

9.6 *BFT – Atlantic bluefin tuna*

In 2022, the ICCAT Commission adopted a Management Procedure (MP) for both the western Atlantic and eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean management areas (Rec. 22-09). The adoption of the MP represents a foundational change in how bluefin tuna (BFT) will be managed. This approach links eastern and western area Total Allowable Catch (TACs) under one management framework, providing joint management advice, and requires the Executive Summaries for the East and West BFT (BFT-E and BFT-W) to have common or closely related sections. The MP frees the assessment process from having to provide annual TAC advice and allows the stock assessment process to return to its traditional strengths which are to provide a determination of relative stock status. According to the adopted MP, stock assessments will continue to be conducted but on a more reduced frequency. The next assessment will be held in 2026 or 2027, pending further dialogue between the Committee and the Commission.

Until such time as a new assessment occurs, the Committee retains the stock status determination from the most recent assessments (West, Anon., 2021d) and East Atlantic and Mediterranean (Anon., 2022d). Previous stock assessments utilized $F_{0.1}$ as a reasonable proxy for F_{MSY} as fishing at $F_{0.1}$ would, over the longer term, allow the resource to fluctuate around the true, but unknown, value of $B_{0.1}$ regardless of the future recruitment level. The $F_{0.1}$ strategy compensates for the effect of recruitment changes on biomass by allowing higher catches when recent recruitment is higher and reducing catches when recent recruitments are lower. Given that it remains unknown whether future stock assessments will be able to estimate a stock-specific F_{MSY} , $F_{0.1}$ remains a useful proxy to evaluate overfishing status. The Committee notes that $F_{0.1}$ was not used to evaluate status within the Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) as the true F_{MSY} was known within each of the operating models.

The final remaining task for full adoption of the MP is to define the exceptional circumstances (EC) protocols. The Committee has been working with Panel 2 to develop an EC protocol that, if determined to have occurred and to be consequential for TAC advice, could result in suspending or modifying the application of the MP (section 19.18). As the MP is a package of management advice across both East and West BFT, an EC determination applies jointly to both stocks.

Annually, the Committee evaluates the updated indices of abundance for determination of EC. Based upon the current draft EC protocols (section 19.18), the Committee provides details and results of such determination in section 19.17.

BFT-1. Biology

Atlantic bluefin tuna have a wide geographical distribution but live mainly in the temperate pelagic ecosystem of the entire North Atlantic and its adjacent waters, for example the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St Lawrence and the Mediterranean Sea. Historical catch information documents the presence in the South Atlantic (**BFT-Figure 1**). Electronic archival tagging information has confirmed that bluefin tuna can tolerate cold as well as warm water temperatures while maintaining a stable internal body temperature. Bluefin tuna preferentially occupy the surface and subsurface waters of the coastal and open-sea areas, but archival electronic tagging and ultrasonic telemetry data indicate that they frequently dive to depths of more than 1,000 m. Bluefin tuna are a highly migratory species that seems to display a homing behavior and spawning site fidelity to primary spawning areas in both the Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Evidence indicates spawning in other areas, for example the vicinity of the Slope Sea off the Northeast USA and more recently the Cantabrian Sea, though the persistence and importance of these other areas as spawning grounds remain to be determined. Electronic tagging is also resolving the movements to the foraging areas within the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic and indicates that bluefin tuna movement patterns vary by tagging site, by month of tagging and according to the age of the fish. The reappearance of bluefin tuna in historical fishing areas (e.g., Norway and, more recently, the Black Sea) suggest that important changes in the spatial dynamics of bluefin tuna may also have resulted from interactions between biological factors, environmental variations and a reduction in fishing effort.

The fisheries for Atlantic bluefin tuna were managed as two separate management units, but now are managed with an MP that explicitly considers the mixing of the two biological populations. However, TAC advice remains area specific with separation at the 45 W meridian.

