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

FIP Progress Report
December 2021

Conformity Assessment Body (CAB)	Makoto Suzuki / Japan Fisheries Certification Support
Fishery client	Fukuichi Fishery Co., Ltd.
Assessment type	FIP Progress Report
Date	December 17, 2021

Introduction

This report is the third progress report on the FIP being conducted by the Fukuichi Fishery, following the first report published in June 2020 and second report in December 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.

This fishery has already contracted with a CAB to enter full assessment. We expect an ACDR will be submitted shortly, as all the required information is submitted to the CAB. This report may be replaced by the ACDR in the further project.

1 Contents

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, we collected logbook data from vessel owners and analysed the impact on bycatch species including sharks, sea birds and turtles. We also requested observer record to Fisheries Agency by the end of 2020.

According to those activities in 2020, some PIs, including PI 2.1.1 – 2.1.3, changed red to green, but some PIs were still red. It was 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.

In 2021, we got observer record from the Fisheries Agency. Several vessels joined the project, and number of vessels within the UoA increased from 5 to 10. This leaded the change of the list of species interacted by the UoA. Blue shark and amberstripe scad (bait) became “main Secondary” species.

As the result, all the PIs in red (<60) became green(>80) or yellow(60-79).

This fishery has already contracted with a CAB to enter full assessment. We expect an ACDR will be submitted shortly, as all the required information is submitted to the CAB. This report may be replaced by the ACDR in the further project.

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.X and 2.3.X components are likely to be below 80 points, because of low observer coverage and limited information about the bait fishery in Vietnam. We could see improvements at PI 2.2.1, PI 2.2.2, PI2.2.3, PI2.3.3, and now all PIs are above 60.

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	**0**
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**	**No**
There is no main primary species identified in this fishery. Skipjack is abundant, PBF is depleted but recovering, sardine is above MSY level, and chub mackerel is above PRI.		
2.1.2 – Primary Management		
Rationale or key points	**≥80**	**No**
There is no main primary species identified in this fishery. Skipjack and PBF are managed internationally, and sardine and chub mackerel are managed under TAC system.		
2.1.3 – Primary Information		
Rationale or key points	**≥80**	**No**
There is no main primary species identified in this fishery. Stocks are assessed internationally and/or nationally and information is sufficient to assess the impact of UoA.		
2.2.1 – Secondary Outcome		
Rationale or key points	**≥80**	**Yes**
Blue shark and amberstripe scad are main Primary species. Profile of main Primary species has changed since the last report, due to change of vessels. Stock status of blue shark is healthy level. There is not a formal stock assessment for amberstripe scad, so the RBF will be used for the PI. The result of RBF will meet the SG 80 level.		
2.2.2 – Secondary Management		
Rationale or key points	**60 - 79**	**Yes / No**
All sharks, including blue shark, are released, following Japan's National Plan. Bait fisheries catching amberstripe scad is out of the UoA, based in China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. There are regulations for the bait fisheries, including seasonal closure and mesh size.		
2.2.3 – Secondary Information		
Rationale or key points	**≥ 80**	**Yes / No**
Information is collected to conduct stock assessment of blue shark. At the UoA level, the vessels submit logbook and some observer data is available. Biological characteristics of amberjack is sufficient to conduct the RBF and purchase of bait species is recorded and available at the UoA level.		
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 low observer coverage, 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 low observer coverage, SG 80 cannot be met.		
2.3.3 – ETP Information		
Rationale or key points	**60 - 79**	**Yes / No**
Logbook, landing data and observer data are available for the fishery. The SG 60 will be met. However, due to low observer coverage, the SG 80 is not likely to be met.		

