Pacific Ocean Tuna – Longline (Cheng Hung Seafood Frozen Produce Co., Ltd.)

Three-Year Evaluation Report

FIP Information

Target species scientific name(s) and common name(s)	WCPO and EPO stock – Northern and Southern Albacore Tuna (*Thunnus alalunga)* WCPO and EPO stock – Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus)* WCPO and EPO stock – Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis)* WCPO and EPO stock – Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares)*
Fishery location	The pelagic longline vessels are flagged to Taiwan and fish on the high seas of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), and occasionally in the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Solomon Islands. The fishery is managed regionally by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) in the WCPO and by the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) in the EPO.
Gear type(s)	Pelagic Longline.
Estimated FIP Landings (weight in tons)	1,400 mt
Vessel type(s) and size(s)	Fishing vessel >30m
Number of vessels	13 fishing vessels, 1 carrier vessel
Management authority	The fishery is managed regionally by the WCPFC in the WCPO and by the IATTC in the EPO.
Assessor name(s)	Peter Trott
Assessor Organization/Affiliation	FishListic Pty Ltd
Date of report completion	7 October 2025

Acronyms

Acronym	
BET	Bigeye tuna
Bo	Virgin Biomass
BMSY	Biomass Maximum Sustainable Yield
CMM	Conservation Management Measure
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
EM	Electronic Monitoring
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean
ETP	Endangered, Threatened and Protected species
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FIP	Fisheries Improvement Project
FMSY	Fishing Maximum Sustainable Yield
GT	Gross Tonnage
HCR	Harvest Control Rule
IATTC	Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission
ISSF	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
LRP	Limit Reference Point
MSE	Management Strategy Evaluation
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OFDC	Overseas Fisheries Development Council
PRI	Point of Recruitment Impairment
PSA	Productivity and Sensitivity Analysis
PVR	Proactive Vessel Register
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
SB	Spawning Biomass
TAC	Total Allowable Catche
TFA	Taiwan Fishing Authority
TRP	Target Reference Point
UoA	Unit of Assessment
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean

FIP Background

The Pacific Ocean longline Tuna FIP (Cheng Hung Seafood Frozen Produce Co., Ltd.) fishery targets albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), bigeye (*T. obesus*), yellowfin (*T. albacares*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) tuna. The pelagic longline vessels are flagged to Taiwan and fish on the high seas and occasionally in the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Solomon Islands. The fishery is managed regionally by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) and by the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO). There are currently 13 operational longline fishing vessels, each being greater than 30m in length. The fishery is responsible for approximately 1,400 mt of target catch.

Stakeholder Consultation & Meetings

Name	Affiliation	Date and Subjects Discussed
Kevin Lin	Ocean Outcomes	18th August 2025 – email correspondence. • Catch data; • Vessel information; • ETP interaction data; • EM program and its roll out (coverage of EM, EM footage reviewed, etc.); • Observer program and data; • Fishery data analysis.
Kevin Lin	Ocean Outcomes	26th September 2025 – remote meeting via google meets. • FIP general information; • ETP interaction data; • Overview of FIP review to date; • EM program and its roll out (coverage of EM, EM footage reviewed, etc.); • Observer program and data; • Bait species information.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The FIP has made significant progress over the last three years. This progress has been identified in all three Principles of the MSC standard and its associated Performance Indicators and Scoring Issues. Two Performance Indicators had increased to an unconditional pass (SG 80), these being 3.2.3 (compliance and enforcement) and 3.1.2 (consultation, roles and responsibilities).

Five Performance Indicator scores have remained unchanged (1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 2.3.3) from their initial pre-assessment scores. However, it is important to note that whilst the overall Performance Indicator scores has not increased to SG 80, significant progress has been made on these areas and likely to meet SG80 within a short time period. This is particularly true for 2.3.1 – 2.3.3 regarding ETP species and the continued implementation of electronic monitoring (EM) across the fleet which is aimed at providing robust representation of the FIP fleet operations. The FIP has demonstrated a clear plan, strategy and practical implementation of EM to improving fishery data for ETP species. It is expected that if the EM roll out continues as planned, then it is highly likely that 2.3.1 – 2.3.3 will at a minimum achieve a conditional pass, and potentially even achieve an unconditional pass at SG80.

Three performance indicators have been found to require a score reduction from SG80 to SG60–79 due to an oversight of the initial pre-assessment. This oversight of the initial pre-assessment concerns the use of bait species under 2.1.1 through to 2.1.3. It is important to understand that the FIP already has a plan developed and implemented to collect more robust information regarding bait species on an ongoing basis which will see these performance indicators achieve SG80 within under 12 months.

As a result of the three-year review, five recommendations are made to the FIP in order to improve progress and desired outcomes. The FIP has informed the reviewer that a number of works are already underway that will address the five recommendations raised.

Recommendations
Several recommendations are made, these include:

1. **2.1.1 Primary species outcome** – Develop and implement actions and associated activities within the FIP workplan that ensures that information and evidence is available about the UoAs use of bait and that the bait species used are highly likely to be above the PRI.

2. **2.1.2 Primary species management strategy** – Develop and implement actions and associated activities within the FIP workplan that ensures that:
    a. there is a partial strategy in place for the UoA**, if necessary**, that is expected to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of the bait species at/to levels which are highly likely to be above the PRI;
    b. there is some objective basis for confidence that the measures/ partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or bait species involved; and
    c. there is some evidence that the measures/ partial strategy is being implemented successfully.

