Report of the SC15 (Dec 10-15, 2012)(Seychelles) T. Nishida (SC Chair)



(54 participants)

First of all....



<u>SC15 report (288 pages !)</u> <u>40' for presentation and 20' for Q&A</u> *Not time to explain ALL*

Focus and Highlight [4 points]

[1] Piracy and Status of Stocks (5 important species)[2] Background SC INFO: 18 Proposals on CMM

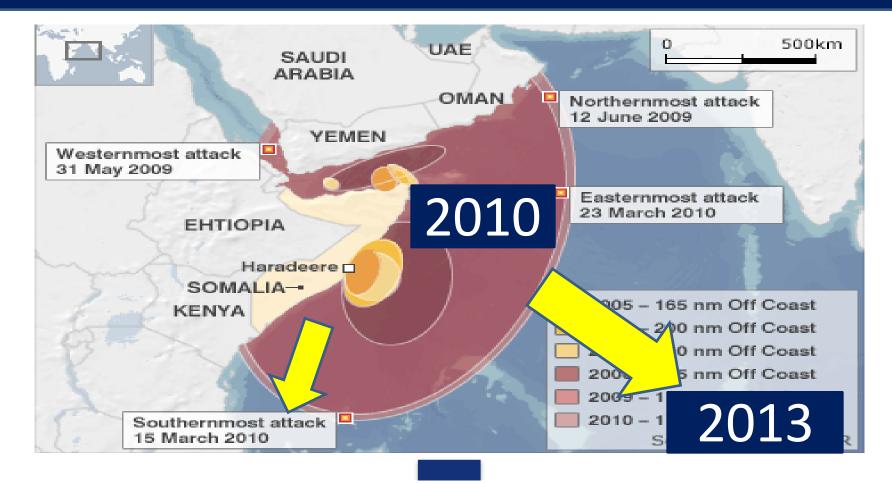
(Data, Resources managements, Bycatch and FADs) [3] Other important issues

(MSE, Area closures, Gillnet and IOTC-OFCF)

[4] Budgets and Meetings (2013)

Focus and Highlight [4 points]

[1] Piracy and Status of stocks (5 important species)
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[3] Other important issues (MSE, Area closures, Gillnet and IOTC-OFCF)
[4] Budgets and Meetings (2013) How Piracy impacted Fisheries (effort+catch) and stock status? Impact on tuna fisheries Piracy zone expanded to the Mozambique channel (2010) and recently to the Central IO (Maldives) (2013) Decreased fishing activities



Effect of piracy on Longline

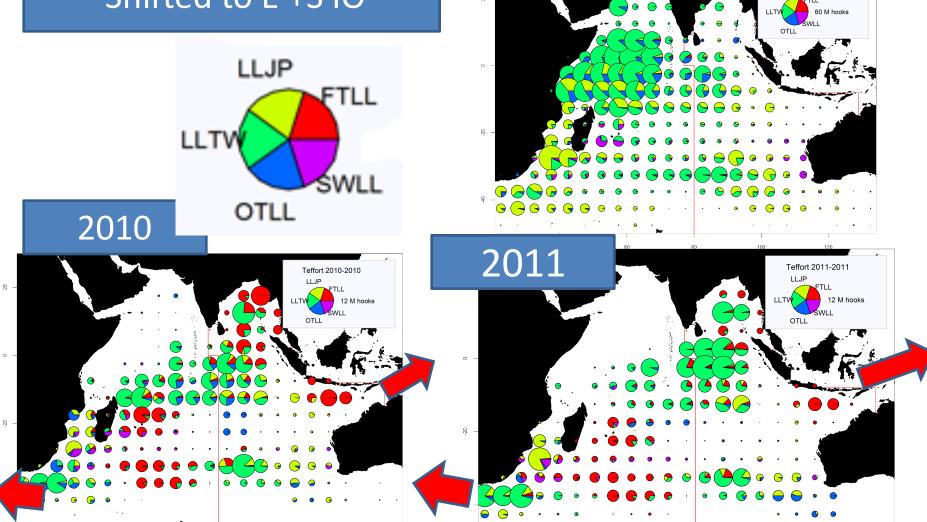
Large impact by Piracy

No operation in 2010-2011 (NW IO)

LL shifts to Pacific or Atlantic

Remainders : shift to South, SE and E Target and catch more ALB (good price)

Change of LL effort Shifted to E +S IO

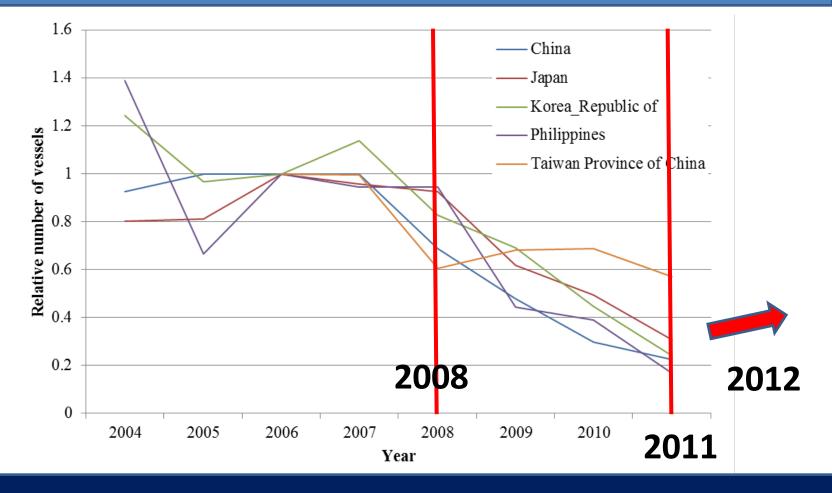


Ave (2002-2006)

