**IDENTIFICATION**

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**
Thunnus obesus

**SPECIES NAME(S)**
Bigeye tuna

**COMMON NAMES**
Bigeye tuna

**STOCK IDENTIFICATION**
Vietnamese tuna fisheries primarily occur within three provinces: Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa. There are four main fishing gears, longline, purse seine, handline and gillnet. During 2011, there were 714 longline vessels fishing in these three provinces and in 2012 there were 1,678 longline vessels.

**RELATED LINKS:**
- Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

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**ASSESSMENT**

**Strengths**
Bigeye tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean are managed at the international level by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The WCPFC has an agreement with the Secretariat of the Pacific to undertake regular assessments of target tuna and tuna-like species. Therefore, the status of the stocks is known and regularly monitored. Catch limits have recently been put into place (2013) for six countries (United States, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Taiwan) longline fisheries operating on the high seas. The most recent assessment (2017) indicates that bigeye tuna are no longer underfished or undergoing overfishing.

Vietnam has a National Tuna Management Plan in Place. There is an ongoing project within Vietnamese tuna fisheries to improve data collection to be in line with Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) requirements. Vietnam is a cooperating non-member of the WCPFC.

**Weaknesses**
There is no formally adopted harvest control rule or target reference points. Information on compliance and monitoring by member countries has historically not been available. In recent years, there has been an increased lack of transparency with regard to the WCPFC decision-making process. Timely submissions and data accuracy from some member countries, including Indonesia and the Philippines, has been identified as an issue by the Scientific Committee. Mandated observer coverages by the WCPFC in the longline fishery are on average (5%) compared to other fisheries (i.e. purse seine) and many fleets still do not reach this threshold. The WCPFC does not allow for the international exchange of observers, which is considered best practices needed to maximize data quality. Smaller countries may lack resources to achieve adequate observer coverage. Bycatch of ecologically important species such as sharks, sea turtles and sea birds continues to be a problem in many fisheries targeting bigeye tuna.

**Bigeye tuna** are overfished and undergoing overfishing. Management measures (CMMs) are in place internationally through the WCPFC and Vietnam manages tuna fisheries through their National Tuna Management Plan but so far management has failed to allow bigeye tuna to recover. The WCPFC identified that fishing mortality rates need to be reduced by 36% to be sustainable, as overfishing is currently occurring. There are no formally adopted harvest control rules, internationally (WCPFC) or domestically (Korea). Vietnam does not appear to have implemented any type of management measure to reduce fishing effort and Vietnam is not subject to recently implemented catch limits for bigeye tuna caught by longline gear operating in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Convention Area. The national observer program is not in place (some information is collected by scientists) and information on interactions with PET species is limited. In addition, information on non-target species that are also incidentally captured is not readily available.

**SCORES**

**Management Quality:**
- Management Strategy: 
  - Managers Compliance: 
    - >= 6 >= 8
  - Fisheries Compliance: 
    - >= 6 >= 8

**Stock Health:**
- Current Health: 9.9
- Future Health: 8.5

**FIPS**
No related FIPs

**MSC**
No related MSC fisheries

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN**
- Work with WCPFC Members, Cooperating Non-Member, and Participating Territories to:
  - Develop and implement comprehensive, precautionary harvest strategies with specific timelines 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 WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures in a timely manner.

- Implement a 100% observer coverage requirement for 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.
- 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 for the use of non-entangling FAD designs as a precautionary measure to minimize the entanglement of sharks and other non-target species, and support research on biodegradable materials and transition to their use to mitigate marine debris.
- Ensure effective implementation, and ensure compliance with, existing RFMO bycatch requirements and take additional mitigation action, such as improving monitoring at sea, collecting and sharing operational-level, species-specific data, and adopting stronger compliance measures, including consequences for non-compliance for all gear types.
- 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.