



ROP-BFT Implementation Report

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In association with

 **COFREPECHE**

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Acronyms

CPC	Contracting and Cooperating Non-contracting Parties (ICCAT)
eBCD	electronic Bluefin (tuna) catch document
EU	European Union
FOP	Fishing Operation
GBYP	ICCAT Atlantic wide research programme for Bluefin Tuna
ITD	ICCAT transfer declaration
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PNC	Potential Non-compliance (event)
ROP-BFT	ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for Bluefin Tuna
SCRS	Standing Committee on Research and Statistics
TOP	Transfer Operation

Executive Summary

The service provider for implementing year fifteen (April 2024 / March 2025) of the ICCAT ROP-BFT (hereafter the Programme) comprises of a Consortium led by MRAG Ltd (hereafter MRAG) based in London, UK, and COFREPECHE in Paris, France. The Consortium is assisted by regional partners (Sur-Koop in Türkiye, and Oceanis in Italy and Malta), as well as regional hubs managed by associate staff in Portugal, España, Croatia and Algeria (hereafter the Consortium) (Table 1).

Table 1: List of regional partners and hubs

Region	CPC Coverage	Consortium & Associates Coverage
Eastern Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea	Türkiye EU.Croatia Libya Maroc	MRAG (UK) Sür-Koop (Türkiye) MRAG Associate staff (Croatia)
Southern and central Mediterranean	Türkiye Libya Algeria Tunisie Maroc Albania	Cofrepeche (France) Cofrepeche Associate staff (Algeria and Tunisie) Sür-Koop (Türkiye) Oceanis (Malta)
Western Mediterranean	EU.Cyprus EU.France EU.Italy EU.Malta EU.Portugal EU.España	MRAG (UK) Cofrepeche (France) MRAG Associate staff (España) MRAG Associate staff (Portugal) Oceanis (Italy and Malta)
Norway	Norway	MRAG (UK) MRAG Associate staff (España) MRAG Associate staff (Croatia)

The Programme allows the ICCAT to assess compliance with the regulatory framework. This report summarises a total of 209 deployments on authorised purse seiners during the 2024 fishing season, as well as the 37 farm and 2 trap deployments completed to date since the start of the current contract. In addition, 33 farm deployments are included from the previous season following the submission of the last annual report and the start of the current contract for services.

One hundred percent observer coverage has been achieved on all authorised purse seiners, farms and traps within the remit of the Programme, which included monitoring fishing, transfer, caging, release and harvesting activities.

This report describes the key issues and developments in implementing the Programme in year fifteen in line with the requirements. These are divided into operational and technical categories and provide perspective on issues that affected the observer role during deployments. The ability of observers to estimate numbers of tuna and comparisons with official estimates during transfer and caging operations are reviewed. Potential non-compliance events (PNC) recorded by observers are summarised, including both those reported for transfer and caging operations as well as for general events.

1 Introduction

This was the fifteenth year that the Consortium has implemented the Regional Observer Programme for bluefin tuna (ROP-BFT). This report covers key activities and deployments required under the contract for services to implement the Programme for 2024/2025.

The principal role of the Consortium remains to implement the main clauses of Para. 101 of [Recommendation 22-08](#) (which was amended by some minor modifications by [Recommendation 23-06](#) on the 18th of June), hereafter referred to the Recommendation, relating to the implementation of a Regional Observer Programme to ensure 100% coverage of:

- Activities on purse seine vessels authorised to fish bluefin tuna;
- Transfers of bluefin tuna from traps to transport cages; and
- On farms, transfers from one farm to another, cagings, harvesting and release operations.

Specifically, as set out in the Recommendation, the regional observer shall:

- Report on any events, including of other vessels, which are potentially non-compliant with ICCAT Recommendations as soon as possible;
- Record and report on fishing and transfer activities, observe and estimate catches and verify logbook entries, and estimate tuna transferred and caged through the review of video recordings;
- Sign the ICCAT Transfer Declarations (hereafter ITD), ICCAT Caging Declaration, electronic Bluefin Catch Documentation (hereafter eBCD), release report, and harvest and processing declarations when in agreement that the information is consistent with their own observations and compliant with ICCAT conservation and management measures, including, when relevant a compliant video record;
- Input their estimates of number of tuna transferred, caged or released in the ITD, ICCAT Caging Declaration and Release Report respectively;
- In cases when not in agreement, input reasons for disagreement, specific reference to the Recommendation, and input their name, date and ROP-BFT number without signing the respective document.
- In the event that the quality of the transfer video and any subsequent voluntary transfers does not allow determination of the number of individuals transferred, provide a minimum of 3 seals to the donor operator for the purposes of sealing the cage; and
- Carry out scientific work as required by the Commission.

To achieve the above, the Consortium has managed the recruitment, training and subsequent deployment of observers in the Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic Ocean, and submission of the observer deployment outputs within 20 days of the completion of the respective period of monitoring.

Technical components of the Programme cover monitoring the fishing, transfer, and caging phases of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery. Harvesting is ongoing at the time of writing for this season and is expected to continue throughout the first quarter of 2025 until the end of the current contract year.

The structure of the report is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Report Content.

Implementation Activity	Section	Main Content
Programme Development and Implementation	2	Outline of development activities Summary of observer coverage on purse seiners and farms
Estimating the amount of tuna	3	Techniques used by operators and observers to estimate number of tuna for purse seine, trap and farm operations. Summary of operations.
Potential Non-Compliance Events (PNCs)	4	Summary of PNCs
Deployment outputs	5	Submitting deployment outputs
Scientific monitoring activities	6	Scope of biological sampling
Conclusions and Recommendations	7	Suite of recommendations distinguishing those which are the responsibility of the Service Provider and those of ICCAT: Improving the general operational framework Improving monitoring tasks and observer duties
Annexes	Annex	Listing farm deployments PNC codes Tags recovered

2 Programme Development and Activities

2.1 Programme Development

Ongoing programme development comprised of the following components:

- Consultation with the ICCAT Secretariat, CPCs and SCRS on operational, technical and reporting requirements;
- Production of an updated Programme Manual and training material in line with updated tasks and requirements, as well as incorporating lessons learned during previous years' implementation;
- Update of supplementary online training tools;
- Complete observer recruitment;
- Service observer equipment and procure equipment for that required which replacement for distribution;
- Deliver training prior to the purse seine, trap and farm caging season; and
- Establishment of regional hubs for the training, briefing and debriefing of observers for deployment.

2.2 Operational

2.2.1 Deployments on Purse Seiners

During the 2024 purse seine fishing season, observers were deployed on 202 purse seine vessels (Table 3). Observers were mobilised to:

- Eight ports for the EU.Spanish (6), EU.Italian (6) and EU.French (19) flagged fishing vessels fishing in the Balearic Sea region. All observers embarked and disembarked in the same port state as the flag state of the vessel except for the case of one Italian vessel where an observer was exchanged in a Spanish port (San Antoni de Portmany);
- Thirty-one ports for the Albanian (2), Algerian (34), EU.Cypriot (1), EU.French (2), EU.Italian (2), EU.Maltese (2), Libyan (17), Moroccan (2), Tunisien (55) and Türkiye (16) flagged fishing vessels fishing in the central Mediterranean region. The observers designated to the Cypriot vessel and 15 Libyan vessels embarked in Malta or Italy. The observers on the remaining two Libyan vessels embarked their vessels by transfer at sea, having originally embarked in Türkiye. The two observers designated to the Moroccan vessels embarked in Tunisia;
- Four Italian ports for the 12 Italian flagged fishing vessels fishing in the Tyrrhenian Sea;
- Two Turkish and one Moroccan port for the Turkish (10) and Moroccan (3) flagged fishing vessels fishing in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Two of the three observers designated to Moroccan vessels embarked their respective vessel in Türkiye. The other embarked his vessel in Maroc; and
- Four Croatian ports for the 14 Croatian fishing vessels fishing in the Adriatic Sea.

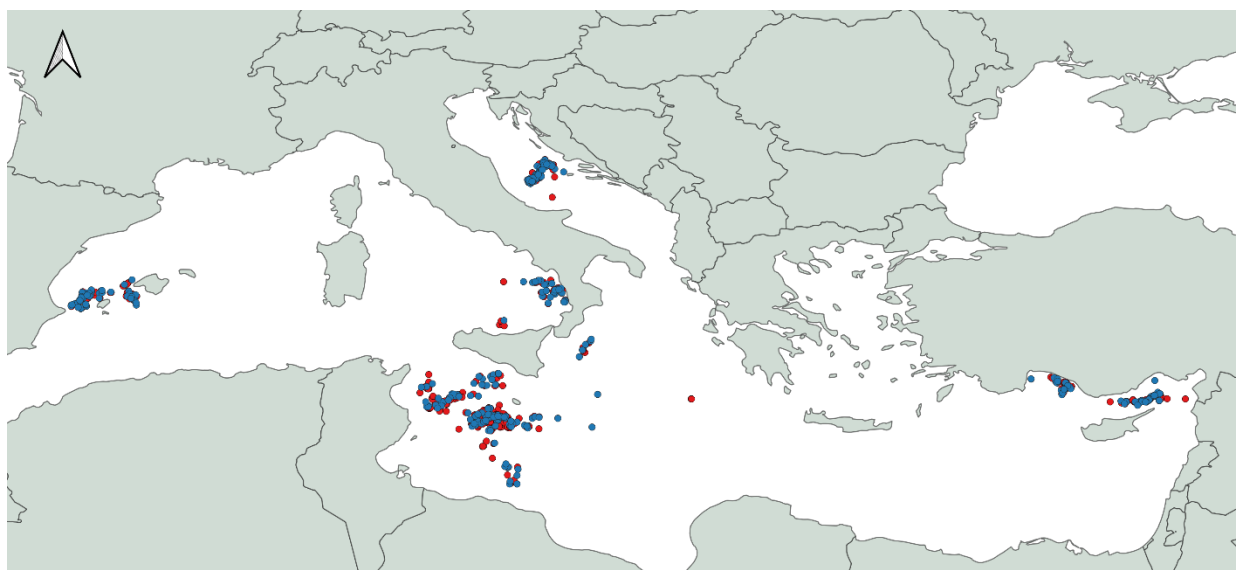
All deployment requests were met on time with no issues experienced with either the arrival of the observer or their safety equipment.

Seven deployments (000EU015, 000EU018, 000EU107, 000EU109, 000EU110, 000LY218 and 000TN169) required the observer to be replaced before deployment completion due to illness, family emergency or unforeseen circumstances. These observer replacements were provided within one day causing minimal impact on the vessel's operations. Separate deployment outputs were submitted for each observer.

Table 3: Observer coverage on purse seiners monitoring fishing and transfer operations (excluding Norway)

Flag State / CPC	Vessels (n)	Obs. deployment Days*(n)	Fishing operations (n)	Transfer operations (n)	Voluntary / control operations	Release operations
Albania	2	32	9	5	0	0
Algeria	34	1,315	46	18	2	0
EU.Croatia	14	662	124	99	0	0
EU.Cyprus	1	29	0	0	0	0
EU.España	6	126	29	19	0	2
EU.France	21	433	43	30	0	0
EU.Italy	20	511	37	27	1	1
EU.Malta	2	51	7	4	0	0
Libya	17	438	21	19	0	0
Maroc	5	129	8	5	0	0
Tunisie	54	1,938	55	22	2	1
Türkiye	26	793	320	122	3	0
Total	202	6,457	699	370	7	4

* Deployment days are defined as the days between the observer’s initial embarkation and disembarkation, with any days spent alongside in port included. In those cases when the observer remains in port for the duration of the deployment, deployment days are defined as the request start date, and the declared end of fishing operations.



• FOPs Data Layers: Google Earth; ESRI
 • TOPs Date: October 2024
 Project Code: ZI1946



Figure 1: Distribution of fishing operations (FOP) and transfer operations (TOP) in the 2024 purse seine fishing season (excluding Norway).

The deployments by flag State / CPC are set out in Table 3. Excluding Norway, a total of 6,457 observer deployment days were completed on 202 purse seine vessels in 2024 with 699 fishing operations; 370 transfer operations, 6 voluntary transfers, one control transfer and four

release operations (Figure 1 and Table 3). The control transfer was monitored by an observer onboard a different vessel to the one which had carried out the initial transfer. This represents an increase of 1,080 observer sea days relative to 2023.

On one occasion in each of the EU.France, EU.Italy and EU.España fleets, two transfers were carried out following one fishing operation to two separate towing cages. On one further occasion, three transfers were carried out following one fishing operation to three separate towing cages in the EU.France fleet. Otherwise, all transfers were a single transfer from the fishing net to the towing cage.