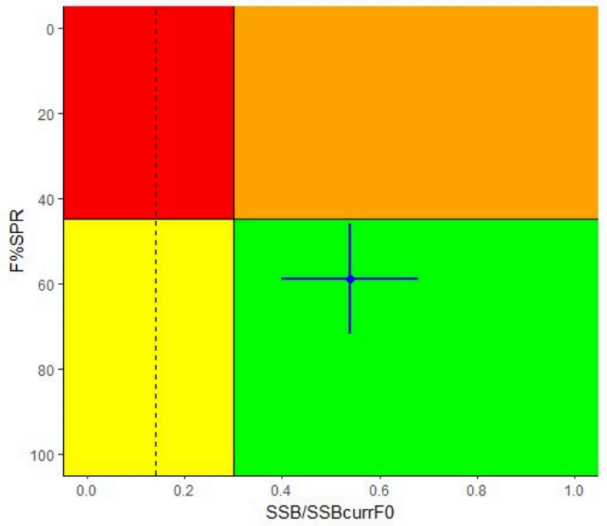
3. **2.1.3 Primary species Information** – Develop and implement actions and associated activities within the FIP workplan that ensures that:
    a. Some quantitative information is available and is adequate to assess the impact of the UoA on the bait species with respect to status; and
    b. Information is adequate to support a partial strategy to manage bait species.
    c. At a bare minimum, data regarding bait species used must represent the entire FIP fleet and include: scientific name, common name, volume purchased, volume used, source fishery (and gear type if possible) and country, format of purchased bait species (i.e., whole fish, parts (head, tail, fillets, etc.)).

4. **2.3.1 & 2.3.3 – ETP species outcome and information** – Continue the ongoing roll out of the EM program across the FIP fleet and ensure that the coverage is statistically robust from a spatial and temporal operational perspective.

5. **Action 3.4 – Monitoring and management performance evaluation for Taiwan and Vanuatu**:
    a. Amend Action title to focus on Solomon Islands; and
    b. Remove reference to Vanuatu.

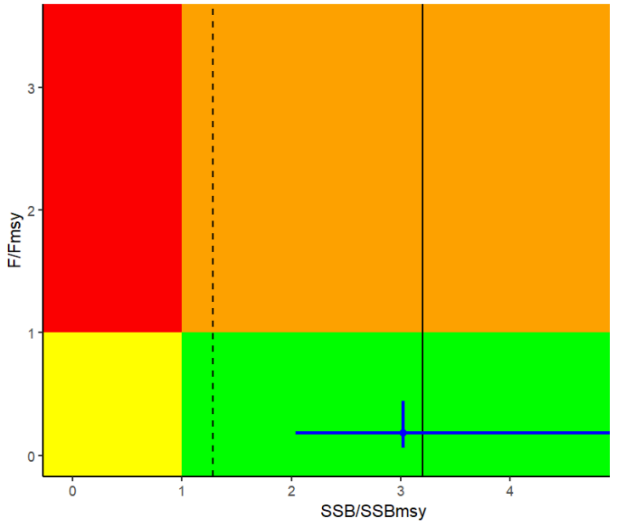
Summary of MSC Performance Indicator Scores

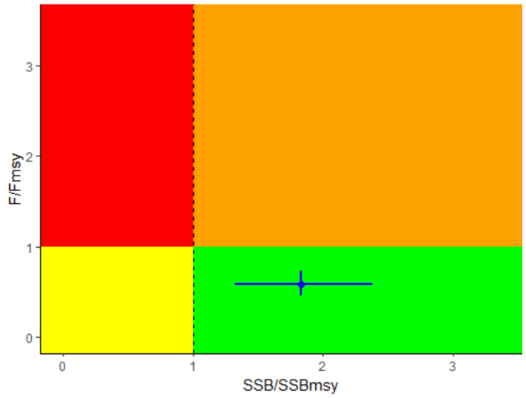
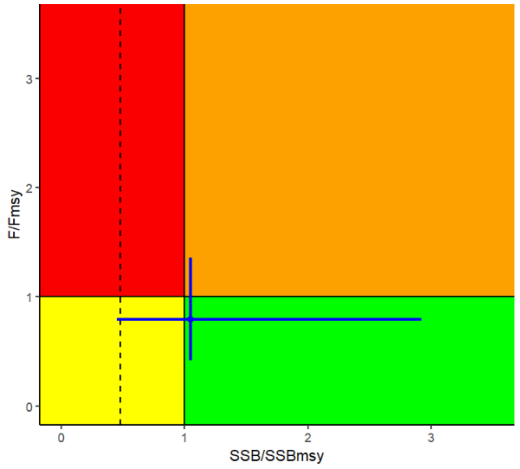
Principle	Component	Performance Indicator		Previous Score 2022	Current Score 2025	Rationale or Key Points
1	Outcome	1.1.1	Stock status	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). Furthermore, there were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. There have been no significant changes to stock status of any of the tuna species targeted under this FIP since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. Below provides an overview of the current stock status for each target tuna species under the FIP. Based on the information below, as well as results from the the MSC harmonisation process and database, it is highly likely that the stocks addressed under this FIP are above the PRI and that the stocks are at or fluctuating around a level consistent with MSY. Therefore, meeting SG 80 or greater for 1.1.1 SI(a) and SI(b). **WCPO & EPO stock – North and South Albacore Tuna (*Thunnus alalunga)*** **North:**

