing (amended and supplemented). Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44) etc.</i>			

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

The ports designated for bluefin tuna landings in 2025 are:

<i>No</i>	<i>Landing port</i>
1	Alger
2	Annaba
3	Beni Saf
4	Bouzedjar
5	Béjaia
6	Cherchell
7	Oran
8	Ténés

(The table / form CP24_AuthPort has been transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat).

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

The fishing capacity is represented by a fleet of 40 tuna purse seine vessels. This capacity is adapted to the quota allocated to Algeria and in accordance with the estimations recommended by the SCRS.

The fishing capacity has not increased compared with the previous year; therefore, Algeria will not exceed its bluefin tuna fishing capacity.

The number of bluefin catching vessels will be enacted in accordance with the criteria established by the national regulations enforced.

Individual quotas are attributed in accordance with the national quota distribution criterion, which is established in the national regulation “Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag”.

The fishing capacity management plan and the list of vessels that should participate in the 2025 fishing campaign may be revised and will be notified to the ICCAT Secretariat by the deadlines established in paragraphs 13 and 52 of Recommendation 24-05.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06 / paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

One (01) bluefin tuna fattening farm is authorized to operate in 2025 (see table below).

In accordance with Recommendation 24-05 and Recommendation 23-06, the input volume of bluefin tuna in 2025 is proportional to the fishing quota allocated to Algeria in 2025.

However, Algeria reserves the right, if necessary, to submit revised farming management plans to the Secretariat before 1 June 2025, in accordance with paragraph 22 of ICCAT Recommendation 24-05.

Monitoring of caging and random checks:

- National and regional observers will monitor caging operations in fattening farms, using conventional and stereoscopic cameras, in accordance with the provisions established in Recommendation 24-05.
- Random checks of no less than 10% will be carried out on cages after caging operations.

<i>Farm name</i>	<i>ICCAT No.</i>	<i>Management facility</i>	<i>Farm coordinates</i>	<i>Entry wild (t)</i>	<i>Farming capacity (t)</i>
SOUFI TUNA	AT001DZA00001	SARL SOUFI FISH	35°13'55,32"N - 01°38' 39,91" O	950	1,800
			35°13'46,36"N - 01°38' 28,69" O		
			35°14'14,33"N - 01°38' 8,79" O		
			35°14'5,78"N - 01°37' 57,46" O		
TOTAL (t)				950	1,800

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

Algeria will not be involved in any aquaculture bluefin tuna activities in 2025.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

The controlling competent authority is the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries through the Directorate of Control of Fisheries Activities and Aquaculture.

The Contact Points designated as responsible for the implementation of this monitoring, control and inspection plan are:

- Mr. Hentour Abderrahmane: Director of Control of Fisheries Activities and Aquaculture and Market Regulation (email: abdou.hentour@gmail.com; Tel.: 213559139817/21323495333).
- Mr. Hachtiche Amirouche: Deputy Director of Control of Fisheries Activities and Aquaculture (email: hachticheamirouche@hotmail.fr; Tel.: 213553091710)

A national inspection programme for all bluefin tuna fishing operations will be implemented for the 2025 campaign, in accordance with national legislation and the domestic regulation and the relevant provisions of ICCAT recommendations. This programme consists in carrying out in-port inspections on tuna vessels authorised to participate in the 2025 fishing campaign, before and after the campaign, and observing and controlling tuna purse seiners at sea throughout the campaign period.

One controller / observer (sworn inspector before the competent authority, law 01-11 in its articles 60 and 61) relevant of the Fisheries Administration is embarked onboard each of the tuna purse seine vessels throughout the fishing season (100% coverage) (articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 of the Order of 24 February 2022). The controllers / observers are responsible for monitoring fishing, transfer operations and verifying information and data on the fishing campaign. They will ensure compliance with ICCAT recommendations on bluefin tuna fishing. In the event of an infringement, a report is immediately sent to the fisheries administration.

Each controller / observer is required to produce campaign reports at the end of the campaign and daily reports are transmitted to the monitoring unit campaign and monitoring at the level of the central administration (article 24 of the Order of 24 February 2022).

The objective of these reinforced tasks assigned to the controller observers of the fisheries administration is to strengthen monitoring and control of fishing and transfer operations and to ensure compliance with the national regulation and relevant ICCAT requirements in this regard. The controller observers (official inspectors) on board tuna purse seine vessels and on the ground, will guarantee, in accordance with article 18 of the Order of 24 February 2022, in particular:

- carrying out the departure inspection of tuna vessels before the start of the campaign to verify fishing methods;
- carrying out controls at landing ports in addition to the control by the national coast guard service;
- controlling the tuna vessels on landing;
- daily control of the logbook;
- controlling operation of the positioning beacon (VMS);
- monitoring bluefin fishing and transfer operations;
- controlling compliance of information recorded in the logbook;
- controlling bluefin tuna transfer documents following each transfer;
- analysing transfer videos and preparing reports and related documents;
- controlling the content of storage spaces and cold-storage rooms;
- preparing reports on non-compliances and infringements observed.

The controllers / observers will remain in constant contact with the fisheries administration and communicate all information on fishing and transfer operations.

In addition, in accordance with articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Order of 24 February 2022, for the purposes of monitoring, the tuna vessels that are authorised to participate in the fishing campaign will be equipped with a VMS beacon which will be operational throughout the campaign. Transmission of VMS data is mandatory for all tuna vessels and must start 5 days before the authorisation period and will continue 5 days after the fishing campaign. The polling rate will be every hour in accordance with the latest relevant ICCAT Recommendation. A central unit is responsible for monitoring tuna purse seine vessels by VMS.

With regard to landing ports, tuna vessels flying the national flag are authorised to land bluefin tuna caught during the fishing campaign in the authorised ports only. An inspection of products to be landed by tuna purse seine vessels that have participated in the bluefin tuna fishing season, and all the onboard documents will be carried out by the relevant State institutions (Fisheries and Coast Guard). It is prohibited for foreign vessels to land bluefin tuna.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

In addition to the alternative measures listed below which have been put in place to ensure monitoring and control in accordance with paragraph 231 of Recommendation 22-08 / paragraphs 232-235 of Rec. 24-05, Algeria will work towards participation in joint international inspection in 2025 with the vessel *Grine Belkacem AL405*. The onboard inspectors will carry out the inspection tasks for all Algerian and foreign vessels in the bluefin tuna fishing area in the Mediterranean during the 2025 bluefin tuna fishing period.

The alternative measures in place are:

(i) Control and inspection at the start to the bluefin tuna fishing season

All tuna purse seiners are subject to inspections for the purpose of controlling fishing equipment, the relevant documents, in accordance with the Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag (Article 9 and annexes 2, 4 and 5).

(ii) Pre-departure control for bluefin tuna fishing:

All tuna seiners are subject to pre-departure inspections, in accordance with the Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022 establishing the terms and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag (Article 23 and Annex 6).

(iii) Control and monitoring during the fishing season

Permanent sworn inspectors of the fisheries administration, are embarked onboard each tuna purse seiner, throughout the authorised bluefin tuna fishing period. Therefore, 100% coverage of tuna purse seiners is ensured, in accordance with the Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.

These national inspectors, duly qualified to ensure application and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures, have been strengthened by broadening of their prerogatives and missions, in terms of monitoring and control, in accordance with the Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.

(iv) Coordination of monitoring and control

A unit responsible for monitoring and control, has been established by a Ministerial Decision. This unit carries out coordination with controller observers embarked onboard all the tuna purse seiners and constantly receives relevant information from the controller observers onboard all the purse seiners, in accordance with the Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022 which establishes the conditions and methods for bluefin tuna fishing by vessels flying the national flag.

(v) Use of VMS

Two authorities monitor the use of VMS data: the National Coast Guard Service and the ministerial unit referred to in point (iv). If failures are registered by the VMS onboard the vessels, the controller observers will transmit the positions regularly, in addition to the masters.

(vi) Control and inspection on return of tuna purse seiners to ports of landing

On return, all tuna purse seiners undergo an inspection in the designated ports by two control bodies i.e. the National Coast Guard Service and the fisheries inspectors. In addition, landing of bluefin tuna is only authorised in the ports designated for this purpose.

(vii) Cross-checking of monitoring and control data and enquiries

The information transmitted by the national controller observers, the monitoring unit, VMS are used to monitor and control fishing operations during the fishing season.

In addition to this, and on the return of the tuna vessels, all the reports submitted by the masters and the controller observers, as well as the documents are used, for the purpose of cross-checking the data and potentially improving the control for future fishing seasons.

(viii) Strengthening of legislation and regulations promoting compliance with ICCAT requirements

The provisions contained in Law 15-08 amending and supplementing Law 01-11, which regulates fishing in Algeria, through strengthening of sanctions and penalties, aim to ensure compliance by tuna purse seiners, with strict implementation of the relevant ICCAT provisions.

Moreover, articles 54, 55, and 56 of the Ministerial Order of 24 February 2022 set out penalties in case of infringements of the provisions of the ICCAT management measures, which have been duly observed.

It should be noted that during recent bluefin tuna fishing campaigns, these measures were very satisfying as regards compliance.

A training and capacity-building session is organized for all observers. A guide to monitoring, control and inspection procedures is developed and submitted to these agents to harmonize their actions.

6. Others

Not applicable.

Capacity table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		0	0	0	0	0	141.4	141.4
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78	3	8	12	30	34	37	37		149.34	398.24	597.36	1493.4	1692.52	1841.86	1841.86
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68	1	0	2	1	1	1	1		33.68	33.68	67,36	33.68	33.68	33.68	33.68
Purse seine total fleet		4	8	14	31	35	40	40		183.02	398.24	664.72	1527.08	1726.2	2016.94	2016.94
Longliner over 40m	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	0		375	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		5.68	5.68	5.68	0	0	0	0
Longliner less than 24m	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total longline fleet		17	2	1	0	0	0	0		385.68	10.68	5.68	0	0	0	0
Baitboat	19.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handline	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawler	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trap	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small coastal vessels	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total fleet/fishing capacity		21	10	15	31	35	40	40		568.70	408.92	664.72	1527.08	1726.2	2016.94	2016.94
Quota										1700	1460.04	1260	1655	2023	2023	2023
Percentage allocated to bycatch				0.46%	0.30%	0.24%	0.24%	0.24%		0	0	6	5	5	5	5
Adjusted quota (if applicable)										1700	1460.04	1300.0	1650	2018	2041	2047.65
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)			0							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under/ overcapacity										-1131.3	-1051.12	-629.60	-117.92	-291.8	-24.06	-30.71

Name of CPC: China**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps****1 a) Overview (para 12)¹**

According to Recommendation 24-05, China was allocated 112 metric tons BFT in 2025 fishing season. China will dispatch two longline fishing vessels to conduct BFT fishing activities seasonally in the eastern Atlantic, the same as the past several years.

The Fisheries Law (issued by the National People's Congress) and the Regulation on Management of Distant Water fisheries (issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, serial No 2020-2) are the main national legislation to manage Chinese distant water fishing vessels to conduct fishing activities on the high seas. In addition, Fisheries authority of China also issued the Regulation on VMS Management (issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, serial No Nongyufa 2019-22) and Regulation on the Implementation Guidance on the Management of National Observer Program in Distant Water Fisheries (issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, serial No Nongbanyu 2016-72) which respectively specify the stipulation of VMS and observer on China's distant water fishing vessels. Besides, the Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs updated the document, namely Notification on complying with conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT (issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) which entered into force from end of January of 2025, include the main requirement contained in the ICCAT Recommendation 24-05, such as the minimum size, observer coverage, VMS requirement, logbook requirement, fishing season and designated transshipment/landing port requirement and so on.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

In 2024, the adjusted quota of China is 113.30 tons while the harvested amount is 112.6 tons. The gap is 0.7 tons, which is below 5% of the annual quota. China would like to carry over of underharvest from 2024. The carryover amount from 2024 is 0.7 metric tons. The total quota for China in 2025 is 112+0.7=112.7 tons.

1 c) Destination of catch

The fish will be landed.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	We distribute the standardized logbook (both paper and electronic) to every Chinese fishing vessel operating on the high seas and require the captain to fill them in time and accurately, and the BFT must be landed or transhipped at the designated port. The fishing vessel owner must report daily/weekly/monthly catch, while dead fish	1.Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and Management Measures Adopted by ICCAT. Section 3, 4 and 8, Logbook: Each tuna fishing vessel must file	

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		(retained or discarded) is counted against the quota. We will send out the warning notice when the quota approaches 80% of the total. When the quota is exhausted, we will ask the fishing vessels to stop operation and leave the fishing ground immediately, then we report the closure to Secretariat at once.	in the logbook and record truly all the catches including marine mammals. The bluefin tuna company must report its catches to the China Overseas Fisheries Association daily/weekly/monthly. Fishing company and vessel shall strictly follow the quota limit. Designated port is required.	
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	Our vessels usually start to fish at the end of September on eastern Atlantic until the quota is exhausted. And the operation is usually ended before the end of the year given the limited quotas.	1.Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and management Measures adopted by ICCAT. Section 5: Fishing area and gear limitation and prohibition: the fishing seasons and fishing area in the Atlantic Ocean shall be from 1 August to 31 January next year in the delimited area.	
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Through the observer program and logbook as well as the daily/weekly/monthly catch report, we could monitor the Minimum size, any catch under the minimum size must be released and recorded. We set the minimum size limit, which is corresponding to Rec. 24-05, prohibit to catch, retain, tranship, land and sell BFT less than 30kg or 115cm, the maximum of 5%	1. Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Regulation on the Implementation of National Observer Management. 3. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and Management Measures Adopted by ICCAT. Section 6: Vessels	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		tolerance is authorized. Discarded catch is also counted against our quotas.	targeting BFT in the Atlantic Ocean must follow the minimum size requirement.	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Bycatch is not allowed for any other fishing vessels. Any vessels other than BFT fishing vessels are prohibited to catch, retain and tranship BFT. No eBCD will be issued to any BFT captured by the other vessels. All bycatch must be discarded. These discarded BFT will be counted against China's BFT quota and these data will be reported to ICCAT. China did not have bycatch in the recent years. However, we still allocate 0.5 t for such kind of discard bycatch.	1. Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Regulation on the Implementation of National Observer Management, which stipulated that tuna fishing vessel is obliged to receive national observers according to tuna-RFMOs requirements. 3. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and Management Measures Adopted by ICCAT. Section 4: Fishing quota: tuna fishing vessel is not allowed to catch if no quota is allocated.	
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	Not applicable as China does not have such fishery.	Not applicable as China does not have such fishery.	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Bluefin tuna fishing vessel shall only tranship and/or land bluefin tuna catches in the designated ports. Transshipment at sea is not allowed for BFT fishing vessel.	1. Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and Management Measures Adopted by ICCAT. Section 8: transshipment: tuna Longline fishing vessels targeting Atlantic BFT is only allowed to conduct transshipment and/or landing at the	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
			designated port in accordance with relevant ICCAT requirement.	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	The VMS could be reported to the Secretariat directly as required and we will also poll the vessel position from our VMS platform. From our platform we could daily monitor and poll 24 positions, once per hour, which is higher than ICCAT requirement.	1. Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Regulation on Management of VMS, which stipulates vessels must report their position once every hour. 3. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and Management Measures Adopted by ICCAT. Section 7: The VMS could be reported to the Secretariat directly as required.	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	We usually implement 50% observer coverage which is higher than 20% for longline vessels stipulated in the Rec. 24-05.	1. Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Regulation on the Implementation Guidance on the Management of National Observer, which stipulates that tuna fishing vessels are obliged to receive national observers according to tuna-RFMOs requirements. 3. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and Management Measures Adopted by ICCAT. Section 9: observer and EMS requirement.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	Not applicable as China does not have purse seiners and also does not have caging and farming activities.	Not applicable as China does not have purse seiners and also does not have caging and farming activities.	
10	Domestic legislation	China has transposed Recommendations to domestic law and relevant legislation.	1. Regulation on Management of Distant Water Fisheries 2. Regulation on the Implementation of National Observer Management. 3. Regulation on Management of VMS 4. Notification issued by Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, (serial No Nongyuyuanhan 2025-15) on Complying with Conservation and Management Measures Adopted by ICCAT.	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>	Each BFT will have a tag with a unique number.	Based on Fisheries Law of China, Chinese fishery competent authority has notified relevant company of such ICCAT requirement on BFT.	

1 e) Designated Ports (para 80)

Only the designated port authorized by ICCAT can these vessels conduct landing or transshipment activities. China intends to use port of Dakar in Senegal, Mindelo in Cabo Verde and Las Palmas in Spain. The vessels are required to follow the regulation set by the port CPC.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

Please see the attachment.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06 / paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

Not applicable as China has no such aquaculture activity.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

The control competent authority is Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

The list of contact points is as follow.

LU Quan Director bofdwf@126.com
FANG Lianyong Officer fanglianyong@cofa.net.cn

China will dispatch two longline vessels to catch BFT in 2025. Both vessels will be allocated to 56.1 metric tons, each vessel hold one half of the 112.2 t (annual quota 112 t + carry-over 0.7 t = 112.7 t of adjusted quota from which 0.5 t are allocated specifically to bycatch).

It is relatively simple to monitor and respect the quotas since only two fishing vessels share the limited quotas and they belong to one company. We could manage the quotas through the following ways:

Observer program: We usually implement 50% observer coverage for BFT fishing vessels which is higher than the requirement in Rec. 24-05, the observer must be familiar with the BFT recommendation and will daily record the accurate weight and number of BFT, including the weight for round fish and GG weight.

Catch report: we have daily/weekly/monthly BFT catch report and we could cross-check the catch. The fishing vessel owner will be notified when 80% of the catch is reached, and the BFT fishing vessel must cease to fish and immediately leave the fishing ground when the quota is exhausted.

Logbook: the fishing vessel master must strictly and accurately fill in the logbook (both paper and electronic) including any other bycatch and incidental catch.

Landing\transshipment: only the designated port authorized by ICCAT can these vessels conduct landing or transshipment activities. China intends to use port of Dakar in Senegal, Mindelo in Cabo Verde and Las Palmas in Spain. The vessels are required to follow the regulation set by the port CPC

VMS requirement: we could monitor these vessels through our VMS platform and their positions could be polled whenever we need.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Not applicable as China only has two BFT longline vessels.

6. Others

China currently has no others to report

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7															
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78															
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet																
Longliner over 40m	25	4	4	2	2	2	2	2		100	100	50	50	50	50	50
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet		4	4	2	2	2	2	2		100	100	50	50	50	50	50
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity		4	4	2	2	2	2	2		100	100	50	50	50	50	50
Quota										74	63.55	79	102	112	112	112
Percentage allocated to bycatch													0.98% (1t)	0.446% (0.5t)	0.446% (0.5t)	0.446% (0.5t)
Adjusted quota (if applicable)													101	116.6 (112-0.5+5.1)	112.8 (112-0.5+1.3)	112.2 (112+0.7-0.5)
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)																
Under/ overcapacity										26	36.4	-29	-51	-66.6	-62.8	-62.2

Name of CPC: Egypt**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps****1 a) Overview (para 12)¹**

The allocated quota for Egypt for the fishing season 2025 is 513 t. In accordance with para 37 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean* (Rec. 22-08) and its amendment, the *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a multi annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean* (Rec. 24-05), the adjusted quota will be 507.675 t. Egypt has conducted a scientific survey for bluefin tuna organized by Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) in collaboration with National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF) for collecting data on BFT bycatch along the Egyptian Mediterranean coast where the total amount of bycatch was 5.325 t which is equivalent to 1.038% of the allocated quota. The Egyptian fishing vessel catching bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea is *Golovik* under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00020 and national registration number 5365 in the port of Alexandria. Egypt specifies an amount of 507.675 t for *Golovik* as shown in **Table 1**. Egypt will set 1.038% as bycatch in 2025.

The LFRPDA will license purse seine vessels equipped with a VMS system and they are required to transmit on an hourly basis to catch BFT for the 2025 fishing season which covers the period 15 May to 1 July 2025, in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 22-08/24-05.

In the case of non-compliance with the Egyptian resolutions or any ICCAT Recommendations by the fishing vessel, the penal code will be applied, and the vessel will not be allowed to work in the bluefin tuna fishery for the next season. In case of repetition of non-compliance, this vessel will be banned from the bluefin tuna fisheries.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

Egypt has no carry over of underharvest from 2024.

1 c) Destination of catch

Farming: Egypt has no farming activity till now.
Landing: Egypt has no landing activity.

The amount of 507.675 t will be destined for fattening farms.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	The master of the catching vessels records all information in the bound logbooks including the dead fish (retained or discarded) that will be counted against the quota. According to the requirements set in Rec. 22-08/24-05, these are be submitted to the LFRPDA for verification using available inspection reports, regional and national observers' reports, in addition to recording and reporting	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (8)	

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in Rec. 22-08 and Rec. 24-05.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		obligations laid down by relevant ICCAT Recommendations.		
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	The authorized period for fishing bluefin is from 15 May to 1 July 2025. In accordance with paragraph 28 of Rec. 22-08/24-05, Egypt may possibly extend its fishing period in the event of bad weather conditions during the authorized fishing period to 10 days. Moreover, the closed season for bluefin tuna fisheries will be announced by the LFRPDA once the allowed quota is caught even during the authorized fishing period. All fishing vessels catching BFT-E are licensed purse seine in the Mediterranean.	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (3)	
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Provisions regulating minimum size laid down by the relevant ICCAT Rec. 22-08/24-05 shall be strictly implemented. National observer / inspector on board shall ensure full compliance with the minimum size in accordance with the relevant ICCAT Rec. 22-08/24-05 during the season. Regulations prohibit catching, retaining on board, transshipping, transferring, landing, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with a fork length of less than 115 cm. Incidental catch of max. 5% of BFT weight (8 to 30 kg) or fork length 75 to 115 cm may be authorized. All live undersized BFT must be released into the sea and dead BFT should be reported and deducted from the quota.	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (4)	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Egypt allocated a specific quota for BFT bycatch, 1% of the total allowable quota yearly, on the basis that there was not any bycatch recorded in previous years, other than in 2024. Egypt has conducted a scientific survey for bluefin organized by the LFRPDA in	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (5)	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		collaboration with NIOF for collecting data of BFT bycatch along the Egyptian Mediterranean coast. According to this survey, the total amount of bycatch was 5.325 t which is equivalent to 1.038% of the allocated quota. Egypt will set 1.038% as bycatch for the 2025 fishing season. All bycatch shall not exceed 20% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. Those quantities as bycatches shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on board (in weight or number of specimens). Vessels not fishing actively for bluefin tuna are monitored by our national inspectors in landing ports to count any bycatches of BFT (if any) in order to ensure implementation of ICCAT Rec. 22-08/24-05. All our inspectors in landing ports have been instructed to monitor and report any bycatch of BFT throughout the year. Egypt does not have any discards of bluefin tuna, as most of the purse seiners in Egypt are less than 24 m vessels working in our near shore so there is no chance to catch bluefin tuna (BFT); only the authorized vessels targeting BFT are allowed to work in deep water to catch BFT. Moreover, Egypt in collaboration with the FAO (EastMed-project) conducted a study to assess the discards in the Mediterranean. The study showed that the percentage of discards for purse seiners is less than 2% and there was no record of BFT in the report. Egypt shall submit its bycatch report by the end of the year declaring all BFT bycatches (if any) which must be deducted from the specified bycatch quota of the year.		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		The amount of bycatch discarded whether alive or dead in status should be reported to the LFRPDA immediately, and these data will be reported to ICCAT. All quantities of BFT bycatch shall be landed only at the designated ports. Vessels record all information in the bound logbooks including the dead fish (retained or discarded) that will be counted against the quota.		
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	No coastal recreational, sport fisheries will be allowed.	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (6)	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Transshipment at sea is completely prohibited.	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (12)	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	All authorized BFT vessels fishing actively in the 2025 fishing season shall be equipped with a fulltime operational satellite tracking device (vessel monitoring system, VMS) on board, as required by the LFRPDA, to be transmitted every 1 hour as minimum requirement.	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (16)	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	A national observer of the fisheries specialists will inspect the fishing operations on board during the fishing operations for monitoring the catch, recording the required data and ensuring compliance of the fishing vessel with the ICCAT Recommendations and the LFRPDA resolutions. The permanent observer in port is assigned to follow up the landed catches (if any) and reviewing the on board observers reports. The LFRPDA is about to conduct a national training programme for local fisheries observers of Egypt on ICCAT data collection and reporting, in collaboration with the NIOF in the 2025 fishing season funded by ICCAT/Japan Capacity-building Assistance Project (Phase 3).	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022, Article (14)	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	All BFT vessels fishing actively in 2025 fishing season, have to be covered (100%) by two observers (one national observer and one ICCAT ROP observer).		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
10	Domestic legislation	Egypt has issued Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022 on a multiannual conservation and management plan for bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean, to transpose the ICCAT recommendation to its domestic law.	Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>	Egypt is not involved in the tagging programme.		

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

The designated ports for BFT landing reported in the CP24 form are Alexandria port platform, Abo-Qir fishing port platform, El-Meadia fishing port platform and Elsharky Port Alexandria platform as shown in **Table 2**.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (para 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/para 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

The LFRPDA will allocate to each P.S. an individual quota and it will ensure that its fishing capacity is commensurate with its allocated quota according to Recommendation 22-08/24-05.

The Egyptian fishing vessel catching bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea is *Golovik* under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00020 and national registration number 5365 in the port of Alexandria with assigned quota 507.675 t for the 2025 fishing season.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06 / paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

No farming activities will take place in 2025.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

Egypt has an aquaculture farm for BFT that belongs to the National Company for Fisheries and Aquaculture, the proposed opening date of which is expected to be in October 2025.

The broodstock with a known number of individuals will be imported in collaboration with one of the leading German companies in artificial hatching technology. The components of the farm including the offshore ponds, hatchery and nursery have been completed. The preliminary check of all farm components will be carried out within the following months and the project is expected to start in October 2025. The first production will take at least 3-4 years to become the market size where Egypt will target local and international market. In case of export, Egypt will comply with eBCD requirements following the negotiations during the upcoming meetings. Egypt shall prohibit bluefin tuna aquaculture operators from selling or offering for sale aquacultured fish until the eBCD system has a functionality to register the fish's origin. More details concerning origin of the bluefin tuna, any aquaculture facilities established, the forecasts for the quantities of aquaculture bluefin tuna to be marketed, the expected number and volume of fish to be produced, expected size of fish at time of harvest, the anticipated harvest date and the measures taken to prevent caged fish from escaping out will be provided in accordance with Rec. 24-07.

The measurements at the aquaculture farm will be periodically inspected to ensure that all the activities performed in the aquaculture farm are in compliance with the provisions of Rec. 24-07.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

The LFRPDA is the management competent authority which ensures that the monitoring, control, and inspection plan complies with the provisions of Rec. 22-08/24-05.

The contact points nominated from the LFRPDA as responsible for implementation of this monitoring, control and inspection plan are Dr Doaa Hammam (International Cooperation Administration, gafrd_eg@hotmail.com/doaahammam01@gmail.com) and Eng. Abdelrazek Mohamed (Fisheries Administration, abdelrazek.mohamed004@gmail.com).

For the national vessels, full inspection coverage shall be ensured during the 2025 bluefin tuna fishing season by LFRPDA inspectors. The inspection will include all the activities that will be conducted during the fishing season, i.e. fishing, transfer, caging, and landing if any. The national observer covers all fishing activities throughout the entire fishing period.

All catching vessels are crosschecked as they maintain and submit daily information from bound logbooks by electronic or any other effective means to the LFRPDA. In the case of landing, all landed catches are weighed and inspected based on a risk assessment system involving quota, fleet size and fishing effort by national inspectors.

All vessels shall be equipped and monitored with an operational Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) to be transmitted every 1 hour as minimum requirement. The LFRPDA submits weekly reports including information such as date, time, location (latitude, longitude), weight and number of BFT caught in the area covered by the plan, including releases and discards of dead fish.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Egypt has not been involved in an international inspection plan up till now.

6. Others

The LFRPDA is about to conduct a national training programme for local fisheries observers of Egypt on ICCAT data collection and reporting, in collaboration with the NIOF, in the 2025 fishing season, funded by ICCAT/Japan Capacity-building Assistance Project (Phase 3), JCAP 3.

Table 1

<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>ICCAT Number</i>	<i>Quota (t)</i>
Golovik	AT000EGY00020	507.675

Table 2

<i>Port</i>	<i>Species</i>
Izbet El Borg	SWO & ALB
Rashid	SWO & ALB
Elmadia	BFT & SWO & ALB
ABO QIR	BFT & SWO & ALB
Elsharky Port Alexandria	BFT & SWO & ALB
Port Said Port	BFT & SWO & ALB

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7	0	0							0	0					
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78	0	0	1	3	2	2	1		0	0	49.78	149.3 ₄	99.56	99.56	99.56
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine total fleet		0	0	1	3	2	2	1		0	0	49.78	149.3 ₄	99.56	99.56	99.56
Longliner over 40m	25	0	0							0	0					
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68	0	0							0	0					
Longliner less than 24m	5	0	0							0	0					
Total longline fleet		0	0							0	0					
Baitboat	19.8	0	0							0	0					
Handline	5	0	0							0	0					
Trawler	10	0	0							0	0					
Trap	130	0	0							0	0					
Small coastal vessels	N/A	0	0							0	0					
Other (please specify)	5	0	0							0	0					
Total fleet/fishing capacity		0	0	1	3	2	2	1		0	0	49.78	149.3 ₄	99.56	99.56	99.56
Quota		0	0		330	513	513	513		0	0	181	330	513	513	513
Percentage allocated to bycatch		0	0		1%	1%	1%	1.038%		0	0		1%	1%	1%	1.038%
Adjusted quota (if applicable)		0	0		326.7	507.87	507.87	507.675		0	0		326.7	507.87	507.87	507.675*
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)		0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
Under/ overcapacity		0	0							0	0	-131.22	-177.3 ₆	-408.31	-408.31	-408.115

* 5.325 t is set aside for bycatch.

Name of CPC: European Union (EU)**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****Introduction**

The European Union (EU) hereby provides its Fishing, Inspection and Capacity Management plans and its Farming Management plan for eastern bluefin tuna (BFT-E) for 2025.

The eight EU Member States actively fishing bluefin tuna are Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain. These EU Member States fish with a range of fishing gears, with the majority of the quotas being attributed to the purse seine and trap sectors. However, significant catches are also made by longline vessels and more artisanal sectors, such as the baitboats, handlines and pelagic trawlers, in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. These eight EU Member States also cooperate in the implementation of a BFT Joint Deployment Plan of inspections, in coordination with the European Commission and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).

The EU adopted Council Regulation (EC) No. 302/2009 on 6 April 2009 transposing into EU law the *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to establish a Multiannual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean* (Rec. 08-05). Following the adoption, at the 2010 ICCAT Annual Meeting in Paris, the ICCAT Recommendation 10-04 amending ICCAT Recommendation 08-05, the EU amended Council Regulation (EC) 302/2009 transposing ICCAT Recommendation 10-04 into EU law. In 2014, the EU adopted Regulation (EU) 544/2014 transposing the amendments to the recovery plan, as set out in the ICCAT Recommendation 13-07. Finally, the EU adopted Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council on 14 September 2016 transposing ICCAT Recommendation 14-04, as replaced by Recommendation 17-07. Regulation (EU) 2019/833¹ partially transposed Recommendation 18-02, as replaced by Recommendation 19-04. In 2023, the EU concluded the transposition of the Recommendation 21-08, by adopting Regulation (EU) 2023/2053², further amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/897³ and Delegated Regulation 2024/2925⁴ implementing modifications brought about by Rec. 22-08 as compared to the previous Rec. 21-08.

In the meantime, and pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations, and in particular Recommendation 24-05 and, in particular, when the rules thereby implemented result in more stringent measures than the ones implemented via Regulation (EU) 2023/2053. Furthermore, the EU has decided to implement Recommendation 24-05 as of 1 of January 2025 in the EU. The European Commission informed the ICCAT Secretariat about this implementation via correspondence on 17 December 2024.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2019/833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 laying down conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No. 2115/2005 and (EC) No. 1386/2007 (hereinafter: Regulation (EU) No. 2019/833).

² Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 September 2023 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, amending Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EU) 2017/2107, and (EU) 2019/833 and repealing Regulation (EU) 2016/1627.

³ Regulation (EU) 2024/897 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/2925 of 19 June 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the management of bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12)*

In accordance with the current Total Allowable Catch (TAC) provided for under Recommendation 24-05, the quota for the EU in 2025 will be 21,503 t. This plan is based on EU initial quota, a revised version will be submitted as soon as the Interseasonal Meeting of Panel 2 endorses the carryovers of EU 2024 underages into 2025. The EU has drawn up the annual fishing plan identifying catching vessels over 24 meters and their associated individual quotas. All purse seine vessels over 24 meters are allocated an individual vessel quota superior to the SCRS catch rates as adopted by the ICCAT Commission for estimating fleet capacity.

The EU will authorise 'catching vessels' and 'other vessels' and will continue to submit the lists of authorised vessels that will participate in the fishery in 2025 in accordance with the reporting deadlines laid down under paragraph 52 of the Rec. 24-05.

The EU has allocated quotas⁵ to the following sectors:

Fishing plan	2025	
Type	Fleet (No. vessels)	Quota allocated (t)
Purse seiner over 40m	31	6,957
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	35	4,569
Purse seiners less than 24m	5	135
Total Purse Seine Fleet	71	11,660.27
Longliner over 40m	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5	374
Longliner less than 24m	173	1,450
Total Longline Fleet	178	1,824.23
Baitboat	74	1,603
Handline	60	137
Trawler	56	485
Trap	10	2,500
Small scale	830	1,192
Other	631	1,408
Total	1,910	20,809.96
Quota		21,503
Adjusted quota		20,886
Recreational		116
Bycatch reserve		469
Contingency		32

The EU hereby submits a complementary Inspection plan covering all bluefin tuna fisheries and capable of addressing effectively the control requirements of the fishery.

* Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

⁵ The EU fishing plan shows the number and length category of vessels that will be authorized by EU in 2025 and the quota allocated to them.

The EU undertakes real-time monitoring of the bluefin tuna fishery and is committed to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect of ICCAT Recommendations concerning the management of EBFT fisheries, including Recommendations 24-05, 10-11, 22-16 and 23-21.

The table below section 1d) summarises the actions taken to implement the requirements of ICCAT Rec. 24-05 as well as the relevant domestic laws or regulations when applicable.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Rec. 24-05, the EU requests to transfer a maximum of 5% of its 2024 quota to 2025.

In 2024, the underharvest for the EU was of 1,116.99 t, which is above the maximum allowed 5% - 1,075.15 t - provided in Rec. 24-05. Therefore, the EU adjusted quota for 2025 pursuant to the implementation of the 1,075.15 t carried over from 2024, will total 22,578.15 t.

1 c) Destination of catch

The EU catches will be destined to landing and farming according to the following (*preliminary estimated*) percentages:

- Farming: 62%
- Landing: 38%

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	Purse seine vessels, vessels over 24 meters and traps shall send daily reports to their flag Member State administration. Weekly reports for all vessels are sent by Member States to the European Commission, which transmits them to the ICCAT Secretariat. In 2024, all vessels authorized to fish for BFT independently of the length shall record their catches in a logbook.	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 ⁶ Section 2 Article 31 "Recording Requirements" and Section 4 "Reporting Obligations".	All catch reports are recorded at EU level, and cross-checked with authorizations, individual quotas, national quotas and JFO quotas (when relevant). In accordance with Art. 14 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009⁷ all EU fishing vessels above 10 m have to be equipped with a bound logbook with chronologically numbered pages. For fishing vessels over 12m, an electronic logbook is required. In accordance with Art. 109 of the above-mentioned Regulation. Member States must cross-check and validate the

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 September 2023 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, amending Regulations (EC) No. 1936/2001, (EU) 2017/2107, and (EU) 2019/833 and repealing Regulation (EU) 2016/1627.

⁷ Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
				information reported by the operators in the following documents and data sources: fishing logbook, landing declaration, transshipment declaration, prior notification; take-over declarations, transport documents and sales notes; fishing licences and fishing authorisations; vessel monitoring system data; inspection reports. Additional requirements set up by ICCAT are covered by Art. 31 and Annex II of Regulation (EU) No. 2023/2053.
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	The fishing seasons applicable to the EU fleets in all Member States concerned are in line with the seasons established by ICCAT Rec. 24-05. Art 17 Regulation (EU) No 2023/2053 transpose them into EU law. For 2025, ICCAT Rec. 24-06 derogates the end of the season for purse seiners to the end of September in the Cantabrian Sea under the remit of the pilot project for farming bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) in the Cantabrian Sea. According to Article 35 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009, Member States shall inform the Commission as soon as the BFT quota is exhausted. In addition, under Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, Member States shall inform the Commission when the BFT quota allocated to a gear group referred to in Article 11 or Article 11 of this Regulation or to a JFO or to	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 Chapter III "Technical measures", section 1 "Fishing seasons", Article 17 and Annex I "Longliners, purse seiners, pelagic trawlers, traps and sport and recreational fisheries" and "Baitboats and trolling boats".	According to provisions in Recommendation 24-05, fishing seasons will be as follows: Fishing season for purse seine vessels will be from 26 May to 1 July. By derogation, the fishing season for purse seiner will be extended until 15 July in the Adriatic Sea. By derogation, the fishing season for purse seiner will be extended until 30 September in the Cantabrian Sea. For other fisheries not included in para 28 and 30, the fishing seasons will be: Croatia: open season is from 15 February to 31 December Sport fishery open season is from 1 May to 1 November Recreational fishery open season is from 1 July to 1 November. France: During the period from 1 February to 31 December 2025 for

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		a purse seiner is deemed to be exhausted. A special reporting and alert system are in place to verify at EU level the quota used in each Member State for each fleet. Compliance with this measure is mainly verified by the Fishing Monitoring Centres (FMC) of the Member States which all operate 24/7. These FMCs have delimited authorised zones and periods, and automatic alarms are triggered in case of vessels in an unauthorised zone or period. In addition, the EU deploys a significant number of patrol vessels and air assets each year during the BFT fishing season. There are protocols for the managing of sighting reports.		French fishing vessels operating with any fishing gear other than purse seine and large-scale pelagic longline over 24 meters. Greece: 15 February. 2025 till quota exhaustion. Malta: Maltese BFT historical longline vessels have a national fishing season set from the 15 April to 31 December or until the quota has been exhausted. Small scale coastal longliners will be open for a limited predetermined period between May and July. Bluefin tuna recreational fishing will be permitted from 16 June to 14 October or until the quota has been exhausted. Portugal: Traps - from 1 April until 31 December Baitboats (sectorial quota) - from 1 March until 1 July Within the EUs Specific Control and Inspection Programme, inspection missions focus on the verification of the respect of the fishing seasons. In accordance with paragraph 29 of Recommendation 24-05, the EU may extend its fishing period for the affected vessels for the equivalent number of lost days up to a maximum of 10 days in case of wind speeds reaching 5 or more on the Beaufort scale. Assessment of the length of the bad weather conditions for the purpose of the extension

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
				will be based on VMS reports evidencing the day/s that the vessel/s have been inactive; in the case of JFOs, evidence of concurrent inactivity of all the vessel members of the JFO is to be proven.
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	According to Art. 20 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, incidental catches of a maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 and 30 kg or with a fork length between 75 and 115 cm are allowed for all catching vessels and traps fishing actively for bluefin tuna. These catches are subject to logbook entry, designated port and prior arrival notification requirements, and shall be deducted from the quota. Art. 15 of Regulation EU No 1380/2013⁸ establishes a general landing obligation across the EU. Where a derogation to this Regulation is granted in accordance with Article 15.2 and in line with international obligations, this is provided for by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98⁹. This measure is enforced through inspections at sea, inspections at landing and controls during transportation and at markets.	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 Chapter III "Technical measures", Section 2 "Minimum conservation reference size, incidental catch, bycatch", Article 19 "Minimum conservation reference size" Article 21 "Incidental catches" and Annex I of the same Regulation "specific conditions applicable to the fisheries referred to in Article 19(2).	For the implementation of the derogation to the Minimum size set up by Article 19(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, Article 17 of Council Regulation (EU) 2025/202¹⁰ of 31 January 2025 and Annex VI, sets fishing, farming and fattening capacity limitations for BFT by fixing yearly the number of vessels per Member State concerned, including the maximum number of vessels allowed to fish actively for bluefin tuna between 8 kg/75 cm and 30 kg/115 in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in the Adriatic for farming purposes. Compliance with capacity limitation provisions is monitored in the context of the Joint Deployment plan (JDP) (see 3.2.2.). A tolerance of a maximum of 7% weight for specimens with a minimum size of 6.4 or 66 cm caught for farming purposes by PS operating in the Adriatic Sea.

