



UPDATES ON YELLOWFIN TUNA CATCH LIMITS FOR 2023 AND 2024

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, LAST UPDATED: 22ND NOVEMBER 2023

Purpose

To inform participants at the 19th Working Party on Data Collection and Statistics (WPDCS19) on the yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2023 (calculated) and 2024 (estimated) resulting from the application of the criteria set forth by IOTC Resolution 19/01 and 21/01 to the historical catch data of IOTC CPCs.

Background

Considering among others:

- the discussions of the Working Parties on Tropical Tunas on the limitations and uncertainties in the stock assessment models, and
- the objectives of the Commission to maintain stocks in perpetuity (and with high probability) at levels not less than those capable of producing their maximum sustainable yield.

the Commission, at its 20th Session 2016, adopted [IOTC Resolution 16/01](#) *On interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence*, which among other things called IOTC CPCs to reduce their future catches of yellowfin tuna on a gear-specific basis, if and when these exceeded a given threshold.

Res. 16/01 was superseded by Resolutions [17/01](#), [18/01](#) and [19/01](#) which brought in minor changes to the procedures for the determination of per-gear catch reductions, while introducing mechanisms to penalize those CPCs that would exceed the maximum catch levels in one or more consecutive years.

In this document we will refer to Resolution 19/01, which still remains binding for five CPCs, 18/01 that remains binding for one, and [21/01](#) that is binding for all other CPCs. For convenience purpose, we define the type of fishery as *industrial* when the fisheries are composed of fishing vessels authorised to fish on the high seas or with a length overall of 24 m and above (Resolution [19/04](#)) while *coastal* (or artisanal) fisheries, on the opposite, refer to any fishery composed of vessels of a length overall below 24 m exclusively operating in areas under national jurisdiction of their flag state.

The following points shall be noted:

- the **limits of applicability** of Res. 16/01, 17/01, 18/01 and 19/01, as indicated in the first paragraph of each version:

“This resolution shall apply to all fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in the Indian Ocean of 24 meters overall length and over, and those under 24 meters if they fish outside the EEZ of their flag State, within the IOTC area of competence

- the **source of historical catches** to be used to produce estimates of catch reductions and maximum catch levels is the [best scientific estimates of retained catches](#) agreed by the IOTC Scientific Committee, with the exception of Indonesia whose catches are derived from the national Reports submitted to the IOTC Scientific Committee
- that India objected to Res. 19/01, and therefore Res. 18/01 remains binding in their case.

The catch reductions requested by Res. 19/01 are limited to industrial fisheries only (see the *limits of applicability* of the Resolution).

Considering that both Res. 18/01 and 19/01 only apply to industrial catches, India's objection to Res. 19/01 does not introduce any difference in the output catch limits, as India did not report any active industrial fishery for tuna and tuna-like species exceeding the set threshold for the years 2016 and following, and therefore is not currently subject to any yellowfin tuna catch limit.

It is also worth recalling that the adoption of IOTC best scientific estimates to determine catch limits and the expected reductions in future catch levels could potentially introduce differences with catch limits calculated using official catch data available to IOTC CPCs, as the best scientific estimates attempt to break catches for species aggregates that might include yellowfin tuna and – in some circumstances – re-estimate the species / gear composition of a given CPC as a whole (e.g., Indonesian artisanal fisheries).

Over the years, the IOTC Secretariat issued several circulars reporting the calculated / estimated catch limits as they applied to all IOTC CPCs, plus various amendments and updates following requests from clarifications issued by some members.

The list of the latest relevant circulars is as follows:

- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2020-55](#) (“Regarding Resolution 19/01 yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2021”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2020-55 rev1](#) (“Correction notice regarding Resolution 19/01 yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2021”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2021-78](#) (“Regarding yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2022”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2022-04](#) (“Regarding the interpretation of Resolution 21/01 in relation to the yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2022”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2022-56](#) (“Regarding IOTC yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2023”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2023-02](#) (“A communication from China regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2023-04](#) (“A communication from Japan regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2023-06](#) (“A communication from Bangladesh regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2023-21](#) (“A communication from Seychelles regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023”)
- [IOTC CIRCULAR 2023-47](#) (“Regarding yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2023”)

IOTC Resolution 21/01

Res. 21/01 was adopted by the IOTC at its 25th session in June 2021. Objections were received after its adoption and therefore an extension period of 60 days was further applied.

However, only six objections were received and as these accounted for less than one third of the members the Resolution entered in force on 17 December 2021.

Compared to the previous resolutions (Res. 19/01 and preceding) the limits of applicability of Res. 21/01 are wider, as recalled by its first paragraph:

“This resolution shall apply to all CPCs within the IOTC area of competence”

which basically confirms that the resolution is relevant to **all** fisheries catching yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean, regardless of the size and area of operation of the vessels involved.

For this reason, Res. 21/01 takes into account also catches from artisanal fisheries to establish the base catch levels for each CPC and determine future catch reductions (when applicable). Artisanal catches were not considered *by design* in the preceding versions of this resolution, so catch levels and catch reductions are now global (at CPC level) and not gear-specific as in the past.

