

UPDATES ON YELLOWFIN TUNA CATCH LIMITS FOR 2024 AND 2025

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, LAST UPDATED: 20TH NOVEMBER 2024

Purpose

To inform participants at the 20th Working Party on Data Collection and Statistics (WPDCS20) about the yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2024 (calculated) and 2025 (estimated), derived from the application of the criteria outlined in IOTC Resolutions [19/01](#) and [21/01](#) to the historical catch data of IOTC CPCs.

Background

Considering among others:

- the discussions of the Working Party on Tropical Tunas (WPTT) regarding the limitations and uncertainties in the stock assessment models, and
- the Commission's objectives to maintain stocks in perpetuity, 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Res. 16/01 was superseded by Resolutions [17/01](#), [18/01](#) and [19/01](#) which brought in minor changes to the procedures for the determination of per-gear catch reductions, while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).

Given that both Resolutions 18/01 and 19/01 apply exclusively to industrial catches, India's objection to Resolution 19/01 does not affect the resulting catch limits. This is because India has not reported any active industrial tuna or tuna-like fisheries exceeding the established threshold since 2016 and, as such, is not currently subject to a yellowfin tuna catch limit.

It is also important to note that the adoption of IOTC best scientific estimates to determine catch limits and project future catch reductions could lead to discrepancies when compared with catch limits derived from official catch data reported by IOTC CPCs. This is because the best scientific estimates aim to disaggregate species catches within mixed-species categories that may include yellowfin tuna and, in some cases, re-estimate the species or gear composition of a CPC's total catches (e.g., Indonesian artisanal fisheries).

Over the years, the IOTC Secretariat has issued several circulars detailing the calculated or estimated catch limits applicable to all IOTC CPCs, along with various amendments and updates in response to clarification requests from certain 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 CIRCULAR 2023-64](#) (“Regarding IOTC yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2024”)

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 2020-2025 according to Res. 19/01 and 21/01

Table 1 and **Table 2** 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.

Table 1: Annual catch limits (metric tonnes; t) for yellowfin tuna by fishery for 2020-2024 and 2025 (estimated), for CPCs currently bound to Res. 18/01 (India) and 19/01 (all others). Catch limits for 2025 are estimated with the assumption that catches for 2024 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

CPC	Fishery	Base annual limit	Catch limits					
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
IDN - Indonesia	PS	12,395	12,395	12,395	11,173	9,557	7,231	4,394
	LL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ART	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IND - India	LL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ART	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRN - I.R. Iran	GN	16,948	16,948	- 12,490	- 398	- 16,978	- 20,495	- 12,515
	PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ART	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MDG - Madagascar	LL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ART	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMN - Oman	PS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ART	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOM - Somalia	IND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ART	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Annual catch limits (metric tonnes; t) for yellowfin tuna across all fisheries calculated for 2024 and estimated for 2025 for CPCs currently bound to Res. 21/01. Catch limits for 2025 are estimated assuming that 2024 catches will align with the CPC-specific established catch limits

CPC	Base annual limit	Catch limits	
		2024	2025
AUS - Australia	2,000	2,000	2,000
BGD - Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000
CHN - China	10,557	1,419	6,341
COM - Comoros	5,279	5,279	5,279
ERI - Eritrea	2,000	2,000	2,000
EU - European Union	73,078	73,078	73,078
FRA - France OT	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 - 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	10,490
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	39,577	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

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 2024 (not yet available to the Secretariat) to update the estimates of catch limits for 2025.

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 2020-2024 (calculated) and 2025 (estimated) according to Res. 19/01 and 21/01

Table A1: Catch limits (metric tonnes; t) of yellowfin tuna for 2020-2024 (calculated) and 2025 (estimated) by CPC objecting / subject to Res. 18/01 (orange), 19/01 (yellow), and 21/01.

