

REVIEW OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES RELATING TO TROPICAL TUNAS

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PURPOSE

To encourage participants at the Working Party on Tropical Tunas (WPTT17) to review the existing Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) relevant to the three tropical tuna species, noting the new CMMs contained in document IOTC-2015-WPTT17-04; and as necessary to 1) provide recommendations to the Scientific Committee on whether modifications may be required; and 2) recommend whether other CMMs may be required.

BACKGROUND

In addition to the CMMs outlined in document IOTC-2015-WPTT17-04, tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean are currently subject to several other CMMs adopted by the Commission, including:

Resolution 14/02 *For the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of competence.* This Resolution removes obsolete and ineffective elements from the previous Resolution 12/13, in particular the month long closed area following advice from the Scientific Committee that the current closure is likely to be ineffective, as fishing effort will be redirected to other fishing grounds in the Indian Ocean. The positive impacts of the moratorium within the closed area would likely be offset by effort reallocation, as they will result in similar catch rates and total annual catches. In addition, the area closure includes not only the high seas but also part of the EEZ of Somalia, which may be detrimental to the aspirations of Somalia with respect to granting of fishing rights within its EEZ. The revised Resolution retains only those elements related to the already established process for an allocation system or any other relevant measures to be developed to manage tropical tuna stocks.

Resolution 05/01 *On Conservation and Management Measures for bigeye tuna.* This Resolution limits CPC catches of bigeye tuna to recent levels reported by the IOTC Scientific Committee. It also limits, by a non-binding request, Taiwan, Province of China to limit their annual bigeye tuna catch in the IOTC area of competence to 35,000 tonnes.

Resolution 03/01 *On the limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties.* This Resolution requires Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) which have more than 50 vessels on the 2003 IOTC Record of Vessels, shall limit in 2004 and following years, the number of their fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall (hereafter LSFVs) to the number of its fishing vessels registered in 2003 in the IOTC Record of Vessels.

DISCUSSION

As part of best practice, the WPTT is obliged to review existing CMMs and consider whether their science-based components need to be updated. If this is the case, then the WPTT should provide clear, science-based recommendations for the Scientific Committee's consideration.

RECOMMENDATION

That the WPTT NOTE paper IOTC-2015-WPTT17-05 which aimed to encourage the WPTT to review the existing Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) relevant to tropical tunas, and as necessary to 1) provide recommendations to the Scientific Committee on whether modifications may be required; and 2) recommend whether other CMMs may be required.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Resolution 14/02 *For the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of competence.*

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[Appendix B:](#) Resolution 05/01 *On Conservation and Management Measures for bigeye tuna.*

[Appendix C:](#) Resolution 03/01 *On the limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties.*

APPENDIX A

FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF TROPICAL TUNAS STOCKS IN THE IOTC AREA OF COMPETENCE

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC),

RECOGNISING that based on past experience in the fishery, the potential production from the resource can be negatively impacted by excessive fishing effort;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the available scientific information and advice, in particular the IOTC Scientific Committee conclusions whereby the yellowfin tuna stock might have been over or fully exploited and the bigeye tuna stock may have been fully exploited in recent years; RECOGNISING that during the 12th IOTC scientific meeting held in Seychelles from 30 November to 04 December 2009, the IOTC Scientific Committee recommended that yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna catches should not exceed the MSY levels which have been estimated at 300,000 tonnes for yellowfin tuna and at 110,000 tonnes for bigeye tuna;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the implementation of a TAC without a quota allocation would result in an inequitable distribution of the catches and fishing opportunities among the IOTC Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) and non-CPCs;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the tuna artisanal fisheries sector needs strengthening in terms of catch statistics reporting in order to more closely follow the catch situations and notwithstanding improvement in the industrial fishery catch statistics reporting requirements;

NOTING the importance of applying the precautionary approach for the management of the tropical tuna and swordfish stock, in particular yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna in the Indian Ocean;

ADOPTS, in accordance with the provisions of Article IX, paragraph 1 of the IOTC Agreement, the following:

1. CPCs shall implement the following action plan:
 - a) Establishment of an allocation system (Quota) or any other relevant measures based on the IOTC Scientific Committee recommendations for the main targeted species under the IOTC competence;
 - b) Advise on the best reporting requirement of the artisanal tuna fisheries and implementation of an appropriate data collection system.
2. This Resolution supersedes Resolution 12/13 *For the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of competence.*

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTION 05/01 ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR BIGEYE TUNA

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC),

RECOGNISING the need for action to ensure the achievement of the IOTC's objectives to conserve and manage tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence;

RECALLING the adoption by IOTC of Resolution 01/04, [superseded by [Resolution 14/01](#)] in relation to the limitation of fishing capacity on bigeye tuna of Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPC's);

ACKNOWLEDGING that the limitation of fishing capacity alone will not be sufficient to limit effort or total catch of tuna and tuna-like species, particularly bigeye tuna;