Several different conditions apply to determine the CPCs subject to catch reductions and the extent of the latter under Res. 21/01, including:

- a) Catch levels for the year 2014 (to determine how the resolution applies)
- b) Nature of each CPC (coastal state, SIDS, distant water fishing nation)
- c) Development classification¹ of each CPC (least developed, developing, developed)
- d) Historical catch levels from 2014 to 2019 (chosen with different criteria depending on a), b), and c))
- e) Reductions from the catch levels identified in d) to determine the base catch limits (also depending on a), b) and c))
- f) Potential penalties deriving from the application of IOTC Res. 19/01 to the years 2020 and 2021

Discussions on the various proposals for Res. 21/01 were supported by interactive simulations prepared by the IOTC Secretariat and based on best scientific estimates of historical catch data for years until 2019. These simulations were particularly useful to compare the outputs emerging from the two distinct proposals under consideration, and to assess the effect of changes in the revisions of criteria and reduction percentages.

The approval of the final proposal for Res. 21/01 was objected by the following six CPCs, to which one of the preceding resolutions (Res. 18/01 or Res. 19/01) still applies:

1. Indonesia
2. India (objected to Res. 19/01, and therefore Res. 18/01 applies in their case)
3. I.R. Iran
4. Oman
5. Madagascar
6. Somalia

The provisions of IOTC Res. 21/01 became effective on 1 January 2022, although due to the current IOTC data reporting cycle detailed information on catch levels for 2021, which are crucial to determine catch limits for 2022, were not available until 30 June 2022.

This paper provides an update on the **effective** yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2022 calculated using the officially reported catch data for 2021, and attempts to estimate **tentative** catch limits for 2023 by considering:

- a) That resolutions other than 21/01 might be binding for some CPCs, with all additional constraints that these imply (e.g., use of National Report catch data for Indonesia in the context of Res. 19/01)
- b) That catch levels for 2023 are not yet available, and that therefore the provided estimations for 2024 are based on assumptions that will be confirmed / disproved as soon as official catch data for 2023 are provided by all concerned CPCs (i.e., by the end of June 2024, tentatively)
- c) That for CPCs non objecting to Res. 21/01, Res. 19/01 remained in force until 31 December 2021, and that for this reason estimated penalties (in the form of additional catch reductions) might need to be applied to catch limits determined for 2022 for some CPCs, even in the context of Res. 21/01
- d) That Res. 21/01 applies to all fisheries, for which it determines catch limits on a CPC-by-CPC basis from 2022 onwards
- e) That Res. 19/01 applies to catches from industrial fisheries only, and that therefore artisanal catches for the CPCs bound to Res. 19/01 are not limited in any way
- f) That official catch data from Indonesia (to be used for the estimation of catch limits according to Res. 19/01) might be subject to revisions during the year, and furthermore differ from the best scientific estimates of retained catches for the fisheries and years concerned.

¹ Source: [United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2020](#)

Interpretation of Resolution 19/01 and 21/01 as confirmed by the Commission at its 27th Session

Following the issues highlighted by Seychelles and shared through [IOTC CIRCULAR 2023-21](#), the Commission at its 27th Session provided the following remarks (as extracted from its [report](#)):

39. The Commission **NOTED** that paragraph 13.b of Resolution 19/01, states that for 2020 and following years, 100% of that over-catch shall be deducted from the following two years limit. Additionally, Resolution 21/01, paragraph 14 provides for over-catch of limits recorded in 2020 and/or 2021, stating that 100% of that overcatch shall be deducted over the following two years limit in 2022 and/or 2023. The overlapping years within the two resolutions resulted in some CPCs having to pay-back the same over-catch, or portion of the same, twice.

40. The Commission **AGREED** that this situation was not the intended outcome of the Resolutions but is simply the result of drafting inconsistencies between Resolution 19/01 and 21/01, and further **AGREED** that in such case where payback applicable under Resolution 19/01 has been partially paid, it should not be paid back again under Resolution 21/01, but only the remaining over-catch amount should be paid to avoid causing a double penalty.

41. The Commission further **AGREED** that in the application of Resolution 21/01, over-catch repayment made under Resolution 19/01 should be taken into consideration and CPCs should only pay back the outstanding over-catch amount for the 2020-2021 period, rather than the full 100%. The Commission **REQUESTED** that the Secretariat issue a revision to the yellowfin tuna allocated catch limit for 2023.

The request included under paragraph 41 of the Commission report was taken into account, among other things, when producing the allocated catch limits for 2023 shared through [IOTC CIRCULAR 2023-47](#) (“Regarding yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2023”) and the updates to the process included therein were also maintained when producing the catch limits calculated for 2023 and estimated for 2024.

Catch limit calculations

Considering the above, the estimation of catch limits and potential penalties in agreement with Res. 19/01 and 21/01 is a necessary requirement to produce the actual catch limits for 2023 and the estimated catch limits for 2024.

The estimation of catch limits according to Res. 19/01 applies to all non-objecting CPCs until 2021, and to all other until further notice, including those that are currently bound to Res. 21/01 as the latter has specific provisions to incorporate penalties from the former.

The IOTC Secretariat has prepared two sets of estimations, taking in consideration:

- 1) **Fishery-specific catch limits and penalties** for CPCs with industrial fisheries active in the Indian Ocean (according to Res. 18/01 and 19/01)
- 2) **Global catch limits for all CPCs** (according to Res. 21/01), which also include estimations for those CPCs objecting to Res. 21/01 as a reference

and the results of these estimations are presented in [Appendix 1](#) and [Appendix 2](#), respectively.