The ICCAT Atlantic-Wide Bluefin Tuna Research Programme (GBYP), as well as national research programmes, have provided the basis for improved biological studies. Substantial progress has been made in estimating regional, time varying mixing rates for Atlantic bluefin tuna, using otolith stable isotope and genetic analyses. Research on the larval ecology of Atlantic bluefin tuna has advanced in recent years through oceanographic habitat suitability models. Direct age estimation, using otoliths and dorsal fin spines from both stock areas, have been calibrated between readers from several institutions resulting in stock specific age length keys and a new growth model for the western population. Otolith preparation and reading protocols have been updated to minimize bias in age estimation. Following [Rec. 18-02](#) para 28, a research study of growth in farms was launched in 2019 at five locations, and a new database will be created to integrate all the data from stereo-camera measurements and harvesting operations. Additionally, a Sub-group on Growth of BFT in Farms was established in 2020 within the BFT Species Group. This Sub-group was created to ensure that the best scientific data would be provided to the Commission.

Currently, the Committee assumes for assessment purposes that eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna contributes fully to spawning at age 5. There are also indications that some young individuals (of age 5) of unknown origin caught in the West Atlantic are mature, but there is considerable uncertainty with regards to their contribution to the western stock spawning. Therefore, the Committee has considered two spawning schedules for the western stock; one identical to that used for the East and one with peak spawning at age 13. However, the latest review of reproductive biology has shown that both the current vectors for spawning fraction at-age might be biased, and that the magnitude of that bias is unknown. Juvenile growth is rapid for a teleost fish, but slower than for other tuna and billfish species. Fish born in June attain a length of about 30-40 cm and a weight of about 1 kg by October. After one year, fish reach about 4 kg and 60 cm in length. At 10 years of age, a bluefin tuna is about 200 cm and 170 kg and reaches about 270 cm and 400 kg at 20 years of age. Bluefin tuna is a long-living species, with a lifespan of about 40 years as indicated by radiocarbon deposition and can reach 330 cm straight fork length (SFL) and weigh up to 725 kg. In 2017, the Committee revised the natural mortality assumptions, and adopted a single new age specific natural mortality vector for both stocks.

Important electronic and conventional tagging activity has been conducted for both juvenile and adult fish for several years in the Atlantic and Mediterranean by the ICCAT GBYP, National Programmes and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Contributions from e-tag data from all groups are supporting ongoing efforts to provide important insights into bluefin tuna stock structure, distribution, mixing and migrations, and are helping to estimate fishing mortality rates and to condition the MSE operating models. Three workshops organized by the GBYP on larval indices, close-kin mark-recapture and electronic tagging were held in 2023. In these workshops there has been a large participation and contributions that have allowed progress and planning in the three research areas.

East bluefin tuna

BFT-E-2. Fishery trends and indicators – East Atlantic and Mediterranean

Reported catches in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean (**BFT-Figure 1**) reached a peak of over 50,000 t in 1996 and then decreased substantially, stabilizing at around the TAC levels established by ICCAT for the most recent period (**BFT-E-Figure 1**). Catches between 2018 and 2022 (as of September 2023) were respectively 27,782 t, 31,134 t, 35,038 t, 35,095 t, and 35,102 t for the East Atlantic and Mediterranean, of which 19,624 t, 22,090 t, 24,164 t, 24,786 t, and 24,625 t were reported for the Mediterranean for those same years (**BFT-Table 1**). The Committee is aware of ongoing, unquantified, IUU catches that represents a serious impediment to being able to determine the productivity of the stock and to provide reliable TAC advice. In response, the Committee urges identification and quantification of IUU catches so that it can provide more accurate biomass-based catch advice and obtain more accurate scientific understanding of stock productivity.

Available information has demonstrated that catches of bluefin tuna from the East Atlantic and Mediterranean were seriously under-reported between the mid-1990s through 2007. The Committee estimated that the realized total catch during this period was likely of the order of 50,000 t to 61,000 t per year, based on the number of vessels operating in the Mediterranean Sea and their respective catch rates. Since the 2017 bluefin tuna stock assessment ([Anon., 2018a](#)), these estimates (1998-2007) have been treated as the actual catches.

During the 2022 stock assessment meeting (Anon., 2022d), the decision was made to use ten abundance indices up to 2020 (seven CPUE series and three fisheries independent indices, **BFT-E-Figure 2**). The current MP uses five indices in each management area (in the East, two CPUE indices and three surveys, **BFT-Figure 2**).