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

Year	2018				2019				2020				MSC P2 Categories	
Species	Retained & bait	Released & discarded	Total	2018(%)	Retained & bait	Released & discarded	Total	2019(%)	Retained & bait	Released & discarded	Total	2020(%)		
Total	**2433945.7**	**166464.4**	**2600410.1**	**100.0%**	**3195213.5**	**315179.2**	**3510392.7**	**100.0%**	**2722912.1**	**227684.3**	**2950596.4**	**100.0%**		
PBF	325.0	0.0	325.0	0.0%	300.0	0.0	300.0	0.0%	860.0	0.0	860.0	0.0%	Primary	Minor
Albacore	284971.0	1845.9	286816.9	11.0%	312793.0	1331.4	314124.4	8.9%	262765.0	1316.3	264081.3	9.0%	Target	
Bigeye	506885.0	5137.4	512022.4	19.7%	530207.0	8912.7	539119.7	15.4%	489745.0	2685.5	492430.5	16.7%	Target	
Yellowfin	894927.0	23118.5	918045.5	35.3%	1422576.0	33827.0	1456403.0	41.5%	1116496.0	15962.8	1132458.8	38.4%	Target	
Swordfish	17794.0	101.5	17895.5	0.7%	29109.0	2638.5	31747.5	0.9%	20196.0	0.0	20196.0	0.7%	Secondary	Minor
Striped marlin	4921.0	0.0	4921.0	0.2%	5992.0	165.2	6157.2	0.2%	3761.0	0.0	3761.0	0.1%	Secondary	Minor
Blue marlin	75020.0	301.8	75321.8	2.9%	111860.0	2172.6	114032.6	3.2%	109870.0	663.9	110533.9	3.7%	Secondary	Minor
Black marlin	13273.0	0.0	13273.0	0.5%	9586.0	500.8	10086.8	0.3%	9455.0	0.0	9455.0	0.3%	Secondary	Minor
Indo-Pacific sailfish	12086.0	101.7	12187.7	0.5%	26036.0	779.7	26815.7	0.8%	15061.0	0.0	15061.0	0.5%	Secondary	Minor
Shortbill spearfish	806.0	0.0	806.0	0.0%	1828.0	0.0	1828.0	0.1%	1711.0	0.0	1711.0	0.1%	Secondary	Minor
Skipjack	3353.0	0.0	3353.0	0.1%	7852.0	446.4	8298.4	0.2%	9909.0	688.2	10597.2	0.4%	Primary	Minor
Butterfly kingfish	0.0		0.0	0.0%	15.0		15.0	0.0%	19.0		19.0	0.0%	Secondary	Minor
Other fish	34001.0		34001.0	1.3%	33269.0		33269.0	0.9%	28220.0		28220.0	1.0%	Secondary	Minor
Blue shark	0.0	56190.1	56190.1	2.2%	0.0	123271.0	123271.0	3.5%	0.0	137502.9	137502.9	4.7%	Secondary	Main
Salmon shark	0.0	19197.9	19197.9	0.7%	0.0	14757.1	14757.1	0.4%	0.0	15406.2	15406.2	0.5%	Secondary	Minor
Shortfin mako shark	0.0	854.0	854.0	0.0%	0.0	6353.8	6353.8	0.2%	0.0	2459.5	2459.5	0.1%	Secondary	Minor
Sandbar shark		28606.6	28606.6	1.1%	0.0	56130.7	56130.7	1.6%	0.0	15418.8	15418.8	0.5%	Secondary	Minor
Oceanic whitetip shark		12869.0	12869.0	0.5%		4905.4	4905.4	0.1%		5753.2	5753.2	0.2%	ETP	
Silky shark		6264.5	6264.5	0.2%		37056.4	37056.4	1.1%		12844.7	12844.7	0.4%	ETP	
Thresher shark		6262.6	6262.6	0.2%		5269.2	5269.2	0.2%		9976.9	9976.9	0.3%	ETP	
