



**MANDATORY STATISTICAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IOTC MEMBERS AND COOPERATING NON-
CONTRACTING PARTIES (CPC'S)**

SUBMITTED BY: MOZAMBIQUE, 29 MARCH 2013

Explanatory Memorandum

The main aim of this review to IOTC Resolution 10/02 is to accommodate new provisions concerning the use of anchored fish aggregating devices by the fisheries in coastal countries of the IOTC Area; and provide clarity on the type of fleets addressed and requirements that apply in each case, and the species and area that are covered by provisions in this Resolution.

At recent Sessions of the Scientific Committee, the SC has noted that Resolution 10/02, which provided the mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPC's), makes provision for data to be reported to the IOTC on — the most commonly caught shark species and, where possible, to the less common shark species, without giving any list defining the most common and less common species. Subsequently, in 2012 the SC recommended that Resolution 10/02 be revised in order to include the list of most commonly caught elasmobranch species for which nominal catch data shall be reported as part of the statistical requirement for IOTC CPCs (SC Recommendation SC15.20, para. 99). The list proposed by the SC has been included in this proposal.

In addition, and on the basis of SC discussions on the importance of data from fleets using Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs - both drifting and anchored), including elements contained in Resolution 12/04, 12/03 and 12/08, the amendments proposed to Resolution 10/02 are aimed at improving the completeness of the fisheries data by strengthening the requirements of the current Resolution on mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC CPC's, including new obligations on data reporting on FADs and elasmobranchs.

RESOLUTION 13/XX10/02

**MANDATORY STATISTICAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IOTC MEMBERS AND COOPERATING
NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES (CPC'S)**

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

GIVEN 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~~-Agriculture Organisation (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 organizations and provide them in a timely manner to the organization.

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.

COGNISANT that the above commitment can only be achieved when members meet the requirements of Article XI of the IOTC Agreement i.e. to provide statistical and other data and information to minimum specifications and in a timely manner.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the IOTC Scientific Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of the timeliness of data submissions.

GIVEN that the activities of supply-support vessels and the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) are an integral part of the fishing effort exerted by the purse seine fleet.

RECALLING that the Commission, at its 4th Session in 1999 agreed to modify the western boundary of the IOTC area of competence from 30°E to 20°E, thus eliminating the gap between the areas covered by IOTC and ICCAT.

RECALLING that the Commission adopted Resolution 12/08 *procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan.*

CONSIDERING the provisions set forth in *Resolution 08/01 on mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC Members and Cooperating non-Contracting parties (CPCs)*, adopted by the Commission in 2008;

CONSIDERING the deliberations of the 12th Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee held in Victoria, Seychelles from 30 November to 4 December 2009

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

1. CPC's shall provide the following information to the IOTC Secretariat according to the timelines specified in paragraph 96 and definitions:

DEFINITIONS

Coastal fisheries: Fisheries other than longline or surface, as defined below, also called artisanal fisheries.

IOTC area of competence: as detailed in Appendix A; and described in Annex A of the IOTC Agreement.

Longline fisheries: Fisheries undertaken by vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorized Vessels that use longline gear.

Species: refers to all species under the IOTC mandate as detailed in Appendix B and described in Annex B of the IOTC Agreement, and the most commonly caught elasmobranch species (Table 1).

Support vessels: Any types of vessels that operate in support of the fishing activities of purse seine vessels.

Surface fisheries: All fisheries undertaken by vessels in the IOTC Record of Authorized Vessels other than longline fisheries~~artisanal~~; in particular purse seine, pole-and-line, and gillnet fisheries.

NOMINAL TOTAL CATCH DATA:

2. Estimates of the total ~~annual~~ catch for each calendar year, by species, ~~and~~ gear, IOTC area, and month, for all fisheries, including:

- Catches retained on board, in metric tons; ~~for all species under the IOTC mandate~~
- Catches discarded, in number of fish, or weight

CATCH AND EFFORT DATA:

For sSurface fisheries:

2.3. ~~e~~Catch weight by species and fishing effort shall be provided by 1° grid area and month strata. Purse seine ~~and pole-and-line~~ fishery data shall be stratified by fishing mode (e.g. free swimming schools or schools in association with floating objects, anchored or drifting). The type of effort data to be collected for each fishery shall be as specified in IOTC Resolution 12/03, or any subsequent revisions to this resolution adopted by the Commission. ~~The data shall be extrapolated to the total national monthly catches for each gear.~~ Documents describing the extrapolation procedures (including raising factors corresponding to the logbook coverage) shall also be submitted routinely each year.

