Total allowable catch (TAC) and national quotas for southern bluefin tuna

CCSBT

	2013	2014	2015	Each of 2016-2017	Each of 2018-2020	Each of 2021-2023	Each of 2024-2026
Japan	2,703	3,403	4,847	4,737	6,117 *1	6,197.4 *2	7,247.0 *4
Australia	4,713	5,193	5,665	5,665	6,165	6,238.4 *2	7,295.0
Korea	948	1,045	1,140	1,140	1,240.5	1,256.8	1,468.0
Taiwan	948	1,045	1,140	1,140	1,240.5	1,256.8	1,468.0
NZ	833	918	1,000	1,000	1,088	1,103	1,288.0
Indonesia	709	750	750	750	1,023 *1	1,123 *2	1,336.0 *4
South Africa	40	40	40	150	450 *1	455 *2	527.0 *4
EU	10	10	10	10	11	11	13.0
Philippines*a	45	45	45	45	-	-	-
Research mortality*b	-	-	10	10	6	6	6
Possible IUU catch*c	-	-	-	-	306	*3	*3
TAC	10,949	12,449	14,647	14,647	17,647	17,647	20,647

(Source: Press releases of the Fisheries Agency of Japan and the CCSBT website)

*a The status of the Cooperating non-Member was suspended in October 2017.

*b Amount for research activities by Members

*c Possible IUU catch by non-Members

*1 Voluntary transfers by Japan to Indonesia (21 tons each year) and South Africa (27 tons each year) are reflected.

*2 Voluntary transfers by Japan to Indonesia (21 tons each year) and South Africa (27 tons each year), that by Australia to Indonesia (7 tons each year) as well as a special allocation for Indonesia (80 tons each year) are reflected.

*3 The new Management Procedure incorporates plausible IUU catches within the reference set of operating models used for testing and for tuning the Procedure to the CCSBT's management objectives.

*4 Voluntary transfers by Japan to Indonesia (21 tons each year) and South Africa (27 tons each year) as well as a special allocation for Indonesia (130 tons each year) are reflected.