

Improvement Status	Fishery	FishSource Rating	Sustainability Issues	Improvement Objectives	Improvements (2 years)	FIP Rating & Comment	Additional Improvement Needs/Comments	% of Sector
Sustainable (MSC-C or FS scores above 8)	<a href="#">French Polynesia Albacore and Yellowfin Longline Fishery (FAO 71)</a>	High risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Conducted MSC FA and got certified in Sep 2017	NA	NA	<1%
Sustainable (MSC-C or FS scores above 8)	<a href="#">Fiji albacore tuna longline (FAO 71)</a>	High risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Got certified in Dec 2012, re-certified in Jan 2018, with components in assessment	NA	NA	<1%
Sustainable (MSC-C or FS scores above 8)	<a href="#">Walker Seafood Australian albacore, yellowfin tuna, and swordfish longline (FAO 81)</a>	High risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Got certified in Dec 2015, with components in assessment	NA	NA	<1%
Sustainable (MSC-C or FS scores above 8)	<a href="#">SZLC CSFC &amp; FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna (FAO 77, 81)</a>	High risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Got certified in June 2015 (yellowfin)	NA	NA	<1%
Sustainable (MSC-C or FS scores above 8)	<a href="#">SZLC, CSFC &amp; FZLC Cook Islands EEZ South Pacific albacore &amp; yellowfin longline</a>	Moderate risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Certified June 2015	NA	NA	<1%

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Improving (MSC FA)	<a href="#">Cook Islands bigeye tuna – longline</a>	High risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Started FA in Oct 2017 (bigeye)	NA		<1%
Improving (MSC FA)	<a href="#">Pan Pacific yellowfin, bigeye and albacore longline fishery (FAO 71, 77, 81)</a>	High risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Started FA in March 2018	NA		Volume not provided
Improving (MSC FA)	<a href="#">SZLC CSFC &amp; FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna (FAO 77, 81)</a>	High risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of target reference points</li> <li>Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>ETP and other bycatch issues</li> </ul>		Bigeye tuna in FA 2018	NA		<1%
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Cook Islands bigeye tuna – longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>Rebuilding and harvest strategy to address overfishing</li> <li>Stock Status overfished</li> <li>Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	Management actions to address stock status/harvest controls and bycatch issues to achieve MSC; Certification in 2020	Conducted MSC PA in June 2015 and FA in Oct 2017, identified issues with P1, P2 and P3; working with MSC to address in fishery	A – All good		(captured above in MSC – FA)

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Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">East Indonesia yellowfin tuna - handline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of harvest control rules and TAC for YFT in WCPO</li> <li>Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	<p>Adoption of TRP for WCPFC for Yellowfin, Skipjack and Bigeye;          Developing community-based organizations to support management in artisanal fisheries;          Data collection system in place for handline fisheries;          Development of specific management measures for coastal tuna fisheries (Handline);          Update and implement the Indonesian FAD management plan;          Develop harvest strategies for yellowfin, skipjack, and tongkol species in Indonesian Archipelagic Waters;          Improve data on ETPs, conduct PSAs and, based on these, develop mitigation measures</p>	Conducted MSC PA in June 2018, identified issues with P1, P2 and P3; working to address in FIP at fishery, regional, national level	A – All good		<1%

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Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Federated States of Mirconesia (FSM) yellowfin and bigeye tuna - longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	Harvest strategies for WCPO bigeye and yellowfin tunas that meet MSC standard are adopted and implemented; Achieve min observer coverage rate, confirm main 2ndry and ETP species, effects on bycatch species, and compliance with mgmt. measures; Train captain and crew in best practices for handling and release of ETP bycatch; Identify opportunities to change gear designs and fishing methods to reduce bycatch rate and implement	WCPFC longline observer guidelines were published on the WCPFC website in 2016; The FSM national observer program began using the most current SPC/FFA pelagic longline observer forms in 2017; SPC and ISC produced updated north Pacific blue shark stock assessment reports in 2017; In April 2018 the FSM dispute resolution mechanism was determined by the MSC full assessment team to be adequate and meet the MSC fisheries standard.	A – All good		<1%
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Hawaii tuna and large pelagics - longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> </ul>	Support the WCPFC to reduce overfishing of bigeye tuna with sub-regional management measures. In 2016 and 2017, the FIP is focusing on improving conditions for crew welfare.	The fishery is close to meeting the MSC standard, and actions are focused on meeting a score of at least 80 on all MSC indicators, including the indicator for the status of bigeye tuna, which is experiencing overfishing at the stock level	B – all good		1%
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Indonesia/ Indian Ocean tuna and large pelagics – longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• YFT Stock Status Overfished in IO</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	Improved catch data through improving the quality of logbook submission; Collect data on the retained and bycatch data by using observer	FIP has improved retained and bycatch data reporting as shown in Logbook 2016 and 2017.	B- All Good	Pilot in bycatch guideline implementation	<1%