2.2.1.1 Norway

In 2024, seven requests for deployments were made of which only four vessels eventually participated in the fishery. At the time of submission, all four deployments had been completed. Details from the 2024 Norwegian purse seine bluefin tuna season are included in Table 4.

Table 4: Observer coverage on purse seiners monitoring fishing and transfer operations for Norway 2024.

Flag State / CPC	Vessels (n)	Obs. Sea Days (n)	Number of fishing operations
Norway (2024)	4	28	16

During 2023, seven Norwegian vessels were active in the bluefin tuna fishery and were still active at the time of submission for the Annual Report. Subsequently details of the implementation of the ROP-BFT for the Norwegian purse seine bluefin tuna fishing season in 2023 are included in this report. Details from the 2023 Norwegian purse seine bluefin tuna season are included in Table 5. This includes the data from the pilot project for the Short-Term Live Storage of Bluefin Tuna, for which a separate report was submitted with last year’s annual report.

Table 5: Observer coverage on purse seiners monitoring fishing and transfer operations for Norway 2023.

Flag State / CPC	Vessels (n)	Obs. Sea Days (n)	Number of fishing operations
Norway (2023)	7	77	33

2.2.2 Deployments on Farms

Deployments by farm State completed with outputs submitted during the current contract year are set out in Table 6. There was a total of 1,635 observer days completed for 40 deployment requests, over 31 different farms. The deployment requests included in Table 6 are listed in Annex 1 Farm Deployments in the Current Contract included in this report.

Table 6: Observer coverage on farms during the current contract

Farm State	Deployments requests (n)	Farms (n)	Obs. days (n)
Albania	2	1	113
EU.Croatia	4	4	224
EU.España	7	6	441
EU.Malta	4	5	322
EU.Portugal	6	2	118
Maroc	8	4	296
Tunisie	4	3	108
Türkiye	5	6	51
Total	40	31	1,635

Those farm deployments which occurred during the previous contract but had not had outputs submitted by the time of the previous report are summarised in Table 7. There was a total of 2,239 observer days completed for 33 deployment requests, over 25 different farms. One deployment request, 001EU0797, required the replacement of the observer due to a personal issue. Outputs from this were submitted as separate reports and datasets (001EU0797a and 001EU0797b) but were reported as a single request for this report's purposes. The deployment requests included in Table 7 are listed in Annex 2 Farm Deployments in the Previous Contract Year included in this report.

Table 7: Observer coverage on farms between the previous report and commencement of the current contract

Farm State	Deployment requests (n)	Farms (n)	Obs. days (n)
Albania	1	1	17
EU.Croatia	3	4	160
EU.España	10	4	806
EU.Malta	8	6	537
Tunisie	4	4	234
Türkiye	7	6	485
Total	33	25	2,239

2.2.3 Deployments on Traps

The trap deployments by Trap State are set out in Table 8. There were 196 observer days completed on 5 deployment requests, over a total of 18 different traps, monitoring transfers from the trap to a towing cage. However, for Maroc, the trap deployments fell under a farm deployment request and therefore the number of days (142) spent by observers monitoring Moroccan traps during that period are included above in the corresponding farm deployments.

Table 8: Observer coverage on traps monitoring transfer operations

Trap State	Deployment requests (n)	Traps (n)	Obs. days (n)
EU.Italy	2	2	54
Maroc	4	16	0 (142)
Total	6	18	54 (196)

In addition, the deployment on the two Portuguese farms, and one Spanish farm involved movement of tuna directly from the trap to the farm, and therefore, in line with definitions within the Recommendation are considered as cagings and were monitored as part of a farm deployment. For this reason, these deployments are not included above. There were a total of 5 cagings direct from the trap to the farm (1 in EU.España and 4 in EU.Portugal).

3 Estimating Number and Weight of Tuna

3.1 By Operators

3.1.1 On Purse Seiners

While methods for estimation are not specified, prior transfer notification estimates are normally made by use of underwater visual estimates by divers. Other tools such as acoustics are also be used and are becoming increasingly prevalent. Following the transfer, the vessel estimates recorded in the ITD, eBCD and logbook are usually based on the same video record provided to the observer. Stereoscopic video footage is also used to estimate the length and subsequently calculate the weight of a sample of fish, and at times, it is used to estimate the total number of fish.

The quality of video footage continues to improve significantly which is likely at least in part due to increased pressure on vessel operators to provide accurate estimates for the ITD, and subsequently. However, increased experience, and technology available, as well as a greater understanding of the requirements of the Recommendation have undoubtedly had the greatest role in driving improvement.

Operator estimates are recorded in the eBCD, the ITD and the logbook. The estimates for both weight and number in the eBCD can also be retrospectively amended following definitive estimates made during caging. In cases where the observer is informed of these amended figures prior to completion of the deployment, the updated figure is included in the report. However, this has meant that at times, figures recorded in the eBCD may vary from figures recorded in the ITD and logbook.

3.1.2 On Farms

3.1.2.1 Caging and transfers

The farm provides an estimate of the number and weight of tuna caged with the eBCD and the ICCAT Caging Declaration; and the number and weight of tuna transferred within the ITD. These estimates are based on video records made at the time of the operation. The exact mechanism for this varies between and even within CPCs. In the case of cagings, some CPCs submit an initial eBCD and ICCAT Caging Declaration based on initial estimates from the regular video footage of the caging or even the initial transfer estimates from the purse seine vessel. These estimates may be amended at a later date following more accurate estimates from the stereoscopic footage, including definitive estimates of the average weight. In other instances, the eBCD may not be produced until the definitive number and weight of tuna caged is obtained from the stereoscopic video footage. While this offers the advantage of the observer being able to compare their figures with the definitive estimate, the time delay in receiving these official estimates has created problems on some deployments, particularly those of shorter duration as the observer is only able to verify these eBCDs while actively deployed. However, it should be noted, the duration between caging operation and issue of eBCD and ICCAT Caging Declaration has greatly reduced, and no issues were experienced this year with eBCDs being unsigned at the date of the observer's departure.

All farm National Authorities have used stereoscopic camera systems at caging and in all cases an ICCAT Caging Declaration was produced in line with the requirements of Para 168 and Annex 12 of the Recommendation. Farm estimates are recorded in the eBCD and the ICCAT Caging Declaration.

In the case of transfers, the ITD is produced at the time of the operation, in accordance with Para 130 of the Recommendation.

3.1.2.2 Prior to Release Segregation and Releases

The farm provides an estimate of the number and weight of tuna caged with the Release

Report, which includes the number and weight of tuna transferred during the prior to release segregation operations (or in those operations for which no prior to release segregation operation occurred, the release).

3.1.2.3 Harvests

Harvest estimates are based on numbers of fish removed, which are weighed, usually whole on the farm or processing vessel. In some cases, fish are partially processed and later weighed as processed weight, particularly in the case of fresh harvests, on discharge in port. This processed weight then has the relevant conversion factor applied to obtain the whole weight.

Farm estimates are recorded in the eBCD and the harvest/processing declaration.

3.1.3 On Traps

As with purse seine vessels, the prior transfer notification estimates are usually based on underwater visual estimates by divers. Similarly, following the transfer, the trap estimates recorded in the ITD and eBCD are usually based on the same video record provided to the observer, although again stereoscopic video footage is used to calculate weight as well as number of fish transferred.

Operator estimates are recorded in the ITD and the eBCD.

3.2 By Observers

3.2.1 On Purse Seiner Operations

3.2.1.1 Fishing and Transfer Operations

Observers rely on standard video records of transfers to estimate the number of tuna transferred. In the case of landed fish or incidental mortalities, observers estimate the number of fish either landed or discarded, and if possible, weighing the dead fish if scales are available onboard the purse seine vessel.

As soon as possible following transfer, the electronic storage device containing the original video record is provided to the observer to ensure no manipulation occurs. The original copy is then eventually retained by the towing vessel and accompanies the tuna to the receiving farm. A copy of the video record is given to the observer for submission at debrief. Observers received the electronic storage device and copies of the videos for review in a timely fashion except for one instance reported below. From the total of 370 transfers conducted (Table 9), all were recorded by video.

Following review of the video, it was possible for the observer to estimate the number of fish transferred for 361 transfers. In line with Paras 124 -127 of the Recommendation, the vessel operator has an opportunity to perform a voluntary transfer, or series of voluntary transfers, should the quality of the initial transfer video not permit an accurate estimate.

Table 9: Observer estimations of number of BFT transferred from purse seine transfers.

Flag State / CPC	Number of Transfers (n)	Recorded by video	Estimate of BFT by number possible (n)	Observer's estimate within 10% of vessel estimate (n)	ITD Signed (n)	Voluntary transfer (n)	PNC submitted (n)
Albania	5	5	5	5	5	0	0
Algeria	18	18	16	16	16	2	0
EU.Croatia	99	99	98	98	98	0	1

Flag State / CPC	Number of Transfers (n)	Recorded by video	Estimate of BFT by number possible (n)	Observer's estimate within 10% of vessel estimate (n)	ITD Signed (n)	Voluntary transfer (n)	PNC submitted (n)
EU.España	19	19	18	17	17	0	2
EU.France	30	30	30	30	30	0	0
EU.Italy	27	27	26	25	25	1	0
EU.Malta	4	4	4	4	4	0	0
Libya	19	19	19	19	19	0	0
Maroc	5	5	5	5	5	0	0
Tunisie	22	22	21	21	21	2	0
Türkiye	122	122	119	119	119	2	1
Total	370	370	361	359	359	7	4

Of the 361 transfers when an estimate was possible, the observer's estimate was within 10% of the number of tuna recorded in the ITD for 359 transfers. For the remaining two transfers, the fish were subsequently released from the towing cage and no official estimate was provided with which the observer could compare their estimate.

A total of four PNCs were submitted following initial transfers which had no subsequent voluntary transfer. These are covered in more detail in section 4.1. A voluntary transfer was performed for the remaining transfers for which an estimate was not possible (Table 10). Furthermore, a control transfer (Türkiye) was performed. The donor vessel had subsequently left the area due to a medical emergency, and instead an observer onboard another vessel was asked to both provide cage seals, and subsequently monitor the control operation. However, the cage was sealed 4 days after the original transfer and therefore not in accordance with Para 128 and Annex 14 of the Recommendation. The observer mistakenly signed the ITD on this occasion, and a PNC was eventually sent to the relevant parties explaining the situation.

Table 10: Observer estimations of number of BFT transferred from purse seine voluntary transfers.

Flag State / CPC	Nº of voluntary / control transfers (n)	Recorded by video	Estimate of BFT by number possible (n)	Observer's estimate within 10% of vessel estimate (n)	ITD Signed (n)	PNC submitted (n)
Algeria	2	2	2	2	2	0
EU.Italy	1	1	1	1	1	0
Tunisie	2	2	2	2	2	0
Türkiye	3 (2 / 1)	3	2	2	3	1
Total	8 (7 / 1)	8	7	7	8	0

While becoming increasingly rare, factors that prevented a reliable estimate of the number of tuna included:

- The density of tuna obscured individual fish and therefore prevented an accurate count, especially with large catches;
- Poor video quality and/or water clarity;
- Stoppages or breaks in the video record;
- Densely packed fish moving in both directions during the transfer; and

- Incorrect transfer authorization being shown at the start and/or end of the video.

As with previous seasons, observers have commented that estimating the weight of fish remains impossible due to lack of recognised methodology available to the observers to estimate the weight of tuna transferred.

Comparing final observer and vessel estimates, observers estimated less than the vessel on 106 occasions, equivalent to 29.5% of the total, and more than the vessel on 233 occasions, equivalent to 64.5% of the total (including once when the observer’s estimate was more than 10% higher than the vessel’s). The exact same amount was estimated on 22 occasions (6% of total).

3.2.1.2 Release Operations

There were a total of four release operations following a release order from purse seine vessels reported in 2024. All of these releases occurred after the transfer which permits a better opportunity to estimate the number of fish released although being able to estimate the amount released from the purse seine net or the transport cage is not an explicit requirement of the Recommendation. For each release, a release report was produced and validated by the observer.

Table 11: Observer estimations of quantity of BFT following initial transfers from traps.