Teffort 2002-2006 LLJP

Many LL shifted to Pacific and Atlantic Ocean

No. of LL vessels by country (2004-2011) (20-70% reduction in 4 years 2008-2011)



2012: Number of LL back from Atlantic+Pacific to W+C IO (BET+YFT) (China, Korea and Taiwan, China) (Armed staff)

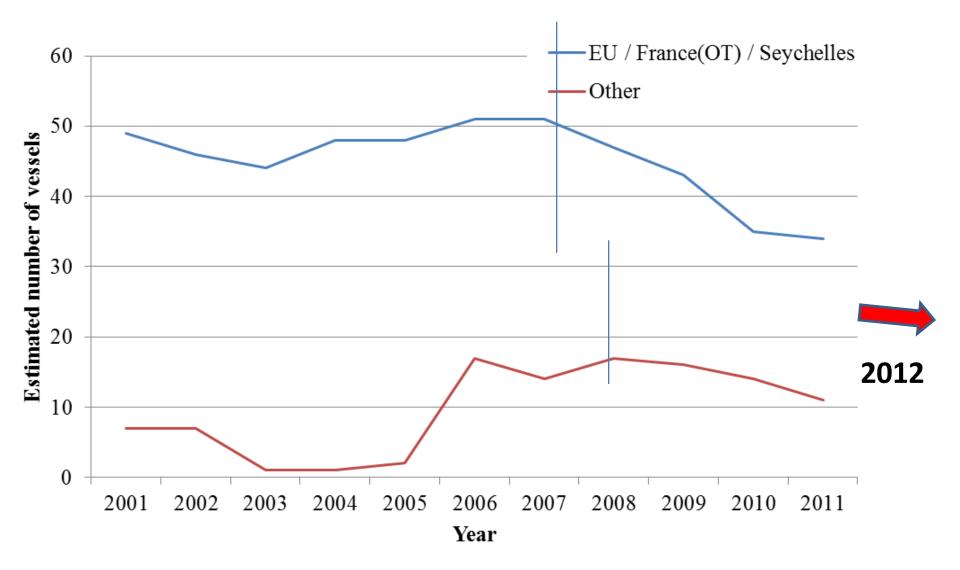
Effect of piracy on PS

PS: moderate impact

shifted to East by **at least 100 miles** compared to the historic distribution of effort

Number of vessels has been decreasing 51 (2006) to 34 (2011) (33% of reduction) 30 (2012) (40%)

No. of PS vessels (2001-2011)



Effect of piracy on small-scale fisheries (LL, PS, GILL)



Effect behaviours of

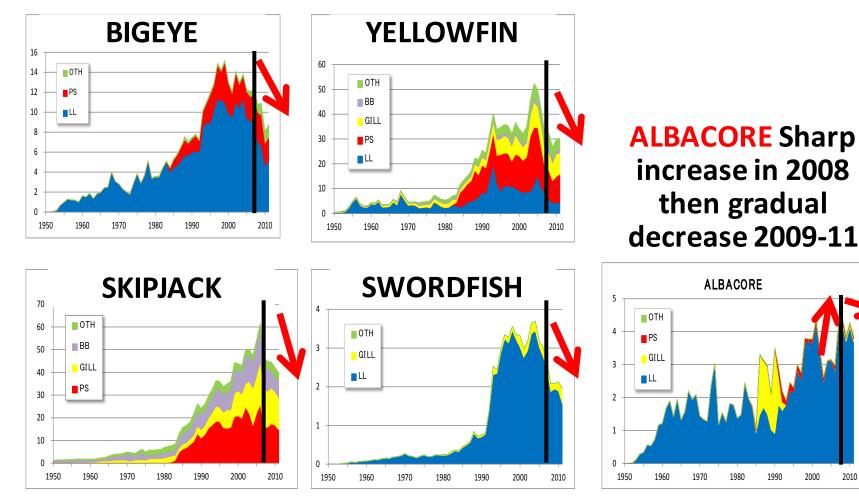
small-scale fishing vessels

declined since 2008

(Kenya, Tanzania, Iran, Oman, Seychelles and others)

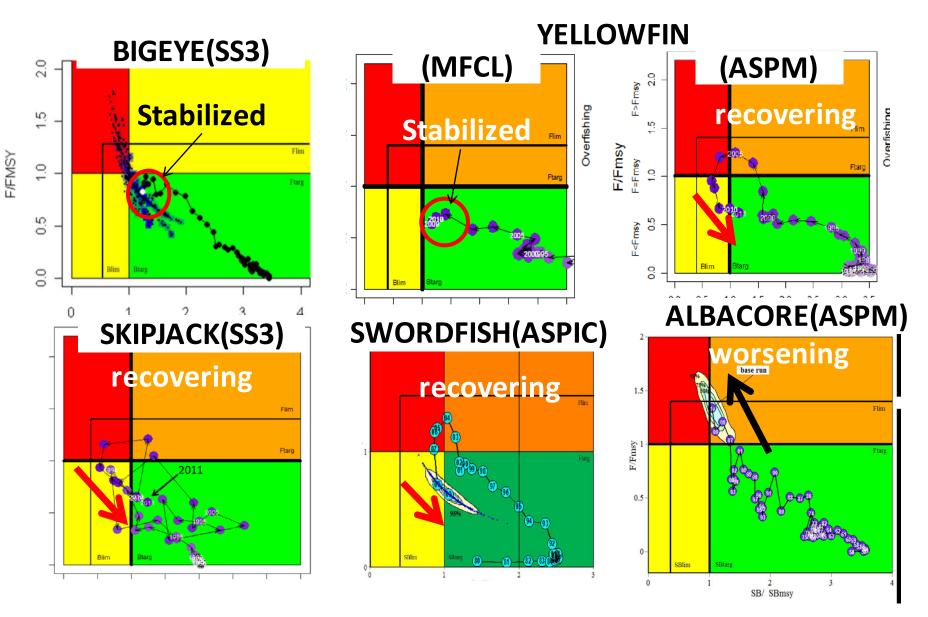
Impacts on exploitation by Piracy (after 2008)

