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## OUTCOMES OF THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 2 OCTOBER 2012

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### PURPOSE

To inform the Working Party on Tropical Tuna (WPTT) of the decisions and requests made by the Commission at its Sixteenth Session, held from 22–26 April 2012, specifically relating to the work of the WPTT.

### BACKGROUND

At the 16<sup>th</sup> Session, the Commission **CONSIDERED** and **ADOPTED** 12 proposals as Conservation and Management Measures and renewed a further 3 existing Resolutions (15 in total consisting of 13 Resolutions and 2 Recommendations), as detailed below:

#### *Resolutions*

- Resolution 12/01 *On the Implementation of the Precautionary Approach.*
- Resolution 12/02 *Data Confidentiality Policy and Procedures.*
- Resolution 12/03 *On Catch and Effort Recordings by Fishing Vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence.*
- Resolution 12/04 *On the Conservation of Marine Turtles.*
- Resolution 12/05 *On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels.*
- Resolution 12/06 *On Reducing the Incidental Bycatch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.*
- Resolution 12/07 *Concerning a Record of Licensed Foreign Vessels Fishing for IOTC Species in the IOTC Area of Competence and Access Agreement Information.*
- Resolution 12/08 *On a Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) Management Plan.*
- Resolution 12/09 *On the Conservation of Thresher Sharks (Family Alopiidae) Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence.*
- Resolution 12/10 *To Promote Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures Already Adopted by IOTC.*
- Resolution 12/11 *On the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties.*
- Resolution 12/12 *To prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area.*
- Resolution 12/13 *For the Conservation and Management of Tropical Tunas Stocks in the IOTC Area of Competence.*

#### *Recommendations*

- Recommendation 12/14 *On Interim Target and Limit Reference Points for the Major IOTC Species.*
- Recommendation 12/15 *On Best Available Science.*

Although there were no new proposals considered during the 16<sup>th</sup> Session which specifically addressed tropical tunas, several of those adopted have a more general relevance to the work of the WPTT, and two existing Resolutions were extended for an additional two year period, as discussed below:

## Resolutions

### *On the implementation of the precautionary approach*

- 1) The Commission **ADOPTED** Resolution 12/01 *On the Implementation of the Precautionary Approach*. This Resolution establishes the general principles that would guide the application of the precautionary approach in the context of the IOTC. The basic tenet being: do not take actions that would have an unacceptably high risk of compromising the health of the resource or its environment in the long term. The provisions also include ecosystem considerations in the form of impacts on non-target and associated or dependent species and their environment, or the effects of unanticipated environmental events.

### *On catch and effort recordings by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence*

- 2) The Commission **ADOPTED** Resolution 12/03 *On Catch and Effort Recordings by Fishing Vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence*. This Resolution consolidates Resolution 08/04 *concerning the recording of catch by longline fishing vessels in the IOTC area*, Resolution 10/03 *concerning the recording of catch by fishing vessels in the IOTC area* and Recommendation 11/06 *recording of catch by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence* in order to simplify recording requirements and include a clear list of bycatch species or group of species. These requirements include seabirds and marine turtles as per the IOTC requirements for target species. The Resolution also incorporates minimum recording requirements for gillnets, pole and line, handline and trolling into the existing requirements for longline and purse seine. Specific requirements in the provision of nominal catch data for a number of shark species are also included. Furthermore, this Resolution strengthens the provisions for catch and effort, and size data to be applicable to shark species as well as other bycatch, noting that this data can be derived from logbook and/or observer data. This Resolution supersedes Resolutions 08/04, 10/03 and Recommendation 11/06.

### *On a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan*

- 3) The Commission **ADOPTED** Resolution 12/08 *On a Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) Management Plan*. This Resolution requires all CPCs fishing on FADs to submit Management Plans for their use by purse seiners and bait boat vessels.

### *On the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties*

- 4) The Commission **ADOPTED** Resolution 12/11 *On the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties*. The Commission **NOTED** that Resolution 09/02 *On the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties* called on CPCs to implement a limitation on their fishing capacity on tropical tunas, swordfish and albacore stocks, while allowing for the inclusion of vessels under construction during specific reference years, and those proposed by the developing States in their fleet development plans was applicable during the years 2010 and 2011 (para. 11). The Resolution states that “*the Commission shall review its implementation at the 2012 IOTC Session.*” The Commission **AGREED** to extend the applicability of the Resolution for an additional two year period. This Resolution supersedes Resolution 09/02.

### *Resolution 12/13 For the Conservation and Management of Tropical Tunas Stocks in the IOTC Area of Competence*

- 5) The Commission **ADOPTED** Resolution 12/13 *For the Conservation and Management of Tropical Tunas Stocks in the IOTC Area of Competence* ([Appendix XXVII](#)). The Commission **NOTED** that Resolution 10/01 *For the Conservation and Management of Tropical Tunas Stocks in the IOTC Area of Competence* established a closure of a defined area for purse seine vessels from 1<sup>st</sup> November to 1<sup>st</sup> December and for longline vessels from 1<sup>st</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> March in order to reduce the fishing pressure on yellowfin and bigeye tunas. Paragraph 10 of Resolution 12/13 makes the following request of the SC, and hence the WPTT:
  10. The Scientific Committee will provide at its 2011, 2012 and 2013 Plenary sessions:
    - a) an evaluation of the closure area, specifying in its advice if a modification is necessary, its basic scientific rationale with an assessment of the impact of such a closure on the tropical tuna stocks, notably yellowfin and bigeye tuna.
    - b) an evaluation of the closure time periods, specifying in its advice if a modification is necessary, its basic scientific rationale with an assessment of the impact of such a closure on the tropical tuna stocks, notably yellowfin and bigeye tuna.
    - c) an evaluation of the impact on yellowfin and bigeye tuna stocks by catching juveniles and spawners taken by all fisheries. The Scientific Committee shall also recommend measures to mitigate the impacts on juvenile and spawners.

Finally, paragraph 13 of this Resolution states that “*the Commission shall adopt an allocation quota system or any other relevant measure for the yellowfin and bigeye tunas at its plenary session in 2012*”. The Commission **AGREED** to extend the applicability of this Resolution for an additional two year period. This Resolution supersedes Resolution 10/01.