Pelagic thresher		0.0	0.0	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%	ETP	
Bigeye thresher		5226.0	5226.0	0.2%		15980.3	15980.3	0.5%		4232.6	4232.6	0.1%	ETP	
Common thresher		0.0	0.0	0.0%		43.2	43.2	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%	ETP	
Hammerhead shark		144.2	144.2	0.0%		144.2	144.2	0.0%		144.2	144.2	0.0%	ETP	
Winghead shark		0.0	0.0	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%	ETP	
Great hammerhead		0.0	0.0	0.0%		96.1	96.1	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%	ETP	
Smooth hammerhead		0.0	0.0	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%	ETP	
Other shark	0.0	220.9	220.9	0.0%		375.5	375.5	0.0%		2628.7	2628.7	0.1%		
Unknown shark		22.1	22.1	0.0%		22.1	22.1	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0%		
Sardine (Japan)	115855.7		115855.7	4.5%	132616.2		132616.2	3.8%	94635.7		94635.7	3.2%	Primary	Minor
Bali sardinella (Japan)	444.8		444.8	0.0%	0.0		0.0	0.0%	13700.0		13700.0	0.5%	Secondary	Minor
Shortfin scad (Indonesia)	7164.2		7164.2	0.3%	32846.7		32846.7	0.9%	12859.6		12859.6	0.4%	Secondary	Minor
Shortfin scad (Japan)	639.0		639.0	0.0%	0.0		0.0	0.0%	0.0		0.0	0.0%	Secondary	Minor
Chub mackerel (Japan)	10750.1		10750.1	0.4%	14576.2		14576.2	0.4%	20382.6		20382.6	0.7%	Primary	Minor
Argentine shortfin squid (Argentine)	31387.3		31387.3	1.2%	30299.6		30299.6	0.9%	16333.4		16333.4	0.6%	Secondary	Minor
Milk fish (Indonesia)	27125.5		27125.5	1.0%	35430.0		35430.0	1.0%	6931.5		6931.5	0.2%	Secondary	Minor
Amberstripe scad (Indonesia)	25586.8		25586.8	1.0%	108399.1		108399.1	3.1%	99867.7		99867.7	3.4%	Secondary	Main
Amberstripe scad (China)	40808.2		40808.2	1.6%	126760.7		126760.7	3.6%	222495.5		222495.5	7.5%	Secondary	Main
Amberstripe scad (Vietnam)	219699.5		219699.5	8.4%	107173.9		107173.9	3.1%	75439.1		75439.1	2.6%	Secondary	Main
Smoothbelly sardinella (China)	106122.4		106122.4	4.1%	115688.2		115688.2	3.3%	92199.0		92199.0	3.1%	Secondary	Minor
Loggerhead sea turtle			0			0				0			ETP	
Green sea turtle			0			0				0			ETP	
Leatherback turtle			0			1				0			ETP	
Hawksbill sea turtle			0			0				2			ETP	
Olive ridley sea turtle			20			36				14			ETP	
Other sea turtle			0			0				0			ETP	
Albatross nei			1			0				0			ETP	
Petrels			0			1				0			ETP	
Southern giant petrel			0			0				0			ETP	
Penguins			0			0				0			ETP	
Other birds			1			0				0			ETP	

