Yellowfin tuna Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery: Western and Central Pacific Ocean (Thunnus albacares) Malaysia, Malaysia, Herdlines

**IDENTIFICATION**

**SPECIFIC NAME:** Thunnus albacares

**SPECIES NAME(S):** Yellowfin tuna

**STOCK IDENTIFICATION:**

Yellowfin tuna are considered a single population in the western and central Pacific Ocean for stock assessment purposes. There is the potential for some mixing between eastern and western stocks to occur (Davies et al. 2014).

**Fishery profile in preparation**

A good overview of tuna fisheries in Malaysia is provided in Bakar and Hassan (2010). SEAFDEC (2012) documents. Malaysian tuna vessels operate in South China Sea area of Western Pacific and in the high seas region of Indian Ocean and Malacca straits. For most of the recent years, very little is known (APEC, 2008; Yeak 1991; Kurniawan et al, 1999; Gambang et al., 2003; Chew 1995) about operations of hook and line fleets operating from Western Peninsular Malaysia, Eastern Sarawak and the Sabah waters (South China Sea). Malaysia is not a member nation of WCPFC; hence very little information is available on reported tuna catches from this part of the Pacific Ocean hook and line fisheries comprised only 2% of the total licensed catches from mainland Malaysia, while hook and line fisheries comprised 60% of primary gear use in the island fisheries (Yeak et al., 2007).

**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.

**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 seiner 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 coverages by the WCPFC in the longline fishery is limited compared to other fisheries (i.e. purse seine, TINA) and many fleets still do not reach this threshold.
- Bycatch of ecologically important species such as sharks, sea turtles and sea birds continues to be a problem in many fisheries targeting yellowfin tuna.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Work with WCPFC Members, Cooperating Non-Members, 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, etc.

**SCORES**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Quality</th>
<th>Management Strategy</th>
<th>Managers Compliance</th>
<th>Fishers Compliance</th>
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<tr>
<td>≥ 6 ≥ 8</td>
<td>≥ 6 ≥ 8</td>
<td>≥ 6 ≥ 10</td>
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**Stock Health:**

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<th>Current Health</th>
<th>Future Health</th>
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<td>8.8 ≥ 9.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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**FIPS**

no related FIs

**MSC**

no related MSC fisheries

**RELATED LINKS**

- Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

**FISHTOOLS**

- Click here to learn how you can contribute
- 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 transform 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.