BFT-E-3. State of the stock

There have been considerable improvements in data quality and quantity over the past few years; nevertheless, important gaps remain in the temporal and spatial coverage for detailed size and catch-effort statistics for several fisheries, especially in the Mediterranean before the implementation of stereo video cameras in 2014. The catch at size (CAS) and catch-at-age (CAA) of the NEI catch (1998-2007) were revised.

Three modelling platforms were used to conduct the assessment of the BFT-E in 2022. As in previous assessments, a virtual population analysis (VPA) was conducted, and two additional platforms, Stock Synthesis (SS) and the age-structured assessment programme (ASAP), were applied.

The three models showed similar trends in spawning stock biomass (SSB), with a progressive decline in SSB from the 1970s until the implementation of a Recovery Plan developed in 2006 (**Rec. 06-05**). Since the late 2000s there has been a strong increase in SSB, although the magnitude and rate of increase differ among the three models, with VPA indicating the lowest biomass while ASAP indicates the largest increase. Uncertainty in the rate and magnitude of the increase in SSB is evident for all three platforms and in the sensitivity tests conducted for each platform, especially in recent years (**BFT-E-Figure 3**). The fishing mortality of the age group 2-5 and age 10+ fish showed an increasing trend since the 1970s, whereas the F for both the age group 2-5 and age 10+ shows a drastic decline in fishing mortality since the establishment of the 2006 Recovery Plan (**BFT-E-Figure 3**). Recently, fishing mortality has been increasing, however, when average over all three models, fishing mortality is still below fishing mortality target.

Recruitments estimated by the three assessment platforms show considerable variability, especially over the recent period. In general, however, there are two distinct periods, one with low recruitments before 1990 and the other with higher recruitments thereafter (**BFT-E-Figure 3**).

The current perception of the stock status depends on recruitment estimates which are highly uncertain. The different models showed a relatively wide range of stock status estimates relative to the $F_{0.1}$ reference level, ranging from overfishing to not overfishing ($F_{CURRENT}/F_{0.1}$): VPA = 1.16; SS = 0.72 and ASAP = 0.54. To inform stock status, the Committee recommended that the results of the three models be considered equally, by integrating the results. The resultant point estimate of F_{CUR} is below $F_{0.1}$ ($F_{CURRENT}/F_{0.1} = 0.81$; 95% CI 0.48-1.62), indicating a stock status determination of not overfishing. Furthermore, fishing mortality rates are much lower than those during the 1998-2007 period.

BFT-E-4. Outlook

The Committee considers that the three assessment platforms (VPA, SS and ASAP) have disparate and highly uncertain estimates of recent recruitment and absolute biomass, which would make short-term catch advice based on $F_{0.1}$ not robust in terms of both the consequences of taking a particular TAC and the accuracy of absolute $F_{0.1}$ estimate.

The adopted management procedure accounts for many of the long-standing uncertainties regarding stock mixing, biomass-based reference points and recruitment that created uncertainty for the outlook for the stock. Furthermore, the Committee is no longer providing projections, TAC advice or Kobe 2 strategy matrices derived from the stock assessments using an $F_{0.1}$ strategy, as the MP provides TAC advice that was simulation tested to achieve MSY-based management objectives.

BFT-E-5. Effect of current regulations

The Committee noted that reported catches in 2022 are in line with the TACs. However, the Committee has been informed of the existence of unquantified illegal catches.

The TAC of 36,000 t was originally implemented in 2020, and was retained in 2021 (**Rec. 20-07**), and 2022 (**Rec. 21-08**). The combination of size limits and the reduction of catch implemented since 2007 has certainly contributed to a rapid increase in the abundance of the stock.

The TAC recommendation for 2022 is unlikely to have resulted in overfishing relative to $F_{0.1}$. The three-year TACs from the adopted management procedure are, by design, intended to ensure a high probability of maintaining stock status above B_{MSY} and avoiding overfishing.

BFT-E-6. Management recommendations

The management plan established in [Rec. 22-08](#) and based on the MP for BFT sets a TAC for BFT-E of 40,570 t for 2023 to 2025.