Large reduction



2010

Kobe Plots (highlight Piracy effect after 2008)



Summary (Stock Status and Impact of Piracy)

Expansion of Piracy actions						Ave catch (past)		
	MSY	5 yrs	10 yrs					
Data up to	2008	2009	2010	2011		(% higher than MSY)		
==>	2000	2005	2010	2011	10,000 tons			
Yellowfin					34	30	38 (12%)	
Bigeye					11	10	12 (9%)	
Skipjack					48	44	48	
Albacore			F > MSY		3.3	4.2 (27%)	3.6 (9%)	
Swordfish					3.2	2.2	2.8	

Kobe II (risk assessment): Pr violating MSY in 10 years (2020)								
Legend Risk level	LOW	< 30%	MEDIUM	30-60%	HIGH	60% <		
		_						
		F			SSB			
Current catch level	-20%	0%	20%	-20%	0%	20%		
Yellowfin	u	ncertai	n	uncertain				
Bigeye								
Skipjack								
Albacore								
Swordfish								

Focus and Highlight (4 points)

[1] Piracy and Status of stocks (5 important species)

[2] Backgrounds SC INFO: 18 Proposals on CMM

(**Data**, Resources managements, Bycatch and FADs)

[3] Other important issues

(MSE, Area closures, Gillnet and IOTC-OFCF)

[4] Budgets and Meetings (2013)

Data related proposals [J]+[K]+[L]

Proposal [J]+ [K]+[L] (to revise Res. 10/02+12/03) Mandatory and minimum statistics

(1) FADs + support vessels information need to include in Res 12/03 (as in Res 12/08 FADs management plan) (2) Sharks & rays (9 spp), Sea birds and sea turtles \rightarrow need to include in Res 10/02 Based on SC13,14 and 15 Discussion and recommendation developed logbook (minimum data) (6 gears) LL, PS, GILL, P&L, HAND and TROLL (adopted as Res 12/03)

Focus and Highlight [4 points]

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Recourses managements related proposals

[M] Discards[N] Reference points[O] Skipjack[X] Albacore

Proposal [M]

On a ban on discards of BET, SKJ, YFT and non targeted species caught by PS (to upgrade Recommendation 10/13 to Resolution) To manage discards SC14(2011) recommends.. Precautionary approach (\rightarrow Res 12/01) SC12(2009) : Ecosystem approach to records discards (\rightarrow Res 10/13)

Proposal [N]

On interim target and limit <u>reference points</u> (to upgrade Recommendation 12/14 to Resolution)

SC14 (2011) Uncertainty → Precautionary approach

Table 1. Interim target and limit reference points.							
Stock	Target Reference Point	Limit Reference Point					
Albacore	B _{MSY} ; F _{MSY}	40% of B _{MSY} ; 40% above F _{MSY}					
Bigeye tuna	$B_{MSY}; F_{MSY}$	50% of B _{MSY} ; 30% above F _{MSY}					
Skipjack tuna	$B_{MSY}; F_{MSY}$	40% of B _{MSY} ; 50% above F _{MSY}					
Yellowfin tuna	$B_{MSY}; F_{MSY}$	40% of B _{MSY} ; 40% above F _{MSY}					
Swordfish	B _{MSY} ; F _{MSY}	40% of B _{MSY} ; 40% above F _{MSY}					

Some may be revised later through working parties WPM(MSE), Tropical, Temperate and Billfish...

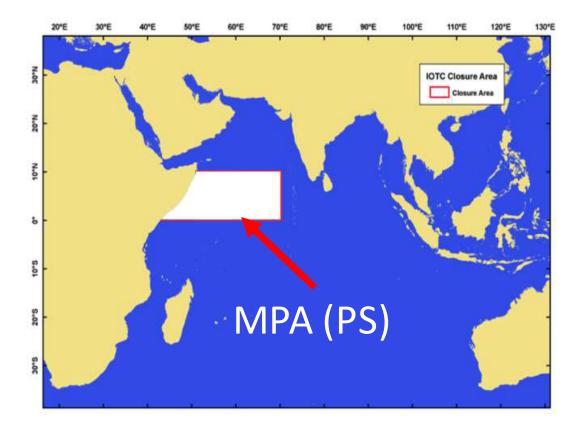
[Proposal O]

On the implementation of

an interim harvest control rule for **SKIPJACK**

MPA for PS

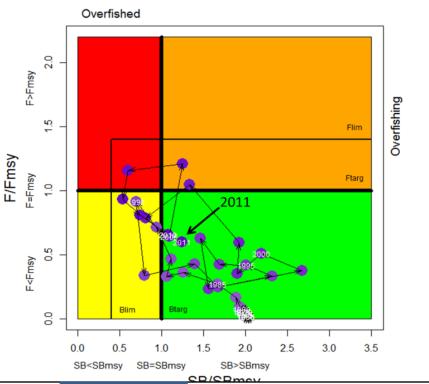
if SSB(msy) or F(msy) violated → 2 *months(Oct-Nov) if SSB(Lim) or F(Lim) violated* → 4 *months(Aug-Nov)*





Kobe II (Risk assessment) if current catch continues..

