



CCSBT-SMEC/1108/04

Total Allowable Catch and its Allocation 総漁獲可能量及びその配分

Purpose 目的

To provide relevant background information to support the Extended Commission's deliberations on the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and allocation of the TAC from 2012.

2012年以降の総漁獲可能量（TAC）及びTACの配分に関する拡大委員会の議論に資するため、関連する背景的情報を提供する。

(1) Total Allowable Catch (TAC) 総漁獲可能量（TAC）

At CCSBT 16, the Extended Commission reached agreement on the TAC and its allocation for 2010 and 2011 as described at **Attachments A and B**. The average TAC for 2010 and 2011 was set to 9449t, with Members being given the flexibility to decide on the split of their allocation between 2010 and 2011. CCSBT 17 further decided that this TAC allocation was considered a 2 year total TAC, and could be distributed across the two year period, with unused catch from the first year carried forward to the second year. CCSBT 17 also agreed that there would be no carryover of unused quota from 2010/2011 to 2012.

CCSBT16において、拡大委員会は、別紙A及びBのとおり2010年及び2011年のTAC及びその配分について合意した。2010年及び2011年のTACの平均は、9449トンに設定され、メンバーは自身の配分を2010年及び2011年に柔軟に分割することとした。さらに、CCSBT17は、このTACの配分は、2年間の合計のTACと見なし、2年間に跨って振り分けることが可能で、1年目に消化しなかった漁獲量は2年目に繰り越されることに合意した。またCCSBT17は、2010/11年における未消化の割当量は、2012年に繰り越さないことにも合意した。

A decision on the TAC for 2012 is required at CCSBT 18. The Resolution on the Total Allowable Catch and Future Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna that was adopted at CCSBT 16 (see **Attachment B**) stated that "*The MP should be implemented in 2011 and be the basis for TAC setting for 2012 and beyond*". However, at SFMWG 2 (April 2010) and subsequently, Australia has advised that its fishing season commences only 6 weeks after the Annual Commission meeting and that for operational reasons, it requires a one year time lag for implementation of TAC changes. In case an MP with a one year lag is agreed for implementation in 2011:

CCSBT18では、2012年のTACを決定する必要がある。CCSBT16において採択されたみなみまぐろの総漁獲可能量及び将来の管理に関する決議（別紙B参照）は、「MPは2011年に導入され、2012年以降のTAC設定の基礎となるべきである」と述べている。しかしながら、SFMWG2（2010年4月）及びそれ以降、オーストラリアは、自国の

漁期が年次会合のわずか6週間後に開始すること、及び運用上の事情から TAC の変更の実施には1年間のタイムラグが必要であることを説明してきている。仮に、MP が1年間のタイムラグとともに2011年に導入されることが合意された場合には、

- The 2010 ESC recommended that the current TAC of 9449t remain for 2012; but 2010年のESCは、2012年のTACについて、現行の9449トンを維持すべきことを勧告しているものの、
- CCSBT 17 did not reach agreement on the 2012 TAC. Most Members at CCSBT 17 agreed to continue the current TAC in 2012 in accordance with advice from the ESC. However, Japan was unable to agree to a specific TAC for 2012 as it considered this could be dependent on decisions in relation to an MP and in particular whether additional reductions are required.

CCSBT17は、2012年のTACに合意していない。CCSBT17に参加した多くのメンバーが、ESCからの助言に従い、現行のTACを2012年も継続することに合意している。しかしながら、日本は、2012年のTACについては、MPに関する決定、特に更なる削減が必要となるかどうか、に左右され得ると考えたことから、特定の数量に合意することはできなかった。

(2) Allocation of the TAC

TACの配分

At CCSBT 16, The Extended Commission agreed to start discussion from the 2010 Extended Commission meeting on quota allocation rules which may be used from 2012. The draft CCSBT Strategic Plan also identifies that principles should be established for allocation to Members following Article 8(4) of the Convention and that options should be developed (based on Convention text) for long term allocation arrangements for all Members, including new members, and apply to TAC increases or decreases. More recently, CCSBT 17 noted that defined rules about allocation of the TAC will be required under the MP.