⁸ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy.

⁹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98 of 18 November 2014 on the implementation of the Union's international obligations, as referred to in Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, amended by Commission delegated Regulations (EU) 2016/171, (EU) 2017/1352, (EU) 2018/191 and (EU) 2019/2020.

¹⁰ Council Regulation (EU) 2025/202 of 30 January 2025 fixing for 2025 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2024/257.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	In accordance with ICCAT measures, the EU deducts all dead fish caught as bycatch from its quota. As every year, for Member States without a quota, the EU reserves part of its quota in Annex ID of Council Regulation (EU) 2025/202 of 30 January 2025. A quota of 469 t allocated to bycatch has been included in the EU fishing plan provided to ICCAT. This same quota might be adjusted over the year in case of need. Compliance with this measure is verified mainly through inspections at sea and inspections at landing.	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 Chapter III "Technical measures", Article 19 "Minimum conservation reference size, Article 20 "Incidental catches below the minimum conservation reference size", incidental catch, bycatch", Article 21 "Bycatch".	A bycatch quota for accidental catches by EU Member States without a BFT quota is provided in Annex ID of Council Regulation (EU) 2025/202 of 30 January 2025. Catching vessels not fishing actively bluefin tuna shall not retain on board bluefin tuna exceeding 20% of the total catch by weight or number of specimens, compared to tuna and tuna-like species. For small-scale coastal vessels, the amount of bycatch may be calculated on an annual basis. Any bycatch in excess of the 20% of the total catches on board at the end of each fishing trip shall be released alive whenever possible. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98 regulates under which circumstances BFT may be released or discarded within the EU Regulation (EU) 404/2011¹¹ provides that discards shall be recorded in the logbook. All bycatches discarded or retained on-board are counted against the quota.
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	Recreational and sport fisheries are managed in different ways across the EU from a total ban of these activities to a catch	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 Chapter IV "Recreational Fisheries", Article 23 "Specific quota for Recreational Fisheries", Article 24 "Specific	Under Art. 24 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 each EU Member State is obliged to record catch data,

¹¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		and release or a maximum catch per vessel and day. In any case, dead catches from sport and recreational fisheries are counted against the quota. In this regard, a quota has been allocated for sport and recreational fisheries in the 2024 fishing plan. Furthermore, in the context of its Joint Deployment Plan, the EU conducts a series of inspections targeting sport and recreational activities, based on minimum benchmarks established based on a risk assessment procedure. Finally, in addition to these common activities, each Member States also conducts programs of inspections, targeting sport and recreational fisheries. The MS programs are assessed through dedicated verification missions (on spot visits) and audits.	conditions for recreational fisheries", Article 25. "Catch, tag and release".	including weight and length of each BFT caught during sport and recreational fishing and communicate the data for the preceding year to the European Commission by 30 June of each year. The EU Commission forwards that information to the SCRS. According to Article 4(8) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98, the limit of one fish per vessel per day shall apply for all recreational vessels.
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Transshipments at sea are prohibited. Land inspections in the context of the Joint Deployment Plan also cover transshipments. There are sparse if any BFT transshipments in EU ports. In case of a transshipment in port, full inspection coverage is mandatory in case of transshipment and there is continuous monitoring of authorised transshipment places.	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 Section 3 "Landings and transshipments", Article 35 "Transshipment".	Art. 35 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 prohibits all transshipments at sea in the Convention area. Fishing vessels can only tranship BFT catches in designated ports.
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	All vessels are continually monitored by VMS and any interruption in the transmission of VMS data will immediately be	According to EU Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009, Article 9 "Vessel Monitoring system", all EU vessels over 12 meters are equipped with a VMS. By	EU also follows the additional provisions set up ICCAT Recommendation 18-10.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		followed up with the Member State concerned. The software associated with VMS in the different Member States can set alarms and generating automatic warnings to monitor various aspects of interest. The VMS is monitored by the Fishing Monitoring Centres (FMC) of each of the Member States which are operational 24/7. EFCA also has its own system for monitoring vessel activity called IMS and its own FMC. The EFCA IMS is an operational fisheries control coordination tool using the integrated maritime data environment (Imdate) developed by the European Maritime Security Agency (EMSA). This tool provides a real-time maritime awareness operational picture fusing and correlating VMS, terrestrial automatic identification systems (AIS), satellite AIS, and long-range identification and tracking (LRIT) position reports together with visual sightings. The service provides a tool for behaviour analysis, risk assessment and classification of possible non-compliance targets to fisheries monitoring centres in Member States and drives the fisheries monitoring activity assessment and follow-up performed by the EFCA.	Article 57 Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 this obligation was extended to all BFT tug and towing vessels irrespective of their length. Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.	VMS messages from the fishing vessels flying their flag are forwarded to the European Commission at least once every one hour for purse seine vessels and once every two hours for other vessels. Notwithstanding the above, all towing vessels used to transport live bluefin tuna shall, irrespective of their length, install and operate a VMS, in accordance with Rec. 18-10, and transmit messages at least once every hour. A specific IT system is in place to ensure the implementation of this obligation at EU level.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		Finally, the team responsible within the European Commission for catch reporting and satellite VMS, monitors in real time the VMS submissions. To this end, a special IT system is in place.		
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	Masters of any fishing vessel holding a European licence for E-BFT pelagic trawler, longliner, baitboat and traps as well as masters of towing vessels receive national observers according to measures set up by Regulation (EU) 2023/2053.	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 Section 5 "Observer programmes", Article 38 "National observer programme".	Article 38 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 "National observer programme" establishes the minimum levels of national observer coverage and describes the tasks to be performed by national observers. The minimum national observer coverages in vessels other than purse seiners are established in accordance with para 95 of Rec. 24-05. EU Member States also ensure a representative temporal and spatial presence of national observers on their vessels and traps to ensure that the European Commission receives adequate and appropriate data and information on catch, effort and other scientific and management aspects, taking into account characteristics of the fleets and fisheries. The implementation of these provisions is ensured through the Data Collection Framework. ¹²
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	The EU ensures 100% coverage of all purse seine vessels and for all caging and harvesting activities. As in previous years, replies to all the cases	Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, Article 39 and Annex VIII "ICCAT Regional Observer Programme".	

¹² Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 (recast).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		highlighted by ROs will be duly provided to the ICCAT Secretariat.		
10	Domestic legislation	The EU adopted in 2023: (1) Regulation (EU) 2023/2053¹³ of the European Parliament and of the Council on 13 September 2023 transposing ICCAT Recommendation 22-08. (2) Regulation (EU) 2023/2833¹⁴ implementing Recommendations 18-13 and 21-19 on ICCAT bluefin documentation programme, introducing the implementation of the bluefin tuna catch documentation scheme, Recommendation 10-11 on an electronic bluefin tuna catch document programme (eBCD) and Recommendation 22-16 on the application of the eBCD system. Regulation (EU) 2019/833¹⁵ partially transposes Recommendation 18-02 replaced by Recommendation 19-04. The EU adopted in 2024: Regulation (EU) 2024/897 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024¹⁶ introducing into EU Reg. 2023/2053 the latest		

¹³ Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 September 2023 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, amending Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EU) 2017/2107, and (EU) 2019/833 and repealing Regulation (EU) 2016/1627.

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2023/2833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2023 establishing a catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 640/2010.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2019/833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 laying down conservation and enforcement measures applicable in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2115/2005 and (EC) No 1386/2007 (hereinafter: Regulation (EU) No. 2019/833).

¹⁶ Regulation (EU) 2024/897 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		provisions implemented by Rec. 22-08 as compared to Rec. 21-08. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1389¹⁷ derogating for 2024 paragraph 28 of Rec. 22-08, as laid down by ICCAT Rec. 23-08, para 4. The EU adopted in 2025: Council Regulation (EU) 2025/202 of 30 January 2025¹⁸ fixing for 2025 the fishing opportunities for bluefin tuna as laid down by Rec. 24-05, paras 4 and 6.		
11	Tagging programme	In accordance with ICCAT provisions, the use of tags is authorised only upon request and when the accumulated catch amounts are within Member States' quotas or catch limits for each management year, including, where appropriate, individual quotas allocated to catching vessels or traps. A summary of any tagging programs implemented by MS is sent to ICCAT.	Art. 6 of (EU) Reg. 2023/2833.	EU also follows the additional provisions set up at ICCAT level by para 5d of ICCAT Recommendation 22-16.
	Tagging programme (para 44)	The EU will be carrying out two tagging programs, which encompass overall up to 175 ¹⁹ sport/recreational vessels will conduct catch-and-release activities in the context of scientific projects of Marine Institutes integrated in scientific programmes. The activity is expected to run from 1 July to mid-November in the areas	Denmark: The Danish Fisheries Act is the legal base for implementing the Common Fisheries Policy. According to § 10, the Minister is empowered to establish rules and measures to comply with Union fisheries legislation in Denmark and according to § 109 to establish measures and rules necessary to launch scientific research by public measures or authorised by	Sport or recreational vessels intending to conduct catch-and-release activities from 1 July to mid-November, in the context of scientific projects of Marine Institutes integrated in scientific programmes shall be authorised. Fitting and operation of a simple VMS system will be a requirement of the authorisation.

¹⁷ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1389 of 12 March 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the management of bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

¹⁸ Council Regulation (EU) 2024/257 of 10 January 2024 fixing for 2024 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/194.

¹⁹ The number and period is subject to revision according to the level of funding and weather conditions.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		around Ireland, Skagerrak, Kattegat and the Sound. Map in Annex 1. Denmark: The Danish “catch and release” fishery will be organised in the context of a scientific project run by the Danish research institute DTU Aqua. The project is a continuation of similar projects carried out in the years 2017 to 2024. The project is part of DTU Aqua’s bluefin tuna research. Around 150 sports boats are anticipated to participate in the fishing activities during a 4-week period in August to October 2025 in Skagerrak, Kattegat and the Sound. If bad weather is common during the 4-week period, the fishing periods will be prolonged with a proportional time period. Ireland: IE Tuna Chart Catch, Tag and Release Fishery. Number of vessels: Max of 25 to be authorised. Fishing season activities are expected to take place from 1 July 2025 to 12 November 2025. The objective of these projects will be: 1) Migration patterns including possible return of individual tunas, 2) Detailed swimming and diving behaviour, 3) Movements over longer time including migration to spawning areas and, 4) Origin of stock and physiological condition by	the State. The Order on Experimental Fisheries stipulates the rules for studies, project etc. for scientific, environmental and stock enhancement purposes, cf. §§ 10-12. Ireland: Fisheries (Consolidation) Act, 1959 (irishstatutebook.ie) Bye-law 981 of 2020 Control of sea angling methods for certain species of fish SI No. 352/2024 Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction (Bluefin Tuna) Regulations	National Control Authorities would monitor the activities of these vessels both at sea and at landing to ensure compliance with National and EU Regulations. Tagging will be operated by staff of Marine Institutes or by recreational fishing vessel operators. The method to collect data is to tag a number of bluefin tunas with different types of tags: pop-up satellite tags, acoustic tags, accelerometer tags, camera tags and ICCAT’s ordinary tags (Floy tags). The tags are designed to collect a series of complementary data. Operators concerned will be trained in tagging. Any person authorised to target bluefin tuna in a catch-tag-release fishery shall not retain on board, tranship, transfer, tow, land, transport, store or sell bluefin tuna. Any bluefin tuna caught alive shall not be removed from the sea but, if so, shall be carefully handled and returned alive to the waters from which it was taken. Any bluefin tuna that dies during capture must be recorded and discarded by returning immediately to the sea. The master of the vessel concerned shall immediately report to the flag authorities any discards of bluefin tuna in that trip.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		means of tissue and blood samples of bluefin tunas. Researchers will report about their activities in accordance the provisions applicable for this in ICCAT. The data collection will be consistent with the ICCAT GBYP research programme and will be communicated to and discussed with ICCAT as necessary.		
12	Intra-farm transfers, inter-farm transfers and random controls in farms (para 195-217)	Traceability in farms is ensured in EU farms, including by way of sealing, with official seals provided by the authorities, of all cages containing BFT. Unsealing is possible in the presence of the farm competent authority. Transfers undertaken by the farm operators between farm cages of the same farm ("intra-farm transfer") shall follow all the requirements of transfers as laid down in paragraph 196-199 of ICCAT Recommendation 24-05 and hence require the necessary completion in the eBCD system. The presence of control authorities and the video recording of the transfer is mandatory for such transfers. In accordance with paragraph 208 of ICCAT Rec. 24-05, random controls shall take place in farms between the time of completion of the caging operations and the first caging of the following year. Such controls shall involve the compulsory transfers of all fish from farm cage(s) to other empty farm cage(s) in order that the number of		These elements are addressed in Joint Deployment Plan, in particular in Annex V of those Plans, which include harmonised procedures for all the EU.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		bluefin tuna can be counted by way of control video record(s). The number of controls shall be decided by the farm Member State authorities on the basis of their risk assessment. Notwithstanding, the number of controls per year shall cover not less than either: 10% of the total number of cages in each farm under each farm MS jurisdiction, always involving at least one control/cage and, rounded up where needed; or if required, following the outcome of the risk analysis, the percentages referred to above can be increased as necessary. Transfers require the necessary completion in the eBCD system. Differences in number of BFT as a result of the random controls shall be duly investigated following the procedures in Recommendation 24-05 and in the EU joint deployment plan (JDP) and recorded in the eBCD system. In the event that differences in number of BFT are found to be in excess, the farm MS control authorities shall order a release order for the corresponding amount(s).		
13	Carry over estimations in farms (para 199)	In accordance with the measures laid down in paras 200-206 of ICCAT Rec. 24-05, the following procedures shall be followed for the implementation of carryover assessments: Prior to the beginning of the next purse seiner and trap fishing seasons, all fish remaining in cages		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		shall be transferred to other empty farm cages in order that they can be counted and estimates of weight be taken by way of stereoscopic cameras. The live bluefin tuna carried over is placed in separate cages in the farm, on the basis of the catch year and JFO/same CPC trap of origin. Differences between the number of BFT individuals resulting from the carryover assessment and the expected number after harvest is duly investigated and recorded in the eBCD system. In the case of excess number, the farm authority orders the release of the corresponding number of fish. The EU transmits to the ICCAT Secretariat the annual carryover declaration in accordance with para 207 Rec. 24-05.		
14	Sectorial quota (para 15a)	A total sectorial quota is allocated to a group of small-scale vessels with special fishing authorisations, valid for a defined season going from one to four months. Quota allocated considers the extensions of the fishing period(s). The fleets and gear types under the small-scale category are very heterogeneous in the EU. Each EU Member State is responsible for the monitoring of its fleet, including quota uptake, according to the EU legislation control		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
		regulation ²⁰ in place and the national legislation. The quota uptake for these sectorial allocations is monitored following the national legislation.		

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

Form CP24 has been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat including the list of ports authorised in eleven EU Member States, including EU Member States which do not have BFT targeted fisheries, that allow for the landing of BFT bycatch (see **Annex 2**).

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

The EU Capacity management plan is detailed below under section Section 7 – Capacity table.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

The farming management plan for the EU is detailed below. This farming management plan includes preliminary figures based on expected quota allocation by EU Members States to joint fishing operations for farming and expected imports from other CPCs.

Hereby, the EU reserves its right to submit, if appropriate, revised farming management plans to the Secretariat by 1 June 2025, in accordance to paragraph 20 of Recommendation 24-05 by ICCAT establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

	<i>Wild input (t) 2025</i>	<i>Capacity (t) 2025</i>
Spain	9,326.00	13,056.40
Croatia	2,652.30	7,092.00
Malta	12,325.00	17,255.00
Portugal	518.00	740.00
Italy	1,910.00	13,000.00
Total EU	26,731.00	51,143.40

²⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy.

<i>Farm Name</i>	<i>ICCAT FFB</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>		<i>Wild Input (t)</i>	<i>Capacity (t)</i>
Tuna Graso	ATEU1ESP00001	N 37°45,95' W 00°39,49'		1450.00	2030.00
Caladeros del Mediterráneo 2	ATEU1ESP00003	A:37°34'30.40"N 00°49'95.30"W B:37°34'06.60"N 00°50'11.40"W C:67°34'25.80"N 00°50'56.20"W D:37°34'49.60"N 00°50'40.10"W		1375.00	1925.00
Ensenada de Barbate	ATEU1ESP00004	36°09'13" N 5°55'45" W		1000.00	1400.00
Balfegó Tuna, S.L.	ATEU1ESP00005	A:40° 51,5'N 00° 51,0 'E B:40° 51,95'N 00° 51,17'E C:40° 51,57'N 00° 51,5'E D:40° 51,9'N 00° 51,61'E		3669.00	5136.60
CALADEROS DEL MEDITERRANEO	ATEU1ESP00011	37°34'06,341"N; 0°52'39,300"W 37°33'59,998"N; 0°53'12,358"W 37°33'44,272"N; 0°53'12,802"W 37°33'43,683"N; 0°52'39,943"W		825.00	1155.00
ITSAS BALFEGO	ATEU1ESP00018	A:43°22,337'N 02°10,962'W B:43°22,564'N 02°10,353'W C:43°22,166'N 02°10,080'W D:43°21,953'N 02°10,706'W		7.00	9.80
Piscifactorías del Mediterráneo	ATEU1ESP00014	A: 37° 49',6 N 000° 40',7 W C: 37° 49',6 N 000° 40',4W B: 37° 49',0 N 000° 40',5 W D: 37° 49',0 N 000° 41',0 W"		1000.00	1400.00
Jadran Tuna D.O.O.	ATEU1HRV00008	y 5540056,00 5540410,00 5539883,45 5540237,52	x 4854937,00 4854333,00 4854835,87 4854231,75	719.137	1922.904
Pelagos Net Farma D.O.O.	ATEU1HRV00011	y 5521777,07 5522396,80 5522324,84 5521705,39	x 4865868,10 4865705,51 4865434,70 4865597,28	675.181	1805.372
Sardina D.O.O.	ATEU1HRV00006	y 5620531 5620851,14 5620663,29 5620343,141	x 4795026,75 4794700 4794518,74 4794846,83	689.539	1843.761
Kali Tuna D.O.O.	ATEU1HRV00012	y 5514248,71 5514346,2201 5514401,68 5514499,2376	x 4877864,54 4877750,5522 4877993,40 4877879,4528	568.443	1519.963
		5515214,66 5514694,4002 5515061,69 5514541,3353	4877043,84 4877651,5991 4876914,98 4877522,6578		
		5517392,279 5517553,927 5517303,667 5517142,018	4868049,255 4867931,485 4867587,981 4867705,751		
		5517801,279 5517962,927 5517712,667 5517551,018	4867662,255 4867544,485 4867200,981 4867318,751		

Farm Name	ICCAT FFB	Geographicalcoordinates		Wild Input (t)	Capacity (t)
MFF	ATEU1MLT00004	5493440,00	4892040,00	3000.00	4200.00
		5493498,70	4892120,96		
		5494068,42	4891710,08		
		5494006,73	4891629,12		
		5494273,27	4891535,88		
		5494331,97	4891516,84		
		5494898,70	4891105,96		
		5494840,00	4891025,00		
		5509116	4875654		
		5509264	4875520		
5508712	4875211				
5508860	4875076	3000.00	4200.00		
35.8785 (N) 14.6430 (E)					
35.8784 (N) 14.6600 (E)					
35.8640 (N) 14.6600 (E)					
35.8640 (N) 14.6430 (E)					
Fish & Fish	ATEUMLT00003	35.8640 (N) 14.6430 (E)	3000.00	4200.00	
		35.8640 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
		35.8496 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
		35.8495 (N) 14.6430 (E)			
		35.8496 (N) 14.6430 (E)			
		35.8496 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
		35.8352 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
		35.8352 (N) 14.6430 (E)			
Mare Blu	ATEUMLT00008	35.8930 (N) 14.6430 (E)	3000.00	4200.00	
		35.8930 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
		35.8784 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
		35.8785 (N) 14.6430 (E)			
		35.8930 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
		35.8930 (N) 14.6770 (E)			
		35.8785 (N) 14.6770 (E)			
		35.8784 (N) 14.6600 (E)			
MML	ATEUMLT00002	35.58.33 (N) 14.24.48 (E)	1720.00	2408.00	
		35.58.45 (N) 14.24.54 (E)			
		35.58.34 (N) 14.25.43 (E)			
		35.58.19 (N) 14.25.38 (E)			
AJD	ATEUMLT00001	35.58.33 (N) 14.24.48 (E)	1605.00	2247.00	
		35.58.45 (N) 14.24.54 (E)			
		35.58.34 (N) 14.25.43 (E)			
		35.58.19 (N) 14.25.38 (E)			
Tuniraise	ATEU1PRT00002	N 37° 01.006’ W 07° 42.615’ N 37° 00.975’ W 07° 42.607’ N 37° 01.048’ W 07° 42.500’ N 37° 01.024’ W 07° 42.485’	311.00	444.00	
Barril	ATEU1PRT00003	Latitude N 37°02’21.4’’; Longitude W 07°39’51.4’’	207.00	296.00	
La Favorita Snc.	ATEU1ITA00015	PUNTO 1: LAT: 40°47’10.2209" N LONG: 14°19’57.2993" E PUNTO 2: LAT: 40°47’14.7861" N LONG: 14°20’03.9480" E PUNTO 3: LAT: 40°47’19.8395" N LONG: 14°19’57.9417" E PUNTO 4: LAT: 40°47’15.2744" N LONG: 14°19’51.2930" E	500.00	1000.00	

<i>Farm Name</i>	<i>ICCAT FFB</i>	<i>Geographical coordinates</i>	<i>Wild Input (t)</i>	<i>Capacity (t)</i>
Tonnare Sulcitane S.R.L.	ATEU1ITA00021	PUNTO 1: LAT: 39°16'45,90" N LONG: 008°20'48,00" E PUNTO 2: LAT: 39°16'51,62" N LONG: 008°20'52,35" E PUNTO 3: LAT: 39°16'55,20" N LONG: 008°20'44,40" E PUNTO 4: LAT: 39°16'49,60" N LONG: 008°20'39,90" E	110.00	160.00
Consorzio Operatori Del Tonno Del Mediterraneo	ATEU1ITA00006	PUNTO 1: LAT: 39°57,903' N LONG: 15°21,295' E PUNTO 2: LAT: 39°57,903' N LONG: 15°21,045' E PUNTO 3: LAT: 39°58,000' N LONG: 15°21,295' E PUNTO 4: LAT: 39°58,000' N LONG: 15°21,045' E	500.00	1000.00
DG PESCA 1	ATEU1ITA00022	ROMA (RM)	200.00	2710.00
DG PESCA 2	ATEU1ITA00023	ROMA (RM)	200.00	2710.00
DG PESCA 3	ATEU1ITA00024	ROMA (RM)	200.00	2710.00
DG PESCA 4	ATEU1ITA00025	ROMA (RM)	200.00	2710.00

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

Not applicable.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

Under the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the primary responsibility for control and enforcement lays with the Member State Authorities.

The European Commission and the EFCA coordinate with the EU Member States to ensure that the provisions laid down by ICCAT are reflected in EU and Member States' law and fully enforced. The tools in place are explained under 5b below.

5.a.1. Evaluation of the implementation by the Member States of the fisheries rules in force

Under the EU Common Fisheries Policy, one of the tasks of the European Commission is to ensure that Member States comply with the legal obligations set out in the EU framework, including those stemming from ICCAT rules.

The European Commission carries out this monitoring mainly by means of three tools: verifications, autonomous inspections and audits. A specific unit in the Directorate of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) carries out these checks on a regular basis. This supervision by the European Commission of the control activity exercised by the member states, which is provided for in the Title X, Regulation 1224/2009, "Evaluation and Control by the Commission", is an additional layer that helps to ensure effective control. In this regard, if the European Commission considers that irregularities have occurred in the implementation

of the rules, it follows up on the shortcomings found using different tools such as administrative inquiries, EU pilots or actions plans. If the deficiencies are not corrected by the Member State authorities, the European Commission may open infringement proceedings against the Member State.

Although the inspection plan is still subject to change in response to the specificities of the 2025 fishing campaign, the European Commission inspectors will be very active in 2025.

5.a.2 Vessel monitoring system and Operations team

All vessels will be continually monitored by Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and any interruption in the transmission of VMS data will be immediately followed up with the Member State concerned.

Member States continuously monitor the activity of their fleets, through their Fisheries Monitoring Centres (FMC), which are operational 24/7.

The team responsible within the European Commission for catch reporting and satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) will monitor in real time the VMS submissions, addressing potential failures in the system, and undertake extensive cross-checks to avoid any potential quota overshoot.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

The ICCAT Scheme of joint international inspection as laid down by paras 232-235 and Annex 7 of Rec. 24-05 will be fully implemented by the EU and coordinated by EFCA. EFCA will also coordinate any agreed voluntary exchange of inspection personnel with other CPCs in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 19-17.

5.b.1 Specific Control and Inspection Programme

Working under the framework of the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection and building on experiences from recent years, the EU has currently in place a Specific Control and Inspection Programme (SCIP)²¹ to monitor and enforce the implementation of the bluefin tuna management and swordfish recovery plans. This programme is a joint initiative bringing together the resources of the European Commission, EFCA and the Member States involved in the fishery.

5.b.2 Joint Deployment Plan (JDP) for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean

In cooperation with the European Commission and Member States, EFCA adopts annually a Joint Deployment Plan (JDP), which includes a strategy for control of bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, as well as Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. This Joint Deployment plan (JDP) brings the Specific Control and Inspection Programme into effect and covers all stages of the market chain as well as controls at sea, on land, traps and farms.

EFCA also coordinates the implementation of the joint international scheme of inspection (JIS) for bluefin tuna and swordfish as provided for under ICCAT conservation and management measures. Joint campaigns are planned, implemented and evaluated each year under the framework of the Mediterranean JDP in close cooperation with the European Commission, the Member State concerned and the EFCA.

Under the JDP, EFCA will coordinate in 2025 joint inspections and control activities in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean involving a number of fishery patrol vessels and aircrafts. EFCA also has three of its own chartered offshore fisheries patrol vessels as well as an aerial surveillance capacity. Whilst the operational strategies and precise areas of operation remain confidential, the general areas covered by the 2025 JDP will be the eastern Atlantic (ICES Areas VII, VIII, IX X and COPACE 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0) and the Mediterranean (Western, Central and Eastern). The control operations will particularly focus on, but are not restricted to purse seiners, towing vessels, longliners and farming activities. In 2025, the EU will conduct a minimum of 542 days of control and inspection activities at sea and 30 overall flights of air surveillance.

²¹ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1986 of 13 December 2018 establishing specific control and inspection programmes for certain fisheries.

A JDP Steering Group, composed by representatives of EFCA, the European Commission and the European Member States, guides the overall strategy of inspection activities and supervises the JDP implementation. The strategy and control priorities are based on an annual risk assessment carried out by Member States under the coordination of EFCA.

All cases of potential non-compliance will be forwarded to the flag State of the vessel/operator concerned and to the ICCAT Secretariat where required in accordance with the procedures laid down in the respective ICCAT recommendations.

The EFCA is also cooperating with EMSA (European Maritime Safety Agency) and FRONTEX (European Border and Coast Guard Agency), each within its mandate, to support the national authorities carrying coast guard functions, by providing services, information, equipment and training as well as by coordinating multipurpose operations. Among the tools used to support these multipurpose operations is the IMS (Integrated Maritime System) service, an application that provides an integrated maritime picture based on the real-time fusion of VMS, Automatic Identification System (AIS) and other maritime related data.

Finally, the EFCA also promote operational cooperation with other ICCAT Contracting Parties such as the exchange of inspectors and training activities, as well as training workshops when requested to ensure a common interpretation and the full implementation of inspection and control measures provided for by the ICCAT.

5.b.3 Member States annual Inspection plans

Under Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, each EU Member State concerned has developed and submitted a 2025 ICCAT Inspection plan as part of its National Control Action programme for bluefin tuna. These are extensive programmes containing the resources and inspection strategies that Member States commit to implement within their jurisdiction. These programmes are required under the Specific Control and Inspection Programme (see above).

These National Programmes are in full accordance with the conservation and management measures adopted in Recommendation 24-05. The EU authorities will control 100% of caging operations, harvesting to processing vessels, intra-farm and inter-farm transfers and carry-over assessments, as well as to establish a level of random controls (with a minimum of 10% of the number of cages in each farm) based on risk assessment to ensure proper reporting and traceability of bluefin tuna in farms.

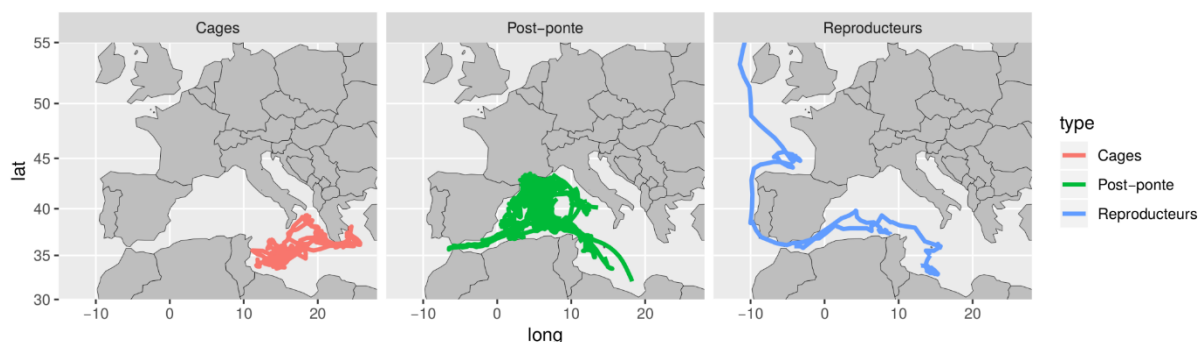
6. Others

6 a) Research activities

Two main research activities are carried out by Ifremer on bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea.

The first activity is the aerial survey in the Gulf of Lions. This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides a key fisheries-independent abundance index for young bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the eastern stock. Current work focus on improving the observation through the development of a system for image acquisition and analysis and integrating the impacts of environmental effects on the vertical and horizontal movements of tuna and on the abundance index. The survey could also be used for marine mammals. Papers are presented every year at the SCRS.

The second activity, not independent from the first one, focuses on observing migrations of bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology. This is done through the development of a new electronic tag, embarking a sensor aiming at capturing fish growth and indirectly reproduction (POPSTAR project funded by Ifremer). The project aims also at tagging bluefin tuna caught by purse seiners. The purse seiner fishery has been representing more than 50% of the eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, yet hardly any tagging has been done on this segment. A successful tagging operation was carried out from a purse seiner in June 2018 and 2019, showing contrasting migration patterns to those obtained from fish tagged in the Northwest Mediterranean. These operations through different projects (POPSTAR, FISHNCHIP and PROMPT) are meant to be a key contribution to applied research and ICCAT, as it will help to document and understand migrations and how they are affected by the environment (e.g., for the MSE).



Another project (PROMPT) is pursuing work on BFT migrations through tagging and experimental work. The tagging planned in the project aims at pursuing the work initiated by the POPSTAR and FishNchip projects described above and understand the effects of the physical environment on migrations. The experimental work will serve to estimate energetic requirement of BFT along its migrations.

A close working relationship has been set up between Ifremer, French purse seiners, scientists from a Maltese company (AquaBioTech Ltd, which has also been heavily involved in bluefin tuna research) and a Maltese fattening farm. This has created a unique and fruitful set-up to develop research and experiments on bluefin tuna.

6. b) Pilot project for farming bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) in the Cantabrian Sea (Rec. 23-08)

The aim of the project is to develop bluefin tuna fattening in the Cantabrian Sea, an activity that has not been previously undertaken by the EU due to the characteristics of the local fleet, as well as the challenging conditions of this Sea, particularly during the autumn and winter.

One vessel, purse seiner, is going to be licensed to operate in the Cantabrian Sea after the fishing season in the Mediterranean, for a limited catch of 50 individuals. This additional vessel and estimate amount of quota are included under the capacity table purse seiners between 24 meters and 40 meters. This is a vessel that is going to be adapted from the local fleet to assess operational conditions for fishing in the Cantabrian Sea to inform the potential future development of such activities.

Fishing period for this project will be from 1 July 2025 until the 50 bluefin tuna fishes have been caught. The harvesting is planned for October the same year.

The activity will take place in full conformity with the provisions laid down by Rec. 24-05, including with the provision laid down by paragraph 101. Therefore, according to the plan, the activity will be fully covered by a Regional Observer at all stages of the activity.

The report of the activity in 2025 will be submitted to the SCRS and Commission ahead of the 2025 ICCAT Annual Meeting. This report will include information on the key objectives of the project, relevant statistical data, including the final number of BFT caught/caged and the individual length and weight of those fish at the time of capture and at the time of harvest from the cage. The report will also identify the challenges or difficulties encountered, including regarding data collection and monitoring, control, and surveillance. In particular, the report shall include an analysis of the suitability of the current ICCAT provisions for this activity to inform the potential for this activity to be scaled up and further pursued in the future.

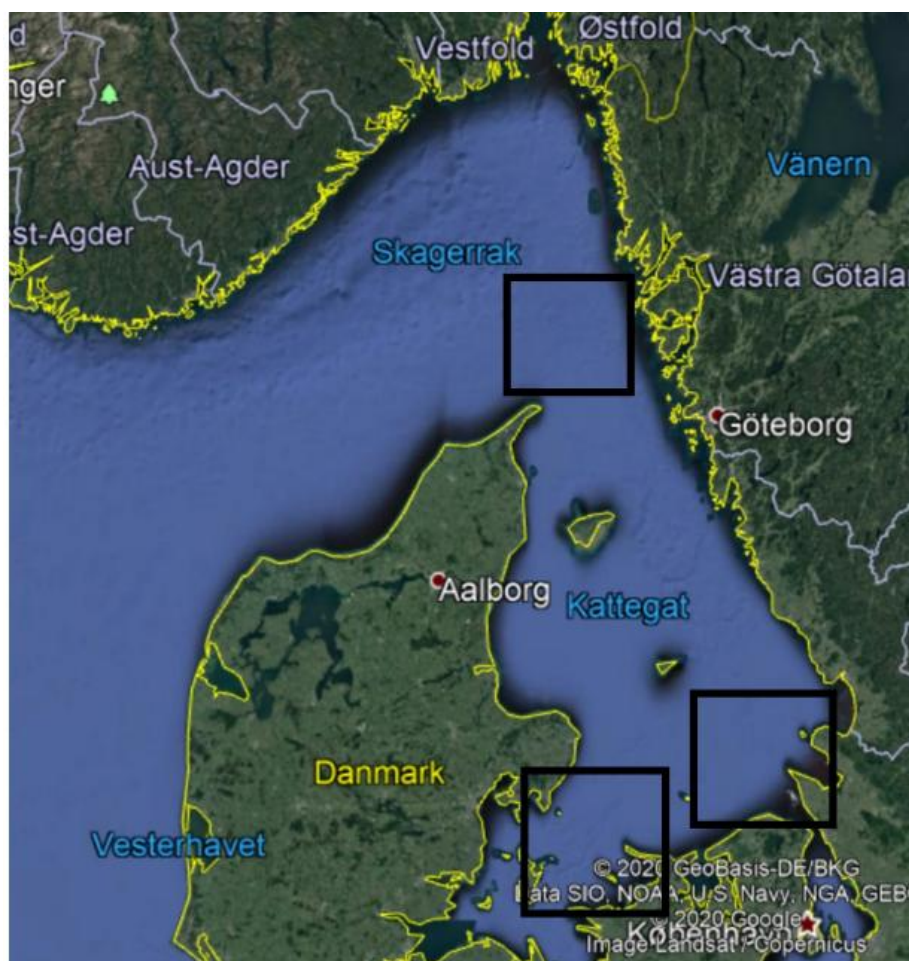
Capacity table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref year</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>				<i>Ref year</i>			<i>Fishing capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7	33	38	37	31	31	30	31	2,332	2685	2616	2192	2192	2192	2191.7
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78	73	91	17	33	35	35	35	3,634	4530	846	1643	1742	1742	1742.3
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68	39	112	4	5	4	5	5	1,314	3772	135	168	135	135	168.40
Purse seine total fleet		145	241	58	69	70	70	71	7,279	10987	3597	4003	4069	4069	4102.40
Longliner over 40m	25	0		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68	13	7	12	4	4	24	5	17.0	40	68	23	23	23	28.4
Longliner less than 24m	5	232	329	127	192	183	97	174	983	1645	635	960	778	885	870
Total longline fleet		245	336	139	196	187	121	179	1,000	1685	703	983	800	908	898.40
Baitboat	19.8	61	68	88	74	74	58	74	1,209	1343	1742	1465	1462	1465	1465.2
Handline	5	19	101	46	60	61	72	60	60	505	230	300	300	360	300
Trawler	10	108	160	57	57	57	56	56	1,080	1600	570	570	570	560	560
Trap	130	14	15	12	13	13	9	10	1,820	1950	1560	1690	1690	1690	1300
Small coastal vessels	N/A	0			1041	1340	173	830				5205	5221	4131	3663
Other (please specify)	5	87	253	715	74	361	1,259	631	435	1265	3575	370	570	2530	1450
Total fleet/fishing capacity		289	1174	1115	1584	2163	1,818	1,911	4,604	19335	11977	14586	14681	15163	13738.54
Quota									12,883	17044	15850	19411.60	21503	21503	21503
Percentage allocated to bycatch												3.26%	2.89%	4.6%	2%
Adjusted quota (if applicable)										16211	15850	18642	20882	21414	21992.36¹
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)												136	150	123	116
Under/ overcapacity										3124	-3873	-4057	-6201	-5161	-8254

* Includes one additional medium purse seiner, to operate under Rec. 23-08 (Pilot project farming in the Cantabrian Sea) with license for catching 50 individuals in the fishing ground of the Cantabrian Sea, during a period to be designated between 2 July and 30 September of 2024.

¹ The adjusted quota is 21,992 t, i.e., 21503 t (quota) minus 469 t (bycatch allocation) minus 116.43 t (Sport/Recreational allowance)+1,075.15 (carryovers from 2024).