CPC			Base annual limit (t)	Catches (t)						Overcatches (t) 19/01					Annual catch limits (t)					Resolution	
Code	Status	Fishery type		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2017-2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		2025 (estimated)
IND	DG, C	LL	none	7	13	2	1	6	1	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	18/01
	DG, C	ART	none	37,481	33,541	20,793	24,515	20,845	21,246	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
IDN~	DG, C	LL	none	2,568	2,525	3,648	3,402	11,242	4,674	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	19/01
	DG, C	PS	12,395	5,430	14,719	733	14,349	13,760	15,231	-	-	1,954	2,587	5,674	12,395	12,395	11,173	9,557	7,231	4,394	
IRN	DG, C	ART	none	32,308	24,239	40,090	39,355	40,763	42,752	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	19/01
	DG, C	GN	16,948	25,884	25,938	18,838	20,313	21,080	21,453	28,493	1,890	32,803	21,478	38,431	16,948	- 12,490	- 398	- 16,978	- 20,495	- 12,515	
MDG	DG, C	ART	none	28,868	28,748	28,867	23,721	17,741	15,897	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	19/01
	LD, C	IND	none	29	40	33	29	29	18	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
OMN	DG, C	LL	none	177	297	207	168	282	282	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	19/01
	DG, C	PS	none	-	-	-	-	-	3,461	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
SOM	DG, C	GN	none	-	-	6,925	7,924	7,301	6,925	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	19/01
	DG, C	ART	none	28,660	36,735	61,653	66,988	67,217	55,480	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
CHN	LD, C	ALL	none	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	19/01 (until 2021)
EU	DD, C	PS	12,027	15,486	12,640	12,781	12,570			4,123	755	5,043		12,027	7,526						
LKA	DG, C	LL	77,694	76,764	69,479	71,058	75,919							77,694	77,694						19/01 (until 2021)
SYC	DG, S, C	LL	7,763	8,554	10,746	7,481	5,255	N/A	N/A	2,461	-	-	N/A	N/A							
SYC	DG, S, C	PS	5,836	6,484	9,790	8,126	3,778			4,603	2,290	3,690		5,836	88						21/01
SYC	DG, S, C	PS	33,211	35,023	33,006	30,502	29,407			1,606	-	-		33,211	31,605						
AUS	DD, C		2,000	39	46	18	22	17	48	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000		21/01
BGD	LD, C		2,000	-	-	-	119	36	-	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000		
CHN	DG, DW		10,557	15,486	12,640	12,781	12,570	13,847	13,372	4,123	755	5,043					7,658	4,941	1,419		
COM	LD, S, C		5,279	3,194	5,279	6,745	4,883	4,427	3,194	-	-	-					5,279	5,279	5,279		
ERI	LD, C		2,000	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000		
EU	DD, C		73,078	77,493	70,189	69,511	73,751	66,963	60,761	-	-	-					73,078	73,078	73,078		
FRA	DD, C		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					500	500	500		
GBR	DD, DW		500	13	17	8	-	2	1	-	-	-					500	500	500		
JPN	DD, DW		4,003	3,382	2,510	1,907	925	1,410	2,270	-	-	-					4,003	4,003	4,003		
KEN	DG, C		3,654	3,592	3,654	620	608	1,958	969	-	-	-					3,654	3,654	3,654		
KOR	DG, DW		9,056	6,990	10,790	3,687	6,208	4,259	4,616	-	-	-					9,056	9,056	9,056		
LKA	DG, C		33,245	39,817	44,756	37,013	31,318	30,038	30,310	2,461	-	-					33,245	33,245	33,245		
MDV	DG, S, C		47,195	47,217	44,702	42,705	24,548	28,083	30,776	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A		47,195	47,195	47,195		
MOZ	LD, C		2,000	155	269	116	259	75	462	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000		
MUS	DG, S, C		10,490	11,656	12,684	9,779	9,711	11,191	9,838	-	-	-					10,490	10,140	10,140		
MYS	DG, C		2,000	446	428	374	391	339	716	-	-	-					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	N/R	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000		
SYC	DG, S, C		39,577	42,069	43,755	39,603	34,101	35,959	33,911	6,209	2,290	3,690					36,587	37,732	39,577		
THA	DG, C		2,000	-	-	-	1	6	37	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000		
TZA	LD, C		3,905	3,904	3,905	3,905	3,907	3,468	3,314	-	-	-					3,905	3,905	3,905		
YEM	LD, C		26,262	18,077	18,110	18,134	21,370	24,575	24,575	-	-	-					26,262	26,262	26,262		
ZAF	DG, C		2,000	331	389	217	308	329	521	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000		

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

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

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, C	2014	15.0%	91,405	83,677	85,208	84,475	76,764	69,479	77,694	233,083	230,718	-
IDN~	DG, C	2014	15.0%	14,582	8,363	10,786	11,595	5,430	14,719	12,395	37,184	31,744	-
KOR	DG, DW	2014	15.0%	8,852	7,509	10,347	6,362	5,415	8,730	7,524	22,572	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	31,294	-
SYC	DG, S, C	2015	15.0%	23,463	39,072	40,014	41,694	35,023	33,006	33,211	66,423	68,029	1,606

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	-

■ CPCs that objected to Resolution 21/01 and to which Resolution 19/01 still applies

