

## Summary of Actions

### Annual Review - December 2022

#### *Information*

The FIP has completed its 3 year audit requirement, as per CASS guidelines, and can be found in the supporting documentation and the zipped file.

Each element of the fishery is entering MSC assessment:

- **FCF** – The majority of the FCF vessels within this FIP were MSC certified in June 2022 through the [Nauru skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye tuna purse seine fishery](#).
- **FCF** – In addition, the remaining FCF vessels within this FIP are being included to the [WPSTA Western and Central Pacific Skipjack and Yellowfin Purse Seine Fishery](#) through a scope extension. This is currently at the PCDR stage.
- **Silla** – The ACDR is currently being completed and will be published in Q1 2022.
- **Da Yang** - The ACDR including Da Yang vessels was published on 20 September 2022 [Micronesia Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Purse Seine Fishery](#).

**The FIP shall be completed with the publication of the Silla ACDR in Q1 2022.**

| <b>Develop harvest Strategies for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna</b>   |   |
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| <p><del>Activity 1.1 – Lobby WCPFC via flag states to request the timetable for bigeye tuna in the WCPFC harvest strategy workplan (2017) is respected.</del></p> <p>Activity 1.2 - Work with other MSC &amp; FIP fisheries and NGOs for lobbying WCPFC on harvest strategies</p> | <p><i>Update as of March 2020</i><br/>A harvest strategy document was put together to compile and analyse current Harvest Strategies and timelines for each of the tuna species in this FIP to understand their current and future status.</p> <p>This document was then used to build letters to lobby the WCPFC on these timelines to be presented to the WCPFC ahead of the next commission meeting in December 2020.</p> <p>These documents can be seen in the supporting documents.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ToR 2 WCPO Tuna Harvest Strategy Final</li> <li>• ToR 2 lobby letter to WCPFC_Final</li> </ul> |
|   | <p><i>Update as of September 2020</i><br/>Ahead of the upcoming WCPFC meeting in December 2020 we have created an advocacy letter that has been agreed upon by all participants that shall be sent to all flag states and the RFMO. After the meeting, a summary of the RFMO meetings outcomes shall be presented to all.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft WCPFC Advocacy Letter</li> </ul>  |
|   | <p><i>Update as of March 2021</i><br/>Ahead of the WCPFC meeting in December 2020 we sent an advocacy letter that has been agreed upon by all participants that shall be sent to all flag states and the RFMO with our asks regarding developing harvest strategies and HCRs for tuna in the WCPO.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCPFC Advocacy Letter</li> </ul>   |
|   | <p><i>Update as of September 2021</i><br/>Ahead of the WCPFC meeting in December 2021 an advocacy letter shall be drafted and sent that will be agreed upon by all participants that shall be sent to all flag states and the RFMO with our asks regarding developing harvest strategies and HCRs for tuna in the WCPO.</p> <p>See the previous year for an example of the letter sent.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>   |
|   | <p><i>Update as of March 2022</i><br/>Ahead of the WCPFC meeting in December 2021 we sent an advocacy letter that has been agreed upon by all</p>   |