## DISCUSSION

At the 16<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission several specific requests were made to CPCs, the Scientific Committee and directly to the Working Party on Tropical Tunas (WPTT), which participants are asked to consider:

### *Kobe II Strategy Matrix*

- 1) The Commission **NOTED** the provision by the SC of the Kobe II strategy matrix for bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish (IO and SWIO) and recognized that it is a useful and necessary tool for management. The Commission **REQUESTS** that such matrices shall be provided for all stock assessments by the species Working Parties, and for these to be included in the report of the SC in 2012 and all future reports. (para. 33 of the S16 report).

### *On data*

- 2) The Commission **NOTED** some minor improvements in the quantity of fisheries statistics available to the SC and its Working Parties in 2011 but reiterated its concerns about the lack of fisheries data from some gears and fleets for target and bycatch species. Specifically, many fisheries statistics are missing or incomplete for some industrial and artisanal fisheries, as identified by the SC in Appendix VIII of the SC14 report: “*Consolidated recommendations to CPCs on improved data collection, monitoring, reporting and research*”. As such, the Commission **REQUESTS** that all CPCs identified in Appendix VIII of the SC14 report, to improve their data collection and reporting to the IOTC, especially taking into account that the Commission has initiated the consultation process on developing criteria for a quota allocation system. (para. 37 of the S16 report).

### *Regional observer scheme (ROS)*

- 3) The Commission **URGED** all IOTC CPCs to urgently implement the requirements of Resolution 11/04 *on a Regional Observer Scheme*, which states that: “*The observer shall, within 30 days of completion of each trip, provide a report to the CPCs of the vessel. The CPCs shall send within 150 days at the latest each report, as far as continuous flow of report from observer placed on the longline fleet is ensured, which is recommended to be provided with 1°x1° format to the Executive Secretary, who shall make the report available to the Scientific Committee upon request. In a case where the vessel is fishing in the EEZ of a coastal state, the report shall equally be submitted to that Coastal State.*” (para. 11), **NOTING** that the timely submission of observer trip reports to the Secretariat is necessary for the SC to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Commission, including the analysis of accurate and high resolution data, in particular for bycatch, which would allow the scientists to better assess the impacts of fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species on bycatch species. (para. 40 of the S16 report).

The entire Report of the Sixteenth Session of the Commission may be downloaded from the IOTC website in English or French.

English: [http://www.iotc.org/files/proceedings/2012/s/IOTC-2012-S16-R\[E\].pdf](http://www.iotc.org/files/proceedings/2012/s/IOTC-2012-S16-R[E].pdf) [2.3mb]

French: [http://www.iotc.org/files/proceedings/2012/s/IOTC-2012-S16-R\[F\].pdf](http://www.iotc.org/files/proceedings/2012/s/IOTC-2012-S16-R[F].pdf) [2.3mb]

## RECOMMENDATION

That the WPTT **NOTE** the outcomes of the 16<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission and consider how best to provide the Scientific Committee with the information it needs, in order to satisfy the Commission’s requests.

## APPENDICIES

**Appendix A:** [Resolution 12/01 On the Implementation of the Precautionary Approach](#)

**Appendix B:** [Resolution 12/03 On Catch and Effort Recordings by Fishing Vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence](#)

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- Appendix C:** [Resolution 12/08 Procedures on a fish aggregating devices \(FADs\) management plan](#)
- Appendix D:** [Resolution 12/11 On the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties](#)
- Appendix E:** [Resolution 12/13 For the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of competence](#)

## APPENDIX A

### RESOLUTION 12/01 ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH

#### The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC),

RECALLING that Article 5, paragraph c, of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA), establishes the application of the precautionary approach as a general principle for sound fisheries management;

FURTHER RECALLING that Article 6, and Annex II, of UNFSA provide guidelines for the implementation of the precautionary approach, including the adoption of provisional reference points when information for establishing reference points is absent or poor;

NOTING that Article 7.5 of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries also recommends the implementation of the precautionary approach, *inter alia*, on the basis of stock-based target and limit reference points;

NOTING that recommendations 37 and 38 of the Performance Review Panel, adopted by the Commission as Resolution 09/01, indicate that pending the amendment or replacement of the IOTC Agreement to incorporate modern fisheries management principles, the Commission should implement the precautionary approach as set forth in the UNFSA;

MINDFUL that Paragraph 29.6 of the FAO Guidelines for the Eco-labelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries, revision 1, 2009, and other eco-certification initiatives highlight the implementation of the precautionary approach as an important criterion to assess the sustainability of a fishery;

RECALLING the time–area closure adopted by the Commission towards the conservation of tropical tuna stocks, described in Resolution 10/01;

RECALLING that the IOTC Scientific Committee has initiated a process of management strategy evaluation to focus the provision of scientific advice on the information needs of the Commission;

RECOGNISING the need to ensure the sustainability of fisheries for tunas and tuna-like species for food security, livelihoods, economic development, multispecies interactions and environmental impacts in its decisions;

AGREES, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article IX of the IOTC Agreement, to the following:

1. To apply the precautionary approach, in accordance with relevant internationally agreed standards, in particular with the guidelines set forth in the UNFSA, and to ensure the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources as set forth in Article V of the IOTC Agreement.
2. In applying the precautionary approach, the Commission shall adopt, after due consideration of the advice supplied by the Scientific Committee,
  - a) stock-specific reference points (including, but not necessarily limited to, target and limit reference points<sup>1</sup>), relative to fishing mortality and biomass, and
  - b) associated harvest control rules<sup>2</sup>, that is, management actions to be taken as the reference points for stock status are approached or if they are breached

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<sup>1</sup> Target Reference Points corresponds to a state of a fishery and / or a resource which is considered desirable; Limit Reference Points indicates the limit beyond which the state of a fishery and / or a resource is not considered desirable. Source: <http://www.fao.org/fi/glossary> (accessed 25 April 2012).

<sup>2</sup> Harvest Control Rule: A rule that describes how harvest is intended to be controlled by management in relation to the state of some indicator of stock status. Source: <http://www.fao.org/fi/glossary> (accessed 25 April 2012).

Reference points and harvest control rules shall be determined so that, according to the best available science, the risk of a negative impact on the sustainability of Indian Ocean resources of tuna and tuna-like species is minimized.