The historical catches used to calculate catch limits for Indonesia and I.R. Iran according to Res. 19/01, and for Seychelles according to Res. 19/01 and 21/01, reflect the latest updates on catch data for all fisheries concerned as submitted to the Secretariat by the three CPCs.

For the general details on the calculation of base annual limits, overcatches, and annual catch limits according to Resolutions 19/01 and 21/01 we refer to the process described in [IOTC-2022-WPDCS18-11](#) (“Updates on yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2022 / 2023”).

Overall catch limits for 2020-2024 according to Res. 19/01 and 21/01

Table 1 and **Table 2** below summarize the catch limits for CPCs bound to Res. 19/01 and Res. 21/01 respectively and are extracted from **Table A1** provided in the appendices of this document.

| YFT annual catch limits (t) for 2020-2023 (calculated) and 2024 (estimated) as per Res. 19/01 | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| CPC | Fishery | Base annual limit | Catch limits | | | | |
| | | | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| IDN – Indonesia | PS | 4,833 | 4,833 | 4,095 | 3,961 | 4,136 | 4,833 |
| | LL | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ART | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IND - India | LL | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ART | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IRN – I.R. Iran | GN | 16,948 | 16,948 | -12,490 | -398 | -16,978 | -7,087 |
| | PS | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ART | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MDG – Madagascar | LL | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ART | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OMN – Oman | LL | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ART | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SOM – Somalia | IND | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ART | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Table 1: YFT annual catch limits (by fishery, catches in metric tonnes; t) for 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 (calculated) and 2024 (estimated), for CPCs currently bound to Res. 18/01 (India) and 19/01 (all others). Catch limits for 2024 are estimated with the assumption that catches for 2023 will not exceed the catch limit calculated for the year. Cells with lighter backgrounds correspond to CPC / fishery / years where the catch limit (calculated or estimated) is lower than the base annual catch, whereas values in red correspond to negative catch limits. **LL** = Industrial longline, **PS** = Industrial purse seine, **GN** = Industrial gillnet, **ART** = Artisanal, **IND** = All other industrial fisheries

| YFT annual catch limits (t) for 2023 (calculated) and 2024 (estimated) as per Res. 21/01 | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| CPC | Base annual limit | Catch limits | |
| | | 2023 | 2024 |
| AUS – Australia | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| BGD – Bangladesh | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| CHN – China | 10,557 | 4,940 | 7,462 |
| COM – Comoros | 5,279 | 5,279 | 5,279 |
| ERI – Eritrea | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| EU – European Union | 73,078 | 72,091 | 73,078 |
| FRA – France (territories) | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| GBR – United Kingdom | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| JPN – Japan | 4,003 | 4,003 | 4,003 |
| KEN – Kenya | 3,654 | 3,654 | 3,654 |
| KOR – Republic of Korea | 9,056 | 9,056 | 9,056 |
| LKA – Sri Lanka | 33,245 | 33,245 | 33,245 |
| MDV – Maldives | 47,195 | 47,195 | 47,195 |
| MOZ – Mozambique | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| MUS – Mauritius | 10,490 | 10,140 | 10,140 |
| MYS – Malaysia | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PAK – Pakistan | 14,468 | 14,468 | 14,468 |
| PHL – Philippines | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| SDN – Sudan | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| SYC – Seychelles | 39,577 | 37,732 | 39,577 |
| THA – Thailand | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| TZA – Tanzania | 3,905 | 3,905 | 3,905 |
| YEM – Yemen | 26,262 | 26,262 | 26,262 |
| ZAF – South Africa | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Totals | 298,469 | 288,217 | 293,571 |

Table 2: YFT annual catch limits (all fisheries, catches in metric tonnes; t) for 2023 (calculated) and 2024 (estimated) for CPCs currently bound to Res. 21/01. Catch limits for 2024 are estimated with the assumption that catches for 2023 will not exceed the catch limit calculated for the year. Cells with lighter backgrounds correspond to CPC / years where the catch limit (calculated or estimated) is lower than the base annual catch.

Conclusions

CPCs are invited to assess and review the procedures adopted to produce the outputs of **Table 1** and **Table 2**, confirm the validity of the results, and eventually provide a tentative estimate of their yellowfin tuna catches for 2023 (not yet available to the Secretariat) to update the estimates of catch limits for 2024.

All CPCs are also requested to consider how to best progress to ensure that catches of yellowfin tuna for the year 2024 are properly monitored and do not exceed the limits set overall (or by fishery) by the resolutions they are bound to.