Map of designated areas in Skagerrak, Kattegat and the Sound for the bluefin tuna tagging project in 2023



List of designated ports

<i>Port Name</i>	<i>MS</i>
BANJOLE – RIBARSKA LUKA	EU-Croatia
BIOGRAD – GLAVNI MUL	EU-Croatia
BOL	EU-Croatia
BRAC-UVALA MASLINOVA	EU-Croatia
BRIŽINE – RIBARSKA LUKA	EU-Croatia
BRNA	EU-Croatia
BUNARINA	EU-Croatia
CAVTAT	EU-Croatia
CRES	EU-Croatia
CRIKVENICA-PAZDEHOVA	EU-Croatia
DUBROVNIK – GRUŽ	EU-Croatia
FAŽANA	EU-Croatia
FORTICA	EU-Croatia
FUNTANA	EU-Croatia
GAT CAĐAVICA	EU-Croatia
HVAR	EU-Croatia
HVAR – VIRA	EU-Croatia
ILOVIK	EU-Croatia
JABLANAC	EU-Croatia
JELSA	EU-Croatia
JEZERA	EU-Croatia
KALI – BATALAŽA	EU-Croatia
KALI – VELA LAMJANA	EU-Croatia
KARIGADOR	EU-Croatia
KAŠTEL GOMILICA	EU-Croatia
KAŠTEL KAMBELOVAC	EU-Croatia
KAŠTEL STARI	EU-Croatia
KAŠTEL SUCURAC	EU-Croatia
KLENOVICA	EU-Croatia
KOMIŽA	EU-Croatia
KRALJEVICA	EU-Croatia
KRILA JESENICE	EU-Croatia
KRK	EU-Croatia
KRNICA	EU-Croatia
KUKLJICA – RIBARSKI GAT	EU-Croatia
LIŽNJAN – KUJE	EU-Croatia
LOVIŠTE	EU-Croatia
LUMBARDA	EU-Croatia
MAKARSKA	EU-Croatia
MALI LOŠINJ	EU-Croatia
MALINSKA	EU-Croatia
MANDRE	EU-Croatia

MARTINSKA	EU-Croatia
MEDULIN	EU-Croatia
MILNA	EU-Croatia
MOLAT – LUCINA	EU-Croatia
MOLUNAT	EU-Croatia
MOŠCENICKA DRAGA	EU-Croatia
MURTER	EU-Croatia
NOVALJA	EU-Croatia
NOVIGRAD	EU-Croatia
NOVIGRAD – PORPORELA	EU-Croatia
OBALA ULJANIK	EU-Croatia
OMIŠ	EU-Croatia
OMIŠALJ	EU-Croatia
OREBIC	EU-Croatia
OSOR	EU-Croatia
PLOCE	EU-Croatia
PLOMIN	EU-Croatia
PODGORA	EU-Croatia
PODVRŠKE	EU-Croatia
PORAT	EU-Croatia
POREC	EU-Croatia
PRAPRATNO	EU-Croatia
PRIMOŠTEN	EU-Croatia
PRVIC – ŠEPURINE	EU-Croatia
PUCIŠCA	EU-Croatia
PULA – KORIJEN GATA RIJEKA	EU-Croatia
PUNAT	EU-Croatia
RAB	EU-Croatia
RABAC	EU-Croatia
RIJEKA – DIO PUTNICKE LUKE	EU-Croatia
RIJEKA-LUKA RIJEKA	EU-Croatia
ROGOZNICA	EU-Croatia
ROVINJ – VALDIBORA	EU-Croatia
SALI – MARDEŠIC	EU-Croatia
SANTA MARINA	EU-Croatia
SAVUDRIJA	EU-Croatia
SEGET DONJI	EU-Croatia
SENJ	EU-Croatia
ŠIBENIK – GAT SV. PETRA	EU-Croatia
SILBA – PORAT	EU-Croatia
ŠIMUNI	EU-Croatia
SLANO	EU-Croatia
SPLIT-SJEVERNA LUKA	EU-Croatia
STARI GRAD	EU-Croatia
STOBREC	EU-Croatia
SUCURAJ	EU-Croatia

SUKOŠAN	EU-Croatia
SUMARTIN	EU-Croatia
SUPETAR	EU-Croatia
SUSTJEPAN	EU-Croatia
SVETA FUSKA	EU-Croatia
SVETI MARTIN	EU-Croatia
TKON	EU-Croatia
TRIBUNJ	EU-Croatia
TROGIR – TRAJEKTNA RAMPA	EU-Croatia
TRPANJ	EU-Croatia
TRSTENIK	EU-Croatia
TURANJ	EU-Croatia
UBLI – OPERATIVNA OBALA	EU-Croatia
UMAG	EU-Croatia
UVALA PELEŠ	EU-Croatia
UVALA VOZ	EU-Croatia
VELA LUKA	EU-Croatia
VIGANJ	EU-Croatia
VINIŠĆE	EU-Croatia
VIR	EU-Croatia
VIS	EU-Croatia
VODICE	EU-Croatia
VRSAR	EU-Croatia
ZADAR – GAŽENICA	EU-Croatia
ZADAR – KOD MOSTA	EU-Croatia
ZAOSTROG	EU-Croatia
ŽUNAC	EU-Croatia
AYIA NAPA FISHING SHELTER	EU-Cyprus
LARNACA	EU-Cyprus
LARNACA FISHING SHELTER	EU-Cyprus
LATSI FISHING SHELTER	EU-Cyprus
LIMASSOL NEW PORT	EU-Cyprus
LIMASSOL OLD PORT	EU-Cyprus
PAFOS FISHING SHELTER	EU-Cyprus
PARALIMNI FISHING SHELTER	EU-Cyprus
ZYGI FISHING SHELTER	EU-Cyprus
BØNNERUP	EU-Denmark
GILLELEJE	EU-Denmark
GRENÅ	EU-Denmark
HANSTHOLM	EU-Denmark
HIRTSHALS	EU-Denmark
HVIDE SANDE	EU-Denmark
SKAGEN	EU-Denmark
THYBORØN	EU-Denmark
A CORUÑA	EU-España
ADRA	EU-España

AGAETE	EU-España
AGUILAS	EU-España
ALCUDIA	EU-España
ALGECIRAS	EU-España
ALICANTE	EU-España
AMPOLLA	EU-España
ANDRATX	EU-España
ARENYS DE MAR	EU-España
ARGUINEGUIN	EU-España
ARRECIFE DE LANZAROTE	EU-España
AVILES	EU-España
AZOHIA	EU-España
BADALONA	EU-España
BARBATE	EU-España
BARCELONA	EU-España
BENICARLO	EU-España
BERMEO	EU-España
BLANES	EU-España
BURELA	EU-España
BURRIANA	EU-España
CABO PALOS	EU-España
CADIZ	EU-España
CALA BONA	EU-España
CALA RATJADA	EU-España
CALETA DE VELEZ	EU-España
CALPE	EU-España
CAMBRILS	EU-España
CARBONERAS	EU-España
CARTAGENA	EU-España
CASAS DE ALCANAR	EU-España
CASTELLON	EU-España
CELEIRO	EU-España
CIUDADELA	EU-España
COLINDRES	EU-España
COLONIA SAN JORGE	EU-España
CONIL	EU-España
CORRALEJO	EU-España
CULLERA	EU-España
ESTEPONA	EU-España
FORMENTERA (CALA SAVINA)	EU-España
FORNELLS	EU-España
FUENGIROLA	EU-España
GANDIA	EU-España
GIJON	EU-España
GRAN TARAJAL	EU-España
GUETARIA	EU-España

HONDARRIBIA	EU-España
HUELVA	EU-España
IBIZA	EU-España
JAVEA	EU-España
L'ESTARTIT	EU-España
LA ESCALA	EU-España
LA RESTINGA	EU-España
LA TIÑOSA - PUERTO DEL CARMEN	EU-España
L'AMETLLA DE MAR	EU-España
LAREDO	EU-España
LAS PALMAS	EU-España
LLANSA	EU-España
LOS CRISTIANOS	EU-España
MAHON	EU-España
MARBELLA	EU-España
MAZARRON	EU-España
MOGAN	EU-España
MORRO JABLE	EU-España
MOTRIL	EU-España
ONDARROA	EU-España
ORZOLA	EU-España
PALAMOS	EU-España
PALMA DE MALLORCA	EU-España
PASAJES	EU-España
PEÑISCOLA	EU-España
PLAYA DE SANTIAGO (GOMERA)	EU-España
PLAYA SAN JUAN - GUIA ISORA	EU-España
POLLENSA	EU-España
PORT DE LA SELVA	EU-España
PORTO COLOM	EU-España
PUERTO DEL ROSARIO	EU-España
ROQUETAS DE MAR	EU-España
ROSAS	EU-España
S'ESTANYOL DE MIGJORN	EU-España
SAN ANTONI DE PORTMANY	EU-España
SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA	EU-España
SAN FELIU DE GUIXOLS	EU-España
SAN PEDRO DEL PINATAR	EU-España
SAN VICENTE DE LA BARQUERA	EU-España
SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA	EU-España
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	EU-España
SANTA POLA	EU-España
SANTANDER	EU-España
SANTAÑI	EU-España
SANTOÑA	EU-España
SOLLER	EU-España

TALIARTE - MELENARA	EU-España
TARIFA	EU-España
TARRAGONA	EU-España
TAZACORTE	EU-España
TORREDEMBARRA	EU-España
TORREVIEJA	EU-España
VALLE GRAN REY	EU-España
VIGO	EU-España
VILANOVA I LA GELTRU	EU-España
VILLAJOSYA	EU-España
VINAROS	EU-España
AGDE	EU-France
AJACCIO	EU-France
ARCACHON	EU-France
ARGELÈS-SUR-MER	EU-France
AUDIERNE	EU-France
BASTIA	EU-France
BAYONNE	EU-France
BONIFACIO	EU-France
BOULOGNE SUR MER	EU-France
CAGNES SUR MER	EU-France
CALVI	EU-France
CANNES	EU-France
CARGESE	EU-France
CARNON	EU-France
CARRY-LE-ROUET	EU-France
CENTURI	EU-France
CHERBOURG	EU-France
COGOLIN	EU-France
CONCARNEAU	EU-France
DOUARNENEZ	EU-France
ERQUY	EU-France
FRONTIGNAN PLAGE	EU-France
GALÉRIA	EU-France
GRANVILLE	EU-France
GRAU-DU-ROI	EU-France
GRUISSAN	EU-France
HYÈRES	EU-France
HYÈRES	EU-France
L'ÎLE-ROUSSE	EU-France
LA CIOTAT	EU-France
LA COTINIÈRE	EU-France
LA ROCHELLE	EU-France
LA TURBALLE	EU-France
LE BARCARÈS	EU-France
LE CONQUET	EU-France

LE GUILVINEC	EU-France
LE LAVANDOU	EU-France
LES SABLES D'OLONNE	EU-France
LES SAINTES-MARIES -DE-LA-MER	EU-France
LEUCATE	EU-France
LOGUIVY-DE-LA-MER	EU-France
LORIENT	EU-France
MACCINAGGIO	EU-France
MARSEILLE	EU-France
MARTIGUES	EU-France
MENTON	EU-France
PALAVAS-LES-FLOTS	EU-France
PORT DE BOUC	EU-France
PORT SAINT LOUIS DU RHÔNE	EU-France
PORT-LA-NOUVELLE	EU-France
PORTO-VECCHIO	EU-France
PORT-VENDRES	EU-France
PROPRIANO	EU-France
QUIBERON	EU-France
ROSCOFF	EU-France
ROYAN	EU-France
SAGONE	EU-France
SAINT GILLES CROIX DE VIE	EU-France
SAINT JEAN CAP FERRAT	EU-France
SAINT MALO	EU-France
SAINT-CYPRIEN	EU-France
SAINT-FLORENT	EU-France
SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ	EU-France
SAINT-QUAY-PORTRIEUX	EU-France
SAINT-RAPHAËL	EU-France
SANARY	EU-France
SANTA MARIA POGGIO	EU-France
SARI-SOLENZARA	EU-France
SÈTE	EU-France
THÉOULE SUR MER	EU-France
TIZZANO	EU-France
TOULON	EU-France
TREBEURDEN	EU-France
VALLAURIS GOLFE-JUAN	EU-France
AGIA GALINI	EU-Greece
AGIA KYRIAKI TRIKERIOU	EU-Greece
AGIOI APOSTOLOI PETRION	EU-Greece
AGIOS EFSTRATIOS	EU-Greece
AGIOS KIRYKOS	EU-Greece
AIDIPSOS	EU-Greece
AIGINA	EU-Greece

AIGIO	EU-Greece
ALEXANDROUPOLI	EU-Greece
ARGOSTOLI	EU-Greece
ARKITSA	EU-Greece
ASTAKOS	EU-Greece
ASTYPALAIA	EU-Greece
CHALKIDA	EU-Greece
CHIOS	EU-Greece
CHORA SFAKION	EU-Greece
EPIDAVROS	EU-Greece
ERMIONI	EU-Greece
ERMOUPOLI	EU-Greece
FANARI	EU-Greece
FOURNOI	EU-Greece
GALAXEIDI	EU-Greece
GAVRIO	EU-Greece
GLOSSA	EU-Greece
IERAPETRA	EU-Greece
IERISSOS	EU-Greece
IRAKLEIO	EU-Greece
KALYMNOS	EU-Greece
KAMARES	EU-Greece
KARDAMAINA	EU-Greece
KARDAMYLA	EU-Greece
KARLOVASI	EU-Greece
KARPATHOS	EU-Greece
KARYSTOS	EU-Greece
KATAKOLO	EU-Greece
KAVALA	EU-Greece
KERATSINI	EU-Greece
KERKYRA	EU-Greece
KISSAMOS	EU-Greece
KITROS	EU-Greece
KOILADA	EU-Greece
KOKKINOS PYRGOS	EU-Greece
KORINTHOS	EU-Greece
KORTH ANDROU	EU-Greece
KYLLINI	EU-Greece
KYMI	EU-Greece
LAVRIO	EU-Greece
LEFKADA	EU-Greece
LEFKIMMI	EU-Greece
LIVADI	EU-Greece
LYGIA LEFKADAS	EU-Greece
LYGIA PREVEZAS	EU-Greece
MARONEIA	EU-Greece

MAVROLIMNI	EU-Greece
MEGISTI	EU-Greece
MERICHAS	EU-Greece
MESOLONGI	EU-Greece
MESTA	EU-Greece
MYRINA	EU-Greece
MYTIKAS	EU-Greece
MYTILINI	EU-Greece
NAXOS	EU-Greece
NEA KALLIKRATEIA	EU-Greece
NEA MICHANIONA	EU-Greece
NEA MOUDANIA	EU-Greece
NEA STYRA	EU-Greece
NEAPOLI	EU-Greece
NEOS MARMARAS	EU-Greece
OREOI	EU-Greece
OURANOUPOLI	EU-Greece
PACHI MEGARON	EU-Greece
PALAIA FOKAIA	EU-Greece
PALAIIOCHORA	EU-Greece
PARALIA KATERINIS	EU-Greece
PAROIKIA	EU-Greece
PATITIRI	EU-Greece
PATRA	EU-Greece
PEFKI	EU-Greece
PLATAMONAS	EU-Greece
PLATYGIALI	EU-Greece
PLOMARI	EU-Greece
POROS KEFALONIAS	EU-Greece
PORTO KOUFO	EU-Greece
PORTO LAGOS	EU-Greece
PREVEZA	EU-Greece
PYLOS	EU-Greece
PYTHAGOREIO	EU-Greece
RETHYMNO	EU-Greece
RODOS (PROVLITA KOLONA)	EU-Greece
SAMI	EU-Greece
SAMOS (VATHY)	EU-Greece
SIGRI	EU-Greece
SITEIA	EU-Greece
SKALA POLICHNITOU	EU-Greece
SOUDA	EU-Greece
STAVROS	EU-Greece
STOMIO	EU-Greece
THASOS	EU-Greece
VLYCHADA	EU-Greece

VOLAKAS	EU-Greece
VOLOS	EU-Greece
ZAKYNTHOS	EU-Greece
AN DAINGEAN, CO. KERRY	EU-Ireland
BALTIMORE, CO. CORK	EU-Ireland
CASTLETOWNBERE, CO. CORK	EU-Ireland
CLOGHERHEAD, CO. LOUTH	EU-Ireland
DUNMORE EAST, CO. WATERFORD	EU-Ireland
HOWTH, CO. DUBLIN	EU-Ireland
KILLYBEGS, CO. DONEGAL	EU-Ireland
PORT OF CORK, CORK	EU-Ireland
ROS A MHIL, CO. GALWAY	EU-Ireland
UNION HALL, CO. CORK	EU-Ireland
ACCIAROLI	EU-Italy
AGROPOLI	EU-Italy
ALASSIO	EU-Italy
ALGHERO	EU-Italy
AMANTEA	EU-Italy
ANCONA	EU-Italy
ANDORRA	EU-Italy
ARBATAX	EU-Italy
ARENZANO	EU-Italy
ARMA DI TAGGIA	EU-Italy
AUGUSTA	EU-Italy
BAGNARA CALABRA	EU-Italy
BARI	EU-Italy
BISCEGLIE	EU-Italy
BORDIGHERA	EU-Italy
BOSA	EU-Italy
BRINDISI	EU-Italy
CAGLIARI	EU-Italy
CALA GONONE	EU-Italy
CALASETTA	EU-Italy
CAMOGLI	EU-Italy
CARLOFORTE	EU-Italy
CASTELLAMMARE DEL GOLFO	EU-Italy
CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA	EU-Italy
CASTELSARDO	EU-Italy
CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA	EU-Italy
CATANIA	EU-Italy
CESENATICO	EU-Italy
CETRARO	EU-Italy
CHIOGGIA	EU-Italy
CIVITANOVA MARCHE	EU-Italy
CIVITAVECCHIA	EU-Italy
CORIGLIANO CALABRO	EU-Italy

CROTONE	EU-Italy
FANO	EU-Italy
FAVIGNANA	EU-Italy
FINALE LIGURE	EU-Italy
FIUMICINO	EU-Italy
FORIO	EU-Italy
GAETA	EU-Italy
GALLIPOLI	EU-Italy
GELA	EU-Italy
GENOVA	EU-Italy
GIOIA TAURO	EU-Italy
GIULIANOVA	EU-Italy
GOLFO ARANCI	EU-Italy
GRADO	EU-Italy
IMPERIA	EU-Italy
ISCHIA	EU-Italy
LA CALETTA DI SINISCOLA	EU-Italy
LA MADDALENA	EU-Italy
LA SPEZIA	EU-Italy
LAMPEDUSA	EU-Italy
LICATA	EU-Italy
LIPARI	EU-Italy
LIVORNO	EU-Italy
LOANO	EU-Italy
MANFREDONIA	EU-Italy
MARETTIMO	EU-Italy
MARINA DI CAMEROTA	EU-Italy
MARSALA	EU-Italy
MESSINA	EU-Italy
MILAZZO	EU-Italy
MOLA DI BARI	EU-Italy
MOLFETTA	EU-Italy
MONOPOLI	EU-Italy
MONTEROSSO	EU-Italy
NAPOLI	EU-Italy
OLBIA	EU-Italy
ORISTANO	EU-Italy
ORTONA	EU-Italy
OTRANTO	EU-Italy
PALERMO	EU-Italy
PANTELLERIA	EU-Italy
PESARO	EU-Italy
PESCARA	EU-Italy
PILA DI PORTO TOLLE	EU-Italy
PONZA	EU-Italy
PORTICELLO	EU-Italy

PORTO CESAREO	EU-Italy
PORTO EMPEDOCLE	EU-Italy
PORTO GARIBALDI	EU-Italy
PORTO S. GIORGIO	EU-Italy
PORTO SANTO STEFANO	EU-Italy
PORTO TORRES	EU-Italy
PORTOFERRAIO	EU-Italy
PORTOFINO	EU-Italy
PORTOPALO DI CAPO PASSERO	EU-Italy
PORTOSCUSO	EU-Italy
POZZUOLI	EU-Italy
PROCIDA	EU-Italy
RAVENNA	EU-Italy
REGGIO CALABRIA	EU-Italy
RIMINI	EU-Italy
RIPOSTO	EU-Italy
ROCCELLA JONICA	EU-Italy
S. BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO	EU-Italy
S. VITO LO CAPO	EU-Italy
SALERNO	EU-Italy
SANREMO	EU-Italy
SANT' AGATA DI MILITELLO	EU-Italy
SANT' ANTIOCO	EU-Italy
SANTA FOCA DI MELENDUGNO	EU-Italy
SANTA MARGHERITA LIGURE	EU-Italy
SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA	EU-Italy
SANTA MARIA LA SCALA	EU-Italy
SANTA MARINELLA	EU-Italy
SANTA TERESA DI GALLURA	EU-Italy
SAPRI	EU-Italy
SAVONA	EU-Italy
SCHIAVONEA	EU-Italy
SCIACCA	EU-Italy
SESTRI LEVANTE	EU-Italy
SEVELLETRI	EU-Italy
TARANTO	EU-Italy
TERMINI IMERESE	EU-Italy
TERMOLI	EU-Italy
TERRACINA	EU-Italy
TERRASINI	EU-Italy
TORRE ANNUNZIATA	EU-Italy
TORRE DEL GRECO	EU-Italy
TRANI	EU-Italy
TRAPANI	EU-Italy
TRICASE	EU-Italy
VARAZZE	EU-Italy

VASTO	EU-Italy
VIAREGGIO	EU-Italy
VIBO VALENTIA MARINA	EU-Italy
VIESTE	EU-Italy
VILLA SAN GIOVANNI	EU-Italy
VILLASIMIUS	EU-Italy
GNEJNA	EU-Malta
MARFA/CIRKEWWA	EU-Malta
MARSALFORN (GOZO)	EU-Malta
MARSAXLOKK	EU-Malta
MELLIEHA (GHADIRA)	EU-Malta
MGARR (GOZO)	EU-Malta
ST.PAUL'S BAY	EU-Malta
VALLETTA	EU-Malta
CANIÇAL	EU-Portugal
FIGUEIRA DA FOZ	EU-Portugal
FUNCHAL	EU-Portugal
HORTA (FAIAL)	EU-Portugal
LAJES (FLORES)	EU-Portugal
MADALENA (PICO)	EU-Portugal
MATOSINHOS	EU-Portugal
OLHAO	EU-Portugal
PENICHE	EU-Portugal
PONTA DELGADA (SAO MIGUEL)	EU-Portugal
PORTO DA CASA (CORVO)	EU-Portugal
PRAIA (GRACIOSA)	EU-Portugal
PRAIA DA VITORIA (TERCEIRA)	EU-Portugal
RABO DE PEIXE	EU-Portugal
SESIMBRA	EU-Portugal
SINES	EU-Portugal
VELAS (SAO JORGE)	EU-Portugal
VIANA DO CASTELO	EU-Portugal
VILA DO PORTO (SANTA MARIA)	EU-Portugal
VILA FRANCA DO CAMPO (S. MIGUEL)	EU-Portugal
BARSEBÄCKSHAMN	EU-Sweden
BLÄSINGE	EU-Sweden
BONDHAMN	EU-Sweden
BYXELKROK	EU-Sweden
ELLÖS	EU-Sweden
ENGESBERG	EU-Sweden
GÖTEBORG	EU-Sweden
GRANKULLAVIK	EU-Sweden
KARLSKRONA, HANDELSHAMNEN	EU-Sweden
KARLSKRONA, SALTÖ	EU-Sweden
KUNGSHAMN	EU-Sweden
LIMHAMN	EU-Sweden

LOMMA	EU-Sweden
LYSEKIL	EU-Sweden
MELLANFJÄRDEN	EU-Sweden
MOLLÖSUND	EU-Sweden
NÄRSHAMN	EU-Sweden
NOGERSUND	EU-Sweden
NORRSUNDET	EU-Sweden
OXELÖSUND	EU-Sweden
RONEHAMN	EU-Sweden
RÖNNÄNG	EU-Sweden
SIMRISHAMN	EU-Sweden
SKAGSHAMN	EU-Sweden
SKEPPSMALEN	EU-Sweden
SPIKARNA, ALNÖN	EU-Sweden
STRÖMSTAD	EU-Sweden
STURKÖ-EKENABBEN	EU-Sweden
STURKÖ-SANDA	EU-Sweden
TRÄSLÖVSLÄGE	EU-Sweden
TRELLEBORG	EU-Sweden
VÄSTERVIK	EU-Sweden
YSTAD	EU-Sweden

Name of CPC: Iceland**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps****1 a) Overview (para 12)¹**

The eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) quota of Iceland for the year 2025 is 224 t, with 24 t reserved for incidental bycatches. Eventual bycatches of BFT by other Icelandic fishing vessels will be reported to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

According to the Regulation on BFT fisheries up to three Icelandic longline vessels can be authorised to conduct directed fisheries for BFT in 2025. Each vessel will be allocated an individual quota, within the limits of the Icelandic quota, which may be adjusted according to the number of authorised fishing vessels. In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 22-08, Iceland will submit relevant information concerning the authorised vessels to the ICCAT Secretariat at the latest 15 days before the beginning of the fishing season, as well as any subsequent modification to the annual fishing plan.

The 24 t reserved for incidental bycatches by other Icelandic fishing vessels will be adjusted to cover all catches if needed.

All Icelandic vessels are equipped with a vessel monitoring system (VMS) system and are required to transmit on an hourly basis. All fishing vessels are required to have electronic logbooks and landings are monitored and recorded in the database of the Directorate of Fisheries (DF).

All Icelandic fishing vessels are required to register all catches and bycatches in electronic logbooks.

The Icelandic fisheries management system is based on individual transfer quotas (ITQs) and all fishing vessels need a general fishing permit and sufficient quota for the expected catch before leaving port for any fishing.

Iceland manages over a million tonnes of commercial fisheries every year with ITQs, electronic logbooks and mandatory weighing of all catches at landing. The DF keeps records of all allocated quota and all landings, and quota uptake by each vessel is updated after landing in an online landing registration of the DF which is publicly available at www.island.is/fiskistofa.

Discards of commercial species are not allowed. Undersized BFT are to be released alive or landed and registered if dead when taken on board. No catches of individual fishes below 30 kg have been recorded by Icelandic vessels, neither directed catches or bycatches.

The BFT quota of Iceland will be adjusted if needed between bycatches and longline catch. This will be managed by the DF like all other commercial catches in Iceland. All adjustments will be reported to ICCAT.

Inspectors from the DF in Iceland shall be present on board the BFT longliners for at least 20% of the fishing operations. The vessels need written permission from the DF before leaving port without an inspector.

The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute in Iceland (MFRI) will advise the DF on the relevant training and sampling methods for the inspectors to collect biological data. Biological data will also be collected at landing by the Directorate and MFRI.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

The longline fishing season will start on 1 August and end on 31 December. The fishing area is south of Iceland in the NE-Atlantic West of 10°W and North of 42°N. The vessels are required to have a general fishing licence and sufficient quota for other species within the Icelandic Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to allow for incidental bycatches of other species. When the vessel intends to utilize the BFT quota it shall notify the DF in Iceland and thereby undergo the management regime of ICCAT. As soon as the individual quotas are fished the BFT fishing licence expires. The Icelandic authorities will close the fisheries when the quota is exhausted, or the vessels notify an end to fishing operations in 2025.

In 2015 the DF in Iceland implemented the eBCD system and intends to issue all certificates in 2025 electronically.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

No carry over is requested.

1 c) Destination of catch

Destination of catch will be for landing only.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	All Icelandic fishing vessels have electronic logbooks, all landing is recorded in online database of the DF. All catches are to be recorded in logbooks. Dead discards of commercial species are not allowed. All catches counted against quota.	The Icelandic Fisheries Act, and the Regulation on BFT fisheries.	
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	Longline fishing season starts 1 August and closes when the quota is fished or 31 December. The fishing area is south of Iceland in the NE-Atlantic West of 10°W and North of 42°N.	The Icelandic Fisheries Act, and the Regulation on BFT fisheries.	
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Undersized fish to be released alive, discards banned if dead to be landed and recorded.	The Icelandic Fisheries Act, and the Regulation on BFT fisheries.	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Discard of commercial species are banned by the Icelandic fleet and all commercial and non-commercial	Icelandic Fisheries Act, and Act concerning the Treatment of Commercial Marine Stocks.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		species must be landed. All catches of commercial and non-commercial species must be registered in logbooks, this also applies to all bycatches of BFT by Icelandic vessels. 24 t are reserved for incidental bycatches for the year 2025. Bycatches of BFT by Icelandic fishing vessels in 2024 were recorded 660 k.		
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	No recreational or sport fisheries for eastern Atlantic BFT will be allowed in 2025.	Regulation on BFT fisheries.	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	No transshipment is allowed.	The Icelandic Fisheries Act, and the Regulation on BFT fisheries.	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	All Icelandic fishing vessels are equipped with a VMS system and required to transmit on hourly basis.	Icelandic Fisheries Act.	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	There are no observers in Iceland, only inspectors that are full time employees of the DF. Inspectors shall be present on board for at least 20% of the fishing operations. The vessel needs written permission from the DF before leaving port without an inspector.	The Icelandic Fisheries Act, and the Regulation on BFT fisheries.	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	N/A. Only longline fishing by up to three vessels.		
10	Domestic legislation	ICCAT rules and requirements implemented with legal acts and regulations.	The Icelandic Fisheries Act, and the Regulation on BFT fisheries.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>			

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

The list of authorized ports for 2025: Reykjavik, Hafnarfjörður, Höfn í Hornafirði, Vestmannaeyjar, Grindavík, Þorlákshöfn, Sandgerði, Keflavík, Akranes, Olafsvík, Grundarfjörður, Stykkishólmur.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in [Rec. 22-08](#)/paras 14-21 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

See table below.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in [Rec. 23-06](#) / paras 22-23 in [Rec. 24-05](#)), as applicable

N/A. No farming.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

N/A. No aquacultured fish.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

BFT longline vessels need written permission from the DF as the competent authority to leave port for BFT fishing without an inspector onboard from the DF. Required coverage is at least 20% of the fishing operations in days. Inspectors from the DF are present at all landings of BFT.

All Icelandic vessels are equipped with a VMS system and are required to transmit on an hourly basis.

All catches of commercial and non-commercial species must be registered in electronic logbooks, this also applies to all bycatches of BFT by Icelandic vessels.

The vessels are required to have a general fishing licence and sufficient quota for other species within in the Icelandic EEZ to allow for incidental bycatches of other species. When the vessel intends to utilize the BFT quota it shall notify the DF in Iceland and thereby undergo the management regime of ICCAT.

List of contact points:

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5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

N/A. Iceland only authorizes up to three longline vessels in the NE-Atlantic and is therefore not required to be part of an ICCAT international inspection plan.

6. Others

N/A.

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7															
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78															
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet																
Longliner over 40m	25				2	3	3	3					50	75	75	75
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet					2	3	3	3								
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10		1								10					
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity			1		2		3	3			10		50	75	75	75
Quota											51.53		225	224	224	224
Percentage allocated to bycatch													4.4%	5.4%	5.4%	10.7%
Adjusted quota (if applicable)													215	212	212	200
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)																
Under/ overcapacity											-41.53		-165	-137	-137	-125

Name of CPC: Japan**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps*****1 a) Overview (para 12)¹***

Japan's initial quota for the 2025 fishing season (from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2026) is 3,114 t. In accordance with paragraph 6 of Recommendation 24-05, Japan requests to transfer a maximum of 5% of its 2024 quota to 2025. The catch of BFT-E in 2024 was 2,988.88 t, which includes 7.82 t of dead discards. Thus, 3,184.40 t (2024 catch quota) minus 2,988.88 t equals 195.52 t (6.14%) of underage. Therefore, 5% of initial quota ($3,114 \times 5\% = 155.7$ t) is transferred to the 2025 fishing season. In addition, the reserved quota for dead discard (14 t) as well as bycatch quota for vessels without individual quota of bluefin tuna (1 t) are set aside. To conclude, the adjusted quota for 2025 in the Capacity table is 3,254.7 t accordingly ($3,114 + 155.7 - 14 - 1 = 3,254.7$ t).

All Japanese fishing vessels catching bluefin tuna (BFT) in the eastern Atlantic are large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLVs). The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, having been entrusted competence by the Fisheries Law, has introduced the Ministerial Ordinance to establish a legally binding management system including individual quotas. The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) is an extra-ministerial bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, which enforces the Fisheries Law and the Ministerial Ordinance on Japanese fishermen.

The Minister requires fishing operators to report a daily BFT catch (including zero catch) every two days in accordance with the Ordinance. Such report has to contain relevant information including the date, time, location (latitude and longitude), catch amounts, individual BFT weights, tag numbers, and the number of live releases and dead discards including those under the minimum size. The FAJ monitors the catch for each vessel relative to the vessel's individual quota.

Regarding bycatch, all Japanese catching vessels targeting fish other than BFT operate around the equator or further south: the possibility of bycatch of BFT is de minimis. In fact, there were only three fishes of bycatch reported in 2024 and all of them were released. Given the circumstances, the Minister sets aside 1 t for bycatch for vessels without individual quota of bluefin tuna for 2025 as a minimum figure.

Landings at ports except for designated ports are prohibited by the Ministerial Ordinance. The Ministerial Ordinance only allows BFT fishermen to land at 10 domestic ports designated by the Ordinance. At the 10 ports, 100% of landings of BFT by both fishing vessels and carrier vessels will be inspected by FAJ official inspectors who will check the total weight and tags, count the number of BFT and compare the collected information with the data previously reported, including daily reports.

Japanese fishing vessels operate in almost the same period from the end of September to early January without entering ports during this period. Therefore, the observers are on board the designated BFT vessels during their entire fishing trips for BFT. This means that observers monitor BFT operations throughout fishing trips. In addition, as the fishing ground of bluefin tuna is located in a very limited area off the coast of Ireland, there should be little concern about the spatial representation.

1 b) Carry Over (para 6)

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Recommendation 24-05, Japan would like to request to transfer of a maximum of 5% of its 2024 quota to 2025. Please see above for the specific amount.

1 c) Destination of catch

All BFT caught by Japanese vessels will be destined to landing.

1 d)

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	The Minister requires fishing operators to communicate to the FAJ daily information including the date, time, location, the weight and number of BFT caught in eastern Atlantic Ocean (including releases and discards of dead fish under the minimum size) every two days. In addition, the Minister also requires the operators to maintain a bound or electronic fishing logbook of their operation.	Fisheries Law, Article 26. Ministerial Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Article 14 and 26.	
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	The Minister prohibits fishing operators from fishing for BFT in the area delimited by West of 10°W and North of 42°N during the period from 1 February to 31 July and in other areas during the period from 1 June to 31 December.	Ministerial Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Article 23.	
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	The Minister prohibits fishing operators from catching BFT weighing less than 30kg. The fishing vessel shall stop operating and move away from the fishing area when the number of BFTs which weigh 8-30 kg gets larger than 5% of the total number of BFTs caught on the day.	Ministerial Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Article 23.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		The weight of dead discards of BFTs below minimum weight is counted against Japan's quota.		
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	The Minister prohibits the vessels without BFT quota from catching, transshipping or landing BFT. All Japanese catching vessels targeting fish other than BFT operate around the equator or further south, thus the possibility of by-catch of BFT is de minimis. Given the circumstances, the Minister sets aside 1 t (i.e., less than 0.04%) for bycatch of vessels without individual quota as a minimum figure.	Fisheries Law, Article 19 and 25.	
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	No recreational or sport fishing vessels in the ICCAT area.	N/A	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	The Minister prohibits transshipment of BFT at sea and only allows transshipment at ports registered on the ICCAT website with prior authorization.	Ministerial Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Article 59.	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	The Minister requires fishing vessels to be equipped with a VMS which automatically transmits the data every two hours to the FAJ. The FAJ transmits the VMS data from the vessels fishing for BFT to the ICCAT Secretariat.	Ministerial Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Article 25.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	The FAJ will ensure 20 % observer coverage of the number of LSTLVs, which are allowed to fish BFT.	N/A	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	Japanese fishing vessels catching BFT are not purse seiner and Japan has no registered farming facilities for BFT.	N/A	
10	Domestic legislation	The relevant Recommendations have been transposed to Japanese domestic law. See <i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	Fisheries Law Ministerial Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>			

1 e) Designated Ports (para 80)

The list of domestic ports for landing:

1	Tokyo
2	Kawasaki
3	Yokohama
4	Yokosuka
5	Misaki
6	Shimizu
7	Oigawa
8	Yaizu
9	Kesennuma
10	Kushikino

The list of third-party ports for transshipment:

	Country	Port
1	Cabo Verde	Mindelo
2	Iceland	Reykjavík
3	Morocco	Tanger Ville
4	Panama	Cristóbal
5		Balboa
6	South Africa	Cape Town
7	EU-Spain	Las Palmas

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

The Minister will allocate to each LSTLV individual quota, which is more than the recommended catch amount (i.e. 25 t per LSTLV over 40 m) estimated by SCRS (see Capacity Table). Thus, Japan, having accomplished the obligation on capacity adjustment provided in Rec. 24-05, ensures that its fishing capacity be commensurate with its allocated quota.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06 / paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

N/A

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

N/A

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

(i) Characteristic of Japanese BFT-E Fishery

The Northeast Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of Ireland is the main BFT-E fishing ground for the Japanese fleet. The fishing season has usually started at the end of September and lasted until early January. The BFT-E fishing area is remote from fishing areas of bigeye tuna, which is another primary target fish for the Japanese fleet and caught around the equator. This means that LSTLVs targeting BFT-E are distinguishable from LSTLVs targeting other fish such as bigeye, by their location.

(ii) Monitoring the BFT-E fishery in accordance with Rec. 24-05 and other ICCAT measures

The FAJ constantly monitors LSTLVs' locations in the entire Atlantic Ocean through the VMS. The agency issues authorization to LSTLVs to conduct fishing activity for BFT-E and allocates quotas to those vessels. The FAJ ensures through the VMS that the LSTLVs without authorization and quota do not operate in the BFT-E fishing ground. Also, the FAJ requires authorized vessels to transmit daily catch reports to the FAJ during the BFT fishing season. The FAJ closely monitors the accumulated catches to make sure that authorized vessels comply with their quotas.

The FAJ distributes official tags only to LSTLVs having BFT-E quotas. The Ministerial Ordinance requires Japanese fishermen to attach the tag to every BFT caught by them. Landings of any BFT-E without the tag are a violation of the Ministerial Ordinance.

Reporting requirements regarding transshipment are also established by the Ministerial Ordinance. LSTLVs shall acquire authorization from the FAJ before transshipment at ports. The FAJ also receives transshipment declaration in accordance with the ICCAT Recommendation. The FAJ examines such information and checks the consistency with the accumulated catch amount. Such information will be verified through landing inspections by the FAJ inspectors when the BFT is landed in Japan.

(iii) Additional measure adopted by the FAJ (1) - Very low capacity of Japanese LSTLVs

Moreover, the FAJ will limit the number of catching vessels fishing for BFT well below the limit articulated by the Recommendation 24-05. The Capacity Table shows that the number of Japan's BFT-E fleet has been very low (42 vessels in 2025), compared to the limit in accordance with the Rec. 24-05 and its predecessors (3,254.7 t (quota)/25 t (per LSTLV over 40 m) = 130.19 vessel).

(iv) Additional measure adopted by the FAJ (2) – 100% landing inspection by FAJ officials

The Ministerial Ordinance prohibits landing of BFT at any foreign port. All of the BFT caught by Japanese fishermen including those brought by carrier vessels must be landed in the 10 designated ports in Japan. Those ports are the final destination of BFT caught by Japanese fishermen; this scheme enables the FAJ to conduct direct landing inspections against the landed BFT-E. In fact, the FAJ has been implementing 100% landing inspections against the BFT-E caught by Japanese LSTLVs since 2009. A range of information collected through the MCS measures mentioned above (e.g., weight and number of BFT-E, attachment of plastic tags) are utilized at the landing inspections. This 100% landing inspection is implemented as one of the alternative measures in accordance with Recommendation 24-05, para 234.

(v) Cooperation with port State and importing State

Many of the BFT-E caught by Japanese LSTLVs are also subject to port inspection by coastal CPCs. When the LSTLVs exhaust their individual BFT quotas, they typically head to one of the seven designated foreign ports (see 1e) for at-port BFT transshipments in accordance with Recommendation 24-05. During this at-port transshipments, the LSTLVs may be subjected to inspections by the port State in accordance with Recommendation 18-09.

Japan requires that BFT-E caught by Japanese vessels be landed at one of the designated Japanese ports. As a result, carrier vessels have to go to Japan to land BFT-E. It is rare that a catching vessel carrying the BFT-E goes back to Japan after the end of the BFT fishing season because, in most cases, Japanese LSTLVs change their target fish to bigeye tuna (moving South) and continue their operation in the ICCAT area.

(vi) Risk analysis for illegal BFT fishing

In a hypothetical case that a Japanese LSTLV poaches BFT-E despite the MCS measures described above, the vessel has to sell the fish somewhere in the world. The importing State, especially if an ICCAT member, shall require an electronic Bluefin tuna Catch Document (eBCD) to import the BFT-E. However, the FAJ will never validate an eBCD for the export of fish to market States.

In another hypothetical case, if a Japanese LSTLV poaches BFT-E and attempts to bring the fish to Japan, as it is prohibited to land illegally caught BFT-E, it can easily be identified by the landing inspections of the FAJ or business operators in Japan because an official tag is not attached to the fish and the fish is not accompanied by an eBCD. Furthermore, business operators are prohibited from buying such illegal fish by the Ministerial Ordinance.

(vii) Contact point

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(viii) Conclusion

To conclude, Japan fully implements MCS measures and capacity control as required by the relevant Recommendation of ICCAT. In addition, Japan adopts some additional and very effective MCS measures, including 100% landing inspection. Moreover, compliance of Japanese LSTLVs is further ensured through the assistance of and cooperation with port States and possible market States. Those combined measures are expected to eliminate any possibility of IUU fishing of BFT-E by Japanese vessels. Given the effectiveness of the combined measures, the FAJ is not going to dispatch its inspection vessel for BFT fishing.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in Rec. 22-08 / paras 232-235 in Rec. 24-05)

Japan will not be part of an ICCAT International Inspection plan, due to its alternative measures described in the previous sub-paragraph.

6. Others

N/A

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7															
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78															
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet																
Longliner over 40m	25	47	49	36	40	41	41	42		1,175	1,225	900	1,000	1,025	1,025	1,050
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet		47	49	36	40	41	41	42		1,175	1,225	900	1,000	1,025	1,025	1,050
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity		47	49	36	40 ^{*1}	41 ^{*2}	41 ^{*3}	42		1,175	1,225	900	1,000	1,025	1,025	1,050
Quota											2,430.54	2,279	2,819	3,114	3,114	3,114
Percentage allocated to bycatch												less than 0.04% (1 t) ^{*8}	less than 0.03% (1 t) ^{*8}	less than 0.03% (1 t) ^{*8}	less than 0.04% (1 t) ^{*8}	less than 0.04% (1 t) ^{*8}
Adjusted quota (if applicable)											2,529	2,279	2,900.65 ^{*4}	3,143.39 ^{*5}	3,169.4 ^{*6}	3,254.7 ^{*7}
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)																
Under/ overcapacity											-1,205.5	-1,379	-1,900.65	-2,118.39	-2,144.4	-2,204.7

^{*1} Two of the 40 vessels cancelled its operation for BFT-E in the 2022 fishing season.

