

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Bigeye Tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)
LOCATION:	Mauritius / FAO Area 51 (Western Indian Ocean)
DATE OF REPORT:	October 2014
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Mauritius	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	Global Trust	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Deirdre Hoare	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment		IFFO RS By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product		Bigeye Tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		Mauritius / FAO Area 51 (Western Indian Ocean)
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method		Longline
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment		Maintain byproduct approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

As at the time of the 2013 initial assessment, bigeye in the Indian Ocean is managed primarily by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, which votes on international management measures based on a scientific understanding of the stock. The assessment team recommends maintaining the approval of this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>The management of the fishery used to produce the By- Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.</i>	
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
MEDIUM	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

Determination: As at the time of the 2013 initial assessment, international and national fisheries management frameworks are in place and are applied to bigeye tuna. However, as the extent to which management measures are species-specific is limited, and no quota or other over-arching effort restriction is in place, a medium compliance rating is appropriate.

M

As a highly migratory species, Indian Ocean bigeye is fished by a large number of nations throughout the Indian Ocean, and landed in many countries. The main organisation responsible for the coordination of the international management of the stock is the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). For the purposes of this assessment, the legal and administrative framework in Mauritius is also relevant as this is the country in which the fish from which the byproducts are sourced is landed.

Indian Ocean bigeye is considered to be a single stock, distributed throughout the Indian Ocean.

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) is an intergovernmental organization established under Article XIV of the FAO constitution. It is mandated to manage tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas. The objective of the Commission is to promote cooperation among its Members with a view to ensuring, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of stocks covered by this Agreement and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks. 16 species fall under the Commission’s management mandate, including bigeye. The IOTC has 31 Members and 2 cooperating non-members. Mauritius is a full Member.

Bigeye in the Indian Ocean are currently subject to a number of conservation and management measures adopted by the IOTC, although none are species specific, including:

- Resolution 10/02 mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC Members and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties (CPC’s)
- Resolution 10/08 concerning a record of active vessels fishing for tunas and swordfish in the IOTC area
- Resolution 12/03 on the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence
- 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 12/11 on the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties
- Recommendation 10/13 On the implementation of a ban on discards of skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, and non-targeted species caught by purse seiners
- Resolution 12/13 for the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of

competence.

Since the time of the initial assessment, Resolution 14/02 has been passed, which represents movement towards the establishment of a quota system to enforce the 2009 scientific committee conclusion that annual bigeye catches should not exceed 110,000t. However at the time of this report it is not clear the extent to which this quota system has been developed or implemented.

Mauritius

Fisheries in Mauritius fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Fisheries. The overriding principle in government strategy for fisheries is managing capture fisheries within sustainable limits while ensuring continuous and even supply of fish and fishery products for the local market. The Fisheries and Marine Resources Act 1998 (FMRA) provides the necessary legal framework for fisheries and marine living resources management. It makes provision for registration of fishers; collection of fisheries information; setting up of marine protected areas (fishing reserves and marine parks and reserves) and fish farming; prohibition of fishing by use of poisonous substances, spears or explosives; closed periods for net fishing and fishing of oysters; prohibition of fishing of undersized fish, crabs or lobsters in the berried state, turtles and marine mammals; prohibition of sale of toxic fish and fish products unfit for human consumption; import of fish and fish products; import of fishing vessels; and licensing of nets and fishing implements.

R1 – R4

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.

LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.
HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.

Determination: Management of bigeye tuna in the Indian Ocean continues to be supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment.

H

The functions and responsibilities of the IOTC include:

- 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 Commission;
- to encourage, recommend, and coordinate research and development activities in respect of the stocks and fisheries covered by the Commission.

The annual Scientific Committee report, which details the proceedings of the IOTC Scientific Committee meetings, includes sections summarising the scientific understanding of each species under the Commission’s mandate. In the 2014 report bigeye was listed as neither overfished nor subject to overfishing, meaning both SSB and fishing mortality are within the defined reference points. Total landings in 2013 were estimated to be 109,343t.

R1, R3

C. STOCK STATUS

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

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C. The fish used to produce the fish By- Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.		
LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.	
MEDIUM	The fish By- Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By- Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.	
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.	
<p>Determination: The IUCN has categorised bigeye tuna as vulnerable. There have been no changes since the initial assessment.</p> <p>The IUCN has categorised bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) as ‘vulnerable’, and it is not listed in the CITES appendices.</p> <p>R5, R6</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

- R1 – IOTC website – “About IOTC”: <http://www.iotc.org/English/info/mission.php>
- R2 – IOTC website – “Structure of the Commission”: <http://www.iotc.org/English/info/comstruct.php>
- R3 – IOTC–SC15 2014. Report of the Seventeenth Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee. Seychelles, 8-12 December 2014: http://iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2014/12/IOTC-2014-SC17-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.zip
- R4 – FAO Country Fisheries Profile, Mauritius (2006): <http://www.fao.org/fi/oldsite/FCP/en/MUS/profile.htm>
- R5 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- R6 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>
- R7 – IOTC Resolution 14/02 for the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of competence: <http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1402-conservation-and-management-tropical-tunas-stocks-iotc-area-competence>