AWARE that due to illegal activity and underestimation of the total mortality of bigeye tuna the current assessment of the status of the stock is likely to be overly optimistic;

RECOGNISING that the IOTC Scientific Committee has recommended that a reduction in the catches of bigeye tuna from all fishing gears should be implemented as soon as possible;

ADOPTS, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article IX of the IOTC Agreement, that:

1. Contracting and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPC's) shall limit their catch of bigeye tuna to their recent levels of catch reported by the IOTC Scientific Committee.
2. The Commission shall request Taiwan, Province of China to limit their annual bigeye tuna catch in the IOTC Area to 35,000 tonnes.
3. At the 10th Session of the Commission shall establish, for a three year period, interim catch levels for CPC's catching more than 1000t of bigeye tuna.
4. CPC's, including developing coastal states, in particular small island developing states and territories, with catches under 1000 tonnes who intend to substantially increase these catches will be allowed to submit 'Fleet Development Plans' during the 3 year interim period referred to in paragraph 3 above.
5. During this three year period the Commission shall develop a mechanism to allocate, for specific time periods, bigeye tuna quotas for all CPC's.
6. Future access to the tuna and tuna-like resources found within the area of competence of the IOTC will, in part, be determined on the level of responsibility shown by CPC's in relation to this measure.
7. The IOTC Scientific Committee be tasked to provide advice, including advice on;
 - the effects of different levels of catch on the SSB (in relation to MSY or other appropriate reference point);
 - the impact of misreported and illegal catch of bigeye tuna on the stock assessment and required levels of catch reduction; and
 - valuation of the impact of different levels of catch reduction by main gear types.
8. In relation to the foregoing, the Commission took note of the developing coastal states, in particular small island developing states and territories within the IOTC convention area [area of competence] whose economies depend largely on fisheries.

APPENDIX C

RESOLUTION 03/01

ON THE LIMITATION OF FISHING CAPACITY OF CONTRACTING PARTIES AND COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC),

RECALLING the adoption of FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;

RECOGNISING that paragraph 1 of the Resolution 99/1: 'On the Management of Fishing Capacity and on the Reduction of the Catch of Juvenile Bigeye Tuna by Vessels, including Flag of Convenience Vessels, Fishing for Tropical Tunas in the IOTC area of competence', adopted at the 4th Session of the Commission, stipulate that the 2000 IOTC Session would consider the limitation of the capacity of the fleet of large-scale tuna vessels (greater than 24 m LOA) to the appropriate level;

RECALLING the adoption by IOTC in 2001 of the Resolution 01/04 [superseded by Resolution 14/01] on limitation of fishing effort of non-Members of IOTC whose vessels fish bigeye tuna;

RECOGNISING that the IOTC Scientific Committee recommended that a reduction in catches of bigeye tuna from all gears should be implemented as soon as possible; that the stock of yellowfin tuna is being exploited close to, or possibly above MSY; and that the level of fishing effort of swordfish should not be increased;

RECOGNISING that FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of the Fishing Capacity (IPOA) provides, in its Objectives and Principles that "States and Regional Fisheries Organisations confronted with an overcapacity problem, where capacity is undermining achievement of long-term sustainability outcomes, should endeavour initially to limit at present level and progressively reduce the fishing capacity applied to affected fisheries";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need to have due regard for the interests of all Members concerned, in conformity with the rights and obligations of those Members under international law and in particular, to the rights and obligations of developing countries of the Indian Ocean rim with respect to entry into the high-seas fisheries in the IOTC area of competence;

ADOPTS, in accordance with the provisions of Article IX, paragraph 1 of the Agreement establishing the IOTC, that:

1. Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) which have more than 50 vessels on the 2003 IOTC Record of Vessels, shall limit in 2004 and following years, the number of their fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall (hereafter LSFVs) to the number of its fishing vessels registered in 2003 in the IOTC Record of Vessels².
2. This limitation of number of vessels shall be commensurate with the corresponding overall tonnage expressed in GRT (Gross Registered Tonnage) or in GT (Gross Tonnage) and, where vessels are replaced, the overall tonnage shall not be exceeded.
3. Other CPCs which have the objective of developing their fleets above those authorisations currently foreseen under administrative processes, will draw up, a fleet development plan in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 02/05 [superseded by Resolution 05/02, then Resolution 07/02, then Resolution 13/02, then Resolution 14/04, then by Resolution 15/04]. This Plan shall be submitted to the Commission for information and record at the 2004/05 Sessions and should define, *inter alia*, the type, size and origin of the vessels and the programming of their introduction into the fisheries.
4. In relation to the foregoing, the Commission took note of the interests of the developing coastal States, in particular small island developing States and territories within the IOTC Convention Area [area of competence] whose economies depend largely on fisheries.

² Including authorisations currently foreseen under administrative process