Flag State / CPC	N° of releases	Estimate possible (n)	Report completed (n)	Report validated (n)
EU.España	2	2	2	2
EU.Italy	1	1	1	1
Tunisie	1	1	1	1
Total	4	4	4	4

3.2.2 On Farms

3.2.2.1 Caging

There were a total of 235 caging operations performed in 2024 (Table 12). Of these, two were following inter-farm transfers (EU.Croatia and Türkiye) and a further five were cagings directly from a trap alongside the farm (four in EU.Portugal and one in EU.España). The tuna caged from the trap in España was later returned to the trap and were not eventually farmed.

All caging operations were videoed. An estimate of the number of tuna caged was possible on 222 occasions, with 212 of these estimations being within 10% of the declared estimate. Of the remaining 10, eight were more than 10% different, while on two occasions, no official estimate was provided until the subsequent control operation.

There were 13 occasions when the observer was not able to estimate the amount of tuna caged. On these occasions, a control operation was performed 8 times, with 4 of these controls occurring during a different deployment request. There were a further 8 occasions when the observer’s estimate was not within 10% of the farm’s estimate. On no occasion did these lead to control operation being performed. It is understood that on these occasions, national authorities validated the eBCD and ICCAT Caging Declaration based on the stereoscopic camera footage, which the observer does not always have access to, and which also is not required to be compliant with Para 1d of Annex 8, and therefore not considered suitable for the observer to make an estimate of the number of tuna caged

The observer submitted a PNC for all of these 21 occasions and did not sign the caging declaration or the eBCD. For the remaining PNC, no caging declaration was produced, and a PNC was submitted.

Table 12: Observer estimations of quantity of BFT following initial caging operation

Farm State / CPC	N° COP	Video (n°)	Estimate of n° of BFT possible (n)	Estimate within 10% of farm estimate (n)	eBCD Signed (n)	Caging Dec. Signed (n)	PNC (n)	Control op (n)
Albania	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
EU.Croatia	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0
EU.España	49	49	36	28	27	28	21	11
EU.Malta	95	95	95	94	94	94	0	1
EU.Portugal	4	4	4	3	3	3	0	1
Maroc	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0
Tunisie	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	0
Türkiye	27	27	27	27	27	27	1	0
Total	235	235	222	212	211	212	22	13

In total, there were 13 control caging operations performed (Table 13). These included 2 control operations following an initial unsuccessful control operation (one each in EU.España and EU.Portugal). On 10 of occasions when a control operation was performed (all in EU.España), the farm never reissued the eBCD for the observer to sign, albeit on one of these occasions, the caging declaration was reissued to be signed. For the remaining 3 operations, the eBCD and caging declaration was reissued.

There were 4 occasions when the farm was required to perform a control operation, even when the standard video footage was of adequate quality and the observer's estimate was within 10% of the farm's estimate. This was believed to be due to issues with the stereoscopic video footage, which is not reviewed by the observer. As such, the eBCD was not produced, and a control operation was performed. No PNC was sent as the observers had considered the standard video record compliant and been able to estimate the number of tuna caged.

On several occasions, the control operation was performed during a new deployment request and a different observer.

Table 13: Observer estimations of quantity of BFT following control caging operation

Farm State / CPC	No. Control caging Ops (n)	Estimate of number of BFT caged possible (n)	Estimate within 10% of farm estimate (n)	eBCD Signed (n)	ICCAT Caging Declaration signed (n)	PNC submitted
EU.España	10	7	5	0	1	5
EU.Malta	1	1	1	1	1	0
EU.Portugal	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total	13	9	7	2	3	1

As with purse seine video estimations, the difference between observer and farm estimates varied significantly. Of the 229 operations when the observer was able to estimate the number of tuna caged against the official record, (220 initial operations and nine control) when the observer had been able to estimate the amount of tuna caged, the observer estimated more than the farm on 138 occasions (60.3% of the total - of which seven estimates were more than

10% different to the farm's), the same on three occasions (1.3%) and less on 88 occasions (38.4% of which three estimates were more than 10% different to the farm's).

On two occasions, no official estimate was provided by the farm pending the result from the subsequent control operation.

In addition to above, the data from four caging operations was received following the submission of the previous annual report and before the current contract, all of which occurred in EU.España and following inter-farm transfer operations. The observer was not able to estimate the number of tuna caged for any of these operations as these were relocations of the cages due to force majeure and no actual movement of tuna between cages occurred. The observer did not sign the eBCD nor ICCAT Caging Declaration for any of the operations.

3.2.2.2 Inter-Farm Transfers

In the current contract year, there have been two inter-farm transfers, one in EU.Croatia and one in Türkiye (Table 14). All were videoed and fully compliant.

In addition, there was a movement of fish from a farm in EU.España, back to the original donor trap. Because this situation does not appear to be anticipated by the Recommendation, it was reported as an inter-farm transfer, albeit noting it was a transfer of fish from a farm to a trap.

Table 14: Summary of inter-farm transfers carried out during the current contract

Farm State / CPC	Number of Transfers (n)	Videoed (n)	Estimate of BFT by number possible (n)	Estimate within 10% of trap estimate (n)	ITD Signed (n)	PNC submitted (n)
EU.Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	0
EU.España	1	1	0	0	0	1
Türkiye	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total	3	3	2	2	2	1

No inter-farm transfer operations were performed following the submission of the previous annual report and before the current contract. The cagings discussed above followed inter-farm transfers which occurred on a different deployment request and were reported in the previous report.

3.2.2.3 Prior to Release Segregation and Release operations

For the current contract to date, 22 release operations from farms have been carried out (Table 15). Several releases were also preceded by multiple prior to release segregation operations. Three of the releases in were not preceded by a prior to release segregation operation. Three releases were not towed the required minimum distance from the farm. For the release from Tunisie, the release report produced did not include the correct release report number. The release reports for these operations were not validated by the observer. The remaining releases were all performed in accordance with the Recommendation.

Table 15: Release operations current contract year

Farm State/CPC	Number of releases	Total prior-release segregation Op (n)	Prior to release segregation performed (n)	Required distance from farm (n)	Release report produced (n)	Release report validated (n)
EU.Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1
EU.España	12	18	9	9	12	8

Farm State/CPC	Number of releases	Total prior-release segregation Op (n)	Prior to release segregation performed (n)	Required distance from farm (n)	Release report produced (n)	Release report validated (n)
EU.Malta	7	10	7	7	7	7
Tunisie	2	2	2	2	2	1
Total	22	31	19	19	22	17

A total of 14 releases were carried out after the submission of the previous annual report and the before the start of the current contract year (Table 16). Of these, two releases in EU.España were not preceded by a prior to release segregation operation, albeit in one of these cases, the farm cage was towed the required minimum distance. For two of the releases, the cage was not towed the required distance. This included one release that had had a prior to release segregation operation, and another that did not. A release report was produced for all operations and the observer signed this when in agreement with the contents and that the release had been carried out in accordance with the requirements of Annex 10 of the Recommendation and the corresponding release reports were signed on each occasion.

Table 16: Release operations between the previous report and the current contract year

Farm State/CPC	Number of releases	Pre-release segregation Op (n)	Required distance from farm (n)	Release report produced (n)	Release report validated (n)
EU.España	7	5	4	7	4
EU.Malta	7	7	7	7	7
Total	14	12	11	14	11

3.2.2.4 Harvests

Harvest operations for the current contract year have been carried out on Albanian, EU.Croatian, EU.España, EU. Maltese, EU.Portuguese, Moroccan, Tunisie and Türkiye farms (Table 17). These include incidental mortalities that may have occurred during caging operations. During harvest operations, observers typically monitor operations on the carrier vessel for bulk harvests, or on the farm vessel for fresh exports. To date for the current contract year, 443 harvests operations, including bulk harvests, fresh harvests and natural mortalities have been monitored.

In all instances of harvesting, an accurate count of tuna removed and individual or average weight for fish harvested was permitted. For fresh and bulk harvests, the observer was provided with the eBCD as soon as possible after the operation for verification and the eBCD was signed. In the case of natural mortalities, the eBCD bypassed observer verification and instead was signed by the national authorities (54 harvests).

In accordance with Para 188 of the Recommendation, harvests require a harvest authorisation. All fish harvests observed during the current calendar year had a harvest authorisation. In addition, in accordance with Para 192 and 193 of the Recommendation, all harvests (except for incidental mortalities / dying fish) must have a harvest or processing declaration completed, which in turn must be validated by the regional observer. All fresh and bulk harvests had a harvest declaration produced, which was in turn validated by the observer. In some cases, in EU.España, a harvest declaration was also produced for natural mortalities and validated by the observer.

Table 17: Harvest operations during the current contract year

Farm State/CPC	N° of requests	N° of farms	Total N° of harvest operations	N° of bulk harvest operations	N° of fresh harvest operations	N° of natural mortalities	eBCD signed
Albania	2	1	41	0	41	0	41
EU.Croatia	2	1	30	0	30	0	30
EU.España	4	5	221	0	166	55	166
EU.Malta	1	1	6	6	0	0	6
EU.Portugal	3	2	18	5	13	0	18
Maroc	4	4	119	119	0	0	119
Tunisie	1	1	7	0	7	0	7
Türkiye	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Total	18	16	443	130	258	55	388

In addition to above, 1,841 harvest operations were monitored following the submission of the previous annual report and before the current contract (Table 18). The eBCD/s was/were signed for 1,750 of these harvests, and not signed on 91 occasions. Eighty-nine of these occasions, all in EU.España, were for the eBCD/s of natural mortalities bypassing the observer and being signed by national authorities (It should be noted that while the eBCD is often signed by the national authorities in the case of a natural mortality, this was not always the case). For the remaining harvests, the eBCDs were signed by the ICCAT Secretariat on behalf of the regional observer due to accidental non-signing of the eBCD.

A harvest declaration was produced for all operations and was validated by the observer in accordance with Para 192 and 193 of the Recommendation for all occasions.

Table 18: Harvest operations between the previous report and the current contract year

Farm State/CPC	N° of requests	N° of farms	Total N° of harvest operations	N° of bulk harvest operations	N° of fresh harvest operations	N° of natural mortalities	eBCD signed
Albania	1	1	14	14	0	0	14
EU.Croatia	4	4	87	70	17	0	87
EU.España	10	4	529	73	367	89	438
EU.Malta	8	6	624	506	118	0	624
Tunisie	34	34	100173	100149	024	0	100173
Türkiye	7	6	414	321	93	0	414
Total	34	25	1,841	1,133	619	89	1,750

3.2.3 On Traps

As with the purse seine vessels, observers rely on standard video records of transfers to estimate the numbers of tuna transferred. The traps have an opportunity to perform a voluntary transfer or series of voluntary transfers, should the quality of the initial transfer video not permit an accurate estimate. Of the total of 24 transfers conducted, it was possible to estimate the number of fish transferred for 23 operations, all of which were within 10% of the operator's estimate (Table 19).

Table 19: Observer estimations of quantity of BFT following initial transfers from traps.

Trap State / CPC	N° of Transfers	Estimate n° of BFT possible (n)	Estimate within 10% of trap estimate (n)	ITD Signed (n)	PNC submitted (n)	Voluntary transfer (n)
EU.Italy	4	4	4	4	0	0
Maroc	20	19	19	19	0	1
Total	24	23	23	23	0	1

One voluntary transfer was carried out on a Moroccan trap when no observer estimate had been possible due to video quality of the initial transfer. The subsequent voluntary transfer was compliant, and the observer estimate was within 10% of the trap operator's estimate, and the ITD subsequently signed.

Reviewing observer and trap estimates, observers estimated more than the trap on 16 occasions and less than the trap on eight occasions. On no occasion did the difference between estimates exceed 10% of the trap's estimate.

4 Potential Non-Compliance Events

Observers record and report PNCs under the codes listed in Annex 3 of this report during purse seine, trap and farm deployments. The trend for decreasing PNCs observed continues. This is believed to be mainly through increased awareness of requirements of the ICCAT conservation and management measures within the fleets and better expertise in transferring tuna and the completing the associated video record. However, it should also be noted that the observer onboard is often able to highlight PNCs before they occur, and discuss with crew, to potentially allow any discrepancies to be rectified.

4.1 Purse seine vessels

On purse seine vessels, in the case of the observer being unable to sign the ITD following a transfer operation, Annex 4 of the Recommendation requires observers to indicate their presence and include reference to the specific measure/s which has not been respected, on the unsigned document. Those PNCs relating directly to transfer operations are shown in Table 20. PNCs relating to transfers led to 4 ITDs not being signed. Several operations had multiple PNCs so the number of PNCs will not correspond to the number of unsigned ITDs.

Table 20: PNCs relating to transfer operations during the 2024 purse seine season.