^{*2} One of the 41 vessels cancelled its operation for BFT-E in the 2023 fishing season.

^{*3} The figures are provisional. Once the number of vessels is confirmed, these figures will be revised and be communicated to the Secretariat.

^{*4} 2,819.00 t (2022 initial quota) + 96.65 t (2021 carry over (Para 7 of Rec. 21-08))- 15 t (*8) = 2,900.65. t.

^{*5} 3,114.00 t (2023 initial quota) + 44.39 t (2022 carry over (Para 6 of Rec. 22-08))- 15 t (*8) = 3,143.39 t.

^{*6} 3,114.00 t (2024 initial quota) + 70.4 t (2023 carry over (Para 6 of Rec. 22-08))- 15 t (*8) = 3,169.4 t.

^{*7} 3,114.00 t (2025 initial quota) + 155.7 t (2024 carry over (Para 6 of Rec. 24-05))- 15 t (*8) = 3,254.7 t.

^{*8} Japan sets aside 14 t for dead discards by the BFT fishery and allocates 1 t for bycatch by the other fishery.

Name of CPC: Korea, Rep. of**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps****1 a) Overview (para 12)¹**

Korea's bluefin tuna quota for 2025 will be 278.724 t subject to the endorsement by Panel 2.

* 221 t of initial quota + 50 t of quota transfer from Chinese Taipei + 7.724 t of unused quota carried forward from 2024 – 0.5 t for possible bycatch.

Longline is the only gear type that Korea uses for its bluefin tuna fishery. Open fishing season for the longline gear group will be from 1 September to 30 November 2025.

As Korean bluefin tuna longline vessels operate in the area delimited by West of 10°W and North of 42°N and no other Korean tuna fishing vessels operate around or in the ICCAT temperate zones, there is virtually zero possibility that any bycatch may occur. Nevertheless, Korea will set aside 0.5 t of its quota for bycatch. Therefore, 278.224 t out of 278.724 t will be allocated to the longline gear group. The amount of any bycatch will be deducted from Korea's quota and the data will be reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. Korea has not experienced any bycatch of bluefin tuna so far.

Bluefin tuna fishing vessels shall be equipped with a full-time operational VMS in line with the minimum standards in Rec. 18-10. Bluefin tuna fishing vessels are transmitting satellite-based positions to Korean Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) every twenty minutes, but hourly positions are relayed to the Secretariat in accordance with Rec. 22-08 and Rec. 21-16. Bluefin tuna fishing vessels shall only tranship bluefin tuna catches in ICCAT-registered ports with prior authorization. MOF will achieve more than 20% observer coverage for the 2025 fishing season. BFT catching vessels will affix a valid plastic tag to each bluefin tuna brought on board.

Korea's bluefin tuna quota will be allocated to two to four longline vessels of certain fishing companies which have historical records of bluefin tuna fishing. MOF will decide the individual quota for each vessel in consultation with those companies. The details of quota allocation will be submitted to the Secretariat at the latest 15 days before the beginning of the fishing activities in accordance with para 52 of Rec. 22-08. Authorized fishing vessels are required to report their daily catch (including zero catch) to MOF by the end of the next day following their catch. Such report has to contain relevant information/data including the date, time, location (latitude and longitude), number of catch, individual bluefin tuna weight, number and weight of discarded/released fish (discards will be counted against the quota), etc. Any over-catch beyond the vessel's individual quota will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act which governs Korea's overseas fisheries.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

Korea would like to request the carry over of its unused 2024 quota 7.724 tons to 2025 in accordance with para 6 of Rec. 22-08.

* 2024 adjusted quota (275.679 t) – 2024 final catch (267.955 t) = unused quota (7.724 t).

1 c) Destination of catch

Farming: No

Landing: Yes

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	The masters of authorized longline fishing vessels will keep a bound logbook as well as an electronic logbook of their operation and record all necessary information. Bi-weekly catch reports will be submitted. All dead fish (retained or discarded) will be counted against the quota.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2, 16	
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	No more than four Korean longline vessels will catch BFT from 1 September to 30 November 2024 in the area delimited by West of 10°W and North of 42°N.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2	
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Korean BFT catching vessels are prohibited from catching bluefin tuna weighting less than 30 kg or with fork length less than 115 cm. Fish below these minimum sizes that are discarded dead shall be counted against Korea's BFT quota.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Bycatch, including dead discards, will be deducted from Korea's quota. Korea will set aside 0.5 t (0.18%=0.5t/278.724 t [adjusted quota]) of quota for this purpose. There was no by catch in 2024.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2	
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	Not applicable. Korea does not have any recreational or sports fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area.		
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	At-sea transshipment of bluefin tuna is prohibited and only in port transshipment is permitted under domestic regulations. Transshipment of bluefin tuna shall take place in	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2, 16	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		the designated ports only. Korea has also a robust transshipment authorisation scheme in place, under which all Korean distant water fishing vessels shall be authorized by Korean FMC before conducting transshipment. In the 2024 season, Korean vessels are expected to use the port of Cape Town, Dakar, Mindelo or Shimizu and designated domestic ports.		
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	Bluefin tuna fishing vessels are equipped with a full-time operational VMS, which transmits position data to the Secretariat every hour via Korean FMC. Any delay in data transmission or transmission failure is monitored and addressed immediately.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1, 13-2, 15	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	MOF will achieve more than 20% observer coverage for the 2024 fishing season.	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13-1,13-2, 21	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	Not applicable (Korea does not operate purse seine vessels for BFT and is not a farming CPC).		
10	Domestic legislation	Article 13 of Korea's <i>Distant Water Fisheries Development Act</i> stipulates that: Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall conscientiously conduct fishing operations within the permitted scope of operations and shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in the high seas.		
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>	Since 2017, Korea has been conducting a tagging program with archival tags (Mini-PAT) by scientific observers as part of GBYP.		

1 e) Designated Ports (para 80)

Third party ports for transshipment and landing (paras 80-84):

	<i>Country</i>	<i>Port</i>
1	South Africa	Cape Town
2	Senegal	Dakar
3	Cabo Verde	Mindelo
4	Japan	Shimizu

List of domestic ports

Boryeong	Hadong	Mokpo	Seoul
Busan	Hosan	Okgye	Sokcho
Daesan	Incheon	Okpo	Taeon
Donghae-Mukho	Janghang	Pohang	Tongyeong
Gohyeon	Jangseungpo	Pyeongtaek-Dangjin	Ulsan
Gunsan	Jeju	Samcheok	Wando
Gwangyang	Jinhae	Samcheonpo	Yeosu
Gyeongin	Masan	Seogwipo	

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

Korea will operate no more than 4 longline vessels in 2025 although the maximum number of longline vessels (over 40m) it may operate is 10 according to the best catch rate defined by the SCRS and the corresponding capacity. Please refer to the detailed information in the last page of this paper.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06/paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

Not applicable (Korea is not a farming CPC).

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

Not applicable (Korea is not a farming CPC).

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

Masters of Korean longline vessels must provide the relevant authorities of the port, at least 4 hours before the estimated time of arrival, with the necessary information required by para 85. Also, after each trip, they must submit within 48 hours a landing declaration to the competent authorities of the CPC where the landing takes place and to the FMC of Korea. Korean fishing vessels are required to report their catch to the FMC of Korea on a daily basis and transshipment/landing activities must be reported, too, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act. The FMC of Korea analyses all relevant information including VMS records and the MOF investigates any suspicious events identified by the FMC. Any infringements or non-compliances will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act which governs Korea's overseas fisheries. At least 60% of the Korean BFT fishing vessels returning to Korean ports will be inspected by Korean FMC.

The following control competent authorities are responsible for the implementation of the monitoring, control and inspection plan:

- i. **Focal:** International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
Mr. Taehoon Won / th1608@korea.kr / (+82) 44-200-5334
- ii. **Monitoring:** Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) of Korea
Fisheries Monitoring Team / fmc2014@korea.kr / (+82) 51-410-1405
- iii. **Port inspection:** Quarantine and Inspection Division, National Fishery Products Quality Management Service
Ms. Minkyung Kim / kyung91206@korea.kr / (+82) 51- 400-5741

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Korea does not have any plans to have an inspection vessel in the ICCAT Convention area in 2024 for the purpose of JIS but Korean fishing vessels will fully cooperate with the boarding and inspection activities.

6. Others

None

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7															
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78															
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet																
Longliner over 40m	25			3	4	4	4	4				75	100	100	100	100
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet				3	4	4	4	4				75	100	100	100	100
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity				3	4	4	4	4				75	100	100	100	100
Quota				160	200	221	221	221				160	200	221	221	221
Percentage allocated to bycatch				2.6% (4.2 t)	0.2% (0.5 t)	0.18% (0.5 t)	0.18% (0.5 t)	0.18% (0.5 t)								
Adjusted quota (if applicable)				205.8	259.5	278.224	275.679	278.724				205.8	259.5	278.224	275.679	278.224*
Allowance for sports/ Recreational (if applicable)																
Under/ overcapacity												- 130.8	- 159.5	- 178.224	- 175.679	-178.224

*221 t (initial quota) + 50 t (quota transfer from Chinese Taipei) + 7.724 t (unused quota carried forward from 2024) – 0.5 t (possible bycatch) = 278.224 t.

Name of CPC: Libya**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps**

Libya is hereby submitting its Fishing, Farming, Inspection and Capacity Management Plans for Mediterranean bluefin tuna for 2025.

In accordance with the fishing allocations adopted by ICCAT (Rec. 22-08), the level of the 2025 quota for Libya was set at 2,548 t.

1 a) Overview (para 12)¹

In preparation for the 2025 bluefin tuna fishing season, Libya adjusted its fishing capacity in accordance with the methodology indicated by ICCAT Recommendations. Based on this methodology, Libya has adopted a Fishing Plan which will allocate an individual quota to 15 purse seine vessels to actively fish for bluefin tuna in 2025 in the Mediterranean.

All Libyan fishing vessels actively fishing for bluefin tuna in 2025 shall be tuna purse-seiners.

The Libyan Administration (Ministry of Marine Wealth) will issue fishing authorizations for these vessels for 2025 and will be reported to ICCAT in due course.

The management of fishing activity will be governed in accordance with the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean* (Rec. 22-08), Law #14/1989 which organizes the Fishery and Aquaculture in Libya and Ministerial Decree (issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marine Wealth) #32/2022, amended by Decree #35/2023 (issued by the Government of National Unity) adopting Rec. 22-08 and amending Decree No. 205/2013, to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for BFT in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Rec. 22-08 has allocated a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 2,548 t to Libya (Rec. 22-08, para 4) for the current year (2025). In accordance with the MP, 2,530 t shall be distributed to the 15 (fifteen) purse seiners over 24 m that shall be authorized to fish for BFT in 2025 and 18 t are to be kept as a reserve for any incidental or bycatch that might occur.

The list of vessels and their individual quotas will be notified to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required deadline (Rec. 22-08), and any changes to these vessels list will be transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat immediately. Joint Fishing Operations (JFOs) between the authorized fishing vessels shall be allowed. Joint Fishing Operations (JFOs) with vessels of other CPCs are possible for 2025 with CPCs that have less than five authorized purse seiners in accordance with para 73, Rec. 22-08.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

In 2024 Libya had an underharvest of 74 t, equivalent to 2.9% of its national quota. In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 6 of Recommendation 24-05, Libya requests the transfer of this amount to 2025 so that its total adjusted quota will amount to 2,622 t.

1 c) Destination of catch

Fish will be destined for farming in accordance with the submitted version of ICCAT forms applicable.

1 d)

This table summarizes the actions taken to implement the requirements of the ICCAT Recommendation.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	Masters of vessels active in the BFT fisher shall maintain a bound logbook and observe procedures as set out in Annex 2 of Rec. 22-08. In accordance with Para 74 of Rec. 22-08 weekly and monthly catch reports (including zero catch report) of all authorized Libyan vessels active in BFT catch shall be transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.	Art. 15/ Decree #35/2023	
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	Purse-seiners are only authorized to catch EBFT in eastern Atlantic and Med. Sea in period (26 May - 1 July) - By derogation purse-seiners fishing in FAO zones 37.3.1 and 37.3.2 shall be authorized to fish in the period 15 May – 1 July. This shall be applicable to a maximum of three vessels selling their catches to farms of CPCs in the abovementioned zones. In accordance with paragraph 30 of Rec. 22-08, Libya may possibly extend its fishing period for affected vessels for the equivalent number of lost days up to a maximum of ten days in the event of bad weather conditions during the authorized fishing period. The fishing period will be extended in the	Art.12/ Decree #35/2023	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		case of wind speeds reaching 4 or more on the Beaufort scale. Assessment of the length of the bad weather conditions for the purpose of the extension will be based on VMS reports evidencing the day/s on which the vessel/s have been inactive; in the case of JFOs evidence of concurrent inactivity of all the vessels members of the JFO is to be proven. Notification of close of season will be sent to ICCAT Secretariat in accordance with of Rec. 22-08.		
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Catching, retaining, landing, transshipping, transferring, selling, displaying for sale BFT weighing less than 30kg or less than 115cm fork length is prohibited as per para 33 of Rec. 22-08. Any incidental catch of Max. 5% weighing between 8-30 kg and shall be counted on Libyan quota.	Art. 31/32 Decree#35/2023	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Libyan fishing vessels should, where possible release bluefin tuna caught as bycatch. Otherwise, the amount of by-catch discarded indicating alive or dead status should be reported to the authority immediately. All by-catch including dead fish will be deducted	Art. 37/ Decree #35/2023	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		from the quota of Libya when it occurs.		
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	No recreational and sport fisheries are allowed.	Art. 7 & 8/ Decree #35/2023	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Transshipment at sea is prohibited. BFT Fishing vessels shall only land BFT catches in ports designated by the Fishery Authority (Al-khoms, Tripoli, Misurata and Tobruk). All vessels entering any of these ports for landing shall seek a pre-entry permission from port authorities). All landings of BFT shall be inspected by Port and Fishery authorities and inform the fishing vessel flag state with a report	Art. 32/ Decree#35/2023	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	All fishing vessels active in BFT fishing shall be equipped with a full active VMS; the transmission of data shall start 15 days before their period of authorization and continue 15 days after the authorization period. The fishery authority will regularly monitor the status of VMS transmission on basis of at least every hour (1) and any interruption of transmission will be acted upon immediately to investigate and solve the problem; if said problem is not resolved within 24	Art 8, 34/ Decree #35/2023 (Transmission start 15 days before Authorization and continue 15 days after end of fishing campaign).	VMS canters shall regularly transmit the data to ICCAT and authority

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		hrs the vessel will be recalled to port.		
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	National observers shall cover 100% of the activity of towing and auxiliary vessels (BFT - Other Vessels if any). No national observers on board of catching vessels. For research purposes local researchers may be appointed on board some of the catching vessels.	Art.14/15 Decree #35/2023	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	Regional observers shall be placed on board all catching vessels authorized to fish BFT in season 2025 on a full deployment (100%) basis.	Art.14/ Decree #35/2023	
10	Domestic legislation	Law 14/1989, the Fishery and Aquaculture in Libya and Ministerial Decree (issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marine Wealth) #32/2022, amended by Decree #35/2023 (issued by the Government of National Unity) adopting Rec. 22-08 and amending Decree No. 205/2013, to establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.		
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>	No Tagging Program in Libyan Sea.		

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

The list of designated ports contained in CP24 is the following: Tripoli, Alkhouns, Musratah and Topruk.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in [Rec. 22-08](#)/paras 14-21 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

In accordance with SCRS recommendations CPC Libya has endeavoured to keep its fishing capacity at a low level. CPC Libya shall, in terms of para 21 of Rec. 22-08, adjust its fishing capacity in a manner commensurate with the “best catch rates” indicated by the SCRS and the allocated quota to the particular fishing gear.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in [Rec. 23-06](#) / paras 22-23 in [Rec. 24-05](#)), as applicable

In terms of para 22-26 of Rec. 21-08 Libya has communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat three farms with a total capacity of 1,800 t; no activity however will take place in 2025 due to security situation.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

This case is not applicable in the CPC Libya Plan.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC’s monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

The Ministry of Marine Wealth (MOMW) is the competent authority for control, which ensures that the monitoring, control and inspection plan complies with the provisions of Rec. 22-08.

The contact points from the MOMW, which is responsible for implementation of this monitoring, control and inspection plan are:

- Hasan Fouzi Gafri (Head of Fishing Ports Administration) gafrihasan@gmail.com
- Mohamed Noor Rabeie (Head of Vessels Registration Department) Elrabeie.Mohamed@gmail.com

In accordance with the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act #14/1989, Decree #32/2022, amended by #35/2023 and the Coast Guard and Port Security Act #229/2005 as modified in 2019.

Prior to entry into any port, masters of catching vessels and auxiliary vessels or their representative shall provide the relevant port authorities, at least 4 hours before the estimated time of arrival, with the following:

- i) estimated time of arrival;
- ii) estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board;(dead Bluefin tuna in case of any)
- iii) the information on the geographic area where the catch was taken.

And Port State authorities shall keep a record of all prior notices for the current year. Fishing Inspectors from the Fishing Authority/Coast Guard shall be trained to this effect.

Given that the larger part of the quota is caught by the purse seine fleet on the high seas and transferred into cages of farms situated in the areas of competence of other CPCs only, a minimal percentage can be inspected on arrival/landing in Libyan ports which will not allow for a reliable risk assessment system involving quota, fleet size and fishing effort. However, CPC Libya will seek cooperation with the farming CPCs receiving fish caught by Libyan catching vessels to obtain further statistics in this regard. This shall be applied for bycatch and dead fish cases (this fish shall not be commercialized).

In the case of landing in ports of other CPCs, masters of Libyan catching vessels shall submit within 48 hours a landing declaration to the competent authorities of the CPC where the landing takes place and to CPC Libya. The master of the authorized catching vessel shall be responsible and shall certify the completeness and accuracy of the declaration, which shall indicate, as a minimum requirement, the quantities of bluefin tuna landed and the area where they were caught. All landed catches shall be weighed and not only estimated.

In the case of landings in Libya by catching vessels of other CPCs. CPC Libya shall send a record of the landing to the flag CPC authority of the fishing vessel within 48 hours after the landing has ended.

a.1) Measures to compliance with quotas

The Fishery Authority will set up a Control Unit on a 24 x 7 basis during the fishing season.

Operators and masters of the authorized fishing vessels shall adhere to ICCAT Rec. 22-08.

Joint Fishing Operations (JFOs) and their respective allocation keys will be notified to the ICCAT Secretariat within the stipulated time frame.

Respecting individual quota limits shall be monitored by the fishery authorities and cross checked with ROPs on board fishing vessels.

All vessels or JFOs whose quota is exhausted shall be ordered back to port immediately.

All fishing vessels catching BFT shall adhere to the eBCD system.

Catching vessels shall be authorized to transfer their catches only to farming units in CPCs that can guarantee the utilization of stereoscopic systems for assessments of live fish on arrival of towing cages to their farms.

a.2) Enforcement of Fishing Plan

Regulations

Ministerial Decree (issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marine Wealth) #33/2019, amended by Decree #35/2023 from Ministry of Marine Wealth adopting Rec. 22-08 and amending Decree No. 205/2013 to establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for BFT in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Law # 14/1989 which organizes the Fishery and Aquaculture in Libya.

Imposing sanction

Any non-compliance with the regulations regarding BFT fishing operations shall lead to penalties stated in Decree #32/2022/Art 20 (confiscation of fishing gear, releasing catches, suspending or withdrawal of license, decrease or withdrawal of individual quota). This decree is in force in this year which will give more effective measures.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Libya has no plan to participate in the international inspection programme due to lack of potential necessary for such programme.

6. Others

No other matters.

Capacity table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		71	71	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78	31	31	15	15	15	15	15		1543	1543	747	747	747	747	747
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		34	34	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine total fleet		33	33	15	15	15	15	15		1648	1648	747	747	747	747	747
Longliner over 40m	25	5	5	0	0	0	0	0		125	125	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner less than 24m	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total longline fleet		5	5	0	0	0	0	0		125	125	0	0	0	0	0
Baitboat	19.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handline	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawler	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trap	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total fleet/fishing capacity		38	38	15	15	15	15	15		1773	1773	747	747	747	747	747
Quota										947	947	1846	2255	2548	2548	2622
Percentage allocated to bycatch										0	0	0	0.8% (20 t)	0.7% (18 t)	0.7% (18 t)	0.7% (18 t)
Adjusted quota (if applicable)	Note: 18 t reserve for any incidental or bycatch that might occur in the artisanal fleet or overruns of quota in the purse seine fleets.									1092	1092	1797	2235	2530	2530	2604
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)										0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under/ overcapacity										681	681	-1050	-1488	-1783	-1783	-1857

- Percentage allocated to by catch = original quota – adjusted quota/100.
- Adjusted quota = 2,548 t - 18 t (by catch) + 74 t (carry-over) = 2,604 t.
- Adjusted quota = Original quota – bycatch (CPC Libya bycatch =18 t) + carry-over (CPC Libya carry-over 74.1 t).
- “Under/overcapacity” is calculated by subtracting the figure in “Quota” or “Adjusted quota” from the one in “Total fleet/fishing capacity”.
- Under/overcapacity = Fishing Capacity – Adjusted quota (747 t - 2,530 t = -1,783 t).

Name for CPC: Morocco

Year of fishing plan: 2025

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12)¹

In accordance with the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted at the 24th Special Meeting of ICCAT, held in Limassol (Cyprus), from 11-18 November 2024, and under paragraph 4 of Rec. 24-05, Morocco's quota is fixed at 3,700 t, which will be distributed among the different operational segments: traps, purse seine tuna vessels targeting bluefin tuna, small coastal vessels and artisanal boats that take bluefin tuna as bycatch. The quota of each segment is established according to the catch history and the number of fishing vessels in the segment.

In accordance with the provisions of the national fishing capacity management plan, as established in Article 10 to 13 of Rec. 24-05, as amended and supplemented, the maximum fishing capacity authorized to directly target bluefin tuna is distributed as follows:

- 18 traps
- 5 tuna purse seine vessels i.e. 4 vessels with LOA > 40 m and 1 vessel with LOA between 24 and 40 m, and
- Small coastal vessels and artisanal boats with a fishing license for bycatch during its migration period, and their catches will be counted, as in the past, against the quota allocated to their segment. The fishing gears used by these small coastal vessels and artisanal boats are longline and line. The catches of these vessels are reported in the logbook as well as in the eBCD system.

The total adjusted bluefin tuna fishing quota for the 2025 fishing season is distributed as follows:

- Traps: 2588 t
- Tuna purse seine vessels (4 with LOA > 40 m and 1 with LOA between 24 and 40 m): 722 t
- Bluefin tuna bycatch reserved by small coastal vessels and artisanal boats (longline and handline (HL and LL)): 480 t, calculated based on historical bycatch statistics. It should be noted that bycatch in 2024 was 373.15 t).
- A reserve is set aside for the case of potential dead discards of bluefin tuna: 30 t.

It should be noted that the gears used to catch bluefin tuna in Morocco have specific fishing periods.

Among the five bluefin tuna farming facilities authorised, four will be operational in 2025 in accordance with specific conditions and methods which will be determined by the administration on the basis of the regulatory provisions in force. These four farming facilities are linked to authorised traps and vessels.

Fishing conditions will be established within the framework of the annual management plan for the bluefin tuna fishery, which has been updated to take into account the new provisions of the eastern bluefin tuna management plan adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Rec. 24-05, Morocco requests a transfer of a volume of 120 t (3.24% of the quota) of its unused quota in 2024 to 2025. Therefore, the national adjusted quota will be 3,820 t.

1 c) Destination of catch

Trap catches will be destined to authorised Moroccan bluefin tuna fattening farms (67.75 %). Catches taken by tuna purse seines will be destined for fattening farms authorised by ICCAT (18.9%). Catches by small coastal vessels and artisanal boats shall be destined for export (13,35 %).

1 d)

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (para 74-88)	Tuna purse seine vessels have a bound logbook. Catches of small coastal vessels and artisanal boats with a fishing license are recorded in the logbook and in the eBCD system. Trap catches are included in fishing logbooks as well as in the eBCD system. Dead fish (retained or discarded) will be deducted from the quota. Implementation of the electronic bluefin tuna catch documentation programme/eBCD. Transmission of bi-weekly bluefin tuna catches. Dates of closure of the bluefin tuna fishery are reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.	Ministerial Decision No. BFT/01 of 13/02/2025 on the conditions of exploitation of bluefin tuna for the 2025 season.
2	Fishery openings (para 28-32)	Bluefin tuna fishing by traps is authorised from 1 April to 31 July. As regards the purse seine bluefin tuna fishery, 5 purse seiners will operate within the framework of a national joint fishing operation (JFO) in the Mediterranean from 26 May to 1 July.	Ministerial Decision No. BFT/01 of 13/02/2025 on the conditions of exploitation of bluefin tuna for the 2025 season.
3	Minimum size (para 33-35)	It is prohibited to catch, retain onboard, tranship, transfer, land, store, sell, display or offer for sale bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with a fork length of less than 115 cm. A 5% maximum bycatch is authorised for bluefin tunas weighing between 8 and 30 kg or 75 cm to 115 cm. All bluefin tuna that is smaller than the minimum size would be recorded and deducted from the quota allocated to Morocco.	Order of the Ministry of Fishing and Merchant Marine No. 1154-88 of 20 safar 1409 (3 October 1988) which fixes the minimum trade size of individuals caught in Moroccan maritime waters as amended and supplemented by Order No. 4132-19 dated 26 December 2019. This order is also applicable to the high seas in the ICCAT Convention area.
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Vessels that take bluefin tuna as bycatch are authorised to retain, at any time, bluefin tuna representing less than 20% of the total annual catch in weight or number of specimens.	Ministerial Decision No. BFT/01 of 13/02/2025 on the conditions of exploitation of bluefin tuna for the 2025 season.

		A quota of 480 t allocated to bycatch taken by small coastal boats and artisanal boats, using longline and handline is calculated on an annual basis, and is counted and deducted from the national quota allocated by ICCAT. In 2024, the level of bycatch amounted to 373.15 t. A reserve of 30 t is set aside for potential dead discards of bluefin tuna. A total of 510 t (13.35%) of the adjusted quota (3820 t) is set aside for bycatch taken by small coastal vessels and artisanal boats and potential dead discards of bluefin tuna.	
5	Recreational and sport fisheries (para 38-46)	Currently sport and recreational fishing is not authorised.	
6	Transshipment (para 89-94)	Prohibition on at-sea transshipment. Transshipment is authorised only at the ports designated to this effect, in accordance with all the provisions of ICCAT Recommendations. All in-port transshipment operations of bluefin tuna are subject to inspection.	Dahir No. 1-14-95 of 12 May 2014 concerned with the promulgation of Law No. 15-12 on the prevention and fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and amending and supplementing the dahir concerned with Law No. 1-73-255 of 27 chaoual 1393 (23 November 1973) forming the regulation on maritime fishing. Decree No. 455.17.2 of 26 April 2018 for the compliance of certain provisions of Title I of Law No. 15-12 on the prevention and fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Decree No. 2.17.456 of 15 March 2018 for the compliance of certain provisions of Decree No. 1-73-255 dated 23 November 1973 forming the regulation on maritime fishing.
7	VMS (para 219-225/ para 222-228)	Obligation to have onboard a functional positioning and tracking device. The transmission of VMS data of fishing vessels of 15 m or more registered in the ICCAT record start	Decree No. 2.18.104 of 02 rabbi II 1440 (10 December 2018) amending and supplementing Decree No. 2-09-674 of 30 rabbi I 1431 (17 March 2010) which establishes the conditions and

		at least 5 days before the authorised period and continue 5 days after this period, unless the vessel is deregistered from the list of authorised vessels.	methods for installation and use onboard of fishing vessels of a positioning and tracking system which continues to use satellite communications to transmit data. Order No. 574-19 of 29 joumada II 1440 (7 March 2019) on the fishing vessel positioning and ongoing tracking device.
8	CPC observers programme (para 95-100)	Mandatory presence of observers during the following operations. - Transfer of live bluefin tuna from the trap to the farming facility; - Harvest of bluefin tuna; - Intra-farm transfers (from a floating cage to another); - Sealing and unsealing of cages.	
9	Regional observers programme (para 101-107)	Presence of onboard observers: - Transfer of live bluefin tuna from the trap to the farming facilities: 100%. - Caging and harvesting in farms: 100%. - Tuna purse seiners: 100%.	
10	Domestic legislation	Ministerial Decision No. BFT/01 of 13/02/2025 on the conditions of exploitation of bluefin tuna for the 2025 season.	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>		

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

List of designated port for landing and transhipment of bluefin tuna for the 2025 season: Agadir, Casablanca, Dakhla, Kenitra, Laayoune, Larache and Tanger Ville.

List of ports designated only for landing bluefin tuna for the 2025 season: Al Hoceima, Asilah, Boujdour, El jadida, Essaouira, Jebha, Jorf Lasfar, Ksar Sghir, Mdiq, Mohammedia, Nador, Safi, Sidi Ifni, Tarfaya, Ras kebdana and TanTan.

List of ports designated only for transhipment of bluefin tuna for the 2025 season: Tanger-Med.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan paras 14-19 in [Rec. 22-08](#)/paras 14-21 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

The number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity are reported in the attached table.

This fishing capacity management plan may be revised and communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat at least one working day before the activity corresponding to that modification is carried out, in accordance with the provisions of para 13 of Rec. 24-05.

3. Annual farming management plan (para 20 and 23 in [Rec. 23-06](#) / para 22-23 in [Rec. 24-05](#)), as applicable

Morocco hereby reserves the right to submit, if applicable, revised farming management plans to the Secretariat by 1 June 2025, in accordance with paragraph 22 of the ICCAT Recommendation 24-05 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

In addition, it should be signalled that no carryover of caged live bluefin tuna is authorised.

Morocco's farming capacity management plan for 2025 is as follows:

- Farming facilities authorized to be operational: 4 farms;
- These four farms are associated to traps and authorised vessels (as indicated in the first page).

Farm name	Nº FFB ICCAT	Geographic coordinates	Wild input (t) *	Capacity (t)*
BLUE FARM	AT001MAR00002	Point A: Lat: 35°18'17,00"N Long: 006°11'19,00"W Point B: Lat: 35°19'17,00"N Long: 006°11'19,00"W Point C: Lat: 35°19'17,00"N Long: 006°10'47,20"W Point D: Lat: 35°18'17,00"N Long: 006°10'47,20"W	1070	2700
LA LEVANTADA	AT001MAR00003	Point A: Lat: 35°18'10,00"N Long: 006°10'31,00"W Point B: Lat: 35°19'10,00"N Long: 006°10'31,00"W Point C: Lat: 35°19'10,00"N Long: 006°10'01,50"W Point D: Lat: 35°18'10,00"N Long: 006°10'01,50"W	980	1500
PESBAK FISH	AT001MAR00004	Point A: Lat: 35°19'23"N Long: 06°10'35"W Point B: Lat: 35°20'27" N Long: 06°10'30"W Point C: Lat: 35°20'24" N Long: 06°09'28"W Point D: Lat: 35°19'21" N Long: 06°09'33"W	1060	1500
ATLANTIQUE TUNA FARM	AT001MAR00005	Point A: Lat: 35°19'23"N Long: 06°10'35"W Point B: Lat: 35°20'27" N Long: 06°10'30"W Point C: Lat: 35°20'24" N Long: 06°09'28"W Point D: Lat: 35°19'21" N Long: 06°09'33"W	200	300
TOTAL			3.310	6000

*Approximate and provisional estimation.

- Total amount per farm carried over from previous year: 0

Surveillance and control of bluefin tuna caging operations

- Surveillance and control of caging operations in farming facilities are supported, in particular, by the presence of regional and national observers and video recording by using conventional cameras and stereoscopic cameras, in accordance with the conditions established in Recommendation 23-06/24-05.

Random controls in farming facilities

- Random control of at least 10% of number of cages on each farm after the conclusion of caging operations. These controls are carried out on the internal traceability system implemented by the fattening farm and also by transfer operation followed by a control camera for verification of the number of bluefin tuna transferred;

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

In 2025, Morocco will not export aquacultured bluefin tuna.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan***5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10c)***

Competent control authority of Morocco, attached to the Department of Maritime Fisheries, responsible for implementation of this monitoring, control and inspection plan	
Directorate of Control of Maritime Fisheries Activities	
List of contacts	
Surname and first name	E-mail address
CHAFAI ELALAOUI NADIR	CHAFAI.ELALAOUI@mpm.gov.ma
BOUAAMRI MOUNIR	bouaamri@mpm.gov.ma
KECHA YOUSSEF	youssef.kecha@mpm.gov.ma

Fishery monitoring, control and observation will be carried out in accordance with the national regulation and ICCAT Recommendations in force through the use of the control and surveillance methodology for bluefin tuna fishing and fattening activities in 2025.

This methodology is part of the framework for implementation of national maritime fishery control activities. It includes measures for compliance with ICCAT provisions on control and inspection, in particular, those of Rec. 23-06/24-05. This methodology therefore includes measures related to the following actions:

Prior notification of landings

- Maintain records for monitoring prior notifications to port entry transmitted by all catch, transformation and support vessels that carry onboard catches equivalent or superior to three fishes or a ton;

Monitoring and control of landings

- Systematic monitoring and control of landings of the coastal and artisanal fleet which must be effectively weighed before first sale. Compliance with the catch documentation system, which is implemented nationally, is also mandatory. This national documentation system enables control through direct systematic cross-checking between the catch declaration on landing and data from first sale, and acts as an additional tool for verifying validation of documents of the eBCD process;

Monitoring and control of harvesting operations in traps and farming facilities

- Monitoring and control of harvesting operations in traps and farming facilities, in particular in the presence of regional and/or national observers in accordance with the provisions of Recommendation 23-06/24-05;

Monitoring and control of live bluefin tuna transfer operations

- Monitoring and control of bluefin tuna transfer operations are supported in particular by the presence of regional and/or national observers and video recording using conventional cameras and stereoscopic cameras in accordance with the conditions established in Rec. 23-06/24-05;

VMS

- VMS surveillance of relevant fishing vessels carried out by the FMC of the Fisheries Department with online real time availability of position data for the regional maritime fisheries administration (Maritime Fisheries Delegations);

Bluefin tuna catch documentation

- Establishment of a procedure to report and record information regarding catch, transfer and caging, in particular, through implementation of the catch documentation programme (eBCD);

Port inspection

- Compliance with provisions on port inspection measures for foreign vessels, and fulfilment of international commitments by the Kingdom of Morocco with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.

At-sea surveillance

- At-sea surveillance is also performed by other authorities to which powers have been conferred by the national regulation.

Measures for sealing cages

- Morocco will implement the measures for sealing bluefin tuna cages in accordance with Recommendation 23-06 / 24-05.

5 b) Joint scheme of international inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

The Kingdom of Morocco has five vessels that could operate outside the national EEZ. There will not be an inspection vessel.

It should be noted that these five vessels will embark ICCAT regional observers, in accordance with the provisions of ICCAT recommendations.

6. Others

Regarding scientific research and in accordance with paragraphs 26 and 167 of ICCAT Rec. 24-05, Morocco intends to update in 2025 its study on growth rate of fattened bluefin tuna, based on measures of stereoscopic cameras and size sampling both at caging and during the harvesting period at the end of the fattening season.

In accordance with ICCAT Recs. 22-08 and 24-05, Morocco is willing to continue in 2025, if necessary, the pilot study carried out in 2022 and 2024. This study aims to estimate automated measurements of bluefin tuna specimens using artificial intelligence (AI), in order to assess the accuracy of this system compared to the manual method recommended by ICCAT. It is envisaged that this study will be carried out within the framework of a collaboration with a Japanese company specialising in AI, and with the financial support of the ICCAT/JCAP project.

This project will be coordinated jointly by the National Institute of Fisheries Research and ICCAT/JCAP project.

Capacity table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref year</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>				<i>Ref Year</i>			<i>Fishing capacity</i>			
Type	<i>Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)</i>	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40 m	70.7	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	70.7	70.7	141.4	282.8	282.8	282.8	282.8
Purse seiner between 24 and 40 m	49.78	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	149.4	149.4	0	0	0	49.78	49.78
Purse seiner less than 24 m	33.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total purse seine fleet			4	2	4	4	5	5	220.1	220.1	141.4	282.8	282.8	332.58	332.58
Longliner over 40 m	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40 m	5.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner less than 24 m	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total longline fleet		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baitboat	19.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handline	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawler	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trap	130	15	15	15	18	18	18	18	1950	1950	1950	2340	2340	2340	2340
Small coastal vessels and baitboats	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (specify)	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	80*	80*	309	444.65*	524*	490*	510*
Total fleet / fishing capacity		19	19	17	22	22	23	23	2250.1	2250.1	2400	3067.45	3146.8	3162.58	3162.58
Quota		3177	2729	2578	3284	3700	3700	3700	3177	2729	2578	3284	3700	3700	3700
Percentage allocated to bycatch									3	3	11.99	13.44	14.15	13.11	13.35
Adjusted quota (if necessary)		3177	2729	2578	3308.6	3703	3739	3820	3177	2729	2578	3308.65	3703	3739**	3820**
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under/overcapacity									-926.9	-478.9	-178	-241.2	-556.2	-576.42	-657.42

* This amount corresponds to bycatch taken by small coastal vessels and artisanal boats operating off the Moroccan coasts (3500 km) (as indicated on page 1) (480 t) and 30 t is set aside for potential dead discards of bluefin tuna, i.e. a total of 510 t (13.35%) of the adjusted quota is set aside for bycatch taken by small coastal vessels and artisanal boats and potential dead discards of bluefin tuna. The latter amount will be deducted from the national quota. It should be noted that there are specific fishing periods for the fishing gears used to fish for bluefin tuna in Morocco.

** Adjusted quota = 3820 (initial quota (3700 t)+ carryover of underharvest (120 t)).

Name of CPC: Norway (PA2_12A_NOR)

Fishing Plan Year: 2025

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12)¹

According to Recommendation 22-08 paragraph 4, Norway is allocated a quota of 368 t in 2025. Regarding Recommendation 22-08 paragraph 6, Norway requests to transfer a maximum of 5% of its unutilized 2024 quota to 2025. A total of 161.6 t of the Norwegian catch quota was utilized in 2024, and 18.4 t (5% of 368 t) may, according to paragraph 6, be transferred to 2025. If the request is endorsed, the adjusted quota for 2025 will be 386.4 t.

Norway has set aside a group quota of 288 t for purse seiners and four longline vessels, and a group quota of 40 t for small-scale coastal vessels. Furthermore, we have allocated a group quota of 8 t for the recreational fishery, and in addition 2 t will be set aside for the purpose of catch and release. Norway will also allocate a quota of 15 t for bycatch, and 33.4 t for research activities. Out of the research quota 30 t will be allocated to the pilot project of short-term live storage of bluefin tuna in accordance with Res. 22-07.

The Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna will be regulated through the national Regulations on Fisheries for Bluefin Tuna in 2025, which will enter into force when the Norwegian fishing, farming, inspection and capacity management plan has been approved by ICCAT. In addition to national requirements, these Regulations will cover the requirements specified in ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 and include a general requirement to comply with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

Norway will authorize seven purse seiners to fish for bluefin tuna in 2025, two of these vessels have an overall length exceeding 40 m. The purse seiners will be given maximum quotas. In addition, Norway will authorize four longline vessels that will participate with the same individually allocated quota as the purse seiners. Our longline fleet is showing great interest in the bluefin tuna fishery, and last year we experienced that the single longliner that participated provided consistent catches of high-quality fish. We believe that allowing three more longliners to participate in 2025 is a suitable way to further develop our fisheries. The exact maximum quotas may be adjusted throughout the fishing season, but at no time will the total Norwegian quota be exceeded.

A limited number of vessels will get access to participate in the small-scale coastal fishery. In 2024, 24 small scale vessels were chosen to participate in this fishery and we expect the number of vessels to be similar in 2025. Seven small-scale vessels took part in the fishery last year, landing a total of 9.5 t of bluefin tuna.

Norway will also authorize a number of vessels for a recreational fishery. A few of these vessels will also get a permit to participate in tag and release fishery of bluefin tuna. Further details are specified in Section 2 below.

15 t of the Norwegian quota are set aside for unintentional bycatch of bluefin tuna. Bycatch of bluefin tuna in the Norwegian fishery is taking place in relation to non-ICCAT regulated fisheries, such as the mackerel and blue whiting fishery. Annual variations in these fisheries are reflected in the number of bycatch. The highest level of bycatch of bluefin tuna registered in the Norwegian economic zone in the past few years is 8.4 t in 2015. In comparison, the level of bycatch was 8 t in 2021, 5.8 t in 2022, 2.5 t in 2023, and 4 t in 2024. Therefore, 15 t set aside for bycatch should be more than sufficient to cover bycatch in 2025.

