**YELLOWFIN TUNA**

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

**Fishery:** Longline fishery for bigeye and yellowfin tuna in FSM EEZ waters

**Related Links:**

- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
- Micronesia, Federated States of
- Longlines

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**ASSESSMENT**

**Strengths**

- Yellowfin tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean are managed at the international level by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).
- The Secretariat of the Pacific Community conducts regular assessments of tuna and tuna-like species.
- The biomass is above target levels and fishing mortality rates are sustainable.
- There are limit reference points in place for this species.
- The biomass is above target levels and fishing mortality rates are sustainable.
- The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is required to have 5% observer coverage, in line with Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) mandated coverage levels.

**Weaknesses**

- In recent years, there has been an increased lack of transparency with regard to the WCPFC decision making process.
- Significant amounts of juvenile yellowfin tuna are caught in fish aggregating device (FAD)-based purse seine fisheries.
- No harvest control rule is imposed and there are no target reference points.
- Timely submissions and data accuracy from some member countries, including Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines, has been identified as an issue by the WCPFC Scientific Committee.
- Mandated observer coverage rates by the WCPFC in the longline fishery is low (5%) compared to other fisheries (i.e. purse seine, 100%) and many fleets still do not reach this threshold.
- Bycatch of ecologically important species such as sharks, sea turtles and seabirds continues to be a problem in many fisheries targeting yellowfin tuna.

**Scores**

- Manager Compliance: ≥ 6 to ≥ 8
- Fishers Compliance: ≥ 6 to ≥ 10
- Current Health: 9.0
- Future Health: B.B to 9.1

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**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Retailers & Supply Chain**

- Work with WCPFC Members, Cooperating Non-Members, and Participating Territories to:
  - Implement catch limits to prevent harvest from increasing beyond 2012 levels.

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**Stock Health:**

- Current Health: 9.0
- Future Health: B.B to 9.1

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**MSC**

- No related MSC fisheries
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 all longline activities, as well as other measures that ensure longline 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% 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.

More effectively implement, 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.

Fishery Profile
https://www.fishsource.org/fishery_page/2630