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recent advice calls for a 20% reduction in YFT catch but only a 5-15% reduction (depending on the fleet) has been adopted by the Commission (2016).</li> <li>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</li> <li>No harvest control rules</li> </ul>	<p>onboard and logbook data; Work with the FIP vessels to put the observer onboard</p>				
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Longline tuna and large pelagics Indian Ocean PT Permata Marindo Jaya</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>YFT Stock Status Overfished in IO</li> <li>Low observer coverage</li> <li>Recent advice calls for a 20% reduction in YFT catch, but only a 5-15% reduction (depending on the fleet) has been adopted by the Commission (2016).</li> <li>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</li> <li>No harvest control rules</li> </ul>	<p>To promote traceability to ensure that the origins and status of tuna products purchased are well-known and all coming from legal fisheries by engaging the supply chains that support improvement; To improve the availability of accurate data on catches, retained and bycatch; To collaborate with other institutions working on tuna fisheries issues in the country, including working together to improve the management and</p>	<p>FIP has allocated VTS on offshore vessels; Onboard observers have been used since February 2016; Fishing licenses have been updated and data reporting has been improved</p>	B – All Good	Pilot in bycatch guideline implementation	<1%

				policy toward sustainable fisheries.				
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Marshall Islands bigeye/yellowfin tuna - longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules and TAC in</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	By January 2021, this FIP aims to improve fisheries management and practices to a point where the fishery is able to pass an assessment against the MSC fishery standard.	≥ 5% of trips are observed through human observers and/or electronic monitoring	A – all good	Pilot in bycatch guideline implementation	<1%
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Pacific Tuna (Vanuatu) - longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules and TAC in</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	By 2022, this FIP aims to improve fisheries management and practices to a point where the fishery is able to pass an assessment against the MSC fishery standard, incl. stock status consistent with MSY, catch and bycatch data available, bycatch of TP species reduced and adequately managed, improved governance and decision taking processes, improved traceability	New stock assessments for bigeye were released stating that the stock is no longer overfished, nor is overfishing occurring, so no rebuilding timeframe is now necessary. This new stock assessment improves the scores for bigeye across P1 and closes out the action to Analyse WCPFC Stock assessment and Rebuilding timeframe for bigeye; Confirmed the scope of PI 2.2; Reviewed Assessment of bait species and the impacts the fishery has on the ecosystem	A – all good	Pilot in bycatch guideline implementation	<1%

Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Panama yellowfin tuna and mahi-mahi - longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	<p>To promote the adoption of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF); To assist ARAP in the design and implementation of an Onboard Observers Program for the longline fleet to study the interaction of the fishery with target and non-target species; To promote studies aimed at identifying, and possibly mitigating, the impacts of this fishery on the target stock and other ecosystem components using the Risk Assessment framework as a tool to understand risks and ways to minimize them; To promote the enhancement of the transparency of research results and fishery information.</p>	<p>Executive Decree No. 126 of 2017 was published in the Official Gazette No. 28365-B. The decree is a step forward in the management of the Panamanian mahi-mahi and yellowfin tuna, as it issues regulations regarding the use of longlines in waters under jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama Sanctions Agreement No. 01-ZEPM-2018, which approves the regulation of productive activities that take place in the Special Marine Protection Zone. This agreement establishes management measures, sustainable use and conservation of the mahi-mahi (<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>) and yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)</p>	A – all good		<1%
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Philippines yellowfin tuna - handline</a>	Moderate Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	<p>Establish vessel registration scheme with BFAR to be applied nationwide by 2020; Extend FCR implementation from pilot sites to other ARTESMAR® suppliers by 2020; Define management structures with BFAR to interpret FCR</p>	<p>A catch documentation scheme is in place to report primary, secondary, and ETP species on all fishing trips entering ARTESMAR supply chains. All catch data entering ARTESMAR supply chains are stored in digital format for fishery management</p>	A – all good		<1%