CCSBT16において、拡大委員会は、2012年から適用する可能性のある漁獲枠の配分規則に関する議論を2010年拡大委員会会合から開始することに合意した。CCSBT戦略計画案もまた、条約第8条(4)に基づくメンバーへの配分のための原則を設けるべきこと、新規メンバーを含むすべてのメンバーのための長期的な配分に関する取決めのためのオプションを(条約文に基づき)策定し、TACの増減に適用すべきことを確認している。その後、CCSBT17は、MPが適用される場合にはTACの配分に関する明確な規則が必要となることに留意している。

Article 8.4 of the Convention specifies that:

条約第8.4条

- “4. In deciding upon allocations among the Parties under paragraph 3 above the Commission shall consider:
- (a) relevant scientific evidence;
 - (b) the need for orderly and sustainable development of southern bluefin tuna fisheries;
 - (c) the interests of Parties through whose exclusive economic or fishery zones southern bluefin tuna migrates;
 - (d) the interests of Parties whose vessels engage in fishing for southern bluefin tuna including those which have historically engaged in such fishing and those which have southern bluefin tuna fisheries under development;
 - (e) the contribution of each Party to conservation and enhancement of, and scientific research on, southern bluefin tuna;

(f) any other factors which the Commission deems appropriate.”

「4. 委員会は、3の規定に基づき締約国に対する割当量を決定する際に、次の事項を考慮する。

- (a) 関連する科学的な証拠
- (b) みなみまぐろ漁業の秩序ある持続的発展の必要性
- (c) みなみまぐろが自国の排他的経済水域又は漁業水域を通過して回遊する締約国の利益
- (d) みなみまぐろの漁獲に従事する船舶の所属する締約国（歴史的に当該漁獲に従事してきた締約国及び自国のみなみまぐろ漁業が開発途上にある締約国を含む。）の利益
- (e) みなみまぐろの保存、増殖及び科学的調査に対する各締約国の寄与
- (f) 委員会が適当と認めるその他の事項」

Allocation issues to be considered by the Special Meeting include:

特別会合で検討すべき配分に関する課題は以下のとおり。

- Review of Japan’s reduced allocation in accordance with paragraph 66 of the Report of CCSBT 13, which states:

削減された日本の配分に関する CCSBT13 報告書第 66 パラグラフに基づくレビュー。これは以下のとおり。

“The members also agreed that, taking into account the findings of the review panel on the Japanese Market anomalies, the allocated catch of Japan should remain fixed at 3,000t for the minimum period of 5 years beginning from 2007. The Extended Commission will review the level of this allocation in 2011, and if the stock situation prevailing at the time will permit and the compliance measures put in place by the Extended Commission and the relevant authorities of Japan are deemed sufficient to ensure that all unreported catches are eliminated, this level will be reviewed.”;

「また、メンバーは、日本市場の不調和に関するレビューパネルによる知見を考慮して、日本の漁獲枠を 2007 年から最低 5 年間 3,000 トンに固定し続けるべきであることに合意した。拡大委員会は、2011 年にこの配分レベルのレビューを行い、その時点の資源状態が許容し、拡大委員会及び日本の関係当局による遵守措置が、すべての未報告漁獲を除外することを確保するに十分と見なされる場合に、このレベルはレビューされる。」

- The increased allocation requested by South Africa (see the letter from South Africa provided at **Attachment C**);
南アフリカからの配分増加要求（別紙 C の南アフリカからの書簡参照）
- How CCSBT will allocate shares of the TAC to future new Members; and
将来の新規メンバーへの TAC 配分方法
- Clear, predefined rules for allocation of the TAC whenever it is changed by the MP.
MP によって TAC が変更された場合の TAC の配分に関する明確で、事前に決定された規則

As part of the discussion on allocation (in particular, the transition to a new allocation regime), it is worth considering tools/options that could be used to ease the transition from one allocation regime to another. Such options could include a gradual transition over multiple years and mechanisms such as annual quota transfers to ease the impact of changes. 配分に関する議論の一環（特に新しい配分体制への移行）として、別の配分体制へ円滑に移行するための措置/選択肢を検討することが重要である。かかる選択肢には、変更による影響を緩和するべく、複数年に渡る段階的な移行や当該年内で割当量を移譲できるような制度が含まれるであろう。

By way of further background, the following additional documents are attached for information:

この他の背景として、参考までに以下の文書も追記しておきたい。

- Chair's text from Annex 6 of the CCSBT 2 Report (1995), on principles for determining quota allocations for new entrants (**Attachment D**).
新規加盟国向けの漁獲枠配分決定に関する原則についての CCSBT2 (1995 年) 報告書別添 6 の議長テキスト (**別紙 D**)
- A proposal from Japan to CCSBT 3, part 1 (1996) for a future quota allocation mechanism (**Attachment E**).
将来の漁獲枠配分メカニズムに関する CCSBT3 第 1 部 (1996 年) における日本提案 (**別紙 E**)
- A proposal from New Zealand at CCSBT 11 (2004) relating to allocation with changing TACs under a management procedure (**Attachment F**). This proposal was made before implementation of the mutual understanding from CCSBT 1 and does not address possible inequities in existing allocations, particularly with respect to the aspirations of developing coastal States, nor does it assist with determining allocations for new entrants.
MP に基づいて変更された TAC の配分に関する CCSBT11 (2004 年) でのニュージーランド提案 (**別紙 F**)。この提案は、CCSBT1 における相互理解の実施以前に行われたものであり、また、現行の配分量に存在するかもしれない不公平 (特に発展途上の沿岸国の要望) に対処するものではなく、また新規加盟国向けの配分量の決定に役立つものでもない。
- The 2001 ICCAT criteria for the allocation of fishing possibilities (**Attachment G**).
漁業の可能性に関する配分のための 2001 年 ICCAT クライテリア (**別紙 G**)

Prepared by the Secretariat
事務局作成文書

**Extract from the CCSBT 16 Report of the Decision Concerning
the TAC and its Allocation**

49. The Extended Commission agreed to a “Resolution on the Total Allowable Catch and Future management of Southern Bluefin Tuna”, which is provided at **Attachment 13 [Attachment B to this paper]**. The Extended Commission also decided, as part of interim management measures, to adopt a TAC based on binding allocated catch limits for 2010 – 2011 as follows:

	Nominal catch (tonnes)	Allocated catch (tonnes)	Effective catch limit
Japan	5665	2261 (2010 – 2011)	2261 (2010 – 2011)
Australia	5665	4270 (2010 – 2011)	4015 (2010 – 2011)
New Zealand	1000	754 (2010 – 2011)	709 (2010 – 2011)
Korea	1140	859 (2010 – 2011)	859 (2010 – 2011)
Taiwan	1140	859 (2010 – 2011)	859 (2010 – 2011)
Indonesia	750	651 (2010 – 2011)	651 (2010 – 2011)

50. The Extended Commission agreed that each Member shall be bound to the allocation in column three above.
51. Furthermore, to contribute to the rebuilding of the SBT stock, Australia and New Zealand will make additional annual voluntary reductions of 255t and 45t respectively for 2010 and 2011, as outlined in the effective catch limit (column 4) of the above table.
52. The Extended Commission also agreed, for the purposes of paragraph 2(b) of Article 11 of the CCSBT Convention, that the budget shall be divided in proportion to the nominal catch in column two above.
53. The Extended Commission agreed on interim catch allocations for Cooperating Non Members for 2010, as follows:

	Allocated catch (tonnes)
The Philippines	45
South Africa	40
European Community	10

54. The Extended Commission also agreed to start discussion from 2010 Extended Commission meeting on quota allocation rules which may be used from 2012 allocations.
55. When deciding the quota allocation for 2012 and beyond, the report of the ESC shall be fully considered.

Resolution on the TAC from CCSBT 16 (Attachment 13)

**Resolution on the Total Allowable Catch
and Future Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna**

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

Gravely concerned about the current status of the stock and, in particular, the most recent stock assessment from the Extended Scientific Committee advising that the spawning stock biomass is between 3% and 8% of the original spawning biomass,

Taking account of the recommendation of the Extended Scientific Committee that the Extended Commission effect a meaningful reduction in catch below the current total allowable catch of 11,810t,

Conscious of its obligation to conserve and manage the stock of southern bluefin tuna with the aim of its optimum utilisation,

Mindful of the desirability of allowing the fishing industry time to adjust to immediate and sustained reductions in the total allowable catch,

Determined to rebuild the status of stock to an interim rebuilding target reference point of 20% of the original spawning biomass within a reasonable timeframe,

Noting reductions will need to be sustained for a considerable period of time in order to allow the stock to rebuild,

Recognising the obligations of each Member and Co-operating Non-Member of the Extended Commission to take the necessary steps to ensure that the level of catch complies with its national allocation and to give effect to the conservation and management measures adopted by the Extended Commission,

In accordance with paragraph 3(a) of Article 8 of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, the Extended Commission decides as follows:

1. The global TAC for the 2010 and 2011 fishing seasons shall be reduced to an average level over the two years of 80%¹ of the current global TAC.
2. Accordingly the average global TAC for each of the 2010 and 2011 fishing seasons shall be 9449t.
3. By 15 November 2009, each Member shall provide formal advice to the Secretariat regarding how it will split its allocation² between the 2010 and 2011 fishing seasons.
4. The CCSBT Management Procedure (MP) should be finalised in 2010 for agreement by the Extended Commission at its annual meeting in 2010.
5. An emergency rule should be developed as part of the MP for exceptional circumstances such as recruitment lower than historically low levels.