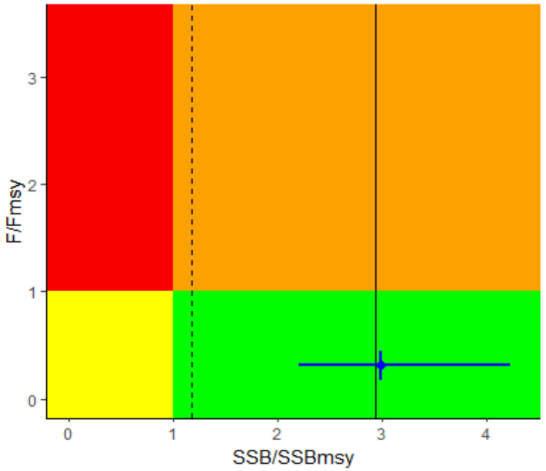


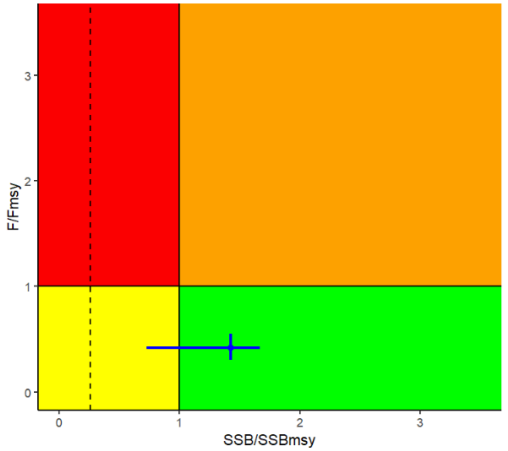
- SSB2021 > SSBMSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not overfished and F 2018-20 < F MSY using F %SPR as a proxy. The stock is likely not being overfished (*WCPFC SC 2024(a)*, *WCPFC SC 2024 (b)*, *ALB assessment*, ISC 2023, ISC 2024(a))

South:



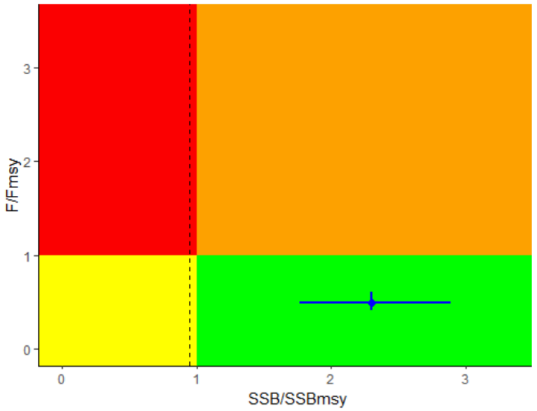
						• SSB2019-22 > SSBMSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not overfished and F 2018-21 < F MSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not being overfished (*WCPFC SC 2024(a)*, *WCPFC SC 2024 (b)*, *ALB assessment*, ISC 2023, ISC 2024(a)) **WCPO stock – Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)**  • SSB2018-21 > SSBMSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not overfished and F 2018-21 < F MSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not being overfished (Day et al. 2023,) **EPO stock – Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)** 

						• SSB2021-23 ~ SSBMSY. Spawning biomass has been likely fluctuating around the MSY level and there is a 75% probability that F 2021-23 is below F MS (IATTC 24, IATTC 24b, BET assessment) **WCPO stock – Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis)***  • *SSB2018-21 > SSBMSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not overfished and F 2018-21 < F MSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not being overfished (SKJ assessment, WCPFC SC 2024 (a))* **EPO stock – Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis)*** •

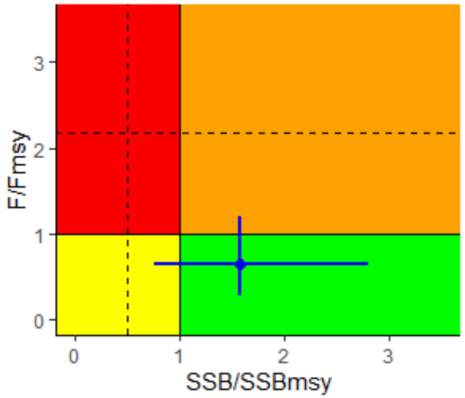


- *SSB2024 > SSBMSY , based on using 30% Spawning Biomass per recruit as a proxy value for SSB MSY and There is a high probability that F 2021-23 is below the value that would result in the target reference depletion ratio of 0.3, indicating that the stock is not being overfished (SKJ assessment).*

WCPO stock – Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares)*



- SSB2018-21 > SSBMSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not overfished and F 2017-20 < F MSY with high probability, indicating that the stock is not being overfished **(**YFT assessment, WCPFC SC 2024 (a))

						EPO stock – Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares)*  • SSB2017-19 > SSBMSY with 88% probability and F 2017-19 < F MSY with 91% probability (YFT assessment (a), YFT assessment (b)).
		1.1.2	Stock rebuilding	NA	NA	NA
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	60 – 79	60 – 79	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). As a result, the following tuna stocks under this FIP meet SG80: • EPO Yellowfin tuna; • WCPO Bigeye tuna; • WCPO & EPO skipjack tuna; and • North Pacific Albacore. The remaining UoAs in the FIP scored 60-79, these include: • EPO Bigeye tuna – The harvest strategy requires additional evidence to ensure it meets its objectives, particularly given the increased effort on FADs. • WCPO Yellowfin tuna – The generally understood HCR in place for yellowfin relies primarily on FAD control tools that are not expected to reduce exploitation effectively should stock status decline. Therefore, the harvest strategy is not responsive to the

						state of the stock and the harvest strategy elements do not work together to achieve PI 1.1.1 stock management objectives. • South Pacific Albacore – The weaknesses of the harvest strategy are that 1) the harvest control rule is only considered available and not in place and therefore is not able to account for the main uncertainties. 2) Results from testing work by the management authority science provider indicate that the harvest strategy is not achieving its own objectives because substantial catch reductions are needed to prevent biomass from declining below those objectives.
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules and tools	60 – 79	60 – 79	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). As a result, the following tuna stocks under this FIP meet SG80: • EPO Yellowfin tuna; • EPO Bigeye tuna; and • WCPO skipjack tuna. The remaining UoAs in the FIP scored 60-79, these include: • WCPO Bigeye tuna – The harvest strategy and control rule is only considered generally understood and not robust to the main uncertainties. Further the harvest strategy cannot be considered have been designed or evaluated against stock management objectives. • WCPO Yellowfin tuna – uncertainties on the assumption of a direct relationship between bigeye and yellowfin catch scalars translates to uncertainties on the capacity of those non-yellowfin HCRs to control the yellowfin exploitation rate. • EPO skipjack tuna – The uncertainty and risk caused by the recent increase in the number of sets on objects has not been addressed fully and represents a vulnerability to the performance of the HCR for SKJ. It is considered that the HCR may not yet be robust to the main uncertainties. • North Pacific Albacore – There is no HCR in place, the HCR is only considered to be 'available' and cannot be assessed as likely to be robust to the main uncertainties.

