



Name of Fishery: **Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) Handline Single-hook, Philippines**

**Criteria of eligibility**

**Applicability:** Candidate Fisheries

**Unit of Approval (UoA):** Fishing Gear/ Fishing grounds / Target Species

**Approval Type:** Independent Desk-based Assessment

**Criteria of improvement**

**Applicability:** ARTESMAR®-approved Fisheries

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Criteria of eligibility		Findings (description) under Criteria of Eligibility	Eligibility?	Criteria of improvement required for approved candidate fisheries?	Criteria of improvement	Findings (description) under Criteria of Improvement
Subject	Eligibility condition	(findings description)	(use drop box)	(use drop box)	Improvement condition	(findings description)
<b>Principle: FISHING COMMUNITY (SOCIAL ASPECTS)</b>						
1) Small-scale artisanal fishery	E1) The fishery is a representative for a small-scale artisanal fishery in its region according to the local definition of “artisanal fishery”, consisting of a fleet of relatively small fishing vessels, operating relatively close to the coast. The “artisanal fishery” maximizes the total number of fishery stakeholders per catch volume whose livelihoods depend on the fishery relative to other (industrial) fisheries capturing the same species in this region.	The fishery classifies as a small-scale artisanal fishery both in terms of vessel size and fishing range, as well as by livelihood dependency on the fishing activity.	Eligible	yes	I1) n.a.	
2) Food security	E2) The fishery product must not be a staple food and/or a primary source of proteins for the local population and hence not interfere with the food security of the population.	The Philippines has a relatively high dependency on fisheries as a source of animal protein (>20%), however, seafood is not the primary source of animal protein.	Eligible	n.a.	I2) n.a.	
3) Child labor	E3) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I3) The contribution of children to the fishery does not impede full time education opportunities.	
4) Fishery household income	E4) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I4) The fishery sustains per capita incomes in fishermen households above the country-specific poverty limit during the fishing season.	
<b>Principle: FISHERY IMPACT ON STOCK STATUS</b>						





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5) Extinction risk	E5) The extinction risk of target species is not assessed beyond the 'near threatened (NT)' category on the IUCN red list of species. The by-catch species' and bait species are not known to be assessed beyond the 'vulnerable (VU)' category) on the IUCN red list of species.	Yellowfin tuna is assessed as "near threatened" (NT), Bigeye tuna is classified as "vulnerable" (VU) and Mahi mahi is assessed as "least concern" (LC) by IUCN. Squid and small pelagic species are known to be used for bait, where both are not known to be assessed beyond VU. Other bycatch as well as bait species are currently not reported by fishermen, not recorded and not described in literature. The identification at the species level of the small pelagic category as well as any other currently unknown species of bycatch or species used for bait must be part of the improvement stage.	Eligible	yes	I5) In case that affected species are a priori uncertain (i.e. no reliable data on catch composition and used bait available), catch composition and baits are determined through the improved documentation (see I8 & I9) with higher certainty and criterion E5) is re-evaluated.	





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Reproduction & recruitment of affected stocks (target, bycatch, bait)	E6) The fishery does not impair recruitment of any of the affected species. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If data for evaluation is available, the target stocks and bycatch stocks are not depleted with a confidence of at least 80%, i.e. the stocks are not below the point (Blim) where reproduction and recruitment gets unsafe.</li> <li>If data for evaluation is limited, a productivity-susceptibility-analysis (PSA) is conducted and the combined PSA score is &lt; 3.0.</li> <li>In case of uncertainty on affected species (e.g. bycatch and bait), no evidence for typically caught species that would result in a PSA score of &lt; 3.0 is available.</li> </ul>	YFT (target) is estimated at or above Bmsy. BET (bycatch): it seems unlikely that stock is below Blim. Mahi Mahi (bycatch) has no stock estimation, however, the combined PSA score is 2.681. Squid and small pelagic species are known to be used for bait; The productivity score of a typical squid-like life history is 1.2, and of a typical sardine-like small pelagic species is 1.0. Susceptibility can parsimoniously be assumed medium (score 2), the corresponding PSA scores can thus be estimated at PSA (squid) = 2.332 and PSA (small pelagic) = 2.236, both being <3.0. Other bycatch as well as bait species are currently not reported by fishermen, not recorded and not described in literature. The identification at the species level of the small pelagic category as well as any other currently unknown species of bycatch or species used for bait must be part of the improvement stage.	Eligible	yes	I6) In case that affected species are a priori uncertain (i.e. no reliable data on catch composition and used bait available), catch composition and baits are determined through the improved documentation (see I8 & I9) with higher certainty and criterion E6) is re-evaluated.	





