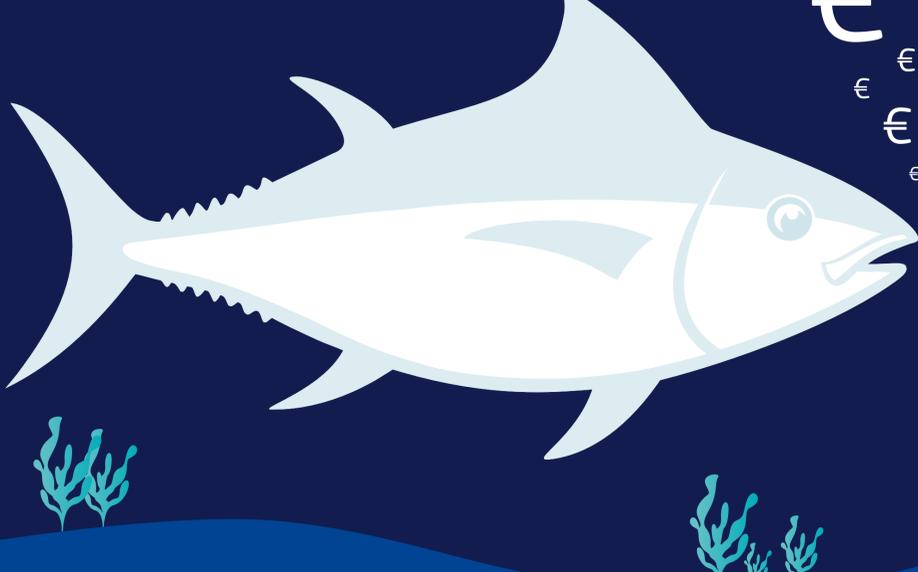


# Bluefin Tuna

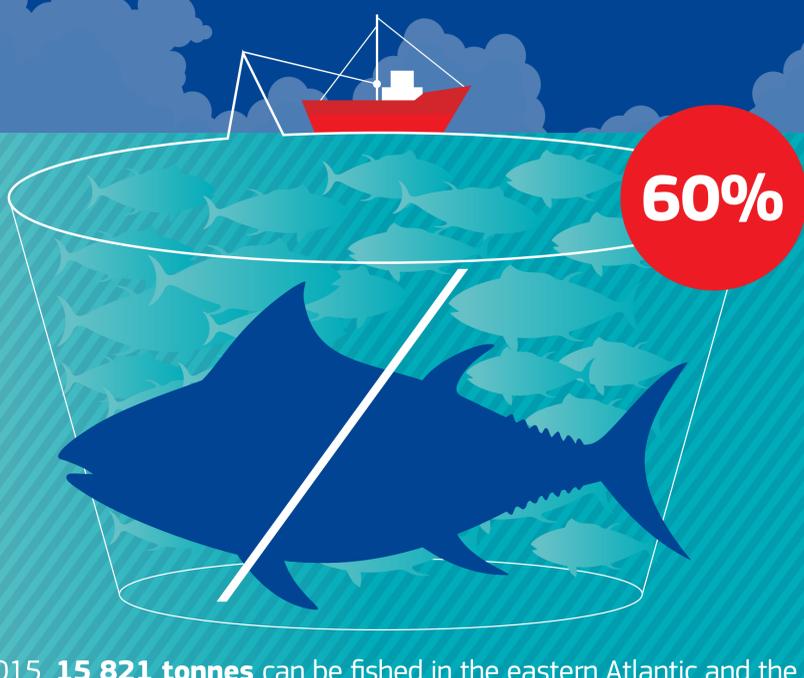
Conservation paying off

## Bluefin Tuna is in high demand



It sells at a high price and high demand has led to unsustainable fishing in the past. A recovery plan for Blue Fin Tuna (BFT) in the eastern Atlantic and in the Mediterranean is successfully addressing the problem. It was agreed in ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) in 2006.

## Quotas and quantities



In 2015, **15 821 tonnes** can be fished in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, **59%** by EU fishermen.

60% of the EU's quota is allocated to purse seiners. Since 2010, purse seiners may only operate for one month every year.