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

Stock of Pacific Bluefin tuna was once depleted but is now recovering under a strict fishery management. SSB_{2018} of Pacific Bluefin was 4.5%$SSB_{F=0}$, which is considered overfished, but SSB is increasing as juvenile fish is protected. The fishery merely interact with PBF, and annual catch by UoA is below 1 tonne. The SG 100 is met.

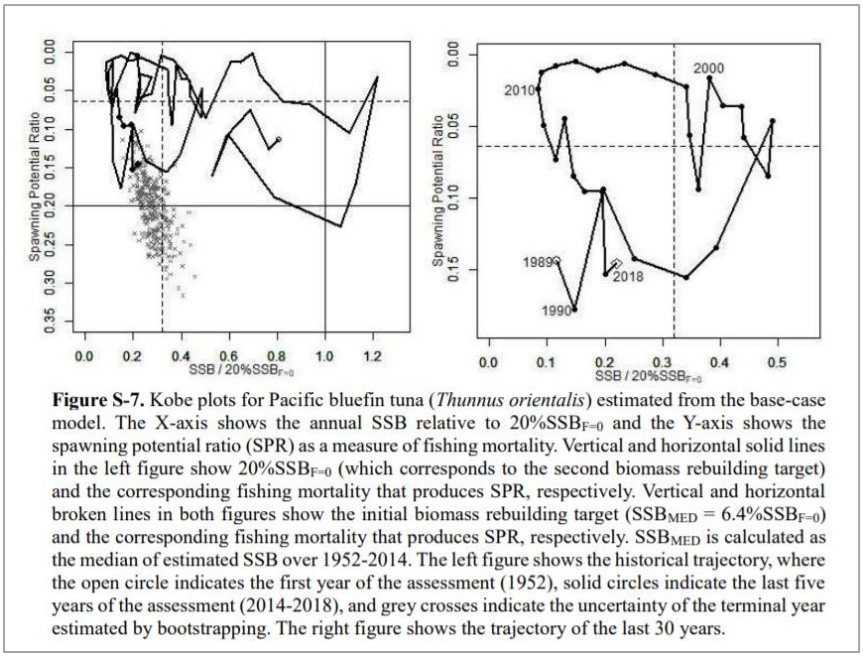
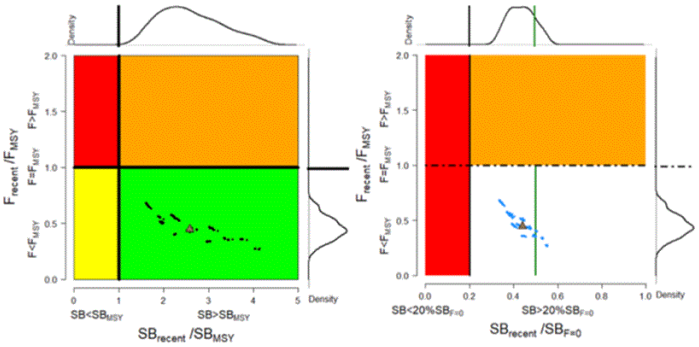


Figure S-7. Kobe plots for Pacific bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) estimated from the base-case model. The X-axis shows the annual SSB relative to 20%SSB$_{F=0}$ and the Y-axis shows the spawning potential ratio (SPR) as a measure of fishing mortality. Vertical and horizontal solid lines in the left figure show 20%SSB$_{F=0}$ (which corresponds to the second biomass rebuilding target) and the corresponding fishing mortality that produces SPR, respectively. Vertical and horizontal broken lines in both figures show the initial biomass rebuilding target (SSB$_{MED}$ = 6.4%SSB$_{F=0}$) and the corresponding fishing mortality that produces SPR, respectively. SSB$_{MED}$ is calculated as the median of estimated SSB over 1952-2014. The left figure shows the historical trajectory, where the open circle indicates the first year of the assessment (1952), solid circles indicate the last five years of the assessment (2014-2018), and grey crosses indicate the uncertainty of the terminal year estimated by bootstrapping. The right figure shows the trajectory of the last 30 years.