According to the proposed EC provisions reviewed in 2023 and outlined in section 19.18, no EC exists that would warrant deviating from the TAC advice under the MP.

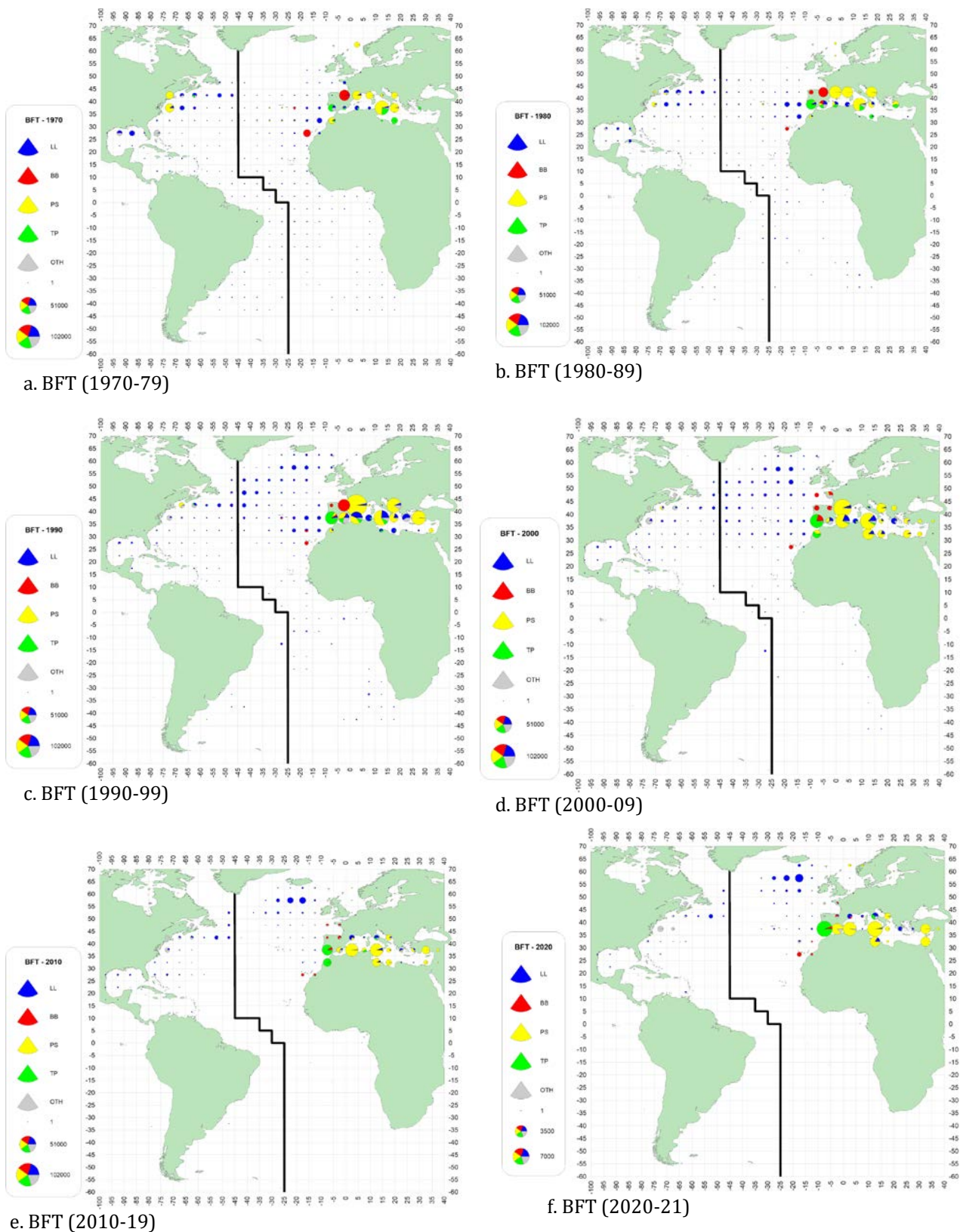
EAST ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BLUEFIN TUNA SUMMARY	
Current reported catch (2022)	35,102 t*
$F_{CURRENT}/F_{0.1}^2$ (2020)	0.81 (0.48-1.62) ¹
Stock Status (2020) ³	Overfishing: No
TAC 2023-2025	40,570 t

¹ Mean and approximate 95% CI from integrating across the uncertainty for each model.