						• South Pacific Albacore – The harvest strategy is not responsive to the state of the stock and the harvest strategy elements do not work together to achieve PI 1.1.1 stock management objectives.
		1.2.3	Information and monitoring	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant changes to any of the tuna species targeted under this FIP since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. Based on the information contained in the references, as well as various current MSC certified tuna fisheries targeting the same stocks in the same oceans, it is considered that there is sufficient relevant information related to stock structure, stock productivity, fleet composition and other data are available to support the harvest strategies under 1.2.3 SI(a), and that the Stock abundance and UoA removals are regularly monitored at a level of accuracy and coverage consistent with the harvest control rule, and one or more indicators are available and monitored with sufficient frequency to support the harvest control rule (1.2.3 SI(b)). Furthermore, there is good information on all other fishery removals from the stock (1.2.3 SI(c)) (*WCPFC SC 2024(a)*, *WCPFC SC 2024 (b)*, ISC 2023, ISC 2024(a), *ALB assessment*, ISC 2023, ISC 2024(a), Day et al. 2023, IATTC 24, IATTC 24b, BET assessment, WCPO SKJ assessment , *EPO SKJ assessment*, WCPO YFT assessment, EPO YFT assessment (a), EPO YFT assessment (b)).
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant changes to any of the tuna species targeted under this FIP since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. Based on the information contained in the references, as well as various current MSC certified tuna fisheries targeting the same stocks in the same oceans, it is considered that PI 1.2.4 SI(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) all are considered to meet SG80 or greater (*WCPFC SC 2024(a)*, *WCPFC SC 2024 (b)*, *ALB assessment*, ISC 2023, ISC 2024(a), BET WCPO assessment Day et al. 2023, IATTC 24, IATTC 24b, BET assessment, WCPO SKJ

						assessment, *EPO SKJ assessment,* WCPO YFT assessment, EPO YFT assessment (a), EPO YFT assessment (b)).
2	Primary species	2.1.1	Outcome	>80	60 – 79	There is good catch information for target and bycatch species taken by FIP vessels. A data set containing catch information for all 13 FIP fishing vessels from 2020 through to 2025 was provided for review. The vessels catch information clearly demonstrates that the main species being taken by the fishery between 2020 and 2025 are yellowfin tuna (51.3%), Albacore tuna (28.8%), and Bigeye tuna (10.5%). These species represented over 90% of the total catch. The current EM observer program data analysis for two vessels, also supported this data, indicating that Albacore tuna (59.3%), Yellowfin tuna (19.7%), Skipjack tuna (12.7%) and Bigeye tuna (6.2%) were the main species taken in the fishery. The EM provides 24/7 and 100% coverage of all sets, with 21.5% of hooks analysed and 21.4% of sets analysed from the two vessels. It is important to note that the EM data analysis is for just two vessels to date, although the EM program has now been rolled out to four vessels with plans to implement EM on all FIP vessels in the future. Human observer coverage was also used in this review. Two of the 13 FIP vessels were subject to human observers. The information also supports the information from the FIP vessel logbooks and EM coverage, showing that Albacore tuna (67%), Yellowfin tuna (21.1%) and Bigeye tuna (7.2%) were the main primary species taken in the fishery. Based on information from WCPFC and IATTC as well as numerous MSC certified tuna fisheries, as provided above under PI 1.1.1, in the WCPO and EPO for the same species, all identified main primary species are highly likely to be above PRI, meeting SG80. With regard to bait, the EM information, although limited, indicated that the bait used was *Trachurus spp.* (jack mackerel or horse mackerel). However, this data is limited and further critical information is required regarding: • Exact species name (scientific and common); • What fishery each bait species is sourced from; • The gear type used to catch each bait species; • Country of origin for each bait species; and • Volume of each bait species used. While there is some good information directly from the fishery regarding main primary species being taken by the fishery, there is a paucity of information concerning the bait being used. Therefore, it is determined that SG80 is not met. However, SG60 is met given that there is limited data directly related to the vessels but there is good surrogate data available from similar MSC certified fisheries that target the same stocks, in the same geographic area and using the same gear types and presumably using the same bait species. It is reasonable to state that the Main primary species (bait) are likely to be above the PRI. **Recommendation:**

						1. Develop and implement actions and associated activities within the FIP workplan that ensures that information and evidence is available about the UoAs use of bait and that the bait species used are highly likely to be above the PRI.
		2.1.2	Management strategy	>80	60 – 79	The following recommendation concerns bait species used in the FIP. **Recommendation:** 2. Develop and implement actions and associated activities within the FIP workplan that ensures that: a. there is a partial strategy in place for the UoA**, if necessary**, that is expected to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of the bait species at/to levels which are highly likely to be above the PRI; b. there is some objective basis for confidence that the measures/ partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or bait species involved; and c. there is some evidence that the measures/ partial strategy is being implemented successfully.
		2.1.3	Information	>80	60 – 79	There is no information directly about the UoA vessels use of bait. Therefore, it cannot be stated that there is some quantitative information available to adequately assess the impact of the UoA vessels, SG80 is not met. However, qualitative information is considered adequate to estimate the impact of the UoA vessels, SG60 is met. **Recommendation:** 3. Develop and implement actions and associated activities within the FIP workplan that ensures that: a. Some quantitative information is available and is adequate to assess the impact of the UoA on the Bait species with respect to status; and b. Information is adequate to support a partial strategy to manage bait species. c. At a bare minimum, data regarding bait species used must represent the entire FIP fleet and include: scientific name, common name, volume purchased, volume used, source fishery (and gear type if possible) and country, format of purchased bait species (i.e., whole fish, parts (head, tail, fillets, etc.)).
	Secondary species	2.2.1	Outcome	>80	>80	Apart from the primary main species, there are no other species that are considered “less resilient” and constitute more than 2% of the total catch. Blue marlin was the only other species that constituted 2% but below 5% (human observer 2%, logbook 3%) of the catch. Blue marlin are not considered “less resilient” and therefore does not meet the MSC definition of “main secondary” species. There are no “main secondary” species and by default the “minor secondary” species meet SG80.