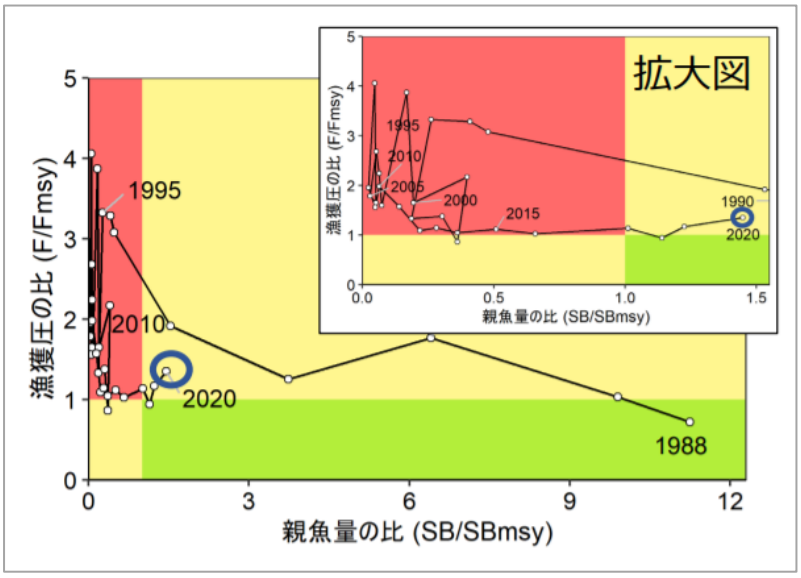
Skipjack tuna

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



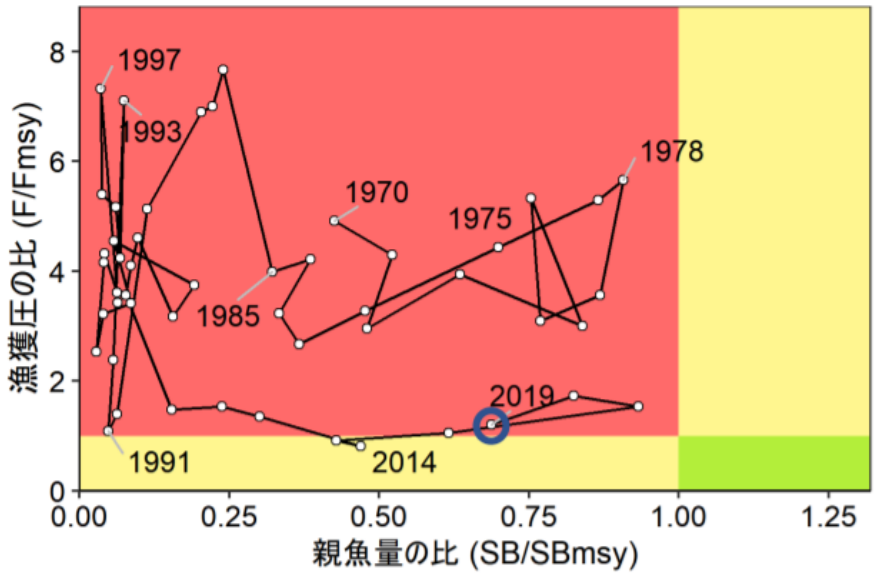
Pacific sardine

According to the latest stock assessment published in August 2021, SSB of Pacific sardine is above SSB$_{MSY}$. Therefore the SG 100 is met.



Chub Mackerel

According to the latest stock assessment published in January 2021, SSB of Pacific Chub mackerel is below SSB_{MSY}, but above B_{limit} = SSB $_{60\%MSY}$. Therefore the SG 100 is met.



References

PBF: Stock Assessment of Pacific Bluefin Tuna in the Pacific Ocean in 2020 WCPFC-SC16-2020/SA-WP-06
SKJ: http://kokushi.fra.go.jp/R01/R01_31_SKJ-WCPO.html
Sardine: http://abchan.fra.go.jp/digests2020/simple/2020_05.pdf

Draft scoring range	**≥80**
Information gap indicator	**Information is sufficient to score this PI**
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**	**PBF: Yes** **Skipjack: No** **Sardine: Yes** **Mackerel: Yes**
Rationale				

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

Pacific Bluefin tuna
Pacific Bluefin tuna is internationally managed by WCPFC and nationally by FAJ. In Japan, TAC is set for Pacific Bluefin tuna and the system is adopted to pelagic longline fishery. The SG 100 is met.

