**Identification**

- **Scientific Name**: Thunnus obesus
- **Species Name(s)**: Bigeye tuna
- **Common Names**: Bigeye tuna

**Stock Identification**

Bigeye tuna of the Indian Ocean constitutes a single panmictic population (Chiang et al., 2008) and the stock is assessed by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission ([IOTC](http://www.iotc-wcpfc.org)) considering this unit ([IOTC](http://www.iotc-wcpfc.org), 2014).

This profile covers bigeye tuna caught by vessels participating in a fishery improvement project ([FIP](http://www.fisheriesimprovementindonesia.org/longline-tuna-and-large-pelagics-indian-ocean)) operating in Indonesian EEZ waters of the Indian Ocean. The FIP is currently run by PT Intimas Surya ([http://fisheriesimprovementindonesia.org/longline-tuna-and-large-pelagics-indian-ocean](http://fisheriesimprovementindonesia.org/longline-tuna-and-large-pelagics-indian-ocean)).

**ASSESSMENT**

**Strengths**

- The population of bigeye tuna in the Indian Ocean is considered healthy and fishing mortality rates are sustainable. Assessments are conducted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.
- Discarding of tropical (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin) tunas is prohibited in purse seine fisheries.
- Fishing pressure (longline and purse seine) has been lowered since 2007.
- There are interim target and limit reference points in place and the IOTC is working towards a harvest control rule.

The National Tuna Management Plan has recently been developed as a product of a joint cooperation between the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries ([MMAF](http://www.mmaf.go.id)) of Indonesia and the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission ([WCPFC](http://www.wcpfc.int)).

**Weaknesses**

- The fishery is not regulated by TAC or catch limits.
- Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated ([IUU](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/sddp/iatوا/)) fishing has been a major issue.
- Observer coverage rates are very low.
- Interactions with protected, endangered and threatened species along with sharks occur.
- There are issues with data reporting. Specifically, industrial longline fisheries from India, pink and line artisinal fisheries from the Maldives, gillnet fisheries from Iran (before 2012) and Pakistan, from gillnet and longline fisheries from Sri Lanka and artisanal fisheries from Indonesia, Comoros (before 2011) and Madagascar.

**Scores**

- **Management Quality**: Management Strategy: ≥ 6, Managers Compliance: ≥ 6, Fishers Compliance: ≥ 6

**Stock Health**

- **Current Health**: 9.2
- **Future Health**: 9

**FIPS**

- **Indonesia Indian Ocean tuna - longline**:
  - Stage 4, Progress Rating B, Type Fip, Evaluation Start Date: 11 Jul 2014
- **Longline tuna and large pelagics**:
  - Stage 4, Progress Rating D, Type Fip, Evaluation Start Date: 8 Jul 2015

**MSC**

No related MSC fisheries

**Recommendations**

- **Retailers & Supply Chain**
  - Work with IOTC Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties to:
    - Develop and implement comprehensive, precautionary harvest strategies with specific timetables 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 all 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 issues.

**Related Links**

- [Indian Ocean Tuna Commission ([IOTC](http://www.iotc-wcpfc.org))](http://www.iotc-wcpfc.org)
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 to minimize entanglement of sharks and other non-target species, and support research on biodegradable materials and transition to their use to mitigate marine debris.

Adopt effective measures for the use of non-entangling FAD designs, as a precautionary measure to minimize entanglement of sharks and other non-target species, and support research on biodegradable materials and transition to their use to mitigate marine debris.

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.