Flag state / CPC	PNC codes							Total	Total unsigned ITDs
	TITN	TLBI	TSEL	TSEP	TTNP	TTRA	TVRO		
EU.Croatia	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
EU.España	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	2
EU.France	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Türkiye	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	1
Total	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	16	4

On four occasions the ITD was not completed at all following a transfer operation (TITN). In two cases, one in EU.Croatia and one in Türkiye, following a transfer which produced a non-compliant video, the vessels returned to port due to an incoming storm, before a voluntary transfer could be made. In the remaining two cases, both in EU.España, fish were subsequently released from the transport cage, and no ITD was produced (TLBI). However, the consortium understands that the Recommendation requires an ITD to be produced following each transfer regardless of the eventual fate of the transferred fish, and PNCs were submitted.

For the two PNCs above where no ITD was completed for EU.Croatia and Türkiye, the vessel separated from the transport cage before the observer was able to complete their duties (specifically review and sign or not sign the ITD) (TSEL). In EU.Croatia, the cage was not sealed, while in Türkiye, the cage was sealed albeit 4 days after the original transfer, using seals issued by an observer onboard another vessel. In both cases, this was potentially non-compliant with the requirements of Para 128 and Annex 14 of the Recommendation. In the case of the sealing operation in Türkiye, this was followed by a control operation monitored by the observer who had provided the seals. The observer subsequently signed the ITD, but following review at debrief, and due to the 4-day delay in sealing the cage, the consortium considered that the ITD should not have been signed, and a PNC was sent with this information.

On two occasions, (EU.Croatia and EU.España) an independent estimate of the number of tuna transferred was not possible due to poor video quality (TTNP). In the case of the

EU.Croatia PNC, as the transfer was conducted at night, the video was very dark. In the case of EU.España, the video did not show the open door for a prolonged period of time.

The three PNCs observed for EU.France related to the same transfer authorization number being used for multiple transfers occurring following the same fishing operation (TTRA). This may be a potential non-compliance with paragraph 113 of the Recommendation which requires that a transfer authorization number be issued for each transfer transaction albeit it is unclear whether the transfer authorization number must be unique for each transfer to enable the identification of each transfer video. In all cases, the observer signed the ITD.

The final PNC involved Türkiye. The electronic storage device containing the video record was not provided to the observer directly after the transfer operation (TVRO). Instead, the diver with the camera went to a support vessel and as such the observer could not be certain that that no further manipulation took place.

Otherwise, the number of PNCs continues to decrease compared to previous years, largely due to improved video quality as well as the use of voluntary transfers when applicable. It should be noted though, that one PNC often leads to another, with several of the PNCs above being related to a single transfer operation.

In addition, the observer is also required to report on any other potential non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures (Table 21). This may be associated with specific fishing, transfer or release operations, or general observations of compliance while onboard, but had not prevented the observer from signing the ITD.

Table 21: Other PNCs detected during the 2024 purse seine season

Flag state / CPC	PNC Codes									Total
	FFOS	FLBF	FLBI	FMOR	FTUR	GOBS	RVAL	TITN	OTHER	
Algerie	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
EU.Croatia	0	1	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	15
EU.España	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
EU.France	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU.Italy	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Libya	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maroc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tunisie	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	2	16
Türkiye	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	3	2	34	12	2	1	1	1	2	58

On three occasions (Türkiye), fishing vessels had conducted fishing operations before the start of the fishing season (FFOS). In each case these had been “test” operations to check the functioning of the gear.

On two occasions, both in EU.España, a fishing operation had not been recorded in the logbook (FLBF). For both cases, fish were originally transferred, and then subsequently released following a release order. Similarly, the transfer operation was also not recorded in the logbook for both occasions (TLBI).

The majority of these PNCs are related to incorrect or missing information in the logbook (FLBI). This included either incorrect or missing information for catches allocated to the vessel. In some cases catches had not been included at all or incorrect amounts were included as was the case for EU.Croatia (7), or details, specifically the callsign of the vessels was involved, were incorrect as was the case for Tunisie (11), or the date of the corresponding transfer as was the case for Algeria (4).

Other PNCs (FLBI) relating to incorrect or missing logbook information such as not recording midday position while at sea for Libya (1), or the use of corrector pen in the logbook in Tunisie (2).

On other occasions, logbook information was incomplete for fishing operations (FLBI), specifically not recording bycatch or discards as was the case for EU.Croatia (5) and EU.España (4). While recording of bycatch is not explicitly required within the Recommendation, the Consortium notes that Panel 2 has clarified that bycatch and discards must be recorded, while the requirements of [Recommendation 03-13](#) are also be considered.

On several occasions, dead tuna were not being recorded correctly in the logbook (FMOR). Often only the number was recorded and not the weight as was the case for Türkiye (4), while in EU.Croatia (1), dead fish resulting from a voluntary release of fish was not recorded in the logbook.

On other occasions, dead fish had not been recorded in the eBCD in accordance with the procedures established in Annex 11 (FMOR) as was the case in EU.Italy (6) or was recorded inaccurately as was the case in Libya (1).

On two occasions, both in EU.Croatia, the vessel had not reported an interaction with a turtle, as is required by Recommendation 22-12; Para 5 (FTUR). In both cases the turtle escaped from the net unharmed, but all interactions, regardless of the turtle's fate, are to be recorded. It should however be noted that vessels have generally been recording turtle interactions accurately.

Following deployment on a Tunisian flagged vessel, an observer reported unsafe and intimidatory conditions onboard the vessel (GOBS), including general lack of discipline, fights between crew, some of which included knives, and towards the end of deployment, a lack of food and water. In addition, the ship was blocked by the authorities at the port of Trapani (Italy) because one of the crew members fled the port and did not return. In addition to being in potential non-compliance with the Obligations of the flag, trap and farm CPCs outlined in Annex 6 of the Recommendation, as well as Para 6 of [Recommendation 19-10](#), this also did not comply with the terms agreed upon between the operator and the Consortium within the [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MoU).

In Tunisie following a release operation, the release order number had not been accurately recorded in the release order on one occasion (RVAL). The observer did not sign the release order on this occasion, but instead put their name, number, date and reasons for disagreement in the corresponding sections.

While not related to an actual transfer (TITN), an observer in Maroc noted that the ITD template included the incorrect ITD format, with the letters TUN instead of MAR. However, this ITD was never used for an actual transfer with the vessel itself never actually performing a transfer.

Finally, while typically observers have no way of independently verifying the activity of the VMS on board the vessels, on two occasions in Tunisie, the observer either noted that the VMS had been switched off, apparently accidentally, or that the VMS had not been transmitting, according to communications with port authorities. This is in potential non-compliance with Para 219 of the Recommendation.

4.1.1 Cage sealing Operations

All observers deployed on the purse seine fleet were issued with 25 cage seals each. A list of the cage seals issued, and the corresponding observer was provided to the ICCAT Secretariat. There were two cage sealing operations carried out following transfers from purse seine vessels in 2024 (Table 22). The cage sealing operation that occurred in Türkiye occurred

Table 22: Summary of the cage seals used on purse seine deployments

Flag State / CPC	Towing cage	Operation videoed (yes/no)	Video record provided to observer (yes/no)	Seals used
EU.Italy	EU-MLT-024-MFF	Yes	Yes	6 (AT08995 - AT09000)
Türkiye	TUR-SAG-2024-021	Yes	Yes	4 (AT00166 – AT00169)

4.2 Farms

4.2.1 Cagings

One hundred percent regional observer coverage is required for all cagings, and the observer monitors compliance with ICCAT Recommendations, as well as reviews the associated video and reports on any PNCs. PNCs relating directly to the caging operation mean that the observer cannot sign the eBCD nor the ICCAT Caging Declaration and must indicate the reasons for not signing on the document. Unlike transfer operations, the farm is unable to perform a voluntary operation for cagings and a PNC must be sent. In the case that the national authorities deem it necessary following investigation, a control operation is performed. This may also occur if no PNC was reported.

Under the current contract, the following PNCs were observed during caging operations (Table 23). A total of 36 PNCs were observed, of which 7 were related to control operations.

Table 23: PNCs occurring during the current contract relating to caging operations.

Farm state / CPC	PNC codes								Total
	CBDA	CBDD	CBDX	CCNP	CEMP	CICE	CODN	CODP	
EU.Croatia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU.España	1	0	0	13	1	0	3	10	28
EU.Malta	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
EU.Portugal	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Türkiye	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	2	3	14	1	1	3	10	36

The most common PNC observed during caging operations related to the quality of the video record not being of sufficient quality to permit an independent estimate of tuna caged (CCNP). Issues typically involved poor water quality. Other issues were the observers' estimate not being consistent with number of tuna recorded in the eBCD and/or ICCAT Caging Declaration (CODP).

There were also three PNCs relating to the video record not showing the opening of the door at the start of the operation (CODP). These were all control operations.

One control operation was also not carried out into an empty cage (CEMP), with 4 fish clearly visible in the receiving cage.

There were also three PNCs issued for incorrect information being recorded in the eBCD (CBDX), and in the caging declaration (CBDD), specifically recording of dead fish although this did not prevent the observer from signing the eBCD and caging declaration.

Finally in one instance, no caging declaration was produced within one week of the caging operation (CICE), while in two other instances, the eBCD was not submitted to the observer prior to departing the farm (CBDA).

PNCs were observed for each of the four caging operations in EU.España which occurred following the submission of the previous annual report and before the current contract. These cagings were not monitored by video (CVND) as no movement of fish from one cage to another occurred, instead the cage being moored at the recipient farm. This was due to force majeure which required the donor farm to relocate 4 cages to the recipient farm following a storm. The observer did not sign the eBCD nor the caging declaration for any of these operations.

4.2.2 Inter-farm transfers

One hundred percent observer coverage is required for all inter-farm transfers to a transport cage for later delivery to another farm. Any PNCs relating to the video record mean the observer is unable to sign the ITD, but as with transfers from purse seine vessels and traps, the donor farm has an opportunity to carry out a voluntary transfer to produce a compliant video record.

To date, three inter-farm transfers have been carried out during the current contract period. The only PNC detected related to the unprecedented and unanticipated situation of returning fish to the trap from the farm in EU.España, which while not an inter-farm transfer in the definition of the term, is the best means to describe the movement of this fish. For this operation, the PNCs for the video record not showing the transfer authorization (PRAT), nor the closing of the door were observed (PODT). Considering that this type of operation is not considered by the Recommendation, the observer signed the report documenting this operation (ICCAT Declaration for Transfer of Caging Cancellation), noting that they were present, and their signature does not indicate that they agree with the contents nor that the operation was compliant with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

4.2.3 Releases

One hundred percent observer coverage is required for all releases of tuna from farms, in accordance with the release protocol of Annex 10 of the Recommendation. Farms must also segregate fish into an empty transport cage, prior to the release, and the release itself must be carried out at least 10nm from the farm, or in the case of releases of less than 5 tonnes, a minimum of 5nm. Both the prior-release segregation operation and the release operation shall comply also with the minimum standards in Annex 8. In addition, for each release operation, there must be a release report/declaration, which the observer shall validate if the operation is compliant.

Of the 22 releases carried out in the current calendar year (Table 24), three (EU.España) were carried out without being towed the minimum distance from the farm (RDIS). On three occasions (of which two were also not towed the minimum distance), no prior to release segregation operations were performed (RSEG). In Tunisie, the release report contained the incorrect release order number (RVAL). On both occasions, the observer did not sign the release report, and instead indicated their presence, and the reasons for disagreement. In EU.Croatia, the release order number was not shown at the start and/or end of video record of the prior to release segregation operation (STNM). Two releases (EU.España) were carried

out in more than 3 months after completion of the corresponding caging operations for the tuna in question (RRLJ).

Table 24: PNCs occurring during the current contract relating to release operations.

Flag state / CPC	PNC Codes					Total
	RDIS	RRLG	RSEG	RVAL	STNM	
EU. Croatia	0	0	0	0	1	1
EU. España	3	2	3	0	0	8
Tunisie	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	3	2	3	1	1	10

There were 14 releases that occurred after the submission of the previous annual report and the start of the current contract year (7 in EU.Malta and 7 in EU.España).

Of these, three (all in EU.España), 3 PNCs were observed (Table 25).

In first instance, fish were segregated into an empty pool which was part of a trap, rather than an empty transport cage, as is required by Para 3 of Annex 10 of the Recommendation (RSEG). Furthermore, fish were released directly from this trap pool, rather than being towed the minimum distance from the farm, as is required by Para 9 of Annex 10 of the Recommendation (RDIS).

