



CCSBT-EC/0910/14

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), Research Mortality Allowance for 2011, and allocation of the TAC from 2012.

総漁獲可能量 (TAC)、2011 年の調査死亡枠及び 2012 年以降の 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 allocations between 2010 and 2011. The split of allocations decided by individual Members was as follows:

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。各メンバーによって決定された配分の分割は以下のとおり。

Member メンバー	Split of catch (in tonnes) between fishing seasons 漁期ごとの漁獲量 (トン) の分割	
	2010	2011
Australia	<=5,260	Remainder required for a 2 year total of 8,030 2年間で合計 8030 トンとなるうちの残り
Indonesia	651	651
Korea ¹	876.437	841.563
Japan ²	2,200*	2,600*
New Zealand	<=570 ⁺	Remainder required to average 570 over the 2 years ⁺ 2年間で平均 570 トンとなるうちの残り
Taiwan	1,026	692

* Allocation for each fishing season includes annual transfer (139 tonnes) from New Zealand
各漁期の配分ともニュージーランドからの年間移譲分 (139 トン) が含まれる。

⁺ Allocation for each season subtracts the annual transfer (139 tonnes) to Japan.
各期の配分とも日本への年間移譲分 (139 トン) が差し引かれている。

¹ Revised from an original split of 806.437 and 911.563 for 2010 and 2011 respectively.
当初の分割である 806.437 トン (2010 年) 及び 911.563 トン (2011 年) から修正されている。

² Japan will advise if any further reduction in the allocation for 2010 fishing year is possible.
日本は、2010 年漁期に関して更なる削減が可能かどうか報告する予定。

The TAC for 2011 should not require discussion at CCSBT 17 unless unexpected issues are identified with respect to the state of the SBT stock and no such issues were identified at the September meeting of the Extended Scientific Committee (ESC).

CCSBT17では2011年のTACを議論する必要はないが、SBT資源状況に関して予期しない事例があれば別であり、拡大科学委員会（ESC）の9月会合ではそのような事例は確認されていない。

However, a decision on the TAC for 2012 might be required at this meeting. 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”. Unless the resolution is amended, this means that no discussion of the TAC for 2012 should be required at CCSBT 17. However, at SFMWG 2, Australia advised that its fishing season commences only 6 weeks after the Annual Commission meeting and that for operational reasons, it required a one year time lag for implementation of TAC changes. If the Extended Commission decides to implement a 1 year time lag from the date of implementation of the MP, it means that the TAC for 2012 would need to be decided at CCSBT 17. For this situation, the ESC recommended that “If the Management Procedure (MP) is implemented in 2011 with a 1-year lag, the ESC recommends that the current TAC of 9449t remain for 2012”.

しかしながら、この会合では、2012年のTACに関する決定を議論する必要がある。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。すなわち、この決議が改正されない限り、2012年のTACに関する議論は不要である。しかしながら、SFMWG2において、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と説明した。このことは、仮に拡大委員会が、MPの導入の時点から1年間のタイムラグを導入することを決定した場合には、CCSBT17において2012年のTACを決定する必要があるということを意味する。したがって、ESCは、「仮に管理手続き（MP）が2011年に1年間のタイムラグとともに導入される場合には、ESCは現行の9449トンとするTACを2012年も維持すべきことを勧告する」と勧告した。

(2) Research Mortality Allowance

調査死亡枠

The following request for Research Mortality Allowance for 2011 was endorsed by the Extended Scientific Committee at its September 2010 meeting:

2011年の調査死亡枠に関する以下の要請が2010年9月の拡大科学委員会によって支持された。

- 1.0t for a recruitment monitoring survey including a trolling survey in 2010/2011 by Japan.
日本による2010/2011年におけるひき縄調査を含む加入量モニタリング調査のための1トン。

The Extended Commission needs to decide whether to approve this request.

拡大委員会は、この要請を承認するか否か決定する必要がある。

(3) 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.