→ Pr. [violate F(msy)] 31% chance (2013-20) YES some possibility



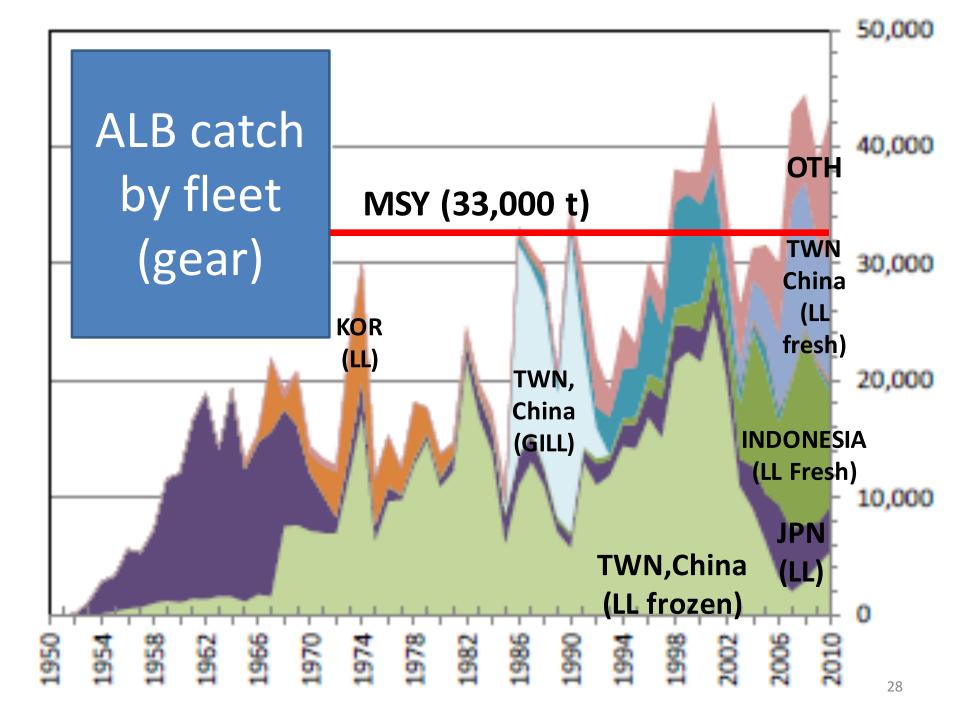
Reference point and projection timeframe		ve catch proje Ibility (%) sce	Current catch	e to 2009) and weighted late reference point		
	60% (274,000 t)	80% (365,000 t)	100% (456,000 t)	120% (547,000 t)	140% (638,000 t)	
$\mathrm{SB}_{2013} < \mathrm{SB}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$	<1	5	5	10	18	
$\label{eq:c2013} \begin{split} & C_{2013} > MSY \\ (proxy \ for \ F_{2009}/F_{MSY}) \end{split}$	<1	<1	31	45	72	
$\mathrm{SB}_{\mathrm{2020}} < \mathrm{SB}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$	<1	5	19	31	56	
$C_{2020} > MSY$ (proxy for F_{2009}/F_{MSY})	<1	<1	31	45	72	

Proposal X

On the conservation of albacore

Reduce 25% of the 2010 catch (South of 30°S)

Review of ALB catch, stock status (Kobe I) and risk assessment (Kobe II)



Catch composition by fleet (gear) (2010)

Others 10% Japan (LL frozen) 12%

Indonesia (LL fresh) 31%

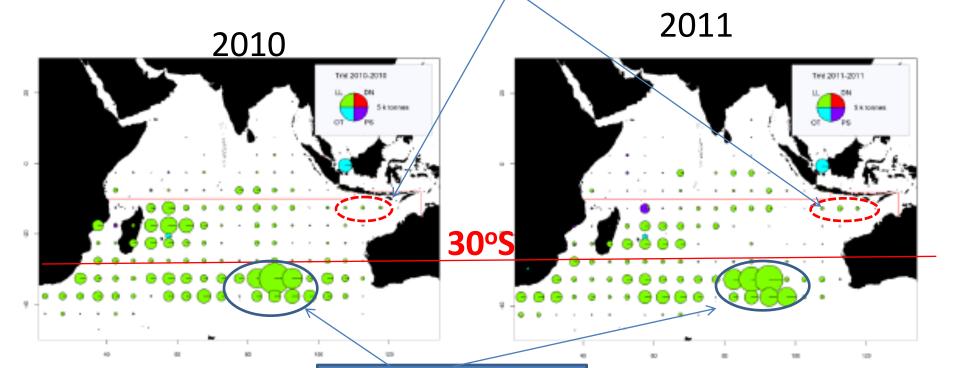
Taiwan,China (LL frozen)

17%

Taiwan,China (LL Fresh) 30%

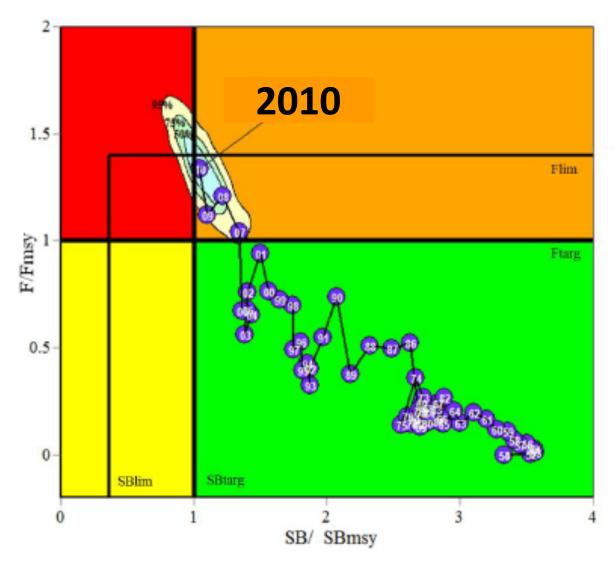
ALB Catch distribution

Indonesian ALB fishing grounds (catch not shown as no lat*long info)