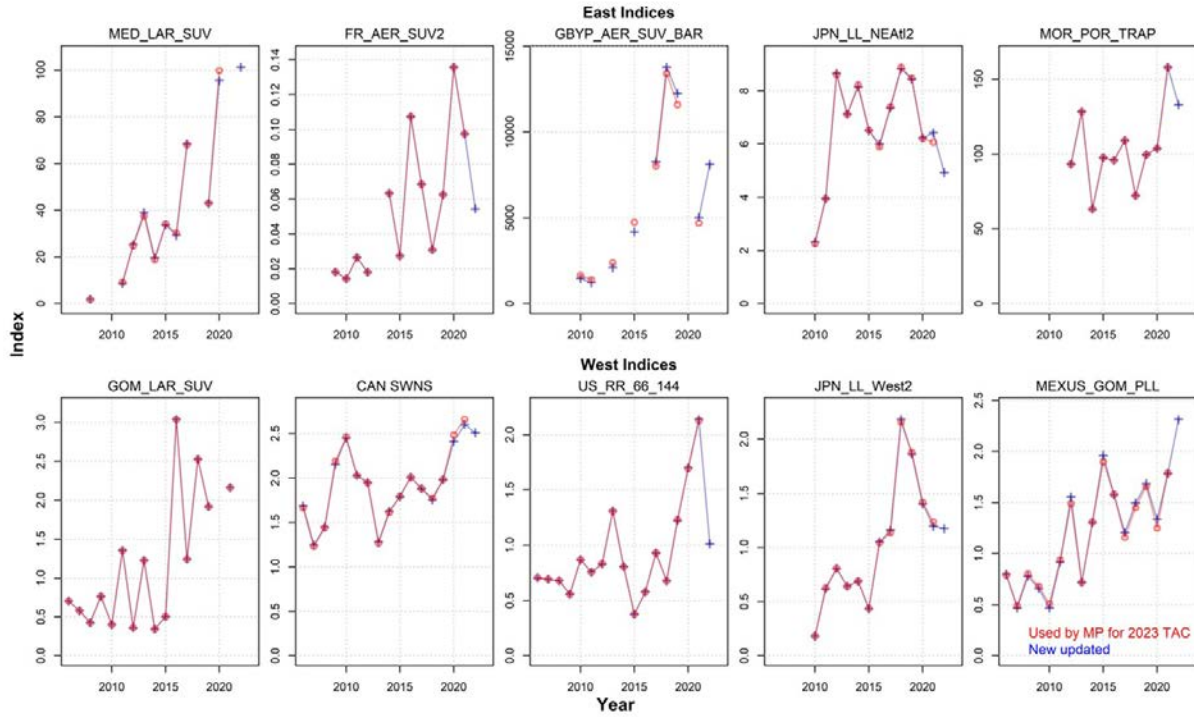
² $F_{CURRENT}$ refers to the geometric mean of the estimates (a proxy for recent F levels) for 2017-2020 for VPA, and for 2018-2020 for ASAP and SS. For the VPA and ASAP, F is measured as apical F, for SS F is exploitation rate in biomass.

³ Biomass reference points to determine stock status were not estimated since the 2017 assessment due to uncertainty in recruitment potential.