¹ Each Member's catch in the first year should be reduced as much as possible and Members should endeavor to reduce by at least 10% below current levels

² Members' agreement on national allocations is explained in the report of the Extended Commission.

6. The MP should be implemented in 2011 and be the basis for TAC setting for 2012 and beyond.
7. In the event that an MP cannot be finalised by 2012, the Extended Commission shall adopt a reduction of the TAC for the 2012 fishing season to a level of 5,000t - 6,000t unless the Extended Commission decides otherwise based upon the new stock assessment.



agriculture, forestry & fisheries

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6 January 2011

Mr Robert Kennedy
Executive Secretary
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

Dear Sir

RE: South Africa's Ratification of the CCSBT Agreement

The South African Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries; branch Fisheries (hereafter referred to as the Department) conveys its best wishes for the New Year to the CCSBT Secretariat and all Member Parties.

At the 2009 and 2010 Extended Commission meetings of the CCSBT South Africa expressed interest to ratify the CCSBT agreement and also indicated that it would require an increase in country quota allocation for the following reasons:

- a) South Africa is one of four range states for southern bluefin tuna and lies adjacent to one of the most important longline fishing grounds, but despite this, its allocation has been less than 0.5% of the TAC;
- b) South Africa has recently developed its tuna longline fishery with the first commercial long-term fishing rights allocated to South African nationals in 2005, but the development of this fishery is impeded as the current southern bluefin tuna quota of 40t is too small to allow any targeting of this species;
- c) The Department is responsible for the management of its tuna fisheries with stringent measures in place which exceeds CCSBT's management and conservation measures. Furthermore, South Africa has also complied with CCSBT's reporting requirements, and;
- d) In terms of the conservation of southern bluefin tuna South Africa is the most important Port State with approximately 20% of the global TAC passing through our ports. Consequently, South Africa has taken initiatives to ensure that our ports are not used as ports of convenience for the landing/transshipment of this species and is in regular correspondence with the CCSBT regarding its port state activities.

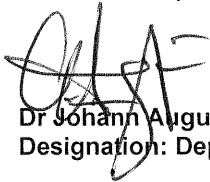
It is hereby confirmed that South Africa has started the ratification process, but in finalizing this process, South Africa would like to engage with the Member Parties to negotiate the terms of ratification at the upcoming Third Strategy and Fisheries Management Working Group meeting in Tokyo (29 March – 1 April 2011). In discussing South Africa's allocation it is hoped that the criteria in Article 8(4) of the Convention text shall be equitably applied to South Africa. In so doing South Africa should receive a quota that would be similar to other developing range states like New Zealand and Indonesia.

South Africa does acknowledge the challenges faced by Member Parties to initially reduce allocations in order to rebuild the stock and thereby we would like to propose the following means of lessening the impact of South Africa's increased allocation on Member Parties:

- 1) South Africa's increase in allocation should be considered on a stepwise progression over three – four years;
- 2) South Africa's first allocation should be in the order of 300-400 t and should be implemented immediately the year following the ratification of the CCSBT agreement;
- 3) South Africa's membership contribution to CCSBT shall be based on the current allocation for the year and not the final allocation agreed to, and;
- 4) South Africa's allocation shall be re-considered should the TAC increase due to a possible rebuilding of the stock biomass.

We firmly believe that South Africa has important contributions to make to CCSBT in terms of management, research and conservation of southern bluefin tuna, and we sincerely hope that the terms of South Africa's ratification of the CCSBT's agreement shall be favourably considered by all Member Parties.