Skipjack tuna
Skipjack is managed by the WCPFC. Although skipjack is 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

Pacific sardine is managed under TAC system. The UoA purchase sardine from bait traders, and the bait traders purchase sardine mainly from purse seine fishery. The purse seine fishery is managed under TAC system. Therefore, the SG 100 is met.

Chub Mackerel
Pacific chub mackerel is managed under TAC system. The UoA purchase mackerel from bait traders, and the bait traders purchase mackerel mainly from purse seine fishery. The purse seine fishery is managed under TAC system. Therefore, the SG 100 is 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**	**PBF: Yes** **Skipjack: Yes** **Sardine: Yes** **Mackerel: Yes**	**PBF: Yes** **Skipjack: No** **Sardine: No** **Mackerel: No**
Rationale				

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

Bluefin tuna

TAC system for Pacific Bluefin tuna became effective in 2016 and the stock is recovering. It is agreed to increase catch quota of bluefin tuna in WCPFC annual meeting in 2021, following the recover of the stock. The strategy is considered to be working. The SG 100 is met.

Skipjack tuna
Skipjack tuna is managed by the WCPFC and their management are regularly reviewed and considered to be effective. The SG 80 is met. However, as the harvest strategy is not agreed, the SG 100 is not considered to be met.

Sardines and mackerel
Sardines and mackerel are managed by the national TAC system. 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. Stock of sardine and mackerel are above limit reference point, so the system is considered to be working some extent.

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.

The SG 100 is not considered to be met, considering the short history of the new TAC system.

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	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.	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	**Information is sufficient to score this PI**

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?			**Yes**
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.

Sardine and chub mackerel

Sardine and chub mackerel are managed by TAC and stock assessment is conducted annually to determine TAC. Various information is collected to conduct the stock assessment. The SG 100 is met.

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**	**Yes**

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, stocks of PBF, skipjack, sardine and chub mackerel are internationally and/or nationally assessed, and various information is collected for the assessment. The SG 80 and 100 are considered to be met.

References

Draft scoring range	**≥80**
Information gap indicator	**Information is sufficient to score this PI**

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?	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amber stripe scad: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amber stripe scad: Yes**	**Blue shark: No** **Amber stripe scad: No**
Rationale				

Blue shark and amberstripe scad are categorized as Main secondary species.

Blue shark

All sharks are released and not weighed. 1295, 2841 and 3169 blue sharks were caught and released in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively, and estimated tonnages are 56190, 123271, 137502 tonnes. Portions compared to the total catch are 2.2%, 3.5% and 4.7%. Therefore, blue shark is categorized as “Minor Secondary”, as it is less resilient species. According to a stock assessment in 2016, biomass of North Pacific blue shark is above B_{MSY}. The SG 60 and 80 are considered to be met. The SG 100 is not likely to be met, because of data deficiency of the stock.

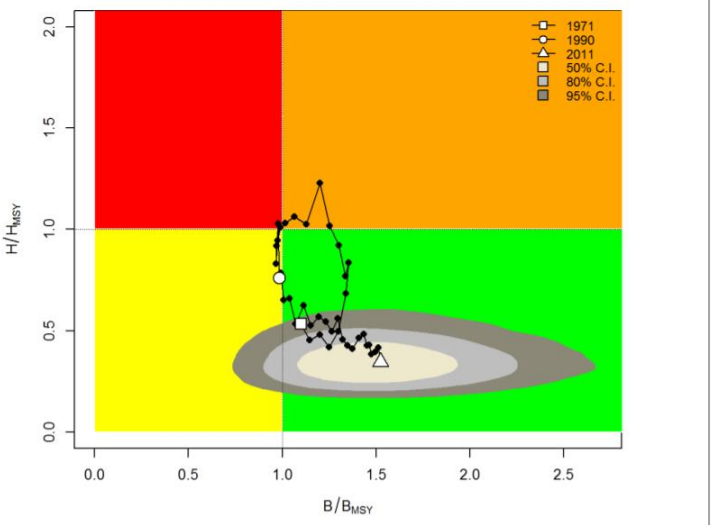


Figure 4. Kobe plot for the CMSY blue shark stock assessment. The plot illustrates degrees of stock depletion (horizontal axis) and over-fishing (vertical axis). Colors represent the magnitude of risk of stock collapse green (safe) to red (high risk). The solid white square indicates the median estimate in 1971, while the solid white triangle indicates the median in 2011. The 50, 80, and 95% CI for the 2011 estimate are also provided.