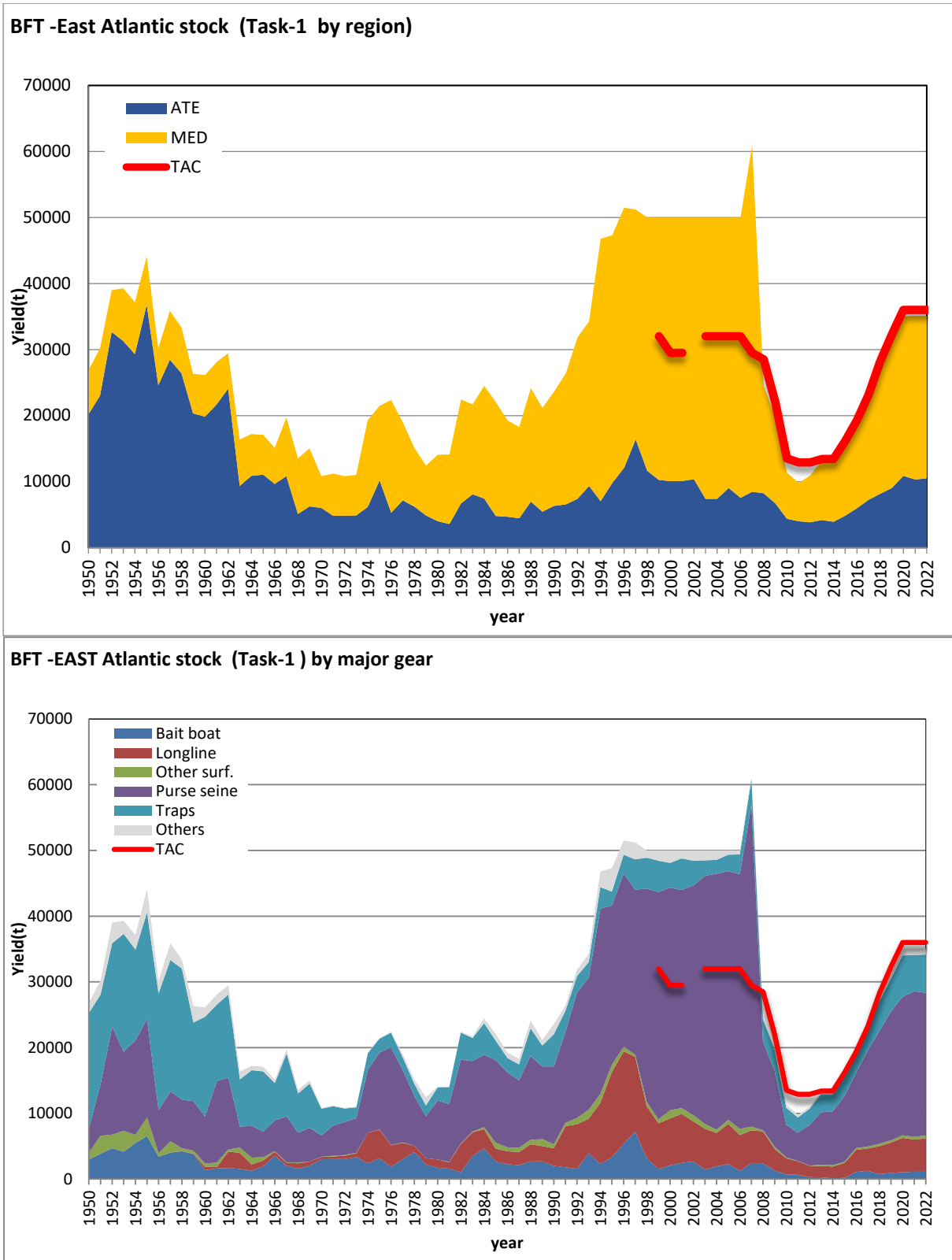
* As of September 2023.