3. In the determination of appropriate reference points and harvest control rules, consideration must be given to major uncertainties, including the uncertainty about the status of the stocks relative to the reference points, uncertainty about biological, environmental and socio-economic events and the effects of fishing activities on non-target and associated or dependent species.
4. If an unanticipated event, such as a natural phenomenon has a significant adverse impact on the status of a stock or its associated environment, the Commission shall adopt conservation and management measures on an emergency basis to ensure that fishing activity does not exacerbate such adverse impacts.
5. Initially and as an interim measure, the Commission may adopt provisional reference points and harvest control rules, taking into account the advice of the Scientific Committee; such measures would remain current until such time as the Commission chooses to update them.
6. Instruct the Scientific Committee to assess, through the management strategy evaluation process, the performance of reference points, including any interim reference points, and of potential harvest control rules to be applied as the status of the stocks approaches the reference points.
7. After completion of the management strategy evaluation, the Scientific Committee should provide the Commission with recommended reference points for all major stocks, and cast future advice on the status of the stocks relative to the adopted reference points, on the basis of the best available scientific evidence.
8. The Scientific Committee will report on the progress of the management strategy evaluation process at the Commission Session in 2014, with a view to confirming or updating any interim reference points and associated harvest control rules.

## APPENDIX B

### RESOLUTION 12/03

## ON THE RECORDING OF CATCH AND EFFORT BY FISHING VESSELS IN THE IOTC AREA OF COMPETENCE

#### The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC),

RECALLING the commitment made by members under Article V of the IOTC Agreement to keep under review the conditions and trends of the stocks and to gather, analyse and disseminate scientific information, catch and effort statistics and other data relevant to the conservation and management of the stocks and to fisheries based on the stocks covered by the Agreement;

CONSIDERING the provisions set forth in Resolution 10/02 Mandatory Statistical Requirements for IOTC Members and Co-operating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs), and in particular paragraph 3, which sets out the catch and effort reporting requirements for surface fisheries, longline and coastal fisheries;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the IOTC Science Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of the timeliness and accuracy of data submissions for members;

ALSO RECALLING the outcomes of the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee held in Victoria, Seychelles from 6 to 10 November 2006 where it was agreed that a standardised logbook would be advantageous and agreed on the minimum requirements for all purse seine and bait boat fleets operating in the IOTC area of competence in order to harmonize data gathering and provide a common basis for scientific analysis for all IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CPCs);

FURTHER RECALLING the recommendations adopted by the KOBE II Workshop on Bycatch, held in Brisbane, Australia, 23–25 June 2010; in particular that RFMOs should consider adopting standards for bycatch data collection which, at a minimum, allows the data to contribute to the assessment of bycatch species population status and evaluation of the effectiveness of bycatch measures, and that the data should allow the RFMOs to assess the level of interaction of the fisheries with bycatch species;

ALSO CONSIDERING the deliberations of the 12<sup>th</sup> Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee held in Victoria, Seychelles from 30 November to 4 December 2009;

FURTHER CONSIDERING the deliberations of the 13<sup>th</sup> Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee held in Victoria, Seychelles from 6 to 10 December 2010, that recommended three options, one of which is mandatory reporting of a revised list of shark species in logbooks to improve the data collection and statistics on sharks in the IOTC Area of competence;

FURTHER CONSIDERING the deliberations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee held in Mahé, Seychelles from 12 to 17 December 2011, that proposed a list of shark species for all gears and recommended minimum recording requirements for handline and trolling gears in the IOTC Area of competence;

FURTHER CONSIDERING the works of the small task force created by the IOTC Scientific Committee during its 10<sup>th</sup> Session held in Seychelles in November 2007, to harmonise the various forms currently used by the fleets and the IOTC Scientific Committee agreement on the minimum standard requirements for all purse seine, longline and gillnet fleets as well as the produced logbook template;

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

1. Each flag CPC shall ensure that all purse seine, longline, gillnet, pole and line, handline and trolling fishing vessels flying its flag and authorized to fish species managed by IOTC be subject to a data recording system.
2. The measure shall apply to all purse seine, longline, gillnet, pole and line, handline and trolling fishing vessels over 24 metres length overall and those under 24 metres if they fish outside the EEZs of their flag States within the IOTC area of competence. The data recording systems for developing CPCs vessels less than 24 metres operating within the EEZ of coastal States are subject to Paragraph 9. The vessels of less than 24 metres operating within the EEZ of developed CPCs shall apply this measure.

3. All vessels shall keep a bound paper or electronic logbook to record data that includes, as a minimum requirement, the information and data in the logbook set forth in Annex I, II and III.
4. Annex I includes information on vessel, trip and gear configuration for purse seine, longline, gillnet and pole and line, and shall only be completed once for each trip, unless the gear configuration changes during the trip.
5. Annex II contains information for purse seine, longline, gillnet and pole and line operations and catch, which shall be completed for each set/shot/operation of the fishing gear.
6. Annex III contains specifications for handline and trolling gears.
7. The logbook shall be completed by the Master of the fishing vessel to the flag State administration, as well as to the coastal State administration where the vessel has fished in that coastal State's EEZ. Only the part of the logbook corresponding to the activity deployed in the coastal State EEZ shall be provided to the coastal State administration where the vessel has fished in that coastal State's EEZ.
8. The flag State and the States which receive this information shall provide all the data for any given year to the IOTC Secretariat by June 30<sup>th</sup> of the following year on an aggregated basis. The confidentiality rules set out in Resolution 12/02 *Data Confidentiality Policy and Procedures* for fine-scale data shall apply.
9. Noting the difficulty in implementing a data recording system on fishing vessels from developing CPCs, the data recording systems for vessels less than 24 metres of developing CPCs operating inside the EEZ shall be implemented progressively by 1 July 2014.
10. The Commission shall consider development of special program to facilitate implementation of this Resolution by developing CPCs. Furthermore, developed and developing CPCs are encouraged to work together to identify opportunities for capacity building to assist the long-term implementation of this Resolution.
11. This Resolution supersedes Resolutions 08/04, 10/03 and Recommendation 11/06.