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。

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」

Some discussion of TAC allocation principles occurred at CCSBT 11 (2004), where it was agreed that:

CCSBT11 (2004年)においてTAC配分原則に関するいくつかの議論があった。そこで、以下のとおり合意された。

- “44. *The Extended Commission noted that decision rules for allocating the TAC derived from the management procedure need to be agreed prior to the introduction of the management procedure. The Extended Commission agreed that rules shall take into account the allocation principles reflected in the CCSBT I Mutual Understanding.*
- 45. *The Extended Commission decided that agreement on these rules should be developed through inter-
sessional contact and decided by CCSBT 12. (A proposal from New Zealand for Decision Rules concerning Allocation of TAC is at Attachment 11).”*

- 「44. 拡大委員会は、管理手続きによる TAC 配分ルール決定については管理手続きを導入する前に合意する必要があることを認識した。拡大委員会は、ルールには CCSBT 1 の相互理解を考慮することで合意した。
45. 拡大委員会は、これらルールに関する合意形成に関し、閉会期間中の連絡により進め CCSBT12 において決定することにした (TAC 配分に関するルール決定のためのニュージーランドの提案は別紙 11)。」

However, no decision was reached intersessionally, and with the exception of the Mutual Understanding from CCSBT 1, this issue remains unresolved. Nevertheless, prior to introduction of the management procedure (MP), it remains important to agree on the allocation rules/formulae that will apply when TAC changes are recommended by the MP. しかしながら、休会期間中に合意に至ることはなく、CCSBT1 の相互理解を除き、この案件は未解決のままになっている。とはいえ、管理手続き (MP) の導入前に、TAC の変更が MP によって勧告される際に適用される配分規則/算定式に合意することが今なお重要となっている。

The proposal from New Zealand mentioned in the report from CCSBT 11 is provided at **Attachment C** for information. A modification of this style of simple proposal may be suitable for determining new allocations that result from changes in the TAC that the MP recommends. However, this type of proposal 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.

参考までに、CCSBT11 報告書にあるニュージーランド提案を別紙 C として提供する。MP が勧告する TAC の変更によって生じる新たな配分決定のためには、この単純な提案を変更することが適切であるかもしれない。しかしながら、この種の提案は、既存の配分に存在するかも知れない不公平さ、とりわけ発展途上の沿岸国の希望、に対処しておらず、また新規加盟国向けの配分決定を支援するものでもない。

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

この他の背景として、以下の文書も追加しておく。

- 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)
- The 2001 ICCAT criteria for the allocation of fishing possibilities (**Attachment F**).
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 F)

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として (とりわけ、新たな配分制度への移行に関して)、別の配分制度への移行を円滑に進めるために利用できる手法/選択肢を検討することが有益である。かかる選択肢は、複数年間に渡る段階的な移行や、毎年漁獲枠を移行し変更による影響を緩和するようなメカニズムが含まれるだろう。

Prepared by the Secretariat 事務局作成文書

TAC 及びその配分に関連する決定の CCSBT16 報告書からの抜粋

49. 拡大委員会は、別紙 13[この文書の別紙 B]の「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」に合意した。また、拡大委員会は、暫定的な管理措置の一部として、拘束力のある漁獲枠の上限に基づき 2010 年から 2011 年までの TAC を以下のとおり採択した。

	名目漁獲枠 (トン)	漁獲枠 (トン)	実際の漁獲枠の 制限
日本	5665	2261 (2010 – 2011)	2261 (2010 – 2011)
オーストラリア	5665	4270 (2010 – 2011)	4015 (2010 – 2011)
ニュージーランド	1000	754 (2010 – 2011)	709 (2010 – 2011)
韓国	1140	859 (2010 – 2011)	859 (2010 – 2011)
台湾	1140	859 (2010 – 2011)	859 (2010 – 2011)
インドネシア	750	651 (2010 – 2011)	651 (2010 – 2011)

50. 拡大委員会は、各メンバーが上記の表の 3 列目に記載された配分量に拘束されるべきことに合意した。
51. さらに、SBT 資源の再建に貢献するため、2010 年及び 2011 年において、オーストラリア及びニュージーランドは、上記の表の実際の漁獲枠の制限（4 列目）に記載されたとおり、それぞれ 255 トン及び 45 トンの自主的な削減を追加的に実施する。
52. また、拡大委員会は、CCSBT 条約第 11 条 2(b)の適用に関して、予算を上記表の 2 列目に記載した名目漁獲枠に比例して割り当てることに合意した。
53. 拡大委員会は、協力的非加盟国に対する 2010 年の暫定的な漁獲配分を以下のとおりとすることに合意した。