Majority catch Taiwan,China

Stock status of ALB : Kobe Plot high F(effort) and SSB close to MSY



SC15 recommended										
Kobe II (risk assessment)										
Probability (violating MSY)										
[A] Cur	[A] Current catch(2010) → F : 26%(2013)-69%(2020)									
[B] 20%	[B] 20% reduction of [A] → F+SSB : < 1% (2013 - 20)									
[B] -20% [A] Catch										
of [A] (2010)										
	60% (25.740.6	70% (20.041 A)	80%	90% (28.624.6	100%	110%	120%	130%	140%	
۲۵. ۲۵	(25,749 t) <1	(30,041 t) <1	(33,332 t) <1	(38,624 t) <1	(42,915 t) <1	(47,207 t) <1	(51,498 t) <1	(55,790 t) <1	(60,081 t) <1	
$SB_{2013} < SB_{LIM}$	3	-	-	1			-	•		
$F_{2013} > F_{LIM}$	<1	<1	<1	1	26	53	75	89	97	
$SB_{2020} \le SB_{LIM}$	<1	<1	<1	<1	5	28	51	70	83	
$F_{2020} > F_{LIM}$	<1	<1	<1	30	69	94	>99	>99	>99	

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Bycatch related Proposals (7)

Conservation of Sharks and Whales

[B]+[C]+[D]+[E]+[F]+[G]+[H]

Proposal [B] Sharks – Wire leaders/traces

SC RECOGNISED

wire leaders/traces (LL) \rightarrow

may imply targeting of sharks

SC RECOMMENDED to COM

If COM wishes to reduce shark CPUE,

→ COM should prohibit to use wire leader/traces

Proposal [B] and [C] Sharks - Fin (I)

SC ADVISED COM to consider..

Best way to encourage full utilization of sharks

(1) for accurate catch statistics

(2) to collect biological information

Res 05/05 → All sharks landed with fins attached (naturally or by other means)

Proposal [B] and [C] Sharks – Fin (II)

However SC NOTED....

All sharks landed with fins attached will affect

Safety and Quality

SC RECOMMENDED

Consider to the best way to IMPROVE

- ➔ Species ID
- ➔ Accurate catch data

Proposal [B] and [C] Sharks – Fin (III)

Shark fin to body weight ratio (5% rule)

In the past SC, 2 opinions on the 5% rule:

(1) No clear scientific base;

(2) Well established amongst tuna RFMOs

➔ 5% : lower limit in the scientifically evaluated range (4-21%).

Proposal [D] and [H]

On the Conservation of whale sharks + cetaceans

SC+ COM discussion and suggestion To develop the Guideline for best practice PS setting nets methods, in order to avoid whale sharks and cetaceans (refer to WCPFC) SC15 (2012)

recommended to include whale shark

→ Res 10/02 Mandatory statistics

Proposal [E], [F] and [G]: On the conservation of [E] Silky, [F] Ocean Whitetip & [G] Hammerhead sharks

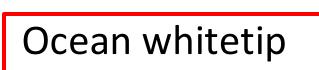
Ecological Risk Assessments (Vulnerable species)

1. Shortfin mako

- 2. Bigeye thresher
- 3. Pelagic thresher

4. Silky

5. Ocean whitetip



PS

Silky

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Shortfin mako
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Great hammerhead

Pelagic stingray

SC recognized as Valuable information

Proposal [*D*]+[*E*]+[*F*]+[*G*]+[*H*]

On the conservation of sharks, rays and whale shark

SC15 recommended 9 common sharks + rays to include Res 10/02 (mandatory data)

(incl. 3 ERA species and Whale shark)

COM17	Species	[SC15]		[Current]						
proposal	Species	[ERA]	[10/02]	[12/03]						
	Manta + devil rays			LL	PS	GILL	P&L	HAND		
[D]	Whale shark									
	Thresher sharks									
	Mako sharks		Recom-							
[E]	Silky shark	recog- nized	recog- mi		mnded					
[F]	Oceanic whitetip				mueu					
[G]	Hammerhead									
	Blue shark									
	Other Sharks and rays									
	Porbeagle									
	Sharks and Rays									

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FADs related proposals [S]+[T]+[U]

Proposal [S] Prohibiting the abandonment of FADs (nets) on the high seas

SC 15 and WPEB09 (2012) Discussion and concerns

Ghost fishing (nets) problems from drifting FADs

Increase bycatch of silky sharks
by abandoned drifting FADs

Proposal [T] +[U] FADs management plan (to revise Res 12/08) (Part I) To report detail catch information (as in Res 12/03)



SC14+15 recommended.....

to provide important FADs information

as minimum data (logbook) (as in Res. 12/03)

Proposal [T] +[U] FADs management plan (to revise Res 12/08) (part 2) Improved FAD (drift + anchor) designs to reduce entanglement (sharks, turtles....)

SC15 recommends...

- USE non-entangling FADs.
- Do not use NET to cover FADs

→ USE non-entangling materials

- Sub-surface: Don't use net. USE ropes/canvas sheets.
- (Drifting) FADs: Natural or biodegradable materials *(Hessian canvas, hemp ropes, etc.)*

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Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)

Mandated by COM as a part of Res 12/01 Precautionary Approach

[MSE]

In order to achieve <u>the management goal (*)</u>, MSE is used to evaluate the best management strategy from <u>various options (**)</u> by simulations.

(*) (e.g.) SSBmsy, SSB(500,000 tons) etc.
(**) (e.g.) [Harvest control rule] x [socio-economics] etc. (to be decided by 3 parties)

MSE process (example)

- 1. Specify management goal (Reference Point : SSBmsy)
- 2. Develop measures of performance (Pr. >80% to achieve the goal)
- 3. Develop **Operating (simulation)** models (SS3)
- 4. Identify management procedures (MP)

(6 diff. MPs = HCR [3 options] x Socio-economics [2 options])

- 5. Simulate data and apply MPs to evaluate their performance.
- 6. Performance will be evaluated by Probability to achieve the Goal.
- 7. Recommend the best **performed MP** (highest probability)

Progress 1st WPM- MSE Workshop (Italy) (April 16-19)

Albacore

- Completed initial set-ups and tests
 - Operating Model + its robustness (using SS3)
 - Management goal (Reference Point)

Tropical tuna (BET, YFT and SKJ)

- Agreed initial design of OM
- First run: completed by 2014

Specific plan : ALB MSE (2013 - 2014)

Oct 28, 2013 : 2nd WPM-MSE Workshop (Spain)

- Progress report
- First runs
- Discuss future steps (Reference Points etc.)