		2.2.2	Management strategy	>80	>80	There are no “main secondary” species and by default the “minor secondary” species meet SG80.
		2.2.3	Information	>80	>80	There are no “main secondary” species and by default the “minor secondary” species meet SG80.
	ETP species	2.3.1	Outcome	<60	<60	Until recently, there was no observer (human or EM) coverage on the FIP vessels. More recently, EM has been implemented on four vessels, with data analysed and provided from two FIP vessels for this review. From the limited EM data provided for review, the summary report stated “*A total of 673,560 hooks were deployed during 168 sets, with data collected from two vessels over multiple months. Fishing efforts were distributed across the fleet, with an average of 4,009 hooks per set. The EM systems analyzed 144,820 hooks, accounting for 21.5% of the total hooks deployed, and monitored 36 sets, representing 21.4% of all sets conducted*” (Ocean Outcomes 2025). This is a promising progression and it appears data will continually improve on an ongoing basis. However, the data is still limited given the following: • Only two out of 13 FIP vessels included to date; • Only covered four months in one year (March 2024 – June 2024) across eight trips; • No indication of which ocean (WCPO or EPO) the vessels operated during that time; • No spatial data available; • Limited temporal data; • No fate data provided apart from “retained” or “discarded”. Fate data is especially important for ETP species (i.e., oceanic whitetip shark has a high post capture mortality), otherwise a precautionary approach needs to be adopted stipulating all releases result in 100% mortality. It is also concerning that a silky shark was retained onboard one of the vessels without any justification provided in the report. Whilst the EM program is promising and has started to show results, it is still too early to state that “*Known direct effects of the UoA are likely to not **hinder recovery** of ETP species”.* Therefore, SG60 is still not met, but large improvements have been made. **Recommendation:** 4. Continue the ongoing roll out of the EM program across the FIP fleet and ensure that the coverage is statistically robust from a spatial and temporal operational perspective.
		2.3.2	Management strategy	60 – 79	60 – 79	In the WCPO, WCPFC has adopted a suite of measures to ensure the UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species, including sharks (CMM 2022-04), seabirds (CMM 2018-03) and marine turtles (CMM 2018-04). These WCPFC measures, with which the UoA fleet are required to comply with, are considered to constitute a strategy that is sufficient to ensure that the UoAs do not hinder the recovery of ETP populations should that be required. In the EPO, IATTC has adopted a suite of measures to ensure the UoA

						does not hinder the recovery of ETP species, for example sharks (C-05-03, C-16-05, C-23-08, C-11-10), sea turtles (C-19-04) and Manta and mobulid rays (C-15-04). These IATTC measures, with which the UoA fleet is required to comply, are considered to constitute a strategy that is sufficient to ensure that the UoAs minimise mortality of manta and mobulid ray populations. Given the current lack of fishery specific independent data, there is still uncertainty regarding which ETP species are impacted and to what extent. Therefore, which of the above, if any, strategies are required, implemented by the vessels and are they working? Until more robust observer data is provided for the FIP vessel operations, it is not possible to discern the appropriate measures, strategies required or whether alternative measures are needed and implemented as appropriate.
		2.3.3	Information	<60	<60	As stated in PI2.3.1, there has been great improvements achieved with the EM program for the FIP vessels, however, it is currently still limited in coverage of the fleet and its spatial and temporal operations. Therefore, SG60 is not met, but good progress has been made. See recommendation 4.
	Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome	>80	>80	The fishery takes place in deep water and does not interact with benthos or other habitats such as sea mounts for operational reasons, such as entanglement issues of the mainlines. The UoAs are highly unlikely to interact with benthic features to reduce structure and function of any habitats.
		2.4.2	Management strategy	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. Based on the harmonisation database, considering that this fishery is extremely unlikely to impact benthic habitats, the term 'if necessary' applies here and management measures should not be required. SG60 and SG80 are therefore met by default.
		2.4.3	Information	>80	>80	There are no interactions between the benthos and seamounts with the fishing gear. The main habitats are in the water column. Impacts on biota are addressed in other P1 and P2 PIs. Since the gear does not interact with habitats, the (lack of) physical impacts are clear. SG80 is met by default.

	Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome	>80	>80	The main functions of the Components (i.e., target, primary, secondary, ETP species and habitats) in the ecosystem are well known. Furthermore, there is sufficient information available from extensive ecosystem modelling and analysis on the impacts of the fishery on the Components (esp. retained tuna and non-tuna discarded components) and elements (esp. trophic structure) to allow the main consequences for the ecosystem to be inferred. There is evidence that changes in trophic structure and function resulting from all fishing activities have not been detrimental, and that recovery of ecosystem structure is plausible although significant reductions in purse seine and longline fishing effort would be required. Also, given the negligible catches of the key species (tropical tunas and billfishes) by the UoA it is considered highly unlikely, to disrupt the key elements underlying ecosystem structure and function to a point where there would be a serious or irreversible harm
		2.5.2	Management strategy	>80	>80	Measures manage fishery impacts on trophic structure and function and are considered to constitute a partial strategy which takes into account available information and is expected to restrain impacts of the UoA on the ecosystem so as to achieve the Ecosystem Outcome 80 level of performance. At the regional level, a partial strategy has succeeded in maintaining target species around BMSY level, considered here as the main trigger point beyond which ecosystem structure and function may be affected. There is some evidence that the partial strategy is being implemented successfully. Detailed ecosystem modelling for WCPFC and IATTC indicate that the partial strategy is being implemented effectively. Some quantitative and qualitative evidence is available directly from the UoA regarding the implementation of RFMO management measures.
		2.5.3	Information	>80	>80	The information available is adequate to broadly understand the key elements of the ecosystem. Ecopath, Ecosim and Seapodym models are being developed and their results fed into the RFMOs work. Information on the main functions of the components (P1, primary, secondary, ETP, and habitats) in the WCPO and IATTC ecosystem are known and the main impacts of the UoAs on those key ecosystem elements can be inferred from existing information. Some of the main impacts between the UoA longline vessels and key ecosystem elements (i.e. trophic cascades through predator reduction) have therefore been investigated in detail through the SEAPODYM work.
3	Governance and Policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1).

