Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna – longline (Yaizu) Fishery

FIP Progress Report
December 2020

Conformity Assessment Body (CAB)	Makoto Suzuki / Japan Fisheries Certification Support
Fishery client	Fukuichi Fishery Co., Ltd.
Assessment type	FIP Progress Report
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Introduction

This report is the second progress report on the FIP being conducted by the Fukuichi Fishery, following the first report published in June 2020. The original pre-assessment was conducted in 2018-2019 for yellowfin and albacore in the Pacific Ocean, conducted by MRAG. An additional pre-assessment was conducted for Pacific bigeye tuna in November 2019, by the Japan Fisheries Certification Support. The results of the pre-assessment revealed that little information was available for non-target species in the fishery, and therefore all PIs, except PI 2.3.2, of the components achieved less than 60 points. In the Action Plan of this FIP, it was most prioritized to improve performance on nontarget species which are covered by MSC components of 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, which were planned to improve in the first year. The original Action Plan and the progress is shown in the Table 6. Issues related to Principle 1 and 3 and habitat and ecosystem in Principle 2 are going to be improved in the 2nd year. Therefore, this report only focuses on Principle 2 species PIs (PI 2.1.1 – 2.3.3), and rescored those PIs according to improvement done so far.

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2 Executive summary

This assessment was conducted by Makoto Suzuki, Japan Fisheries Certification Support, on behalf of Fukuichi Fishery Co., Ltd. Suzuki is an independent consultant who is registered as an Associate Technical Consultant in the MSC website.

This report is the second progress report on the FIP being conducted by the Fukuichi Fishery, following the first report published in June 2020. The original pre-assessment was conducted in 2018-2019 for yellowfin and albacore in the Pacific Ocean, conducted by MRAG. An additional pre-assessment was conducted for Pacific bigeye tuna in November 2019, by the Japan Fisheries Certification Support. The results of the pre-assessment revealed that little information was available for non-target species in the fishery, and therefore all PIs, except PI 2.3.2, of the components achieved less than 60 points. In the Action Plan of this FIP, it was most prioritized to improve performance on nontarget species which are covered by MSC components of 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, which were planned to improve in the first year. The original Action Plan and the progress is shown in the Table 6. Issues related to Principle 1 and 3 and habitat and ecosystem in Principle 2 are going to be improved in the 2nd year. Therefore, this report only focuses on Principle 2 species PIs (PI 2.1.1 – 2.3.3), and rescored those PIs according to improvement done so far.

The weakness of the fishery identified in the original pre-assessment and the first progress report was limited information about bycatch species and bait use. To fill the gap, the team collected logbook data from vessel owners and analysed the impact on bycatch species including sharks, sea birds and turtles. The team also requested observer record to Fisheries Agency and the necessary data will be provided in earlier 2021. Observer record will support the logbook data as a fishery independent source.

According to those activities, some PIs, including PI 2.1.1 – 2.1.3, changed red to green, but some PIs are still red. It is recommended to get the observer record and information about the bait fishery in China and Vietnam, to meet the sustainability level that the MSC standard requires.

3 Version details

Table 1 – Fisheries program documents versions

Document	Version number
MSC Fisheries Certification Process	**Version 2.2**
MSC Fisheries Standard	**Version 2.01**
MSC General Certification Requirements	**Version 2.4.1**
MSC Pre-Assessment Reporting Template	**Version 3.2**

4 Unit(s) of Assessment

4.1 Unit(s) of Assessment

Table 2 – Unit(s) of Assessment (UoA)

UoA 1	Description
Species	Yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares)
Stock	Western Pacific yellowfin
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Pelagic longline

Client group	Fukuichi Fisheries Co., Ltd
Other eligible fishers	None
Geographical area	FAO71
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	WCPFC
UoA 2	Description
Species	Albacore tuna (Thunnus alalunga)
Stock	North Pacific albacore
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Pelagic longline
Client group	Fukuichi Fishery Co., Ltd
Other eligible fishers	None
Geographical area	FAO71
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	WCPFC
UoA 3	Description
Species	Albacore tuna (Thunnus alalunga)
Stock	South Pacific albacore
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Pelagic longline
Client group	Fukuichi Fishery Co., Ltd
Other eligible fishers	None
Geographical area	FAO 71
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	WCPFC
UoA 4	Description
Species	Bigeye tuna(Thunnus obesus)

Stock	Western Pacific bigeye
Fishing gear type(s) and, if relevant, vessel type(s)	Pelagic longline
Client group	Fukuichi Fishery Co., Ltd
Other eligible fishers	None
Geographical area	FAO71
Justification for choosing the Unit of Assessment	WCPFC

5 Assessment results

5.1 Assessment results overview and recommendations

PIs were re-scored based on Table 5. It was found that there was no main Primary species for this fishery, and 2.1.1 through 2.1.3 were all above 80 points. Both 2.2 and 2.3 components are likely to be below 80 points, because of some inaccuracy in logbook records bycatch of sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds, as well as lack of information about bait imported from China and Vietnam. In order to improve scores, it is recommended that the accuracy of bycatch records and information on baitfish fisheries should be improved.

5.2 Summary of potential conditions by Principle

Table 3 – Summary of Performance Indicator level scores

Principle of the Fisheries Standard	Number of PIs with draft scoring ranges <60
Principle 1 – Stock status	**N/A**
Principle 2 – Minimising environmental impacts	6
Principle 3 – Effective management	**N/A**

5.3 Summary of Performance Indicator level scores

Table 4 – Summary of Performance Indicator level scores

2.1.1 – Primary Outcome	Draft scoring range	Data deficient?
Rationale or key points	**≥80**	**Yes / No**
There is no main primary species identified in this fishery.		
2.1.2 – Primary Management		

Rationale or key points	≥80	Yes / No
There is no main primary species identified in this fishery.		
2.1.3 – Primary Information		
Rationale or key points	≥80	Yes / No
There is no main primary species identified in this fishery.		
2.2.1 – Secondary Outcome		
Rationale or key points	60 – 79	Yes / No
Sandbar shark All sharks, including Sandbar shark, are released. Therefore SG60 should be met. However due to some inaccuracy in the logbook and unknown post-release mortality, SG 80 is not considered to be met. Bait fish Shortfin scad and Smoothbelly sardinella are used as bait, as well as other species identified as minor secondary species. RBF should be used to assess this PI in the Full assessment, but considering IUCN is rating as “Least Concern” and high productivity of those species, at least SG 60 is considered met. More information should be collected to gain higher scores.		
2.2.2 – Secondary Management		
Rationale or key points	<60	Yes / No
Sandbar shark There is general understanding at international and national level that sharks should be protected, and the fishery releases all sharks. At least SG 60 should be met. Bait fish There is limited information about Chinese and Vietnamese fisheries which target Shortfin scad and Smoothbelly sardinella that are used as bait in the fishery. SG 60 cannot be met.		
2.2.3 – Secondary Information		
Rationale or key points	<60	Yes / No
Sandbar shark Impact of Japanese longline fishery against sharks are summarized in the Annual Report for WCPFC but there is not species-specific information about Sandbar shark. Logbook data have some inaccuracy and post-release mortality is not known. Therefore SG 60 is not met. Bait fish There is limited information about Chinese and Vietnamese fisheries which target Shortin scad and Smoothbelly sardinella that are used as bait in the fishery. SG 60 cannot be met.		
2.3.1 – ETP Outcome		
Rationale or key points	60 – 79	Yes / No
All sharks, including Silky sharks and Oceanic Whitetip sharks, are released. Interaction with sea turtles and sea birds are limited for this fishery, according to Japan’s Annual Reports for WCPFC. Therefore, at least the SG 60 is		

considered met. However, due to lack of accurate logbook data and/or independent observer data, SG 80 cannot be met.		
2.3.2 – ETP Management		
Rationale or key points	**60 – 79**	**Yes / No**
Some measures, which are required at SG 60, are available to mitigate sharks, sea birds and sea turtles. However, because of lack of independent observer data or other reliable data, SG 80 cannot be met.		
2.3.3 – ETP Information		
Rationale or key points	**<60**	**Yes / No**
ETP species are recorded in logbook and observed within the observer program. However, there is some inaccuracy in fishermen's logbook and independent observer data is not currently available. Therefore, this does not meet information adequacy which the SG 60 requires.		