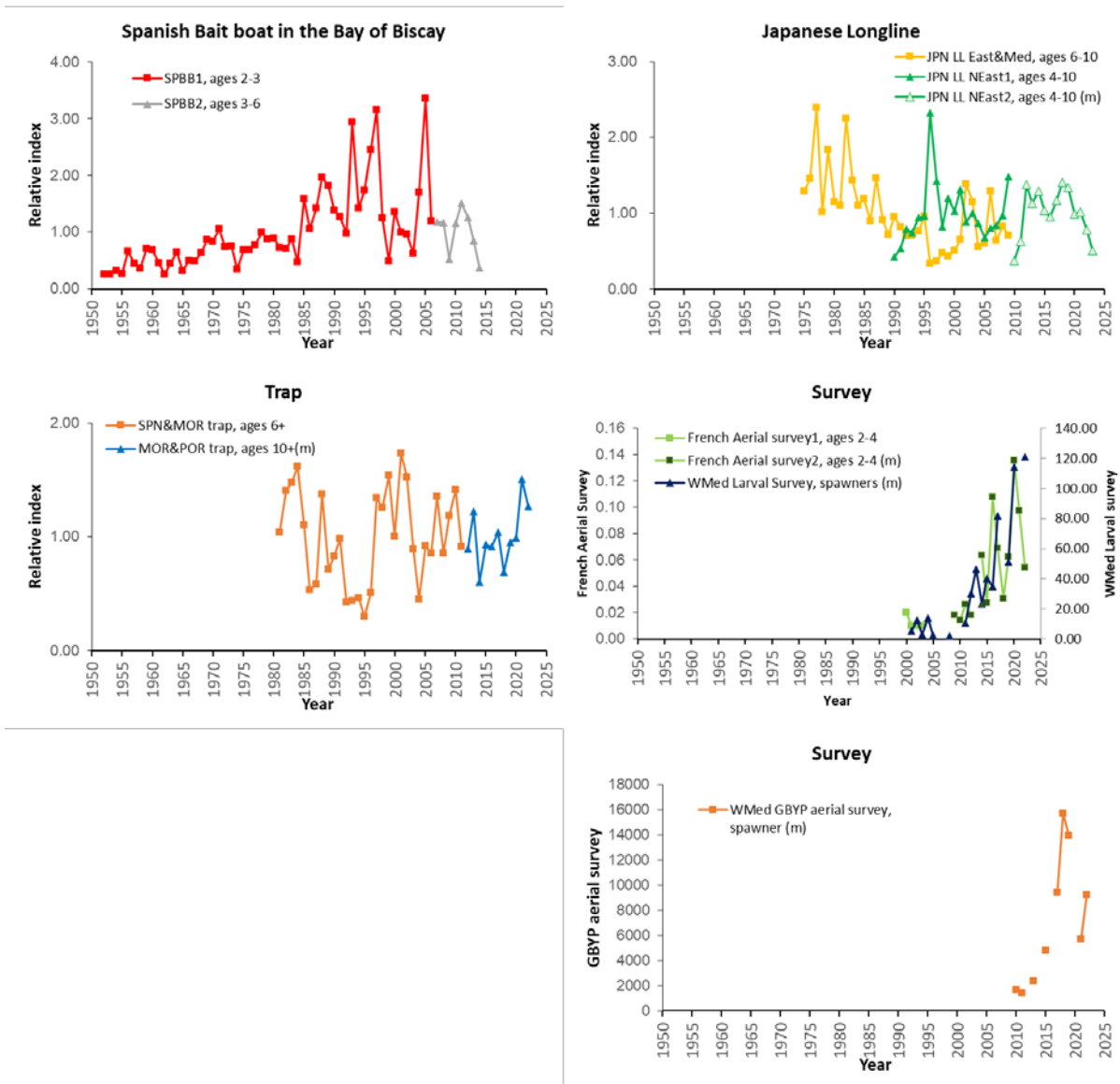
BFT-Figure 1. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catches per 5x5 degrees and per main gears from 1970 to 2021 (last decade only covers 2 years).