Appendix 1 – YFT catch limits for 2020-2023 (calculated) and 2024 (estimated) according to Res. 19/01 and 21/01

| CPC | | | Base annual limit (t) | Catches (t) | | | | | Overcatches (19/01, t) | | | | Annual catch limits | | | | | Resolution | | | |
|------|----------|---------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------|----------|-------|----------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Code | Status | Fishery | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2017-2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 (estimated) | | | | |
| IND | DG, C | IND | none | 7 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | 18/01 | | | |
| IND | DG, C | ART | none | 37,481 | 33,541 | 20,793 | 24,515 | 17,249 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | 18/01 | | | |
| IDN* | DG, C | LL | none | 1,309 | 559 | 1,093 | 3,116 | 4,232 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | 19/01 | | | |
| IDN* | DG, C | PS | 4,833 | 5,218 | 3,918 | 3,372 | 5,490 | 2,151 | 738 | - | 1,395 | - | 4,833 | 4,095 | 3,961 | 4,136 | 4,833 | | | | |
| IDN* | DG, C | ART | none | 33,779 | 37,006 | 40,006 | 48,500 | 61,902 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | | | | |
| IRN | DG, C | GN | 16,948 | 25,884 | 25,938 | 18,838 | 20,313 | 21,080 | 28,493 | 1,890 | 32,803 | 21,478 | 16,948 | - 12,490 | - 398 | - 16,978 | - 7,087 | | | | |
| IRN | DG, C | ART | none | 32,766 | 32,109 | 29,477 | 23,968 | 17,741 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | | | | |
| MDG | LD, C | IND | none | 29 | 40 | 33 | 29 | 29 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | | | | |
| MDG | LD, C | ART | none | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | | | | |
| OMN | DG, C | IND | none | 177 | 297 | 207 | 168 | 282 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | | | | |
| OMN | DG, C | ART | none | 28,660 | 36,735 | 68,578 | 74,912 | 74,519 | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | | | | |
| SOM | LD, C | ALL | none | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | none | | | | |
| CHN | DG, DW | LL | 12,027 | 15,486 | 12,640 | 12,781 | 12,570 | N/A | 4,123 | 755 | 5,043 | N/A | 12,027 | 7,526 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 19/01 (until 2021) | | | |
| EU | DD, DW | PS | 77,694 | 78,148 | 71,791 | 71,058 | 75,919 | | 3,749 | - | 1,974 | | 77,694 | 73,945 | | | | | | | |
| LKA | DG, C | LL | 7,763 | 8,554 | 10,746 | 7,481 | 5,255 | | 2,461 | - | - | | 7,763 | 5,302 | | | | | | | |
| SYC | DG, S, C | LL | 5,836 | 6,484 | 9,790 | 8,126 | 3,778 | | 4,603 | 2,290 | 3,690 | | 5,836 | 88 | | | | | | | |
| SYC | DG, S, C | PS | 33,211 | 35,023 | 33,006 | 30,502 | 29,407 | | 1,607 | - | - | | 33,211 | 31,605 | | | | | | | |
| AUS | DD, C | ALL | 2,000 | 39 | 46 | 18 | 18 | 17 | - | - | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 21/01 | | | |
| BGD | LD, C | | 2,000 | - | - | 2 | 142 | 825 | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| CHN | DG, DW | | 10,557 | 15,486 | 12,640 | 12,781 | 12,570 | 13,847 | 4,123 | 755 | 5,043 | | | | | | | | 7,658 | 4,940 | 7,462 |
| COM | LD, S, C | | 5,279 | 3,194 | 5,279 | 6,745 | 3,770 | 4,427 | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 5,279 | 5,279 | 5,279 |
| ERI | LD, C | | 2,000 | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| EU | DD, DW | | 73,078 | 78,877 | 72,501 | 71,800 | 76,751 | 69,334 | 3,749 | - | 1,974 | | | | | | | | 72,091 | 72,091 | 73,078 |
| FRA | DD, C | | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| GBR | DD, DW | | 500 | 13 | 17 | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| JPN | DD, DW | | 4,003 | 3,382 | 2,597 | 2,083 | 931 | 943 | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 4,003 | 4,003 | 4,003 |
| KEN | DG, C | | 3,654 | 3,592 | 3,654 | 3,563 | 3,641 | 1,958 | - | - | - | | | | | | | | 3,654 | 3,654 | 3,654 |
| KOR | DG, DW | 9,056 | 6,990 | 10,790 | 3,687 | 6,208 | 4,259 | - | - | - | 9,056 | 9,056 | 9,056 | | | | | | | | |
| LKA | DG, C | 33,245 | 39,817 | 44,756 | 37,013 | 31,318 | 30,038 | 2,461 | - | - | 33,245 | 33,245 | 33,245 | | | | | | | | |
| MDV | DG, S, C | 47,195 | 47,217 | 44,702 | 42,705 | 24,548 | 28,083 | - | - | - | 47,195 | 47,195 | 47,195 | | | | | | | | |
| MOZ | LD, C | 2,000 | 155 | 269 | 301 | 358 | 75 | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |
| MUS | DG, S, C | 10,490 | 11,656 | 12,684 | 9,779 | 9,711 | 11,191 | - | - | - | 10,490 | 10,140 | 10,140 | | | | | | | | |
| MYS | DG, C | 2,000 | 446 | 428 | 374 | 391 | 339 | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |
| PAK | DG, C | 14,468 | 18,384 | 9,358 | 7,919 | 8,470 | 7,470 | - | - | - | 14,468 | 14,468 | 14,468 | | | | | | | | |
| PHL | DG, DW | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 700 | 700 | 700 | | | | | | | | |
| SDN | LD, C | 2,000 | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R | N/R | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 39,577 | 42,069 | 43,755 | 39,603 | 34,101 | 35,967 | 6,209 | 2,290 | 3,690 | 36,587 | 37,732 | 39,577 | | | | | | | | |
| THA | DG, C | 2,000 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |
| TZA | LD, C | 3,905 | 3,904 | 3,905 | 3,905 | 3,905 | 3,468 | - | - | - | 3,905 | 3,905 | 3,905 | | | | | | | | |
| YEM | LD, C | 26,262 | 18,077 | 18,110 | 18,134 | 18,134 | 18,134 | - | - | - | 26,262 | 26,262 | 26,262 | | | | | | | | |
| ZAF | DG, C | 2,000 | 331 | 389 | 217 | 308 | 329 | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | | | | | | |

Table A1: Catch limits (metric tonnes; t) of yellowfin tuna for 2020-2023 (calculated) and 2024 (estimated) by CPC objecting / subject to Res. 19/01 and 21/01

Appendix 2 – YFT base annual limits and catch limits according to Res. 19/01

1. Purse seine

| CPC | Status | Baseline | | Catch (tonnes) | | | | | | c. Base annual limit | Res. 19/01 para 13a (2017, 2018, 2019)* | | f. Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* = e- d |
|------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | Year | Reduction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3** | e. Accumulated catch | |
| EU | DD, DW | 2014 | 15.0% | 91,405 | 86,149 | 87,075 | 86,893 | 78,148 | 71,791 | 77,694 | 233,083 | 236,832 | 3,749 |
| IDN~ | DG, C | 2014 | 15.0% | 5,686 | 4,240 | 5,229 | 6,102 | 5,218 | 3,918 | 4,833 | 14,499 | 15,237 | 738 |
| KOR | DG, DW | 2014 | 15.0% | 8,852 | 7,509 | 10,347 | 6,362 | 5,415 | 8,730 | 7,524 | 22,573 | 20,507 | - |
| MUS | DG, S, C | 2018 | 7.5% | 4,844 | 5,448 | 7,404 | 7,681 | 11,322 | 12,290 | 10,473 | 31,419 | 31,293 | - |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 2015 | 15.0% | 23,463 | 39,072 | 40,014 | 41,694 | 35,023 | 33,006 | 33,211 | 66,422 | 68,029 | 1,607 |

2. Longline

| Fleet | Status | Baseline | | Catch (tonnes) | | | | | | c. Base annual limit | Res. 19/01 para 13a (2017, 2018, 2019)* | | f. Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* = e- d |
|-------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | Year | Reduction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3** | e. Accumulated catch | |
| CHN | DG, DW | 2014 | 10.0% | 13,363 | 15,714 | 18,770 | 12,077 | 15,486 | 12,640 | 12,027 | 36,080 | 40,203 | 4,123 |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 2018 | 10.0% | 1,606 | 2,339 | 2,739 | 3,647 | 6,484 | 9,790 | 5,836 | 11,671 | 16,274 | 4,603 |
| LKA | DG, C | 2014 | 10.0% | 8,625 | 5,933 | 3,939 | 6,448 | 8,554 | 10,746 | 7,763 | 23,288 | 25,748 | 2,461 |

3. Gillnet

| Fleet | Status | Baseline | | Catch (tonnes) | | | | | | c. Base annual limit | Res. 19/01 para 13a (2017, 2018, 2019) | | f. Overcatch 2017+2018+2019 = e- d |
|-------|--------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Year | Reduction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3 | e. Accumulated catch | |
| IRN | DG, C | 2014 | 10.0% | 18,831 | 22,809 | 23,350 | 27,515 | 25,884 | 25,938 | 16,948 | 50,844 | 79,337 | 28,493 |

4. Other gears

| Fleet | Status | Baseline | | Catch (tonnes) | | | | | | c. Base annual limit | Res. 19/01 para 13a + 9 for SIDS (2018, 2019) | | f. Overcatch 2018+2019 = e- d |
|--------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Year | Reduction | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | d. Sum of annual limits = c x 2 | e. Accumulated catch | |
| MDV BB | DG, S, C | 2014 | 5.0% | 11,416 | 9,270 | 4,978 | 10,543 | 10,749 | 10,165 | 10,845 | 21,690 | 20,914 | - |
| MDV HL | DG, S, C | 2014 | 5.0% | 17,831 | 19,247 | 24,648 | 16,713 | 16,704 | 15,918 | 16,939 | 33,879 | 32,622 | - |

Catch data 2014-2022 from IOTC best scientific estimates (t) CPCs that objected to Res. 21/01 and to whom Res. 19/01 still applies

~ Catch data 2014-2022 from National Reports or other official sources(t)

* 2018-2019 for Seychelles

** c x 2 for Seychelles

Table A2: Calculated base annual limits (column c) and historical overcatches (column f) (metric tonnes; t) of yellowfin tuna for industrial fisheries subject to reductions according to Res. 19/01