5.4 Principle 2

5.4.1 Principle 2 background

In the MSC assessment, any species other than the target species are classified as "Primary species," "Secondary species," or "ETP species." Also, depending on whether it exceeds 5% of the total weight (2% for less resilient species), the species are classified as "major" or "minor" and reviewed separately. These species were not identified at the time of the initial pre-assessment, and the importance of categorization was recognized in the project.

Table 5 was created based on fishermen's logbooks, landings data at fishing ports, and bait data provided by vessel owners. This table was updated for this report, according to a change of UoA and some information we collected on on-board practice of handling sharks and bait species. Based on this Table, PI2.1.1 through PI2.3.3 were scored. The weight of the released fish species was calculated based on the ”Summary of longline fishery bycatch at a regional scale, 2003-2017” (WCPFC-SC14-2018/ST-WP-03 Rev. 2 (13 August 2018)).

Table 5 Summary of species interacted by the UoA

Common name	Science name	Total (kg, %)		Retained (kg, %)	Released/discarded (kg, %)	MSC P2 categories	
Pacific Bluefin tuna	Thunnus orientalis	200	0.0%	200	0	Primary	Minor
Southern Bluefin tuna	Thunnus maccoyii	0	0.0%	0	0	Primary	Minor
Albacore tuna	Thunnus alalunga	245,485	14.8%	244,214	1,271	Target	
Bigeye tuna	Thunnus obesus	140,980	8.5%	140,085	895	Target	
Yellowfin tuna	Thunnus albacares	662,580	39.9%	643,340	19,240	Target	
Swordfish	Xiphias gladius	18,495	1.1%	18,495	0	Secondary	Minor
Striped marlin	Kajikia audax	4,845	0.3%	4,735	110	Secondary	Minor
Indo-Pacific blue marlin	Makaira mazara	56,606	3.4%	56,002	604	Secondary	Main(?)
Black marlin	Istiompax indica	6,493	0.4%	6,493	0	Secondary	Minor
Indo-Pacific sailfish	Istiophorus platypterus	13,237	0.8%	12,491	746	Secondary	Minor
Shortbill spearfish	Tetrapturus angustirostris	1,734	0.1%	1,734	0	Secondary	Minor
Skipjack tuna	Katsuwonus pelamis	4,621	0.3%	4,282	339	Primary	Minor
Butterfly kingfish	Gasterochisma melampus	0	0.0%	0		Secondary	Minor
Other fish species		18,035	1.1%	18,035	0	Secondary	Minor
Blue shark	Prionace glauca	27,422	1.7%	0	27,422	Secondary	Minor
Salmon shark	Lamna ditropis	92	0.0%	0	92	Secondary	Minor
Shortfin mako shark	Isurus oxyrinchus	820	0.0%	0	820	Secondary	Minor
Carcharhinus Sharks	**Carcharhinus**	86,569	5.2%	0	86,569	ETP/Secondary	Main
Thresher shark nei	Alopias vulpinus	2,419	0.1%		2,419	Secondary	Minor
Pelagic thresher	Alopias pelagicus	0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Bigeye thresher	Alopias superciliosus	0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Common thresher	Alopias vulpinus	0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Hammerhead shark nei	Sphyrnidae	144	0.0%		144	Secondary	Minor
Winghead shark	Eusphyra blochii	0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Great hammerhead	Sphyrna mokarran	0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Smooth hammerhead	Sphyrna zygaena	0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Other sharks		0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Unknown sharks		0	0.0%		0	Secondary	Minor
Loggerhead	Caretta caretta	0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Green turtle	Chelonia mydas	0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Leatherback turtle	Chelonia mydas	0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Hawksbill sea turtle	Eretmochelys imbricata	0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Olive ridley sea turtle	Lepidochelys olivacea	0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Other/unknown sea turtle		0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Albatross nei		0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Petrels		0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Southern giant petrel		0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Penguins		0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Other/unknown sea birds		0	0.0%		0	ETP	
Japanese sardine (Japan)	Sardinops melanostictus	56,285	3.4%	56,285		Primary	Minor
Blackear sardine (Japan)	Sardinella lemuru	0	0.0%	0		Secondary	Minor
Mackerel scad (Indonesia)	Decapterus macarellus	26,021	1.6%	26,021		Secondary	Minor
Chub mackerel (Japan)	Scomber japonicus	17,220	1.0%	17,220		Primary	Minor
Japanese flying squid (Japan)	Todarodes pacificus	0	0.0%	0		Primary	Minor
Argentine Shortfin Squid (Argentine)	Illex argentinus	13,626	0.8%	13,626		Secondary	Minor
Milkfish (Indonesia)	Chanos chanos	4,266	0.3%	4,266		Secondary	Minor
Shortfin scad (China)	Decapterus macrosoma	100,783	6.1%	100,783		Secondary	Main
Shortfin scad (Vietnam)	Decapterus macrosoma	41,759	2.5%	41,759		Secondary	Main
Smoothbelly sardinella	Amblygaster leiogaster	109,225	6.6%	109,225		Secondary	Main

5.4.2 Principle 2 Performance Indicator scores and rationales

PI 2.1.1 – Primary species outcome

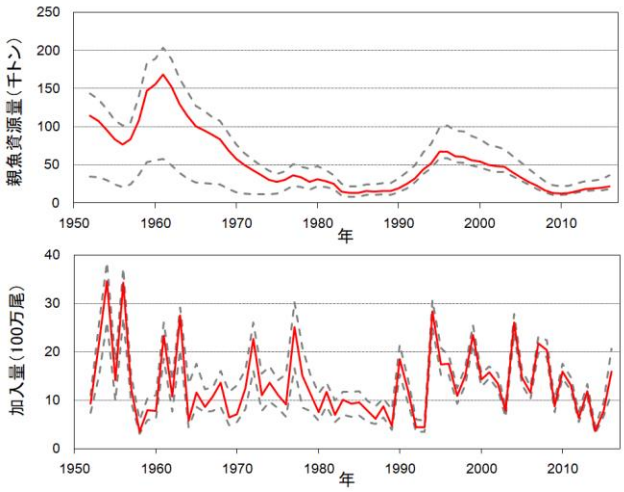
PI 2.1.1		The UoA aims to maintain primary species above the point where recruitment would be impaired (PRI) and does not hinder recovery of primary species if they are below the PRI		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Main primary species stock status			
	Guide post	Main primary species are **likely** to be above the PRI. OR If the species is below the PRI, the UoA has measures in place that are **expected** to ensure that the UoA does not hinder recovery and rebuilding.	Main primary species are **highly likely** to be above the PRI. OR If the species is below the PRI, there is either **evidence of recovery** or a demonstrably effective strategy in place **between all MSC UoAs which categorise this species as main**, to ensure that they collectively do not hinder recovery and rebuilding.	There is a **high degree of certainty** that main primary species are above the PRI **and are** fluctuating around a level consistent with MSY.
	Met?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Rationale				

This fishery does not have Main Primary species. Therefore, score of 100 is given to this SI.

b	Minor primary species stock status			
	Guide post			Minor primary species are highly likely to be above the PRI. OR If below the PRI, there is evidence that the UoA does not hinder the recovery and rebuilding of minor primary species.
	Met?			**No**
Rationale				

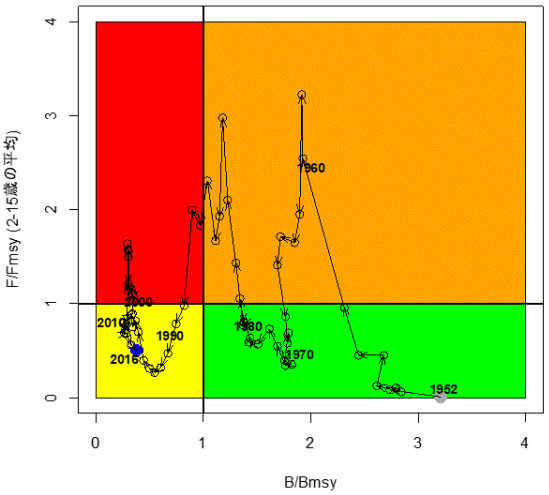
Pacific bluefin tuna

Pacific bluefin tuna is in a depleted state and is strictly managed. It is rare for Pacific bluefin tuna to be caught in this fishery (one fish by four vessels in 2019) and even in this case the catch is within the quota. Therefore, the fishery will not hinder recovery; it meets SG 100.



