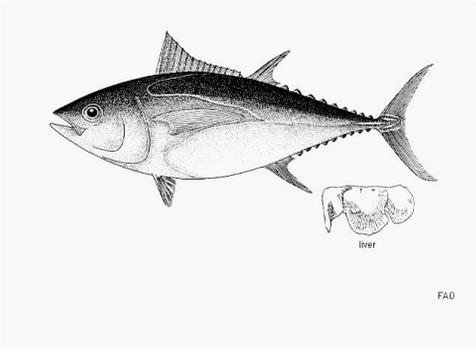


Bigeye tuna Eastern Pacific

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

- Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (OPAGAC):

Stage 4 , Progress Rating A , Type: Fip , Evaluation Start Date: 30 Sep 2016

- Eastern Pacific Ocean tuna - longline (Transmarina):

Stage 3 , Progress Rating C , Type: Fip , Evaluation Start Date: 28 Nov 2017

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.

Fisheries

Within FishSource, the term "fishery" is used to indicate each unique combination of a flag country with a fishing gear, operating within a particular management unit, upon a resource. That resource may have a known biological stock structure and/or may be assessed at another level for practical or jurisdictional reasons. A fishery is the finest scale of resolution captured in FishSource profiles, as it is generally the scale at which sustainability can most fairly and practically be evaluated.

 ASSESSMENT UNIT	 MANAGEMENT UNIT	 FLAG COUNTRY	 FISHING GEAR
Eastern Pacificmng	IATTC	Colombia	Associated purse seining
			FAD-free
		Ecuador	Drifting longlines
		Spain	FAD-free
			Purse seines
		United States	Associated purse seining
			Longlines

Management Unit

 MANAGEMENT UNIT	ORGANIZATION	FISHING AREA
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	FAO 77