In the second and third instances, fish were released directly from the farm cage without performing a prior to release segregation operation (RSEG), nor were the fish released the required minimum distance from the farm (RDIS). Additionally, for one release, fish were released more than 3 months after the last caging operation (RRLJ), while in the other, the release report did not follow the format established by Annex 10 of the Recommendation (RRPT).

Table 25: Release operations between the previous report and the current contract year

Flag state / CPC	PNC Codes				Total
	RDIS	RSEG	RRLJ	RRPT	
EU. España	2	3	1	3	9
Total	2	3	1	3	9

4.2.4 Harvests

Observers are also required to monitor 100% of harvest operations on farms, as well as general compliance with ICCAT Recommendation.

To date, one PNC has been reported relating to harvest operations during the current contract year. This related to the harvesting of undersized fish in EU.Portugal (HUND). In total, three undersized fish were harvested (both below minimum weight and length). The observer mistakenly signed both the eBCD and the harvest declaration. A PNC was submitted noting potential non-compliance with the Recommendation and also noting panel 2 clarifications that minimum size tolerances only apply at point of capture, not point of harvest.

No PNCs were reported since the submission of the previous annual report and the start of the current contract year.

4.2.5 Other PNCs

Two PNCs were reported after the submission of the previous annual report and the start of the current contract year. Both occurred in EU.España and related to farm cage identification numbers used during a within farm transfer not conforming with the format established in Paras 147 and 148 of the Recommendation.

4.2.6 Cage sealing operations

In addition to providing observers with cage seals in the case that a cage requires sealing following a transfer on purse seine vessels and traps, observers are also provided cage seals for farm deployments. This notes that transfers can occur from farms, and also following confirmation in Panel 2, that observers should collaborate with the sealing of cages if required and present, i.e., provide the ICCAT cage seals issued. Following submission of last year's report, no cage seals have been issued on farms.

4.3 Traps

Observers are required to report on any observed PNCs during trap transfers. PNCs relating directly to the transfer operation mean that the observer cannot sign the ITD. In such a case the trap has the opportunity to carry out a voluntary transfer. If the resulting transfer is performed with satisfactory results, the observer may sign the ITD, and the PNC shall not be reported. One voluntary transfer was carried out in a Moroccan trap, which resulted in a satisfactory video record, with the ITD subsequently signed. As such, no PNCs were reported during trap deployments in 2024.

4.3.1 Cage sealing Operations

During the deployments on the Italian traps, ICCAT cage seals provided to the regional observer were used following one transfer operation on one trap, albeit this was not due to any observed PNC by the observer. The seals were placed on the recipient cage. The observer was provided with a copy of the sealing video.

Table 26: Summary of the cage seals used on trap deployments

Trap State / CPC	Towing cage	Operation videoed (yes/no)	Video record provided to observer (yes/no)	Seals used
EU.Italy	ESP082R	Yes	Yes	6 (AT08487 - AT08892)

5 Submission of Deployment Outputs

Paragraph 7d) of Annex 6 The Recommendation requires that observer deployment reports are submitted to the Secretariat within 20 calendar days from the end of the period of observation.

In 2024, 207 of the 209 purse seine deployment reports (corresponding to 202 deployment requests – seven deployments required a replacement observer and therefore had two separate deployment outputs) were submitted within 20 days. The two reports submitted late corresponded to the deployment outputs for 2 observers that had been replaced mid-season (000EU109 and 000TN109).

All of the reports for the 37 farm requests completed during the current contract period, were submitted within 20 days. For the reports for the 33 farm requests completed following the submission of last year's annual report and the start of the current contract, all were submitted within the 20-day deadline.

One of the two trap deployment request reports was submitted after the 20-day deadline (002EU028), the other was submitted on time.

6 Scientific Monitoring and Activities

6.1 Length and Weight Sampling

6.1.1 Purse seine deployments

Observers were instructed to collect length and weight data on all accessible bluefin tuna which had died and were brought onboard during purse seine operations, prioritising tagged fish. Weight is only recorded when scales allow independent estimate of the weight. Length is usually measured as curved fork length using flexible tape, although if a calliper is available, straight fork length is also taken. A total of 655 fish were measured for length and 427 weighed (Table 27). No tags were recovered, and no biological samples were taken. In all cases length measurements were curved fork length and weight was taken of the whole fish (Round weight - RWT).

Table 27: Summary of sampling during 2024 fishing season

Flag State / CPC	N° of fish measured for length	N° of fish weighed	N° of tags	N° of samples
Albania	3	0	0	0
Algerie	11	7	0	0
EU.Croatia	478	346	0	0
EU. España	10	10	0	0
EU.France	9	2	0	0
EU.Italy	56	50	0	0
Libya	7	0	0	0
Maroc	4	4	0	0
Tunisie	23	8	0	0
Türkiye	54	0	0	0
Total	655	427	0	0

6.1.2 Harvest deployments

A summary of the biometric samples taken to date during the current contract year is shown in (Table 28). The preferred length measurement is SFL, but CFL is taken if no callipers are available. The weight of fish taken varies depending on the availability of scales and is only taken if fish are able to be weighed individually. Fish may be weighed whole if scales are available onboard the processing vessel and fish are able to be weighed before processing, or on land as processed fish (usually gilled and gutted, or dressed) when discharged.

Table 28: Summary of sampling during the current harvesting season

Farm State / CPC	N° of fish measured for length	N° of fish weighed	N° of tagged fish	N° of samples
Albania	226	226	0	0
EU.Croatia	822	822	0	0
EU.España	10,694	10,687	6	0
EU.Malta	137	137	3	0
EU.Portugal	1,477	1,474	1	0
Maroc	1,576	1,576	5	0

Farm State / CPC	N° of fish measured for length	N° of fish weighed	N° of tagged fish	N° of samples
Tunisie	402	402	0	0
Türkiye	6	6	0	0
Total	15,224	15,214	15	0

Biometric samples were taken following submission of last year's annual report and the beginning of the current contract (Table 29).

Table 29: Summary of sampling after submission of the previous report and before the current contract

Farm State / CPC	N° of fish measured for length	N° of fish weighed	N° of tagged fish	N° of samples
Albania	169	169	5	0
EU.Croatia	6,654	5,697	0	0
EU.España	29,712	26,428	34	13
EU.Malta	17,122	17,098	55	5
Tunisie	3,493	3,464	15	0
Türkiye	4,696	4,695	6	0
Total	61,846	57,551	115	18

6.2 Tag recoveries and sampling

During training, the Consortium outlines the research necessary for improving the scientific advice that the Scientific Committee provides to the Commission which includes a tagging and recovery programme. Representatives from GBYP also may attend these trainings provide additional guidance and information on the programme, and specifically how observers may contribute. Tagged fish are prioritised for biometric sampling, and fin, muscle tissue and or dorsal fin ray samples may be taken if it is feasible to store these samples and eventually send on to a partner organisation.

Fifteen tags have been recovered during the current harvesting season to date and a further 96 tags after submission of the previous report and before the current contract (Annex 4 Tags recovered to date since submission of the previous annual report). These were reported in real time, and for 65 of the tags, a sample was recovered and stored at the farm for later recovery by GBYP.

While observers prioritise sampling of tagged fish, on occasion, the fish is processed before the tag has been identified, and no biometric records can be taken. On other occasions, the tag has been illegible, or damaged and no number, or only a partial number has been legible.

A table of the tags recovered since the submission of the previous annual report is provided in Annex 4 Tags recovered to date since submission of the previous annual report.

6.3 Bycatch observations

Observers also record bycatch, either retained onboard or discarded, and whether this is recorded in the logbook in line with the requirements of Annex 2 of the Recommendation. Only a small amount of bycatch was recorded within the fishery for 2024, shown in Table 30. Fish retained onboard included albacore (ALB – *Thunnus alalunga*), swordfish (SWO – *Xiphias gladius*), skipjack tuna (SKJ – *Katsuwonus pelamis*), little tunny (LTA - *Euthynnus alletteratus*) and frigate / bullet tunas (FRZ – *Auxis* spp.). Discarded fish included albacore, swordfish,

skipjack tuna, assorted elasmobranchs (SKX - sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei), little tunny and frigate / bullet tunas.

Table 30: Summary of discarded and retained bycatch.

CPC / flag state	Species code	Discarded		Retained	
		N° of operations	N° of individuals	N° of operations	N° of individuals
Algerie	SKX	1	1	0	0
EU.Croatia	SKX	2	2	0	0
EU.Croatia	LTA	1	2	0	0
EU.Croatia	FRZ	2	17	0	0
EU.España	ALB	1	1	2	4
EU.España	SWO	0	0	1	1
EU.Italy	SMA	1	1	0	0
Türkiye	SMA	1	1	0	0
Türkiye	SWO	1	1	0	0
Türkiye	ALB	3	5	2	5
Türkiye	FRZ	2	5	2	5
Türkiye	SKJ	3	10	1	5
Türkiye	SWO	1	1	0	0

In most cases, retained species were recorded in the logbook, although sometimes not all the data was correctly recorded, such as use of species codes, and the total weight of retained and/or discarded catch.

Since 2020, observers have also monitored interactions with other species, including live releases from the net or observations of associated species in the transfer video (Table 31).

Table 31: Interactions with associated species

CPC / flag state	Species code	Observed in transfer video (N° of operations)	Released alive from the net (N° of operations)
EU.Croatia	BSH	0	1
EU.Croatia	EAG	2	8
EU.Croatia	TTL	2	12
EU.Croatia	SKX	19	19
EU.Croatia	SWO	2	1
EU.España	SKX	1	0
EU.France	SKX	3	8
EU.France	LAG	0	3
EU.Malta	TTL	0	2
Türkiye	ALB	0	1
Türkiye	TTL	1	2
Türkiye	SKX	1	0

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Consortium has sought to continually improve and develop the Programme since its implementation through consultation and providing feedback to CPCs and the Secretariat on all technical and operational components.

In general, the operation of the Programme was successful with all deployment requests being met. Observers were provided access to transfer and caging videos and were able to, for the majority of times, make estimates of the amount of tuna transferred or caged. PNCs when detected are reported, and in relation to transfers or caging, input onto the ITD/eBCD respectively.

There remain several outstanding issues, however, usually relating to documentation or procedures, especially in specific circumstances such as releases from farms, recording of dead fish, inconsistent catch records between logbook, ITD and eBCD, and voluntary transfers. In consequence, the Consortium has made several observations on how the Programme could be improved for next season.

A summary of key points for this year's operations and recommendations for future improvements are presented below. They cover both the general operational framework of the Programme and specific technical improvements associated with observer monitoring tasks and duties.

7.1 CPC and Consortium workshop

Common disagreements between interpretation of the Recommendation between the observer and vessel master, and often ICCAT inspectors when present.

This can include:

- Recording of bycatch in the logbook (considering both Annex 2 of the Recommendation and Rec. 03-13).
- Recording of catch allocations and any timeframe for doing so
- Recording of dead fish in the logbook, ITD, caging declaration and eBCD
- Video minimum requirements especially when assessments may be subjective (for example, when is a door open, if the video of sufficient quality)
- Recording of multiple transfers from the same operation in the ITD, and the associated requirements for authorizations.
- As mentioned above, requirements for sealing operations, as well as consideration of when a vessel may be separate from the transport cage and consider the observer's duties to be completed.

The consortium has found dialogue with CPCs and the ICCAT Secretariat useful to be able standardise and consolidate interpretations, and suggests a CPC and Consortium workshop. As with last year, a training of trainer session was held prior to the observer training, which permitted a review of changes brought in by the Recommendation, agreed interpretations of measures and promoted consistent procedures and training within the consortium.

The consortium would like to continue this arrangement, and also would like to encourage the future attendance of CPC delegates in order to discuss interpretations and applications of regulations particular to each CPC. Reporting PNCs and voluntary transfers

There has been some confusion over whether PNCs shall be reported following an initial transfer and prior to a voluntary transfer, as well as whether the PNC codes relating to the initial transfer should be input into the ITD, even in those cases when a voluntary transfer produced a compliant video record.

The consortium would like to suggest a mechanism whereby PNCs which have been nulled by a voluntary transfer are able to be reported. This would also allow review of the typical issues which may lead to a potentially non-compliant video record.

7.2 Observer changeover and continuity of operations

There have been occasions when incoming observers have been required to monitor control operations for caging operations observed by a previous observer. As such, the new observer may be required to verify documentation which includes details of the original operation/s. A similar situation is also feasible relating to prior to release segregations and subsequent release operations. The consortium would like to discuss what information can or should be shared between observers to ensure continuity of operations at the farm.