						There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. Both WCPFC and IATTC have effective legal systems and organised and effective cooperation with other parties that delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2. Further, both RFMOs have explicit and transparent decision-making and dispute resolution mechanisms defined and in place. The consensus and voting procedures are considered to be effective and there are no outstanding disputes among members. The management systems of both RFMOs have mechanisms to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of MSC Principles 1 and 2. This is consistent with Principle 3 scores for all MSC certified tuna fisheries from the WCPO and EPO. Harmonised scores for 3.1.1.
		3.1.2	Consultation, roles and responsibilities	60 – 79	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). As a result, all MSC certified tuna fisheries have awarded a score greater than SG80 under PI3.1.2 for WCPFC, IATTC, Solomon Islands and Taiwan since 2023. The rational is that all organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction. Furthermore, evidence demonstrates that the management systems include consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system also demonstrates consideration of the information obtained and that there is opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved at the regional and national levels.
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment conducted in 2022.

						This is consistent with Principle 3 scores for all MSC certified tuna fisheries from the WCPO and EPO. Harmonised scores for 3.1.3.
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. This is consistent with Principle 3 scores for all MSC certified tuna fisheries from the WCPO and EPO. Harmonised scores for 3.2.1.
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. This is consistent with Principle 3 scores for all MSC certified tuna fisheries from the WCPO and EPO. Harmonised scores for 3.2.2.
		3.2.3	Compliance and enforcement	60 – 79	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). As a result, the following RFMOs/countries under this FIP meet SG80: • IATTC; • WCPFC; and • Taiwan.

						However, Solomon Islands was found to only score 60-79 in the harmonisation process. This was due to the Solomon Islands not being able to demonstrate an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules. Further, it was considered that a comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance system had not been implemented in the fishery that demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules. However, since the harmonisation processes, there has been a number of improvements made and progress is continuing. The most recent audits conducted in 2025, now indicate that Solomon Islands meets SG80 for 3.2.3. Evidence was provided to the FIP review indicating that the FIP vessels had been operating in the EEZ of the Solomon Islands for many years, and had adopted the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). In November 2024, the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) launched three key policy documents to strengthen fisheries management. These key policies include: • Solomon Islands National Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) Strategy; • Solomon Islands National Crewing Policy; and • Solomon Islands National Electronic Port Policy. Since then, the Solomon Islands has also expanded training programs to enhance local MCS enforcement capacity. Through the World Bank's PROP-2 project, 36 MCS officers have already received new or refresher training (target 50 officers by 2027), alongside 12 provincial officers (target 22 officers). In addition, MFMR has delivered provincial refresher trainings, such as the August 2025 MCS+E course conducted with SPC and New Zealand MPI, and earlier sessions in Malaita province in 2023, focusing on inspection procedures, evidence collection, performance management, and community engagement. With the above evidence, it is clear that Solomon Islands have, and continue to, strengthen its enforcement and compliance capacity at both national and provincial levels.
		3.2.4	Management performance evaluation	>80	>80	FishListic used the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the following criteria: • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a). • UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6). • UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1). • UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment conducted in 2022. This is consistent with Principle 3 scores for all MSC certified tuna fisheries from the WCPO and EPO. Harmonised scores for 3.2.4.

Summary MSC Score Table

Principle 1	Northern Albacore	Southern Albacore	WCPO Bigeye	WCPO Skipjack	WCPO Yellowfin	EPO Bigeye	EPO Skipjack	EPO Yellowfin
1.1.1: Stock Status	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
1.1.2: Stock rebuilding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.2.1: Harvest Strategy	>80	60-79	>80	>80	60-79	60-79	>80	>80
1.2.2: Harvest control rules & tools	60-79	60-79	60-79	>80	60-79	>80	60-79	>80
1.2.3: Information & Monitoring	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
1.2.4 Assessment of Stock Status	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80

Principle 2	
2.1.1 Primary species: Outcome	Bait species 60-79
2.1.2 Primary species: Management strategy	Bait species 60-79
2.1.3 Primary species: Information	Bait species 60-79
2.2.1 Secondary species: Outcome	>80
2.2.1 Secondary species: Management strategy	>80
2.2.1 Secondary species: Information	>80
2.3.1 ETP species: Outcome	<60
2.3.2 ETP species: Management strategy	60-79
2.3.3 ETP species: Information	<60
2.4.1 Habitats: Outcome	>80
2.4.2 Habitats: Management strategy	>80
2.4.3 Habitats: Information	>80
2.5.1 Ecosystem: Outcome	>80
2.5.2 Ecosystem: Management strategy	>80
2.5.3 Ecosystem: Information	>80

Principle 3	ICCAT	Taiwan	WCPFC	Solomon Islands
3.1.1 Legal and customary framework	>80	>80	>80	>80
3.1.2 Consultation, roles & responsibilities	>80	>80	>80	>80
3.1.3 Long term objectives	>80	>80	>80	>80
3.2.1 Fishery specific objectives	>80	>80	>80	>80
3.2.2 Decision making processes	>80	>80	>80	>80
3.2.3 Compliance & enforcement	>80	>80	>80	>80
3.2.4 Management performance evaluation	>80	>80	>80	>80