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7) Target stocks not overfished and not subject to overfishing	E7) The target stocks are not overfished and overfishing is not occurring. If a target stock is overfished and/or overfishing is occurring, the fishery under assessment does not represent more than 20% of the totally landed volume of the respective target stock. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If data is available for evaluation and the fishery represents &gt;20% of the total landing volume of the stock, the target stocks are not overfished and overfishing is not occurring, that is, at or above the population size at which population growth is maximal (BMSY) and are fished at a mortality rate that is expected not to decrease population size below that level, both with a confidence of 80%. Population sizes of short-lived organisms for which a cohort analysis is not feasible shall not be reduced below levels at which recruitment in the subsequent year is expected to be impaired .</li> <li>If data for evaluation is limited, a productivity-susceptibility-analysis (PSA)<sup>1</sup> is conducted and the combined PSA score is &lt; 2.5</li> </ul>	YFT (target): in the stock assessment of 2010 the results indicate that YFT is overfished, whereas the draft stock assessment of 2012 indicates that overfishing is not occurring. Since peer reviewed articles are available the information from the 2012 assessment can be used in this assesment, even though it is not yet final. In addition, the fishery represents <<20% (estimated at 3-4%) of the total landing of the stock. BET (bycatch): NA Mahi Mahi (bycatch): NA Other (bycatch): NA	Eligible	(use drop box)	17) n.a.	
<b>Principle: DATA AVAILABILITY</b>						
8) Catch documentation scheme	E8) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	18) A catch documentation scheme is in place to report on all fishing trips entering ARTESMAR supply chains. All catch data entering ARTESMAR supply chains are stored in digital format for fishery management purposes and are easily accessible.	
9) Data, assessments, reference points	E9) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	19) Target species, bycatch and fishing effort of each vessel are reported. The information provides the data necessary for stock assessment purposes. Bycatch species are reported in sufficient detail to represent catch compositions in weight.	



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<b>Principle: IMPACT THROUGH GEAR SELECTIVITY</b>						
10) Target species selectivity	E10) The fishing gear is highly selective for the defined target species: ≥90% of the total catch obtained by the gear defining the UoA consists of target species (more than one target species can be defined). There is no systematic discarding as all caught organisms are either used for food or for baiting, or released alive without harming their physical integrity.	Handlining for YFT is considered highly selective.	Eligible	yes	I10) In case that selectivity is a priori uncertain (i.e. no reliable data on catch composition available), the species composition is determined through the improved documentation (see I8 & I9) with higher certainty and criterion E10) is re-evaluated.	
11) Habitat and ecosystem impacts	E11) The fishery does not have an unacceptable impact on the physical structure of the seafloor or its associated biological communities.	The fishing method does not interfere directly with the physical structure of the seafloor or its associated biological communities except for the dropping stones that will end up on the seafloor. A negative effect of these stones are unknown but unlikely.	Eligible	yes	I11) If the fishery affects species of an exceptional importance in the ecosystem, the impact on their role in the ecosystem has to be evaluated.	
12) Introduced species	E12) If the species was introduced, the species has become a self-sustaining part of the ecosystem and introduction from other locations does not continue.	YFT is not a introduced species.	Eligible	n.a.	I12) n.a.	
<b>Principle: FISHERY MANAGEMENT</b>						
13) IUU	E13) A legal and institutional framework is in place to avoid IUU fishing in the country of origin.	The Philippines is a member of the Western Central Pacific Fishery Commission, established by the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.	Eligible	yes	I13) Fishing operations are reported and comply with the national laws and regulations, vessels are registered and fishermen are licensed. All fishing related to ARTESMAR complies with non-IUU conditions.	





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14) Management objectives and implementation	E14) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I14) A mechanism is in place to regularly monitor and conduct stock assessments and to define reference points (target and limit) or reference point proxies. Harvest control rules are in place to control fishing activity and are adapted based on the stock assessment outcome (including e.g. fishing seasons, marine protected areas (MPAs) and size limits as appropriate).	
15) Co-management	E15) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I15) At least the following stakeholder groups are encouraged and can participate in decision making: representatives of fishermen, processing exporters and local authorities. Fishermen are formally organised to defend their interests (e.g. cooperative) and there is a regular exchange between the fishermen and their representatives in decision making about these interests.	
16) Safety at sea	E16) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I16) Fishermen are trained in safety at sea and can manage the risks associated with being at sea.	
<b>Principle: SUPPLY CHAIN</b>						
17) Identity of species	E17) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I17) Products are identified on species level at all supply chain levels	
18) Traceability	E18) n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I18) All products are traceable to the landing site and the large marine ecosystem LME (or any smaller eco-geographical division) in which they were caught including identification of vessels and landing date.	





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19) Value chain and post-harvest losses	E19) n.a	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I19) Fishermen achieve high quality and value for the landed seafood products through proper practices and awareness on the issues of concern respective to the value of landed species (quality grade, freshness, food safety, buying specifications).	
20) Transparent pricing	E20) n.a	n.a.	n.a.	yes	I20) Pricing of target species at landing sites is transparent and based on information accessible to all fishermen.	