| 1. Purse seine | | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 |
|----------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CPC | Status | a. Base annual limit | b. Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* | c. Limit = a | d. Catch | e. Overcatch = d - c | f. Limit = a - b - e/2 | g. Catch | h. Overcatch = g - f | i. Limit = a - h/2 - e/2 | j. Catch | k. Overcatch = j - i | l. Limit = a - k/2 - h/2 | m. Catch = l | n. Overcatch = m - l | o. Limit = a - n/2 - k/2 |
| EU | DD, DW | 77,694 | 3,749 | 77,694 | 71,058 | - | 73,945 | 75,919 | 1,974 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |
| IDN~ | DG, C | 4,833 | 738 | 4,833 | 3,372 | - | 4,095 | 5,490 | 1,395 | 3,961 | 2,151 | - | 4,136 | 4,136 | - | 4,833 |
| KOR | DG, DW | 7,524 | - | 7,524 | 2,393 | - | 7,524 | 5,806 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |
| MUS | DG, S, C | 10,473 | - | 10,473 | 9,681 | - | 10,473 | 9,641 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 33,211 | 1,607 | 33,211 | 30,502 | - | 31,605 | 29,407 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |

| 2. Longline | | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 |
|-------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fleet | Status | a. Base annual limit | b. Overcatch 2017+2018+2019* | c. Limit = a | d. Catch | e. Overcatch = d - c | f. Limit = a - b - e/2 | g. Catch | h. Overcatch = g - f | i. Limit = a - h/2 - e/2 | j. Catch | k. Overcatch = j - i | l. Limit = a - k/2 - h/2 | m. Catch = l | n. Overcatch = m - l | o. Limit = a - n/2 - k/2 |
| CHN | DG, DW | 12,027 | 4,123 | 12,027 | 12,781 | 755 | 7,526 | 12,570 | 5,043 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 5,836 | 4,603 | 5,836 | 8,126 | 2,290 | 88 | 3,778 | 3,690 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |
| LKA | DG, C | 7,763 | 2,461 | 7,763 | 7,481 | - | 5,302 | 5,255 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |

| 3. Gillnet | | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 |
|------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fleet | Status | a. Base annual limit | b. Overcatch 2017+2018+2019 | c. Limit = a | d. Catch | e. Overcatch = d - c | f. Limit = a - b - e/2 | g. Catch | h. Overcatch = g - f | i. Limit = a - h/2 - e/2 | j. Catch | k. Overcatch = j - i | l. Limit = a - k/2 - h/2 | m. Catch = l | n. Overcatch = m - l | o. Limit = a - n/2 - k/2 |
| IRN | DG, C | 16,948 | 28,493 | 16,948 | 18,838 | 1,890 | 12,490 | 20,313 | 32,803 | 398 | 21,080 | 21,478 | 16,978 | - | 16,978 | 7,087 |

| 4. Other gears | | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 |
|----------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fleet | Status | a. Base annual limit | b. Overcatch 2018+2019 | c. Limit = a | d. Catch | e. Overcatch = d - c | f. Limit = a - b - e/2 | g. Catch | h. Overcatch = g - f | i. Limit = a - h/2 - e/2 | j. Catch | k. Overcatch = j - i | l. Limit = a - k/2 - h/2 | m. Catch = l | n. Overcatch = m - l | o. Limit = a - n/2 - k/2 |
| MDV BB | DG, S, C | 10,845 | - | 10,845 | 10,697 | - | 10,845 | 7,085 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |
| MDV HL | DG, S, C | 16,939 | - | 16,939 | 15,181 | - | 16,939 | 8,928 | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See 21/01 |

Catch data 2014-2022 from IOTC best scientific estimates (t) CPCs that objected to Res. 21/01 and to whom Res. 19/01 still applies

~ Catch data 2014-2022 from National Reports or other official sources(t)

* 2018-2019 for Seychelles

** c x 2 for Seychelles

Table A3: Annual catch limits of yellowfin tuna (metric tonnes; t) for industrial fisheries subject to Res. 19/01 for the years 2020-2022 (columns *c, f, i*, calculated) and 2023 (column *l*, estimated), the latter only for the industrial gears of those CPCs objecting to Res. 21/01.

Catches for 2023 (column *m*) estimated to the same exact level of catch limits calculated for 2023 (column *l*).