All bycatch of bluefin tuna shall immediately be reported to the Norwegian FMC. The FMC will alert inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries who will initiate appropriate follow-up action. The FMC is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and any interruption in the transmission of the electronic logbooks will immediately be followed up by the FMC. The Norwegian Coastguard also has access to the electronic logbooks in real time.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

The purse seiners, longline vessels and small-scale coastal vessels will be required to communicate information from their electronic logbook to the Norwegian FMC on a daily basis, including information on date, time, location (latitude and longitude) and weight and number of bluefin tuna taken.

The vessels participating in the recreational fishery and in the tag and release fishery are required to communicate the same information as the commercial vessels. They also have to stay in close contact with the Institute of Marine Research.

All Norwegian catching vessels with an overall length exceeding 10 meters are required to send position reports (VMS) and daily catch reports to the FMC. Catching vessels with an overall length under 10 meters, which do not have an electronic logbook on board, are required to send information on catch from a phone application developed for coastal fisheries. The catch report shall be sent at least two hours before landing. All catching vessels are required to submit a landing or sales note at the time of landing.

Further information regarding the monitoring and control of the Norwegian quota is included in the table below.

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 paragraph 52, Norway will submit information concerning the vessels authorised to conduct this fishery to the ICCAT Executive Secretary at the latest 15 days before the beginning of the fishing season. Any subsequent modification to the annual fishing plan will be transmitted to the ICCAT Executive Secretary in accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 paragraph 15.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

Norway requests a transfer of 18.6 t from 2024 to 2025.

1 c) Destination of catch

All bluefin tuna caught by Norwegian vessels will be landed, except for those used for the pilot study on short-term live storage. They will be stored for a limited period of time before they are prepared for sale.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	74. The vessels authorised to target bluefin tuna will be required to keep an electronic logbook. 75. Not applicable. There are no Norwegian towing, auxiliary or processing vessels participating in the BFT fishery. However, under the pilot project on live storage, the towing operation will be carried out by the same purse seine vessel that catches the fish. This vessel will then report the required information via its electronic logbook.	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 17 and Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 17 and Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		76. The Norwegian vessels fishing for bluefin tuna will be required to communicate information from their electronic logbook to the Norwegian FMC on a daily basis, including information on date, time, location (latitude and longitude) and weight and number of bluefin tuna taken. The Norwegian legislation requires that all dead fish, including fish under the minimum size, shall be landed and deducted from the vessel quota. The FMC is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and any interruption in the transmission of the electronic logbooks will immediately be followed up by the FMC. The Norwegian Coastguard will have access to the electronic logbooks in real time. 77. The purse seiners will be required to communicate the daily reports on a fishing operation by fishing operation basis, including when the catch is zero. The reports shall be transmitted by the operator to the Norwegian FMC by 9.00 GMT for the preceding day. 78. Not applicable. There are no Norwegian traps fishing for bluefin tuna.	The Marine Resources Act and Regulation relating to harvesting of wild living marine resources. Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations on Coastal fisheries phone application. Regulations on landing of catch.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		79. Catching vessels other than purse seiners will be required to transmit to the Norwegian FMC by the latest Tuesday at noon for the preceding week ending Sunday. From 1 April 2023, all Norwegian catching vessels with an overall length exceeding 10 meters are required to send position reports (VMS) and daily catch reports to the FMC. Catching vessels with an overall length under 10 meters, which do not have an electronic logbook on board, are required to send information on catch from a phone application developed for coastal fisheries. The catch report shall be sent at least two hours before landing. All catching vessels are required to submit a landing or sales note at the time of landing.		
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	Purse seine fishing for bluefin tuna is permitted in the Norwegian Economic Zone from 25 June to 15 November, in accordance with Rec. 22-08 paragraph 28. Fishing with longline vessels will be permitted in the Norwegian Economic Zone from 1 August to 31 December. If weather conditions prevent purse seine fishing operations during the authorised fishing period, Norway may, in accordance with Rec. 22-08 paragraph 29, extend the fishing period for the	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 3.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		affected vessels for the equivalent number of lost days up to a maximum of ten days. Weather conditions which may lead to an extension of the fishing period shall correspond to wind speeds reaching 4 or more on the Beaufort scale. Norway has established a fishing season for small-scale coastal vessels in the Norwegian Economic Zone from 13 May to 31 December 2025. The fishing season for the recreational fishery will be from 13 May to 31 December 2025.		
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	The Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for bluefin tuna will only be authorised to fish in Norwegian waters. No bluefin tuna at such low individual size has been registered in Norwegian fisheries. Nevertheless, a minimum size of 30 kilos or 115 cm applies. For catching vessels fishing actively for bluefin tuna an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 and 30 kg or with fork length between 75-115 cm may be authorised according to Rec. 22-08 paragraph 36. Not applicable. There are no Norwegian baitboats or trolling boats authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and no Norwegian vessels are authorised to fish for	Regulation relating to harvesting of wild living marine resources § 47. Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 2.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea or the Adriatic Sea. Not applicable. Reference is made to paragraph 34 above.		
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Norway has allocated a quota of 15 t for bycatch of bluefin tuna in other fisheries in 2025. The level of bycatch in 2023 was 2.5 t and 4 t in 2024. Bycatch of bluefin tuna in the Norwegian fishery is taking place in relation to non-ICCAT regulated fisheries, such as the mackerel and blue whiting fishery, in addition to the BFT swimming into farms. Annual variations in these fisheries are reflected in the number of bycatch. All bycatches of dead bluefin tuna shall be landed and deducted from the Norwegian quota and reported on an annual basis to ICCAT. If no quota has been allocated to the fishing vessel concerned, or if the quota has already been exhausted, the catching vessel shall take the necessary measures to ensure the release of live bluefin tuna. If the bluefin tuna is dead, it shall be landed and the appropriate follow-up action shall be taken in accordance with domestic law.	Regulation on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 §§ 2 and 7.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		For vessels not actively fishing for bluefin tuna, any quantity of bluefin tuna kept on board shall be clearly separated from other fish species to allow control authorities to monitor the respect of this rule.		
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	In 2024, Norway issued fishing authorisations to 79 teams participating in a recreational fishery. 34 of these teams were also authorised to participate in a tag and release fishery. We expect the number of vessels in 2025 to be somewhat similar. The tag and release fisheries follow the requirements in Rec. 22-08 paragraph 44. The Norwegian legislation requires that all dead fish, including those caught by recreational and tag and release fishery, shall be landed. The Norwegian Regulation on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna contains measures which prohibit recreational and tag and release vessels to land more than one bluefin tuna per vessel per day. Norway has prohibited the marketing of bluefin tuna caught in recreational and tag and release fishery. Data, including weight of each bluefin tuna caught during recreational and tag and release fishery, will be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat for the preceding year by 31 July each year.	Regulation on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 5. Regulation relating to harvesting of wild living marine resources § 47. Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 13. Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 13. Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 13.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Dead catches from recreational and tag and release fishery will be counted against the Norwegian quota. 8 t of the Norwegian quota is set aside to cover catches from a recreational fishery, and 2 t of the Norwegian quota is set aside to cover any bluefin tuna which might die during the tag and release fishery. Norway will take measures to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the release of bluefin tuna caught alive in recreational fisheries if no quota has been allocated to the vessel or if the quota has been exhausted. Only vessels with a license issued by the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries are allowed to participate in the tag and release fishery. The vessels must also be authorised by the competent authorities to perform the tagging process. The license to participate in the tag and release fishery, and the authorisation to perform the tagging process, will be withdrawn if the vessel does not comply with the terms of the license/authorisation. All vessels participating in the tag and release fishery will be closely monitored by the Directorate of Fisheries.	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 2.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Norway will report on tag and release activities in accordance with Rec. 05-09 and Res. 66-01. Any bluefin tuna that die during tag and release activities will be reported and deducted from the Norwegian quota. Norway will, upon request from ICCAT, make available the list of sport and recreational vessels which have received an authorisation. The list of sport and recreational vessels will include the information specified in Rec. 22-08 paragraph 46.		
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Not applicable. All transshipment of bluefin tuna at sea is prohibited.	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 18.	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	The purse seiners, the longline vessels and the small-scale coastal vessels over 10 m authorised to target bluefin tuna will be required to send position reports (VMS) every ten minutes to the FMC at the Directorate of Fisheries. The FMC is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and any interruption in the transmission of VMS signals will immediately be followed up by the FMC. VMS will be transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat, every two hours for longline vessels, and every hour for purse seine vessels.	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 17. Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		All Norwegian catching vessels with an overall length exceeding 10 meters are required to send position reports (VMS) and daily catch reports to the FMC. Catching vessels with an overall length under 10 meters, which do not have an electronic logbook on board, are required to send information on catch from a phone application developed for coastal fisheries. The catch report shall be sent at least two hours before landing. All catching vessels are required to submit a landing or sales note at the time of landing. Norway does not use towing vessels in the commercial fishery. Should it be necessary to use towing vessels during the research on short-term live storage of bluefin tuna, the towing vessel(s) will be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with Rec. 18-10 and transmit messages at least once every hour. The Norwegian Coastguard will have access to both VMS signals and electronic logbooks in real time. The VMS signals will be forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat at least 5 days before the vessel's period of authorisation and shall continue at least 5 days after its period of authorisation.		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	In 2025, Norway will have four longline vessels over 15 meters participating in the fisheries. We do not have any pelagic trawlers or baitboats over 15 meters. The Institute of Marine Research will have an observer coverage of the authorised purse seine vessels of at least 5% measured in number of trips as required in para 4a) in Recommendation 16-14. Furthermore, the operative unit of the Directorate of Fisheries will provide an observer coverage on 20 percent on the longline vessels, in accordance with para 95-100 in Recommendation 22-08. The longliners and the purse seine vessels will be provided with an information sheet where they will include information regarding the scheduled start-up date, area and period for the bluefin tuna fishery. Based on this plan, the Norwegian Surveillance Services and the Institute of Marine Research will organize their observer coverage ensuring representative temporal and spatial coverage to collect adequate and appropriate data and information on catch, effort and other scientific and management aspects, in line with Rec. 22-08 and Rec. 16-14.	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 14.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		All the Norwegian vessels will be required to keep close contact with the Norwegian Surveillance Services when fishing for bluefin tuna to ensure that the requirements relating to observer coverage are fulfilled. The vessels authorised to target bluefin tuna will be required to send position reports (VMS) every ten minutes as well as daily reports from the electronic logbooks to the FMC at the Directorate of Fisheries. The Surveillance Services have access to this information in real time. The Institute of Marine Research will provide the Norwegian Surveillance Services with relevant training and inform them of which sampling methods that must be used to collect biological data in accordance with Rec. 22-08.		
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	The purse seine vessels will be required to have 100% observer coverage under the Regional Observer Programme (ROP). The vessels will be closely monitored by the FMC, and the Directorate of Fisheries will carry out landing inspections. The Institute of Marine Research will, if the situation allows it, have scientists on board several of the vessels.	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 16. Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025 § 17.	
10	Domestic legislation	The Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna will be regulated through the	Regulations on Fishery for Bluefin Tuna in 2025.	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Regulations on Fisheries for Bluefin Tuna in 2025, which will be adopted when the Norwegian fishing, farming, inspection and capacity management plan has been approved by ICCAT. In addition to national requirements, these Regulations will cover the requirements specified in ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 and include a general requirement to comply with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. The requirements regarding catch reporting and VMS are already in place in the regulations on an Electronic Reporting System.	Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>	Norway conducts a tag and release fishery in accordance with requirements in Rec. 22-08 paragraph 44. Only vessels with a license issued by the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries are allowed to participate in the tag and release fishery. The vessels must also be authorised by the competent authorities to perform the tagging process. The license to participate in the tag and release fishery, and the authorisation to perform the tagging process, will be withdrawn if the vessel does not comply with the terms of the license/authorisation.		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Any bluefin tuna that die during tag and release activities will be reported and deducted from the Norwegian quota. Norway will, upon request from ICCAT, make available the list of sport and recreational vessels which have received an authorisation. The list of sport and recreational vessels will include the information specified in Rec. 22-08 paragraph 46.		

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

A list of designated ports for landing and transhipment through form CP24 are attached to the fishing plan.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

The best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 are based on catches from the Mediterranean Sea. These catch rates do not reflect the catch rates in the feeding areas in Norwegian waters. When bluefin tunas are feeding in Norwegian waters, they are much less aggregated than when they are spawning in the Mediterranean Sea. In addition to this, the weather along the Norwegian coast in September and October often prevents the fishermen from going out to fish for bluefin tuna. As requested by the Chair of Panel 2 at the Commission annual meeting in 2019, Norway provided a paper to the SCRS in 2020 on catch rates for the Norwegian purse seine vessels fishing in the Norwegian Economic Zone. Norway also presented this paper in the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in 2020. For further detail see SCRS/2020/017.

In accordance with Recommendation 22-08 paragraph 18 b) the adjustment of fishing capacity in paragraph 15, 16 and 17 does not apply to Norway.

As the vessels have not been selected, information on their length is not yet available. The purse seine vessels and the longline vessels will be allocated an individual vessel quota of 36 t within the group quota of 288 t, regardless of the size of the vessel. In addition, the vessels will be given *maximum* quotas. The exact maximum quotas may be adjusted throughout the fishing season, but at no time will the total Norwegian quota be exceeded.

The small-scale coastal vessels will be allocated a specific sectorial quota of 40 t. 15 t of bluefin tuna will be set aside to cover incidental bycatches in fisheries not targeting bluefin tuna, 33.4 t will be set aside for research, 2 t will be set aside for tag and release fishery, and 8 t will be set aside for the recreational fishery.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06 / paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

Not applicable. Norway does not have any bluefin tuna farms.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

Not applicable. Norway does not conduct any aquaculture related to bluefin tuna.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

Norway has established a system of real-time monitoring of all its fisheries and is committed to taking the measures necessary to ensure full compliance with ICCAT Recommendation 22-08. The purse seine vessels will be required to have 100% observer coverage under the Regional Observer Programme (ROP). Furthermore, the operative unit of the Directorate of Fisheries will provide an observer coverage of at least 20 percent on the longline vessel, in accordance with para 95-100 in Recommendation 22-08.

Small-scale coastal vessels will be monitored closely. The vessels will be closely monitored by the FMC, and the Directorate of Fisheries will carry out landing inspections. The Institute of Marine Research will, if the situation allows it, have scientists on board several of the vessels.

All Norwegian vessels having catches of bluefin tuna, including as bycatch, are required to inform the Norwegian FMC. Furthermore, a minimum of 5% of the landings of bluefin tuna by the vessels targeting this species will be inspected by inspectors from the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries. These inspections will be carried out as full inspections, i.e. the inspectors will monitor the entire landing. This includes monitoring the entire weighing of the fish, cross-checking this against the prior notice of port entry, the VMS, the electronic logbook as well as the landing and sales notes. Furthermore, the inspectors shall ensure that there is no fish left on board once the landing is completed and the landing or sales notes are signed.

The Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna is limited to the Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction, and the requirement of an inspection vessel in paragraph 231 does not apply.

The vessels authorised to target bluefin tuna and the vessels with incidental bycatch of dead bluefin tuna can be instructed to collect biological samples for the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research.

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 paragraph 47, searching for bluefin tuna with airplanes, helicopters or any type of unmanned aerial vehicles will be prohibited.

Furthermore, Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents will be issued in accordance with *Recommendation by ICCAT amending and replacing Recommendation 18-13 on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Programme* (Rec. 23-21) and *Recommendation by ICCAT amending Rec. 21-18 on the application of the eBCD System* (Rec. 22-16), as well as other relevant recommendations. Norway has issued electronic Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents in the eBCD system since 2015 and intends to continue this practice in 2024 in accordance with the recommendations mentioned above.

List of contact points:

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- Rune Baug Mjørland, Senior Adviser at the Directorate of Fisheries (rune.mjorland@fiskeridir.no);
- Guro Kristoffersen Lysnes, Adviser at the Directorate of Fisheries (gulys@fiskeridir.no).

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Not applicable. Norway does not participate in any international inspections in accordance with paragraphs 229-232 of Rec. 22-08 and Annex 7.

6. Others

In the fall of 2025, Norway will continue with the pilot project of short-term live storage of bluefin tuna. We have allocated 30 t of our quota for this purpose. The quota will be designated to one single vessel. All activity carried out in relation to the pilot study will enjoy full control coverage, as both inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries and personnel from the Institute of Marine Research will be on board the vessel at all times.

According to Rec. 22-08 para 208-215 the requirement of random controls embodied in Appendix 1 para 16 Res. 22-07, confirms that at least 10 percent of the number of cages utilized shall be subject to random controls. We can ensure that if the pilot project in 2025 is successful in capturing bluefin tuna, the cages will be under close supervision from the Directorate of Fisheries and possibly also from the Norwegian food safety authority, naturally the requirement of random control will be accommodated.

Norway will ensure that the project is conducted in line with Res. 22-07. The vessel will have 100% observer coverage from the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme. This observer will be able to monitor transfers from the purse seine to the transport cage. The catch of bluefin tuna, as well as the transfer and storage operations, will be closely monitored, and dead or dying bluefin tuna will be removed from the purse seine/transfer/storage cage, taken to land and deducted from the vessel quota. In addition to an ROP observer being present for all the phases of the operation, the CPC will inform ICCAT on the results of the short-term live storage in the annual report.

We have successfully explored the use of cameras during transport operations. We will continue to refine the camera usage, making a few adjustments so that the camera monitoring can be optimized in relation to Norwegian conditions, while also accommodating the requirements of Res. 22-07.

Norway will not allow commercial trade of bluefin tuna without an eBCD, thus following the regulation in Rec. 18-13. When the bluefin tuna is ready to be harvested from the storage cage, we will incorporate the catch in the eBCD system, and use the caging section in the system to issue and validate an electronic catch certificate as described in the discussion paper on the application of electronic bluefin catch documentation (eBCD) in the pilot project for the short-term live storage of bluefin tuna at the 16th Meeting of the Working Group on IMM.

Capacity table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7				1	2	2	2					70.7	141.4	141.4	141.4
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78			2	7	6	5	5				99.56	348.46	298.68	248.9	248.9
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet				2	8	8	7	7				99.56	419.16	440.08	390.3	390.3
Longliner over 40m	25						1	4							25	100
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet							1	4							25	100
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A				25	30	30	30					18	40	40	40
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity				2	33	38	38	41				99.56	437.16	480.08	455.3	530.3
Quota												104	300	368	368	368
Percentage allocated to bycatch												13.5% (14t)	5.0% (15t)	4.1% (15t)	4.1% (15t)	4.1% (15t)
Adjusted quota (if applicable)												90¹	282²	350³	338⁴	338⁵
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)													10	10	10	10
Under/ overcapacity												9.56	165.16	140.08	127.3	202.3⁶

¹ Adjusted quota 2018: 104 t (2018 initial quota) – 14 t (bycatch) = **90 t**² Adjusted quota 2022: 300 t (2022 initial quota) + 15 t (carry over from 2021) – 15 t (bycatch) – 18 t (research) = **282 t**³ Adjusted quota 2023: 368 t (2023 initial quota) + 15 t (carry over from 2022) – 15 t (bycatch) – 18 t (research) = **350 t**⁴ Adjusted quota 2024: 368 t (2024 initial quota) + 18.4 t (carry over from 2023) – 15 t (bycatch) – 33.4 t (research) = **338 t**⁵ Adjusted quota 2025: 368 t (2025 initial quota) + 18.4 t (carry over from 2024) – 15 t (bycatch) – 33.4 t (research) = **338 t**⁶ In accordance with Rec. 22-08 paragraph 18 b) the adjustment of fishing capacity in paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 does not apply to Norway.

List of ports contained in CP24

ANDENES
ATLØY
AUSTEVOLL
BODØ
BORG
BREIVIKA
BREMANGER
BULANDET
BÅTSFJORD
BØVÅGEN
EGERSUND
ELLINGSØY
FISKARSTRAND
FLEKKERØY
FLEM
FLORØ
FOSNAVÅG
GLESVAER
GOTTEBERG
GUNHILDVÅGEN
HAMMERFEST
HARSTAD
HARØYSUND
HESTØYA
HJØRUNGAVÅG
HONNINGSVÅG
HUSØY KARMØY
VALER
KALVÅG
KARMSUND
KARMØY
KIRKENES
KJØLLEFJORD
KRISTIANDSUND
KRISTIANSAND
KÅRVIK/KÅRVIKHAMN
KÅRVIKHAMN
LARVIK
LEIRVIK
LEKNES
(LOFOTTERMINALEN)
LIAVÅGEN
LØDINGEN
MELBU
MÅLØY
OSLO
RAUDEBERG

RYPEFJORD
SANDØY
SELJE
SENJAHOPEN
SIREVÅG
SKUDENESHAVN
SKUTVIK
SMØLA
SOLSTRAND
SORTLAND
STAVANGER
STAVERN
STOREBØ
TROLLEBØ
TROMSØ
TRONDHEIM HØVRINGEN
TRÆNA
UTHAUG
VADSØ
VARDØ
VEDDE
VÆRØY
ÅLESUND

Name of CPC: Syria

Fishing Plan Year: 2025

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12)¹

In accordance with the recommendations and resolutions adopted at the 23rd Special Meeting of the Commission, which was held in hybrid format in Vale de Lobo (Algarve, Portugal) online, from 14 to 21 November 2022, and according to the ICCAT quota allocation scheme for 2025, Syria has an annual quota of 129 tons of bluefin tuna catch from the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea (Rec. 22-08).

Longliner, baitboat, handboat, trawler and trap are not operating in Syria for catching bluefin tuna, for that only 1 ton (0.8%) of quota will be set aside for any possible bycatch as no bycatch or discard recorded in previous years.

The total amount of tuna that can be fished in the 2025 fishing season in total is 129 t, from which 1 t are allocated specifically to bycatch.

Only one Syrian fishing vessel recorded in the ICCAT list of vessels will conduct BFT fishing activity in 2025 to catch the Syrian allocated quota, and the whole quota shall be caught by one vessel taking into consideration that the fishing effort of that vessel is commensurate with the bluefin tuna fishing opportunities available to Syria in 2025.

Each year, the fisheries authority (General Commission for Fisheries Resources) announces terms and conditions for the BFT fishing season based on ICCAT recommendations.

A Special fishing license shall be issued by the fisheries authority for the vessel authorized to fish for bluefin tuna in 2025.

The fishing gear that will be used is purse seine.

According to Rec. 22-08, para 28 Syria officially request to start the fishing season from 15 May to 1 July 2025.

No activities for recreational or sport fishery in Syria.

Catching, retaining, landing, transshipping, transferring, selling, and displaying for sale BFT weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length of less than 115 cm is prohibited,

The vessel will be equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages will be at least every one hour. VMS data will be transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

The fisheries authority will monitor the status of VMS transmission, and any interruption of transmission will be followed immediately to investigate and solve the problem.

The catch vessel master shall by electronic or other means communicate to the competent authorities a daily catch report, with information on location of catch, date, number of fish and total weight.

Bi-weekly catch reports of the active vessel for catching BFT shall be transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat in accordance with the format set for this purpose.

1 b) Carry Over (para 6)

No carry-over of under harvested tuna from 2024 is being requested.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

1 c) Destination of catch

The fish will be transferred for farming purposes in CPC countries.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per Rec. 22-08/ Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1.	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	The master of the catching vessel shall maintain a bound fishing logbook of his operation in accordance with ICCAT recommendations. The fishing operator shall by electronic or other means report a daily BFT catch (including zero catch report). Syria will submit bi-weekly catch report to ICCAT, as well as date of closure of the fisheries. Dead (retained or discarded) will be counted against the quota	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT fishing (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
2.	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	The fishing gear that will be used is purse seine for fishing in eastern Mediterranean Sea. Syria officially requests to start the fishing season from 15 May to 1 July 2025. Syria may possibly extend its fishing period for the affected vessel for the equivalent number of lost days up to a maximum of ten days in the event of bad weather conditions during the authorized fishing period. The fishing period will be extended in the case of wind speeds reaching 4 or more on the Beaufort scale. Assessment of the length of the bad weather conditions for the purpose of the extension will be based on VMS reports evidencing the day/s on which the vessel has been inactive.	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT fishing (from 15 May to 1 July 2025) (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
3.	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Catching, retaining, landing, transshipping, transferring, selling, displaying for sale BFT weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length of less than 115 cm is prohibited. Fish below the minimum size that are discarded dead shall be counted against Syrian quota.	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT fishing (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
4.	By-catch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	1 t of quota will be set aside for any possible bycatches. Previously no bycatch was recorded of BFT. And no bycatch of bluefin tuna recorded in 2024. Therefore, on this basis, a bycatch allocation of around 1% is set aside. The amount of bycatch for small scale coastal vessel fleet should be calculated on an annual basis. Bycatches, including discards, should be counted against the quota. Any bycatch shall be reported to ICCAT.	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT fishing (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
5.	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	No activities for the recreational or sport fishery in Syria	Not applicable	
6.	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Fishing vessel shall only tranship bluefin tuna catches in designated ports of CPCs. No transshipment operations reported in Syria.	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT fishing (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
7.	VMS (paras (219-225))	The vessel must be equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages will be at least every one hour.	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT fishing (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
8.	CPC Observers programme (paras 95-	Most of the Syrian fleet is less than 10 m and considered as	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT	

	100)	small – scale coastal vessels and possibility of catching bluefin tuna is negligible as no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels, baitboats or traps operating in Syrian waters. The fishing operations of Syrian vessel will be monitored throughout the fishing season by the CPC observer (General Institution of Fish) which will embark onboard of fishing vessel. He will be in charge of collecting and recording any scientific information like any accidental catch of sharks, turtles and sea birds during fishing trips. In addition, the regional observer will be embarked on Syrian vessel for at sea transfers from neighbouring countries.	fishing (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023).	
9.	Regional observers Programme (paras 101-107)	An ICCAT regional observer programme is implemented to ensure 100% observer coverage on purse seines vessels authorized to catch BFT.	Terms and Conditions of General Commission for Fisheries Resources for BFT fishing (No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
10	Domestic legislation	The domestic legislation in Syria regarding BFT corresponds with the recommendations adopted by ICCAT. Every year domestic legislation is amended in accordance with ICCAT recommendations. The legislation includes all information regarding BFT fishing activity (fishing season, VMS, catch recording and reporting, minimum size, Bycatch etc.)	(No. 1827, date 19/3/2023)	
11	<i>Ports</i>	LATAKIA port is the authorized port for any landing or transshipment of BFT		

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

LATAKIA port is the authorized port for any landing or transshipment of BFT.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

Only one vessel will conduct BFT fishing activity in 2025 to catch the Syrian allocated quota, and the whole quota shall be caught by one vessel taking into consideration that the fishing effort of that vessel is commensurate with the bluefin tuna fishing opportunities available to Syria in 2025.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in Rec. 23-06 /paras 22-23 in Rec. 24-05), as applicable

There is no facility for farming BFT in Syrian waters yet. The fish will be transferred for farming purposes in CPCs countries.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

N/A

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10c)

Most of Syrian fleet is considered as small – scale coastal vessels and the possibility of catching bluefin tuna is negligible as no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels, baitboats or traps are operating in Syrian waters.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources is the control competent authority for controlling and monitoring of fishing activities in cooperation with the General Directorate of Ports and the Director General of General Commission for Fisheries Resources. Mr. Ali Othman is the contact point nominated as responsible for the implementation of this monitoring, control and inspection plan.

An ICCAT regional observer programme is implemented to ensure 100% observer coverage on the purse seine vessel authorized to catch BFT.

The fishing operations of the Syrian vessel will be monitored throughout the fishing season by the CPC observer which will embark onboard the fishing vessel, in addition to the regional observer that will be embarked on the Syrian vessel for at sea transfers from neighbouring country.

In case of any violation, the fishing authorities will impose a penalty on the fishing operator.

b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

One Syrian vessel will conduct BFT fishing activity in 2025 to catch Syrian quota, and no Joint Scheme of International Inspection is applied.

6. Others

N/A

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7															
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78															
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68	0	0	1	1	0	1	1		0	0	33.68	33.68	0	33.68	33.68
Purse seine total fleet		0	0	1	1	0	1	1		0	0	33.68	33.68	0	33.68	33.68
Longliner over 40m	25															
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet																
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity		0	0	1	1	0	1	1		0	0	33.68	33.68	33.68	33.68	33.68
Quota										0	0	66	80	129	129	129
Percentage allocated to bycatch										0	0	0	1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Adjusted quota (if applicable)										0	0	66	79.2	128**	128*	128*
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)										0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under/ overcapacity										0	0	-32.32	-45.52	-94.32	-94.32	-94.32

* 0.8% has been set aside for by catch.

** Total quota (128 t) transferred for farming

Name of CPC: Tunisia (PA2_14B_TUN)

Year of Fishing Plan: 2025

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 22-08, Tunisia has drawn up its Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing, farming, inspection and capacity management plans for 2025.

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12) ¹

The eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing quota allocated to Tunisia for 2025 is 3,000 t (paragraph 4 of Rec. 22-08). It is adjusted to 3,020.62 t to take into account the carryover of the underharvest of 20.62 t recorded for 2024; explained below.

68 purse seiners; strictly using purse seine will actively fish for bluefin tuna during the 2025 fishing campaign.

The Tunisian Administration will set individual quotas, consistent with the methodology established by ICCAT (catch levels and length ranges).

For this purpose, the Tunisian Administration will issue in a timely manner fishing authorisations for these vessels, a list of which will be transmitted to ICCAT within the established timeframes.

For compliance with ICCAT requirements, Tunisia has adopted several measures for constant and instantaneous monitoring in the course of the fishing season (paragraph 12 of Rec. 22-08) specifically including the reporting system between the fishing grounds and the competent authority. This system initially ensures:

- Establishment at central level of a database on all catches taken and the existence of a clear scheme for catch traceability.
- Compliance with quotas allocated to catching vessels.

In addition, the national regulation has taken into account management of bluefin tuna fishing through Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 on fishing, as amended and/or supplemented, in particular by Law No. 2013-34 of 21 September 2013 and Law No. 2018-30 of 23 May 2018 and their implementing texts, in particular, the Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 25 April 2024 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery and its fattening.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

An underage of 20.62 t of a total of 30 t set aside for bycatch was recorded in 2024. For this purpose, Tunisia requests carryover of this underage (20.62 t) from 2024 to 2025 in accordance with paragraph 6 of Rec. 22-08. The total available quota for the 2025 fishing campaign will therefore be 3,020.62 t, distributed as follows.

- 2,990.62 t set aside for tuna purse seiners.
- 30 t set aside for bycatch in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 37 of Rec. 22-08.

1 c) Destination of catch

The estimated catch of 2,990.62 t for 2025 will be used for farming in Mediterranean fattening farms. However, an amount of 30 t may be landed in authorised Tunisian ports. Any additional information on this subject will be submitted to ICCAT on the relevant related forms.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (para 74-88)	Tunisia has adopted an onboard catch documentation system covering all vessels involved in bluefin tuna activity (purse seiners, tugs and auxiliary vessels); Annex 2 of Rec. 22-08. In addition, catch data and data related to bluefin tuna fishing activities are recorded using bound logbooks (para 74 of Rec. 22-08). However, reporting on catches and prior transfer notification requests are made electronically between the captains of catching vessels and the competent authority (para 76 of Rec. 22-08). Representatives of fishing operators also transmit completed reports electronically to the competent authority in accordance with the requirements established in para 78 of Rec. 22-08.	- Law No 94-13 of 31 January 1994, on fishing. - Order of the Minister of Agriculture of 21 May 2008 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery, as amended by the Order of 10 June 2013 and the Order of 28 May 2019.
2	Fisheries openings (para 28-32)	The bluefin tuna purse seine fishing season begins after midnight on 25 May 2025 and ends on 1 July 2025 (para 28 of Rec. 22-08). However, the fishing period may be extended by an equivalent number of days on which the weather conditions are unfavourable, up to a maximum of 10 days (para 29 of Rec. 22-08). Weather and VMS reports should necessarily reflect the inactivity of vessels that have not yet exhausted their individual quotas.	- Law No 94-13 of 31 January 1994, on fishing. - Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 25 April 2024 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery and its fattening.
3	Minimum size (para 33-35)	The authorised catch size for bluefin tuna is 30 kg (115 cm). Any undersized catch above 5% of the total volume of bluefin tuna caught must be released after a release order has been issued by the competent authority and in coordination with the regional observer. Specimens released dead will be deducted from the individual quota of the purse seiner concerned.	- Law No 94-13 of 31 January 1994, on fishing. - Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 25 April 2024 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery and its fattening.
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	For 2025, Tunisia authorises 1% of its quota i.e. 30 t for bycatch. This measure has been taken as a precaution and the method for calculating this proportion has taken into account previous bycatch statistics from vessels not actively	- Law No 94-13 of 31 January 1994, on fishing. - Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 25

		fishing for bluefin tuna. In addition, if catches exceed 20% of the total volume reported during a fishing trip, these will be discarded and deducted from the Tunisian quota.	April 2024 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery and its fattening.
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (para 38-46)	No sport and recreational fishing authorisation will be issued for bluefin tuna.	- Order of the Minister of Agriculture of 20 September 1994, on dive fishing and recreational underwater fishing.
6	Transshipment (para 89-94)	It is prohibited to tranship bluefin tuna at sea. It is only permitted in the authorised ports following authorisation by the competent authority in accordance with the format established by ICCAT.	- Law No 94-13 of 31 January 1994, on fishing. - Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 25 April 2024 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery and its fattening.
7.	VMS (para 219-225 / paras 222-228)	All Tunisian vessels (catching, towing and support) involved in bluefin tuna fishing are equipped with VMS. The transmission of position data every hour begins 5 days before the authorisation date of the activity and continues up to 5 days after the end of the authorisation. In the event of a failure of the VMS system on board a towing vessel, the competent authority will intervene to replace the vessel and inform the Secretariat immediately.	- Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 on fishing, as supplemented by Law 2013-34 of 21 September 2013 and Law 2018-30 of 23 May 2018. - Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 26 June 2015 establishing the type of instruments for gathering instantaneous information on the positions of fishing vessels at sea and the type of vessels that must be equipped with them. - Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 25 April 2024 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery and its fattening.
8	CPC observer programmes (para 95-100)	As in previous fishing seasons, the competent authority will maintain 100% coverage by national observers on board tugs. A training session for these observers will be held before they are deployed.	Ministerial Decision
9	Regional observers programme (para 101-107)	The competent authority will ensure implementation of the regional observer programme to cover the following operations: -Activities on board purse seiners; -Transfers of live bluefin tuna to towed cages; - The first caging of live bluefin tuna in fattening farms; - Harvest of live bluefin tuna in fattening farms;	

		- Control transfers of live bluefin tuna to fishing grounds; - Control caging of live bluefin tuna on fattening farms; - Inter-farm transfers of live bluefin tuna; - Releases from purse seines and fattening cages.	
10	Domestic legislation	Tunisia continues to make appropriate efforts to manage the bluefin tuna activity responsibly through appropriate legislative texts, for compliance and consistency with ICCAT Recommendations.	- Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 on fishing, as supplemented by Law 2013-34 of 21 September 2013 and Law 2018-30 of 23 May 2018. - Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 26 June 2015 establishing the type of instruments for gathering instantaneous information on the positions of fishing vessels at sea and the type of vessels that must be equipped with them. - Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries of 25 April 2024 on organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery and its fattening.
	<i>Other requirements, such as: Scientific programme (para 44) etc.</i>	A national scientific programme has been set up and covers 10% of authorised catching vessels. In addition, all harvesting operations are carried out in the presence of representatives of the competent authority and research in order to carry out the sampling required under the provisions of Rec. 22-08 and to fulfil the statistical reporting requirements related to Task 2.	

1e) Designated ports (para 80)

Landing and transshipment of dead bluefin tuna is only authorised within designated ports, the list of which will be transmitted to ICCAT within the required deadlines. There are the 12 ports located in the North, East and South areas:

- Tabarka,
- Bizerte,
- La Goulette,
- Kélibia,
- Sousse,
- Monastir,
- Tébourba,
- Mahdia,
- La Chebba,
- Sfax,
- Gabès
- Zarzis

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in [Rec. 22-08](#)/paras 14-21 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Tunisia's TAC has been adjusted to 3,020.62 t, of which 30 t is set aside for bycatch. The allowable quota for purse seiners is 2,990.62 t.

The capacity table attached to this report summarises fishing capacity by vessel type. An underharvest of 20.62 t has been recorded.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in [Rec. 23-06](#) / paras 22-23 in [Rec. 24-05](#)), as applicable

Consistent with the provisions of paragraphs 20 and 23 of Rec. 23-06, Tunisia authorises a total input volume of bluefin tuna for 2025 of around 3,000 t.

Four (4) farms are authorised to carry out fattening activities in 2025 (table below).

1. It is not currently envisaged to carry over live bluefin tuna from 2025 to 2026. An updated statement in this regard will be submitted to ICCAT in accordance with para 207 of Rec. 22-08.
2. There will be no carryover of live bluefin tuna from 2024 to 2025.

Nonetheless, any possible amendment to the farming plan will be notified to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required deadlines.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

No aquaculture bluefin tuna activities are envisaged for 2025. Any further information on this subject will be submitted to ICCAT in accordance with the relevant requirements.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10c)

Tunisian legislation has emphasized the need to monitor the traceability of all fishing products, particularly tuna, with the overriding aim of rationalising exploitation of bluefin tuna. Control of bluefin tuna fishing is carried out at several levels, from the point of capture to its harvest in fattening farms and transportation or processing for export.

- *Controls at fishing ports:* Daily inspections are carried out throughout the year by certified officers who are authorised to police the fishery and report to the regional services of the competent authority (Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries) as well as by other bodies that come under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Finance (Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 on fishing, as supplemented by Law 2013-34 of 21 September 2013 and Law 2018-30 of 23 May 2018). They are responsible for monitoring compliance and abidance with ICCAT management measures. In addition, all landings during the fishing season are subject to a control that includes fishing permits, catch declarations, fishing gear, etc.

Requests for entry into Tunisian ports by vessels flying foreign flags will be issued by the competent maritime and port authorities.

- *Control at sea:* During the fishing season, the competent authority will carry out joint control missions with other bodies that operate at sea, are authorised to police the fishery, and come under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, and Ministry of Finance.

Officials from the central administration will also attend control operations in the case of sealed cages if the conditions referred to on para 128 of Rec. 22-08 are met.

- *Control during caging operations:* A representative of the competent authority will attend to view video footage from transfers of live bluefin tuna from towed cages to fattening cages for the first time or during control caging operations. All likely releases at this level will be documented.

In accordance with paragraphs 208-210 of Rec. 22-08, the competent authority will implement a random control programme for 10% of the number of cages in each farm after the completion of caging operations.

- *Control during harvest operations:* Officers from the regional fisheries services will be present at all bluefin tuna harvesting operations in farms and will ensure that the quantities harvested are consistent with the relevant eBCDs.
- *Control during trade of fresh bluefin tuna in farms:* Pursuant to paragraph 102 of Rec. 22-08, Tunisia will authorise harvesting operations in its farms of up to 1,000 kg per day and a maximum of 50 t per farm to supply the market with fresh bluefin tuna, in the presence of national inspectors.

Designated contact points: The competent control authority in Tunisia is the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DGPA), under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and the Fisheries (MARHP).

The contact points designated as responsible for implementing the monitoring, control and inspection plan are as follows:

- The Director General of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Mr Ali.cheikh Sboui)
Email: bft@iresa.agrinet.tn
Tel No.: +216 71 892 253
Fax: +216 71 799 401
- The Director of the Preservation of Fisheries Resources (Ms. Sonia Nasraoui)
Email: sonia.nasraoui@iresa.agrinet.tn
Tel No.: +216 29133020
Fax: +216 71 799 401
- Head of Service, Directorate of the Preservation of Fisheries Resources (Ms. Dhekra Hayouni)
Tel No.: +216 29116249
Fax: +216 71 799 401
Email: hayouni.dhekra1@gmail.com

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Under the provisions of paragraphs 229-232 of Rec. 22-08, it is envisaged that the vessel *Amilcar Ma 878* will continue to participate, as in previous fishing seasons, in the Scheme of Joint International Inspection during the 2025 bluefin tuna fishing season. Onboard inspectors will carry out inspection tasks for all Tunisian and foreign vessels in the Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing area during the period from 15 May to 15 July 2025.