#### ANNEX I

#### Record once per trip (unless gear configuration changes)

##### 1.1 REPORT INFORMATION

1. Date of the submission of logbook
2. Name of reporting person

##### 1.2 VESSEL INFORMATION

1. Vessel name and/or registration number
2. IMO number, where available
3. IOTC number
4. Call sign: if call sign is not available, other unique identifying code such as fishing licence number should be used
5. Vessel size: gross tonnage and overall length (meters)

##### 1.3 CRUISE INFORMATION

For multiday fishing operations record the:

1. Departure date (at your location) and port
2. Arrival date (at your location) and port

##### 1.4 OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION



**Longline (Gear Configuration):**

1. Average branch line length (meters): straight length in meters between snap and hook (**Figure 1**)
2. Average float line length (meters): straight length in meters from the float to the snap
3. Average length between branch (meters): straight length of main line in meters between successive branch lines
4. Main line material classified into four categories:
  - a) Thick rope (Cremona rope)
  - b) Thin rope (Polyethylene or other materials)
  - c) Nylon braided
  - d) Nylon monofilament
5. Branch line material classified into two categories:
  - a) Nylon
  - b) Other (such as wire)

**Purse Seine:****(Gear configuration):**

1. Length of the purse seine net
2. Height of the purse seine net
3. Total number of FADs deployed per trip: refer to the Resolution 12/08 *On a Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) Management Plan*

**(Search information):**

1. Days searched
2. Spotter plane used (Yes/No)
3. Supply vessel used (Yes/No), if yes what is the name and registration number of the supply vessel

**Gillnet (Gear Configuration):**

1. Overall length of net (metres): record the total overall length of the net onboard
2. Mesh size of net (millimetres): record the size of the mesh size used during the trip
3. Depth of assembled net (meters): height on assembled net in meters
4. Netting material: e.g. nylon braid, nylon monofilament, etc

**Pole and line (Gear Configuration):**

1. Number of fishermen

**ANNEX II**  
**Record once per set/shot/operation**

**Note: for all gears in this annex use the follow format for date and time**

**For date: when recording date of the set/shot/operation: record the YYYY/MM/DD**

**For time: record 24hr time as either the local time, GMT or national time and clearly specify which time has been used.**

**2.1 OPERATION**

**For longline:**

1. Date of set
2. Position in latitude and longitude: either position at noon or position of start of gear or area code of operation (e.g. Seychelles EEZ, High seas, etc) may be optionally used
3. Time of starting setting the gear
4. Number of hooks between floats: if there are different hooks counts between floats in a single set then record the most representative (average) number
5. Total number of hooks used in the set
6. Number of light-sticks used in the set
7. Type of bait used in the set: e.g. fish, squid, etc
8. Optionally, sea surface temperature at noon with one decimal point (XX.X°C)

**For purse seine:**

1. Date of set
2. Type of event: **fishing set** or **deployment of a new FAD**
3. Position in latitude and longitude and time of event, or if no event during the day, at noon
4. If fishing set: specify if the set was successful, nil, well; type of school (free swimming school or FAD associated. If FAD associated, specify the type (e.g. log or other natural object, drifting FAD, anchored FAD, etc.)
5. Optionally, sea surface temperature at noon with one decimal point (XX.X°C)

**For gillnet:**

1. Date of set: record the date for each set of day at sea (for days without sets)
2. Total length of net (meters): length floatline used for each set in meters
3. Start fishing time: record the time when starting each set
4. Start and end position in latitude and longitude: record start and end latitude and longitude that represent the area that your gear is set between or, if no set, record the latitude and longitude at noon for days without sets
5. Depth at which net is set (meters): approximate depth at which the gillnet is set

**For Pole and Line:**

1. Date of operation: record the day

2. Position in latitude and longitude at noon
3. Number of fishing poles used during that day
4. Start fishing time (record the time immediately after bait fishing is complete and the vessel heads to the ocean for fishing. For multiple days, the time at which search starts should be recorded) and end fishing time (record the time immediately after fishing is complete from the last school). On multiple days this is the time fishing stopped from the last school
5. Type of school: FAD associated and/or free school

## 2.2 CATCH

1. Catch weight (kg) or number by species per set/shot/fishing event for each of the species and form of processing in section 2.3:
  - a) For longline by number and weight
  - b) For purse seine by weight
  - c) For gillnet by weight
  - d) For pole and line by weight or number

## 2.3 SPECIES

### For Longline:

Primary Species	FAO code	Other Species	FAO code
Southern bluefin tuna ( <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i> )	SBF	Shortbill spearfish ( <i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i> )	SSP
Albacore ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	ALB	Blue shark ( <i>Prionace glauca</i> )	BSH
Bigeye tuna ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	BET	Mako sharks ( <i>Isurus</i> spp.)	MAK
Yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	YFT	Porbeagle shark ( <i>Lamna nasus</i> )	POR
Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> )	SKJ	Hammerhead sharks ( <i>Sphyrna</i> spp.)	SPN
Swordfish ( <i>Xiphius gladius</i> )	SWO	Other bony fishes	
Striped marlin ( <i>Tetrapturus audax</i> )	MLS	Other sharks	SKH
Blue marlin ( <i>Makaira nigricans</i> )	BUM	Seabirds (in number) <sup>3</sup>	
Black marlin ( <i>Makaira indica</i> )	BLM	Marine Mammals (in number)	
Indo–Pacific sailfish ( <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> )	SFA	<b>Optional species to be recorded</b>	
		Thresher sharks ( <i>Alopias</i> spp.)	THR
		Oceanic whitetip shark ( <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> )	OCS
		Tiger shark ( <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> )	TIG
		Crocodile shark ( <i>Pseudocarcharias kamoharai</i> )	PSK
		Great white shark ( <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> )	WSH
		Mantas and devil rays ( <i>Mobulidae</i> )	MAN
		Pelagic stingray ( <i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i> )	PSL

<sup>3</sup> When a CPC is fully implementing the observer program the provision of seabird data is optional

		Other rays	
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**For Purse Seine:**

Primary Species	FAO code	Other species	FAO code
Albacore ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	ALB	Marine turtles (in number)	
Bigeye tuna ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	BET	Marine mammals (in number)	
Yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	YFT	Whale sharks ( <i>Rhincodon typus</i> ) (in number)	RHN
Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> )	SKJ	<b>Optional species to be recorded</b>	<b>FAO code</b>
Other IOTC species		Oceanic whitetip shark ( <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> )	OCS
		Silky sharks ( <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> )	FAL
		Thresher sharks ( <i>Alopias</i> spp.)	THR
		Mantas and devil rays ( <i>Mobulidae</i> )	MAN
		Other sharks	SKH
		Other rays	
		Other bony fish	

