UPDATES ON YELLOWFIN TUNA CATCH LIMITS FOR 2024 AND 2025

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, LAST UPDATED: 06TH APRIL 2025

Purpose

To inform participants at the 21st Compliance Committee (CoC21) of the yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2024 (calculated) and 2025 (estimated), based on the application of the criteria set out in IOTC Resolutions 19/01 and 21/01 to the historical catch data of IOTC CPCs.

Background

Considering among other factors:

- 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 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 provisions, called upon 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Res. 16/01 was subsequently superseded by Resolutions 17/01, 18/01 and 19/01, which introduced minor adjustments to the procedures for determining gear-specific catch reductions, while also establishing mechanisms to penalise CPCs that exceed their maximum catch limits in one or more consecutive years.

In this document, reference is made to Resolution 19/01, which remains binding for four CPCs, Resolution 18/01, which remains binding for one; and Resolution 21/01, which is binding for all other CPCs. For the purpose of this document, a fishery is classified as *industrial* if it comprises vessels authorised to operate on the high seas or vessels with a length overall of 24 m or more, in accordance with Resolution 19/04. In contrast, *coastal* (or artisanal) fisheries refer to those composed of vessels with an LOA of less than 24 m operating solely within the National Jurisdiction Areas (NJAs) 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;

- that India objected to Res. 19/01, and therefore Res. 18/01 remains binding in their case.

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 use of the IOTC's best scientific estimates to determine catch limits and project future catch reductions may result in discrepancies when compared to catch limits derived from official catch data reported by CPCs. This is because the best scientific estimates aim to disaggregate catches reported under mixed-species categories and some of which may include yellowfin tuna – and, in some cases, to re-estimate the species or gear composition of a CPC's total catches.

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 relevant IOTC circulars is as follows:

- 2020-55 "*Regarding Resolution 19/01 yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2021*"
- 2020–55_Rev1 "*Correction notice regarding Resolution 19/01 yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2021*"
- 2021-78 "*Regarding yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2022*"
- 2022-04 "*Regarding the interpretation of Resolution 21/01 in relation to the yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2022*"
- 2022-56 "*Regarding IOTC yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2023*"
- 2023-02 "*A communication from China regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023*"
- 2023-04 "*A communication from Japan regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023*"
- 2023-06 "*A communication from Bangladesh regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023*"
- 2023-21 "*A communication from Seychelles regarding 2023 allocated catch limits for 2023*"
- 2023-47 "Regarding yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2023"
- 2023-64 "Regarding IOTC yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2024"
- 2024-66 "Regarding IOTC yellowfin tuna allocated catch limits for 2025"
- 2025-10 "A communication from Indonesia regarding the withdrawal of their objection to Resolution 21/01"

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 classification[1] 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 (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:

1. Indonesia (withdrew its objection on 6th March 2025)
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 2024 calculated using the officially reported catch data for 2023, and attempts to estimate **tentative** catch limits for 2025 by considering that:

a) Resolutions other than 21/01 might be binding for some CPCs
b) Catch levels for 2024 are not yet available, and that therefore the provided estimations for 2025 are based on assumptions that will be confirmed / disproved as soon as official catch data for 2024 are provided by all concerned CPCs (i.e., by the end of June 2025, tentatively)
c) For CPCs non objecting to Res. 21/01, Res. 19/01 remained in force until 31 December 2024, and that for this reason estimated penalties (in the form of additional catch reductions) might need to be applied to catch limits determined for 2024 for some CPCs, even in the context of Res. 21/01
d) Resolution 21/01 applies to all fisheries
e) Resolution 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.

All figures in Tables 1-2 and A1-A6 have been updated since Circular 2024-66 following revisions of catches made for:

- Indonesia (1950-2022)
- I.R. Iran (2011-2014)
- Japan (2019-2023)
- Mauritius (2023)
- Oman (2022-2023)
- Seychelles (2023)

All data and estimates of base annual and annual catch limits are provided in the Excel spreadsheet "IOTC-2025-CoC22-INF01_Rev1-_YFT_Catch_Limits.xlsx", available for download at: IOTC-2025-CoC22-INF01-DATA.

[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.*
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> 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.*
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> 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 2024 and the estimated catch limits for 2025.

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.

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-2025-COC21-INF02 ("*Updates on yellowfin tuna catch limits for 2024 / 2025*").