In accordance with the requirements set out in these recommendations, inspectors will carry out the inspection of all activities related to catching and towing of bluefin tuna. This essentially covers:

- Onboard documents
- ICCAT documents
- Video recordings from catch transfer operations
- VMS
- Infractions, if any, of ICCAT conservation and management measures
- Data reporting systems for receiving prior authorisations for transfer, release, etc.

6. Others

In addition to participation in the ICCAT GBYP programme, the competent authority is cooperating with the National Institute of Sea Sciences and Technologies (INSTM) to implement scientific monitoring programmes for the species *Thunnus thynnus*, including in particular:

- The scientific observers programme, which will cover 10% of the number of authorised purse seiners. The results on catches by gear, size, fishing grounds and bycatches will be reported to the SCRS;
- The sampling programme in fattening farms during caging, using data from video recordings from stereoscopic cameras;
- The sampling programme in fattening farms during harvesting to further monitor bluefin tuna reproduction and growth cycles.

Capacity table

Tuna vessel type		Ref.years					Number of vessels						Ref.years					Fishing capacity				
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		70,7	70.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78	24	24	29	32	32	33	34	45	42		1194,72	1194.72	1443,62	1592.96	1592.96	1642.74	1692.52	2240.100	2090.760		
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68	16	16	8	17	15	15	20	9	26		538,88	538.88	269,44	572.56	505.2	505.2	673.600	303.120	875.680		
Purse seine total fleet		41	41	37	49	47	48	54	54	68		1804,300	1804.300	1713,06	2165.520	2098.160	2147.940	2366.120	2543.220	2966.440		
Longliner over 40m	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Longliner less than 24m	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total longline fleet		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Baitboat	19.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Handline	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trawler	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trap	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Small coastal vessels	N/A			0																		
Other (please specify)	5	0	0		0	0						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total fleet/fishing capacity		42	42	37	49	47	48	54	54	68		1809,300	1809.300	1713,06	2165.520	2098.160	2147.940	2366.120	2543.220	2966.440		
Quota												2625	2254.48	2115	2655.00	2655.00	2655.00	3000.000	3000.000	3000.000		
Percentage allocated to bycatch												0		1% (21,15t)	1% (26.55 t)	1% (26.55 t)	1% (26.55t)	1% (30 t)	1% (30 t)	1% (30 t)		
Adjusted quota (if applicable)												2625	2364.48	2093,850	2675.40	2676.55	2679.72	2990	3030	2990.62		
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)												0		0				0	0	0		
Under/overcapacity												-815,700	-555.180	-380,79	-509.880	-578.390	-505.230	-623.880	-456.780	-24.18		

* Adjusted quota (2990.62 t) = initial quota (3000 t), of which 30 t are set aside for bycatch +20.62 t for vessels.

Adjustment table of farming capacity for Tunisia (2025)

<i>Name of Farm</i>	<i>ICCAT No.</i>	<i>Farm Management</i>	<i>Farm Coordinates</i>	<i>Wild input (t)</i>	<i>Farming capacity (t)</i>
VMT	AT001TUN00001	VMT Sahbi Sallem	36°00'18"N - 10°34' 36" E	850	1,700
			36°00'18"N - 10°34' 55" E		
			36°00'15"N - 10°34' 00" E		
			36°00'15"N - 10°34' 37" E		
TT	AT001TUN00002	TT Abdelwaheb Ben Ramdhane	35°25'00"N - 11°04' 40" E	1,000	2,000
			35°25'00"N - 11°05' 04" E		
			35°24'38"N - 11°04' 40" E		
			35°24'38"N - 11°05' 04" E		
SAGUN-DOUSS	AT001TUN00003	Sagun-Douss Mehdi Douss, Ahmet Sagun and Sabrine Douss	35°19'00"N - 11°09' 10" E	-	-
			35°19'00"N - 11°08' 10" E		
			35°18'42"N - 11°09' 10" E		
			35°18'42"N - 11°08' 45" E		
TFT	AT001TUN00004	TFT Ridha Sallem	36°01'49"N - 10°34' 00" E	750	1,500
			36°01'38"N - 10°34' 00" E		
			36°01'49"N - 10°34' 37" E		
			36°01'38"N - 10°34' 37" E		
			35°18'10"N - 11°08' 40" E		
			35°17'53"N - 11°08' 56" E		
SNB	AT001TUN00005	SNB Jaouher Ben Hmida and Sami Neifer	35°18'10"N - 11°08' 26" E	-	-
			35°18'10"N - 11°08' 10" E		
			35°17'53"N - 11°08' 26" E		
			35°17'53"N - 11°08' 10" E		
THC	AT001TUN00006	THC Taher Hajji and Mohamed Chiha	35°18'10"N - 11°08' 56" E	-	-
			35°18'10"N - 11°08' 40" E		
			35°17'53"N - 11°08' 56" E		
			35°17'53"N - 11°08' 40" E		
OTHERS – TO BE DETERMINED				400	800
TOTAL (t)				3,000	6,000

Name of CPC: Türkiye**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps****1 a) Overview (para 12)¹**

Türkiye's 2025 annual quota for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean is 2,600 t.

In addition to the aforementioned annual quota, as per paragraph 8 of Rec. 24-05, like 2024 fishing season Türkiye may get quota transfer from other CPCs².

Article 22 of the Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) set forth generic provisions on regulation of bluefin tuna fishery³.

The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 24-05, have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through "Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading". The Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading includes all provisions of ICCAT Rec. 24-05 and is based on Article 22 of the Notification (No. 2024/20) as well as the Fisheries Law No. 1380⁴ and Regulation No. 4988 and thus contains binding legal provisions regarding bluefin tuna fishing for compliance with ICCAT rules⁵.

Fisheries and farming activities for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna (BFT-E) will be conducted in the context of Türkiye's national quota and individual quotas shall be allocated for each BFT-E catching vessel in accordance with Article 5 of the Ministerial Circular No. 2023/3.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) shall announce the above-mentioned decision to all sector stakeholders in accordance with the Ministerial Notifications and the Communiqué on BFT-E.

MoAF shall issue fishing permits for all BFT-E fishing vessels to be authorized for 2025. All fishing vessels authorized by MoAF shall be reported to ICCAT in a timely manner. All vessels shall be equipped and monitored with an operational Vessel Monitoring System in line with the obligations stipulated under Section G of Rec. 24-05 (in accordance with Article 5 and 6 of the Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading).

The authorized BFT-E fishing season for purse seiners shall be implemented from 15 May to 1 July in accordance with Para 28 of Rec. 24-05. MoAF will make a distinction between those fishing vessels that will carry-out BFT-E fishery in the Eastern Mediterranean and in other parts of the Mediterranean, as it was applied in the previous year. Accordingly, the open season shall be applied as 26 May - 1 July for the vessels to conduct fisheries outside the Eastern Mediterranean.

Fishing permits issued by MoAF shall be mandatory for BFT-E fishing vessels to operate for the 2025 fishing season. Leaving a margin for a potential change in total number and length distribution of vessels to be authorized until the reporting deadline, with a view to fulfil the relevant capacity adjustment provisions of Rec. 24-05 and taking into account domestic process applied by the Ministry; fishing permits are expected to be granted to 36 purse seiners as BFT catching vessels for 2025 BFT fishing season. Similarly, around 48 BFT-E other vessels (towing, support and auxiliary) are planned to be authorized by MoAF (in accordance with the Article 4 of the Ministerial Circular No. 2023/3)⁶.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

² Since the quota transfers from other CPCs may not be clear before the fishing season starts, if any, it will be submitted under a revised plan.

³ Based on the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and Regulation No. 4988 has been issued to be applied for the period of 01/09/2024 - 31/08/2028.

⁴ The Law on Fisheries (No. 1380) is the main legislation that covers matters related to the protection, production and control of fisheries and fishery products.

⁵ Regulation of fisheries, minimum qualifications and conditions regarding fishing gear, general prohibitions, limitations and obligations for species, regions and times are determined through Fisheries Regulation (No. 4988), the Ministerial Notification (No. 2024/20) and related secondary legislation issued by reference to these regulations that are creating binding obligations for the operators and allowing prosecution of any possible non-compliance.

⁶ Within the framework of the mentioned regulatory measures, special fishing permit (or certificate) of the bluefin tuna fishing vessels that engage in fisheries activities contrary to the rules and procedures determined by the Ministry shall be cancelled and a new fishing permit shall not be issued for the concerned fishing period.

In accordance with the Article 4 of the Ministerial Circular No. 2023/3, MoAF plans to allocate the total quota for each authorized vessel based on a national criteria on activities and track records of the fishing vessels involved. Carry-over of unused quotas shall be authorized by MoAF.

Taking into account the catch trends pertinent to previous seasons, it is decided to allocate a specific quota level as 3 t for artisanal, coastal, recreational and sport fisheries and 10 t for bycatch in 2025. All by-catches shall be deducted from the total quota (Ministerial Order on Individual Quotas to be Allocated for the period 2023-2025).

1 b) Carry Over (para 6)

No carry over of underharvest from the year 2024 is requested by Türkiye

1 c) Destination of catch

Farming: 2,587 t (plus live BFT to be imported)⁷

Landing: Approximately 10 t as BFT bycatches + 3 t for artisanal, coastal, recreational and sport fisheries.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	Recording/reporting requirements shall be implemented in line with paras 74-88 of Rec. 24-05. Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. Dead fish (retained or discarded) will be counted against the quota.	Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 9, 11, 13 and 21 Annex 13/1) Article 9 and Annex 17/2 of Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E fishing and farming for recording of dead fish	
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	Paras 28-32 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required. Türkiye requests the application of the derogation in para 28 of Rec. 24-05 for open season in the eastern	Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 4)	

⁷ Since the amount of live BFT to be imported may not be clear before the fishing season starts, if any, this information will be submitted under a revised plan.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Mediterranean Sea, as follows: Fishing for BFT-E by purse-seiners shall be allowed for the period 15 May - 01 July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea (for fishing areas 37.3.1. and 37.3.2). It is expected that some BFT-E fishing operators may prefer to carry-out fisheries activities in line with Rec. 24-05 in the high seas of the Mediterranean Sea (possibly within area 37.2) within the period 26 May - 1 July.		
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Paras 33-35 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required. It is prohibited to catch, retain on board, transfer, land, transport, store, sell, display or offer for sale of BFT-E less than 30 kg or with fork length of less than 115 cm. Bycatch of bluefin tuna under the tolerated size and weight or over the limit referred to above are to be released. Dead and undersized specimens shall be discarded at sea and deducted from Türkiye's quota.	Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (Article 17 and 18) / Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading Article 11(6), Annex 13)	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	Para 37 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required.	Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (Article 18)/	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		A 10 t (0.4%) specific quota shall be allocated for bycatch in 2025. Level of bycatch in 2024 = 10 tons (0.4%) 2023 = 9 tons 0,4% 2022 = 2.8 tons, 0.1% 2021= 35 tons, 1.5% 2020 = 05 tons, 0.2% 2019 = 50 tons, 2.7% The level of bycatch shall not exceed 20% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip and shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight" (or "in number of species" in case of tuna and tuna like species fishery). All bycatches including discards shall be deducted from the total quota.	Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 4, 11)), Ministerial Order on Individual Quotas to be Allocated for the period 2023-2025	
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	Paras 38-46 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required. Recreational and sport fisheries on BFT-E is subject to authorization for each vessel. Catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one BFT-E individual per vessel per day is prohibited. The marketing of BFT-E caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited.	Ministerial Notification No. 6/2 Regulating Amateur & Recreational Fisheries (Article 15)/ Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 11(5))	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Catch data obtained from the recreational fishery shall be submitted to the Ministry, all recreational catches shall be counted against Türkiye's total quota dedicated for recreational and sports fisheries.		
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Paras 89-94 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required. Transshipment at sea operations of BFT-E shall be prohibited. BFT-E fishing vessels shall only transship/land BFT-E catches in the ports designated for that purpose. List of designated BFT-E Landing and Transshipment Ports: - Adana Province: Karatas fishing port - Antalya Province: Antalya fishing port Gazipasa fishing port - Mersin Province: Erdemli fishing port - Hatay Province: Dortyol (TR HAT) fishing port - Canakkale Province: Kabatepe fishing port Gulpınar fishing port - Istanbul Province: Gurpinar fishing port Tuzla fishing port - Izmir Province: Karaburun fishing port	Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 9, Annex 9)	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	Paras 222-228 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required.	Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (Article 22)/ Communiqué	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Fishing vessels requesting any of the BFT-E fishing vessel permits for the 2025 fishing season shall be equipped with a full-time operational satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) onboard, as required by MoAF. The transmission of VMS data to ICCAT shall be started at least 5 days before their period of authorisation and shall be continued at least 5 days after their period of authorisation. Position reporting in every one hour shall be required from the authorized BFT-E fishing vessels, including BFT-E towing vessels.	on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 6)	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	Paras 95-100 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required. Presence of “CPC Observers” on all BFT-E Towing Vessels shall be ensured during the whole period of authorization.	Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (Article 22) / Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 7, Annex 5).	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	Paras 101-107 of Rec. 24-05 shall be implemented as required. 100% Coverage of “ICCAT Regional Observers” on BFT-E Catching Vessels and at BFT-E Farming Facilities (at the time of caging and harvest operations) shall be mandatory	Ministerial Notification Regulating Commercial Fisheries (Article 22)/ Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading (Article 7, Annex 3)	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
10	Domestic legislation	The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 24-05 have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through “Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading”.	Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries, Ministerial Circular No. 2023/3, Ministerial Order on Individual Quotas to be Allocated for the period 2023-2025	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>	Türkiye will continue to support ICCAT GBYP Programme in 2025. Larval surveys and tagging programme conducted in 2024 and is planned to be continued in 2025 under GBYP Programme.		

1 e) Designated Ports (para 80)

The list of designated ports for landing and transhipment is provided below. Türkiye has also submitted a CP24 Form with the plan.

List of Authorised ports

1. Adana - Karataş
2. Antalya
3. Antalya - Gazipaşa
4. Mersin - Erdemli
5. Hatay - Çevlik
6. Çanakkale - Yeniköy
7. Çanakkale-Gülpınar
8. İstanbul - Gürpınar
9. İstanbul - Tuzla
10. İzmir - Karaburun

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in Rec. 22-08/paras 14-21 in Rec. 24-05)

The number of fishing vessels and the corresponding fishing capacity using the template provided by the Secretariat has been provided in the last page of the plan.

Fishing permits are planned to be granted to 36 purse seine vessels as BFT catching vessels by MoAF. This figure is the ceiling for BFT Catching Vessels that can be authorized in 2025. 48 BFT-E other vessels (towing, support and auxiliary) are planned to be authorized by MoAF. A viable amount of quota shall be allocated to the authorized BFT-E catching vessels acquiring valid fishing permits for the 2025 BFT-E fishing season).

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in [Rec. 23-06](#) / paras 22-23 in [Rec. 24-05](#)), as applicable

All farm activities shall be subject to regular monitoring, control and inspections by MoAF in 2025. These will be conducted on a quarterly basis in general or on caging operation, transfer operation, harvesting operation basis, whichever is applied in the context of Rec. 23-06 and Rec. 24-05. The inspections to be carried out by the Ministry throughout the year are planned on a farm basis and taking into account risk-based prioritization. Results of conventional and stereoscopic camera systems will be utilized by MoAF to estimate quota uptake.

Random controls will be carried out on the basis of risk assessment and in line with paras 211-218 of Rec. 24-05. A 10% of the number of cages in each farm shall be covered in 2025 and documented data/information (cage content declared, farm schematic plans in the inventory of MoAF, related ITD(s), ICD(s), BCD, etc) will be cross-checked.

MoAF will establish protocols for the sealing of transport cages and farm cages, and require that the farm cages containing bluefin tuna will be sealed at all times in 2025.

With reference to paras 10; 22-24 of Rec. 24-05, annual farming management plan for the year 2025 is provided below:

Farming Capacity for the year 2025*					
<i>Country</i>	<i>FFB*</i>	<i>Active/ Inactive</i>	<i>Capacity (t)</i>	<i>Input Capacity(t)**</i>	<i>FFB Coordinates</i>
Türkiye	Sagun Tuna Farming	Active	800	798	38 29 16,73 N, 26 23 23,12 E 38 29 22,41 N, 26 23 23,08 E 38 29 22,37 N, 26 23 15,85 E 38 29 16,69 N, 26 23 15,90 E
Türkiye	Akua Group Orkinos Besiciligi Projesi	Active	800	798	38 27 24,00 N, 26 27 18,00 E 38 27 12,00 N, 26 27 18,00 E 38 27 12,00 N, 26 27 09,00 E 38 27 24,00 N, 26 27 09,00 E
Türkiye	BASARANLAR ORKINOS BESICILIGI PROJESI	Active	900	898	38 07 49, 03N, 26 39 28,19 E 38 07 48, 05N, 26 39 33,81 E 38 07 40, 26 N 26 39 25,20 E 38 07 39, 28 N 26 39 30,83
Türkiye	KILIÇ Orkinos Besiciligi Projesi	Active	1,840	1,835	38 24 40,00 N, 26 23 14,00 E 38 24 40,00 N, 26 23 20,00 E 38 24 34,00 N, 26 23 20,00 E 38 24 34,00 N, 26 23 14,00 E
Türkiye	Sagun Orkinos Besiciligi Projesi	Active	1,000	998	38 24 59,00 N, 26 24 44,00 E 38 24 59,00 N, 26 24 52,00 E 38 24 46,00 N, 26 24 52,00 E 38 24 46,00 N, 26 24 44,00 E
Türkiye	AK-TUNA ORKINOS BESICILIGI PROJESI	Active	1000	998	38 23 29,00 N, 26 26 10,00 E 38 23 23,00 N, 26 26 10,00 E 38 23 23,00 N, 26 26 31,00 E 38 23 29,00 N, 26 26 31,00 E
TOTAL			6,340	6,325	
		Inactive	500 ⁽¹⁾		

*In case of any changes, final version of farming capacity plan shall be reported by 1 June.

**The figures indicate the maximum input capacities estimated by individual BFT farming facilities based on domestically allocated quota shares (process still ongoing) and live bluefin imports planned for 2025. The estimated amounts may be updated according to the most recent administrative and operational developments.

⁽¹⁾ The total farm capacity of Türkiye is 6,840 t. Without any prejudice to the right of utilization at any time, the farm capacity of 500 t shown in the table above that belongs to Türkiye will not be used for the year 2025.

An annual carry-over declaration report for all farms will be submitted as an Annex to the revised farming management plan, when all carryover assessment transfers are completed.

Information on the farm CPC competent authority and the list of contact points nominated as responsible for the implementation national caging activities and their control are provided as follows:

Farm CPC Competent Authority: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

List of Contact Points:

Mr. İlhan ÜZE, Head of Department, ilhan.uze@tarimorman.gov.tr
Mr. Hüseyin KARCI, Coordinator, huseyin.karci@tarimorman.gov.tr
Mr. Semih SAYIN, Engineer, semih.sayin@tarimorman.gov.tr

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in Rec. 24-05 in accordance with Rec. 24-07), as applicable

N/A. Türkiye has not such activity.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

The CPC control competent authority and the list of contact points nominated as responsible for the implementation of this monitoring, control and inspection plan are provided as follows:

CPC Competent Authority: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture

List of Contact Points:

Mr. İlhan ÜZE, Head of Department, ilhan.uze@tarimorman.gov.tr
 Mr. Hüseyin KARCI, Coordinator, huseyin.karci@tarimorman.gov.tr
 Mr. Semih SAYIN, Engineer, semih.sayin@tarimorman.gov.tr

Monitoring, control and inspection of BFT-E fishing and transfer operations

All vessels shall be equipped and monitored with an operational Vessel Monitoring System. The Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) operated by the Ministry shall continue to be utilized during the whole fishing campaign.

In collaboration with Turkish Coast Guard Command (TCGC), comprehensive at-sea inspection coverage shall be ensured by MoAF during 2025 BFT-E fishing season. To that end, an autodyne research vessel - namely AKDENİZ ARAŞTIRMA 1- will be commissioned by MoAF to carry out inspections at sea.

A continuous monitoring, control and inspection shall be ensured at potentially active landing ports through the assignment of MoAF inspectors. Additionally, random inspections by MoAF shall continue even before/after the fishing season at the landing ports, transport vehicles and fish markets to check and record any landing, transport or storing of BFT-E. Artisanal, coastal fisheries, recreational and sportive fisheries shall be inspected in scope of the scheduled annual inspections to be undertaken by MoAF and TCGC in territorial waters.

If the video footage does not meet the minimum standards, the donor operator will conduct voluntary transfer(s), and MoAF shall order a control transfer in case determination of the number of fish being transferred cannot be estimated through voluntary transfers.

Monitoring, control and inspection of BFT-E caging operations

MoAF inspectors shall control proper implementation of caging programmes at farming facilities on a regular basis. All transfers from towing vessels to farm cages shall be monitored by stereoscopic cameras as well as conventional cameras and the records of each transfer shall be provided to MoAF for assessment. Farm operator shall communicate the results of the caging programme to ministerial inspector and ICCAT Regional Observer. Those results shall also be communicated to the catching CPC, when applicable.

In accordance with the related provisions of Rec. 24-05; farm operators shall be allowed to carry-over of non-harvested bluefin tuna prior to the beginning of the 2025 purse seiner fishing season through carry over assessment transfers of non-harvested bluefin tunas to another empty cage(s) by using stereoscopic control cameras. The carry-over assessment shall be made under the presence of ministerial inspectors and reported to ICCAT. Carry-over declaration will be transmitted as an annex to the revised farming management plan within 15 days after the end of the assessment operation.

As provided in Section 3 above, MoAF shall carry out random controls at each of the farms before the first caging of 2025 in line with the procedures set out in paras 211-218 of Rec. 24-05.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Türkiye plans to continue its longstanding voluntary contribution to the ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection in 2025. In this respect, Turkish Coast Guard Command (TCGC) schedules to designate 79 inspection boats, 17 air control assets (helicopters / planes) and 432 inspectors on the field during the 2025 BFT-E fishing campaign. Additionally, Turkish Naval Forces Command is expected to join the inspection scheme of 2025 through assigning 48 inspection vessels and 115 inspectors during the 2025 BFT-E fishing campaign.

Furthermore, an additional inspection vessel - namely AKDENİZ ARAŞTIRMA 1- that has been assigned by MoAF will also contribute to the activities under the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspections in the region.

Based on a risk analysis approach, the locations where the fishing vessels were mostly concentrated during previous seasons is planned to be focused on 2025. In this context, BFT-E fishing and transferring activities, as well as Med-SWO fishing activities will continue to be inspected on a regular throughout the upcoming fishing campaign.

The records of the VMS signals will regularly be monitored at the premises of MoAF and at Coast Guard Main Operation Centre in Ankara, as well as, at regional operation centres of TCGC.

TCGC shall take into account the probable position data of the fishing vessels which will be obtained from the VMS during the ICCAT inspections.

The inspections shall be conducted in territorial waters of Türkiye, high seas of Mediterranean and high seas of the Aegean Sea. ICCAT inspections by the TCGC assets shall be carried out during the whole period of BFT-E Fishing Season.

The means of at-sea inspections shall be deployed mainly at BFT-E and Med-SWO fishing grounds which are determined based on 2024's risk assessment data.

6. Others

Türkiye will continue to support the ICCAT GBYP Programme.

It is planned to continue to carry out activities under the research project named "*Investigation of reproductive and migration behaviours of Atlantic tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*) that breeding in the eastern Mediterranean (I. Period) (TAGEM/HAYSUD/T1/24/A7/P1/7275)*" in cooperation with various universities, between 2024-2028.

In this research project, ichthyoplankton surveys will be conducted to determine the spawning areas and the spawning stock biomass of the spawning aggregation in the eastern Mediterranean.

These surveys will be continued in 2025.

As part of the ICCAT Atlantic Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (GBYP) research activities conducted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), conventional, satellite pop-up and acoustic tags were deployed on Atlantic bluefin tuna individuals in the offshore waters of Alanya-Antalya along the Mediterranean coasts of Türkiye.

Under this project some of the tags detached in different parts of the Mediterranean. The satellite pop-up tags on The Wildlife Computers Data Portal (<https://my.wildlifecomputers.com/>) will be continued to be checked if they are signalling or not up to June 2025.

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025*		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7		41	16	20	23	24	26			2899	1131	1414	1626	1697	1838
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78		49	6	6	6	6	10			2439	299	1296.68	299	299	498
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68		3	0	0	0	0	0			101	0	0	0	0	0
Purse seine total fleet			93	22	26	29	30	36			5439	1430	1712.68	1925	1996	2336
Longliner over 40m	25															
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet																
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5		-	-	-	-	-	-					3**	3**	3**	3**
Total fleet/fishing capacity			93	22	26	30	30	36			5439	1430	1715.68	1928	1999	2339
Quota											887	1414	2305	2600	2564.87	2600
Percentage allocated to bycatch													10*** (0.4%)	10*** (0.4%)	10*** (0.4%)	10*** (0.4%)
Adjusted quota (if applicable)													2295	3274.17	2554.87¹	2590²
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)																
Under/ overcapacity											4552	-16	-579.32	-1346	-555.87	-251

* Numbers of vessels to be authorized and their length distributions are provisional based on presumptions. The definite number and breakdown of vessels will be added up by 30 April.

** Allocated for the purposes of artisanal and coastal, recreational and sport fisheries.

*** 10 t has been set aside for bycatch.

¹ The reduction of original quota from 2600 t to 2564.87 t is due to an overharvest of 35.13 t in 2023.

Adjusted quota for 2024 = 2600 t (quota) - 10 t (bycatch quota) - 35,13 (overharvest amount in 2023) + 507.87 t (quota transferred from Egypt in line with para 8 of Rec. 22-08) + 128 t (quota transferred from Syria in line with para 8 of Rec. 22-08) = 3146.17 t.

² Adjusted quota: 2,600 t (2025 initial quota) - 10 t (bycatch) - 3 t (for artisanal, coastal, recreational and sport fisheries) = 2,590 t.

Name of CPC: United Kingdom (PA2_17_GBR)

Fishing Plan Year: 2025

1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps

1 a) Overview (para 12)¹

The UK has an initial quota of 63 t for 2025 as set out in ICCAT Recommendation 22-08, adjusted to 66.15 t (see below). We will use this quota in further developing our fishing activities in 2025, building on activities undertaken in previous years. In particular:

- The UK will continue to permit some limited opportunities for sale of bycaught BFT-E in the commercial fishery using certain gear types - details are set out below.
- The trial BFT-E commercial fishery run by the UK in 2023 and 2024 will transition into a routine UK commercial fishery.
- The UK will continue the recreational catch and release fishery in 2025.
- Some Fisheries Administrations within the UK will continue to operate a scientific Catch and Release Tagging programme (CHART), which will be jointly delivered by specially trained skippers and scientists.

The UK will only permit commercial targeting of BFT-E with rod and reel. The vessels involved in this fishery will be small-scale coastal vessels only; no other commercial gears are permitted.

Our management approach will be kept under close review during the course of the year. Any refinements to that approach that require adjustments to our Fishing Plan will be notified to ICCAT in line with Paragraph 13 of Recommendation 22-08.

The process of extending the UK's membership of ICCAT to include the Bailiwick of Jersey is expected to conclude in 2025. Once this process is complete, the UK will update its fishing plan as necessary to account for any fishing activity by Jersey in 2025 - the government of Jersey has indicated that it intends to open a recreational fishery for up to five vessels. Furthermore, Jersey has previously conducted electronic tagging of BFT-E and intends to continue this activity in 2025. An MOU between Jersey and ICCAT was previously in place to allow this activity but will be unnecessary once the extension of the UK's membership to Jersey is complete.

Bycatch coverage

Prior to 2021 UK vessels which caught BFT-E were required to release any live fish, with dead catches reported to the relevant authorities and the catch surrendered for scientific sampling. In 2022 the UK allowed limited bycatch from certain fisheries and gears to be retained and sold for the first time.

In 2025, the UK will reserve 7.15 t for accidental bycatch. Taking into account bycatches of BFT-E by UK commercial vessels in previous years (4.3 t in 2023 and 4.1 t in 2024), the UK considers 7.15 t to be sufficient to ensure we can properly account for all BFT-E bycatch.

To avoid incentivising the targeting of BFT-E in fisheries that are not part of the commercial fishery, commercial UK vessels which are not authorised to target BFT-E will continue to be permitted to land, and sell, a maximum of one bycaught fish per trip. This will also ensure they do not exceed the 20% maximum set out in paragraph 37 of Recommendation 22-08. Any further BFT-E that are caught will be required to be released alive if possible. If dead, the vessel operator will be required to notify the relevant authorities and may be required to retain the specimen for scientific sampling, but will not be able to offer it for sale. All bycatches of dead BFT-E will be deducted from UK quota.

If UK quota is exhausted, all BFT-E that are caught that are alive will be required to be released. Under the UK Landing Obligation, any BFT-E that are caught that are dead will be required to be retained. Any such dead fish may be sent for scientific sampling but cannot be offered for sale to human consumption markets. In this scenario, landings would be accounted for by adjusting the UK's quota for 2026.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

All bycaught BFT-E will be subject to the requirements of the ICCAT electronic Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Scheme (eBCD).

Commercial fishery

Following the success of the trial commercial fishery, which ran for six months in both 2023 and 2024, the UK is transitioning to a routine UK commercial fishery in 2025. The trial demonstrated that interest in the fishery is significant: in 2023 and 2024 the number applications for commercial BFT licences was much higher than the number of licences our current quota allows for. Moreover, the trial delivered economic benefits to coastal communities active in the fishery, took pressure off of other fish stocks, and provided a diversification opportunity for UK inshore fishers. As the commercial fishery is still relatively early in its development the assessment of these benefits, and the market implications of a small amount of high-quality product entering the supply chain, are being continually monitored. Despite this ongoing assessment we have at this point developed a sufficient understanding of the socioeconomic benefits of the fishery, which has informed the decision to transition to a routine commercial fishery. The fishery will still be conducted by small-scale vessels utilising rod and reel; no chumming of bait will be permitted. The utilisation of this gear type maximises the possibility for safe live release of any undersized fish that are caught.

In 2025 we are planning to increase the number of commercial licences from 13 to 15 to meet the demand from commercial fishers to utilise this valuable resource which is now abundant in UK waters. The vessels will continue to be small scale and of no more than 12 m in length. The UK will set aside 45 t of our quota for the commercial fishery. This fishery will be open from 1 July to 31 December (6 months).

Vessels participating in the commercial fishery will fall into the 'small-scale coastal vessels' category as defined in Recommendation 22-08 (para 2(dd)). They will operate within UK waters only, and primarily within territorial waters (0-12 nm). Their fishing trips will each be less than 24 hours and they will utilise selective gear which will have minimal impact on the wider environment.

Catch and Release Tag Programmes

A 'Catch And Release Tag' (CHART) programme for BFT-E in UK waters is once again planned for 2025 and will be carried out in accordance with paragraph 44 of Recommendation 22-08. A small number of recreational fishing vessels will participate in the 2025 programme. 1 t of the UK BFT-E quota will be used to account for any at-boat incidental mortality associated with the CHART programme. This figure was established taking into consideration envisaged programme duration, number of vessels participating and our estimates of average days fished per month, Catch Per Unit Effort, weight, and at-vessel mortality. The quota will not be allocated on a vessel-by-vessel basis but will instead cover the whole CHART programme.

1 t of quota is considered suitably precautionary and more than sufficient to cover the envisaged activity, noting that in 2024 there were no reported mortalities.

As in the past, vessels participating in the CHART programme will be authorised by the relevant UK Fisheries Administrations and will carry out fishing under strict monitoring and reporting conditions. This monitoring will be undertaken using a risk-based approach; as in previous years we will aim for approximately 5% observer coverage.

Data from the CHART programme will be reported to the scientific coordinator of the programme within 24 hours so that catches and incidental mortalities can be evaluated in near real-time. Any incidental mortalities will be recorded appropriately and counted against national quota. Mechanisms will be in operation to pause, refine and if necessary close the programme in the face of incidental mortalities to ensure that the allocated quota is not exceeded.

The fishing season for the 2025 CHART programme is envisaged to be August to mid-December 2025.

Recreational fishery

In 2024 the UK established permitted catch and release recreational fishery (CRRFs) for BFT-E for the first time. Experience from this first year demonstrated that interest in is significant: in 2024 the number applications for recreational BFT permits in England was much higher than the number of permits available. The year 1 fishery delivered economic benefits to coastal communities active in the fishery and allowed some recreational charter vessels skippers to diversify their business.

In 2024, the level of fishing activity, size of BFT and reported mortality rate were all significantly lower than anticipated, leading to very limited quota use. Final data assurance is still to be conducted but preliminary information is that there were 7 reported mortalities in the recreational fishery in 2024, which equates to approximately 0.5 t. Data on size/weight of individuals, CPUE and mortality data collected from the 2024 recreational fishery will be made available to ICCAT. The UK is also currently considering what other data may be collected and be of wider interest to ICCAT via the submission of a paper to the SCRS in 2025.

This fishery will continue in 2025, the UK will allocate 13 t of its quota to cover recreational fishing and will increase the number of permits available, based on the performance of the year 1 fishery.

Electronic tagging programmes

Depending on funding the UK may continue its electronic tagging programmes supporting GBYP (Grand Bluefin Year Programme) with mortality covered by the Research Mortality Allowance rather than national quota.

Fisheries science is a devolved matter in the UK and if any UK Fisheries Administration expresses an intention to run a scientific study which is substantively different to the ones outlined above, then the UK will notify ICCAT via a modification of this plan.

Any additional fishing activities will be reflected in expedient amendments to this plan in line with ICCAT requirements.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

In accordance with paragraph 4 of ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 the UK's quota for 2025 is 63 t. In 2024, the UK had a small underharvest of BFT-E, with 22.1 t of our initial quota unfished. In accordance with paragraph 6 of Rec. 22-08 the UK would like to carry over 3.15 t (5% of our initial quota) from 2024 to 2025. The adjusted quota for the UK in 2025 would therefore be 66.15 t.

1 c) Destination of catch

All of the UK's commercial related catches will be landed. The UK does not have any bluefin tuna farming activity.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	<i>Commercial fishery and bycatch</i> All commercial vessels authorised to target BFT-E will be required to keep a record of all their catches in a logbook. These logbooks will meet the requirements set out in Annex 2 of Recommendation 22-08.	Retained Regulations 1224/2009, 404/2011 and 2016/1627	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Any vessel which catches a BFT-E will be required to alert the relevant authorities four hours prior to arrival into port, or if this is impossible for practical reasons, as soon as possible. The UK will submit biweekly catch reports of BFT-E in accordance with para 86 of Recommendation 22-08. <i>Catch and Release Tagging programme (CHART)</i> Skippers participating in the CHART programme will be required to record specified fishing and capture data by electronic or paper-based means within 24 hours of capture. Data will include (among other things) date, time, location of effort and capture, number of bluefin tuna caught and tagged, their lengths, and any incidental mortalities. It will be a requirement to alert the relevant authorities of any incidental mortalities of BFT-E four hours prior to arrival at port or as soon as possible to arrange for collection or disposal. Any incidental BFT-E mortality that occurs will be counted against the UK's BFT-E quota.		
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	<i>Commercial bycatch</i> Commercial bycatch will be accounted for against the UK's 2025 BFT-E quota. <i>Catch and Release Tagging programme (CHART)</i> CHART is planned to be open between August and end of December 2025. All		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		mortalities will be accounted for within the UK's BFT-E quota. <i>Commercial Fishery</i> The commercial fishery using rod and reel will be open between 1 July and 31 December. All activity will occur in UK waters. Once the quota is exhausted this fishery will be closed.		
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	<i>Commercial fishery and bycatch</i> UK commercial fishing vessels will be required to release any accidentally caught undersized live BFT-E (i.e. those below 30 kg or with a fork length of less than 115 cm). Undersized fish will not be allowed to be marketed or retained. All retained and dead discards BFT-E will be deducted from UK quota and reported to ICCAT. <i>Catch and Release Tagging programme (CHART)</i> As no BFT-E will be landed as part of CHART, no minimum size has been established for the programme.	Retained Regulation 2016/1627 Landing Obligation Regulation 2013/1380 Article 15	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	<i>Commercial fisheries for other species</i> All UK landings of BFT-E will be deducted from UK quota. 7.15 t of UK quota will be set aside to account for accidental bycatch by commercial fishing vessels targeting other species. This equates to 11% of the UK's initial quota. In 2024, 4.1 t of BFT-E were caught as bycatch in UK fisheries targeting other species.	S.23 of Fisheries Act 2020	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Calculations of bycatch will be based on the proportion of BFT-E as compared to live weight of all other species on board. Any bycaught BFT-E will be subject to eBCD requirements. Only commercial fishing vessels licensed to fish other species and likely to interact with BFT-E will be permitted to sell bycaught BFT-E. They will be limited to selling a maximum of one BFT-E per trip. If more than one fish is caught, additional fish will be released if alive. If dead, the fish will be retained but will not be allowed to be sold. All retained fish will count against UK quota. If UK quota is exhausted, vessels will still be required to retain dead BFT-E. These fish cannot be sold but may be sent for sampling. All catch data will be provided to ICCAT. <i>Catch and Release tagging programme (CHART)</i> 1 t will be allocated to account for incidental mortality in the CHART programme.		
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	<i>Non-tagging related recreational and sports fishing</i> The UK has put in place legislation to enable its fisheries authorities to issue vessels with authorisations to recreationally fish for BFT-E. The UK currently expects to issue no more		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		than 180 authorisations in 2025 however we will keep this under review and ICCAT will be updated as appropriate. <i>Catch and Release Tagging programme (CHART)</i> Some administrations will carry out a CHART programme for BFT-E in UK waters in 2025. This will be carried out in accordance with Paragraph 44 of Recommendation 22-08. These activities will be monitored by the UK Fisheries Administrations' relevant authorities. A maximum of 15 vessels will be authorised to participate in the CHART programme. Any incidental mortalities arising as a result of CHART activity in 2025 will be taken from the 1 t quota allocated to this activity. All obligations stated under Paragraph 44 of ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 will be complied with.		
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	UK vessels are prohibited from transshipping at sea. Additionally, the UK does not allow in-port transshipment.	Article 20 of retained Regulation 1224/2009 (Commercial vessels)	
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	<i>Commercial fisheries</i> UK commercial fishing vessels of 12 m and over in length must have an operational Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) system to operate in UK waters, third country and/or international waters. Vessels' VMS systems must report their position every 2 hours.	Article 9 of retained Regulation 1224/2009	

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		England intends to introduce a requirement that all commercial fishing vessels under 12 m, regardless of nationality, must have an operational VMS when operating in English waters, this measure is already in place in Welsh waters. <i>Catch and Release tagging programme (CHART)</i> Vessels will be required to keep a record of their activity for each tuna fishing day and submit those to the relevant fisheries authorities or nominated scientific bodies responsible for the CHART programme e.g. in Northern Ireland, the Agri-food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) and in Scotland, the Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS) and the University of Exeter.		
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	<i>Catch and Release Tagging programme (CHART)</i> The CHART programme aims to observe up to 5% of tagging activity to ensure best practice catch, tag and release protocols are observed. <i>Commercial fishery</i> The UK's for BFT-E will be limited to vessels under 12 m which will be using rods and reels. They will not be permitted to chum bait. ICCAT Recommendation 22-08 Paragraph 95 does not require vessels under 15 m to deploy observers. However, UK vessel activity is closely monitored.		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	N/A – The UK does not plan to allow any purse seiners to fish for BFT. The UK will also not permit any traps, caging, transfers from one cage to another or farming for BFT-E.		
10	Domestic legislation	The UK has in place Retained EU Regulations: Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on a multiannual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The UK has completed the process of updating domestic legislation and in 2024 adopted: the Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 No. 439 to make the use of electronic catch documents in the eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery mandatory and update elements of retained EU legislation relevant to the implementation of ICCAT measures. These additional amendments include a prohibition on bluefin tuna farming and the use of bluefin tuna traps in Met UK waters or by Met UK vessels in the Convention area. The UK also adopted the Sea Fisheries (ICCAT) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024 No. 655 to facilitate commencement of a recreational fishery for BFT-E.	UK SI No. 439 UK SI No. 655	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme</i>	<i>Catch and Release Tagging programme (CHART)</i> Conventional floy tagging		

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
	<i>(para 44), etc.</i>	will be undertaken in the CHART programme by trained skippers.		