Longline fisheries:

3.4. ~~C~~atch by species, in numbers ~~and/or~~ weight, and effort as the number of hooks deployed shall be provided by 5° grid area and month strata. Documents describing the extrapolation procedures (including raising factors corresponding to the logbook coverage) shall also be submitted routinely each year. For the work of relevant working parties under the IOTC Scientific Committee, longline data should be of a resolution of 1° grid area and month or finer. These data would be for the exclusive use of IOTC scientists, subject to the approval of the data owners and IOTC Resolution 9812/02 Data confidentiality policy and procedures (or any subsequent superseding Resolution), and should be provided for scientific use in a timely fashion.

For eCoastal fisheries:

4.5. ~~A~~available catch by species, fishing gear and fishing effort, by month shall be submitted ~~frequently~~ and may be provided using an alternative geographical area if it better represents the fishery concerned. The data shall be extrapolated to the total monthly catches, for each gear and for the geographical area of concern. A description of the extrapolation procedures (including raising factors corresponding to the sampling coverage) shall also be submitted each year.

~~These provisions, applicable to tuna and tuna-like species, shall also be applicable to the most commonly caught shark species and, where possible, to the less common shark species. CPC's are also encouraged to record and provide data on species other than sharks and tunas taken as bycatch.~~

SIZE DATA:

6. ~~Size data shall be provided for all gears and for all species covered by the IOTC mandate according to the procedures described in the Guidelines for the reporting of fisheries statistics to the IOTC¹ guidelines set out by the IOTC Scientific Committee. Size sampling shall be run under strict and well described random sampling schemes which are necessary to provide unbiased figures of the sizes taken.~~ Sampling coverage shall be set to at least one fish measured by ton caught, by species and type of fishery, with samples being representative of all the periods and areas fished. Alternatively, size data for longline fleets may be provided as part of the Regional Observer Scheme where such fleets have at least 5% observer coverage of all fishing operations. Length data by species, including the total number of fish measured, shall be submitted by a 5° grid area by month, by gear and fishing mode (e.g. free swimming schools or schools in association with floating objects for the purse seiners). Documents covering sampling and raising procedures shall also be provided, by species and type of fishery.

FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES (FADS) AND SUPPORT VESSELS DATA

Purse seine fisheries fleets

5-7. ~~Given that the activities of supply support vessels and the use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) are an integral part of the fishing effort exerted by the purse seine fleet, the following data shall be provided by the flag state of the purse seine vessel receiving the assistance of support vessels:~~

- a) ~~The number identification and characteristics of supply each support vessels:~~
 - (i) ~~operating under their flag, or~~
 - (ii) ~~assisting purse seine vessels operating under their flag, or~~
 - (iii) ~~licensed to operate in their exclusive economic zones, and that have been present in the IOTC Area.~~
- b) ~~The name of the purse seine vessels assisted by each support vessel.~~
- c) ~~Number of support vessel days at sea by supply vessels by 1° grid area and month to be reported by the flag state of the supply vessel.~~
- d) ~~The total number and type of FADs set by the supply purse seine vessels and support vessels and purse seine fleet per quarter. The total number of other FADs encountered at-sea by purse seine vessel and support vessels and number of those FADs that were monitored by installing a tracking system at the time of encounter.~~ Types of FADs are defined as:
 - i. ~~1) drifting log or debris,~~
 - ii. ~~2) drifting raft or fad with a net,~~
 - iii. ~~3) drifting raft or fad without a net,~~
 - iv. ~~4) other (e.g. Payao, dead animal etc). All types monitored by a tracking system.~~

Other fleets fisheries

8. ~~Given that Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (aFADs) are an integral part of the fishing effort exerted by the coastal fisheries using the pole and line fleet, the following data shall be provided:~~

- a) ~~Type of aFADs used in the country, including dimensions and materials used.~~
- a) ~~Total number of active aFADs by 1° grid area and month.~~

¹ Page 37-41; [http://www.iotc.org/Common/dataforms/Guidelines%20Data%20Reporting%20IOTC\[E\].pdf](http://www.iotc.org/Common/dataforms/Guidelines%20Data%20Reporting%20IOTC[E].pdf)