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_CODE	CPC name	CPC	Based allocation catch limit	Allocated catch limits (t)	
				2024	2025
AUS	Australia	AUS - Australia	2,000	2,000	2,000
BGD	Bangladesh	BGD - Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000
CHN	China	CHN - China	10,557	1,419	6,341
COM	Comoros	COM - Comoros	5,279	5,279	5,279
EU	European Union	EU - European Union	73,078	73,078	73,078
FRAT	France OT	FRAT - France OT	500	500	500
GBR	United Kingdom	GBR - United Kingdom	500	500	500
IDN	Indonesia	IDN - Indonesia	45,426	N/A	45,426
JPN	Japan	JPN - Japan	4,003	4,003	4,003
KEN	Kenya	KEN - Kenya	3,654	3,654	3,654
KOR	Korea	KOR - Korea	9,056	9,056	9,056
LKA	Sri Lanka	LKA - Sri Lanka	33,245	33,225	33,245
MDV	Maldives	MDV - Maldives	47,195	47,195	47,195
MOZ	Mozambique	MOZ - Mozambique	2,000	2,000	2,000
MUS	Mauritius	MUS - Mauritius	10,490	10,140	10,490
MYS	Malaysia	MYS - Malaysia	2,000	2,000	2,000
PAK	Pakistan	PAK - Pakistan	14,468	14,468	14,468
PHL	Philippines	PHL - Philippines	700	700	700
SDN	Sudan	SDN - Sudan	2,000	2,000	2,000
SYC	Seychelles	SYC - Seychelles	39,577	39,577	39,577
THA	Thailand	THA - Thailand	2,000	2,000	2,000
TZA	Tanzania	TZA - Tanzania	3,905	3,905	3,905
YEM	Yemen	YEM - Yemen	26,262	26,262	26,262
ZAF	South Africa	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. DD = developed country; DG = developing country; LD = least developed country; S = small island developing state; C = coastal state; DW = distant-water fishing nation; LL = longlines; PS = purse seines; GN = gillnets; ART = artisanal; N/A = not applicable; N/R = not reported

CPC			Base annual limit (t)	Catches (t)						Overcatches (t) 19/01					Annual catch limits (t)						
Code	Status	Gear group		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2017-2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (estimated)	Resolution
IND	DG, C	LL	N/A	7	13	2	1	6	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18/01
		ART	N/A	37,481	33,541	20,793	24,515	20,845	21,246	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
IDN	DG, C	LL	N/A	2,941	509	1,093	3,116	10,905	4,674	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19/01 (until 2025)
		PS	4,833	10,340	4,185	3,372	5,490	9,959	15,231	6,297	-	6,954	9,472	18,611	4,833	- 1,464	487	- 3,380	- 9,208		
IRN	DG, C	GN	32,623	25,884	25,938	18,838	20,313	21,080	21,453	-	-	-	-	-	32,623	32,623	32,623	32,623	32,623	32,623	19/01
		PS	N/A	3,898	3,361	610	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
MDG	LD, C	LL	N/A	29	40	33	29	29	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
OMN	DG, C	LL	N/A	177	297	207	168	282	282	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		PS	N/A	-	-	-	-	3,020	3,924	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SOM	LD, C	ART	N/A	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
CHN	DG, DW	LL	12,027	15,486	12,640	12,781	12,570			4,123	755	5,043			12,027	7,526					19/01 (until 2021)
EU	DD, C	PS	77,694	79,234	71,543	70,773	75,463			4,798	-	3,022			77,694	72,897					
KOR	DG, DW	PS	7,524	5,415	8,730	2,393	5,806			-	-	-			7,524	7,524					
LKA	DG, C	LL	7,763	8,554	10,746	7,481	5,255			2,461	364	-			7,763	5,120					
MDV	DG, S, C	BB	10,845	10,749	10,165	10,697	7,085	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	10,845	10,845	N/A			N/A	
		HL	16,939	16,704	15,918	15,181	8,928			-	-	-			16,939	16,939					
MUS	DG, S, C	PS	10,473	11,322	12,290	9,681	9,641			-	-	-			10,473	10,473					
SYC	DG, S, C	LL	5,836	6,484	9,790	8,126	3,778			4,603	1,645	4,845			5,836	410					
		PS	33,211	35,023	33,006	30,502	29,418			1,606	-	-			33,211	31,605					
AUS	DD, C	ALL	2,000	39	46	18	22	17	48	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	21/01
BGD	LD, C		2,000	-	-	-	119	36	-	-	-	-					2,000	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	6,341	
COM	LD, S, C		5,279	3,194	5,279	6,745	4,883	4,427	3,194	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A		5,279	5,279	5,279	5,279	
EU	DD, C		73,078	79,964	72,253	71,514	76,296	69,058	62,653	4,798	-	3,022					71,567	71,567	73,078	73,078	
FRA	DD, C		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					500	500	500	500	
GBR	DD, DW		500	13	17	8	3	2	1	-	-	-					500	500	500	500	
IDN	DG, C			36,169	36,325	36,519	42,208	62,987	42,119	6,297	-	6,954	9,472	18,611	4,833	- 1,464	487	- 3,380	- 9,208	31,517	
JPN	DD, DW		4,003	3,382	2,604	2,083	1,028	1,626	2,529	-	-	-					4,003	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	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	9,056	
LKA	DG, C		33,245	39,817	44,756	37,013	31,318	30,038	30,310	2,461	1,645	4,845					30,000	30,803	33,225	33,245	
MDV	DG, S, C		47,195	47,217	44,702	42,705	24,548	28,083	30,776	-	-	-					47,195	47,195	47,195	47,195	
MOZ	LD, C		2,000	155	269	116	259	75	462	-	-	-					2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
MUS	DG, S, C		10,490	11,656	12,684	9,779	9,711	11,191	9,891	-	-	-					10,490	10,140	10,140	10,490	
MYS	DG, C		2,000	446	428	374	391	339	716	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
PAK	DG, C		14,468	18,384	9,358	7,919	7,314	6,763	8,279	-	-	-					14,468	14,468	14,468	14,468	
PHL	DG, DW		700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					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	2,000	
SYC	DG, S, C		39,577	42,069	43,755	39,603	34,101	35,959	34,066	6,209	364	-					39,395	39,577	39,577	39,577	
THA	DG, C		2,000	-	-	-	1	6	37	-	-	-					2,000	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	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	26,262	
ZAF	DG, C		2,000	331	389	217	308	329	521	-	-	-					2,000	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. DD = developed country; DG = developing country; LD = least developed country; S = small island developing state; C = coastal state; DW = distant-water fishing nation; BB = pole-and-lines; HL = handlines

