

Yellowfin tuna Indian Ocean

 Fishery:  Indian Ocean  IOTC  Indonesia  Mechanized lines

IDENTIFICATION



SCIENTIFIC NAME

Thunnus albacares

SPECIES NAME(S)

Yellowfin tuna

STOCK IDENTIFICATION

An assessment unit is considered to exist in the Indian Ocean by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC, 2014).



RELATED LINKS:

- [Indian Ocean Tuna Commission \(IOTC\)](#)

ASSESSMENT

Strengths

The stock assessment has been carried out regularly using a range of assessment methods. The IOTC has recently adopted precautionary management, which includes the use of interim target and limit reference points and calls for the use of harvest control rules and management strategy evaluation.

Weaknesses

Yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean are overfished and undergoing overfishing. Catches have been over recommended level since 2011. Recent advice calls for a 20% reduction but only a 5-15% reduction (depending on the fleet) has been adopted by the Commission (2016). IUU fishing and piracy has been a major issue in the Indian Ocean and there are compliance issues with regard to the quality of reported data {IOTC 2013b}. The Commission has taken recent action to continue addressing these issues but the success of these measures is not yet known. A number of bycatch species, including sharks, sea turtles and sea birds are incidentally captured in fisheries targeting yellowfin tuna. Observer coverage rates are low in fisheries targeting yellowfin tuna.

: There are no scientific stock assessments of the status of Indonesia's tuna resources, though several collaborative projects are monitoring the fishery, collecting data, and tracking key indicators in major coastal landing areas. There is no specific scientific advice provided for this fishery. In 2003 the scientists agreed that high commercial value of big tuna, including yellowfin tuna in Indian Ocean are being fully exploited using longline fishing vessels, above the Maximum Sustainable Potential. It is also recognized that there is a very small prospect to manage the stock since these species are highly migratory species and spend most of their life cycle outside the national jurisdiction, and disperse widely in open sea. In addition to that, markets for tuna are located all around the world, as well as mobility of longline tuna fishing vessels.

SCORES

Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
≥ 6	≥ 6	< 6

Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
7.6	7.6

FIPS

No related FIPs

MSC

No related MSC fisheries

RECOMMENDATIONS

CATCHERS & REGULATORS

- Ensure Indonesia complies with all Indian Ocean Tuna Commission's (IOTC's) conservation and management measures (CMMs), including measures aimed at both target and incidental market and non-market species, and all other obligations. Through your delegation to IOTC, encourage the compliance committee to make information on non-compliance by Indonesia publicly available in order to increase the incentive for compliance by all IOTC members and cooperating non-members.
- Promote the adoption by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) of precautionary and ecosystem-based management measures, including formal biological reference points (interim currently in place), harvest control rules, increased observer coverage for longline fleets, national management measures and monitoring efforts adequate to ensure harvest strategy objectives are being met. Adopt domestic laws and regulation to implement IOTC measures and provide monitoring and surveillance adequate for compliance.
- Encourage IOTC to adopt management measures that will reduce catches of yellowfin tuna to be a minimum of 80% of current levels (2014). Improve data collection and reporting to ensure complete data sets (i.e. catches, effort, size), which are needed for robust stock assessments. Conduct studies, increase monitoring and publish information to assess purse seine and longline interactions with protected, endangered and threatened (PET) and other bycatch species. Identify and mandate best practices bycatch mitigation techniques. Comply with recently implemented IOTC management measures prohibiting the retention of oceanic whitetip and thresher sharks.

RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Work with IOTC Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties to:
 - Ensure full compliance with Resolution 17/01, the interim rebuilding plan for yellowfin tuna.
 - Improve data collection (i.e. catches, effort, size) for all gear types, for both target and bycatch species, and reporting through measures such as electronic logbooks.
 - Develop and implement comprehensive, precautionary harvest strategies with specific timelines for all tuna stocks, including the adoption and implementation of limit and target reference points, harvest control rules, monitoring strategies, operational objectives, performance indicators, and management strategy evaluation.
 - Strengthen compliance processes and make information on non-compliance public and continue to provide evidence of compliance with all IOTC Conservation and Management Measures in a timely manner.
 - Implement a 100% observer coverage requirement for at-sea transshipment activities, as well as other measures that ensure transshipment activity is transparent and well-managed, and that all required data are collected and transmitted to the appropriate bodies in a timely manner.
 - Increase compliance with the mandatory minimum 5% longline observer coverage rates by identifying and correcting non-compliance.
 - Implement a 100% observer coverage requirement – human and/or electronic – within five years for longline fisheries. Adopt a 100% observer coverage requirement for purse seine vessels where it is not already required and require the use of the best-available observer safety equipment, communications and procedures.
 - Adopt effective measures for the use of non-entangling FAD designs as a precautionary measure to minimize the entanglement of sharks and other non-target species, and support research on biodegradable materials and transition to their use to mitigate marine debris.
 - More effectively implement, and ensure compliance with, existing RFMO bycatch requirements and take additional mitigation action, such as improving monitoring at sea, collecting and sharing operational-level, species-specific data, and adopting stronger compliance measures, including consequences for non-compliance for all gear types.
- Ensure all products are traceable back to legal sources. Verify source information and full chain traceability through traceability desk audits or third party traceability certification. For fisheries without robust traceability systems in place, invest in meaningful improvements to bring the fisheries and supply chain in compliance with best practices.