Dec 2-6, 2013 : SC16

Progress report, Demo and Reviews

May, 2014: COM18

Progress report



Report, Demo + Review

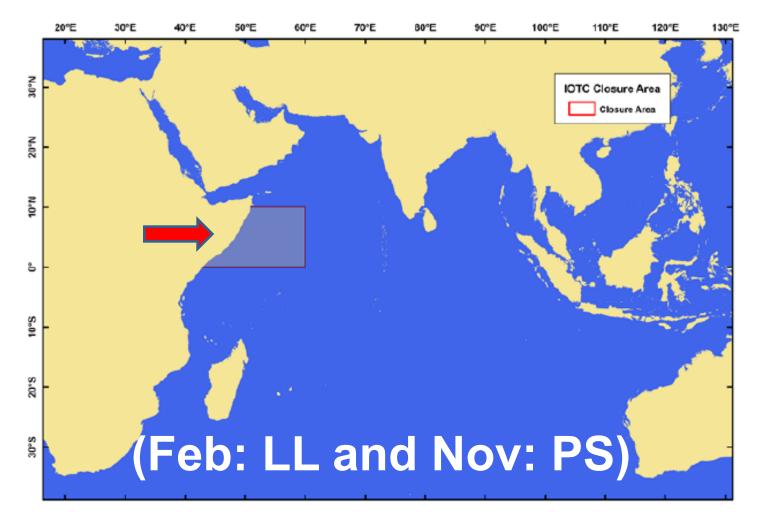
Plan MSE process : ALB+TROPICAL TUNA (2013-2014)

	2013		2014				
	COM17	SC16	COM18	WPM05	SC17		
ALB							
Operating Models							
Management Procedures							
Results							
Peer review							
TROP							
Operating Models							
Management Procedures							
•	NO	N					

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Current time-area closure



COM has asked SC... Does this "Area closure" work to conserve YFT and BET stocks ? (juveniles by PS and spawners by LL)

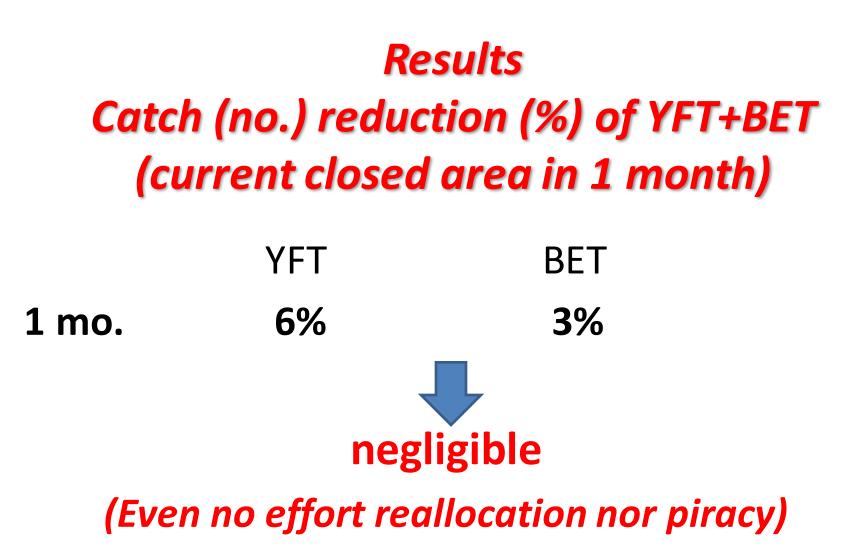
If not, are there any other options ?

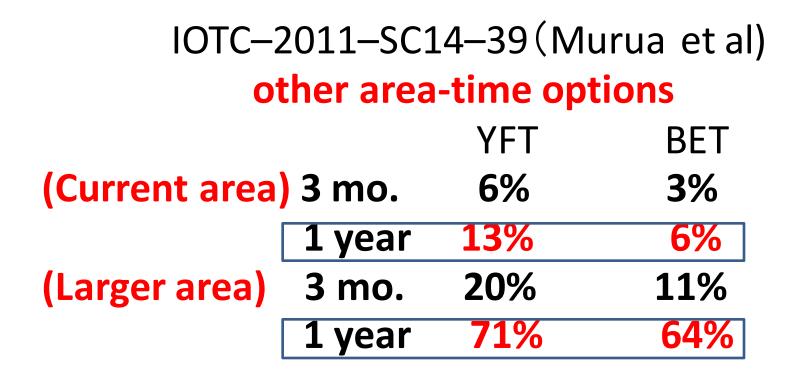
IOTC-2011-SC14-39 (Murua et al)

Evaluated how much "area closures" can reduce YFT and BET catch.

Assuming...