Yours sincerely



Dr Johann Augustyn
Designation: Deputy-Director General (Acting): Fisheries

**Chair's text from Annex 6 of the CCSBT 2 Report
on the principles for determining quota allocation for new entrants**

Quota allocation to new entrants to the Commission for the Conservation
of Southern Bluefin Tuna

The following conditions will be applied when considering the quota allocation to new entrants:

1. The quota allocation to new entrants including cooperative Parties will be calculated based on the past catch records of the new entrant prior to the signature of the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna by the present three Parties in 1993. In this regard, figures in 1991 to 1993 should be provided as soon as possible by the entrants and shall be verified between the new entrants and the Parties. Thereafter, those figures should be used.
2. In considering the quota allocation to new entrants, the past catch reductions of the present Parties should be duly taken into account. This reduction rate is 59% (see below for the calculation).
3. In view of 1. and 2. above, it is suggested that in principle the quota allocation to a new entrant should be calculated by multiplying the average catch between 1991 and 1993 by 41% (100 minus 59). The quota may be adjusted, taking into account the provisions stipulated in Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Convention.:
 - (a) relevant scientific evidence
 - (b) the need for orderly and sustainable development of SBT fisheries
 - (c) the interests of Parties through whose exclusive economic or fishery zones SBT migrates
 - (d) the interests of Parties whose vessels engage in fishing for SBT including those which have historically engaged in such fishing and those which have SBT fisheries under development
 - (e) the contribution of each Party to conservation and enhancement of, and scientific research on, SBT
 - (f) any other factors which the Commission deems appropriateSuch adjustment should be made as a result of negotiation between the Parties and the new entrant.

* The quota restriction was introduced in 1986 for the first time, when the catch amount was 28,841 mt. The catch amount in 1993 was 11,750 mt. Therefore, the catch reduction rate between 1986 and 1993 is calculated:

$$(1 - 11750/28841) * 100 = 59\%$$

Proposal from Japan to CCSBT 3 for a future quota allocation mechanism
(from Attachment P of the CCSBT 3 Report)

Proposal

A FUTURE QUOTA ALLOCATION MECHANISM FOR PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

1. Preamble
2. Relevant provisions of the Convention
3. Interpretation of the provisions and weighting for each factor
4. Example from other international fishery organisations
5. Guidelines which should be adopted for the future

1. Preamble

Japan stressed as reflected in the report of the CCSBT Second Special meeting held from 29 April to 3 May 1996 that the Commission should establish a new mechanism for future national quota allocation in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. It is recorded that Australia and New Zealand agreed to Japan's request to review the current understanding of future national allocation at the 1996 Annual Meeting. Against this background, this proposal is to suggest the national quota allocation which is considered the most appropriate and fair when considering the interpretation of the provisions of the Convention and the other international organisation's customs.

2. Relevant provisions of the Convention

Article 8.4 of the CCSBT Convention is as follows;

- (a) relevant scientific evidence;
- (b) the need for orderly and sustainable development of southern bluefin tuna fisheries;
- (c) the interests of Parties through whose exclusive economic or fishery zones southern bluefin tuna migrates;
- (d) the interests of Parties whose vessels engaged in fishing for southern bluefin tuna including those which have historically engaged in such fishing and those which have southern bluefin tuna fisheries under development;
- (e) the contribution of each Party to conservation and enhancement of, and scientific research on southern bluefin tuna;
- (f) any other factors which the Commission deems appropriate.

3. Interpretation and weighting of the factors which need to be considered under Article 8.4 of the Convention

(1) the factors that need to be considered are:

- (a) relevant scientific evidence;

The issues that need to be considered specifically are:

- the flexibility of each Party's fishing industry to achieve MSY.
- assessment of the contribution of each Party's fishing industry in ensuring parental stocks at desirable levels.

- (b) the need for orderly and sustainable development of southern bluefin tuna fisheries;
 - current scale of fishing industry (numbers of fishing vessels, fishers, and the regions depending on this fishery).
 - the social and economic backgrounds which make the sustainable development of fisheries possible.
- (c) the interests of coastal States through whose fishery zones southern bluefin tuna migrates;
 - the existence of spawning area of southern bluefin tuna and juvenile's feeding area at each coastal State.
 - size of fishery zone of the coastal State.
- (d) the interests of Parties whose vessels engaged in SBT fishing (including those which have historically engaged in such fishing and those which have southern bluefin tuna fisheries under development);
 - the historical fishing record needs to be considered and accumulated retrospectively to the earliest year assessed for the stock assessment. (proceeding 1960).
 - the catch caught by the Parties' vessels should be assessed as its own catch record even if they were engaged in joint ventures.
 - the interests of Parties under development (new Party etc.) must not undermine the interests of the current Parties.
- (e) the contribution to conservation, enhancement and scientific research;
 - Conservation
 - the contribution of the current Parties should be considered on an equal basis. The future catch record for the new Party should be adjusted considering the efforts which the current Parties have made to the conservation and management actions.
 - the time the Parties' industries have spent in industry to industry cooperation and their scientific contributions should be assessed.