## Who makes the decisions?

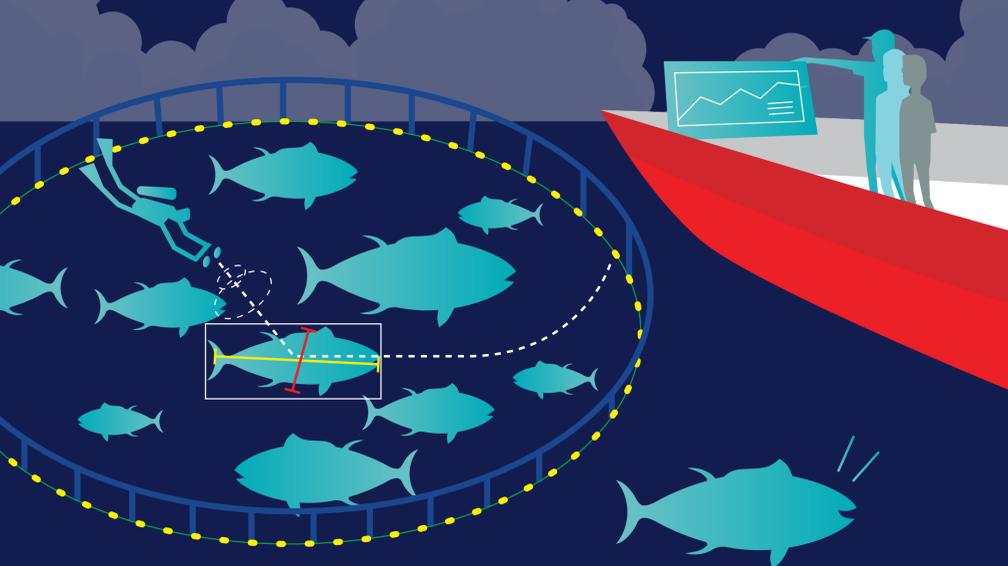


ICCAT is responsible for managing tuna and similar species in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas.



Since 2006 ICCAT progressively reduced the allowable catches for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. To sustain recovery, quotas went down by 50% or more compared to 2006 and previous years.

## Enforcement in the EU



1

Every year the EU runs a strict control and inspection programme that includes patrol vessels for inspections at sea during landings. Every catch is covered by a BFT catch document to ensure full traceability.

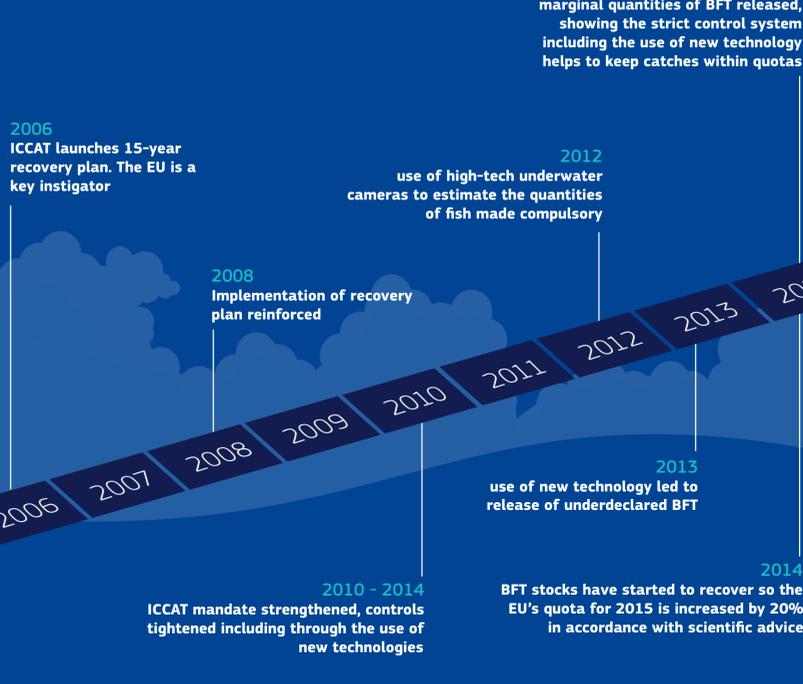
2

EU purse seiners catch BFT alive and transfer them to towing vessels for transport to farms for fattening- in 2015, the BFT caught by EU fleets are being farmed in Malta, Spain & Croatia.

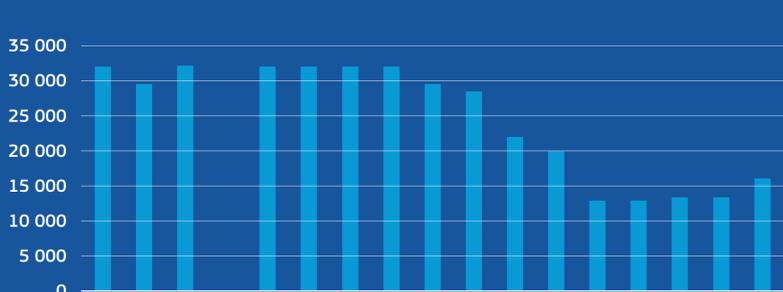
3

In the farms, underwater cameras are used by national inspectors to calculate the exact quantities. This is done in the presence of representatives from ICCAT, European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) and the European Commission. If the amount exceeds the quota, fish are released.

## A timeline to recovery



See also the Total Allowable Catches of BFT since 1999:



(NB: no TAC and no quotas were set in 2002)