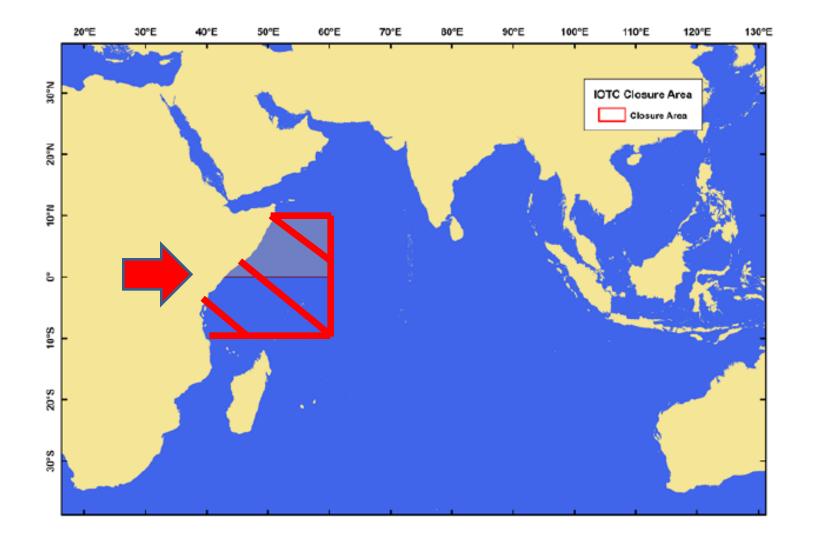
(a) Average fishing conditions in the past(b) No effort reallocations(c) No Piracy





Considering Effort allocation + Piracy affect ↓ Current area closure (even 1 year): not effective <u>Larger area +longer (1 year): likely effective</u> → But not realsitic (too large + too long)

Larger area closure



Conclusion Current Area-time Closures → Not effective Larger area and longer MPA →likely effective but not realistic nor practical SC15(2012) recommends to COM17 (2013)

To provide clear guidance,

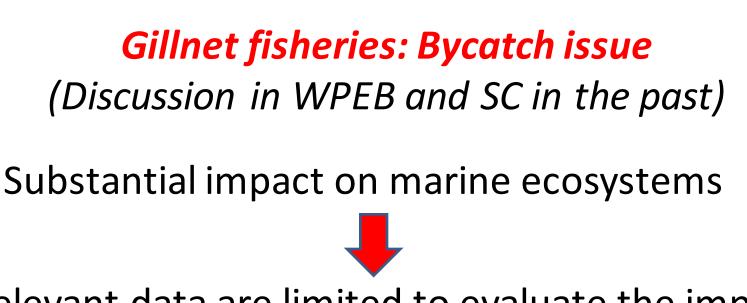
management objectives on

current or any alternative closure.

So that, SC can re-evaluate.

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Relevant data are limited to evaluate the impact

SC (majority) : freeze catch + effort (near future)

until sufficient information available

SC notes : implementation may be difficult.

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IOTC-OFCF project ended (11 years) (2002-2013) 20 countries (sampling, training, data base/process, frame survey, workshop, country report...)

SC14(2011) and SC15(2012) Commission (2012) Strong recommendation for extension (hope extended from 2013 and beyond !)

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Budgets (2013) requested by SC15

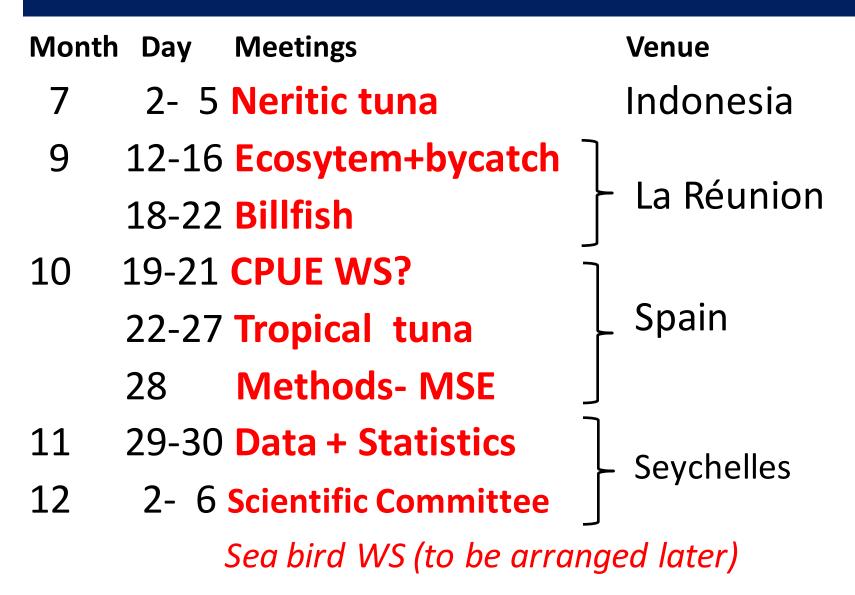
MPF : Meeting Participation Fund. *including.....* WP (vise) Chairs (developing nation + self fund)

- **IOTC staff** : One Fisheries Officer (science)
- Gillnet(CPC): Training for bycatch

(data collection, species ID and mitigation)

- ID cards : billfish, tuna + neritic tuna and bycatch (reprints)
- Consultants : MSE, stock assessments (MFCL and SS3) and ERA (Marine turtles)
- Sharks : To search references and relevant data

2013 meetings schedule : WP, WS and SC



Thank you for your attention and now time for Q&A.....

For some (difficult, complex, crazy....?) questions..

Replies will be made later (this afternoon) after full investigations, in order to provide accurate and succinct information.

Reserved for further explanation for some particular Qs

Proposal [O]

On the implementation of an interim harvest control rule for SKIPJACK

> how much proposed MPA can reduce SKJ catch?