- Enhancement
 - the time the Parties have spent and their scientific contribution should be assessed.
- Research
 - priority should be given to the assessment of the Party which has presented catch and effort data used for the scientific stock assessment.
 - efforts to assist in identifying the solution of stock assessment uncertainties should be assessed.

(2) Weighting of the factors to be considered.

There is no specific provision in the Convention.

4. Example from other international fishery organisations.

The following is the criteria and weighting scheme for the catch allocation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) which consists of many Parties and has a stock conservation management record covering a long period.

(1) The criteria for the allocation covers

- (a) Parties interests;
- (b) Historical catch record;
- (c) Parties' degree of dependence on the coastal community;
- (d) Cooperation in monitoring and inspection;
- (e) Cooperation in stock conservation.

(2) Weighting

- Each Party's catch record for the previous 20 years..... 40%
- Each Party's catch record for the previous 5 years..... 40%
- Interests of the coastal States 10%
- New Parties or others 10%

5. The guidelines which should be adopted for future allocations.

		Japan	Aust.	NZ	Total
(a)	Scientific evidence *1	(5%) 1.7% (35.0)	1.5% (30.0)	1.8% (35.0)	5.0% (100.0)
(b)	need for sustainable development *2	(5%) 4.3% (85.0)	0.7% (13.7)	0.0% (1.2)	5.0% (100.0)
(c)	interests of coastal States *3	(20.%) 0.0% (0.0)	18.0% (90.0)	2.0% (10.0)	20.0% (100.0)
(d)	interests of Parties engaged in SBT fishing (historical record) *4	(60%) 46.7% (77.9)	13.2% (22.0)	0.1% (0.1)	60.0% (100.0)
(e)	contribution of conservation, enhancement and research *5	(10%) 5.8% (57.8)	3.1% (30.8)	1.1% (11.4)	10.0% (100.0)
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Total	(100%)	58.5%	36.5%	5.0%	100.0%
		↓	↓	↓	↓
appropriate national quota		6.874MT	4.289MT	587MT	11.750MT

(Note)

		Japan	Aust.	NZ	Total
*1	Scientific evidence	35.0%	30.0%	35.0%	100.0%
*2	Need for sustainable development	85.0%	13.8%	1.2%	100.0%
	• Fishery scale 50%	(80.0%)	(18.0%)	(2.0%)	(100.0%)
	• Social economical background 50%	(90.0%)	(9.5%)	(0.5%)	(100.0%)
*3	Interests of coastal states	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
*4	Historical record (catch record since 1960)	77.9%	22.0%	0.1%	100.0%
*5	Contribution rate of Conservation, Enhancement and Research	57.8%	30.8%	11.1%	100.0%
	• conservation: 33.3%	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(100.0%)
	• enhancement: 33.3%	(60.0%)	(40.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
	• research: 33.3%	(80.0%)	(19.0%)	(1.0%)	(100.0%)

New Zealand Proposal for Decision Rules concerning Allocation of TAC
(from Attachment 11 of the Report of CCSBT 11)

On the introduction of the management procedure the Extended Commission shall apply, and shall continue to apply, the following rules to determine the national allocations for members and for cooperating non-members whose allocations are less than 500 tonnes:

- If the TAC is within a range of 10,000 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes the allocations will not be reduced.
- If the TAC is below 10,000 tonnes, the allocations will be reduced in the same ratio as that applied to other members for that part of the reduction which is below 10,000 tonnes, or according to any other decision the Commission takes.

If the TAC is set at a level above 15,000 tonnes the CCSBT 1 Mutual Understanding will be used as a basis for the determination of allocation.

If the management procedure is not adopted at CCSBT 12 the Extended Commission will apply the above rules in its decisions on national allocations.