~ Catch data 2014-2019 from National Reports (IOTC-2019-SC22-NR09; IOTC-2024-SC27-NR09). Catches were not split between coastal and industrial purse seiners prior to 2017

* 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 2020-2024 (columns *c, f, i, l, o* calculated) and 2025 (column *r*, estimated), the latter only for the industrial gears of those CPCs objecting to Res. 21/01. Catches for 2024 (column *p*) estimated to the same exact level of catch limits calculated for 2023 (column *o*)

1. Purse seine				2020				2021				2022			2023			2024			2025
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	n. Overcatch = m - l	o. Limit = a - n/2 - k/2	p. Catch = o	q. Overcatch = p - o	r. limit = a - q/2 - n/2		
EU	DD, C	77,694	-	77,694	71,058	-	77,694	75,919	-												
IDN~	DG, C	12,395	-	12,395	733	-	12,395	14,349	1,954	11,173	13,760	2,587	9,557	15,231	5,674	7,231	7,231	-	4,394		
KOR	DG, DW	7,524	-	7,524	2,393	-	7,524	5,806	-												
MUS	DG, S, C	10,473	-	10,473	9,681	-	10,473	9,641	-												
SYC	DG, S, C	33,211	1,606	33,211	30,502	-	31,605	29,407	-												

2. Longline				2020				2021			
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		
CHN	DG, DW	12,027	4,123	12,027	12,781	755	7,526	12,570	5,043		
SYC	DG, S, C	5,836	4,603	5,836	8,126	2,290	88	3,778	3,690		
LKA	DG, C	7,763	2,461	7,763	7,481	-	5,302	5,255	-		

3. Gillnet				2020				2021				2022			2023			2024			2025
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	p. Catch = 0	q. Overcatch = p - o	r. limit = a - q/2 - n/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	21,453	38,431	20,495	-	20,495	12,515		

4. Other gears				2020				2021			
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		
MDV BB	DG, S, C	10,845	-	10,845	10,697	-	10,845	7,085	-		
MDV HL	DG, S, C	16,939	-	16,939	15,181	-	16,939	8,928	-		

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

Table A4: Calculated base annual limits (column j) for CPCs subject 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 A5: Annual catch limits for CPCs subject to Res. 21/01 for the years 2022-2024 (calculated, columns *e, h, k*) and 2025 (estimated, column *n*). Catches for 2024 (column *i*) estimated to the same exact level of catch limits calculated for 2023 (column *k*)

CPC		a. Base annual limit	Overcatches (19/01)		2021	2022			2023			2024			2025
Code	Status		b. 2020	c. 2021	d. Catches	e. Limit = a - b/2 - c/2	f. Catches	g. Overcatch = f - e	h. Limit = a - b/2 - c/2 - g/2	i. Catches	j. Overcatch = i - h	k. Limit = a - g/2 - j/2	l. Catches = k	m. Overcatch = l - k	n. Limit = a - j/2 - m/2
AUS	DD, C	2,000	-	-	22	2,000	17	-	2,000	48	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
BGD	LD, C	2,000	-	-	119	2,000	36	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
CHN	DG, DW	10,557	755	5,043	12,570	7,658	13,847	6,188.9	4,941	13,372	8,431.7	1,419	1,419	-	6,341
COM	LD, S, C	5,279	-	-	4,883	5,279	4,427	-	5,279	3,194	-	5,279	5,279	-	5,279
ERI	LD, C	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
EU	DD, C	73,078	-	-	73,751	73,078	66,963	-	73,078	60,761	-	73,078	73,078	-	73,078
FRA	DD, C	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	500	-	-	500	500	-	500
GBR	DD, DW	500	-	-	-	500	2	-	500	1	-	500	500	-	500
JPN	DD, DW	4,003	-	-	925	4,003	1,410	-	4,003	2,270	-	4,003	4,003	-	4,003
KEN	DG, C	3,654	-	-	608	3,654	1,958	-	3,654	969	-	3,654	3,654	-	3,654
KOR	DG, DW	9,056	-	-	6,208	9,056	4,259	-	9,056	4,616	-	9,056	9,056	-	9,056
LKA	DG, C	33,245	-	-	31,318	33,245	30,038	-	33,245	30,310	-	33,245	33,245	-	33,245
MDV	DG, S, C	47,195	-	-	24,548	47,195	28,083	-	47,195	30,776	-	47,195	47,195	-	47,195
MOZ	LD, C	2,000	-	-	259	2,000	75	-	2,000	462	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
MUS	DG, S, C	10,490	-	-	9,711	10,490	11,191	700.8	10,140	9,838	-	10,140	10,140	-	10,490
MYS	DG, C	2,000	-	-	391	2,000	339	-	2,000	716	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
PAK	DG, C	14,468	-	-	8,470	14,468	7,470	-	14,468	-	-	14,468	14,468	-	14,468
PHL	DG, DW	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	700	-	-	700	700	-	700
SDN	LD, C	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
SYC	DG, S, C	39,577	2,290	3,690	34,101	36,587	35,959	-	37,732	33,911	-	39,577	39,577	-	39,577
THA	DG, C	2,000	-	-	1	2,000	6	-	2,000	37	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
TZA	LD, C	3,905	-	-	3,907	3,905	3,468	-	3,905	3,314	-	3,905	3,905	-	3,905
YEM	LD, C	26,262	-	-	21,370	26,262	24,575	-	26,262	24,575	-	26,262	26,262	-	26,262
ZAF	DG, C	2,000	-	-	308	2,000	329	-	2,000	521	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000