**For Gillnet:**

Primary Species	FAO code	Other Species	FAO code
Albacore ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	ALB	Shortbill spearfish ( <i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i> )	SSP
Bigeye tuna ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	BET	Blue shark ( <i>Prionace glauca</i> )	BSH
Yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	YFT	Mako sharks ( <i>Isurus</i> spp.)	MAK
Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> )	SKJ	Porbeagle shark ( <i>Lamna nasus</i> )	POR
Longtail tuna ( <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> )	LOT	Hammerhead sharks ( <i>Sphyrna</i> spp.)	SPN
Frigate tuna ( <i>Auxis thazard</i> )	FRI	Other sharks	
Bullet tuna ( <i>Auxis rochei</i> )	BLT	Other bony fish	
Kawakawa ( <i>Euthynnus affinis</i> )	KAW	Marine turtles (in number)	
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> )	COM	Marine mammals (in number)	
Indo–Pacific king mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> )	GUT	Whale sharks ( <i>Rhincodon typus</i> ) (in number)	RHN
Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	SWO	Seabirds (in number) <sup>4</sup>	
Indo–Pacific sailfish ( <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> )	SFA	<b>Optional species to be recorded</b>	
Marlins ( <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp, <i>Makaira</i> spp.)	BIL	Thresher sharks ( <i>Alopias</i> spp.)	THR
Southern bluefin tuna ( <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i> )	SBF	Oceanic whitetip shark ( <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> )	OCS
		Tiger shark ( <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> )	TIG

<sup>4</sup> When a CPC is fully implementing the observer program the provision of seabird data is optional

		Crocodile shark ( <i>Pseudocarcharias kamoharai</i> )	PSK
		Mantas and devil rays (Mobulidae)	MAN
		Pelagic stingray ( <i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i> )	PSL
		Other rays	

**For Pole and Line:**

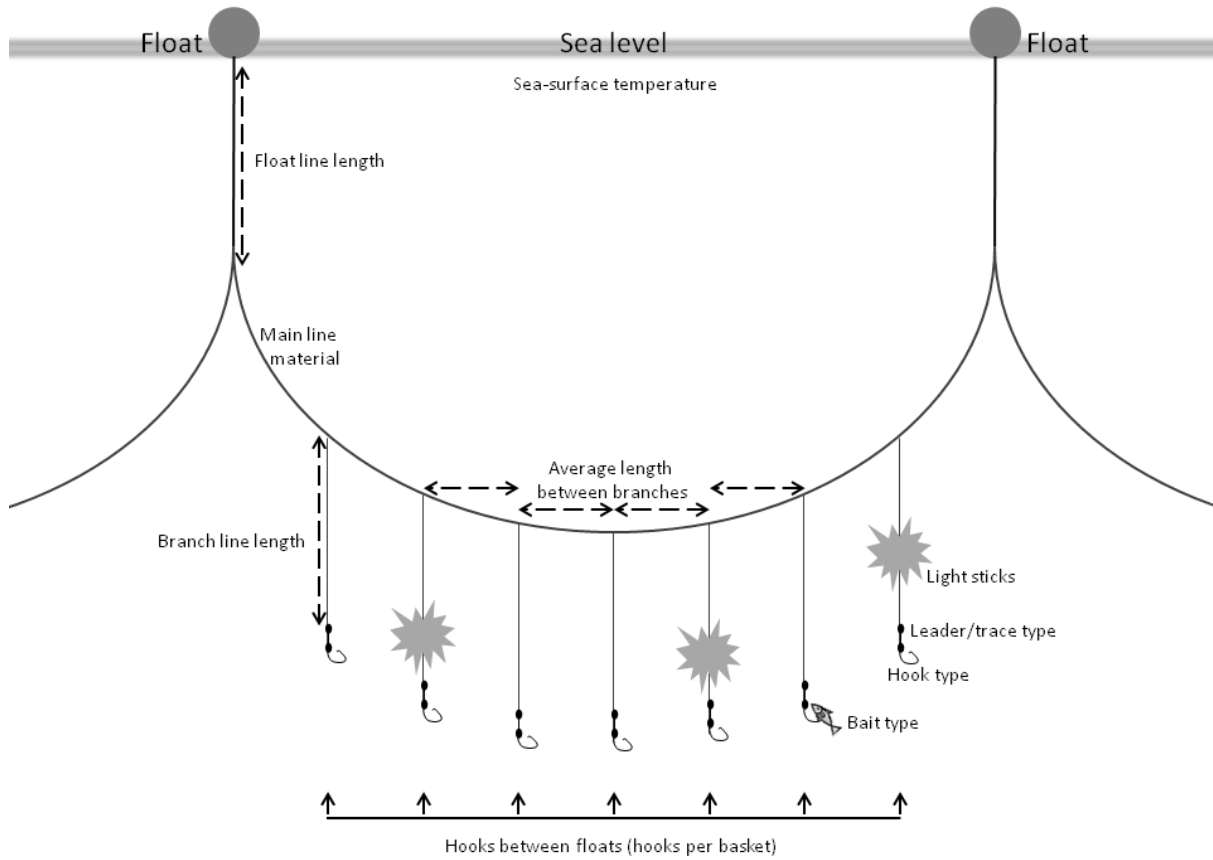
Primary Species	FAO code	Other Species	FAO code
Albacore ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	ALB	Other bony fish	
Bigeye tuna ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	BET	Sharks	
Yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	YFT	Rays	
Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> )	SKJ	Marine turtles (in number)	
Frigate and bullet tuna ( <i>Auxis</i> spp.)	FRZ		
Kawakawa ( <i>Euthynnus affinis</i> )	KAW		
Longtail tuna ( <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> )	LOT		
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> )	COM		
Other IOTC species			

**2.4 REMARKS**

1. Discard of tuna, tuna-like fish and sharks to be recorded by species in weight (kg) or number for all gears should be recorded in the remarks<sup>5</sup>
2. Any interactions with whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*), marine mammals, and seabirds should be recorded in the remarks
3. Other information is also written in the remarks

**Note:** The species included in the logbooks are regarded as minimum requirement. Optionally other frequently caught shark and/or fish species should be added as required across different areas and fisheries.