Appendix 3 – YFT base annual limits and catch limits according to Res. 21/01

| CPC | | Catches (best scientific estimates) | | | | | | Reference | | Catch limit (2022) | | |
|------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| Code | Status | 2014 | 2015 | Average (2017-2019) | Max (2017-2019) | 2018 | Last year (2022) | Year | h. Catches | i. Reduction | Criteria | j. Base annual limit = h * (1 - i) or fixed |
| AUS | DD, C | 20 | 73 | 50 | 66 | 39 | 17 | 2014 | 20 | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |
| BGD | LD, C | - | - | - | - | - | 825 | 2014 | - | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |
| CHN | DG, DW | 13,363 | 15,714 | 13,401 | 15,486 | 15,486 | 13,847 | 2014 | 13,363 | 21% | Para. 5 | 10,557 |
| COM | LD, S, C | 1,399 | 1,748 | 4,426 | 5,279 | 3,194 | 4,427 | 2017-2019 (max) | 5,279 | - | Para. 7 | 5,279 |
| ERI | LD, C | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2014 | - | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |
| EU | DD, DW | 92,504 | 87,157 | 79,688 | 87,686 | 78,877 | 69,334 | 2014 | 92,504 | 21% | Para. 5 | 73,078 |
| FRA | DD, C | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2014 | - | - | Para. 8 + 9 | 500 |
| GBR | DD, DW | 88 | 87 | 18 | 23 | 13 | 2 | 2014 | 88 | - | Para. 8 + 9 | 500 |
| JPN | DD, DW | 4,072 | 3,478 | 3,327 | 4,003 | 3,382 | 943 | 2017-2019 (max) | 4,003 | - | Para. 7 | 4,003 |
| KEN | DG, C | 71 | 108 | 2,550 | 3,654 | 3,592 | 1,958 | 2017-2019 (max) | 3,654 | - | Para. 7 | 3,654 |
| KOR | DG, DW | 10,409 | 9,183 | 8,648 | 10,790 | 6,990 | 4,259 | 2014 | 10,409 | 13% | Para. 5 + 11 | 9,056 |
| LKA | DG, C | 37,778 | 32,673 | 40,850 | 44,756 | 39,817 | 30,038 | 2014 | 37,778 | 12% | Para. 5.a | 33,245 |
| MDV | DG, S, C | 49,212 | 52,439 | 47,093 | 49,361 | 47,217 | 28,083 | 2015 | 52,439 | 10% | Para. 5.b + 10 | 47,195 |
| MOZ | LD, C | 5 | 69 | 197 | 269 | 155 | 75 | 2014 | 69 | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |
| MUS | DG, S, C | 4,908 | 5,530 | 10,786 | 12,684 | 11,656 | 11,191 | 2018 | 11,656 | 10% | Para. 6.b | 10,490 |
| MYS | DG, C | 77 | 144 | 419 | 446 | 446 | 339 | 2014 | 144 | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |
| PAK | DG, C | 16,441 | 18,817 | 18,509 | 27,784 | 18,384 | 7,470 | 2014 | 16,441 | 12% | Para. 5.a | 14,468 |
| PHL | DG, DW | 69 | - | 24 | 73 | - | - | 2014 | 69 | - | Para. 8 + 9 | 700 |
| SDN | LD, C | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2014 | - | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 25,079 | 41,468 | 43,974 | 46,099 | 42,069 | 35,967 | 2017-2019 (avg.) | 43,974 | 10% | Para. 5.b + 10 | 39,577 |
| THA | DG, C | 187 | 109 | - | - | - | 6 | 2014 | 187 | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |
| TZA | LD, C | 3,441 | 4,011 | 3,904 | 3,905 | 3,904 | 3,468 | 2017-2019 (max) | 3,905 | - | Para. 7 | 3,905 |
| YEM | LD, C | 29,180 | 24,518 | 18,083 | 18,110 | 18,077 | 18,134 | 2014 | 29,180 | 10% | Para. 5.b + 10 | 26,262 |
| ZAF | DG, C | 83 | 182 | 323 | 389 | 331 | 329 | 2014 | 182 | - | Para. 8 | 2,000 |

Catches: 0 ≤ catches < 2000 t; 2000 t ≤ catches < 5000 t; catches ≥ 5000 t

Status: LD = least developed country, DG = developing country, DD = developed country, S = small islands developing state, C = coastal state, DW = distant water fishing nation

Table A4: Calculated base annual limits (column j) for CPCs subject to Res. 21/01.

| CPC | | a. Base annual limit | Overcatches (19/01) | | 2021 | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 |
|------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Code | Status | | b. 2020 | c. 2021 | d. Catches | e. Limit = a - b/2 - c/2 | f. Catches = e | g. Overcatch = f - e | h. Limit = a - b/2 - c/2 - g/2 | i. Catches = h | j. Overcatch = i - h | k. Limit = a - g/2 - j/2 |
| AUS | DD, C | 2,000 | - | - | 18 | 2,000 | 17 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| BGD | LD, C | 2,000 | - | - | 142 | 2,000 | 825 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| CHN | DG, DW | 10,557 | 755 | 5,043 | 12,570 | 7,658 | 13,847 | 6,189.3 | 4,940 | 4,940 | - | 7,462 |
| COM | LD, S, C | 5,279 | - | - | 3,770 | 5,279 | 4,427 | - | 5,279 | 5,279 | - | 5,279 |
| ERI | LD, C | 2,000 | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| EU | DD, DW | 73,078 | - | 1,974 | 76,751 | 72,091 | 69,334 | - | 72,091 | 72,091 | - | 73,078 |
| FRA | DD, C | 500 | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | 500 | 500 | - | 500 |
| GBR | DD, DW | 500 | - | - | - | 500 | 2 | - | 500 | 500 | - | 500 |
| JPN | DD, DW | 4,003 | - | - | 931 | 4,003 | 943 | - | 4,003 | 4,003 | - | 4,003 |
| KEN | DG, C | 3,654 | - | - | 3,641 | 3,654 | 1,958 | - | 3,654 | 3,654 | - | 3,654 |
| KOR | DG, DW | 9,056 | - | - | 6,208 | 9,056 | 4,259 | - | 9,056 | 9,056 | - | 9,056 |
| LKA | DG, C | 33,245 | - | - | 31,318 | 33,245 | 30,038 | - | 33,245 | 33,245 | - | 33,245 |
| MDV | DG, S, C | 47,195 | - | - | 24,548 | 47,195 | 28,083 | - | 47,195 | 47,195 | - | 47,195 |
| MOZ | LD, C | 2,000 | - | - | 358 | 2,000 | 75 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| MUS | DG, S, C | 10,490 | - | - | 9,711 | 10,490 | 11,191 | 700.6 | 10,140 | 10,140 | - | 10,140 |
| MYS | DG, C | 2,000 | - | - | 391 | 2,000 | 339 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| PAK | DG, C | 14,468 | - | - | 8,470 | 14,468 | 7,470 | - | 14,468 | 14,468 | - | 14,468 |
| PHL | DG, DW | 700 | - | - | - | 700 | - | - | 700 | 700 | - | 700 |
| SDN | LD, C | 2,000 | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 39,577 | 2,290 | 3,690 | 34,101 | 36,587 | 35,967 | - | 37,732 | 37,732 | - | 39,577 |
| THA | DG, C | 2,000 | - | - | 1 | 2,000 | 6 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| TZA | LD, C | 3,905 | - | - | 3,905 | 3,905 | 3,468 | - | 3,905 | 3,905 | - | 3,905 |
| YEM | LD, C | 26,262 | - | - | 18,134 | 26,262 | 18,134 | - | 26,262 | 26,262 | - | 26,262 |
| ZAF | DG, C | 2,000 | - | - | 308 | 2,000 | 329 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |