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

The list of UK designated ports can be found in **Annex 1**. The UK will not use any third-party ports.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in [Rec. 22-08](#)/paras 14-21 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

The UK will continue a commercial fishery for BFT-E. Prior to 2023 we had restricted all BFT-E activity to bycatch or as part of our scientific catch and release programme. The UK will license a maximum of 15 vessels under 12 m to part take in the commercial fishery. Details are set out in the Capacity table.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in [Rec. 23-06](#) / paras 22-23 in [Rec. 24-05](#)), as applicable

N/A. The UK does not farm BFT-E.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

N/A. The UK does not farm BFT-E.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

UK enforcement authorities - The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) for England, Marine Directorate of the Scottish Government, the Northern Irish Sea Fisheries Inspectorate and The Welsh Government's Control and Enforcement team - have inspection teams at commercial ports and carry out regulatory inspections of landings and seagoing enforcement. The competent authorities can be contacted by emailing MCS@defra.gov.uk.

Inspection teams are based in or near to all commercial ports and carry out inspections of at least 5% of all BFT-E landings into UK ports each year. The UK does not permit transshipment of BFT-E. Inspections are risk-based, intelligence-led, and annual target rates are reviewed on a regular basis. This includes recreational and commercial fishing activity and downstream market activity. Control activity will focus on ensuring that no unauthorised marketing takes place and that catches are fully documented. This will apply in respect to all BFT-E activity.

The MMO will deliver mandatory training to all commercial BFT-E vessel operators. This will cover reporting elements of the fishery including eBCD requirements, minimum sizes and gear requirements. Skippers will also receive a wheelhouse instruction card, with all relevant reporting requirements as well as contact details to report the landings.

Any incidental mortality associated with the CHART programme will be notified to the relevant UK Fisheries Administration immediately and any dead BFT-E may be required to be brought to shore for biological sampling in support of research. It will not be permitted to offer any such fish for sale. A suite of monitoring measures will be in operation as part of the programme, including aiming for observer coverage of up to 5% and where possible video of the capture event. Mechanisms will be in operation to pause, refine and if necessary close the programme if there is a risk of incidental mortalities exceeding the allocated quota. Data from the CHART programme are to be reported within 24 hours so catches and incidental mortalities can be evaluated in near real-time.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

N/A. The UK does not participate in the joint inspection scheme as the UK plans to have no more than 15 fishing vessels active in the fishery.

6. Others

The UK may continue research that will generate information and understanding of the residency, migrations and behaviour of bluefin tuna found in UK waters. Any tagging and sampling work under this programme will be conducted in accordance, and consistent with, ICCAT GBYP protocols and techniques, and contribute to the GBYP's research goals. The UK will request coverage from the ICCAT Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) to account for any mortality associated with this research.

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7															
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78															
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet																
Longliner over 40m	25															
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet																
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A					10	13	15							39 t	45 t
Other (please specify)	5														1 t for tagging activity not related to CHART Programme	
Total fleet/fishing capacity																
Quota													48.4 t	63 t	63 t	63 t
Percentage allocated to bycatch													41%	23%	15%	11%
Adjusted quota (if applicable)														65.42	66.15 t	66.15 t
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)													10 t	10 t	16 t recreational catch and release 1 t tagging Programme	13 t recreational catch and release 1 t tagging Programme (CHART)
Under/ overcapacity															0 t (zero t) 66.15 t, minus 39 t (commercial trial fishery) minus 16 t (recreational)	66.15 t, minus 45 t (commercial fishery) minus 13 t (recreational fishery)

																fishery minus 9.15 t (bycatch) minus 1 t (CHART) minus 1 t (other tagging) equals zero tonnes (66.15 - 39 - 16 - 9.15 - 1 - 1 = 0)	minus 7.15 t (bycatch) minus 1 t (CHART) equals zero tonnes (66.15 - 45 - 13 - 7.15 - 1 = 0)
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Annex 1

UK designated ports

<i>PortName</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>PortCode</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Brixham	GB-ENG	GBBRX	50.401	-3.509
Falmouth	GB-ENG	GBFAL	50.161	-5.073
Fleetwood	GB-ENG	GBFLE	53.922	-3.008
Folkestone	GB-ENG	GBFOL	51.078	1.190
Grimsby	GB-ENG	GBGSY	53.579	-0.074
Harwich	GB-ENG	GBHRW	51.945	1.280
Hayle	GB-ENG	GBHAY	50.110	-5.250
Hull	GB-ENG	GBHUL	53.742	-0.280
Immingham	GB-ENG	GBIMM	53.636	-0.185
Ilfracombe	GB-ENG	GBILF	51.210	-4.112
Liverpool	GB-ENG	GBLIV	53.422	-3.008
Lowestoft	GB-ENG	GBLOW	52.474	1.736
Looe	GB-ENG	GBLOE	50.354	-4.455
Lyme Regis	GB-ENG	GBLYR	50.720	-2.934
Mevagissey	GB-ENG	GBMVG	50.269	-4.783
Newhaven	GB-ENG	GBNHV	50.786	0.058
Newlyn	GB-ENG	GBNYL	50.104	-5.547
Newquay	GB-ENG	GBNQY	50.419	-5.083
North Shields	GB-ENG	GBNSH	55.009	-1.439
Padstow	GB-ENG	GBPAD	50.540	-4.936
Plymouth	GB-ENG	GBPLY	50.372	-4.150
Port Issac	GB-ENG	GBISA	50.594	-4.834
Port Navas (Helford River)	GB-ENG	GBHDR	50.106	-5.141
Porthleven	GB-ENG	GBPLV	50.086	-5.315
Portsmouth	GB-ENG	GBPME	50.803	-1.102
Rye	GB-ENG	GBRYE	50.945	0.747
Scarborough	GB-ENG	GBSCA	54.283	-0.390
Shoreham	GB-ENG	GBSHO	50.830	-0.233
St Ives	GB-ENG	GBIVS	50.210	-5.476
St Mary's (Isles of Scilly)	GB-ENG	GBISC	49.918	-6.317
Whitby	GB-ENG	GBWTB	54.485	-0.612
Whitehaven	GB-ENG	GBWHV	54.551	-3.594
Holyhead	GB-WLS	GBHLY	53.318	-4.629
Milford Haven	GB-WLS	GBMLF	51.700	-5.003
Ardglass	GB-NIR	GBAGL	54.261	-5.605
Bangor	GB-NIR	GBBNG	54.666	-5.668
Belfast	GB-NIR	GBBEL	54.619	-5.898
Kilkeel	GB-NIR	GBKLE	54.059	-5.995
Londonderry	GB-NIR	GBLDY	55.045	-7.254
Portavogie	GB-NIR	GBPVG	54.458	-5.437
Warrenpoint	GB-NIR	GBWPT	54.100	-6.260
Aberdeen	GB-SCT	GBABD	57.143	-2.079
Buckie	GB-SCT	GBBUC	57.681	-2.957
Campbeltown	GB-SCT	GBCBT	55.426	-5.600
Cullivoe	GB-SCT	GBCUV	60.700	-1.001
Eyemouth	GB-SCT	GBEYM	55.873	-2.087
Fraserburgh	GB-SCT	GBFRB	57.693	-2.000
Kinlochbervie	GB-SCT	GBKBE	58.457	-5.049
Kirkwall	GB-SCT	GBKWL	58.987	-2.959
Lerwick	GB-SCT	GBLER	60.168	-1.152
Lochinver	GB-SCT	GBLOV	58.148	-5.247
Mallaig	GB-SCT	GBMLG	57.006	-5.825
Oban	GB-SCT	GBOBA	56.414	-5.478

Peterhead	GB-SCT	GBPHD	57.498	-1.782
Pittenweem	GB-SCT	GBPWM	56.211	-2.727
Portree	GB-SCT	GBPRT	57.411	-6.190
Scalloway	GB-SCT	GBSWY	60.135	-1.277
Scrabster	GB-SCT	GBSCR	58.611	-3.544
Stornoway	GB-SCT	GBSTO	58.207	-6.384
Troon	GB-SCT	GBTRN	55.548	-4.680
Ullapool	GB-SCT	GBULL	57.893	-5.155
Dundee	GB-SCT	GBDUN	56.463	-2.947
Grangemouth	GB-SCT	GBGRG	56.029	-3.705
Greenock	GB-SCT	GBGRK	55.948	-4.743
Invergordon	GB-SCT	GBIVG	57.687	-4.161
Leith	GB-SCT	GBLEI	55.982	-3.171
Leverburgh	GB-SCT	GBLVR	57.766	-7.026
Methil	GB-SCT	GBMTH	56.184	-3.005

Name of CPC: Chinese Taipei**Fishing Plan Year: 2025****1. Details of annual fishing plan for catching vessels and traps****1 a) Overview (para 12)¹**

The initial eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna (BFT-E) quota allocated to Chinese Taipei for 2025 is 101 t, of which 50 t will be transferred to Korea (Rep.) pursuant to paragraph 4 of Recs. 22-08/24-05. Hence, the adjusted quota is 51 t.

Chinese Taipei has established regulations to voluntarily prohibit its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery, and such regulations are in force for now. As such, fishing vessels flagged to Chinese Taipei are prohibited from catching and retaining BFT-E in the ICCAT Convention area. The domestic regulations also require fishermen to discard BFT-E bycatch, record such bycatch information in the logbook and e-logbook, and report to the Fisheries Agency of Chinese Taipei (TFA). The bycatch amount in 2024 is 0. In any case, Chinese Taipei will deduct the bycatch amount from the 51 t of adjusted quota.

Chinese Taipei would like to note that it is currently amending the domestic regulations to resume the BFT-E fishery. The relevant legislative procedure is now underway to incorporate applicable measures in Rec. 24-05 into the domestic regulations. As it will take some time to complete the required procedure, the BFT-E prohibition that Chinese Taipei has voluntarily implemented still remains.

1 b) Carry over (para 6)

Chinese Taipei does not request carry over.

1 c) Destination of catch

Farming: N/A, as our fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining BFT-E.

Landing: N/A, as our fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining BFT-E.

Both (expected proportions should be indicated): N/A, as our fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining BFT-E.

1 d)

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Catch recording and reporting (paras 74-88)	1. Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery. 2. Any bycatch is required to be discarded, and the amount of discard shall be recorded on the logbook and e-logbook for submission to the TFA. In case of bycatch, Chinese Taipei will deduct the amount from the	Article 41 of the <i>Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation</i>	

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, para numbers are those in [Rec. 22-08](#) and [Rec. 24-05](#).

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		51 t of adjusted quota.		
2	Fisheries openings (paras 28-32)	Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery.	Article 41 of the <i>Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation</i>	
3	Minimum size (paras 33-35)	Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery.	Not applicable	
4	Bycatch (para 37, including % to be set aside)	1. Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in BFT-E fishery. 2. Fishermen are required to discard BFT-E bycatch, record such bycatch information in the logbook and e-logbook, and report to the TFA. 3. In 2024, the reported bycatch amount is 0. In case of bycatch, Chinese Taipei will deduct the amount from the 51 t of adjusted quota.	Article 41 of the <i>Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation</i> .	
5	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras 38-46)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei does not have recreational and sports fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area.	Not applicable	
6	Transshipment (paras 89-94)	Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in BFT-E fishery. Hence, this requirement is not applicable.	Not applicable	Indicate that only transshipment in port is permitted under domestic regulations.
7	VMS (paras 219-225 / paras 222-228)	All Chinese Taipei's vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area are	Article 33 of the <i>Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding</i>	Indicate frequency of VMS messages for both fishing and towing vessels.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		installed with VMS, report vessel positions hourly, and are monitored by the Fisheries Monitoring Centre.	<i>to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation</i>	
8	CPC observers programme (paras 95-100)	Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery. Hence, this requirement is not applicable.	Not applicable	
9	Regional observers programme (paras 101-107)	Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in BFT-E fishery. Hence, this requirement is not applicable.	Not applicable	
10	Domestic legislation	1. Chinese Taipei has established regulations to voluntarily prohibit its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery. 2. The domestic regulations also require fishermen to discard BFT-E bycatch, record such bycatch information on the logbook and E-logbook, and report to the TFA.	Article 41 of the <i>Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation</i>	
	<i>Other requirements, such as: tagging programme (para 44), etc.</i>	Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery. Hence, this requirement is not applicable.	Not applicable.	

1 e) Designated ports (para 80)

Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in BFT-E fishery. As such, we do not designate ports for landing or transshipping BFT-E.

2. Annual fishing capacity management plan (paras 14-19 in [Rec. 22-08](#)/paras 14-21 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in BFT-E fishery. The attached table is filled in accordingly.

3. Annual farming management plan (paras 20 and 23 in [Rec. 23-06](#) / paras 22-23 in [Rec. 24-05](#)), as applicable

Not applicable.

4. Annual aquaculture plan (para 10 e in [Rec. 24-05](#) in accordance with [Rec. 24-07](#)), as applicable

Not applicable.

5. Monitoring, control and inspection plan

5 a) CPC's monitoring, control and inspection (para 10 c)

Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in BFT-E fishery. In case of bycatch, fishermen are required to discard the BFT-E, record such bycatch in the logbook and e-logbook, and report to the TFA.

5 b) Joint Scheme of International Inspection (JIS) (paras 229-232 in [Rec. 22-08](#) / paras 232-235 in [Rec. 24-05](#))

Not applicable.

6. Others

None.

Capacity Table

<i>Tuna vessel type</i>		<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Number of vessels</i>					<i>Ref years</i>			<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			
Type	Best catch rates defined by the SCRS in 2009 (t)	2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025		2006	2008	2018	2022	2023	2024	2025
Purse seiner over 40m	70.7															
Purse seiner between 24 and 40m	49.78															
Purse seiner less than 24m	33.68															
Purse seine total fleet																
Longliner over 40m	25	8	0	0	0	0	0	0		200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	5.68															
Longliner less than 24m	5															
Total longline fleet																
Baitboat	19.8															
Handline	5															
Trawler	10															
Trap	130															
Small coastal vessels	N/A															
Other (please specify)	5															
Total fleet/fishing capacity		8	0	0	0	0	0	0		200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quota										480	68.71	79	90	101	101	101
Percentage allocated to bycatch																
Adjusted quota (if applicable)										480	68.71	29	40	51	51	51*
Allowance for sports/recreational (if applicable)																
Under/ overcapacity										-280	-68.71	-29	-40	-51	-51	-51

* Chinese Taipei voluntarily prohibits its fishing vessels from engaging in the BFT-E fishery. In case of bycatch, fishermen are required to discard the BFT-E, record such bycatch in the logbook and e-logbook, and report to the TFA. 51 t of adjusted quota are all reserved for bycatch.

Appendix 4**Report on exceptional catches of bluefin tuna by Senegal**

The Directorate of Maritime Fisheries (DPM) was informed on 7 January 2025 by the vessel owner CAPSEN SA that catches of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) were taken on 29 December 2024, in Guinea-Bissau (latitude 10°19'N and longitude 16°50'W), by the purse seiner *Granada* / AT000SEN00021 with registration DAK1237.

According to CAPSEN, the catch was taken from 18:05, on free school. The submerged fish, detected only by radar and sonar, was mistaken for yellowfin tuna.

Initially estimated at 225 t, the final weight of bluefin tuna landed in the port of Dakar was 232 t. This landed quantity far exceeds the tonnage of 5 t of bluefin tuna authorised for Senegal by ICCAT for scientific purposes.

1. Management**1.1 Measures taken**

In response to this situation, Senegal has taken measures.

The Centre for Oceanographic Research Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) was informed by the vessel owner, in accordance with Circular No. 063/MPIMP/DPM/DAP/mga of 6 March 2023, that sampling was carried out based on the rational for allocation of these 5 t for research purposes, under the supervision of the ICCAT scientific correspondent.

Circular letters on the prohibition on bluefin tuna fishing were sent to stakeholders:

- No 0041/MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mymb of 13 January 2025 to national tuna vessel owners;
- No 0050/MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mymb of 15 January 2025 to the Senegalese Sport Fishing Federation (FSPS), whose members would have taken catches of the same species;
- No 0091/MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mymb of 27 January 2025 to the decentralised services to report any catches of bluefin tuna.

These three letters recall the 5 t of bluefin tuna authorised for Senegal and that any new catches of this species are illegal, given that this tonnage has been exceeded.

Via the email of 16 January 2025, the ICCAT Secretariat was informed of these catches and instructions on how to proceed were requested. Feedback from ICCAT provided the following guidelines:

- Senegal should submit a brief document on these catches to the next meeting of Panel 2, to be held from 4 to 6 March 2025 in Madrid (Spain), and answer any questions from members;
- This is a case of illegal fishing. Paragraph 11 of Rec. 22-08 prohibits fishing for bluefin tuna if a fishing plan has not been submitted and approved by Panel 2. The vessel owner should have released the fish in accordance with paragraph 37 of the same Recommendation;
- The vessel owner must not draw any profit from this product of illegal fishing (paragraph 228 which prohibits domestic trade, export and landing). Senegal must not authorise sale of the fish, even on the domestic market. Donation, which could be a solution, must be approved by Panel 2.

1.2 Sanctions

Sanctions were imposed by the Directorate of Fisheries Protection and Surveillance (DPSP), which boarded the vessel for “catching and retaining species in violation of the prescribed provisions” of paragraph (c) of article 127 of the Maritime Fishing Code, and by the Directorate of Fish Processing Industries (DITP), which on 15 January 2025 consigned the product to storage in the SOCOFROID storage unit and notified the vessel owner.

Sanctions were imposed on the vessel owner, with a fine of CFAF 8,000,000 paid in full, the maximum penalty provided for by law.

In addition, the catches were seized (see attached notification of consignment of 15 January 2025) and the vessel owner will bear the costs of storing these products.

1.3 Product use

The product (232 t) seized by the Administration and placed in storage, under consignment, was officially given to the Ministry in charge of the family and solidarity in order to be distributed as a donation to vulnerable people (see copy of letter of 7 February 2025). The vessel owner that made the catches was informed through letter No. 000184 of 19 February 2025.

Further information will be provided as soon as the removal and distribution of these products are completed.

2. Research

Measurements and biological sampling were carried out on some individuals from this bluefin tuna catch taken on free schools in Guinea-Bissau. **Figure 1** shows the purse seiner fishing zones in December 2024 and the distribution of catches by species.

2.1 Measurements

A total of 14 bluefin tuna specimens were measured by the team from the Centre for Oceanographic Research Dakar-Thiaroye. The sizes of these individuals varied between 228 and 370 cm FL. The average size is 267 cm. The measurements indicate that the individuals are all adults. Weights are obtained from the equation for the relationship between length L and weight W:

$$W=2.95.10^{-5} \cdot FL^{2.899} \text{ (Anon. 1984)}$$

2.2 Biological sampling

Biological parameters were also taken from 4 bluefin tuna individuals. Each fish was measured, weighed and the sex and stage of sexual maturity determined. Tissues (a piece of muscle and fin) and hard parts (otoliths, dorsal spine and vertebra) etc. were collected (**Table 2**). It should be noted that the 4 individuals dissected were all mature males. The sizes of the 4 individuals vary between 243 and 250 cm fork length.

3. Request for bluefin tuna quota

Senegal hereby submits a request for allocation of a quota of 100 t of bluefin tuna for the 2026 fishing year. This request is justified by the fact that these catches illustrate the presence of bluefin tuna on the West African coast. In the past, Senegalese vessels have taken bycatches of bluefin tuna off Mauritania, but never in Guinea-Bissau.

Bluefin tuna have also been caught by recreational fishers this season. Data are currently being collected.

References

Anonymous. 1984. Report of the Bluefin Tuna Workshop, Japan September 1983. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 19: 1- 282.

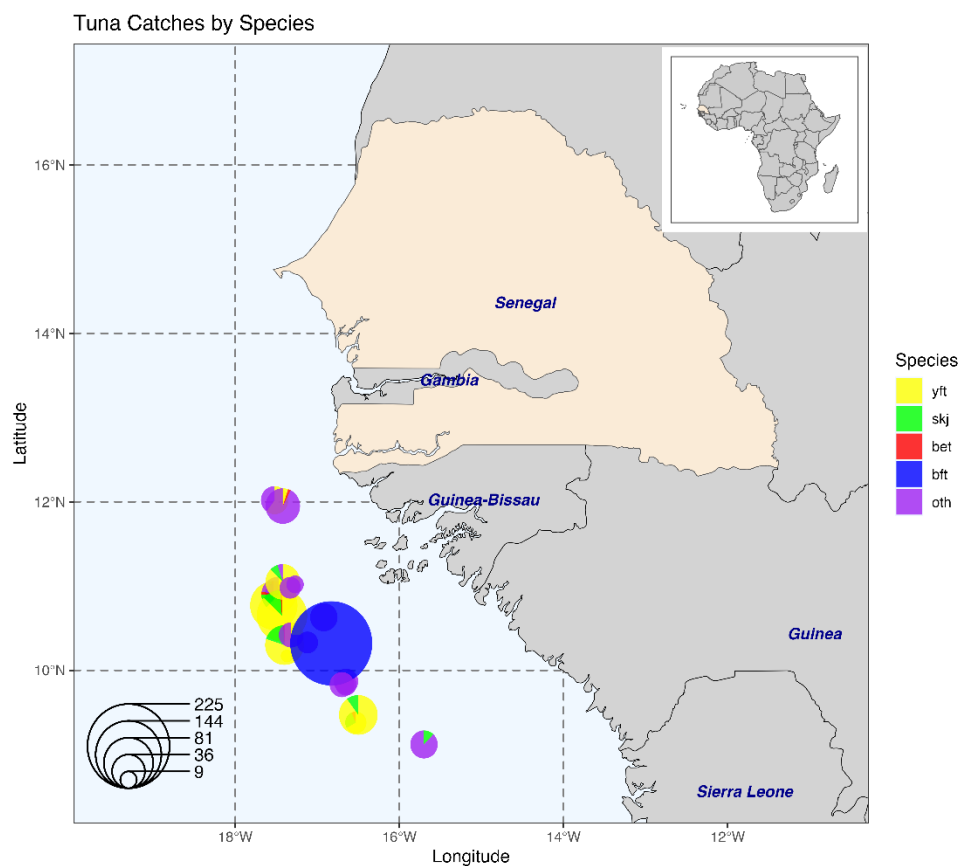


Figure 1. Fishing areas and distribution of catches in December 2024 by the purse seiner *Granada* (bluefin tuna (BFT) catch in blue).

Table 1. Individual size (cm) and weight (kg) of 14 specimens.

Size (cm)	228	250	252	255	259	260	263	263	264	264	269	270	272	370	Av size =267
Weight (kg)	202.1	263.9	270.1	279.5	292.4	295.7	305.7	305.7	309.1	309.1	326.3	329.9	337.0	822.3	Av weight =332

Table 2. Different biological parameters sampled.

ID	Espèce	Date de pêche	Date échantillon	LF cm	LD1 cm	CFL cm	PT (kg)	Pgonade (g)	Sexe	Maturite	P.eviscere (kg)	Otolithe	Vertebre	Epine	Chair	Portion Nag	Portion Go (g)	P.foie	P.v
1	BFT	29/12/2024	10/01/2025	247	72	234	280,96	1924	M	3	259,19	2	oui	oui	oui	oui	15	2,01	1
2	BFT	29/12/2024	10/01/2025	245	70	241	306,31	2210	M	3	280,62	2	oui	oui	oui	oui	17	3,17	2
3	BFT	29/12/2024	10/01/2025	243	70	233	267,44	2592	M	3	244,88	2	oui	oui	oui	oui	10	2,48	1
4	BFT	29/12/2024	10/01/2025	250	74	249	292,29	2000	M	3	275,59	2	oui	oui	oui	oui	20	2,60	1

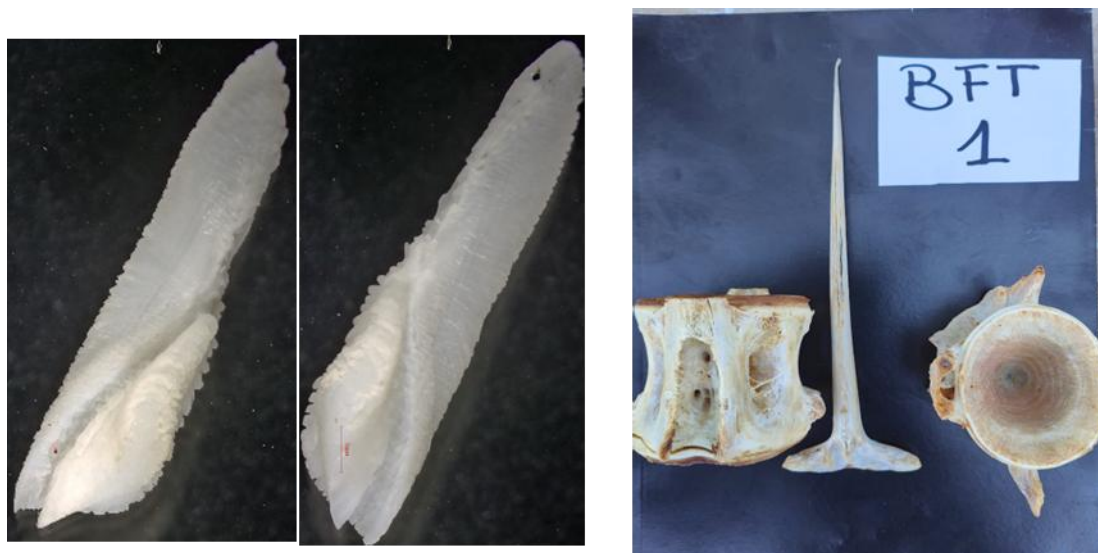


Figure 2. Images of the different hard parts collected: pair of otoliths (left) and dorsal spine and vertebrae (right).

Annexes

1. Letter from CAPSEN SA of 15 January 2025 (+ Certificate of nationality + Extracts from the fishing logbook + Table of distribution in the vessel's holds + consignment and seizure of the product);
2. Circular No 063/MPIMP/DPM/DAP/mga of 6 March 2023;
3. Circular letter 041/MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mym6 of 13 January 2025;
4. Letter No. 050/MPIMPM/DPM/DAP/MS/mym6 of 15 January 2025;
5. Notification of boarding of the *Granada* to CAPSEN SA;
6. Circular letter No. 0091/ MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mymb of 27 January 2025;
7. Letter of 7 February of official delivery of the donation;
8. Notification of donation to CAPSEN;
9. Letter of transmittal of Senegal's report on bluefin tuna catches.



Annexe 1

Dakar, le 15 Janvier 2025

/-)

**Monsieur
Le Directeur des Pêches Maritimes**

Réf: CAP/007/2025

Objet: Capture de thons rouge Navire GRANADA

Monsieur le Directeur,

Nous venons par la présente vous notifier la capture accidentelle de thons rouge par notre navire de pêche GRANADA immatriculé DAK1237. Le constat a été fait lors du débarquement car l'équipage du navire a cru et reporté dans le journal de pêche la capture d'Albacore de grandes tailles.

Veuillez trouver ci-joint les détails de la capture :

- Navire : GRANADA ;
- Pavillon : Sénégal ;
- Immatriculation : DAK1237 ;
- Date de la capture : 29 décembre 2024 ;
- Zone de capture : Guinée Bissau ;
- Coordonnées : N10-19 ; W16-50 ;
- Type de banc : banc libre ;
- Méthode de détection : banc en immersion, détecté par radar et sonar ;
- Heure début de capture : 18h05
- Heure de début de mise en cale : 22h00
- Quantité estimée lors de la capture : 225 tonnes ;
- Quantité débarqué et stockée à SOCOFROID : 232 tonnes.

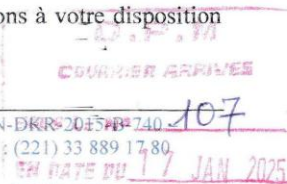
Il est à signaler qu'aucun de nos navires opérants dans l'atlantique depuis notre création en 2015 n'a été confronté à un cas similaire de capture de thon rouge. Les dernières captures habituelles dans ladite zone de Guinée Bissau sont principalement des Albacore et principalement de grande taille. Dans l'entendement de l'équipage une telle prise de thons rouge n'est absolument pas possible vu la zone géographique et leur historique de pêche. Pour l'équipage il était difficile de déterminer si c'était de l'Albacore ou du Thon Rouge.

L'opération a démarré au 18 heures avec une luminosité faible et les premières pièces ont été embarqués vers 22 heures. La relâche n'a pas été possible car une partie importante de capture était déjà morte et le rejet ne pouvait se faire car elle ne serait pas conforme aux recommandations de l'ICCAT à ce sujet.

Nous n'avions aucune planification pour une quelconque exportation. Aussi, elle ne peut être utilisé par la conserverie. Vu que la capture est accidentelle et imprévue, seule la vente locale peut être possible à notre niveau.

Nous vous prions de nous instruire sur la conduite à tenir et nous tenons à votre disposition pour toutes autres informations nécessaires.

Société anonyme au capital de 15 000 000 F CFA – Registre de commerce : SN-DKR-2015-4740-107
N.I.N.E.A : 005355947 – Siège Social : Nouveau Quai de Pêche – Mole 10 Tél : (221) 33 889 1780





Je vous prie d'agréer **Monsieur le Directeur**, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Le Président Directeur General



Pièces jointes :

- Acte de nationalité du navire ;
- Journal de pêche ;
- Tableau de répartition dans les cales du navire ;
- Déclaration de consigne et saisie du produit.

Société anonyme au capital de ~~15~~ 000 000 F CFA – Registre de commerce : SN-DKR-2015-B-740 –
N.I.N.E.A : 005355947 – Siège Social : Nouveau Quai de Pêche – Mole 10 Tél : (221) 33 889 17 80

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
UN PEUPLE - UN BUT - UNE FOI

/ N° - 4 4 4

BORD

ACTE DE NATIONALITE

DES NAVIRES DE COMMERCE, PECHE, PLAISANCE SENEGALAIS

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

Vu la loi N° 2002-22 du 16 Août 2002 portant code de la Marine, Marchanderemplace la loi 62-32

Vu la requête du relative à l'octroi du Pavillon sénégalais

DÉCIDE

Le navire **THONIER "GRANADA"**

construit à **U. S. A. CAMP BEL INDUSTRIES** en **1981** Matériau : acier, ~~bois~~

Importé le de **CORÉE** où il était sous pavillon **CORÉEN**

naturalisé **SENEGALAIS** le

actuellement attaché au port de sous le n° **DAK - 1.2.3.7**

ayant pont vaigrage mât

mesurant

Longueur de l'avant de l'étrave à l'arrière de l'étambot **60,30** mètres

Plus grande largeur extérieure **12,26** mètres

Hauteur au milieu du navire sous le pont sup. **08,28** mètres

Volume de la coque mètres cubes mètres

Constructions supérieures mètres cubes tonnes

Jauge brute mètres cubes **1349** tonnes

Déductions mètres cubes tonnes

Jauge nette mètres cubes **404** tonnes

APPARTENANT A I M O **8102907**

1) Mr demeurant à
..... conjointement avec

2) La société sénégalaise dénommée **COMPAGNIE AFRICAINE DE PECHE AU SENEGAL (C.A.P.S.E.N.) S.A**
ayant son siège social à **DAKAR - NOUVEAU QUAI DE PECHE - MOLE 10**
EST SENEGALISÉE SOUS LE NUMÉRO **DAK - 1.2.3.7**

En conséquence, le présent acte a été délivré par nous aux fins de conférer au navire susvisé le droit de jouir de la

Dakar, le **24 MAR 2016**
Le Directeur général
Yérém THIOUBE

[illegible]

DEPART/SAID/DEPARTURE		ARRIVEE/LEGUA/ARRIVAL		NAVIRE/BARCO/VESSEL		PATRON/PATRON/MASTER		FEUILLE HOJA/SHEET N°		
PORT/PUERTO/PORT		DATE/FECHADA/DATE		DAKAR/PORT		FTV GRANADA		JEUN KICHIL		
HEURE/HORA/HOUR		HEURE/HORA/HOUR		08:35		08:07/2025		2		
LOCH/CORDE/RALELOCH		LOCH/CORDE/RALELOCH								
DATE	POSITION (change zone or yard)	CALEE LAIRTE SET		CAPTURE ESTIMATE ESTIMACION DE LA CAPTURA ESTIMATED CATCH		ASSOCIATION ASOCIACION ASSOCIATION		COMENTAIRES OBSERVATIONS COMMENTS		COURANT CORRIENT CURRENT
FECHA	POSICION (calle linea o medalla)	1 ALMACORE RABIL YELLOWFIN		2 LISTAO LISTADO SKIPJACK		3 PASTUDO PASTUDO BIGEYE		4 AUTRE/ESPECIE (200) SUN FISH/OTHER SPECIES OTHER SPECIES (200)		5 DEPARTES (400) DEPARTES (400) DEPARTES (400)
DATE	POSICION (each set or midway)	Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		6 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		7 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		8 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		9 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		10 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		11 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		12 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		13 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		14 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		15 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		16 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		17 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		18 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		19 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		20 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		21 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		22 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		23 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		24 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		25 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		26 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		27 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		28 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		29 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		30 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		31 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		32 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		33 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		34 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		35 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		36 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		37 Tails Tails Size
		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		Tails Tails Size		38 Tails Tails Size

[illegible]

FISH MANIFEST

NAVIRE : GRANADA

PERIOD : 25.12.2024 ~ 06.01.2025

ESPECES	RANG	SIZE	QUANTIT2		REMARQUE
YF	GG	40kg UP	225,000	MT	
		20kg UP		MT	
		10kg UP	38,000	MT	
	R1	5kg ~ 9.9 kg	73,000	MT	
		3.4kg ~ 4.9 kg	15,000	MT	
	R2	1.8KG UP		MT	
	R3	1.5KG UP		MT	
	R4	1.1KG UP	-	MT	
1.0KG DOWN		-	MT		
TOTAL		351,000	MT		
SJ	SJ/JB	3.4 kg UP		MT	
	SJ/R1	1.8 kg UP	16,000	MT	
	SJ/R2	1.5 kg UP		MT	
	SJ/R3	1.1 kg UP		MT	
		1.0 DOWN	-	MT	
TOTAL		16,000	MT		
BE	GG	40kg UP		MT	
		20kg UP		MT	
		10kg UP		MT	
	R1	5kg ~ 9.9 kg	1,000	MT	
		3.4kg ~ 4.9 kg		MT	
	R2	1.8KG UP	1,000	MT	
	R3	1.5KG UP	-	MT	
	R4	1.1KG UP	-	MT	
1.0KG DOWN		-	MT		
TOTAL		2,000	MT		
기 타	1000 ↑	B/SJ	90,000	MT	
	1000 ↓			MT	
		BANANA	2,000	MT	
		SHASHA	39,000	MT	
TOTAL		131,000	MT		
TOTAL		500,000	MT		

F/V GRANADA FISH LOADING PLAN

Date of departur: 25/déc/2024

DATE OF ARRIVE : 2025-01-0

FRONT

Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total
F/O								

No 2 Port / Bahor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK	No 2 Starboard / Tribor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK		
C	####	12	07:35				8	2	10		C	F/O										0	
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0												0		
Total				0	0	0	8	2	10		Total				0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
No 3 Port / Bahor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK	No 3 Starboard / Tribor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK		
A									0		A									0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0												0		
Total				0	0	0	0	0	0		Total				0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
No 4 Port / Bahor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK	No 4 Starboard / Tribor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK		
B									0		B	31-déc	9	12:35	21,7	0,3	3			25			
									0			####	11	09:15			3	2	20	25			
									0			####	12	07:35				2	3	5			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0												0		
Total				0	0	0	0	0	0		Total				21,7	0,3	6	4	23	55			
No 5 Port / Bahor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK	No 5 Starboard / Tribor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK		
A	26-déc	2	12:50	1	0,5		3	5,5	10		A	26-déc	1	08:30	15					20	35		
	27-déc	3	11:35	35		3		2	40			26-déc	2	12:50	1	0,5		12	16,5	30			
	27-déc	4	15:25				14	1	15											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0												0		
Total				36	0,5	3	17	8,5	65		Total				16	0,5	0	12	36,5	65			
No 6 Port / Bahor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK	No 6 Starboard / Tribor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK		
A	29-déc	7	18:05	55					55		A	28-déc	5	15:30						15	15		
									0			29-déc	7	18:05	45					45			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
Total				55	0	0	0	0	55		Total				45	0	0	0	15	60			
No 7 Port / Bahor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK	No 7 Starboard / Tribor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK		
A	29-déc	7	18:05	50					50		A	29-déc	7	18:05	50					50			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
Total				50	0	0	0	0	50		Total				50	0	0	0	0	50			
No 8 Port / Bahor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK	No 8 Starboard / Tribor	Date	Set No	Duration	YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	Total	RMK		
A	31-déc	9	12:35	45,5	0,5	4			50		A	29-déc	7	18:05	25					25			
									0			31-déc	8	07:45					5	5			
									0			31-déc	9	12:35	6,8	0,2	3		10				
									0											0			
									0											0			
									0											0			
Total				45,5	0,5	4	0	0	50		Total				31,8	0,2	3	0	5	40			
				YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	TOTAL						YF	BE	SKJ	BNT	BSKJ	TOTAL			
				351	2	16			41						90					500			

■ 어획물 Quality 단계 구분

- A: Premium stage(Salt 1.8% 이하) => 정상 어획물, 특이사항 없음.
B: Doubt stage(Salt 1.8% 이상 및 3.0% 이하) => 예냉수 장기 보관 등 특이사항 확인 필요 단계.
C: Reject or Risk stage(Salt 3.0% 초과) => 대형군 어획, 양양 지연 등 품질에 이상이 있을 것으로 예상

République du Sénégal

N°001 / 25 / P

Ministère des Pêches et des Infrastructures maritimes et portuaires

Direction des Industries de Transformation de la Pêche

Division des Inspections, du Contrôle et de la Certification

CERTIFICAT DE CONSIGNE

Loi n° 66 - 48 du 27 mai 1966
 Décret n° 59 - 104 du 16 mai 1959
 Décret n° 2023-2160 du 06 novembre 2023
 Décret n° 90 - 969 du 05 septembre 1990

I - CONSIGNE

Origine du Produit : CAPSEN (GRANADA N°017/15/CB)

Nature : Entier congelé en saumure

Propriétaire du Produit : CAPSEN

Composition du lot :

Nom commercial	Nom scientifique	Nombre de colis	Quantité (Kg)
Thon rouge	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Vrac	232.412
TOTAL			232.412 Kg

- Lieu de la Consigne : SOCOFROID

- Motif de la Consigne : Capture et rétention d'espèces marines en violation des dispositions prescrites, conformément à l'alinéa (c) de l'article 127 du Code de la pêche maritime (Dépassement du quota scientifique (ICCAT) de 5 tonnes).

- Décision : Le produit est consigné sous contrôle officiel en attendant la décision de la commission

II - RECONNAISSANCE DE CONSIGNE

- Prénom et Nom du Responsable : Kwabena Adams BLEGNAN

déclare avoir pris connaissance de la consigne du lot ci-dessus référencé et m'engage à la respecter.

Fait à Dakar, le

15 JAN. 2025

Le Responsable du produit

L'Inspecteur Officiel



[Signature]
Landing MANE
 Technicien Supérieur des Pêches
 Inspecteur Sanitaire

Annexe 2

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES
ET DE L'ÉCONOMIE MARITIME

DIRECTION DES PÊCHES MARITIMES

N° 00204

MPM/DPM/DAP/mga

Dakar, le 06 MARS 2023

LE DIRECTEUR

LETTRÉ-CIRCULAIRE

Le Sénégal bénéficie d'un quota de cinq (5) tonnes de thon de rouge (*Thynnus thynnus*) utilisable exclusivement pour la recherche scientifique. Lorsque des captures de cette espèce sont effectuées par les navires, les exigences et procédures applicables en la matière sont les suivantes :

- Le recueil et l'enregistrement dans le journal de pêche par le Commandant des informations portant sur le lieu, la date, la profondeur, la température, l'engin et les positions (latitudes et longitudes) de capture, les dimensions tailles et poids de chaque individu de thon rouge et sous la supervision desdites opérations par l'observateur à bord ;
- L'information immédiate de l'Administration des pêches (DPM et DPSP) et du CRODT ;
- La conservation des poissons en entier jusqu'au débarquement ;
- les prélèvements nécessaires aux activités de recherche scientifiques seront effectués au débarquement par le CRODT avant toute manipulation des poissons capturés ;
- L'introduction de toute partie du produit dans la chaîne de traitement aux fins de transformation ainsi que sa commercialisation reste interdite.

Les points ci-dessus sont sans préjudice des exigences de déclaration de données en vigueur au Sénégal ou prévues en la matière par l'ICCAT.

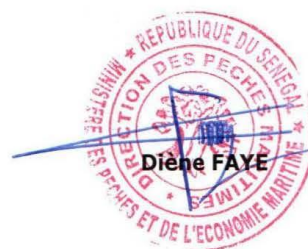
Je vous invite à prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour le respect strict de ces mesures.