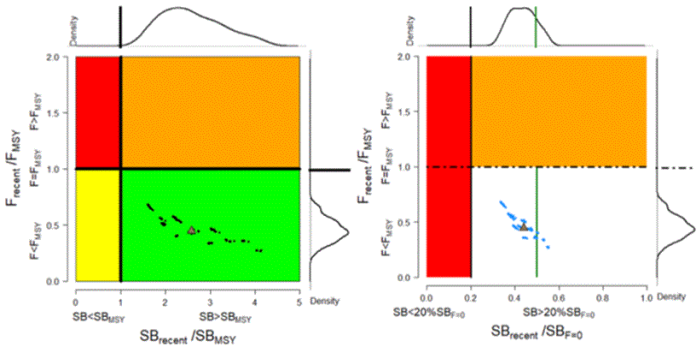
Southern bluefin tuna

Status of Southern bluefin tuna is considered depleted (B = 13% B0). However, Southern BFT is not caught in this marine area, so the UoA does not hinder recovery. SBFT can be removed from the catch list when the full assessment is conducted.



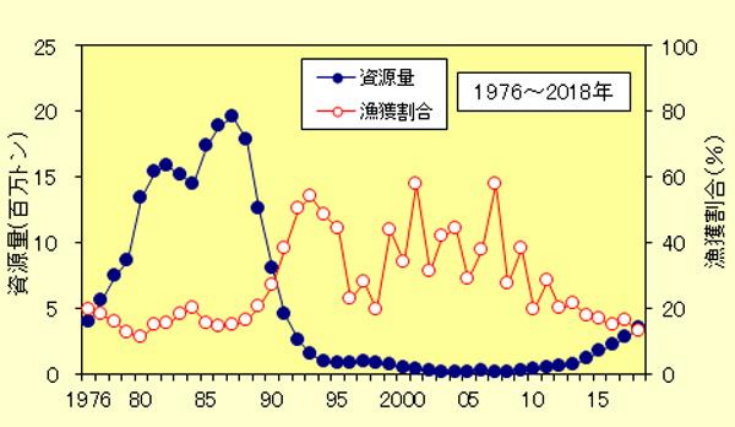
Skipjack tuna

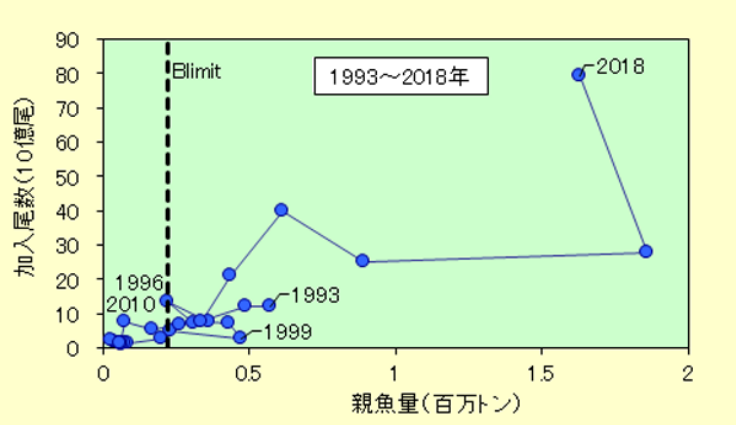
Stock status of Skipjack is around MSY level and highly likely to be above PRI; this meets SG 100.



Pacific sardine

The biomass of sardines is thought to increase or decrease every few decades. Now the stock has been in increasing trend since 2011. Although the stock status is considered still below MSY level, the stock is increasing and recruitment has been successful. Therefore, the stock is higher than PRI and it cannot be said that this fishery is hindering recovery; it meets SG 100.





Mackerel
There are 2 species and total 4 stocks of mackerel in Japan. However, details of the mackerel used as bait by the fishery are unknown; SG100 is not met.

Japanese flying squid
There are two stocks of Japanese flying squid but it is not known which stock is used by the fishery as bait. In general, the stock status of Japanese flying squid is low, and it cannot be said there is evidence that the fishery does not hinder its recovery. SG 100 is not met.

References

The CAB should The CAB should list any references here, including hyperlinks to publicly-available documents.

PBFT: http://kokushi.fra.go.jp/R01/R01_05_PBF.html
SBFT: http://kokushi.fra.go.jp/R01/R01_21_SBF.html
SKJ: http://kokushi.fra.go.jp/R01/R01_31_SKJ-WCPO.html
Sardine: http://abchan.fra.go.jp/digests2019/html/2019_01.html

Draft scoring range	**≥80**
Information gap indicator	**More information about bait sought to meet SG 100**
Data-deficient? (Risk-Based Framework needed)	**No**

PI 2.1.2 – Primary species management strategy

PI 2.1.2		There is a strategy in place that is designed to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of primary species, and the UoA regularly reviews and implements measures, as appropriate, to minimise the mortality of unwanted catch		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Management strategy in place			
	Guide post	There are **measures** in place for the UoA, if necessary, that are expected to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of the main primary species at/to levels which are likely to be above the PRI.	There is a **partial strategy** in place for the UoA, if necessary, that is expected to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of the main primary species at/to levels which are highly likely to be above the PRI.	There is a **strategy** in place for the UoA for managing main and minor primary species.
	Met?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**
Rationale				

Main Primary species
There is no main Primary species for this fishery. Therefore, SG 80 is met.

Skipjack tuna
Skipjack is managed by the WCPFC. However, according to the assessment results of fisheries that have been MSC certified to date, the harvest strategy for skipjack tuna does not meet SG 100. Although skipjack are a bycatch species for the fishery, there does not appear to be any specific measures in place to catch skipjack. Therefore, SG100 is not considered to be met.

Sardine, mackerel and squid.
Sardine, mackerel and squid are managed under Japan's TAC system. However, the TAC system does not always work effectively, and some stocks are depleted. In terms of the impact of this fishery on the minor Primary species, there seems not a self-regulation not to use depleted stocks as bait. Information will need to be collected in the future to determine what criteria are used to select bait. At this time, SG 100 is not likely to be met.

b	Management strategy evaluation			
	Guide post	The measures are considered **likely** to work, based on plausible argument (e.g., general experience, theory or comparison with similar fisheries/species).	There is some **objective basis for confidence** that the measures/partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the fishery and/or species involved.	**Testing** supports **high confidence** that the partial strategy/strategy will work, based on information directly about the fishery and/or species involved.
	Met?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**
Rationale				

Main Primary species
There is no main Primary species for this fishery.

Bluefin tuna, skipjack tuna
Bluefin tuna and skipjack tuna are both managed by the WCPFC and their management are regularly reviewed and considered to be effective. The SG 80 is considered met.

Sardines, mackerel, and squid
Sardines, mackerel and squid are managed by the national TAC system, but detailed information about species/stocks is not available from the bait purchase record. Stock assessment of TAC species are annually conducted and it is analysed whether the system is working effectively. Some stocks are depleted and decreasing even under TAC system, so the system does not seem to be working all the time.