Environmental Workplan Results

Result	Related Action on FisheryProgress	Related MSC Performance Indicator	Explanation
Stocks of EPO bigeye and yellowfin tuna are rebuilt and healthy.	1.1 Stock Status and Rebuilding for EPO Bigeye Yellowfin Tuna	1.1.1, 1.1.2	The FIP engaged and advocated with the IATTC, to rebuild stocks of bigeye and yellowfin tunas in the EPO. As evidenced by MSC certified fisheries and through the MSC Section SE and harmonisation processes, as well as the latest scientific reports to IATTC, these stocks are considered rebuilt and healthy. Bigeye tunas SSB2021-23 ~ SSBMSY. Spawning biomass has been likely fluctuating around the MSY level and there is a 75% probability that F 2021-23 is below F MS (IATTC 24, IATTC 24b, BET assessment). Yellowfin tunas SSB2017-19 > SSBMSY with 88% probability and F 2017-19 < F MSY with 91% probability (YFT assessment (a), YFT assessment (b)).
Harvest strategies adopted for several key tuna species in both IATTC and WCPFC, and ongoing developments and improvements in several others.	1.2 Develop a well-managed harvest strategy for all tuna species	1.2.1	The FIP has continued to engage and advocate for the development and implementation of robust harvest strategies for target tuna species under the FIP, across various key stakeholders on an annual basis. Stakeholders have included FIP participants, tuna RFMOs (WCPFC and IATTC), Ocean Outcomes, Overseas Fisheries Development Council (OFDC), Taiwan Fishery Agency (TFA), and participation in the NGO Tuna Forum. The most recent advocacy included the development and dissemination of advocacy letters to both tuna RFMOs (WCPFC and IATTC) in November and September 2024 respectfully. The continued engagement and advocacy has resulted in IATTC adopting a harvest strategy, and control rules for North Pacific albacore, as well as interim reference points for skipjack tuna. Progress has also been made for South Pacific albacore by endorsing the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee recommendations for the stock, which includes working with the Pacific Community (SPC) and WCPFC to explore management strategies and continuing joint stock assessment work. The scoring for EPO Yellowfin tuna, WCPO Bigeye tuna, WCPO & EPO skipjack tuna, and North Pacific Albacore have all increased to an unconditional pass, as evidenced through several MSC certifications. However, work is still required to increase the scores of EPO Bigeye tuna, WCPO Yellowfin tuna and South Pacific Albacore to achieve SG80.

Harvest control rules adopted for several key tuna species in both IATTC and WCPFC, and ongoing developments and improvements in several others.	1.3 Develop Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) and tools for tuna	1.2.2	The FIP has continued to engage and advocate for the development and implementation of robust harvest control rules for target tuna species under the FIP, across various key stakeholders on an annual basis. Stakeholders have included FIP participants, tuna RFMOs (WCPFC and IATTC), Ocean Outcomes, Overseas Fisheries Development Council (OFDC), Taiwan Fishery Agency (TFA), and participation in the NGO Tuna Forum. The most recent advocacy included the development and dissemination of advocacy letters to both tuna RFMOs (WCPFC and IATTC) in November and September 2024 respectfully. The result of this has been that the IATTC has developed HCR which aim to prevent fishing mortality from exceeding the MSY level for the tropical tuna stocks of bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack. This HCR is now well defined, robust to the main uncertainties, has proven to be effective in management outcomes and the stock is fluctuating around MSY. Scoring of EPO Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna, and WCPO skipjack tuna has increased to greater than SG80 for 1.2.2 SI (a), (b) and (c). This has also been validated and evidenced through the recent updated ISSF Status of stocks of March 2025 (ISSF tuna report 2025) as well as several MSC certified fisheries. However, work is still required to increase the scores of WCPO Bigeye tuna and Yellowfin tuna, EPO skipjack tuna, North and South Pacific Albacore to achieve SG80.
Stock status of EPO bigeye and yellowfin tuna are healthy.	1.4 – Assessment of Stock Status for EPO Bigeye and Yellowfin	1.2.4	The FIP engaged and advocated with the IATTC, to rebuild stocks of bigeye and yellowfin tunas in the EPO. Using the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the criteria[1], including the most recent scientific reports and MSC Section SE outcomes, as well as various current MSC certified tuna fisheries targeting the same stocks in the same oceans, it is considered that PI 1.2.4 SI(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) meet SG80 or greater (*WCPFC SC 2024(a)*, *WCPFC SC 2024 (b)*, *ALB assessment*, ISC 2023, ISC 2024(a), BET WCPO assessment Day et al. 2023, IATTC 24, IATTC 24b, BET assessment, WCPO SKJ assessment, *EPO SKJ assessment,* WCPO YFT assessment, EPO YFT assessment (a), EPO YFT assessment (b)).

[1] • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a).
• UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6).
• UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1).
• UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1).

FIP vessels on ISSF PVR, skippers trained, shark finning/ETP policies implemented onboard vessels. Limited catch data and ETP interactions data available.	2.1 – ETP Species Outcome, Management and Information	2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3	TFA confirmed on September 2024, that the FIP vessels have not carried any observers to date. All vessels have been offered to TFA for observer placements since that confirmation. Roll out of EM continues with discussions with TFA and OFDC and EM provider Satlink. CHSF engaged EM service provider Satlink in early 2025, and in March 2025, Satlink installed two EM systems on longline vessels. To date, four vessels have now implemented EM systems. From the limited EM data provided for review, the summary report stated "*A total of 673,560 hooks were deployed during 168 sets, with data collected from two vessels over multiple months. Fishing efforts were distributed across the fleet, with an average of 4,009 hooks per set. The EM systems analyzed 144,820 hooks, accounting for 21.5% of the total hooks deployed, and monitored 36 sets, representing 21.4% of all sets conducted*" (Ocean Outcomes 2025). This is a promising progression and it appears data will continually improve on an ongoing basis. However, the data is still limited given the following: • Only two out of 13 FIP vessels included to date; • Only covered four months in one year (March 2024 – June 2024) across eight trips; • No indication of which ocean (WCPO or EPO) the vessels operated during that time; • No spatial data available; • Limited temporal data; • No fate data provided apart from "retained" or "discarded". Fate data is especially important for ETP species (i.e., oceanic whitetip shark has a high post capture mortality), otherwise a precautionary approach needs to be adopted stipulating all releases result in 100% mortality. It is also concerning that a silky shark was retained onboard one of the vessels without any justification provided in the report. Whilst the EM program is promising and has started to show results, it is still too early to state that "*Known direct effects of the UoA are likely to not **hinder recovery** of ETP species".* Therefore, SG60 is still not met, but large improvements have been made. A recommendation (number 4) has been raised.