Amberstripe scad

There is not formal stock assessment for this species, so the RBF should be used to assess this scoring element. According to a previously conducted full assessment (Control Union 2020), the PSA score for amber stripe scad was 2.18 and the SG 80 is 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				

There is a long list of secondary species and they are not individually evaluated. 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	**≥80**
Information gap indicator	**Information is sufficient to assess this PI**
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?	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amber stripe scad: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amber stripe scad: No**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amber stripe scad: No** **Minor species: No**
Rationale				

Blue shark

All blue sharks are released by the UoA, and the stock status of blue shark is sustainable level. This indicate that the fishery's strategy works to maintain blue shark. The SG 60, 80 and 100 are met.

Amber stripe scad

As per https://mscportal.force.com/interpret/s/article/Assigning-bait-category-in-FCR-v2-0-plus-RBF-and-cumulative-considerations-FCR-v2-0-SA-3-1-7-SA-3-4-2-GSA-3-4-2-1527262006141, external fisheries targeting amber stripe scad must be assessed. The fishery purchase amber stripe scad originated from China, Vietnam and Indonesia.

In China, seasonal closure and mesh size regulation are applied for the fishery catching amber stripe scad. In Indonesia, license system and mesh size regulation are applied for purse seine fishery. There is little information about Vietnamese fishery. The SG 60 is met, but the SG 80 is not likely to be met.

Minor species

There is a long list of secondary species and it cannot be said that all minor species have strategies. Therefore 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. general experience, theory or comparison with similar UoAs/species).	There is **some objective basis for confidence** that the measures/partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or species involved.	**Testing** supports **high confidence** that the partial strategy/strategy will work, based on information directly about the UoA and/or species involved.
	Met?	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: Yes** **Minor species: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: Yes** **Minor species: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: No** **Minor species: No**
Rationale				

Blue shark

All blue sharks are released by the UoA, and the stock status of blue shark is sustainable level. This indicate that the fishery's strategy works to maintain blue shark. The SG 60, 80 and 100 are met.

Amberstripe scad

The UoA uses several species for bait from many sources. For this the pressure for one species is relatively low. Apart from the UoA, Chinese, Indonesia and Vietnamese fisheries catching amberstipe scad are assessed for this scoring element. Regulations of mesh size and fishing season are adopted in each country and this maintain the fish stock. The SG 60 and SG 80 are likely to be met. Due to lack of information about all bait fisheries, the SG 100 is not met.

Minor species

Billfish are managed internationally within WCPFC. All sharks are released. Bait fisheries are regulated in each country from which the UoA purchase. For this, the SG 60 and 80 are considered to be met. Due to lack of detailed information, the SG 100 is not 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?		**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: Yes** **Minor species: Yes**	**No**
Rationale				

Blue shark

All blue sharks are released by the UoA, and the stock status of blue shark is sustainable level. This indicate that the fishery's strategy is implemented successfully to maintain blue shark. The SG 60, 80 and 100 are met.

Amberstripe scad

The UoA uses several species for bait from many sources. For this the pressure for one species is relatively low. Apart from the UoA, Chinese, Indonesia and Vietnamese fisheries catching amberstipe scad are assessed for this scoring element. Regulations of mesh size and fishing season are adopted in each country and this maintain the fish stock. The SG 60 and SG 80 are likely to be met. Due to lack of information about all bait fisheries, the SG 100 is not met.