At UoA level, this fishery uses only a small amount of fish as bait compared to total amount of fish caught in Japan. Particularly, price of squid is increasing because of poor stock status, so squid is not recently used by this fishery. This selection of bait may be indirectly linked to the avoidance of using depleted stocks. The SG 80 is met.

Although SG 80 is met, more information is needed to meet SG 100.

c	Management strategy implementation			
	Guide post		There is **some evidence** that the measures/partial strategy is being **implemented successfully**.	There is **clear evidence** that the partial strategy/strategy is being **implemented successfully and is achieving its overall objective as set out in scoring issue (a).**
	Met?		**Yes**	**No**
Rationale				

Same as (b), the score of 80 is given to this SI.

d	Shark finning			
	Guide post	It is **likely** that shark finning is not taking place.	It is **highly likely** that shark finning is not taking place.	There is a **high degree of certainty** that shark finning is not taking place.
	Met?	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Rationale				

No shark species interacted by this fishery is classified as Primary species. Therefore, this SI is not scored.

e	Review of alternative measures			
	Guide post	There is a review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch of main primary species.	There is a **regular** review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch of main primary species and they are implemented as appropriate.	There is a **biennial** review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch of all primary species, and they are implemented, as appropriate.
	Met?	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Rationale				

There is no main Primary species. Pacific bluefin tuna and skipjack tuna are classified as minor Primary species, but they are all retained and not considered as “unwanted catch”, Therefore, this SI is not scored.

References

The CAB should list any references here, including hyperlinks to publicly-available documents.

Draft scoring range	**≥80**

Information gap indicator	**More information sought** *If more information is sought, include a description of what the information gap is and what is information is sought*

PI 2.1.3 – Primary species information

PI 2.1.3		Information on the nature and extent of primary species is adequate to determine the risk posed by the UoA and the effectiveness of the strategy to manage primary species		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Information adequacy for assessment of impact on main primary species			
	Guide post	Qualitative information is **adequate to estimate** the impact of the UoA on the main primary species with respect to status. **OR** **If RBF is used to score PI 2.1.1 for the UoA:** Qualitative information is adequate to estimate productivity and susceptibility attributes for main primary species.	Some quantitative information is available and is **adequate to assess** the impact of the UoA on the main primary species with respect to status. **OR** **If RBF is used to score PI 2.1.1 for the UoA:** Some quantitative information is adequate to assess productivity and susceptibility attributes for main primary species.	Quantitative information is available and is **adequate to assess with a high degree of certainty** the impact of the UoA on main primary species with respect to status.
	Met?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Rationale				

There is no main Primary species, so a score of 100 is given to this SI automatically.

b	Information adequacy for assessment of impact on minor primary species			
	Guide post			Some quantitative information is adequate to estimate the impact of the UoA on minor primary species with respect to status.
	Met?			**Tuna: Yes** **Bait fish: No**
Rationale				

Tuna
Pacific bluefin tuna and skipjack tuna are classified as minor Primary species. Stock assessment is conducted regularly by scientific authorities and fishery dependent and independent information is collected to support the stock assessment. Therefore the SG 100 is met.

Baitfish
Sardine, mackerel and Japanese flying squid are managed by TAC and stock assessment is conducted annually to determine TAC. Various information is collected to conduct the stock assessment. However, details of stocks of bait are unknown. Amount of those species that are used as bait is very small and the fishery may meet the requirement of “some quantitative information”. However, taking precautional approach, it is concluded that the fishery does not meet the SG 100 level.

c	Information adequacy for management strategy			
	Guide post	Information is adequate to support **measures** to manage **main** primary species.	Information is adequate to support a **partial strategy** to manage **main** primary species.	Information is adequate to support a **strategy** to manage **all** primary species, and evaluate with a **high degree**

				of certainty whether the strategy is achieving its objective.
	Met?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**

Rationale

There is no main Primary species in for this fishery. Only main Primary species are considered at the SG 80 level. Therefore, the SG 80 is met.

As described at SI a and b of this PI, details of stocks of sardine, mackerel and Japanese flying squid are unknown. Therefore, the SG 100 cannot be met.

References

Draft scoring range	**≥80**
Information gap indicator	**More information sought about bait**

PI 2.2.1 – Secondary species outcome

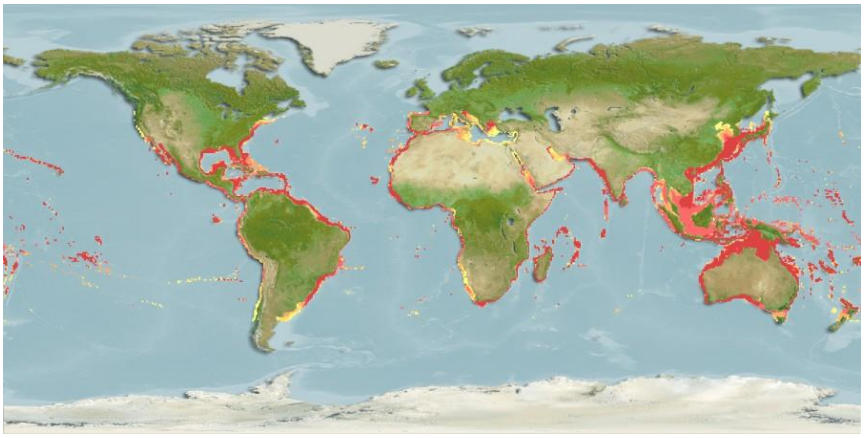
PI 2.2.1		The UoA aims to maintain secondary species above a biologically based limit and does not hinder recovery of secondary species if they are below a biological based limit		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Main secondary species stock status			
	Guide post	Main secondary species are **likely** to be above biologically based limits. OR If below biologically based limits, there are **measures** in place expected to ensure that the UoA does not hinder recovery and rebuilding.	Main secondary species are **highly likely** to be above biologically based limits. OR If below biologically based limits, there is either **evidence of recovery** or a **demonstrably effective partial strategy** in place such that the UoA does not hinder recovery and rebuilding. AND Where catches of a main secondary species outside of biological limits are **considerable**, there is either **evidence of recovery** or a, **demonstrably effective strategy in place between those MSC UoAs that have considerable catches of the species**, to ensure that they collectively do not hinder recovery and rebuilding.	There is a **high degree of certainty** that main secondary species are above biologically based limits.
	Met?	**Yes**	**Sandbar shark: No** **Blue marlin: Yes** **Bait fish: No**	**No**
Rationale				

Sandbar shark

All sharks were released by the 6 UoA vessels in 2019. No shark retention is allowed in PNG waters, and retention of Silky shark and Oceanic Whitetip shark is prohibited by WCPFC and Japanese government. Sandbar shark are also released along with other sharks. Logbook records showed 1,301 individuals of Carcharhinus sharks were hooked and released in 2019, including Sandbar sharks, Silky sharks and Oceanic Whitetip sharks. As the sharks were released by cutting lines without landing, it is almost impossible for crews to identify species belonging to the same genus.

At this moment, we cannot estimate what percentage of the 1,301 Carcharhinus sharks are Sandbar sharks. According to FishBase, distribution of Sandbar sharks is relatively coastal, so interaction with the UoA seems limited.

Sandbar shark is classified as VU by the IUCN's Red List. 51 ton of Sandbar shark are hooked by the 4 UoA vessels and all sharks are released. Mortality is not expected to be high because they are released by cutting the line instead of being fried on deck. Therefore, SG60 is likely to be met. However, more information is needed to demonstrate the likelihood required at SG80.