	漁獲枠(トン)
フィリピン	45
南アフリカ	40
欧州共同体	10

54. 拡大委員会は、2012 年の配分から使用される割当配分ルールに関する議論を 2010 年の拡大委員会会合から開始することにも合意した。
55. 2012 年及びそれ以降の割当配分を決定するにあたっては、ESC の報告書は十分に考慮されるものとする。

CCSBT 16 (別紙 13) における TAC に関する決議

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

みなみまぐろ保存拡大委員会は、

現在の資源状況及び特に産卵親魚資源量が初期産卵親魚資源量の 3% から 8% の間にあると助言した拡大科学委員会の最新の資源評価に重大な懸念を有し、

拡大委員会は現在の総漁獲可能量の 11,810 トンから意味のある漁獲量の削減を実施すべきとした拡大科学委員会の勧告を考慮し、

みなみまぐろの最適利用のために、その保存及び管理を行う自らの責務を自覚し、

水産業界に対して総漁獲可能量の迅速かつ持続的な削減に適応するための時間を与えることが望ましいことを認識し、

合理的な期間内に、初期産卵親魚資源量の 20% とした暫定的な再建目標のリファレンス・ポイントまで資源を再建することを決意し、

資源を再建させるためには、非常に長い期間削減を継続する必要があることに留意し、

拡大委員会のメンバー及び協力的非加盟国が、漁獲量の水準が自国の国別配分を遵守したものとなることを確保し、拡大委員会によって採択された保存管理措置を実施するために、必要な手段を講じることの責務を認識し、

みなみまぐろの保存のための条約第 8 条 3(a) に従い、拡大委員会は次のとおり決定する。

1. 2010 年漁期及び 2011 年漁期における全世界の TAC は、2 年間の平均が現在の全水域の TAC の 80%¹ になるよう削減されるものとする。
2. したがって、2010 年漁期及び 2011 年漁期の全世界の TAC の平均は、9,449 トンとする。
3. メンバーは、自国の配分²の 2010 年漁期及び 2011 年漁期への分割方法を 2009 年 11 月 15 日までに事務局に公式に通告するものとする。
4. CCSBT の管理手続き (MP) は、2010 年の年次会合において拡大委員会がこれに合意できるよう、同年中に最終化されなければならない。
5. 加入量が歴史的に経験された低い水準よりさらに低くなった場合などの例外的状況に対し、緊急的な対応策が MP の一部として開発されなければならない。

¹各メンバーは一年目の漁獲量を可能な限り多く削減しなければならず、またメンバーは現在の水準より少なくとも 10% 以上の削減に努めなければならない。

² 国別配分に関するメンバーの合意の詳細は、拡大委員会報告書を参照。

6. MP は 2011 年に導入され、2012 年以降の TAC は MP に基づいて設定されなければならない。
7. MP が 2012 年までに最終化されない場合、拡大委員会は、同委員会が新たな資源評価に基づいて TAC を決定しない限り、2012 年漁期の TAC を 5,000 トンから 6,000 トンの水準まで削減することを採択するものとする。

**TAC の割当に関する決定規則に関するニュージーランドの提案
(CCSBT 11 報告書別紙 11)**

管理手続きの導入に関して、拡大委員会は、その割当が 500 トン未満のメンバー及び協力的非加盟国のための国別割当を決定するために、以下の規則を適用すべきであり、適用し続けるべきである。

- TAC が 10,000 トンから 15,000 トンの範囲内であれば、割当は削減されない。
- TAC が 10,000 トン未満の場合は、割当は、10,000 トン未満の削減部分について他の加盟国に適用されるのと同じ率で、または本委員会が行う他のいずれの決定に従って削減される。

TAC が 15,000 トンを超えるレベルに設定されるならば、CCSBT 1 相互覚え書きが割当決定のための根拠として用いられる。

CCSBT 12 で管理手続きが採択されなければ、拡大委員会は国別割当に関するその決定において上記の規則を適用する。

**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)
<hr/>					
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%)

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**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.