Status: LD = least developed, DG = developing, DD = developed country, S = small islands developing state, C = coastal state, DW = distant water fishing nation

Calculated annual catch limit differs from base annual limit

Table A5: Annual catch limits for CPCs subject to Res. 21/01 for the years 2022-2023 (calculated, columns **e**, **h**) and 2024 (estimated, column **k**).

Catches for 2023 (column **i**) estimated to the same exact level of catch limits calculated for 2023 (column **h**)

Appendix 4 – best scientific estimates of YFT retained catches (all fisheries combined, 2014-2022)

| CPC | Status | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Trend |
|------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| AUS | DD, C | 20 | 73 | 67 | 66 | 39 | 46 | 18 | 18 | 17 | |
| BGD | LD, C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 142 | 825 | |
| CHN | DG, DW | 13363 | 15714 | 18770 | 12077 | 15486 | 12640 | 12781 | 12570 | 13847 | |
| COM | LD, S, C | 1399 | 1748 | 5584 | 4806 | 3194 | 5279 | 6745 | 3770 | 4427 | |
| ERI | LD, C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| EU | DD, DW | 92504 | 87157 | 88249 | 87686 | 78877 | 72501 | 71800 | 76751 | 69334 | |
| FRA | DD, C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| GBR | DD, DW | 88 | 87 | 44 | 23 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 2 | |
| IDN~ | DG, C | 45122 | 40571 | 36485 | 39910 | 40306 | 41483 | 44471 | 57106 | 68285 | |
| IND | DG, C | 33427 | 17159 | 19244 | 13932 | 37488 | 33554 | 20795 | 24515 | 17249 | |
| IRN | DG, C | 46215 | 42599 | 45111 | 56102 | 58650 | 58047 | 48315 | 44281 | 38821 | |
| JPN | DD, DW | 4072 | 3478 | 3389 | 4003 | 3382 | 2597 | 2083 | 931 | 943 | |
| KEN | DG, C | 71 | 108 | 108 | 404 | 3592 | 3654 | 3563 | 3641 | 1958 | |
| KOR | DG, DW | 10409 | 9183 | 11721 | 8164 | 6990 | 10790 | 3687 | 6208 | 4259 | |
| LKA | DG, C | 37778 | 32673 | 33735 | 37977 | 39817 | 44756 | 37013 | 31318 | 30038 | |
| MDG | LD, C | 735 | 747 | 736 | 703 | 704 | 715 | 709 | 704 | 704 | |
| MDV | DG, S, C | 49212 | 52439 | 53705 | 49361 | 47217 | 44702 | 42705 | 24548 | 28083 | |
| MOZ | LD, C | 5 | 69 | 174 | 168 | 155 | 269 | 301 | 358 | 75 | |
| MUS | DG, S, C | 4908 | 5530 | 7585 | 8017 | 11656 | 12684 | 9779 | 9711 | 11191 | |
| MYS | DG, C | 77 | 144 | 156 | 384 | 446 | 428 | 374 | 391 | 339 | |
| OMN | DG, C | 7208 | 15183 | 20983 | 19499 | 28837 | 37033 | 68785 | 75080 | 74801 | |
| PAK | DG, C | 16441 | 18817 | 25560 | 27784 | 18384 | 9358 | 7919 | 8470 | 7470 | |
| PHL | DG, DW | 69 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| SDN | LD, C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| SOM | LD, C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| SYC | DG, S, C | 25079 | 41468 | 43261 | 46099 | 42069 | 43755 | 39603 | 34101 | 35967 | |
| THA | DG, C | 187 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | |
| TZA | LD, C | 3441 | 4011 | 4013 | 3904 | 3904 | 3905 | 3905 | 3905 | 3468 | |
| YEM | LD, C | 29180 | 24518 | 21253 | 18061 | 18077 | 18110 | 18134 | 18134 | 18134 | |
| ZAF | DG, C | 83 | 182 | 183 | 247 | 331 | 389 | 217 | 308 | 329 | |

Catch data 2014-2022 from IOTC best scientific estimates

~ Catch data 2014-2022 from latest updates of forms 1-RC (prior to their re-estimation by the Secretariat)

CPCs objecting to Res. 21/01

Table A6: Annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of yellowfin tuna by CPC and year (2014-2022)