~~b) The total number and type of aFADs set by the pole and line fleet per quarter. Types of aFADs are defined as 1) anchored raft or aFAD with a net, 3) anchored raft or aFAD without a net, 4) other (e.g.). All types monitored by a tracking system.~~

~~These data would be for the exclusive use of IOTC scientists, subject to the approval of the data owners and Resolution 98/02 Data confidentiality policy and procedures, and should be provided in a timely fashion.~~

TIMELINESS OF DATA SUBMISSION TO THE IOTC SECRETARIAT:

~~6.9. a) Longline fleets operating in the high seas shall provide provisional data for the previous year no later than 30 June. Final data shall be submitted no later than 30 December.~~

~~7.10. b) All other fleets (including support supply vessels) shall submit their final data for the previous year no later than 30 June.~~

~~8.11. e) In case where the final statistics cannot be submitted by that date, at least preliminary statistics should be provided.~~

~~12. Beyond a delay of two years, all revisions of historical data should be formally reported to the Secretariat and duly justified. ~~These reports should be made~~ on forms provided by the Secretariat².~~

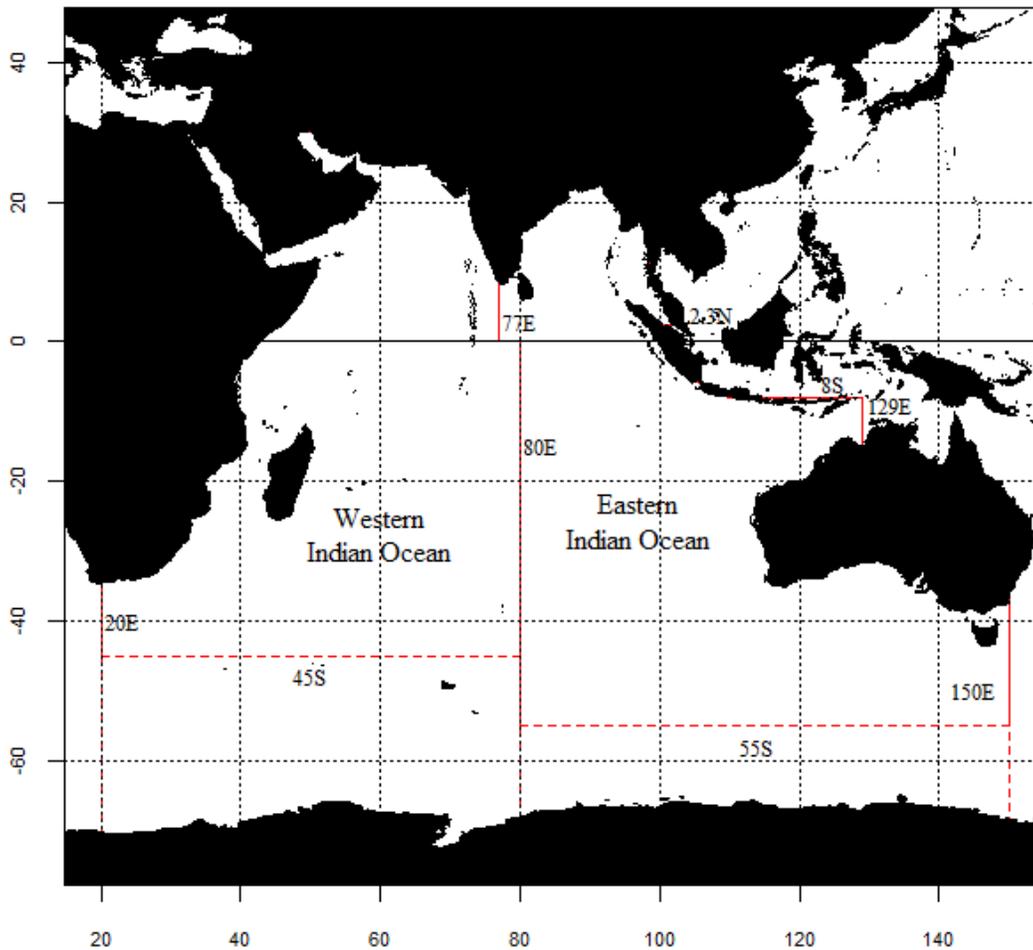
~~9.13. and reviewed by the Scientific Committee shall annually review revisions to historical data series and provide. ~~The Scientific Committee will advise~~ the Secretariat with approval or otherwise on if whether the revisions are then accept ~~abled for scientific use.~~~~