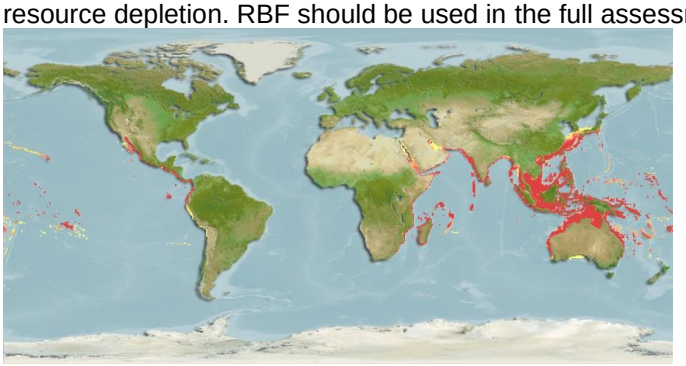


Blue marlin

According to a report by National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, "In 2016, The International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) Billfish Working Group updated the stock assessment for this stock. The results of the stock assessment indicate that the stock is not overfished and has not reached overfished status, but is almost fully utilized. The Working Group also noted that the majority of the catch of this stock is from bycatch, making direct control of the catch difficult, so it was recommended that fishing mortality rates should not be increased from recent years' levels. The results of the stock assessment were reported at the same year's ISC plenary meeting and at the Science Committee of the WCPFC." Blue marlin accounted for 2.3 % of the fishery's catch, and it may not be classified as "major". However, it is assessed as a main Secondary species precautional, considering the fact that the catch data was only from 4 vessels out of 5 vessels. As a conclusion, the SG80 is considered met.

Shortfin scad

The shortfin scad used in this fishery are mainly from China and Vietnam. The scad is distributed in the coastal area of East and South East Asia. It is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Redlist, which means that there is no concern for resource depletion. RBF should be used in the full assessment. We give it a provisional score of 60 here.



Smoothbelly sardinella

The smoothbelly sardinella appears to be caught in China's coastal waters, but no details are available. It is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN's Red List, so provisionally the score of 60 is given to the PI. RBF should be used in the full assessment. SG 80 and 100 are not met.

b	Minor secondary species stock status			
	Guide post			Minor secondary species are highly likely to be above biologically based limits. OR If below biologically based limits', there is evidence that the UoA does not hinder the recovery and rebuilding of secondary species
	Met?			**No**

Rationale

Sharks

Thresher sharks and Hummer head sharks are hooked and classified as minor Secondary species. All sharks that are hooked are released. However, post-release mortality is unknown. Therefore, the SG 100 is not met.

Bait fish

Blackear sardine, Mackerel scad, Argentine shortfin squid and milkfish are used as bait and classified as minor Primary species, but details are not known. Therefore, the SG 100 is not met.

References

Blue marlin: http://kokushi.fra.go.jp/R01/R01_28_BUM-PO.html

Fish Base（Shortfin scad）
https://www.fishbase.se/Summary/Decapterus-macrosoma.html

Fish Base（Smoothbelly sardinella）
https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Amblygaster-leiogaster.html

Draft scoring range	**60-79**
Information gap indicator	**More information sought about catch and mortality of sharks and bait fish**
Data-deficient? (Risk-Based Framework needed)	**Yes** *If more information is sought, include a description of what the information gap is and what is information is sought*

PI 2.2.2 – Secondary species management strategy

PI 2.2.2		There is a strategy in place for managing secondary species that is designed to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of secondary species and the UoA regularly reviews and implements measures, as appropriate, to minimise the mortality of unwanted catch		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Management strategy in place			
	Guide post	There are **measures** in place, if necessary, which are expected to maintain or not hinder rebuilding of main secondary species at/to levels which are highly likely to be above biologically based limits or to ensure that the UoA does not hinder their recovery.	There is a **partial strategy** in place, if necessary, for the UoA that is expected to maintain or not hinder rebuilding of main secondary species at/to levels which are highly likely to be above biologically based limits or to ensure that the UoA does not hinder their recovery.	There is a **strategy** in place for the UoA for managing main and minor secondary species.
	Met?	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Black marlin
FRA noted about Black marlin that “the majority of the catch of this stock is from bycatch, making direct control of the catch difficult, so it was recommended that fishing mortality rates should not be increased from recent years' levels". As for Japan's pelagic longline vessels, the Japanese government has a policy not to increase fishing pressure by increasing the number of vessels. That may have indirectly led to not increasing fishing pressure on black marlin. SG60 is likely to be met. However, more species-specific management measures is needed to meet SG 80 and SG 100.

Bill fish
Other bill fish species are categorized as “minor” and only assessed at SG 100 level. As for Japan's pelagic longline vessels, the Japanese government has a policy not to increase fishing pressure by increasing the number of vessels. That may have indirectly led to not increasing fishing pressure on black marlin. SG60 is likely to be met. However, more species-specific management measures is needed to meet SG 100.

Sandbar shark
All shark species are released. This is considered as a "measure" required at SG 60. However, it would not be a "partial strategy" required by SG 80.

Other sharks
Other sharks are categorized as “minor” Secondary species and only assessed at SG 100 level. All shark species have been released. However, mortality rates are unknown and no measures have been established. Therefore, SG 100 is not met.

Shortfin scad and Smoothbelly sardinella
The UoA fishery uses a variety of fish species as bait, and as a result, there seems no overloading of any one species. Bait fishery in China and Vietnam are regulated by fishery closure period, May to July in China and October to March in Vietnam. They are considered "measures" required by SG 60. However, it does not appear to meet the requirements of SG 80 and SG 100 because the details of the fish species/stock are unknown. In order to achieve higher scores, information on species and stocks and how they are managed in the bait fishery is required.

Other bait fish
Other bait species are categorized as “minor” and only assessed at SG100. Details of stocks of those species are unknown, so the SG 100 is not met.

b	Management strategy evaluation			
	Guide post	The measures are considered **likely** to work, based on plausible argument (e.g.	There is **some objective basis for confidence** that the measures/partial strategy will	**Testing** supports **high confidence** that the partial strategy/strategy will work,

		general experience, theory or comparison with similar UoAs/species).	work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or species involved.	based on information directly about the UoA and/or species involved.
	Met?	**Billfish：Yes** **Sharks：Yes** **Baitfish：No**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Bill fish
The measure of not increasing fishing pressure by not increasing the number of Japanese fishing vessels seems working to some extent, and it appears that SG60 is met. However, SG 80 is not met as no further controls are in place.

Sharks
Japan's National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks National Action is regularly reviewed and impact of Japanese longline fishing vessels against sharks are annually reported to WCPFC. The measure of releasing all sharks into the water appears to be working to some extent and is likely to meet SG60. However, it is unlikely that SG 80 will be met due to unknown mortality rates after release.

Bait fish
There is limited information on bait fishery in China and Vietnam that catch shortfin scad and smoothbelly sardinella. Stock status of those species are not assessed. It is also unclear what measures are being taken in the bait fishery, except seasonal fishery closure, and how those measures work is unknown. In addition, even if the bait selection of Japanese fishing vessels is one of the measures, it is unclear whether the measures are working or not. Therefore, SG60 is not considered to be met.

c	Management strategy implementation			
	Guide post		There is **some evidence** that the measures/partial strategy is being **implemented successfully**.	There is **clear evidence** that the partial strategy/strategy is being **implemented successfully and is achieving its objective as set out in scoring issue (a).**
	Met?		**カジキ類：Yes** **サメ類：Yes** **餌魚：No**	**No**
Rationale				

Bill fish
The Japanese government's management policy of not increasing the number of Japanese pelagic longline fishing vessels is clearly being implemented and appears to meet SG80. However, as the policy is not considered to a strategy/partial strategy to manage specific species, the SG 100 is not met.

Sharks
All sharks are released, which has been confirmed by observers and at the time of landing, SG80 is likely to be met. However, as observer data is not reviewed yet, SG100 cannot be met at this stage.

Bait fish
There is no information at all about the fisheries that catch bait fish. Therefore, it is not clear what management practices are in place. The SG 80 is not met.

d	Shark finning			
	Guide post	It is **likely** that shark finning is not taking place.	It is **highly likely** that shark finning is not taking place.	There is a **high degree of certainty** that shark finning is not taking place.