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*
		Year	Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3**	e. Accumulated catch	= e-d
EU	DD, C	2014	15.0%	91,405	86,336	87,198	87,105	79,234	71,543	77,694	233,083	237,881	4,798
IDN	DG, C	2014	15.0%	5,686	4,240	5,229	6,271	10,340	4,185	4,833	14,499	20,796	6,297
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*
		Year	Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3**	e. Accumulated catch	= e- d
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
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
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

3. Gillnet

Fleet	Status	Baseline		Catch (tonnes)						c. Base annual limit	Res. 19/01 para 13a (2017, 2018, 2019)		f. Overcatch 2017+2018+2019
		Year	Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		d. Sum of annual limits = c x 3	e. Accumulated catch	= e- d
IRN	DG, C	2014	10.0%	36,248	22,809	23,350	27,515	25,884	25,938	32,623	97,870	79,337	-

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
		Year	Reduction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		d. Sum of annual limits = c x 2	e. Accumulated catch	= e- d
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	-

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***). DD = developed country; DG = developing country; LD = least developed country; S = small island developing state; C = coastal state; DW = distant-water fishing nation; BB = pole-and-lines; HL = handlines

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	4,798	77,694	71,058	-	72,897	75,919	3,022										
IDN	DG, C	4,833	6,297	4,833	3,372	-	- 1,464	5,490	6,954	487	9,959	9,472	- 3,380	15,231	18,611	- 9,208	32,623	41,831	
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
LKA	DG, C	7,763	2,461	7,763	8,126	364	5,120	3,778	-
SYC	DG, S, C	5,836	4,603	5,836	7,481	1,645	410	5,255	4,845

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	32,623	-	32,623	18,838	-	32,623	20,313	-	32,623	21,080	-	32,623	21,453	-	32,623	32,623	-	32,623

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. DD = developed country; DG = developing country; LD = least developed country; S = small island developing state; C = coastal state; DW = distant-water fishing nation

