

# Yellowfin tuna Indian Ocean

 Fishery:  Indian Ocean  IOTC  Indonesia  Handlines hand operated

## 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.

- National level management regulations for Archipelagic and territorial waters (MKDPRI PER 30/MEN/2012) and the EEZ PER.12/MEN/2012 are the tools covering application of shark, turtle, sea mammals and bird measures.
- Indonesia completed its Shark National Plan of Action and Sea Turtle National Plan of Action in 2016, and there is a moratorium on the export the hammerhead and oceanic white tip shark and fins (Decree 59/PERMEN-KP/2014).

### 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.

- Systematic observation and reporting of ETP bycatch in Indonesian handline gear in the Indian Ocean are not available; bycatch information reported by Indonesia to the IOTC is for all longlines combined, including handlines.
- This fishery uses FADs, but the number and locations are highly variable and not reported, which prevents assessments of whether they comply with IOTC resolutions on FAD use and what impacts they might have on ETP species and the ecosystem.
- It is not possible to assess potential impacts of bycatch in Indonesian handline fishery in the Indian Ocean on ETP populations nor the ecosystem with information currently available.

## SCORES

### Management Quality:

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

### Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
7.6	7.6

## FIPS

- Indonesian Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna - handline:

Stage 3 , Progress Rating C , Type: Fip , Evaluation Start Date: 1 Jul 2018

## MSC

No related MSC fisheries

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### 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.