7.3 Control caging and transfers, and the role of the observer

Control cagings and transfers may be carried out after the observer has not signed the corresponding documentation, and instead has input, name, ROP-BFT N^o, the reasons for disagreement, and the related ICCAT conservation and management measure not complied with.

Following a caging operation, there is no established clear procedure to complete the documentation, which includes both the details of the previous operation and the control operation, and also allows the observer to verify and sign (or not) the associated documentation. Indeed in several cases, these documents are not reissued at all, especially so for the case of eBCDs. The consortium suggests examining ways in which these documents could be amended as required to include all these details.

7.4 Explicit requirements for sealing operations

This year has seen two sealing operations occur more than one day after the preceding transfer operation, during which time the donor vessel had left the area and the observer had not been able to monitor whether the cage had subsequently had in operations in or out of the cage. The consortium understands the intent of cage sealing to ensure the cage remains closed until such a time as a control transfer may be conducted.

Therefore, the consortium assumes for a sealing operation to be valid, this has to be performed as soon as possible following the preceding transfer operation, during which time the donor vessel and observer onboard are able to monitor the vessel (i.e., has not separated from the vessel). While this is not explicitly required in the Recommendation, it is implicit especially when considered in conjunction with Rec. 22-08; Para 127.

The Consortium suggests that a clarification is given on the explicit requirements for a sealing operation following an inconclusive transfer operation, and subsequently disseminate this with the relevant CPCs.

7.5 Releases from farms

This year, as with the previous two years, saw a number of releases from farms which have not complied with Annex 10, specifically a prior to release segregation, and/or release occurring a minimum distance from the farm. The consortium recognises that some releases may not necessarily require the measures in place. For example, releases from farms associated with traps on the Atlantic coast, which occur during actual migrations, may not need to be released a minimum distance, while these facilities also have limited cages available and do not necessarily have an empty transport cage into which they are able to perform a prior to release segregation operation.

Similarly, those releases that occur following completion of harvest operations which have an excess of tuna which are not assigned to an eBCD, may not necessarily need to have a prior

to release segregation operation. Essentially, the purpose of the prior to release segregation is to confirm a specified number of fish to be released. In the case of a release following harvest, all and any fish must be released so the estimate of the tuna to be released may not be required.

The consortium would like to recommend a review of the requirements relating to releases from farms and whether all such releases are subject to all the requirements of Annex 10 of the Recommendation.

7.6 Use of InReach Device – Security concerns

The consortium understands that there may be security concerns for some coastal, port and flag states in relation to the use of the InReach device, as this is a satellite communications device which is able to operate independently of national communications networks. Clearly the provision of such a device is essential for observer safety and is required by [Rec 19-10](#). The consortium would like to continue discussions with any such concerned states as to how the use of this device may continue without compromising national security concerns.

7.7 Feasibility of software use for transfer and caging estimates

Software continues to be used to standardise estimates of fish transferred. As mentioned in previous years, the Consortium has experience in determining feasibility of software use, specifically electronic monitoring and use of artificial intelligence, to complement observer tasks, and would welcome being involved in any development. The Consortium would like to again propose conducting a feasibility study of the use of electronic monitoring technology for this purpose. In particular, is it capable of fulfilling the required function; is the software able to be made available to all observers; can it operate autonomously; and can the process be standardised?

This would be considered as a testing phase and the information collected in it may only be used to ensure this process could be verified and reviewed by the Secretariat, CPCs and operators should any query arise. Accompanying records could be provided caging, transfer and release video reviews in order to maintain transparency, verify counts and estimates and identify possible errors.

7.8 MARPOL

Observers continue to comment on potential non-compliances of vessels with MARPOL requirements, at times including plastic and oil waste, with no waste management procedures onboard several vessels. The Consortium understands that monitoring such activity is not within the remit of the ROP but continues to recommend that ad hoc observations of potential non-compliance may be included in any report to the CPC with the Secretariat in copy.

Annex 1 Farm Deployments in the Current Contract included in this report

Request N°	Farm ICCAT number/s	Date start	Date end
001AL0825	AT001ALB00001	18/04/2024	11/07/2024
001AL0851	AT001ALB00001	20/07/2024	16/08/2024
001EU0822	ATEU1HRV00012	11/04/2024	13/07/2024
001EU0824	ATEU1ESP00001 / ATEU1ESP00003 / ATEU1ESP000011 / ATEU1ESP00014	15/04/2024	14/07/2024
001EU0826	ATEU1HRV00006 / ATEU1HRV00008 / ATEU1HRV00011	01/06/2024	02/08/2024
001EU0827	ATEU1HRV00006	28/05/2024	01/07/2024
001EU0831	ATEU1ESP00004	30/04/2024	29/05/2024
001EU0832	ATEU1PRT00002	01/06/2024	08/07/2024
001EU0833	ATEU1ESP00005	08/06/2024	06/09/2024
001EU0835	ATEU1MLT00008	14/06/2024	11/09/2024
001EU0836	ATEU1MLT00004	14/06/2024	31/08/2024
001EU0837	ATEU1PRT00003	19/06/2024	08/07/2024
001EU0839	ATEU1ESP00005	20/06/2024	19/07/2024
001EU0840	ATEU1ESP00001 / ATEU1ESP00003 / ATEU1ESP00011 / ATEU1ESP00014	20/06/2024	18/09/2024
001EU0841	ATEU1MLT00001 / ATEU1MLT00002	25/06/2024	26/08/2024
001EU0842	ATEU1MLT00003	28/06/2024	25/09/2024
001EU0844	ATEU1PRT00003	09/07/2024	23/07/2024
001EU0845	ATEU1ESP00001 / ATEU1ESP00003 / ATEU1ESP00011 / ATEU1ESP00014	15/07/2024	18/10/2024
001EU0850	ATEU1HRV00012	18/07/2024	12/10/2024
001EU0852	ATEU1ESP00005	22/07/2024	02/08/2024
001EU0856	ATEU1PRT00003	12/08/2024	31/08/2024
001EU0859	ATEU1PRT00003	01/09/2024	14/09/2024
001EU0866	ATEU1PRT00002	23/09/2024	03/10/2024
001MA0828	AT001MAR00003	02/05/2024	15/06/2024
001MA0829	AT001MAR00003	01/05/2024	16/06/2024
001MA0830	AT001MAR00002	01/05/2024	13/06/2024
001MA0834	AT001MAR00005	06/06/2024	15/06/2024
001MA0853	AT001MAR00003	01/08/2024	31/08/2024
001MA0854	AT001MAR00002	04/08/2024	05/09/2024
001MA0855	AT001MAR00003	08/08/2024	09/09/2024
001MA0860	AT001MAR00005	01/09/2024	15/09/2024
001TN0823	AT001TUN00002	07/04/2024	15/05/2024
001TN0843	AT001TUN00002	28/06/2024	25/07/2024
001TN0849	AT001TUN00001 / AT001TUN00004	15/07/2024	10/08/2024
001TN0858	AT001TUN00002	19/08/2024	01/09/2024
001TR0838	AT001TUR00004 / AT001TUR00005 / AT001TUR00013	20/06/2024	01/07/2024
001TR0846	AT001TUR00014	16/07/2024	25/07/2024
001TR0847	AT001TUR00010	15/07/2024	23/07/2024
001TR0848	AT001TUR00011	18/07/2024	29/07/2024
001TR0864	AT001TUR00014	15/09/2024	22/09/2024

Annex 2 Farm Deployments in the Previous Contract Year included in this report

Request N°	Farm ICCAT number/s	Start date	End date
001AL0809	AT001ALB00001	11/12/2023	27/12/2023
001EU0783	ATEU1ESP00004	23/07/2023	20/10/2023
001EU0787	ATEU1ESP00001	20/08/2023	18/11/2023
001EU0788	ATEU1ESP00005	09/09/2023	08/12/2023
001EU0791	ATEU1MLT00008	08/09/2023	06/12/2023
001EU0793	ATEU1MLT00004 / ATEU1MLT00007	18/09/2023	19/11/2023
001EU0794	ATEU1MLT00001 / ATEU1MLT00002	23/09/2023	20/11/2023
001EU0795	ATEU1MLT00001	23/09/2023	13/11/2023
001EU0797	ATEU1MLT00003	02/10/2023	06/12/2023
001EU0799	ATEU1ESP00001 / ATEU1ESP00003	10/10/2023	25/11/2023
001EU0801	ATEU1ESP00001 / ATEU1ESP00003	16/10/2023	14/01/2024
001EU0804	ATEU1ESP00001 / ATEU1ESP00003	12/11/2023	12/02/2024
001EU0805	ATEU1MLT00008	13/11/2023	12/12/2023
001EU0813	ATEU1HRV00006	13/12/2023	11/01/2024
001TN0798	AT001TUN00002	08/10/2023	06/01/2024
001TN0810	AT001TUN00003	04/12/2023	31/12/2023
001TR0792	AT001TUR00014	10/09/2023	06/12/2023
001TR0796	AT001TUR00011	22/09/2023	11/10/2023
001TR0803	AT001TUR00004 / AT001TUR00005 / AT001TUR00013	06/11/2023	03/02/2024
001TR0808	AT001TUR00011	24/11/2023	05/02/2024
001TR0811	AT001TUR00014	10/12/2023	08/03/2024
001TR0812	AT001TUR00010	22/12/2023	23/01/2024
001TN0807	AT001TUN00001 / AT001TUN00004	22/11/2023	15/12/2023
000EU0806	ATEU1ESP00005	09/12/2023	08/03/2024
001EU0800	ATEU1MLT00004 / ATEU1MLT00007	16/10/2023	14/01/2024
001EU0814	ATEU1HRV00012	11/01/2024	05/04/2024
001EU0816	ATEU1HRV00008 / ATEU1HRV00011	10/01/2024	22/02/2024
001EU0817	ATEU1MLT00004 / ATEU1MLT00007	15/01/2024	29/02/2024
001EU0818	ATEU1ESP00003	15/01/2024	14/04/2024
001EU0820	ATEU1ESP00005	09/03/2024	07/06/2024
001EU0821	ATEU1ESP00003	13/02/2024	13/03/2024
001TN0815	AT001TUN00002	07/01/2024	06/04/2024
001TR0819	AT001TUR00004 / AT001TUR00005 / AT001TUR00013	04/02/2024	03/05/2024

Annex 3 PNC Codes Used for the Current Contract

Potential Non-Compliance [PNC] Event and Codes - General		
PNC Event	Reference	Code
General events:		
Observer was obstructed, intimidated, interfered with, influenced, bribed or attempted to bribe while performing his/her duties.	Rec. 22-08; Annex 6	GOBS
Unauthorised transshipment	Rec. 22-08; Para 89 to 94	GTRP
Observer prevented from taking size measurements, biological samples or examining tags	Rec. 22-08; Annex 6	GOBP
Landing in non-designated port	Rec. 22-08; Para 82	GLDP
Vessel(s) not on ICCAT record of authorized vessels involved in operations.	Rec. 22-08; Para 48	GDNI

Potential Non-Compliance [PNC] Event and Codes - Purse seiner		
PNC Event	Reference	Code
Specific events:		
Fishing outside designated season	Rec. 22-08; Para 28 to 30	FFOS
Carrying out fishing operations without an observer onboard-	Rec. 22-08; Para 101	FOBS
Fish below minimum size retained, transferred or landed	Rec. 22-08; Para 33, 34 and 36	FUNT
Aerial support used during searching operations (e.g. drone, plane)	Rec. 22-08; Para 47	FAER
Problems with the Official documentation (Logbook, eBCD, ITD etc.):		
No electronic BFT Catch document (eBCD) produced	Rec. 22-08; Para 126; Rec. 23-21	FBDA
Dead tuna incorrectly recorded in the vessel logbook and/or eBCD	Rec. 22-08; Para 74; Annex 2 / Rec. 22/08; Para 139; Annex 11 Paras 3-5	FMOR
Information in the eBCD is incorrect or inconsistent with observer records (e.g.: operation dates; towing vessel and/or towing cage details)	Rec. 23-21; Annex 1	FBIN
No logbook entry made for that day	Rec. 22-08; Para 74; Annex 2	FLBN
No logbook entry for a fishing operation (even when the catch is zero) before 09:00 the following day	Rec. 22-08; Para 74 and 77; Annex 2	FLBF
Incomplete and/or incorrect logbook information (e.g., port entry or exit, inspection).	Rec. 22-08; Para 74; Annex 2	FLBI
Non reporting of sea turtle interactions	Rec. 22-12; Para 5	FTUR
Transfer:		
Transfer not monitored by observer	Rec. 22-08; Para 101	TOBS