<sup>5</sup> Recall the Recommendation 10/13 *On the implementation of a ban on discards of skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and non-target species caught by purse seiners*



**Figure 1.** Longline (Gear Configuration): Average branch line length (meters): straight length in meters between snap and hook

**ANNEX III**  
**Specifications for handline and trolling**

**Note: for all gears in this annex use the follow format for date and time**

**For date: when recording date of the set/shot/operation: record the YYYY/MM/DD**

**For time: record 24hr time as either the local time, GMT or national time and clearly specify which time has been used.**

## **I - HANDLINE**

All logbook information shall be recorded by day; where more than one fishing event is recorded for the same day, it is advisable to record each fishing event separately

**Record once in one cruise, or month where daily operation**

### **1.1 REPORT INFORMATION**

1. Fishing day (or Date of submission of the logbook, where multiple fishing days)
2. Name of reporting person

### **1.2 VESSEL INFORMATION**

1. Vessel name and registration number and IMO number, where available
2. IOTC number, where available
3. Fishing License number
4. Vessel size: Gross tonnage and/or length overall (in metres)

### **1.3 CRUISE INFORMATION**

1. Departure date and port
2. Arrival date and port

### **2.1 OPERATION**

1. Date of fishing

Record the date of fishing. Each fishing day should be recorded separately

2. Number of fishermen

Record the number of fishermen on the boat by fishing day

3. Number of Fishing Gear

Record the number of fishing lines used during the fishing day. If the exact number is not available a range may be used i) 5 or less lines, ii) 6–10 lines; iii) 11 or more lines

4. Number and type of school (Anchored or drifting FAD, marine mammal, free, other) fished

Record the number and type of school fished (i.e. anchored FAD, drifting FAD, marine mammal associated or free) fished during the day

5. Position of the catch

Position in latitude and longitude: either position at noon or position of start of gear or area code of operation (e.g. Seychelles EEZ, High seas, etc) may be optionally used. Record the latitude and longitude at noon for non-fishing days, where not in port

Where information is recorded by day, record the 1° x 1° area(s) where fishing took place

## 6. Bait

Record the type of bait used (e.g. fish, squid), where applicable

## 2.2 CATCH

Catch in number and/or weight (kg) by species

### 1. Catch number and/or Weight

For each species shown in section 2.3 caught and retained, record the number and estimated live weight (kg), per fishing day

### 2. Discard number and/or Weight

For each species shown in section 2.3 caught and not retained record the number and estimated live weight (kg) discarded, per fishing day

## 2.3 SPECIES

Primary Species	FAO code
Yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	YFT
Bigeeye tuna ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	BET
Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> )	SKJ
Indo-Pacific sailfish ( <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> )	SFA
Black marlin ( <i>Makaira indica</i> )	BLM
Other billfish	
Longtail tuna ( <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> )	LOT
Kawakawa ( <i>Euthynnus affinis</i> )	KAW
Frigate tuna/Bullet tuna ( <i>Auxis</i> spp.)	FRZ
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> )	COM
Indo-Pacific king mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> )	GUT
Sharks	
Other fishes	
Rays	
Marine turtles (by number)	

## 2.4 REMARKS

### 1. Other relevant information is also written in the remarks

**Note:** These species included in the logbook are regarded as minimum requirement. Optionally other species should be added as species may differ depending on the area fished and type of fishery.

## II - TROLLING VESSELS

All logbook information shall be recorded by day; where more than one fishing event is recorded for the same day, it is advisable to record each fishing event separately

### Record once in one cruise



**1.1 REPORT INFORMATION**

1. Fishing day (or Date of submission of the logbook, where multiple fishing days)
2. Name of reporting person

**1.2 VESSEL INFORMATION**

1. Vessel name and registration number and IMO number, where available
2. IOTC number, where available
3. Fishing License number
4. Vessel size: Gross tonnage and/or length overall (in metres)

**1.3 CRUISE INFORMATION**

1. Departure date and port
2. Arrival date and port

**2.1 OPERATION**

1. Date of fishing

Record the date of fishing. Each fishing day should be recorded separately

2. Number of fishermen

Record the number of fishermen on the vessel by fishing day

3. Number of Fishing Gear

Record the number of lines used during the fishing day. If the exact number is not available a range may be used i) 3 or less lines, ii) more than 3 lines

4. Number and type of school (Anchored or drifting FAD, marine mammal, free, other) fished

Record the number and type of school fished (i.e. anchored FAD, drifting FAD, marine mammal associated or free) fished during the day

5. Position of the catch

Position in latitude and longitude: either position at noon or position of start of gear or area code of operation (e.g. Seychelles EEZ, High seas, etc) may be optionally used. Record the latitude and longitude at noon for non-fishing days, where not in port

Where information is recorded by day, record the 1° x 1° area(s) where fishing took place

6. Bait

Record the type of bait or indicate if lures are used

**2.2 CATCH**

Catch in number and/or weight (kg) by species

1. Number and/or Weight of fish retained

For each species shown in section 2–3 caught and retained, record the number or estimated live weight (kg), per fishing day

2. Discard number and/or Weight

For each species shown in section 2-3 caught and not retained record the number and estimated live weight (kg) discarded, per fishing day

### 2.3 SPECIES

Primary Species	FAO code
Yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	YFT
Bigeeye tuna ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	BET
Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> )	SKJ
Albacore ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	ALB
Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	SWO
Blue marlin ( <i>Makaira nigricans</i> )	BUM
Black marlin ( <i>Makaira indica</i> )	BLM
Striped marlin ( <i>Tetrapturus audax</i> )	MLS
Indo-Pacific sailfish ( <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> )	SFA
Other billfish	
Longtail tuna ( <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> )	LOT
Kawakawa ( <i>Euthynnus affinis</i> )	KAW
Frigate tuna/Bullet tuna ( <i>Auxis</i> spp.)	FRZ
Narrow barred Spanish mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> )	COM
Indo-Pacific king mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> )	GUT
Sharks	
Other fishes	
Rays	
Marine turtles	

### 2.4 REMARKS

1. Other relevant information is also written in the remarks

**Note:** These species included in the logbook are regarded as minimum requirement. Optionally other species should be added as species may differ depending on the area fished and type of fishery.