				information and create mechanisms for intervention by 2020; Create awareness campaign on reporting secondary and ETP species by 2020; Organize fishery stakeholders in communities, optimize economics and capacities, and participate in management decisions by 2020.	purposes and are easily accessible.			
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish - longline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic management is inadequate. Sri Lanka has not reported catch-and-effort data as per the IOTC standards, including separate catch-and-effort data for longline and gillnet and catch-and-effort data for those vessels that operate outside its EEZ.</li> <li>There are considerable issues with IUU fishing.</li> <li>Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>YFT Stock Status Overfished in IO</li> <li>Low observer coverage</li> <li>Recent advice calls for a 20% reduction, but only a 5-15% reduction in YFT catch (depending on the fleet) has been</li> </ul>	<p>(1) The Sri Lankan longline fishery is conducted in a manner that does not lead to over-fishing or depletion of the exploited Indian Ocean yellowfin, bigeye, and swordfish stocks and, for those stocks that are depleted, the fishery is to be conducted in a manner that demonstrably leads to their recovery, by 2019.</p> <p>(2) Sri Lankan longline fishing operations allow for the maintenance of the structure, productivity, function, and diversity of the ecosystem (including habitat and associated dependent and ecologically related species) on which the</p>	MSC PA published in March 2018; Orientation and planning actions have been completed for introducing a similar 'Crew-based Observer Programme' on 30 Sri Lankan longline vessels registered under the Negombo and Chilaw District Fisheries Office in 2018/19; Revision, update, and identification of actions to be implemented under the National Plan of Action for the Management & Conservation of Sharks 2018 - 2022	C – all good		4%



			adopted by the Commission (2016).	fishery depends, by 2019 (3) The Sri Lankan longline fishery is subject to an effective management system that respects local, national, and international laws and standards and incorporates institutional and operational frameworks that require use of the resource to be sustainable, socially responsible, and economically equitable.				
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Vietnam yellowfin tuna – longline/handline</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>		Documentation of the catch of bigeye tuna, shark, billfish, baitfish, and other species in the handline and longline fisheries has been completed. IUCN/DECAP has prepared a Marine Turtles Action Plan 2015-2020, yet to be approved by MARD	A – all good	Pilot in bycatch guideline implementation	2.3%
Improving (FIP A-C)	<a href="#">Yellowfin handline Banda Sea [PT Intimas Surya]</a>	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	To promote traceability to ensure that the origins and status of tuna products purchased are well-known and all coming from legal fisheries by engaging the supply chains that support improvement;	A socioeconomic study of the small-scale fishery in the Banda Sea has been completed; Enumerators have been trained and started collecting and submitting data on ETP bycatch species;	B – all good		<1%

				To improve the availability of accurate data on catches, retained and bycatch; To collaborate with other institutions working on tuna fisheries issues in the country, including working together to improve the management and policy toward sustainable fisheries.	Catch data and port sampling landing for 2017 have been submitted to MMAF for analysis; Supporting boat registration			
Fishery targets of SR	Indonesia Tuna (non FIP)	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points (WCPO)</li> <li>• YFT overfished in IO</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	FIP in Initiation, mapping of non FIP covered fisheries in Indonesia is under way to identify priorities and improvement needs	NA	NA	Continue with improvement efforts and establish national FIP	14.6
Fishery targets of SR	Taiwan tuna fleet fisheries	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	Catalyze FIP	NA	NA	Market engagement in Japan	17.6
Fishery targets of SR	Japan tuna fleet fisheries	High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bycatch, incl. of ETP species</li> <li>• Lack of harvest control rules</li> <li>• Lack of target reference points</li> <li>• Low observer coverage</li> </ul>	Catalyze FIP	NA	NA	Market engagement in Japan	15.9