Potential Non-Compliance [PNC] Event and Codes - Purse seiner		
PNC Event	Reference	Code
Prior-transfer notification not sent, or not sent prior to transfer)	Rec. 22-08; Para 112	TTRN
Transfer conducted before receiving transfer authorisation	Rec. 22-08; Para 113 and 114	TTRA
Transport cage without a unique identifiable number	Rec. 22-08; Paras 147 and 148	TNAC
ICCAT Transfer declaration (ITD) not completed correctly, information is incorrect, or inconsistent with regional observer records (for example: dead fish; operation dates; towing vessel; towing cage details).	Rec. 22-08; Paras 130 and 131. Annex 4	TITN
Logbook not completed correctly following transfer operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 110; Annex 2	TLBI
There is more than 10% difference between the number of fish reported in the ITD by the donor operator than the number of fish estimated by the ICCAT regional observer.	Rec. 22-08; Para 134 a)	TOGO
Voluntary or control transfer not carried out into an empty cage	Rec. 22-08; Para 126; Annex 8 3 a)	TEMP
The transport cage was separated from the purse seine net before the regional observer completed their tasks (separation to be considered the transport cage no longer visible to the regional observer from the catching vessel).	Rec. 22-08; Para 127	TSEP
Cage not sealed following control and/or voluntary transfer/s which do not allow determination of the number of individuals transferred.	Rec. 22-08; Para 128; Annex 14	TSEL
Video of sealing operation does not identify the seal numbers and show that these have been properly placed.	Rec. 22-08; Para 128; Annex 14	TSEV
Transfer video: (for a voluntary or control transfer add the letter “V or C” before the PNC code).		
Note, the vessel has the opportunity to carry out a voluntary transfer in order to provide a compliant video record (22-08; Para 124). <i>If video record of voluntary transfer allows determination of number of individuals transferred and the regional observers estimate is within 10% of the donor operator's estimate, no PNCs should be submitted and the ITD can be signed.</i>		
Transfer not monitored by video	Rec. 22-08; Para 119.	TNVT
Video record of transfer did not show Transfer Authorisation number at beginning and/or end of the video	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 a).	TRAT
Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 b).Video record of transfer did not show date and/or time continuously	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 c).	TDDT
Video record of transfer was not continuous or did not cover the entire transfer operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 d).	TLTO
Video record of transfer did not include opening and/or closure of door at the start and/or the end of transfer	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 d).	TODT
Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 e).Rec. 22-08; Paras 119 and 120a; Annex 8 Para 1 g).Video record of transfer did not show whether the receiving and donor cage already held tuna	Rec. 22-08 Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 h).	TVDS
Independent observer estimate of transfer amount was not possible due to video quality or clarity	Rec. 22-08; Para 119.	TTNP
Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 a).Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 b).Copy of video record of transfer not provided to the observer during deployment	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 c).	TTTO
The electronic storage device not provided to the observer after the end of the transfer operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 d).	TVRO
Release during fishing season:		

Potential Non-Compliance [PNC] Event and Codes - Purse seiner		
PNC Event	Reference	Code
Tuna not released following release order	Rec. 22-08; Paras 117 and 118 b); Annex 10.	RORD
Release not monitored by observer	Rec. 22-08; Annex 6 Para xxi. And xxii; Annex 10 Para 5.	ROBS
Release report not produced, incomplete or containing incorrect information.	Rec. 22-08; Annex 10 Para 6.	RRPT
Release report not validated by the observer	Rec. 22-08; Annex 10 Para 7	RVAL

Potential Non-Compliance [PNC] Event and Codes - Farm		
PNC Event	Reference	Code
Caging:		
Electronic BFT Catch document (eBCD) not produced or incomplete following caging.	Rec 22-08; Para 143 Rec. 23-21; Annex 1	CBDA
Observer estimate of number of tuna caged not consistent with farm's estimate as recorded in the eBCD and/or caging declaration.	Rec. 22-08; Annex 6 Para xvii, xviii and xx	CODP
ICCAT Caging Declaration incomplete or not produced within 1 week after the actual caging operation.	Rec. 22-08; Para 168; Annex 12	CICE
Observer observations of caging operation do not agree with those in the eBCD (e.g.: number and/or weight of dead tuna ; different dates, cage numbers, towing vessels).	Rec. 23-21; Annex 1 Rec. 22-08; Annex 6	CBDX
Observer observations of caging operation do not agree with those in the caging declaration (e.g.: different dates, cage numbers, towing vessels, number and/or weight of dead tuna).	Rec. 22-08; Annex 6 Para xvii, xviii and xx; Rec. 22-08; Annex 12	CBDD
Tuna caged before authorisation received	Rec. 22-08; Para 151 and 152	CDPA
Transport cage within 1 nm of farming facilities before the farm CPC competent authority is physically present.	Rec. 22-08; Para 156 a)	CQAG
Transport/Farm cage without a unique identifiable number	Rec. 22-08; Para 147	CNAC
Caging not covered by stereoscopic video	Rec. 22-08; Para 162	CQSV
Caging after 22 nd of August without valid reasons including force majeure, or caging after 7 th of September	Rec. 22-08; Para 161	CLAT
Control transfer not carried out into an empty cage	Rec. 22-08; Paras 163; Annex 8 3 b)	CEMP
Cage not sealed following unsuccessful caging	Rec. 22-08; Para 164	CSEL
Bluefin tuna catches not placed in separate cages or series of cages, on the basis of flag CPC origin (outside of JFOs)	Rec. 23-21; Para 5	CQUF
A group BCD reference number was allocated to fish from more than one JFO, or from more than one vessel not in the same JFO, or one caging operations occurring over more than one day or more than one farm cage.	Rec. 23-21; Para 6	CJCD

Rec. 22-08; Para 202 Rec 22-08; Para 143

Rec. 23-21; Annex 1 Rec. 22-08; Annex 6 Para xvii, xviii and xx Rec. 22-08; Para 168;

Annex 12 Rec. 23-21; Annex 1

Rec. 22-08; Annex 6 Rec. 22-08; Annex 6 Para xvii, xviii and xx;

Rec. 22-08; Annex 12 Rec. 22-08; Para 151 and 152 Carried over tuna from previous year/s not placed in separate cages	Rec. 22-08; Para 156 a)	CQUY
Caging video: (for a control caging add the letter "C" before the PNC code)		
Caging not monitored by video	Rec. 22-08; Para 162	CNVD
Video record did not show the Caging Authorisation number at beginning or end of each video	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 a)	CTNM
Video record of the caging did not show date and/or time continuously	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 b)	CDDT
Video record of caging was not continuous or did not cover the entire operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 c)	CFTO
Video record of caging did not show opening and/or closing of the door at the start and/or end of the operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	CODN
Video record did not show the receiving and donor cage to see if they already hold tuna.	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	CVDS
Independent observer estimate of amount caged was not possible due to video quality	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 e)	CCNP
An accurate copy of the video record of the caging was not provided to the observer	Rec. 22-08; Para 165	CNTO
The electronic storage device containing the original caging video record was not provided to the regional observer after the end of operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 h)	CFVA
Harvest:		
No harvest request / processing notification sent, no harvest / processing authorization received, prior to harvest	Rec. 22-08; Paras 187 and 188 Annex 6 Para xxiv	HNOT
No harvest / processing declaration produced or does not include all required information	Rec. 22-08; Paras 192 and 193 Annex 15	HDEC
eBCD not completed following a harvest, or Harvested fish not allocated to an eBCD (except in the case of natural mortalities).	Rec. 22-08; Para 193 Rec. 23-21; Annex 1	HBDA
Observer observations of harvest do not agree with eBCD records (e.g., number and weight of harvested tuna, date, cage, , processing vessel).	Rec 23-21; Annex 1 Rec. 22-08; Annex 6 xviii and xx	HMSH
Observer observations of harvest do not agree with harvest / processing declaration records (e.g., number and weight of harvested tuna, date, cage)	Rec. 22-08; Para 193, Annex 6 xxv and Annex 15	HDEV
Farm cage without a unique identifiable number	Rec. 22-08; Paras 147 and 148	HNAC
Fish below minimum size harvested	Rec. 22-08; Para 33	HUND
Release on a farm:		

Tuna not released from a farm following a release order.	Rec. 22-08; Para 151 c); 154; 155 (refusal of caging). Rec. 22-08; Para 185 (following caging). Rec. 22-08; Para 205; 213 (CPC control) Rec. 22-08; Annex 10 Para 2b (harvest)	RREL
Tuna not released within 3 months of the last caging operation of the fish concerned (note this only applies to tuna to be released following caging).	Rec. 21-08 / 22-08; Para 185; Annex 10	RRLJ
Release not conducted at a minimum distance of 10 miles from the farm, or in the case of less than 5 tonnes of tuna, a minimum of 5 miles.	Rec. 21-08 / 22-08; Para 185; Annex 10	RDIS
Release not monitored by observer	Rec. 22-08; Para 185; Annex 10 Para 9	ROBS
Release not videoed	Rec. 22-08; Para 185; Annex 10 Para 9	RNVR
Copy of video record of release not provided to the observer.	Rec. 22-08; Annex 10 Para 5	RVOR
No prior segregation of tuna to be released, into an empty transport cage occurred	Rec. 22-08 Annex 10 Para 5	RSEG
Release report not produced, includes inaccurate information, or does not include all required information	Rec. 22-08; Annex 8 1g and Annex 10	RRPT
Release report contains information inconsistent with observer's observations and not validated by the observer	Rec. 22-08; . Annex 8 and Annex 10 Para 3 and 4	RVAL
Video of prior segregation prior to Release		
Operation not monitored by video	Rec. 22-08; Annex 10 Para 3	SNVD
Video record did not show the release order reference number at beginning or end of each video	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 a)	STNM
Video record of the operation did not show date and/or time continuously	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 b)	SDDT
Video record was not continuous or did not cover the entire operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 c)	SFTO
Video record of operation did not show opening and/or closing of the door at the start and/or end of the operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	SODN
Independent observer estimate of amount caged was not possible due to video quality	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 e)	SCNP
No copy of video record of prior segregation provided to the observer.	Rec. 22-08; Annex 8 1g) and Annex 10	SVOR
The electronic storage device containing the original video record was not provided to the observer immediately after the end of the operation.	Rec. 22-08; Annex 8 Para 1 h)	SFVA
Observer estimate of number of tuna transferred is not consistent with farm's estimate	Rec. 22-08; Para 162; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	SODP
Inter-farm transfer (donor farm):		
Transfer not monitored by observer	Rec. 22-08; Para 101	POBS
Prior-transfer notification not sent or not sent prior to transfer.	Rec. 22-08; Para 112	PTRN
Transfer conducted before receiving transfer authorisation	Rec. 22-08; Para 113 and 114	PTRA
Transport cage without a unique identifiable number	Rec. 22-08; Paras 147 and 148	PNAC

ICCAT Transfer declaration (ITD) not completed correctly, information is incorrect, or inconsistent with regional observer records (for example: dead fish; operation dates; towing vessel; towing cage details).	Rec. 22-08; Paras 130 and 131 Annex 4	PITN
There is more than 10% difference between the number of fish reported in the ITD by the donor operator than the number of fish estimated by the observer	Rec. 22-08; Para 134 a)	POGO
Voluntary or control transfer not carried out into an empty cage	Rec. 22-08; Para 126; Annex 8 3 a)	PEMP
The transport cage was separated from the farm cage before the observer completed their tasks (separation to be considered the transport cage no longer visible to the regional observer from the farm vessel).	Rec. 22-08; Para 127	PSEP
Cage not sealed following control and/or voluntary transfer/s which do not allow determination of the number of individuals transferred.	Rec. 22-08; Para 128; Annex 14	PSEL
Video of the transfer does not include the sealing operation and/or fails to show that these have been properly placed.	Rec. 22-08; Para 128; Annex 14	PSEV
<p>Inter-farm transfer video: (for a voluntary or control transfer add the letter “V or C” before the PNC code).</p> <p>Note, the farm has the opportunity to carry out a voluntary transfer in order to provide a compliant video record (22-08; Para 124). <i>If video record of voluntary transfer allows determination of number of individuals transferred and the regional observers estimate is within 10% of the donor operator’s estimate, no PNCs should be submitted and the ITD can be signed.</i></p>		
Transfer not monitored by video	Rec. 22-08; Para 119	PNVT
Video record of transfer did not show Transfer Authorisation number at beginning and/or end of the video	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 a)	PRAT
Video record of transfer did not show date <u>and/or</u> time continuously	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 b)	PDDT
Video record of transfer was not continuous or did not cover the entire transfer operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 c)	PLTO
Video record of transfer did not show whether the receiving and donor cage already held tuna	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	PVDS
Video record of transfer did not show opening <u>and/or</u> closure of door at the start <u>and/or</u> the end of transfer	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	PODT
Independent observer estimate of transfer amount was not possible due to video quality or clarity	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 e)	PTNP
Copy of video record of transfer not provided to the observer during deployment	Rec. 22-08; Paras 119 and 120c; Annex 8 Para 1 g)	PTTO
The electronic storage device (video camera) was not provided to the observer immediately after the end of the transfer operation.	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 h)	PVRO