**APPENDIX C****RESOLUTION 12/08  
PROCEDURES ON A FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES (FADS) MANAGEMENT PLAN****The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC),**

BEARING IN MIND that the Agreement for the implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA) encourages coastal States and fishing States on the high seas to collect and share, in a timely manner, complete and accurate data concerning fishing activities on, inter alia, vessel position, catch of target and non-target species and fishing effort;

NOTING that the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing provides that States should compile fishery-related and other supporting scientific data relating to fish stocks covered by subregional or regional fisheries management organisations and provide them in a timely manner to the organisation;

RECOGNIZING that all gears deployed to target resources under IOTC competence should be managed to ensure sustainability of fishing operations;

AWARE that the Commission is committed to adopt conservation measures to reduce juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tuna mortalities from fishing effort on Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs);

AWARE that the availability of adequate information is fundamental to carrying out the objectives of the IOTC Agreement laid down in its Article V;

NOTING that the Scientific Committee advised the Commission to conduct an investigation of the feasibility and impacts of a temporary FAD closure as well as other measures in the context of Indian Ocean fisheries and stocks;

RECALLING that the objective of the IOTC Agreement is to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks covered by the mentioned Agreement and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks and minimizing the level of bycatches;

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

1. CPCs having vessels fishing on Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) shall submit, to the Commission, by the end of 2013, Management Plans for the use of FADs by their purse seiners and bait boat vessels. The Plans shall at a minimum meet the Suggested Guidelines for Preparation for FAD Management Plans for each CPC (Annex 1). For the purposes of this Resolution, the term Fish Aggregation Device (FAD) means drifting or anchored floating or submerged objects deployed by fishermen for the purpose of aggregating target tuna species.
2. The Management Plans shall include initiatives or surveys to investigate, and to the extent possible minimize the capture of small bigeye and yellowfin tuna and non-target species associated with fishing on FADs.
3. These Plans shall be analysed by the Compliance Committee at its 2014 session. The information provided in these Plans will be submitted to the Commission, consistent with the IOTC standards for the provision of catch and effort data and will be made available for analysis to the Scientific Committee on the aggregation level set by Resolution 10/02, and under the confidentiality rules set by Resolution 12/02.
4. From 2015 on, CPCs shall submit to the Commission, 60 days before the Annual Meeting, a report on the management of FADs, including any reviews of the initially submitted Management Plans.
5. The Scientific Committee will analyse the information, when available, and provide scientific advice on additional FAD management options for consideration by the Commission in 2015.

## Annex 1

### GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF FISH AGGREGATING DEVICE (FAD) MANAGEMENT PLANS

To support obligations in respect of the FAD Management Plan (FAD–MP) to be submitted to the IOTC Secretariat by CPCs with fleets fishing in the IOTC area of competence, associated to FAD (anchored or drifting), FAD–MP should include:

- An objective
- Scope:
  - Description of its application with respect to:
    - Vessel-types and support and tender vessels
    - FAD types (anchored (AFAD) AND drifting (DFAD))
    - FAD numbers and/or FADs beacons numbers to be deployed (per FAD type)
    - reporting procedures for AFAD and DFAD deployment
    - catch reporting from FAD sets (consistent with the IOTC’s Standards for the provision of and Effort Data)
    - distance between AFADs
    - incidental bycatch reduction and utilization policy
    - consideration of interaction with other gear types
    - plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost FADs
    - statement or policy on “FAD ownership”
- Institutional arrangements for management of the FAD Management Plans:
  - Institutional responsibilities
  - application processes for FAD and /or FAD beacons deployment approval
  - Obligations of vessel owners and masters in respect of FAD and /or FAD beacons deployment and use
  - FAD and/or FADs beacons replacement policy
  - reporting obligations
  - observer acceptance obligations
- FAD construction specifications and requirements
  - FAD design characteristics (a description)
  - FAD markings and identifiers, including FADs beacons
  - Lighting requirements
  - radar reflectors
  - visible distance
  - radio buoys (requirement for serial numbers)
  - satellite transceivers (requirement for serial numbers)

- Applicable areas
  - Details of any closed areas or periods e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc
- Applicable period for the FAD-MP
- Means for monitoring and reviewing implementation of the FAD-MP

## APPENDIX D

### RESOLUTION 12/11

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

### The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC),

NOTING that the IOTC Scientific Committee during its Eleventh Session agreed that the total overcapacity is a major concern in all Oceans;

RECALLING the adoption by IOTC in 2003 of the Resolution 03/01 on the limitation of fishing capacity of IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non Contracting Parties; the adoption in 2006 of the Resolutions of the Resolution 06/05 on limitation of fishing capacity, in terms of number of vessels, of IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non Contracting Parties, and the adoption in 2007 of the Resolution 07/05 *on limitation of fishing capacity of IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non Contracting Parties in terms of number of vessels targeting swordfish and Albacore*;

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;

RECOGNISING the need to ensure the proper implementation of the Resolutions 03/01, 06/05 and 07/05, in order to allow the stabilisation of the level of fishing capacity active on the stocks of high commercial value under the IOTC responsibility, and to facilitate the work of the Scientific Committee to be able to provide the Commission with sound scientific advice;

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

1. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) shall notify to the IOTC Secretariat, by 31 December 2009, the lists of vessels, by gear type, over 24 meters overall length and over, and under 24 meters if the fished outside their EEZs, and corresponding overall capacity in GT, which have actively fished in accordance with the provision of IOTC Resolution 07/04:
  - for tropical tunas during the year 2006<sup>6</sup>
  - for swordfish and albacore during the year 2007

Both lists shall include the vessel at that time considered under administrative process of construction.

2. In notifying their vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the area in 2006, and for swordfish and albacore in 2007, the CPCs shall confirm that they have verified the effective presence and fishing activities of their vessels in the IOTC area in 2006 and in 2007, through their VMS records, catch reports, port calls, or other means. The IOTC Secretariat shall have access to such information upon request.
3. This provision does not apply to those vessels included in the lists, but considered under administrative process of construction in 2006 and in 2007.

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<sup>6</sup> Acknowledging that the catch levels and vessels presence in 2006 of certain Members is not representative of their historical presence, and consequently that these Members may increase the number of vessels present during the period of application of the Resolution to a maximum level operating in a season or year since 2000. These Members shall provide the Commission the identified number of vessels and corresponding capacity in GT by 31 December 2009.

