

3rd WORKSHOP ON CONNECTING THE IOTC SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES (SMWS03) Conservation and Management

Measures: Practical

INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISSION
Secretariat



CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES (CMMs)

1) What is a CMM? Formal definition, practical function, and current Compendium of IOTC CMMs.

2) Case Studies:

- How scientific advice may be used by the Commission to develop CMMs
- Pitfalls of waiting too long or being too quick to develop a proposal for a CMM
- Example of how an IOTC CMM was conceived, implemented, reviewed and revoked

3) Practical:

 Drafting a proposal for a new or revised CMM. What makes a good versus bad proposal/CMM, using science advice



CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES (CMMs)

Practical: Small groups

- Using the Species Executive Summaries provided, draft a proposal for a CMM (either a Resolution or a Recommendation) using scientificallybased management advice, or other as you see fit
- 2) Draft in as much detail as possible (if time is limited, then list the key elements you would include: recalling the next slide)
- 3) TOMORROW MORNING: Group presentations (15 minutes each)
- Material to be provided for 3 IOTC species (albacore, longtail tuna and striped marlin)



CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES (CMMs)

Composition of a CMM

- Preamble: Sets the scene for why the CMM is needed or based.
 Usually refers to key fisheries documents (UNFSA; etc) and cites
 concerns or recommendations from the subsidiary bodies of the
 Commission.
- <u>CMM body</u>: Details the actions to be undertaken and by whom. Ideally CMMs should include implementation specifics, such as timing, fleet applicability, species, reporting requirements, review process, actions by third parties (i.e. Secretariat), whether the CMM will continue for a set period or indefinitely, whether the CMM supersedes one or more previous CMMs.
- Annex: Any additional information required by those who will implement the CMM (i.e. data recording/reporting forms, maps)