~~10.14. This Resolution supersedes Resolution 0810/01-02 on *Mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC Members and Cooperating non-Contracting parties (CPCs)*.~~

² Appendix VI (page 55) Guidelines for the reporting of fisheries statistics to the IOTC

APPENDIX I

IOTC AREA OF COMPETENCE



Definition of the IOTC area of competence

a) IOTC Agreement: Article II. AREA OF COMPETENCE

The area of competence of the Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Area”) shall be the Indian Ocean (defined for the purpose of this Agreement as being FAO statistical areas 51 and 57 as shown on the map set out in Annex A to this Agreement) and adjacent seas, north of the Antarctic Convergence, insofar as it is necessary to cover such seas for the purpose of conserving and managing stocks that migrate into or out of the Indian Ocean.

b) Note: The Commission, at its 4th Session in 1999 agreed to modify the western boundary of the IOTC area of competence from 30°E to 20°E, thus eliminating the gap between the areas covered by IOTC and ICCAT.

APPENDIX II

IOTC SPECIES (AS PER THE IOTC AGREEMENT)

<u>FAO English name</u>	<u>FAO French name</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>FAO Code</u>
<u>Yellowfin tuna</u>	<u>Albacore</u>	<u><i>Thunnus albacares</i></u>	<u>YFT</u>
<u>Skipjack tuna</u>	<u>Listao; Bonite à ventre rayé</u>	<u><i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></u>	<u>SKJ</u>
<u>Bigeye tuna</u>	<u>Patudo; Thon obèse</u>	<u><i>Thunnus obesus</i></u>	<u>BET</u>
<u>Albacore</u>	<u>Germon</u>	<u><i>Thunnus alalunga</i></u>	<u>ALB</u>
<u>Southern bluefin tuna</u>	<u>Thon rouge du sud</u>	<u><i>Thunnus maccoyii</i></u>	<u>SBT</u>
<u>Longtail tuna</u>	<u>Thon mignon</u>	<u><i>Thunnus tonggol</i></u>	<u>LOT</u>
<u>Kawakawa</u>	<u>Thonine orientale</u>	<u><i>Euthynnus affinis</i></u>	<u>KAW</u>
<u>Frigate tuna</u>	<u>Auxide</u>	<u><i>Auxis thazard</i></u>	<u>FRI</u>
<u>Bullet tuna</u>	<u>Bonitou</u>	<u><i>Auxis rochei</i></u>	<u>BLT</u>
<u>Narrow barred Spanish mackerel</u>	<u>Thazard rayé</u>	<u><i>Scomberomorus commersoni</i></u>	<u>COM</u>
<u>Indo-Pacific king mackerel</u>	<u>Thazard ponctué</u>	<u><i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i></u>	<u>GUT</u>
<u>Blue marlin</u>	<u>Makaire bleu</u>	<u><i>Makaira nigricans</i></u>	<u>BUM</u>
<u>Black marlin</u>	<u>Makaire noir</u>	<u><i>Makaira indica</i></u>	<u>BLM</u>
<u>Striped marlin</u>	<u>Marlin rayé</u>	<u><i>Tetrapturus audax</i></u>	<u>MLS</u>
<u>Indo-Pacific sailfish</u>	<u>Voilier de l'Indo-Pacifique</u>	<u><i>Istiophorus platypterus</i></u>	<u>SFA</u>
<u>Swordfish</u>	<u>Espadon</u>	<u><i>Xiphias gladius</i></u>	<u>SWO</u>

APPENDIX III

LIST OF THE MOST COMMONLY CAUGHT ELASMOBRANCH SPECIES

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Code</u>
<u>Manta and devil rays</u>	<u>Mobulidae</u>	<u>MAN</u>
<u>Whale shark</u>	<u><i>Rhincodon typus</i></u>	<u>RHN</u>
<u>Thresher sharks</u>	<u><i>Alopias spp.</i></u>	<u>THR</u>
<u>Mako sharks</u>	<u><i>Isurus spp.</i></u>	<u>MAK</u>
<u>Silky shark</u>	<u><i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i></u>	<u>FAL</u>
<u>Oceanic whitetip shark</u>	<u><i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i></u>	<u>OCS</u>
<u>Blue shark</u>	<u><i>Prionace glauca</i></u>	<u>BSH</u>
<u>Hammerhead shark</u>	<u>Sphyrnidae</u>	<u>SPY</u>
<u>Other Sharks and rays</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>SKH</u>