4. Within the period of application of this Resolution, CPCs may change the number of their vessels, by gear type, provided that they can either demonstrate to the Commission, under the advice of the Scientific Committee that the change in the number of vessels, by gear type, does not lead to an increase of fishing effort on the fish stocks involved or where they are directly limiting catches using individual transferable quotas under a comprehensive national management plan which has been provided to the Commission.
5. CPCs shall ensure that where there is a proposed transfer of capacity to their fleet that the vessels to be transferred are on the IOTC Record of Vessels or on the Record of Vessels of other tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. No vessels on the List of IUU Vessels of any Regional Fisheries Management Organization may be transferred.
6. The other CPCs which had the objective of developing their fleets following the provisions of IOTC Resolution 03/01, through the introduction to the IOTC of a fleet development plan, shall confirm, by 31 December 2009, *inter alia*, the type, size, gear and origin of the vessels included in the Fleet Development Plans and the programming (precise calendar for the forthcoming 10 years) of their introduction into the fisheries). All future fishing efforts shall be in accordance with such development Plans of the concerned CPCs.
7. The CPCs which have introduced a Fleet Development Plan, and have confirmed the information on the vessels included in those plans according to the provision of paragraph 3, shall implement their Plans according to their programming. Regarding CPCs which fail to introduce vessels in accordance with their Fleet Development Plans, the IOTC Compliance Committee and the Commission will give annual consideration to the problems related to the implementation of Fleet Development Plans.
8. The IOTC Compliance Committee shall verify, at any IOTC Plenary Session, the compliance of CPCs with the provisions of this Resolution, including the implementation, according to the notified programming, of the Fleet Development Plans.
9. In relation to the foregoing, the Commission will give due consideration to the interests of the developing coastal States, in particular small islands developing States and territories within the IOTC area of competence.
10. This Resolution is applicable during the years 2012 and 2013. The Commission shall review its implementation at the 2014 IOTC Session.
11. This Resolution supersedes Resolution 09/02 *on the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties*.

## APPENDIX E

### RESOLUTION 12/13 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 and bigeye tuna stocks might have been over or fully exploited in recent years;

RECOGNISING that during the 12<sup>th</sup> IOTC scientific meeting held in Seychelles from 30 November to 04 December 2009, the Scientific Committee recommended that yellowfin and bigeye tuna catches should not exceed the MSY levels which have been estimated at 300,000 tonnes for yellowfin 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 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. This resolution is applicable in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 to all vessels of 24 meters overall length and over, and under 24 meters if they fish outside their EEZ, fishing within the IOTC area of competence.
2. With the view to decreasing the pressure on the main targeted stocks and in particular on the yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna in the IOTC area of competence for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the area defined by the following coordinates (Annex1) will be closed for longline vessels in each year from 0000 hours on 1 February to 2400 hours on 1 March, and for purse-seine vessels in each year from 0000 hours on 1 November to 2400 hours on 1 December:
 

0 ° - 10° North

40° and 60° East
3. All vessels fishing within the IOTC area of competence in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, regardless of the flag under which they operate or whether they change flag during the year, shall observe the area and period closure.
4. CPCs flag states shall monitor the compliance of their vessels with this Resolution, notably through VMS, and will provide a summary of VMS records related to their fleet operation in the previous year for the consideration of the Compliance Committee.
5. Fishing vessels that do not comply with IOTC Resolution 06/03 "*On establishing a vessel monitoring system programme*" are not allowed to be active in the IOTC area of competence.
6. Landings, transshipments and commercial transactions of all species, and their products, that have been positively identified as originating from fishing activities that contravene this resolution, are prohibited.
7. Each CPC shall no later than 45 days before the date of entry into force of a closure:



- a) take the necessary legal and administrative measures to implement the closure
  - b) inform all interested parties and their national tuna and tuna-like species industries of the closure
  - c) inform the IOTC Secretary that these steps have been taken
8. In order to have a more extensive knowledge of the exploitation rate of these species and also the assessment of the feasibility of near real time reporting, the IOTC CPCs agree to implement as soon as possible a pilot project within the framework of the port sampling programme under Resolution 11/04, with a view to enhancing the gathering of catch data related to the activities of the artisanal fishery sector and to establishing a catch reporting system.
- The pilot project shall be implemented for a 12 months period by the IOTC Secretariat in collaboration with the CPCs concerned.
- The pilot project will contribute relevant information to the work of the Scientific Committee in future revision of stock estimates and in the assessment of the reporting requirements in respect of catch quota reporting, particularly in the artisanal fisheries.
- The Scientific Committee will examine the results of the pilot project at its 2011 meeting and provide management advice to the Commission.
9. The Scientific Committee will provide at its 2010, 2011 and 2012 plenary Session any appropriate management options based on the Kobe II matrix (Annex 2) for the consideration of the Commission.
10. The Scientific Committee will provide at its 2011, 2012 and 2013 Plenary sessions:
- d) an evaluation of the closure area, specifying in its advice if a modification is necessary, its basic scientific rationale with an assessment of the impact of such a closure on the tropical tuna stocks, notably yellowfin and bigeye tuna
  - e) an evaluation of the closure time periods, specifying in its advice if a modification is necessary, its basic scientific rationale with an assessment of the impact of such a closure on the tropical tuna stocks, notably yellowfin and bigeye tuna
  - f) an evaluation of the impact on yellowfin and bigeye tuna stocks by catching juveniles and spawners taken by all fisheries. The Scientific Committee shall also recommend measures to mitigate the impacts on juvenile and spawners
  - g) any other advice on possible different management measures based on the Kobe II matrix, on the main targeted species under the IOTC competence
11. CPCs shall implement the following action plan:
- a) establishment of an allocation system (Quota) or any other relevant measures based on the Scientific Committee recommendations for the main targeted species under the IOTC competence
  - b) advice on the best reporting requirement of the artisanal tuna fisheries and implementation of an appropriate data collection system
  - c) the pilot project as specified in paragraph 8
12. A technical committee meeting shall be held prior to the Commission Plenary session in 2011 to discuss on allocation criteria for the management of the tuna resources of the Indian Ocean and recommend an allocation quota system or any other relevant measures. CPCs are encouraged to submit proposals one month prior to the meeting.
13. The Commission shall adopt an allocation quota system or any other relevant measure for the yellowfin and bigeye tunas at its plenary session in 2012.
14. This Resolution supersedes Resolution 10/01 *for the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of competence.*