	Met?	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

According to the logbook, all sharks are released. Since 2008, all parts of sharks are required to be retained by national regulations, except for the head and guts. The fact that no body parts of sharks are landed is confirmed by the Fisheries Agency at the time of landing, such as in Yaizu. At the time of transshipment at sea, WCPFC observers will be on board and inspect if the vessel owns shark fins. SG60 is likely to be met. However, in order to say “highly likely” further information is required, including the observer record, market Information and other relevant information.

e	Review of alternative measures to minimise mortality of unwanted catch			
	Guide post	There is a review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of **unwanted** catch of main secondary species.	There is a **regular** review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of **unwanted** catch of main secondary species and they are implemented as appropriate.	There is a **biennial** review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of **unwanted** catch of all secondary species, and they are implemented, as appropriate.
	Met?	**Blue marlin：No** **Sandbar shark：No**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Blue marlin
600kg of blue marlin have been released and discarded within the UoA in 2019, which is considered as "unwanted catch". It is unknown why these are being released and discarded. Alternative measures to reduce the unwanted catch of blue marlin are not known. The SG60 is not likely to be met.

Sandbar shark
Logbook records showed 1,301 individuals of Carcharhinus sharks were hooked and released in 2019, but percentage of Sandbar shark is unknown. If certain amount of Sandbar shark is hooked, it should be considered as "unwanted catch". Alternative measures to reduce the catch of Sandbar sharks are unknown and SG 60 is not likely to be met.

References

The CAB should list any references here, including hyperlinks to publicly-available documents.

Draft scoring range	**<60**
Information gap indicator	**More information sought on species and stocks of bait fish and the management of fisheries in the fisheries that catch them; how to handle sharks on board; risk of shark finning, including market information**

PI 2.2.3 – Secondary species information

PI 2.2.3		Information on the nature and amount of secondary species taken is adequate to determine the risk posed by the UoA and the effectiveness of the strategy to manage secondary species		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Information adequacy for assessment of impacts on main secondary species			
	Guide post	Qualitative information is **adequate to estimate** the impact of the UoA on the main secondary species with respect to status. OR **If RBF is used to score PI 2.2.1 for the UoA:** Qualitative information is adequate to estimate productivity and susceptibility attributes for main secondary species.	Some quantitative information is available and **adequate to assess** the impact of the UoA on main secondary species with respect to status. OR **If RBF is used to score PI 2.2.1 for the UoA:** Some quantitative information is adequate to assess productivity and susceptibility attributes for main secondary species.	Quantitative information is available and **adequate to assess with a high degree of certainty** the impact of the UoA on main secondary species with respect to status.
	Met?	**Blue marlin：Yes** **Sandbar sharks：No** **Bait fish：No**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Blue marlin
The catch of blue marlin is documented in logbook and supported by landings data. Blue marlin are subject to stock assessment. The SG 60 and SG 80 are considered to be met.

Sandbar sharks
The catches of sandbar sharks are recorded in the logbook, but there are likely to be some inaccuracies. Although the catches of sharks by Japanese longline vessels are reported in the annual reports to the WCPFC, sandbar sharks are grouped together as "sharks" and there is no information specific to the fish species. Mortality rates are also unknown. Therefore, it does not appear to meet SG 60.

Amberstripe scad and smoothbelly sardinella
Little information is available on the biology and fisheries of the scad and sardinella used as bait, therefore, the SG 60 is not likely to be met.

b	Information adequacy for assessment of impacts on minor secondary species			
	Guide post			Some quantitative information is adequate to estimate the impact of the UoA on minor secondary species with respect to status.
	Met?			**No**
Rationale				

Bill fish
The catches from this fishery are captured through catch reports and landings data. Many swordfish species are subject to stock assessment. Therefore, the "Some quantitative information" required by SG100 It is likely to satisfy the

Sharks

There are likely to be some inaccuracies in the catch performance reports for sharks. Therefore, SG 100 will not be met.

Baitfish
There is little information on the fisheries that catch bait fish. Therefore, SG 100 is not met.

c	Information adequacy for management strategy			
	Guide post	Information is adequate to support **measures** to manage **main** secondary species.	Information is adequate to support a **partial strategy** to manage **main** secondary species.	Information is adequate to support a **strategy** to manage **all** secondary species, and **evaluate** with a **high degree of certainty** whether the strategy is **achieving its objective**.
	Met?	**Blue marlin：Yes** **Sandbar shark：No** **Bait fish：No**	**Yes / No**	**Yes / No**
Rationale				

Blue marlin
Catch records of blue marlin by Japanese vessels are used for stock assessment for the WCPFC and are reflected in fisheries management. Therefore, it is likely to meet SG 60 and SG 80.

Sandbar shark
There appears to be some inaccuracies in the records of sharks in the logbook. Observer records of catch of sandbar sharks are considered reflected to the stock assessment, but it is not clear. As a precaution, we assume that SG 60 is not met.

Amberstripe scad and smoothbelly sardinella
No information is available on the fisheries that catch amberstripe scad and smoothbelly sardinella. Therefore, SG 60 is not met at this time.

References

Draft scoring range	**<60**
Information gap indicator	**More information sought about how logbook records and observer records are reflected to stock assessment; about fishery that catch bait fish and how it is regulated**

PI 2.3.1 – ETP species outcome

PI 2.3.1		The UoA meets national and international requirements for the protection of ETP species The UoA does not hinder recovery of ETP species		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Effects of the UoA on population/stock within national or international limits, where applicable			
	Guide post	Where national and/or international requirements set limits for ETP species, the **effects of the UoA** on the population/ stock are known and **likely** to be within these limits.	Where national and/or international requirements set limits for ETP species, the **combined effects of the MSC UoAs** on the population /stock are known and **highly likely** to be within these limits.	Where national and/or international requirements set limits for ETP species, there is a **high degree of certainty** that the **combined effects of the MSC UoAs** are within these limits.
	Met?	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Rationale				

There is not national and/or international requirements set limits for ETP species, this SI is not scored.

b	Direct effects			
	Guide post	Known direct effects of the UoA are likely to not **hinder recovery** of ETP species.	Direct effects of the UoA are **highly likely** to not **hinder recovery** of ETP species.	There is a **high degree of confidence** that there are no **significant detrimental direct effects** of the UoA on ETP species.
	Met?	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Oceanic whitetip shark and Silky shark

All sharks including oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks are released, so it is considered that the UoA does not hinder recovery of those species. The SG 60 is likely met. However, as the mortality rate is unknown and there are likely to be inaccuracies in the logbook, it does not meet the likelihood required at SG 80 and SG 100.

Sea bird

According to the annual report submitted by the Japanese government to the WCPFC, little bycatch of seabirds in the has been observed in the FAO 71 area (23N – 25S). Therefore, it is likely that SG 60 is met. However, because of the likely inaccuracies in the logbook, the certainty required by SG 80 is not met.

Appendix Table 13-3 Number of observed seabird captures in Japan longline fisheries in the longliners larger than 20 GRT (approximately >=24m), 2019, by species and area. This table was request written in **paragraph 13 of CMM 2018-03**.

