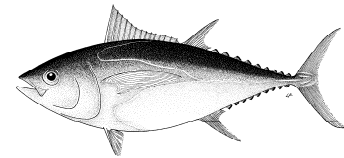


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: BIGEYE TUNA

Status of the Indian Ocean bigeye tuna (BET: *Thunnus obesus*) resourceTABLE 1. Bigeye tuna: Status of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Indian Ocean.

Area <sup>1</sup>	Indicators		2017 stock status <sup>3</sup> determination
Indian Ocean	Catch in 2016 <sup>2</sup> :	86,586 t	<b>83.7%*</b>
	Average catch 2012–2016:	100,455 t	
MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI):	104 (87-121)		
F <sub>MSY</sub> (80% CI):	0.17 (0.14-0.20)		
SB <sub>MSY</sub> (1,000 t) (80% CI):	525 (364-718)		
F <sub>2015</sub> /F <sub>MSY</sub> (80% CI):	0.76 (0.49-1.03)		
SB <sub>2015</sub> /SB <sub>MSY</sub> (80% CI):	1.29 (1.07-1.51)		
SB <sub>2015</sub> /SB <sub>0</sub> (80% CI):	0.38 (n.a. – n.a.)		

<sup>1</sup> Boundaries for the Indian Ocean stock assessment are defined as the IOTC area of competence.

<sup>2</sup> Proportion of catch estimated or partially estimated by IOTC Secretariat in 2016: 27%

<sup>3</sup> The stock status refers to the most recent years' data used in the last assessment conducted in 2016.

\* Estimated probability that the stock is in the respective quadrant of the Kobe plot (shown below), derived from the confidence intervals associated with the current stock status. The confidence intervals for SB<sub>2015</sub>/SB<sub>0</sub> were not estimated for the models used.

Colour key	Stock overfished (SB <sub>year</sub> /SB <sub>MSY</sub> < 1)	Stock not overfished (SB <sub>year</sub> /SB <sub>MSY</sub> ≥ 1)
Stock subject to overfishing (F <sub>year</sub> /F <sub>MSY</sub> > 1)	2.1%	13.8%
Stock not subject to overfishing (F <sub>year</sub> /F <sub>MSY</sub> ≤ 1)	0.4%	83.7%
Not assessed/Uncertain		

## INDIAN OCEAN STOCK – MANAGEMENT ADVICE

**Stock status.** No new stock assessment was carried out for bigeye tuna in 2017, thus, stock status is determined on the basis of the 2016 assessment and other indicators presented in 2017. In 2016, six models were applied to the bigeye tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence (ASAP, BDM, ASPIC, SCAA, BSPM and SS3). The reported stock status is based on the SS3 model formulation using a grid designed to capture the uncertainty on stock recruitment relationship and the influence of tagging information. Spawning stock biomass in 2015 was estimated to be 38% of the unfished levels (Table 1) and 129% (107–151%) of the level that can support MSY. The assessment is qualitatively similar to the stock assessment conducted in 2013 but with a lower relative biomass (from 144 to 129% SB/SB<sub>MSY</sub>) and higher relative fishing mortality (from 42 to 76% F/F<sub>MSY</sub>). Considering the quantified uncertainty, which is conservative, the assessment indicates that, with high likelihood, SB<sub>2015</sub> is above SB<sub>MSY</sub> and F<sub>2015</sub> is below F<sub>MSY</sub>. The median value of MSY from the model runs presented with SS3 was 104,000 t with a range between 87,000 and 121,000 t (a median level 22% lower than the estimate in 2013). Catches in 2016 (≈86,586 t) remain lower than the estimated MSY values from the stock assessment conducted in 2016 (Table 1). The average catch over the previous five years (2012–16; ≈100,455 t) also remains below the estimated MSY. Thus, on the weight-of-evidence available in 2017, the bigeye tuna stock is determined to be **not overfished** and is **not subject to overfishing** (Table 1).