Destinataires :

-Tous armements thoniers

Ampliations :

- DPSP
- CRODT
- GAIPES
- MPM (ATCR)



REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES, DES INFRASTRUCTURES
MARITIMES ET PORTUAIRES

DIRECTION DES PÊCHES MARITIMES

N° 000041

Dakar, le

MPIMP/DPM/DAP/mymb

Annexe 3

13 JAN 2025

Le Directeur

LETTRE-CIRCULAIRE

Mesdames, messieurs,

Des captures accidentelles de thon rouge ont été effectuées par des navires thoniers battant pavillon sénégalais, en fin décembre 2024.

Je tiens à vous rappeler que le Sénégal n'est autorisé à capturer annuellement que cinq (5) tonnes de thon de rouge (*Thynnus thynnus*), à des fins scientifiques.

A cet égard, à compter de la date de réception de cette correspondance, vous êtes invités à prendre les précautions nécessaires afin d'éviter toute nouvelle capture accidentelle de cette espèce qui ne fait pas l'objet d'une pêche ciblée.

En cas de capture accidentelle et débarquement, je vous invite à appliquer, conformément à la circulaire n° 000204/MPM/DPM/DAP/mga du 06 mars 2023, ci-jointe, les dispositions suivantes :

- le recueil et l'enregistrement dans le journal de pêche, par le Commandant, des informations portant sur la date, la profondeur, la température, l'engin et les positions (latitudes et longitudes) de capture, les dimensions tailles et poids de chaque individu de thon rouge et la supervision desdites opérations par l'observateur à bord ;
- l'information immédiate de l'Administration des pêches (DPM et DPSP) et du CRODT ;
- la conservation des poissons, en entier, jusqu'au débarquement ;
- les prélèvements nécessaires aux activités de recherche scientifique seront effectués au débarquement par le CRODT avant toute manipulation des poissons capturés.

L'introduction de toute partie du produit dans la chaîne de traitement aux fins de transformation et d'exportation reste interdite.

Les points ci-dessus sont sans préjudice des exigences de déclaration de données en vigueur au Sénégal ou prévues en la matière par l'ICCAT.

Je vous invite à prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour le respect strict de ces mesures.

Destinataires :

- Tous armements thoniers
- Tous autres armements

Ampliations :

- MPIMP (ATCR)
- DPSP
- DITP
- CRODT
- GAIPES

P. Le Directeur des Pêches Maritimes et p.i
Le Chef de la Division de l'Aménagement

Mamadou SEYE



REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES
ET DE L'ÉCONOMIE MARITIME

DIRECTION DES PÊCHES MARITIMES

N° 00204

MPM/DPM/DAP/mga

Dakar, le 15 Mars 2023

LE DIRECTEUR

LETTRE-CIRCULAIRE

Le Sénégal bénéficie d'un quota de cinq (5) tonnes de thon de rouge (*Thynnus thynnus*) utilisable exclusivement pour la recherche scientifique. Lorsque des captures de cette espèce sont effectuées par les navires, les exigences et procédures applicables en la matière sont les suivantes :

- Le recueil et l'enregistrement dans le journal de pêche par le Commandant des informations portant sur le lieu, la date, la profondeur, la température, l'engin et les positions (latitudes et longitudes) de capture, les dimensions, tailles et poids de chaque individu de thon rouge et sous la supervision desdites opérations par l'observateur à bord ;
- L'information immédiate de l'Administration des pêches (DPM et DPSP) et du CRODT ;
- La conservation des poissons en entier jusqu'au débarquement ;
- les prélèvements nécessaires aux activités de recherche scientifique seront effectués au débarquement par le CRODT avant toute manipulation des poissons capturés ;
- L'introduction de toute partie du produit dans la chaîne de traitement aux fins de transformation ainsi que sa commercialisation reste interdite.

Les points ci-dessus sont sans préjudice des exigences de déclaration de données en vigueur au Sénégal ou prévues en la matière par l'ICCAT.

Je vous invite à prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour le respect strict de ces mesures.

Destinataires :

-Tous armements thoniers

Ampliations :

- DPSP
- CRODT
- GAIPES
- MPEM (ATCR)

Diène FAYE

Sphères Ministérielles de Diamniadio
E-mail : dpm@mpem.gouv.sn site web : www.dpm.gouv.sn

Annexe 4

000050

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTRE DES PÊCHES, DES INFRASTRUCTURES
MARITIMES ET PORTUAIRES

DIRECTION DES PÊCHES MARITIMES

N°

MPIMP/DPM/DAE/MS/mym6

Dakar, le

15 JAN 2025

LE DIRECTEUR

A

Monsieur Amadou Massar SARR
Président de la Fédération Sénégalaise de
Pêche Sportive.
-Dakar-

Objet : captures de thon rouge

Monsieur le Président,

L'arrêté 037611/MPM du 20 décembre 2023 instituant le permis de pêche sportive et l'autorisation de pêche de loisirs a introduit des dispositions réglementaires pour la déclaration des données de captures de la pêche récréative.

Mes services ont relevé des captures de thon rouge effectuées par ce type de pêche sans que les services compétents ne soient informés.

Je tiens à vous rappeler que le Sénégal n'est autorisé par l'ICCAT (CICAT) qu'à capturer cinq (5) tonnes de thon de rouge (*Thynnus thynnus*), à des fins scientifiques.

Ce tonnage étant déjà atteint, toute nouvelle capture de cette espèce devient illégale. Le cas échéant, le relâche immédiat de la prise en cas d'interaction et de capture devra être appliqué avec rigueur, conformément aux lois et règlements en vigueur.

Par ailleurs, aux fins d'information de l'Administration des pêches (DPM et DPSP) et du CRODT sur ces captures, j'invite les membres de votre fédération à rassembler les carnets de pêche et déclarer les données suivantes :

- L'embarcation, la date, la profondeur, la température, l'engin et les positions (latitudes et longitudes) de capture/d'interaction ;
- les dimensions tailles (et poids) de chaque individu de thon rouge;
- Toute autre information utile.

Je vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur le Président**, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Ampliations :

- MPIMP (ATCR)
- DPSP
- DITP
- CRODT

P. Le Directeur des Pêches Maritimes et p.i
Le Chef de la Division de l'Aménagement des Pêches



Mamadou SEYE

Annexe 5

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTRE DES PECHEs, DES
INFRASTRUCTURES MARITIMES
ET PORTUAIRES

DIRECTION DE LA PROTECTION ET DE
LA SURVEILLANCE DES PECHEs (DPSP)

N° 000045 / DPSP / DIC / SP

15 JAN. 2025

Dakar, le



LE DIRECTEUR

OBJET : Notification d'arraisonnement du navire « GRANADA ».

Monsieur le Directeur général,

Le navire « GRANADA » de votre armement, a procédé, le 07 janvier 2025, au débarquement de quantités considérables de thon rouge, en infraction avec les dispositions de la sous-commission 2 de l'ICCAT. En effet, le quota annuel alloué au Sénégal est limité à cinq tonnes, utilisable exclusivement pour la recherche scientifique.

En conséquence, je porte à votre connaissance que le « GRANADA » est arraisonné pour : « capture et rétention d'espèces marines en violation des dispositions prescrites », conformément à l'alinéa (c) de l'article 127 du Code de la pêche.

En attendant la tenue de la réunion de la Commission Consultative des infractions de pêche, je vous demande de vous rapprocher de la DPSP pour le dépôt d'un chèque barré de caution d'un montant de huit millions (8.000.000) de francs CFA, représentant le maximum de l'amende prévue, libellé au nom de la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur général, à l'assurance de mes salutations distinguées.

A
Monsieur le Directeur général
de la société CAPSEN
DAKAR



CV Karim Moutaye MARRA

Ampliations :

- MPIMP (ATCR)
- DPM
- DITP

Annexe 6

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES, DES
INFRASTRUCTURES MARITIMES ET
PORTUAIRES

DIRECTION DES PÊCHES MARITIMES

N° 00091

Dakar, le

27 JAN 2025

MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mym6

Le Directeur

Objet : captures de thon rouge par la pêche artisanale

Mesdames, messieurs,

Le Sénégal est autorisé par la commission internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (CICITA/ICCAT), à capturer un tonnage de cinq (5) tonnes de thon de rouge (*Thynnus thynnus*) à des fins scientifiques en 2024 et 2025. Ce stock de thon rouge de l'Atlantique a son aire de répartition en Méditerranée et en Atlantique et sa limite sud connue était la zone mauritanienne.

Cependant en fin 2024 et au début de 2025, des captures exceptionnelles de thon rouge ont été effectuées par la pêche industrielle thonière et la pêche sportive et de loisirs avec des tailles de plus de 2 m.

Il est fort probable que la pêche artisanale ait réalisé des captures de thon rouge à la même période. A cet égard, je vous invite à signaler d'éventuelles captures entre décembre 2024 et janvier 2025 et le cas échéant, recueillir, dans la mesure du possible, les informations suivantes :

- date, engin de pêche, lieu (positions de capture: latitudes et longitudes), les dimensions tailles et poids estimées de chaque individu de thon rouge;
- Information à l'agent du CRODT.

Ces informations sont également à collecter en cas de futures captures de cette espèce afin que notre pays puisse s'acquitter de ses obligations (déclaration de données et d'application) à l'ICCAT en attendant qu'une réglementation spécifique pour le thon rouge soit disponible.

Par la même occasion, je vous demande d'informer les coordonnateurs des CLPA.

Par ailleurs, je vous fais parvenir, ci joint, à toutes fins utiles, l'arrêté qui encadre la pêche sportive et de loisirs.

Veillez recevoir, **Mesdames, Messieurs**, mes meilleures salutations.

Ismaila NDIAYE

Pièce jointe :

- Photo identification du thon rouge de l'Atlantique
- Arrêté pêche sportive

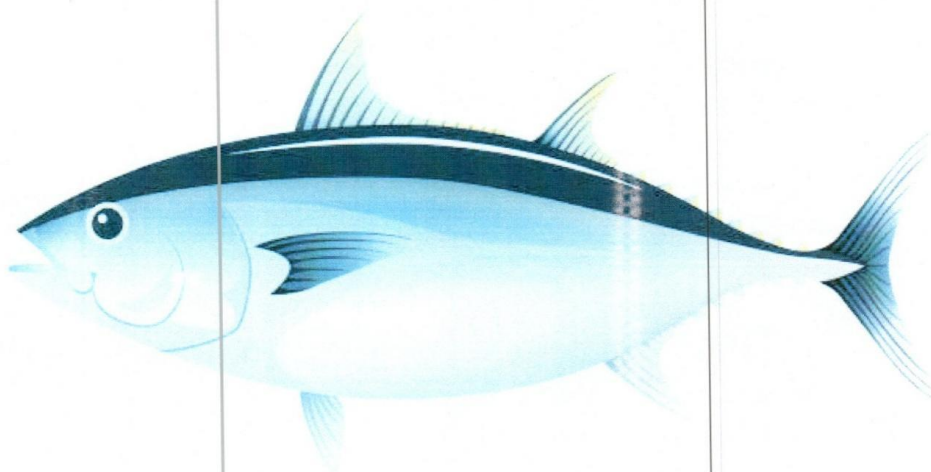
Destinataires :

- Tous SRPS

Ampliations :

- MPIMP (ATCR)
- DPSP
- DITP
- CRODT

Nom : Thon rouge (*Thynnus thynnus*)



REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL

Un Peuple–Un But–Une Foi

20 DEC. 2023 • 037691

Ministère des Pêches et de
l'Economie maritime

Arrêté n° **fixant les règles**
de délivrance du permis de pêche sportive
et de l'autorisation de pêche de loisirs

LE MINISTRE DES PECHEES ET DE L'ECONOMIE MARITIME,

- VU la Constitution ;
VU la loi n° 63-40 du 10 juin 1963 réglementant la pêche dans les eaux continentales ;
VU la loi n° 2015-18 du 13 juillet 2015 portant Code de la Pêche maritime ;
VU le décret n° 62-011 du 21 septembre 1962 fixant la limite des eaux maritimes et fluviales dans les différents fleuves du Sénégal ;
VU le décret n° 65-506 du 19 juillet 1965 portant application de la loi n° 63-40 du 10 juin 1963 réglementant la pêche dans les eaux continentales, modifié partiellement par les décrets n° 67-0128 du 1er février 1967 et 70-1423 du 28 décembre 1970 ;
VU le décret n° 75-1091 du 23 octobre 1975 fixant dans les estuaires navigables les limites entre les zones de pêche maritime et continentale ;
VU le décret n° 2016-1804 du 22 novembre 2016 portant application de la loi n° 2015-18 du 13 juillet 2015 portant Code de la Pêche maritime ;
VU le décret n° 2018-1292 du 16 juillet 2018 portant organisation du Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie maritime ;
VU le décret n° 2022-1774 du 17 septembre 2022 portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;
VU le décret n° 2022-1802 du 26 septembre 2022 relatif aux attributions du Ministre des Pêches et de l'Economie maritime ;
VU le décret n° 2023-2104 du 11 octobre 2023 portant nomination des ministres et fixant la composition du Gouvernement ;
VU le décret n° 2023-2105 du 11 octobre 2023 portant répartition des services de l'Etat et du contrôle des établissements publics, des sociétés nationales et des sociétés à participation publique entre la Présidence de la République, le Secrétariat général du Gouvernement et les ministères ;
VU l'arrêté n° 9293 du 18 décembre 1998 portant création et délégation de pouvoirs à la Fédération sénégalaise de Pêche sportive ;

Sur la note du Directeur des Pêches maritimes,

ARRETE :

Chapitre préliminaire : Des dispositions générales

Article premier.- De l'objet

Le présent arrêté a pour objet de fixer les règles et modalités de délivrance du permis de pêche sportive et de l'autorisation de pêche de loisirs, activités ayant en commun une vocation récréative.

Article 2.- Des définitions

Au sens du présent arrêté, on entend par :

- **pêche sportive** : toute activité de capture ou de tentative de capture en surface ou de fond d'un poisson à l'aide d'une canne équipée d'une ligne, d'un hameçon et d'un moulinet; exercée selon les règles de la Confédération internationale de Pêche sportive ; elle se pratique à partir d'une embarcation immatriculée appartenant à un club ou un centre sportif légalement reconnu par l'Etat et affiliée à la Fédération nationale de Pêche sportive ;
- **pêche de loisirs** : toute activité récréative de capture de poissons à la main ou à l'aide d'une canne équipée, pratiquée à pied ou à partir d'une embarcation ;
- **embarcation** : tout navire ponté ou non ponté, destiné à la pêche sportive ou de loisirs.

Chapitre premier .- De la Pêche sportive

Section première : Des conditions d'obtention du permis de pêche sportive

Article 3.- De l'obtention d'une licence personnelle et d'un permis pour l'embarcation

L'exercice de la pêche sportive dans les eaux sous juridiction sénégalaise est subordonné à l'obtention d'une licence personnelle de pêche sportive délivrée par la Fédération sénégalaise de Pêche sportive (FSPS) et d'un permis de pêche pour l'embarcation, délivré par la Direction des Pêches maritimes (DPM).

Article 4.- Des différents types de permis

Il existe deux types de permis de pêche sportive :

- le permis de pêche sportive temporaire, délivré pour la durée d'une compétition ;
- le permis de pêche sportive permanent, délivré à l'année.

Le permis de pêche sportive est strictement rattaché à l'embarcation. Il ne peut être ni cédé, ni transféré.

Article 5.- Des critères de délivrance du permis

Le permis de pêche sportive est délivré à une embarcation dans les conditions suivantes :

- appartenance de l'embarcation à un club ou un centre de pêche sportive ;
- affiliation du club ou du centre à la Fédération nationale de Pêche sportive ;
- immatriculation de l'embarcation ;
- existence à bord de l'équipement complet exigé pour les besoins de sécurité et de surveillance, conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.

Article 6.- De la détention à bord du permis

Le permis de pêche sportive doit être détenu à bord et immédiatement présenté, à la demande de l'agent de contrôle habilité.

Article 7.- Du renouvellement du permis

Lorsqu'il est délivré un permis de pêche sportive permanent, celui-ci doit faire l'objet d'une demande de renouvellement à son expiration à la fin de l'année calendaire, à défaut, il est caduc.

Le renouvellement du permis de pêche sportive est assujéti à la fourniture des données annuelles de capture.

La non-participation à une compétition de pêche sportive au cours de l'année de validité du permis ne fait pas obstacle à la demande de renouvellement.

Section 2 : Des obligations inhérentes au permis de pêche sportive

Article 8.- Du paiement d'une redevance

La délivrance et le renouvellement du permis de pêche sont subordonnés au paiement d'une redevance annuelle dont le montant et les modalités sont fixés par arrêté conjoint du Ministre chargé des Finances et du Ministre chargé des Pêches.

Article 9.- De la conformité aux dispositions réglementaires

Dans l'exercice de l'activité de pêche sportive, les pêcheurs à bord d'une embarcation titulaire d'un permis de pêche sportive sont tenus de se conformer aux techniques de pêche prévues, à l'engin autorisé, aux périodes et zones interdites ainsi qu'aux normes propres à certaines espèces ayant fait l'objet d'une gestion spécifique au plan national et international, notamment le thon, l'espadon, le voilier, le marlin et les requins.

Article 10.- Du renseignement du carnet de bord

Les pêcheurs à bord d'une embarcation titulaire d'un permis de pêche sportive sont tenus de renseigner, à chaque sortie, les carnets de bord fournis par les centres de pêche et clubs d'affiliation.

Ces carnets, proposés par la FSPS en rapport avec la recherche et visés par la Direction des Pêches maritimes permettent de renseigner sur les captures par espèces en nombre et en poids, les tailles, les relaches morts ou vivants, les positions de pêche et l'engin utilisé, les nombres de touches et les observations et données sur les conditions météorologiques.

Les carnets sont conformes au modèle de formulaire proposé en annexe. Les copies des carnets renseignés sont transmis, à la fin de chaque compétition, à la DPM et au Centre de Recherche océanographique de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT).

Section 3 : Des interdictions relatives à l'exercice de la pêche sportive

Article 11.- De l'interdiction de débarquement

Les poissons capturés sont remis vivants à l'eau, immédiatement après les opérations de collecte de données, conformément aux bonnes pratiques en la matière.

En cas de mortalité, il est formellement interdit, à toute embarcation de pêche sportive, de débarquer plus de deux individus morts, par sortie.

Article 12.- De l'interdiction de commercialisation

La commercialisation des produits issus de la pêche sportive est formellement interdite. Ils ne peuvent aucunement faire l'objet d'une activité connexe à la pêche à vocation commerciale, notamment le transbordement et le mareyage.

Chapitre II.- De la Pêche de loisirs

Section première : De l'autorisation de la pêche de loisirs

Article 13.- De la délivrance de l'autorisation

L'exercice de la pêche de loisirs dans les eaux sous juridiction sénégalaise est assujéti à l'obtention d'une autorisation délivrée par le Ministre chargé des Pêches, à une personne ou à une embarcation.

Article 14.- Des types d'autorisation

Il existe deux types d'autorisations de pêche de loisirs :

- l'autorisation de pêche de loisirs à pied ou en apnée ;
- l'autorisation de pêche de loisirs exercée à partir d'une embarcation.

L'autorisation de pêche de loisirs à pied ou en apnée est rattachée à la personne et l'autorisation de pêche de loisirs à partir d'une embarcation est rattachée à l'embarcation. Ces autorisations ne peuvent faire l'objet d'une cession ou d'un transfert.

Article 15.- Des conditions de délivrance

L'autorisation de pêche de loisirs est délivrée à une embarcation dans les conditions suivantes :

- appartenance de l'embarcation à un club ou un centre de pêche sportive ;
- affiliation du club ou du centre à la Fédération nationale de Pêche sportive ;
- immatriculation de l'embarcation ;
- existence à bord, d'un équipement complet de tous les matériels exigés pour les besoins de sécurité et de surveillance.

Section 2 : Des obligations inhérentes à la pêche de loisirs

Article 16.- Du renseignement du carnet de bord

Les pêcheurs à bord d'une embarcation titulaire d'un permis de pêche de loisirs sont tenus de renseigner, à chaque sortie, les carnets de bord fournis par les centres de pêche et clubs d'affiliation.

Les carnets sont conformes au modèle de formulaire proposé en annexe. Les copies des carnets renseignés sont transmises, à la fin de chaque compétition, à la DPM et au CRODT.

Article 17.- De la fourniture des données annuelles de capture

L'autorisation de pêche de loisirs est délivrée annuellement et renouvelée, sur demande, pour l'année calendaire.

Le renouvellement du permis de pêche de loisirs est assujéti à la fourniture des données annuelles de capture.

Article 18.- Du paiement de la redevance

La délivrance et le renouvellement des autorisations de pêches de loisirs sont subordonnés au paiement d'une redevance annuelle dont le montant et les modalités sont fixés par arrêté conjoint du Ministre chargé des Finances et du Ministre chargé des Pêches.

Article 19.- De la conformité aux dispositions réglementaires

Les activités des personnes et embarcations titulaires d'autorisations de pêche de loisirs doivent être conformes aux dispositions de réglementaires en vigueur, notamment, sur les techniques, engins et périodes de pêche, les zones interdites ainsi que les règlements pris pour l'application, au plan national, des conventions internationales en matière de gestion et de conservation de certaines espèces ciblées par la pêche de loisirs.

Article 20.- De l'interdiction de commercialisation

La commercialisation des produits issus de la pêche de loisirs est formellement interdite. Ils ne peuvent aucunement faire l'objet d'une activité connexe à vocation commerciale, notamment le transbordement et le mareyage.

Section 3 : Des dispositions applicables et des sanctions

Article 21.- Des dispositions applicables

La pêche sportive et la pêche de loisirs sont soumis aux dispositions législatives et réglementaires applicables aux pêcheurs professionnels en ce qui concerne notamment les tailles et poids minima des captures autorisées, les caractéristiques et conditions d'emploi des engins de pêche, les zones et périodes interdites.

Article 22.- Des sanctions

Toute violation des dispositions du présent arrêté est punie conformément aux dispositions de la loi n° 2015-18 du 13 juillet 2015 portant Code de la Pêche maritime.

Chapitre III : De l'entrée en vigueur et de l'exécution

Article 22.- De l'entrée en vigueur

Le présent arrêté prend effet à compter de la date de sa signature.

Article 23.- De l'exécution

Le Directeur chargé des Pêches maritimes, le Directeur chargé de la Pêche continentale et le Directeur chargé de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches procèdent, chacun en ce qui le concerne, à l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera publié au *Journal officiel*.



Papa Sagna MBAYE

République du Sénégal
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi

MINISTRE DES PÊCHES
DES INFRASTRUCTURES MARITIMES
ET PORTUAIRES

Annexe 7

00000124 /MPIMP/DPM/SP

Dakar, le 07 FEV. 2025

Le Ministre

Objet : Remise officielle de don de 232 tonnes de thon rouge

Madame le Ministre,

Dans le cadre de notre engagement en faveur de la solidarité nationale et de la lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire, mon Département à l'honneur de vous remettre, un lot de deux cent trente-deux (232) tonnes de thon rouge destiné aux populations vulnérables qui sont vos cibles. Ce poisson, stocké à la SOCOFROID au port de Dakar, môle 10, provient des captures de poissons non autorisées du navire « GRANADA ».

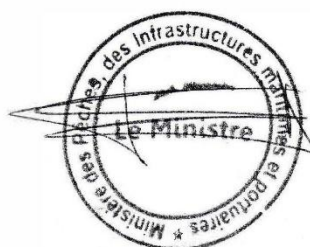
Il est important de souligner, tel que recommandé par la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT), que ce don ne doit en aucun cas être commercialisé. Aussi, vient-il soutenir vos nombreux efforts à l'endroit des populations défavorisés, conformément à la politique du Gouvernement.

En vous réitérant notre engagement à œuvrer conjointement pour l'atteinte de nos objectifs communs, j'ai instruit le Directeur des pêches maritimes à prendre toutes les dispositions utiles pour faciliter l'enlèvement du produit par vos services.

Je vous prie agréer, **Madame le Ministre**, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

A
Madame Maimouna DIEYE,
Ministre de la Famille et des Solidarités

DAKAR



Dr Fatou DIOUF

Ministère des Pêches, des Infrastructures Maritimes et Portuaires, sis bâtiment D Sphère ministérielle
de Diamniadio, l'arrondissement ; Tel : 33 849 84 42

Annexe 8

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES, DES
INFRASTRUCTURES MARITIMES ET
PORTUAIRES

DIRECTION DES PÊCHES MARITIMES

N° 00184

MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mym6

Dakar, le 19 FEV 2025

Le Directeur

A
Monsieur le Directeur général
de CAPSEN SA

Objet : don des captures de thon rouge du navire GRANADA

Référence : CAP/007/2025 du

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai bien reçu, votre lettre citée en référence par laquelle vous m'informez des captures de deux cent trente-deux (232) tonnes de thon rouge effectuées, le 29 décembre 2024, par le senneur GRANADA de l'armement CAPSEN SA.

Je vous informe que ces captures, sous consigne, ne pouvant pas être vendues ont fait l'objet, par courrier ci-joint, d'une remise officielle au Ministre de la Famille et des Solidarités aux fins de don pour les populations vulnérables.

Ce Ministère prendra contact avec vous pour l'enlèvement de ces produits en relation avec mes services.

A cet effet, je vous invite à leur apporter tout l'appui nécessaire à cette opération.

Je vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur le Directeur**, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Reçu le 19/02/25
Kwobene Adams

Ismaïla NDIAYE

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL

Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES, DES
INFRASTRUCTURES MARITIMES ET
PORTUAIRES

DIRECTION DES PÊCHES MARITIMES

N° 00229

MPIMP/DPM/DAP/MS/mym6

Dakar, le 25 FEV 2025

Annexe 9

Le Directeur

A

Monsieur Camille Jean Pierre MANEL

Secrétaire exécutif

de la Commission internationale pour
la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique
via de Corazon, 8 Madrid

✂ ESPAGNE ✂

Objet : transmission rapport sur les captures de thon rouge

Monsieur le Secrétaire exécutif,

Dans la perspective de la prochaine réunion de la sous-commission 2 de la Commission pour la Conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique, je vous fais parvenir ci-joint, le rapport sur les captures de thon rouge effectuées par le sennear GRANADA AT000SEN00021 de l'armement CAPSEN SA ainsi que les documents annexes y afférents.

Je vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur le Secrétaire exécutif**, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.



Ismaila NDIAYE

Ministère des Pêches Des Infrastructures maritimes et portuaires (MPIMP)

Pôle urbain de Diamniadio- Sphère ministérielle Ousmane Tanor DIENG bâtiment D, Tél : (221) 33 849 84 57/33 849 84 40

Appendix 5

**Requests for clarification of [Rec. 22-08](#) / [Rec. 24-05](#) by the
ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for Bluefin Tuna (ROP-BFT) Consortium**

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
Farm releases Rec. 22-08 / Rec. 24-05 Annex 10	Resolved	Panel 2 has previously made clear that all releases, without exception, must comply with Annex 10 (specifically prior to release segregation and minimum distance from farm). Rec. 24-05 has introduced a derogation allowing releases direct from the farm cage if connected to a trap. However, releases have also been performed for which no prior to release segregation occurred, and/or were not released the minimum distance from the farm. These releases were typically of tuna remaining following completion of harvesting	It is considered that prior segregation is not necessary as long as an appropriate video recording was made. Releasing from a minimum distance is important and necessary.	There is no derogation foreseen for the segregation or minimum distances of releases from farm cages not connected to a trap.	The derogation introduced by the new paragraph 13 of Annex 10 to Rec. 24-05 does not authorise direct release from the farm without segregation. In fact, this segregation from the farm can be carried out to an empty transport cage or to a trap pool. With regard to the minimum distance of 10 miles required for releases from farms (paragraph 9), the new paragraph 14 allows a derogation when the farm is connected to the trap and the segregation is made towards the pool of this trap.	No prior to release segregation is required when releasing fish remaining in the farm at the completion of harvest operations. Rec. 24-05 must be amended to reflect this derogation. Fish must be released the minimum distance from the farm, except for those farms that are connected to a trap.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		and were not covered by an eBCD. Therefore, the entire number of tuna was released. Can the Consortium confirm if there are any exceptions for when releases from farms do not require a prior segregation, or when the release is not conducted at a minimum distance from the farm (for those farms not connected to a trap).				
Fish that die during caging Rec. 24-05 Annex 11 Para 12	Resolved	Rec. 24-05, Annex 11, para 12 provides clarification that dead tuna occurring during transportation shall be included in the caging section of the eBCD. Can the Consortium confirm that the information in the eBCD section 6 will record whether these	Türkiye agrees.	Although not specified in the Recommendation, and therefore not an obligation, we find it useful and encourage the specification of the origin of mortalities: during transport or during caging. However, failure to report this detail cannot be	New functionalities have been added for the recording of dead fish in the farm in section 6 of the eBCD (implemented on 11 February 2025). However, according to the description of the new functionalities available in the 'help' section of the system, it is stated that the recording of	CPCs shall be encouraged to include origin of mortalities in the eBCD section 6. However, there is no requirement to do so. The regional observer shall be able to review the form on which mortalities during transport are reported, which is on board the towing vessel (template

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		mortalities occurred during transportation or caging, so that they may corroborate the number of dead fish recorded matches their own observations.		considered a non-compliance. To check the correct reporting of mortalities during caging, the observer could request the form on which mortalities during transport are reported, which is on board the towing vessel (template Annex 11).	dead fish during towing must be carried out in the transfer section. This contradicts paragraph 12 of Appendix 11. Advice: Refer this issue to the WG-CDS for further discussion with the TRAGSA Consortium.	Annex 11) if required.
Farm releases Rec. 22-08 para 154, 155, 185 / Rec. 24-05 para 154, 155 and 187 Annex 10 para 9	Resolved	Annex 10 para 9 requires that all releases must occur within 3 months of the last caging operation of the tuna concerned. However, Annex 10 also applies to releases of tuna due to excess detected following carryover operations, random controls and excess remaining following completion of harvest	Türkiye agrees.	The deadline of three months only applies to releases from farm cages related to the stereoscopic camera results of the caging operations at JFO level. This does not apply to releases from random controls, carryovers or end of harvests, which can only occur after these activities have taken place, in most cases	The Consortium's interpretation is correct: the three-month period should apply only to releases related to caging operations.	The three-month time limit only applies to those fish to be released from farm cages related to the stereoscopic camera results of the caging operations.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		operations. Considering that random controls, carryovers and end of harvests typically occur considerable time after the end of caging operations, can the consortium assume that the 3-month limit only applies to releases relating to caging operations?		more than three months after caging.		
Allocated catches Rec. 24-05 Annex 2	Resolved	Annex 2 states that the logbook shall be completed each day, and for those catching vessels in the JFO not involved in the transfer of fish, shall include information on these transfers. Considering that definitive information on transfers and amount of tuna counted against individual quotas may take some time to establish, is	Türkiye agrees	As there is an obligation to fill in the logbook every day (including information on possible transfers), the information inserted on transfers (number and weight of tuna transferred) can only be an estimate. If this information needs to be modified, we agree to suggest that this be done as soon as possible, but there is no set deadline	The Consortium's interpretation is correct.	Catch allocation shall be completed the same day, albeit may be amended with updated information once received.

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		there any timeframe for recording allocated catch after the respective transfer operation? The Consortium suggests that these should be recorded as soon as the vessel receives the corresponding information on the transfer and the amount of tuna to be counted against their individual quota.		for doing so.		
Recording and reporting requirements Rec. 24-05 para 74, 76 and 77; and Annex 2	Resolved	Para 74 and Annex 2 require that the logbook is completed each day by midnight, a record of catches is completed for each fishing operation, and that all fishing operations, including nil returns, are recorded in the logbook. Para 76 and 77, which specify reporting requirements, require that catch records	Türkiye agrees	The logbook information has to be filled in by the master every day (in relation to the activity that has taken place that day), before midnight or port entry. The information has to be transmitted by the operator to its flag CPC authorities by 9.00 GMT for the preceding day.	The provisions of Rec. 24-05 on this subject are clear: - Logbook must filled out by midnight; - Report to the flag CPC: by 9.00 a.m.	Logbook records for fishing operations shall be completed by midnight the same day.

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		be reported no later than 9.00 for fishing operations the preceding day. Considering that recording and reporting activities are often the same activity, should the consortium consider that catch records, including for nil returns, be recorded in the logbook no later than 0900 for fishing operations occurring the preceding day, as opposed to midnight the same day?		These are two different obligations with different deadlines (even though they are sometimes done at the same time).		
Open seasons Rec. 24-05 para 28 and 29	Resolved	Are there any instances in which a fishing vessel may conduct a fishing operation outside of the fishing season, noting that fishing vessels may test fishing gear prior to the start of the season on route to fishing grounds.	No. PNC should not be sent. The observer on the fishing vessel can easily review if any fishing activity, testing of gear on route to fishing grounds etc., have occurred.	No fishing operation should take place outside the open fishing season. If a fishing operation occurs outside of the open season, a PNC should be issued. If it is only a matter of deploying the fishing gear to test it	Rec. 24-05 does not include test operations. However, if these were required in practice to enable vessels to test fishing gear deployment, these operations should normally be carried out in areas where there are no fish.	No PNC is to be sent, provided the fishing operation did not catch any fish. If any fish is caught a PNC must be issued. Any dead fish shall be recorded and reported accordingly. The observer will monitor and report these operations as

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		Should a PNC be sent for these fishing operations if they occur outside of the open season?		(there is no intention to catch and no fish is caught) this would not be, in our opinion, a fishing operation.	If the regional observer observes this type of operation outside of the fishing season noting that fish have been caught, the observer is required to send a PNC, specifying whether this catch was released or hauled on board.	they would normal fishing operations, noting that these were test operations and no fish were targeted nor caught.
Cage sealing Rec. 24-05 para 128 and Annex 14	Resolved	In accordance with para 128 and Annex 14, cages shall be sealed following inconclusive voluntary transfer/s. This does not specify any timeline for doing so, and there have been instances of cage sealing occurring a day or even more after the corresponding transfers, during which time the fishing vessel had departed the area. Should the Consortium consider that for a sealing operation to be compliant,	Türkiye agrees.	A sealing operation can only be effective if it occurs immediately after the conclusion of the voluntary transfer. We agree on the appropriateness of the Consortium issuing a PNC in these cases to inform the authorities.	The Consortium's interpretation is correct: the sealing operation should be performed as soon as possible following the last inconclusive voluntary transfer, and before the regional observer leaves the area.	The sealing operations shall occur immediately after the last inconclusive operation, and before the vessel leaves the area, in order to be considered valid. A PNC shall be sent if this is not the case.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		it should be performed as soon as possible following the last unsuccessful voluntary transfer, and before the fishing vessel departs the area?				
Distribution of video copies Rec. 24-05 para 120 Annex 8 1g	Resolved	Annex 8 specifies conditions for compliant video records for transfers, caging, prior to release segregations and releases, including the distribution of the video record at para 1 g which refers to para 120. However, para 120 is specific to transfer operations. Should the Consortium assume that the requirements for distribution of video copies within para 120 also apply to cagings, prior to release segregations and releases in addition to transfers?	Türkiye agrees.	Paragraphs 120 and 121 only seems relevant for transfers (including voluntary o control transfers, inter-farm transfers or further transfers). We do not understand how these paragraphs could be applicable to caging or releases.	The distribution of video records of the caging operation is provided in paragraph 166 of Rec. 24-05. Point 1g) of Annex 8 should also refer to this paragraph. The distribution of video records of release operations is not specified in Rec. 24-05. In principle, these records should be submitted to the control authorities and the national or regional observer (as appropriate) who supervise these operations.	Para 120 only applies to transfer videos, not release nor caging videos. Para 166 requires observers have immediate access to caging videos. Agreement that wording of Recommendation should include requirements on distribution of release and prior to release segregation operations.

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Prior to release segregation operations Rec. 24-05 Annex 10 para 3 and Annex 8 para 1 b	Resolved	Video records for prior to release segregations are required to comply with the requirements of Annex 8. This includes showing the transfer or caging authorization number at the start and/or end of the video. However, this does not specify that the release order reference should be shown. Can the Consortium confirm that for video records of prior segregation and release operations, the release order reference shall be shown at the beginning and/or end of the video record for this to be compliant?	Türkiye confirms.	We consider the prior segregation as part of the release operation and therefore its video subject to the provisions of Annex 8, point 1. This includes displaying in the video footage the reference to the release order, as specified in point (a).	Yes, the release order reference must appear at the beginning and/or end of the video record, in accordance with point 1a) of Annex 8 to Rec. 24-05.	The release order shall be shown at the start of prior to release segregation operations and release operations.
Control cagings Rec. 24-05 para 163 and 166 Annex 6 para xviii and xx	Resolved	There is no option to conduct a voluntary operation following an unsuccessful	No reissuing deemed necessary. An immediate control	In case the caging has to be repeated by using a control caging, the caging	In the event of unsuccessful caging, the observer shall proceed, as appropriate, as follows:	In the case of a non-compliant caging operation, a PNC shall be sent by the observer for

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		caging. As such, the observer is required to not sign the eBCD and caging declaration, input their name and ROP-BFT No., include reasons for disagreement and the rules / procedure not respected, and issue a PNC. In the event of a control caging, unless the caging declaration and/or eBCD is reissued, there is no means for the observer to sign. The consortium is not aware of any eBCD being reissued for verification by the observer (although on some occasions, caging declarations have been reissued). Can the Consortium please confirm how, if at all, the observer shall verify and certify the data in	caging should be done.	declaration and the eBCD must include the final results after this operation. Given the responsibility assigned to ICCAT observers to supervise caging operations and that a control cagings are part of this process, the observer should have access to the video footage of this control cagings and to the information on this operation that is recorded in the caging declaration and in the eBCD.	Case 1: The control authority has requested a control caging operation or a series of control caging operations until results are obtained which comply with the provisions of Rec. 24-05: The regional observer supervises these operations. If the last caging operation control produces satisfactory results and the observer considers that all the applicable provisions have been complied, the observer then signs the ICD and the eBCD. Case 2: The control authority has not requested a control caging or caging operations do not comply with the provisions of Rec. 24-05: The observer must immediately	any PNCs detected in previous operations. The flag state authorities may order a control or series of control operations to be carried out which will be monitored by the regional observer. The eBCD and caging declaration will be issued on completion of the successful control operation, at which stage the observer will sign both and remove the issued PNC. In order to maintain traceability of the operations performed, basic information on the control transfer(s) performed, including at least their date and the number of cages involved, shall be included in the comments section of the eBCD.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		caging declarations and eBCDs following control cagings? Should the eBCD and caging declaration be reissued following a control operation monitored by the regional observer?			enter his name and ROP-BFT number, state the reasons for his disagreement and non-compliance of rules/procedures, and issue a PNC.	None of the above preclude the option that farm state authorities, following investigation of the reported PNC/s, may decide that a control operation is not required, and validate the documents regardless.
Control cagings Rec. 22-08 para 163, 164 and 165 Rec. 24-05 para 163, 165 and 166	Resolved	Control cagings may occur considerable time after the original caging operation, during which time the previous observer has finished deployment and been replaced. Can the Consortium confirm that replacement observers are able to monitor control cagings in the case they did not monitor the original caging and under what conditions (i.e., cage having been sealed in accordance with Rec. 22-08 para 164 /	Türkiye confirms.	We do not see a problem with the observer monitoring the control caging being different from the observer who witnessed the original caging. In this case the Consortium should ensure that the second observer has all the relevant information from the first operation to do his job.	Yes, if the cage is sealed in accordance with the provisions of Rec. 24-05, the replacement observer may monitor control cagings and check the seal references: - If the seal references match those used during the initial caging operation, the observer carries out his tasks and, once he estimates all applicable provisions have been met, he signs the ICD and eBCD. - If the seal references do not match those used during the initial caging	There is no issue for a replacement observer to monitor a control operation, provided that the cage was sealed in accordance with para 165 of Rec. 24-05.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>Response from Türkiye</i>	<i>Response from the EU</i>	<i>Response from the Morocco</i>	<i>ROP-BFT Consortium's comments</i>
		Rec. 24-05 para 165).			operation, a PNC must be issued by the observer.	
Control cagings Rec. 24-05 para 164	Resolved	In the event of a control caging to occur outside of the farm area, can the Consortium confirm if a regional observer is required to be present on the towing vessel, or any other support vessel for the duration of the operation?	“Control caging operation outside the area” is not understood. In the case that a caging operation has been done before, it means that and this cannot be done outside the farm, therefore, the control caging should also be in the farm. In any case if the conditions require it and it is done, yes, the regional observer must monitor and report the operation on the support or towing vessel.	The requirements in terms of monitoring are the same if the control caging takes place inside or outside the farm for turbidity reasons. The presence of the observer during the operation is necessary.	Yes, the observer must be on site to monitor the operation.	The observer shall be present for these control caging operations.