			Shark finning and ETP policy has been developed, signed off by the company and implemented on all FIP vessels. These policies are posted onboard and in view of all persons aboard the vessels. 11 out of the 13 FIP vessels are now on the ISSF PVR and undertaken ISSF skipper training. The reviewer was informed that the other two vessels will undertake the training once available to them and then placed on the PVR.
The management system has effective consultation processes and roles and responsibilities are clear and understood by all relevant parties.	3.1 Consultation, Roles & Responsibilities for Solomon Islands	3.1.2	Reviewing the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet the certain criteria[2], it is clear that all MSC certified tuna fisheries have awarded a score greater than SG80 under PI3.1.2 for WCPFC, IATTC, Solomon Islands and Taiwan since 2023. The rational is that all organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction. Furthermore, evidence demonstrates that the management systems include consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local knowledge. The management system also demonstrates consideration of the information obtained and that there is opportunity for all interested and affected parties to be involved at the regional and national levels.
Decision-making processes for Taiwan and Solomon Islands respond to serious and other important issues	3.2 Decision-making processes for Taiwan and Solomon Islands	3.2.2	Reviewing the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet certain criteria[3], indicate improvement in this area to an unconditional pass (>SG80). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment was conducted in 2022. This is consistent with Principle 3 scores for all MSC certified tuna fisheries from the WCPO and EPO. Harmonised scores for 3.2.2.
Sanctions are consistently applied and	3.3 - Compliance and enforcement for Taiwan	3.2.3	CHSF FIP fleet has ceased all fishing operations within the EEZ of Vanuatu and therefore Vanuatu is no longer in scope of the FIP. This action needs to include Solomon Islands given that vessels operate within its EEZ.

[2] • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a).
• UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6).
• UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1).
• UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1).

[3] • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a).
• UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6).
• UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1).
• UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1).

provide an effective deterrence.			Several meetings since 2022 have been held with TFA and OFDC discussing a range of matters concerning compliance and enforcement. Topics included observers, EM (challenges and costs of implementing and reviewing footage) and policies and strategies. Reviewing the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet certain criteria[4], it is clear that IATTC, WCPFC and Taiwan meet SG80. However, Solomon Islands scored 60-79. As, at the time, it cannot be stated that they have demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules. However, since the harmonisation processes, there has been a number of improvements made and progress is continuing. The most recent audits conducted in 2025 (Audit 1, Audit 2), now indicate that Solomon Islands meets SG80 for 3.2.3. Evidence was provided to the FIP review indicating that the FIP vessels had been operating in the EEZ of the Solomon Islands for many years, and had adopted the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). In November 2024, the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) launched three key policy documents to strengthen fisheries management. These key policies include: • Solomon Islands National Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) Strategy; • Solomon Islands National Crewing Policy; and • Solomon Islands National Electronic Port Policy. Since then, the Solomon Islands has also expanded training programs to enhance local MCS enforcement capacity. Through the World Bank's PROP-2 project, 36 MCS officers have already received new or refresher training (target 50 officers by 2027), alongside 12 provincial officers (target 22 officers). In addition, MFMR has delivered provincial refresher trainings, such as the August 2025 MCS+E course conducted with SPC and New Zealand MPI, and earlier sessions in Malaita province in 2023, focusing on inspection procedures, evidence collection, performance management, and community engagement. With the above evidence, it is clear that Solomon Islands have,

[4] • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a).
• UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6).
• UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1).
• UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1).

			and continue to, strengthen its enforcement and compliance capacity at both national and provincial levels.
The fishery-specific management systems of Taiwan and Solomon Islands are subject to regular internal and occasional external review.	3.4 - Monitoring and management performance evaluation for Taiwan and Vanuatu	3.2.4	CHSF FIP fleet has ceased all fishing operations within the EEZ of Vanuatu and therefore Vanuatu is no longer in scope of the FIP. This action needs to include Solomon Islands given that vessels operate within its EEZ. Reviewing the MSC's harmonisation database to identify overlapping UoAs that meet certain criteria[5], indicate improvement in this area to an unconditional pass (>SG80). There were no actions or activities associated with this Performance Indicator (PI) in the FIP. Furthermore, there have been no significant management or governance changes at either RFMO since the pre assessment was conducted in 2022. This is consistent with Principle 3 scores for all MSC certified tuna fisheries from the WCPO and EPO, including the Solomon Islands. Harmonised scores for 3.2.4. 5. **Recommendations:** a. Amend Action title to focus on Solomon Islands. b. Remove reference to Vanuatu from title.

Supporting References

1. Majority of references, please refer to links embedded in report text.
2. Ocean Outcomes (2025). Electronic Monitoring Evidence Base: Catch, ETP Species, and Bycatch Mitigation. Cheng Hung Seafood Frozen Pacific Ocean Longline Tuna Fishery Improvement Project.

[5] • UoAs that have the same P1 stock (FCP v2.3 7.5.2.a).
• UoAs that operate in the same geographical area (FCP v2.3 7.5.6).
• UoAs that impact the same P2 scoring elements (MSC Fisheries Standard SA3.1).
• UoAs that are subject to management by the same jurisdictions (MSC Fisheries Standard SA4.1.1).