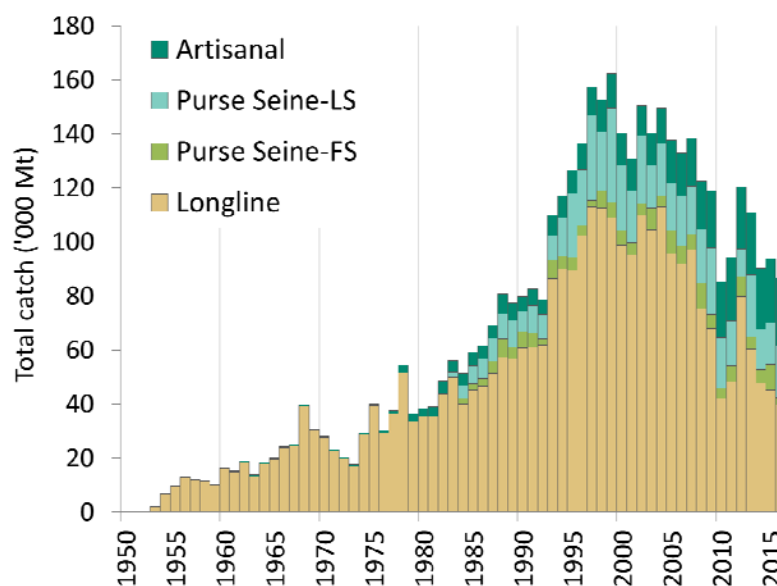
**Outlook.** Declines in longline effort since 2007, particularly from the Japanese, Taiwan, China and Rep. of Korea longline fleets have lowered the pressure on the Indian Ocean bigeye tuna stock, indicating that current fishing mortality would not reduce the population to an overfished state in the near future. The Kobe strategy matrix based on the plausible model runs from SS3 in 2016 illustrates the levels of quantified risk associated with varying catch levels over time and could be used to inform future management actions (Table 2). The SS3 projections from the 2016 assessment show that

there is a low risk of exceeding MSY-based reference points by 2018, and 2025 if catches are maintained at current catch levels of 86,586 t (Table 2).

**Management advice.** The stock status determination did not qualitatively change in 2017. If catches remain below the estimated MSY levels estimated for the current mix of fisheries, then immediate management measures are not required. However, increased catch or increases in the mortality on immature fish will likely increase the probabilities of breaching reference levels in the future. Continued monitoring and improvement in data collection, reporting and analysis is required to reduce the uncertainty in assessments (Table 2).

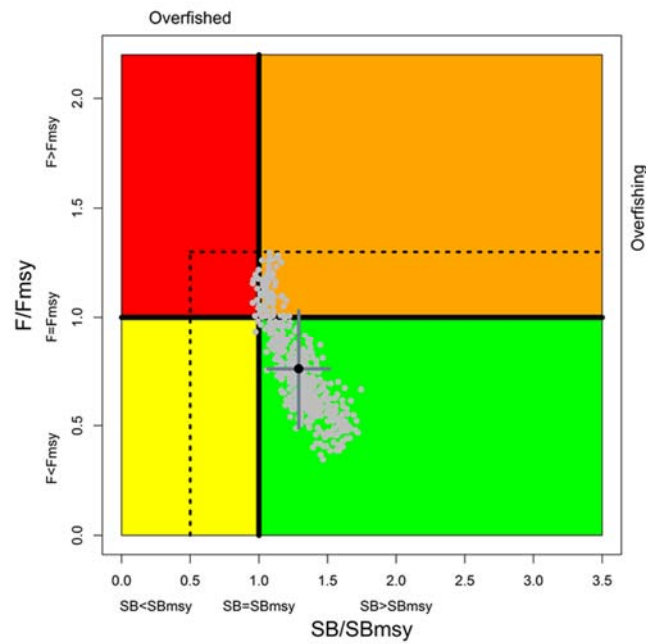
The following key points should also be noted:

- **Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY):** estimate for the Indian Ocean stock is 104,101 t with a range between 87,000–121,000 t for SS3 (Table 1). The average 2012–2016 catches of  $\approx 100,455$  t, and catches for each year since 2009 were below the MSY level.
- **Interim reference points:** Noting that the Commission in 2015 agreed to Resolution 15/10 *on target and limit reference points and a decision framework*, the following should be noted:
  - **Fishing mortality:** Current fishing mortality is considered to be at 76% of the interim target reference point of  $F_{MSY}$ , and 54% of the interim limit reference point of  $1.3 * F_{MSY}$  (**Fig. 2**).
  - **Biomass:** Current spawning biomass is considered to be at 129% of the interim target reference point of  $SB_{MSY}$  and well above the interim limit reference point of  $0.5 * SB_{MSY}$  (**Fig. 2**).
- **Main fishing gear** (Average catch 2012–16): Longline  $\approx 54.0\%$ ; Purse seine  $\approx 22\%$  (FAD associated school (LS)  $\approx 17\%$ ; free swimming school (PS)  $\approx 6\%$ ); All other (artisanal) gears  $\approx 23\%$  (**Fig 1**).
- **Main fleets** (Average catch 2012–16): Indonesia  $\approx 26\%$ ; Taiwan,China  $\approx 21\%$ ; European Union  $\approx 14\%$  (EU-Spain:  $\approx 10\%$ ; EU-France:  $\approx 4\%$ ); Seychelles  $\approx 12\%$ ; Japan  $\approx 5\%$ ; All other fleets  $\approx 22\%$ .



**Fig. 1.** Annual catches of bigeye tuna by gear (1950–2016)<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> **Definition of fisheries:** Longline (including Taiwan,China, Japan and other associated fleets); Purse seine free-school (FS); Purse seine associated school (LS); Artisanal (all other gears; e.g., pole-and-Line, handline, small longlines, gillnet, trolling).



**Fig. 2.** Bigeye tuna: SS3 Aggregated Indian Ocean assessment Kobe plot. Dotted black lines are the interim limit reference points adopted by the Commission via Resolution 15/10. The grey points represent 500 estimates of 2015 stock status from the six SS3 scenarios. The black point represents the average of the six SS3 scenarios with associated 80% confidence interval.

**TABLE 2.** Bigeye tuna: Stock Synthesis base case Indian Ocean assessment Kobe II Strategy Matrix. Probability (percentage) of violating the MSY-based target (top) and limit (bottom) reference points for constant catch projections (relative to catches from 2015\* (93,040t), ± 20%, + 40%) projected for 3 and 10 years.

Reference point and projection timeframe	Alternative catch projections (relative to the catch level from 2015*) and weighted probability (%) scenarios that violate MSY-based target reference point			
	80% (74,432t)	100% (93,040t)	120% (111,648t)	140% (130,256t)
B <sub>2018</sub> < B <sub>MSY</sub>	11	20	30	40
F <sub>2018</sub> > F <sub>MSY</sub>	2	19	40	61
B <sub>2025</sub> < B <sub>MSY</sub>	6	25	49	60
F <sub>2025</sub> > F <sub>MSY</sub>	1	19	42	53
Reference point and projection timeframe	Alternative catch projections (relative to the catch level from 2015*) and probability (%) of violating MSY-based limit reference points (B <sub>lim</sub> = 0.5 B <sub>MSY</sub> ; F <sub>lim</sub> = 1.3 F <sub>MSY</sub> )			
	80% (74,432t)	100% (93,040t)	120% (111,648t)	140% (130,256t)
B <sub>2018</sub> < B <sub>LIM</sub>	0	0	0	0
F <sub>2018</sub> > F <sub>LIM</sub>	0	4	18	37
B <sub>2025</sub> < B <sub>LIM</sub>	0	1	12	33
F <sub>2025</sub> > F <sub>LIM</sub>	0	9	30	48

\* Catches for 2015, at the time of the last bigeye tuna assessment conducted in 2016.