Potential Non-Compliance [PNC] Event and Codes - Trap		
PNC Event	Reference	Code
Transfer:		
Transfer not monitored by observer	Rec. 22-08; Para 101	AOBS
Rec. 22-08; Para 113 and 114 Prior-transfer notification not sent or not sent prior to transfer.	Rec. 22-08; Paras 147 and 148	ATRN
Transfer conducted before receiving transfer authorisation	Rec. 22-08; Paras 130 and 131; Annex 4	ATRA

Potential Non-Compliance [PNC] Event and Codes - Trap		
PNC Event	Reference	Code
Transport/Farm cage without a unique identifiable number	Rec. 22-08; Para 134 a)	ANAC
ICCAT Transfer declaration (ITD) not completed correctly, information is incorrect, or inconsistent with observer records (for example: dead fish; operation dates; towing vessel; towing cage details).	Rec. 22-08; Para 126; Annex 8 3 a)	AITN
There is more than 10% difference between the number of fish reported in the ITD by the donor operator than the number of fish estimated by the observer.	Rec. 22-08; Para 127	AOGO
Voluntary or control transfer not carried out into an empty cage	Rec. 22-08; Para 128; Annex 14	AEMP
The transport cage was separated from the trap before the observer completed their tasks	Rec. 22-08; Para 128; Annex 14	ASEP
Cage not sealed following control and voluntary transfer/s which do not allow determination of the number of individuals transferred.	Rec. 22-08; Para 101	ASEL
Video of the sealing operation does not identify the seal numbers and/or fails to show that these have been properly placed.	Rec. 22-08; Para 112	ASEV
<p>Transfer video: (for a voluntary or control transfer add the letter “V or C” before the PNC code).</p> <p>Note, the trap has the opportunity to carry out a voluntary transfer in order to provide a compliant video record (22-08; Para 124). <i>If video record of voluntary transfer allows determination of number of individuals transferred and the regional observers estimate is within 10% of the donor operator’s estimate, no PNCs should be submitted and the ITD can be signed.</i></p>		
Transfer not monitored by video	Rec. 22-08; Para 119	ANVT
Video record of transfer did not show Transfer Authorisation number at beginning and/or end of the video	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 a)	ARAT
Video record of transfer did not show date <u>and/or</u> time continuously	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 b)	ADDT
Video record of transfer was not continuous or did not cover the entire transfer operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 c)	ALTO
Video record of transfer did not show opening <u>and/or</u> closure of door at the start <u>and/or</u> the end of transfer	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	AODT
Video record of transfer did not show whether the receiving and donor cage already held tuna	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 d)	AVDS
Independent observer estimate of transfer amount was not possible due to video quality or clarity	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 e)	ATNP
Copy of video record of transfer not provided to the observer during deployment	Rec. 22-08; Paras 119 and 120a; Annex 8 Para 1 g)	ATTO
The electronic storage device not provided to the observer after the end of the transfer operation	Rec. 22-08; Para 119; Annex 8 Para 1 h)	AVRO

Annex 4 Tags recovered to date since submission of the previous annual report

Farm state / CPC	Harvest season	CFL (cm)	SFL (cm)	Weight (kg)	Tag #	Tag Type	Sample
Albania	2023	252		287 RWT	BYP 077668	SS	No
Albania	2023	231		214 RWT	BYP 083394	SS	No
Albania	2023	226		222 RWT	BYP 077673 / 21272751	AT	No
Albania	2023	220		177 RWT	BYP 083800	SS	No
Albania	2023	190		117 RWT	BYP 085579	SS	No
EU.España	2023	219		155 RWT	BYP 006953	SS	No
EU.España	2023	202		161 RWT	BYP 083621	SS	No
EU.España	2023	192		110 RWT	BYP 083265	SS	No
EU.España	2023	206		142 RWT	BYP 085606	SS	No
EU.España	2023	238		224 RWT	BYP 008148	SS	No
EU.España	2023	200		130 RWT	BYP 083406	SS	No
EU.España	2023	212		225 RWT	BYP 085067	SS	No
EU.España	2023	230		202 RWT	BYP 008618	SS	No
EU.España	2023		243	270 DWT	BYP 080650	SS	No
EU.España	2023		250	295 DWT	Tag illegible	SS	No
EU.España	2023		214	181 DWT	SEC 009041	SS	No
EU.España	2023		201	178 GGWT	BYP 051160 / BYP 003160	DS	No
EU.España	2023	235		214 RWT	BYP 053760	SS	No
EU.España	2023	198		130 RWT	21P2230	ET	No
EU.España	2023	220		195 RWT	BYP 080788	SS	No
EU.España	2023	260		278 RWT	BYP 057141	SS	No
EU.España	2023				BYP 054883	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	212		150 RWT	BYP 085024	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023			146 OTH	PA 1117 / BB 00588	AT / SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	212		148 RWT	AAB 000317	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	216		144 RWT	BYP 080690	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	205		134 RWT	BYP 085818	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	191		108 RWT	BYP 085629	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	188		151 RWT	BYP 082384	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	214		153 RWT	BYP 082181	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	180		130 RWT	BYP 085907	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	210		142 RWT	BYP 085403	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	250		253 RWT	BYP 080682	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023	223		193 RWT	BYP 057168	SS	Yes
EU.España	2023		196	120 DWT	BYP 084213	SS	No

Farm state / CPC	Harvest season	CFL (cm)	SFL (cm)	Weight (kg)	Tag #	Tag Type	Sample
EU.España	2023		208	195 DWT	BYP 027634	SS	No
EU.España	2023		243	305 DWT	BYP 032154	SS	No
EU.España	2023		194	131 DWT	BYP 083335	SS	No
EU.España	2023	278	251	376 RWT	BF 597896	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	227		255 RWT	BYP 080739	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023				BYP 085478	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	253		300 RWT	BYP 004183	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023			190 DWT	No number	ET	No
EU.Malta	2023			26 OTH	BYP 85768	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023			16 OTH	AAA 009715	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	216		184 RWT	BYP 085420	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	205		145 RWT	BYP 077531	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	215		167 RWT	BYP 000162	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	258		289 RWT	BYP 078279	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	253		270 RWT	AAA 005791	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	213		163 RWT	BYP 085497	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	265		298 RWT	PAR 000120	ET	No
EU.Malta	2023	237		218 RWT	BYP 057504	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	219		175 RWT	BYP 085903	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	234		195 RWT	BYP 082357	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023				BYP 018549	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	208		156 RWT	BYP 083423	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	254		306 RWT	HM 42832	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	258		325 RWT	BYP 073947	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	232		205 RWT	BF 596275	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	254		312 RWT	BYP 079070	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	245		292 RWT	BYP 056833	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	241		275 RWT	BYP 053951	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	223		209 RWT	BYP 080518	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	231		250 RWT	AAA 006928	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023				BF 579312	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	212		178 RWT	BYP 085651	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	249		290 RWT	BYP 031173	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	190		114 RWT	BYP 077684	AT	Yes
EU.Malta	2023	205		226 RWT	BYP 085586	SS	Yes
EU.Malta	2023	185		103 RWT	BYP 085676	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	224		185 RWT	BYP 079118	SS	Yes
EU.Malta	2023	210		164 RWT	BYP 083408	SS	No

Farm state / CPC	Harvest season	CFL (cm)	SFL (cm)	Weight (kg)	Tag #	Tag Type	Sample
EU.Malta	2023	190		174 RWT	BYP 083442	SS	Yes
EU.Malta	2023	250		289 RWT	BYP 080989	SS	Yes
EU.Malta	2023	210		160 RWT	BYP 018333	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	175		125 RWT	BYP 009036	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	190		121 RWT	BYP 085414	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	280		368 RWT	BYP 031973	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	232		258 RWT	BYP 057491	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	205		147 RWT	BYP 080932	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	228		216 RWT	BYP 053820	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	270		390 RWT	BYP 076552	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	186		108 RWT	BYP 085691	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	253		257 RWT	BYP 008481	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	212		158 RWT	BYP 085264	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	216		162 RWT	2128-2805	AT	No
EU.Malta	2023	267		354 RWT	Null	ET	No
EU.Malta	2023	203		149 RWT	BYP 084482	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023			290 RWT	Null	ET	No
EU.Malta	2023			290 RWT	BYP 078866	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023			190 RWT	BYP 085940	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023			200 RWT	BYP 082533	SS	No
EU.Malta	2023	229	213	220 RWT	BYP 085323	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	172		106 RWT	BYP 085848	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	191	180	114 RWT	BYP 087034	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	210	201	166 RWT	BYP 083798	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	215	210	162 RWT	BYP 085806	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	215	212	148 RWT	BYP 082197	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	226	216	180 RWT	BYP 0050813 / BYP 002813	DS	No
Tunisie	2023	228	218	199 RWT	BYP 085695	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	230	219	216 RWT	BYP 080680	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	229	219	199 RWT	BYP 080062	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	235	223	239 RWT	BYP 077612	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	237	227	268 RWT	BYP 050975	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	250	240	277 RWT	BYP 008794	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	267	252	343 RWT	2182942 / BYP 083826	AT / SS	No
Tunisie	2023	274	259	357 RWT	BYP 079951	SS	No
Tunisie	2023	270	262	266 RWT	PAR 000008	SS	No
Türkiye	2023	240		236 RWT	BYP 081636	SS	No

Farm state / CPC	Harvest season	CFL (cm)	SFL (cm)	Weight (kg)	Tag #	Tag Type	Sample
Türkiye	2023	287		414 RWT	PA 012 CPH	RP	No
Türkiye	2023	264		352 RWT	PA 512 E ATLANTIC	RP	No
Türkiye	2023				BYP 080149	SS	No
Türkiye	2023	252		310 RWT	BF 597833	SS	No
Türkiye	2023	245		243 RWT	BF 524890	SS	No
EU.España	2024		210	157 DWT	BYP 083777	SS	No
EU.España	2024		201	137 DWT	BYP 076757	SS	No
EU.España	2024		213	210 DWT	BYP 056919 / Illegible	DS	No
EU.España	2024		145	50 GGWT	AAB 008402	SS	No
EU.España	2024		170	91 GGWT	AAB 008401	SS	No
EU.España	2024	228		169 RWT	HM 1007Z3	SS	No
EU.Malta	2024	201		157 RWT	BYP 084933	SS	No
EU.Malta	2024	202		130 RWT	BYP 083189	SS	No
EU.Malta	2024	234		238 RWT	BYP 051270	SS	No
EU.Portugal	2024	254		322 RWT	BYP 051348	SS	No
Maroc	2024	276		380 RWT	2128 2777	AT	No
Maroc	2024	281		370 RWT	2231 6605 / BYP 083941	AT / SS	No
Maroc	2024	300		480 RWT	BYP 053624	SS	No
Maroc	2024	293		394 RWT	03NK 8293 / SEC 080201	AT / SS	No
Maroc	2024	256		260 RWT	2AKDSERFID@ AKK \$\$	RP	No

SFL: Straight fork length; CFL: Curved fork length.

RWT: Round weight - Weight of the whole fish; GWT: Gutted weight - Weight without guts and gonads; GGWT: Gutted and gilled - Weight without guts, gonads and gills; GGTWT: Gutted, gilled and tailed - Weight without guts, gonads, gills and tail; DWT: Dressed weight - Weight of fish gutted, head and tail off.

SS: Single spaghetti tag; DS: Double spaghetti tag; RP: Remnant pop-up; ET: Electronic tag (including archival internal tags and pop-up satellite archival tags; AT: Acoustic tag.