01-25

GEN

**ICCAT CRITERIA FOR THE ALLOCATION
OF FISHING POSSIBILITIES**

I Qualifying Criteria

Participants will qualify to receive possible quota allocations within the framework of ICCAT in accordance with the following criteria:

- 1 Be a Contracting or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity.
- 2 Have the ability to apply the conservation and management measures of ICCAT, to collect and to provide accurate data for the relevant resources and, taking into account their respective capacities, to conduct scientific research on those resources.

II Stocks to Which the Criteria Would be Applied

- 3 These criteria should apply to all stocks when allocated by ICCAT.

III Allocation Criteria

A Criteria Relating to Past/Present Fishing Activity of Qualifying Participants

- 4 Historical catches of qualifying participants.
- 5 The interests, fishing patterns and fishing practices of qualifying participants.

B Criteria Relating the Status of the Stock(s) to be Allocated and the Fisheries

- 6 Status of the stock(s) to be allocated in relation to maximum sustainable yield, or in the absence of maximum sustainable yield an agreed biological reference point, and the existing level of fishing effort in the fishery taking into account the contributions to conservation made by qualifying participants necessary to conserve, manage, restore or rebuild fish stocks in accordance with the objective of the Convention.
- 7 The distribution and biological characteristics of the stock(s), including the occurrence of the stock(s) in areas under national jurisdiction and on the high seas.

C Criteria Relating to the Status of the Qualifying Participants

- 8 The interests of artisanal, subsistence and small-scale coastal fishers.
- 9 The needs of the coastal fishing communities which are dependent mainly on fishing for the stocks.
- 10 The needs of the coastal States of the region whose economies are overwhelmingly dependent on the exploitation of living marine resources, including those regulated by ICCAT.
- 11 The socio-economic contribution of the fisheries for stocks regulated by ICCAT to the developing States, especially small island developing States and developing territories¹⁴ from, the region.
- 12 The respective dependence on the stock(s) of the coastal States, and of the other States that fish species regulated by ICCAT.
- 13 The economic and/or social importance of the fishery for qualifying participants whose fishing vessels have habitually participated in the fishery in the Convention area.

¹⁴ In this document the term « territories » refers only to those territories of States which are Contracting Parties to the Convention as those territories.

- 14 The contribution of the fisheries for the stocks regulated by ICCAT to the national food security/needs, domestic consumption, income resulting from exports, and employment of qualifying participants.
- 15 The right of qualified participants to engage in fishing on the high seas for the stocks to be allocated.

D Criteria Relating to Compliance/Data Submission/Scientific Research by Qualifying Participants

- 16 The record of compliance or cooperation by qualifying participants with ICCAT's conservation and management measures, including for large-scale tuna fishing vessels, except for those cases where the compliance sanctions established by relevant ICCAT recommendations have already been applied.
- 17 The exercise of responsibilities concerning the vessels under the jurisdiction of qualifying participants.
- 18 The contribution of qualifying participants to conservation and management of the stocks, to the collection and provision of accurate data required by ICCAT and, taking into account their respective capacities, to the conduct of scientific research on the stocks.

IV Conditions for Applying Allocation Criteria

- 19 The allocation criteria should be applied in a fair and equitable manner with the goal of ensuring opportunities for all qualifying participants.
- 20 The allocation criteria should be applied by the relevant Panels on a stock-by-stock basis.
- 21 The allocation criteria should be applied to all stocks in a gradual manner, over a period of time to be determined by the relevant Panels, in order to address the economic needs of all parties concerned, including the need to minimize economic dislocation.
- 22 The application of the allocation criteria should take into account the contributions to conservation made by qualifying participants necessary to conserve, manage, restore or rebuild fish stocks in accordance with the objective of the Convention.
- 23 The allocation criteria should be applied consistent with international instruments and in a manner that encourages efforts to prevent and eliminate over-fishing and excess fishing capacity and ensures that levels of fishing effort are commensurate with the ICCAT objective of achieving and maintaining MSY.
- 24 The allocation criteria should be applied so as not to legitimize illegal, unregulated and unreported catches and shall promote the prevention, deterrence and elimination of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, particularly fishing by flag of convenience vessels.
- 25 The allocation criteria should be applied in a manner that encourages cooperating non-Contracting parties, Entities and Fishing Entities to become Contracting Parties, where they are eligible to do so.
- 26 The allocation criteria should be applied to encourage cooperation between the developing States of the region and other fishing States for the sustainable use of the stocks managed by ICCAT and in accordance with the relevant international instruments.
- 27 No qualifying participant shall trade or sell its quota allocation or a part thereof.