Appendix 4 – Best scientific estimates of YFT retained catches (all fisheries combined, 2014-2023)

Table A6: Annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of yellowfin tuna by CPC and year (2014-2023) for countries subject to Resolution 18/01 (orange), 19/01 (yellow), and 21/01. ~: Catch data 2014-2023 from National Reports

Code	CPC	Status	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AUS	Australia	DD, C	20	73	67	66	39	46	18	22	17	48
BGD	Bangladesh	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	36	-
CHN	China	DG, DW	13,363	15,714	18,770	12,077	15,486	12,640	12,781	12,570	13,847	13,372
COM	Comoros	LD, S, C	1,399	1,748	5,584	4,806	3,194	5,279	6,745	4,883	4,427	3,194
ERI	Erithrea	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU	European Union	DD, C	92,504	84,685	86,381	85,268	77,493	70,189	69,511	73,751	66,963	60,761
FRA	France OT	DD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GBR	United Kingdom	DD, DW	88	87	44	23	13	17	8	-	2	1
IDN~	Indonesia	DG, C	45,122	40,571	36,485	39,910	40,306	41,483	44,471	57,106	66,765	62,861
IND	India	DG, C	33,427	17,159	19,244	13,932	37,488	33,554	20,795	24,515	20,851	21,247
IRN	I.R. Iran	DG, C	46,216	42,599	45,110	56,102	58,650	58,047	48,315	44,281	38,821	37,350
JPN	Japan	DD, DW	4,072	3,478	3,389	4,003	3,382	2,510	1,907	925	1,410	2,270
KEN	Kenya	DG, C	71	108	972	404	3,592	3,654	620	608	1,958	969
KOR	Korea	DG, DW	10,409	9,183	11,721	8,164	6,990	10,790	3,687	6,208	4,259	4,616
LKA	Sri Lanka	DG, C	37,778	32,673	33,735	37,977	39,817	44,756	37,013	31,318	30,038	30,310
MDG	Madagascar	LD, C	735	747	736	703	704	715	709	704	704	694
MDV	Maldives	DG, S, C	49,212	52,439	53,705	49,361	47,217	44,702	42,705	24,548	28,083	30,776
MOZ	Mozambique	LD, C	5	69	174	168	155	269	116	259	75	462
MUS	Mauritius	DG, S, C	4,908	5,530	7,585	8,017	11,656	12,684	9,779	9,711	11,191	9,838
MYS	Malaysia	DG, C	77	144	156	384	446	428	374	391	339	716
OMN	Oman	DG, C	7,208	15,183	20,983	19,499	28,837	37,033	68,785	75,080	74,801	66,148
PAK	Pakistan	DG, C	16,441	18,817	25,560	27,784	18,384	9,358	7,919	8,470	7,470	
PHL	Philippines	DG, DW	69	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDN	Sudan	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOM	Somalia	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYC	Seychelles	DG, S, C	25,079	41,468	43,261	46,099	42,069	43,755	39,603	34,101	35,959	33,911
THA	Thailand	DG, C	187	109	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	37
TZA	Tanzania	LD, C	3,441	4,011	4,013	3,904	3,904	3,905	3,905	3,907	3,468	3,314
YEM	Yemen	LD, C	29,180	24,518	21,253	18,061	18,077	18,110	18,134	21,370	24,575	24,575
ZAF	South Africa	DG, C	83	182	183	247	331	389	217	308	329	521
TOTAL	All CPCs		421,096	411,296	439,113	437,032	458,231	454,312	438,116	435,155	436,393	407,991