Minor species

Billfish are managed internationally within WCPFC. All sharks are released. Bait fisheries are regulated in each country from which the UoA purchase. For this, the SG 60 and 80 are considered to be met. Due to lack of detailed information, the SG 100 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**	**Yes**	**No**
Rationale				

According to the logbook, all sharks are released. Observer record support that the fishery does not retain sharks. 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 and SG 80 are likely to be met. However, due to low observer coverage, the SG 100 is not likely to be met.

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 shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: N/A**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: N/A**	**Blue shark: No** **Amberstripe scad: N/A**

Rationale

Blue shark

Japanese government set “Japan's National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks” in 2001 and revised in 2009 and 2016 following regular review. The fishery follows the National Plan. For this, the SG 60 and 80 is met. Because the frequency of revision of the National Plan is less than biennial, the SG 100 is not met.

Amberstripe scad

Amberstripe scad is caught out of the UoA. Amberstripe scad is target species for the fisheries so it is not unwanted catch. So this is not applicable for the scoring element.

References

.
Japan's National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks

Draft scoring range	**60-79**
Information gap indicator	**Information is sufficient for the PI**

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 shark：Yes** **Amberstripe scad: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: No**
Rationale				

Blue shark

Logbook data, observer data and landing data about blue shark are available for the UoA. Information about removals of blue shark by other fisheries including Japanese vessels and Tiwan vessels is taken into account in the stock assessment. For this, the SG 60, 80 and 100 are likely to be met.

Amberstripe scad

The RBF is used to score PI 2.2.1. Biology of this species is known and the level is considered as “some quantitative information” required at the SG 80. Therefore, the SG 60 and 80 are likely to be met. SG 100 is not met, as the RBF is used to score PI 2.2.1.

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?			**Yes**
Rationale				

It is mandate for the vessels to record logbook and submit to Japanese government, and the logbook include all minor species. Also, landing data is recorded at the fishing port. Observer record is available, although observer coverage is low. Those are considered as “some quantitative information” required at the SG 100.

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	Information is adequate to support a **strategy** to manage **all** secondary species, and

			manage **main** secondary species.	**evaluate** with a **high degree of certainty** whether the strategy is **achieving its objective**.
	Met?	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: Yes**	**Blue shark: Yes** **Amberstripe scad: No** **Minor species: No**
Rationale				

Blue shark

Information is collected from various fisheries and used for the stock assessment. The stock assessment is reflected to National Plans. All sharks including blue shark are released and number of catch is recorded in the logbooks. For this, the SG 60, 80 and 100 are considered to be met.

Amberstripe scad

The RBF is used to score PI 2.2.1. Information is adequate to conduct RBF. For this, the SG 60 and 80 are met.

References

Draft scoring range	**≥80**
Information gap indicator	**Information is sufficient to score this PI**

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). This is supported by logbooks submitted by fishermen and observer data. Therefore, it is likely that SG 60 is met. However, because of low observer coverage, the certainty required at 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 logbooks, 20, 36 and 14 olive turtles were interacted in the UoA in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. This is relatively small numbers compared to the population size. 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, because of low observer coverage, the certainty required at 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	**Information is sufficient to score this PI**
Data-deficient? (Risk-Based Framework needed)	**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	**Information is sufficient to score this PI**

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

Sharks
Sea bird
Sea turtle

It is mandate for the fishery to record and submit logbook, and interaction with sharks, sea bird and sea turtle is recorded in daily basis. Observers are on board, following regulation of WCPFC. Interaction of Japanese longline vessels with those ETP species which is observed are annually reported to WCPFC and publicly available. ‘Qualitative information’ required at SG 60 is likely to be met. SG 80 and 100 are not met because of low observer coverage.

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	**60-79**
Information gap indicator	**Information is sufficient to score this PI**

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).

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