2019

Species	South of 30S	25S-30S	23N-25S	North of 23N	Total
Black-browed albatross	4	0	0	0	4
Black-browed albatross group	39	0	0	0	39
Black-footed albatross	0	0	1	12	13
Brown booby	0	0	2	0	2
Buller's albatross group	339	0	0	0	339
Campbell albatross	51	0	0	0	51
Gibson's albatross	7	0	0	0	7
Laysan albatross	0	0	0	35	35
Light-mantled albatross	2	0	0	0	2
Northern giant petrel	4	0	0	0	4
Other albatrosses	2	0	0	0	2
Parkinson's petrel	2	0	0	0	2
Red-footed booby	0	0	1	0	1
Shy-type albatrosses	328	0	0	0	328
Southern fulmar	1	0	0	0	1
Southern giant petrel	1	0	0	0	1
Unidentified albatrosses	176	0	0	36	212
Unidentified birds	8	0	0	0	8
Unidentified giant petrels	1	0	0	0	1
Unidentified petrels	36	0	0	0	36
Wandering albatross	18	0	0	0	18
Wandering albatross group2	2	0	0	0	2
Wandering albatross group3	7	0	0	0	7
Wandering albatross group5	10	0	0	0	10
White-chinned petrel	102	0	0	0	102
Total	1140	0	4	83	1227

Sea turtles

According to the annual report submitted by the Japanese government to the WCPFC, in the FAO 71 area, little bycatch of sea turtles by “distant water and offshore longline” has been observed. Therefore, the SG60 is likely to be met. However, since there may be some inaccuracies in the logbook, the certainty required by SG80 is not considered to be met.

Table 8. Number of operations and catch number for longline observer program in the western central Pacific in 2019.

Fishery	Small offshore longline	Distant water and offshore longline
Number of Cruises	109	8
Number of Operation	1,470	653
Number of Catch Observed	92,088	43,483
Catch by species		
Albacore	18,550	11,276
Yellowfin tuna	9,929	5,542
Southern bluefin tuna	0	8,474
Bigeye tuna	14,898	4,340
Pacific bluefin tuna	14	4
Skipjack tuna	3,238	378
Sailfish	51	61
Black marlin	16	8
Blue marlin	884	251
Shortbill spearfish	326	71
Striped marlin	1,142	38
Swordfish	1,696	460
Lancetfishes	5,975	1,640
Opah	932	628
Pomfrets	897	573
Dolphinfishes	710	260
Escolar	1,978	961
Other fish	1,589	1,799
Thresher sharks	328	144
Shortfin mako	779	201
Blue shark	24,228	3,327
Other sharks	491	1,318
Stingray	2,703	556
Other rays	22	4
Seabirds	521	1,144
Sea turtles	175	21
Mammals	16	4

c	Indirect effects			
	Guide post		Indirect effects have been considered for the UoA and are thought to be **highly likely** to not create unacceptable impacts.	There is a **high degree of confidence** that there are no **significant detrimental indirect effects** of the UoA on ETP species.
	Met?		**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Indirect effects of fishing on ETP species are unknown; SG 80 is not likely to be met.

References

WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-10 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION JAPAN

Draft scoring range	**60-79**
Information gap indicator	**More information sought about impact against ETP species by observer records; indirect impact of UoA against ETP species**
Data-deficient? (Risk-Based Framework needed)	**Yes / No**

PI 2.3.2 – ETP species management strategy

PI 2.3.2		The UoA has in place precautionary management strategies designed to: - meet national and international requirements; - ensure the UoA does not hinder recovery of ETP species. Also, the UoA regularly reviews and implements measures, as appropriate, to minimise the mortality of ETP species		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Management strategy in place (national and international requirements)			
	Guide post	There are **measures** in place that minimise the UoA-related mortality of ETP species, and are expected to be **highly likely to achieve** national and international requirements for the protection of ETP species.	There is a **strategy** in place for managing the UoA's impact on ETP species, including measures to minimise mortality, which is designed to be **highly likely to achieve** national and international requirements for the protection of ETP species.	There is a **comprehensive strategy** in place for managing the UoA's impact on ETP species, including measures to minimise mortality, which is designed to **achieve above** national and international requirements for the protection of ETP species.
	Met?	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Rationale				

There is not national and/or international requirements set limits for ETP species, this SI is not scored.

b	Management strategy in place (alternative)			
	Guide post	There are **measures** in place that are expected to ensure the UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species.	There is a **strategy** in place that is expected to ensure the UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species.	There is a **comprehensive strategy** in place for managing ETP species, to ensure the UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species.
	Met?	**Sharks：Yes** **Sea birds：Yes** **Sea turtles：Yes**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Sharks
All sharks are released. This qualifies as a "measure" required by SG 60, but may not be considered as "strategy" required at the SG 80.

Sea birds
According to fishermen's logbook, one or more seabird bycatch avoidance measures are in place. Therefore, the SG 60 appear to be met. However, there are likely to be some inaccuracies in the logbook, so this may not be considered as "strategy" required at the SG 80.

Sea turtles
The fishery is operating in the area where sea turtles are rare. In addition, when the turtle are hooled, it is obligatory to release it by removing the hook using a specific device. It appears to meet SG60. However, there are likely to be some inaccuracies in the logbook, so this may not be considered as "strategy" required at the SG 80.

c	Management strategy evaluation			
	Guide post	The measures are **considered likely** to work,	There is an **objective basis for confidence** that the	The strategy/comprehensive strategy is mainly based on

		based on **plausible argument** (e.g., general experience, theory or comparison with similar fisheries/species).	measures/strategy will work, based on **information** directly about the fishery and/or the species involved.	information directly about the fishery and/or species involved, and a **quantitative analysis** supports **high confidence** that the strategy will work.
	Met?	**Sharks：Yes** **Sea birds：Yes** **Sea Turtles：Yes**	**Sharks：No** **Sea birds：No** **Sea turtles：No**	**No**
Rationale				

Sharks
All sharks are released. There is information from other Japanese longline fishery that sometimes sharks with hooks are caught, which means the mortality rate of sharks after their release was not so high. The measure that all sharks are released is considered likely to work to protect shark species and the SG 60 is met. However, SG80 will not be met due to lack of objective information on mortality after release.

Sea Bird
The fishery operates in an area where seabird bycatch is low, and it is observed and recorded through the observer program. The SG 60 is likely met. However, that is not UoA specific information. Also, there may be inaccuracies in the logbook, so the extent the UoA affects to seabirds is unclear. Therefore, SG 80 is not likely to be met.

Sea turtles
The fishery operates in an area where sea turtle bycatch is low, and it is observed and recorded through the observer program. The SG 60 is likely met. However, that is not UoA specific information. Also, there may be inaccuracies in the logbook, so the extent the UoA affects to sea turtles is unclear. Therefore, SG 80 is not likely to be met.

d	Management strategy implementation			
	Guide post		There is some **evidence** that the measures/strategy is being implemented successfully.	There is **clear evidence** that the strategy/comprehensive strategy is being implemented successfully and **is achieving its objective as set out in scoring issue (a) or (b).**
	Met?		**Sharks：Yes** **Sea birds：No** **Sea turtles：No**	**No**
Rationale				

Sharks
All shark species are released, which is confirmed by observer data (check required) and at the time of landing. “Some evidence" required by SG 80 is met. SG 100 is not, as observer data or other objective evidence is not available yet.

Sea Bird
Which bycatch avoidance measures were used are described in the logbook, but objective support is not available. Therefore, SG 80 is not likely to be met.

Sea turtles
Information about how the sea turtles were released are not available from the logbook or other sources. Therefore, SG 80 is not likely to be met.

e	Review of alternative measures to minimize mortality of ETP species			
	Guide post	There is a review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of ETP species.	There is a **regular** review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of ETP species and they are implemented as appropriate.	There is a **biennial** review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality ETP species, and they are implemented, as appropriate.
	Met?	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Sharks
Sea bird
Sea turtle

In each species, the WCPFC discussed and prepared CMMs (Conservation Management Measures). Therefore, SG 60 is likely to be met. More evidence should be collected, through hearing to fishery and management organizations, to confirm if those measures are "periodically" reviewed and “implemented” as required by the SG 80.