IOTC-2011-SC14-39 (Murua et al)

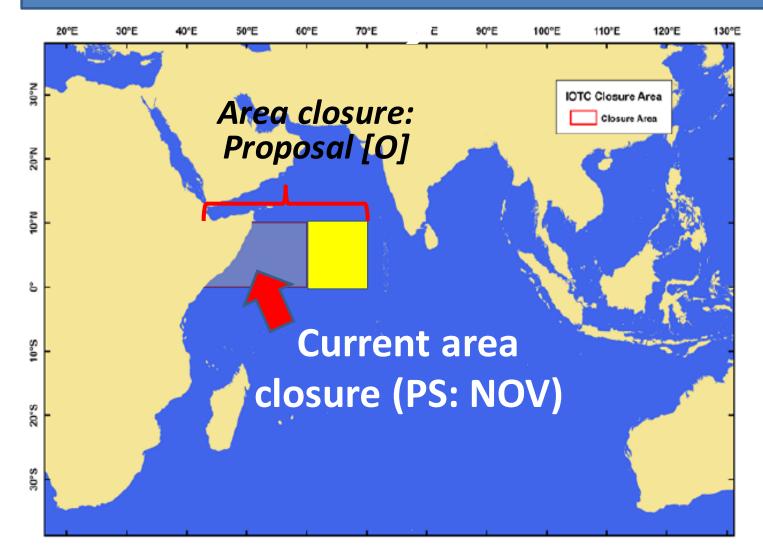
Assuming...

(a) Average fishing conditions in the past

(b) No effort reallocations

(c) No Piracy

Proposed area not available in Murua(2011) *Current closed area is available and substituted*



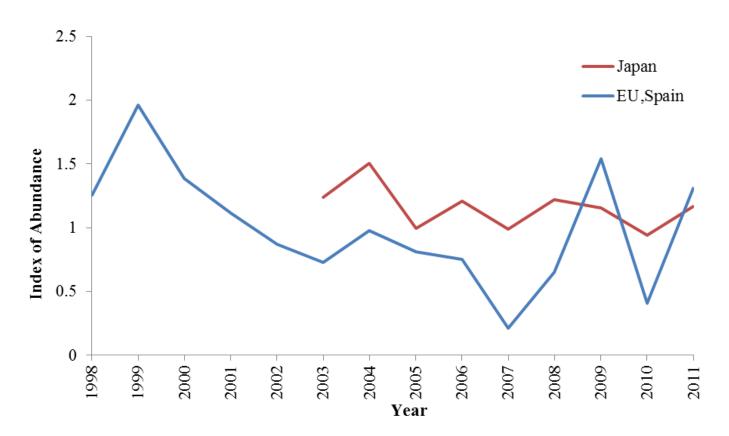
Reduction of SKJ catch (%) (current closed area)

Catch	2003-06	2009	2010
(million tons)	0.54	0.45	0.44
1 month (Nov)	7%	2%	6%
3 months (Oct-Dec)	21%	10%	13%
1 year	49%	39%	36%

Effort allocation likely occur + piracy continues
 → 3 months : less effective even the area is larger
 → 1 year : likely EFFECTIVE to some extent

Proposal [E], [F] and [G] : On the conservation of Silky, Ocean Whitetip and Hammerhead sharks

Status of stock : highly uncertain Ocean Whitetip: standardized CPUE



Scientific reason to recommend prohibition of use of wire leader/trace ?

All shark status of stock: uncertain



precautionary approach

このような措置をした場合、サメの漁獲データ にバイアスが掛かって、更にサメの資源評価を 困難にするのではないか

Good Q である この件は WPEBでも議論していいので、 今年検討する。 議長としては、資源評価に 影響があると思う。

IOTC水域において、はえ縄漁業の漁船数及び努力量ともに著しく減少していると認識しているが、その他のまき網漁業及び流し網漁業の漁船数及び努力量の傾向はどうなっているのか。

GILL などは 数は PS LLのように減らないが 遠洋域へはいかず、EEZ中で操業

例えば イランの場合には、EEZの中で操業るようになえい、より 小型マグロをとるようになっている。

セーシェル GILLでないが 減少した。

科学委員会のサメ類に関する一連の決議は、主にサメ類の資源状況を把握 するためにデータ報告を改善することを求めていると認識している。

特に、科学委員会は、パラ107~110においてクロトガリザメとヨゴレを取り上 げて、決議12/03の延縄漁業のデータ収集対象魚種に追加することを勧告し ているが、なぜ、クロトガリザメとヨゴレだけに魚種が限定されているのか、 また、なぜ延縄漁業だけに漁法が限定されているか。

確かにこの2種はPSがERAでも高いので考慮考すすべき WPEBで検討するようにsるまた LL

現在こ12/03 で のPSLLで2種は OPTIONとなっており ERAの上位5種にうちで 義務となっていないため。

- ここではLLだけ言っているが、パラ99では
- 全漁法で これら2種を含む9種を 義務づけるようにしている。ログブックではな いが。。

(質問)ヒレ切りの問題は、委員会で長年議論している管理
 上の問題であり、科学の問題ではないと認識しているが、科学
 委員会がヒレ切りの問題を勧告する科学的な根拠は何か。

(1) for accurate catch statistics
 (2) to collect biological information

(更問:(魚種の特定を容易にするためと回答する場合) ヒレ切りが魚種の特定を阻害する大きな原因とは考えられない 。ヒレを切らないで魚体に付ければ、魚種の特定が可能となるのか。)

 WPEBの議論のよると ヒレがあったほうが 種判定が確実となる 更問:(魚体全体利用及び漁獲データの正確の把握のためと回答する場合) 既に勧告05/05において規定されているとおり、他のRFMOsでも採用され ているヒレと魚体の5%ルールを実施することで十分ではないか。)

> Proposal [B] and [C] Sharks – Fin (III)

Shark fin to body weight ratio (5% rule)

In the past SC, 2 opinions on the 5% rule:

(1) No clear scientific base;

- (2) Well established amongst tuna RFMOs
 - → 5% : lower limit in the scientifically evaluated range (4-21%).

Kobe II (risk assessment): Pr violating MSY in 10 years (2020)							
Legend Risk level			MEDIUM	30-60%	HIGH	60% <	
	F			SSB			
Current catch level	-20%	0%	20%	-20%	0%	20%	
Yellowfin	uncertain			uncertain			
Bigeye							
Skipjack							
Albacore							
Swordfish (IO)							
Swordfish (SW)							