CPC		Catches (best scientific estimates)						Reference		Catch limit (2022)		
Code	Status	2014	2015	Average (2017-2019)	Max (2017-2019)	2018	Last year (2023)	Year	h. Catches	i. Reduction	Criteria	j. Base annual limit = h * (1 - i) or fixed
AUS	DD, C	20	73	50	66	39	48	2014	20	-	Para. 8	2,000
BGD	LD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	2014	-	-	Para. 8	2,000
CHN	DG, DW	13,363	15,714	13,401	15,486	15,486	13,372	2014	13,363	21%	Para. 5	10,557
COM	LD, S, C	1,399	1,748	4,426	5,279	3,194	3,194	2017-2019 (max)	5,279	-	Para. 7	5,279
EU	DD, C	92,504	87,344	80,038	87,897	79,964	62,653	2014	92,504	21%	Para. 5	73,078
FRAT	DD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	2014	-	-	Para. 8 + 9	500
GBR	DD, DW	88	87	18	23	13	1	2014	88	-	Para. 8 + 9	500
IDN	DG, C	51,621	35,730	40,134	47,907	36,169	42,119	2014	51,621	12%	Para. 5.a	45,426
JPN	DD, DW	4,072	3,478	3,330	4,003	3,382	2,529	2017-2019 (max)	4,003	-	Para. 7	4,003
KEN	DG, C	71	108	2,550	3,654	3,592	969	2017-2019 (max)	3,654	-	Para. 7	3,654
KOR	DG, DW	10,409	9,183	8,648	10,790	6,990	4,616	2014	10,409	13%	Para. 5 + 11	9,056
LKA	DG, C	37,778	32,673	40,850	44,756	39,817	30,310	2014	37,778	12%	Para. 5.a	33,245
MDV	DG, S, C	49,212	52,439	47,093	49,361	47,217	30,776	2015	52,439	10%	Para. 5.b + 10	47,195
MOZ	LD, C	5	69	197	269	155	462	2014	69	-	Para. 8	2,000
MUS	DG, S, C	4,908	5,530	10,786	12,684	11,656	9,891	2018	11,656	10%	Para. 6.b	10,490
MYS	DG, C	77	144	419	446	446	716	2014	144	-	Para. 8	2,000
PAK	DG, C	16,441	18,817	18,509	27,784	18,384	8,279	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	34,066	2017-2019 (avg.)	43,974	10%	Para. 5.b + 10	39,577
THA	DG, C	187	109	-	-	-	37	2014	187	-	Para. 8	2,000
TZA	LD, C	3,441	4,011	3,904	3,905	3,904	3,314	2017-2019 (max)	3,905	-	Para. 7	3,905
YEM	LD, C	29,180	24,518	18,083	18,110	18,077	24,575	2014	29,180	10%	Para. 5.b + 10	26,262
ZAF	DG, C	83	182	323	389	331	521	2014	182	-	Para. 8	2,000

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**). DD = developed country; DG = developing country; LD = least developed country; S = small island developing state; C = coastal state; DW = distant-water fishing nation

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*
EU	DD, C	73,078	-	3,022	76,296	71,567	*69,058*	-	*71,567*	*62,653*	-	*73,078*	*73,078*	-	*73,078*
FRAT	DD, C	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	*500*	-	-	*500*	*500*	-	*500*
GBR	DD, DW	500	-	-	3	500	*2*	-	*500*	*1*	-	*500*	*500*	-	*500*
IDN	DG, C	45,426	-	-	42,208	*N/A*	*62,987*	-	*N/A*	*42,119*	-	*N/A*	*N/A*	-	*45,426*
JPN	DD, DW	4,003	-	-	1,028	4,003	*1,626*	-	*4,003*	*2,529*	-	*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	1,645	4,845	31,318	30,000	*30,038*	*38.7*	*30,803*	*30,310*	-	*33,225*	*33,225*	-	*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*	*9,891*	-	*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	-	-	7,314	14,468	*6,763*	-	*14,468*	*8,279*	-	*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	364	-	34,101	39,395	*35,959*	-	*39,577*	*34,066*	-	*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. DD = developed country; DG = developing country; LD = least developed country; S = small island developing state; C = coastal state; DW = distant-water fishing nation

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
EU	European Union	DD, C	92,504	87,344	88,372	87,897	79,964	72,253	71,514	76,296	69,058	62,653
FRAT	France OT	DD, C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GBR	United Kingdom	DD, DW	88	87	44	23	13	17	8	3	2	1
IDN	Indonesia	DG, C	51,621	35,730	42,243	47,907	36,169	36,325	36,519	42,208	62,987	42,119
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	2,604	2,083	1,028	1,626	2,529
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	9,891
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	77,821	70,072
PAK	Pakistan	DG, C	16,441	18,817	25,560	27,784	18,384	9,358	7,919	7,314	6,763	8,279
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	34,066
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