

Proposal on bigeye allocation by Brazil, Japan and South Africa

[...]
[...]

Fleet group	CPC	Current catch limit		[...]		2024 limit		2025 limit	[...]	2026 limit	Share in 2026
A	EU	13,421	0.99	[...]	[...]	13,287	0.99	13,154	0.99	13,022	
	Sub-total	13,421		[...]		13,287		13,154	[...]	13,022	17.8%
B	JAPAN	13,980	0.97	[...]	[...]	13,561	0.97	13,154	0.97	12,759	
	CHINESE TAIPEI	9,226	0.97	[...]	[...]	8,949	0.97	8,681	0.97	8,420	
	CHINA PR	4,462	0.97	[...]	[...]	4,328	0.97	4,198	0.97	4,072	
	KOREA REP	1,000	0.97	[...]	[...]	970	0.97	941	0.97	913	
	Sub-total	28,668		[...]		27,808		26,974	[...]	26,165	35.8%
C	BRAZIL	6,043	1.03	[...]	[...]	6,224	1.03	6,411	1.03	6,603	
	GHANA	3,968	1.03	[...]	[...]	4,087	1.03	4,210	1.03	4,336	
	CURAÇAO	2,559	1.03	[...]	[...]	2,636	1.03	2,715	1.03	2,796	
	PANAMA	1,707	1.03	[...]	[...]	1,758	1.03	1,811	1.03	1,865	
	CABO VERDE	1,782	1.03	[...]	[...]	1,835	1.03	1,891	1.03	1,947	
	BELIZE	1,603	1.03	[...]	[...]	1,651	1.03	1,701	1.03	1,752	
	SENEGAL	1,323	1.03	[...]	[...]	1,363	1.03	1,404	1.03	1,446	
	EL SALVADOR	1,553	1.03	[...]	[...]	1,600	1.03	1,648	1.03	1,697	
	GUATEMALA	1,000	1.03	[...]	[...]	1,030	1.03	1,061	1.03	1,093	
Sub-total	21,538		[...]		22,184		22,850	[...]	23,535	32.2%	
D	Developing coastal CPCs			[...]		7,521		7,823		8,078	
	OTHERS			[...]		2,200		2,200		2,200	
	Sub-total			[...]		9,721		10,023	[...]	10,278	14.1%
Total		63,627		[...]		73,000		73,000	[...]	73,000	100%

[...]

1. Unused limit shall be redistributed in accordance with **Annex 1**.

2. CPCs in Category D shall be subject to rules for small harvesters (**Annex 2**).

Scheme for redistribution of unused bigeye limit

1. Short-term measure

- (1) The maximum carry-over allowed shall be 5% for CPCs in Category A and B and 10% for CPCs in Category C. Each CPC may carry over up to the applicable percentage of the initial limit of the CPC for year X-1 to year X+1.
- (2) If a CPC in Category A and B uses less than 90% of its initial limit in year X-1, however, 5% of the initial limit shall be forfeited and redistributed for year X+1. If a CPC in Category C uses less than 85% of its initial limit in year X-1, 5% of the initial limit shall be forfeited and redistributed for year X+1.
- (3) CPCs in Category A and B that used no less than 90% of its initial limit in year X-1 and CPCs in Category C that used no less than 85% of its initial limit in year X-1 are eligible for redistribution, provided that a request for the redistribution is submitted to the annual meeting in year X.
- (4) The limit for redistribution shall be allocated among those CPCs that submitted the request on a pro-rata basis (the percentage of developing CPCs shall be inflated by multiplying 1.1) for use in year X+1. The maximum reallocation for one CPC shall not exceed 10% of its initial limit. The CPCs receiving such redistribution may also carry over its unused limit up to the applicable percentage of the initial limit as in paragraph (1) above.

Example:

The initial limit of a CPC in Category A is 10,000 t. It used 8,500 t in 2021. The CPC will carry over 500 t to 2023 and 500 t will be redistributed for use in 2023. There are three CPCs that used no less than 90% of the initial limit for 2021.

Initial limit: 3,000 t for A (developing CPC), 4,000 t for B (developing CPC) and 5,000 t for C (developed CPC). For the redistribution purpose, the limits are inflated: 3,300 for A and 4,400 for B. Then, out of 500 t, A will receive 130 t, B will receive 173 t and C will receive 197 t for 2023.

2. Additional measure

If a CPC did not use more than 10% (in case of CPCs in Category A and B) or 15% (in case of CPCs in Category C) of its initial limit for two consecutive years (in year X-2 and X-1), no carry-over shall be allowed, and the unused limit beyond 10% of its initial limit shall be deducted from its initial limit in year X+1 and thereafter. The deducted limit shall be redistributed at the annual meeting in year X among the remaining limit holders in Category A, B and C for use in year X+1 and thereafter in a manner described in paragraph 1. (4) above.

Example:

Year X-2: A CPC used 8,500 t out of the initial limit of 10,000 t.

→ The limit for year X-1 shall be 10,500 t (10,000 + 500 t). 500 t shall be redistributed.

Year X-1: A CPC used 8,500 t out of the limit quota of 10,000 t.

→ The limit for year X and thereafter shall be 9,500 t (10,000 - 500 t). 500 t shall be redistributed for year X and thereafter.

The measures in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be applied to small harvesters (Category D).

3. Transfer of catch limit

A CPC may transfer up to 20% of its initial limit to other CPCs. In calculating the percentage of unused catch limit in paras 1 and 2 above, the transferred amount shall be considered used catch limit.

Annex 2

Category D includes all CPCs that are not individually listed in the table.

Category D CPCs shall be subject to a [1000]t trigger limit. If a CPC breaches their individual CPC trigger limit, Panel 1 will determine a binding catch limit to apply to that CPC in future years.

Category D CPCs shall not be subject to any underharvest, carry forward or payback provisions, and shall not be eligible to engage in transfers of fishing opportunities pursuant to *Recommendation by ICCAT regarding the temporary adjustment of limits* (Rec. 01-12).

If the combined catches of all CPCs within a sub-category exceed that sub-category's limit, Panel 1 shall reconsider the arrangement, including the need to assign catch limits to individual CPCs within Category D.