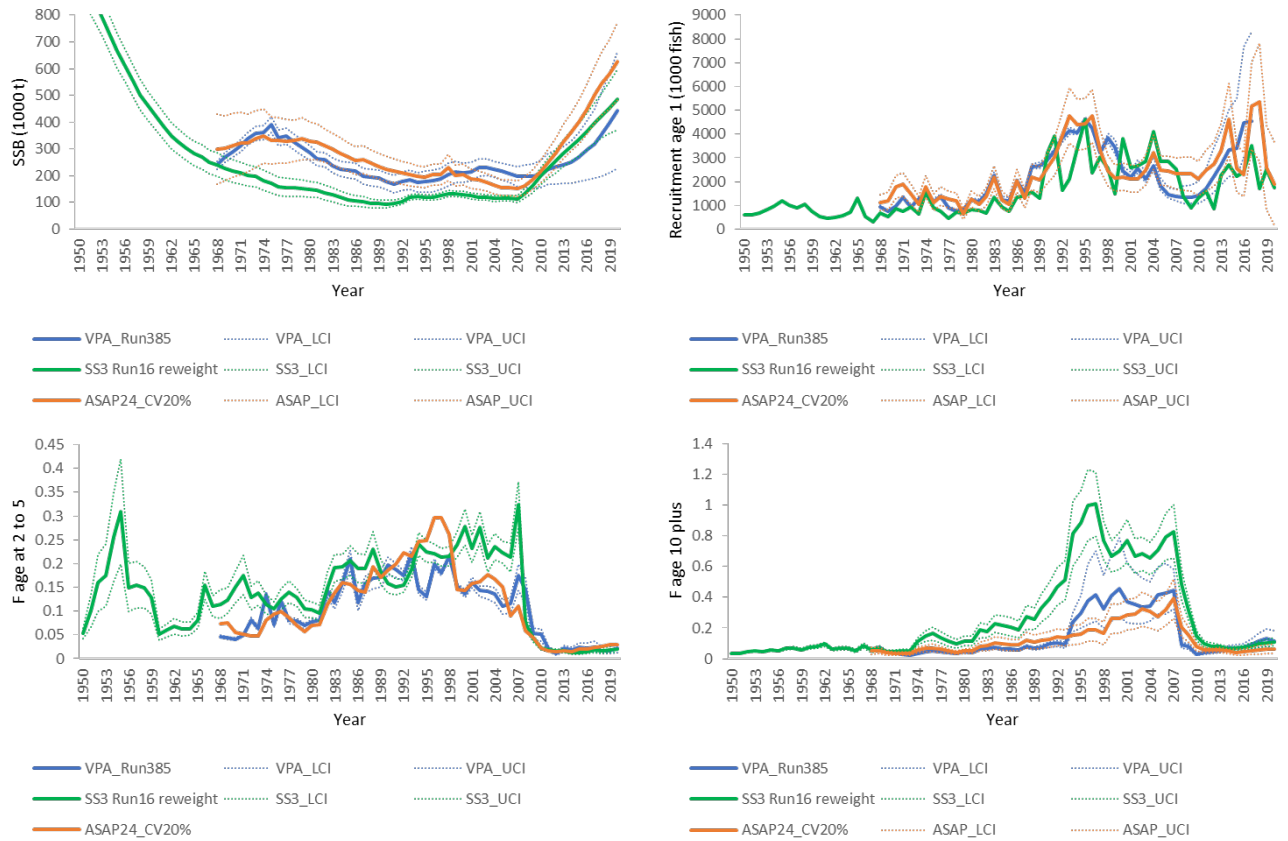
BFT-Figure 2 Comparison of the indices used in the MP calculations in 2022 (with data up to 2021, red) and the updated versions of these indices using data up to 2022 (blue).



BFT-E-Figure 1. Reported catch for the East Atlantic and Mediterranean from Task 1 data from 1950 to 2022 split by main geographic areas (top panel) and by gears (bottom panel) together with unreported catch estimated by the Committee from 1998 to 2007 and TAC levels since 1998.



BFT-E-Figure 2. Plots of the updated fishery dependent and independent indicators used for the East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock. All fishery dependent indicators are standardized series and scaled to their averages. Indices denoted with a ‘m’ are used in the management procedure. The Spanish BB series was split in two series to account for changes in selectivity patterns, and the latest series was calculated using French BB data due to the sale of the quota by the Spanish fleet. The Japanese longline CPUE for the Northeast Atlantic was split in 2009/2010 and the French aerial survey index was split in 2008/2009.



BFT-E-Figure 3. Comparisons of the trends in estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB), recruitment (age 1), F at age 2 to 5, and F at age 10 plus group between base cases by model platform: VPA (blue lines), Stock Synthesis (green lines), and ASAP (orange lines). The time series of recruitments for the VPA have the terminal three years removed as it is standard practice not to consider these due to their estimates being unreliable.