References

WCPFC-SC15-AR/CCM-10 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION JAPAN

Draft scoring range	**60-79**
Information gap indicator	**More information sought about Post-release mortality of sharks; observer data; relevant CMMs at WCPFC; history of ETP species conservation in Japanese longline fisheries**

PI 2.3.3 – ETP species information

PI 2.3.3		Relevant information is collected to support the management of UoA impacts on ETP species, including: - Information for the development of the management strategy; - Information to assess the effectiveness of the management strategy; and - Information to determine the outcome status of ETP species		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Information adequacy for assessment of impacts			
	Guide post	Qualitative information is **adequate to estimate** the UoA related mortality on ETP species. **OR** **If RBF is used to score PI 2.3.1 for the UoA:** Qualitative information is **adequate to estimate productivity and susceptibility** attributes for ETP species.	Some quantitative information is **adequate to assess** the UoA related mortality and impact and to determine whether the UoA may be a threat to protection and recovery of the ETP species. **OR** **If RBF is used to score PI 2.3.1 for the UoA:** Some quantitative information is **adequate to assess productivity and susceptibility attributes** for ETP species.	Quantitative information is available to assess with a high degree of certainty the **magnitude of UoA-related impacts, mortalities and injuries and the consequences for the status** of ETP species.
	Met?	**No**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Sharks
Sea bird
Sea turtle

For both sharks, seabirds, and sea turtles, there are some inaccuracies in the logbook. Therefore, it is not possible to know directly the impact of the UoA on ETP species. Scientific observers are supposed to board the pelagic longline vessels by lottery, but the boarding rate is about 5% and it may not be sufficient to understand UoA's impact against ETP species. SG60 is not likely to be met.

b	Information adequacy for management strategy			
	Guide post	Information is adequate to support **measures** to manage the impacts on ETP species.	Information is adequate to measure trends and support a **strategy** to manage impacts on ETP species.	Information is adequate to support a **comprehensive strategy** to manage impacts, minimize mortality and injury of ETP species, and evaluate with a **high degree of certainty** whether a strategy is achieving its objectives.
	Met?	**Sharks：Yes** **Sea birds：Yes** **Sea turtles：Yes**	**No**	**No**
Rationale				

Sharks
Stocks of Oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks have been assessed and the results are reflected to various conservation measures. The SG60 is met. However, SG 80 is not met because the "strategies" do not exist.

Sea Birds
Various research studies are being conducted independently of fisheries to avoid seabird bycatch, and result is reflected to conservation measures. The SG 60 is met. However, SG 80 is not met because the “strategies" do not exist.

Sea turtles
Researches on distribution, habitat, bait, and techniques for removing the hook have been conducted to mitigate sea turtle bycatch. Those researches are reflected to conservation measures. The SG60 is met. However, SG 80 is not met because the “strategies" do not exist.

References

The CAB should list any references here, including hyperlinks to publicly-available documents.

Draft scoring range	**<60**
Information gap indicator	**More information sought about observer program including what information is collected, which are is covered, representativeness of data, etc.**

6 Appendices – Action Plan and progress

Table6 : Action Plan Stage 1 – Before entering full assessment (Nov 2019 – Aug 2020)

Actions	Action lead	Action partners	Stakeholders	Timescale / milestones	Progress	Rational
2.1 Collect catch data from UoA vessels.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners		Nov 2019 - Aug 2020	Completed	
2.2 Collect information on bait used by UoA vessels.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners		Nov 2019 - Aug 2020	Completed	
2.3 Create a list of Principle 1 and 2 species based on Actions 2.1 and 2.2	Japan Fisheries Certification Support			Nov 2019 - Aug 2020	Completed	
2.4 Understand stock status and analyse impact of UoA on main Primary species including, skipjack tuna and Indo-Pacific blue marlin.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FRA	Nov 2019 - Aug 2020	Completed	

Actions	Action lead	Action partners	Stakeholders	Timescale / milestones	Progress	Rational
2.5 If one of more main Primary species are considered depleted and hindered recovery by UoA, develop a partial strategy that the fishery does not hinder recovery.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FAJ - FRA	Nov 2019 - Aug 2020	Completed	
2.6 Show evidence that shark fining does not occur within UoA.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FAJ - FRA	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Ongoing	It was identified through the FIP that all sharks are released and there are inspections at landing ports. However, independent evidence such as observer data should be collected to complete the action plan. The team is communicating with FAJ to get observer record.
2.7 Conduct regular review to minimize unwanted catch within UoA	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	-	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Ongoing	It was identified through the FIP that there is regular review of measures about shark species in place at international level and some evidence of implementation at national and UoA level. However, more information about on board practice is needed to complete the action plan.

Actions	Action lead	Action partners	Stakeholders	Timescale / milestones	Progress	Rational
						The team is communicating with FAJ to get observer record.
2.8 Understand stock status and analyse impact of UoA on main Secondary species.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FRA	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Ongoing	Deficiency of stock status and other information about bait species was identified during the FIP. Bait were identified at species level and basic information about fisheries management in China and Vietnam was collected.
2.9 If one of more main Secondary species are considered depleted and hindered recovery by UoA, develop a partial strategy that the fishery does not hinder recovery.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FAJ - FRA	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Ongoing	Identified bait species are pelagic fish and there is “Least Concern” according to IUCN red list. However, the project team should collect more information about biology, fishery, and management of bait species to complete the action plan.
2.10 Understand direct and indirect impact of UoA on ETP species, based on observer data and other related information	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FRA - JTFCA	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Ongoing	Interaction with turtles and sea bird is understood through Japan’s Annual Report for WCPFC based on observer records. However, because of some inaccuracy in the logbook, impact against sharks is not fully known. Logbook reporting must be improved to complete the action plan.

Actions	Action lead	Action partners	Stakeholders	Timescale / milestones	Progress	Rational
						The team is communicating with FAJ to get observer record which will support logbook data
2.11 Develop comprehensive strategy to protect ETP species, if current strategy/partial strategy is not sufficient to minimize mortality of ETP species, according to Action 2.10.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FRA - FAJ - NGOs	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Ongoing	It was identified through the FIP that there is partial strategy in place to minimize mortality of ETP species at international and national level. However, because of some inaccuracy in the logbook, impact against ETP species is not fully known. Logbook reporting must be improved to complete the action plan.
2.12 Work with stakeholders to implement strategy developed by Action 2.11.	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FRA - FAJ - NGOs	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Not started	Because action 2.11 is not completed, this action cannot be started.
2.13 Conduct regular review to minimize mortality of ETP species caused by UoA	Japan Fisheries Certification Support	- Fukuichi Fishery - Yaizu Fisheries Cooperative - Vessel Owners	- FRA - FAJ - NGOs	Nov 2019 - Aug 2021	Ongoing	It was identified through the FIP that there is regular review in place to minimize mortality of ETP species at international and national level. However, because of some inaccuracy in the logbook, impact against ETP species is not fully

Actions	Action lead	Action partners	Stakeholders	Timescale / milestones	Progress	Rational
						known. Logbook reporting must be improved to complete the action plan.

7 Template information and copyright

This document was drafted using the ‘MSC Pre-Assessment Reporting Template v3.2’.

Template version control

Version	Date of publication	Description of amendment
1.0	15 August 2011	Date of first release
1.1	31 October 2013	Updated in line with changes to CR v1.3
2.0	08 October 2014	Confirmed background sections (Section 3) as optional (use of ‘may’ statements) Modified Table 6.3 to create a simplified scoring sheet to be completed in place of full evaluation tables Made amendments to PIs based on Fishery Standard Review changes (e.g. removed original PIs 1.1.2, 3.1.4 and 3.2.4).
2.1	9 October 2017	Inclusion of optional full evaluation tables
3.0	17 December 2018	Release alongside Fisheries Certification Process v2.1
3.1	29 March 2019	Minor document changes for usability
3.2	25 March 2020	Release alongside Fisheries Certification Process v2.2

A controlled document list of MSC program documents is available on the MSC website (msc.org).

Marine Stewardship Council
Marine House
1 Snow Hill
London EC1A 2DH
United Kingdom

Phone: + 44 (0) 20 7246 8900
Fax: + 44 (0) 20 7246 8901
Email: standards@msc.org