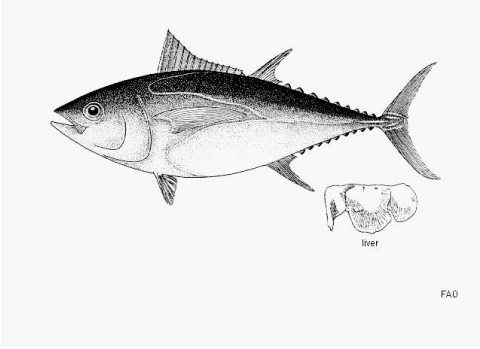


# Bigeye tuna Eastern Pacific

Fishery:  Eastern Pacific  IATTC  United States  Longlines

## IDENTIFICATION



### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Thunnus obesus*

### SPECIES NAME(S)

Bigeye tuna

### COMMON NAMES

Bigeye tuna

### STOCK IDENTIFICATION

It is likely there is one stock of bigeye tuna across the Pacific Ocean. The assessment in the EPO is conducted assuming there is a single population for management purposes {Aires-da-Silve and Maunder 2014}.



### RELATED LINKS:

- [Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission \(IATTC\)](#)

## ASSESSMENT

### Strengths

The biomass is considered healthy.

There is a catch limit for bigeye tuna caught in the longline fisheries for some countries (China, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei).

There is a multi-year conservation plan in place, which has just been extended, for bigeye tuna (and other tuna species).

There is 100% observer coverage on large purse seine vessels operating on the high seas.

### Weaknesses

Fishing mortality rates are above sustainable levels.

Formal reference points and harvest control rules (only interim) have not been adopted.

There are time/area closures in place for the purse seine fleet but these measures are not sufficient to manage the fish aggregating device (FAD) fishery.

Observer coverage (required) in the longline fishery is too low (5%).

There continues to be uncertainty surrounding the stock assessment results.

The longline and purse seine fisheries can interact with ETP species

## SCORES

### Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
≥ 8	≥ 6	≥ 6

### Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
8.1	7.4

## FIPS

No related FIPs

## MSC

No related MSC fisheries

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Work with IATTC Members and Cooperating Non-Members 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 IATTC 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.
  - 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.

- Monitor IATTC progress on assessing alternative indicators and improving the stock assessment model to determine the status of bigeye tuna in the EPO and to develop management advice.
- 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.