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|  | <p>participants that shall be sent to all flag states and the RFMO with our asks regarding developing harvest strategies and HCRs for tuna in the WCPO.<br/> <a href="https://meetings.wcpfc.int/index.php/meetings/wcpfc18">https://meetings.wcpfc.int/index.php/meetings/wcpfc18</a></p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCPFC Advocacy Letter (Stage 3)</li> </ul> <p><i>Update as of December 2022</i></p> <p>Ahead of the WCPFC meeting in December 2022 we sent an advocacy letter that has been agreed upon by all participants that shall be sent to all flag states and the RFMO with our asks regarding developing harvest strategies and HCRs for tuna in the WCPO.</p> <p>We have aligned WCPO Skipjack scoring with the ISSF Status of stocks:</p> <p>There is no formal Harvest Strategy, but CMM 2021-01 acts as a bridge to the adoption of a harvest strategy. So far, the following components have been agreed: Limit reference point: 20% of the equilibrium spawning biomass that would be expected in the absence of fishing under current (most recent 10 years of the current assessment, excluding the last year) environmental conditions (20%SSB<sub>current</sub>, F=0). The median value of SSB<sub>recent</sub>/SSB<sub>F=0</sub> is 0.44, which is above this limit. Target reference point: CMM 2021-01 establishes that, pending agreement on a TRP, the SSB of skipjack tuna is to be maintained on average at a level consistent with the interim target reference point of 50% of the equilibrium spawning biomass that would be expected in the absence of fishing under current (most recent 10 years of the current assessment, excluding the last year) environmental conditions (50%SSB<sub>recent</sub>, F=0), adopted in accordance of CMM-2015-06. The median value of SSB<sub>recent</sub>/SSB<sub>F=0</sub> is 0.44, which is now below this target. Harvest control rule: Not defined. CMM-2014-06 calls for WCPFC to develop and implement a harvest strategy approach that includes target reference points, harvest control rules and other elements. Therefore the strategy is responsive to the state of the stock achieving SG(a)80 with evidence existing its achieving its objectives due to the stock status of the species SG(b)80.</p> <p>The workplan and its deadlines have been revised in subsequent meetings of the Commission. Management Objectives: Not agreed. Management Strategy Evaluation: Ongoing work under a mixed fishery framework that involves developing stock specific Management Procedures for skipjack, South Pacific albacore and bigeye, in line with the agreed WCPFC harvest strategy workplan. The interaction of these MPs, as well as their impact on yellowfin, would then be evaluated using a combined evaluation framework. Management measures: The main binding conservation</p> |
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|  | <p>measure for skipjack established by the WCPFC is CMM 2021-01, that aims to provide for a robust transitional management regime that ensures the sustainability of bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna stocks for the period 2022-2024. It calls for: 1. A 3-month closure (July through September) of fishing on FADs (including the prohibition of deploying, servicing or setting on FADs) in EEZ waters and on the High Seas between 20°N and 20°S. VMS polling frequency is increased to 30 minutes during the closure; 2. In addition to (1), each member shall choose between extending the FAD closure for two additional sequential months of the year in the High Seas in either April-May, or in November-December, with some exemptions for Kiribati- and Philippines-flagged vessels; 3. To reduce the entanglement of sharks, marine turtles or any other species, since 1st January 2020, CCMs shall ensure that any FAD to be deployed in, or that drifts into, the WCPFC Convention Area shall have a lower-risk entanglement design. Monitoring is in place that is expected to determine if the strategy is working therefore meeting the only SG(c)60. The strategy is periodically reviewed and improved by the WCPFC (SG(d)100).</p> <p>From 1st January 2024 CCMs shall ensure that all FADs deployed in, or that drift into, the WCPFC area are fully non-entangling without netting in their construction. To reduce the amount of synthetic marine debris, the use of non-plastic, natural or biodegradable materials for FADs construction is promoted and encouraged and the recovery of FADs are also encouraged; 4. A limit of no more than 350 drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) with activated instrumented buoys at sea at any one time per purse seine vessel. And the buoy shall be exclusively activated on board the vessel; 5. A limitation in the number of vessel days: For PNA members, the limit in their EEZs is the 2010 level. For other coastal states with effort in their EEZs exceeding 1,500 days annually over (2006-2010), the limit is either the 2001- 2004 average or the 2010 level; 6. For non-SIDS members, purse seine effort on the high seas will be limited to levels specified in the CMM. Each member shall not allow the number of fishing days in the high seas to increase above limits specified in the CMM; ISSF Technical Report – 2022-04 Page 47 / 125 7. A full-retention requirement for all purse seine vessels regarding bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin tunas between 20°N and 20°S; 8. 100% Regional observer coverage for all purse seine vessels fishing on the high seas, on the high seas and in waters under the jurisdiction of one or more coastal States, or vessels fishing in waters under the jurisdiction of two or more coastal States during the same trip; all purse seiners fishing between 20°N and 20°S must have an observer onboard. Moreover, all purse seine vessels fishing solely in their EEZ between 20°N and 20°S should also carry a national observer and the CCMs are encouraged to submit the data to the Commission; 9. A limit between</p> |
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|  | <p>20°N and 20°S in the number of purse seine and longline vessels with freezing capacity at the 2012 level for most countries (and specifically not including vessels of Small Island Developing States). SPC regularly performs a stochastic evaluation of the tropical tuna CMM where three possible scenarios of future purse seine effort and longline catch levels are defined, which attempt to capture much of the uncertainty in the implementation of the CMM. The latest evaluation assessed the potential of CMM 2018-01 (previous version of CMM 2020-01) to achieve its objectives for each of the three WCPO tropical tuna stocks (Hamer et al., 2021). In addition, CMM 2009-02 provides more guidance on the FAD closure and full retention requirements on High Seas and is reviewed frequently by WGs. There is a regular review of the effectiveness and are implemented as appropriate SG(f)80.</p> <p>The species is not a shark therefore Sie is not scored.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WCPFC Advocacy Letter (1)</li><li>• ISSF Status of Stocks (2)</li></ul> |
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## Summary of Actions

### December 2022

| Ecosystem impact of FADs  |   |
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| <i>Activity 1.1 – Agree research plan with scientific institute</i> | <p><i>Update as of March 2020</i></p> <p>A FAD questionnaire has been created for companies and vessels to fill out to understand the current process to then look at reducing their impact.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAD Questionnaire</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Activity 1.2 – Provide data for research</i>                     |   |
| <i>Activity 1.3 - Analyse data and publish research</i>             |   |
| <i>Activity 1.4 – Evaluate management implications</i>              | <p><i>Update as of September 2020</i></p> <p>A paper on the Ecosystem Trap Hypothesis is currently being created to understand the impacts FADs have on habitat selection and this hypothesis. This document will help us understand our knowledge and provide us an opportunity to make further changes to our FAD management.</p> <p>We are looking to engage with TNC in providing historic FAD data to better understand FAD losses and beaching events to prevent our ecosystem impacts and build more robust FAD retrieval schemes.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Ecosystem Trap Hypothesis paper (Not Public)</li> </ul> <p><i>Update as of March 2021</i></p> <p>An ecosystem trap hypothesis paper has been completed and distributed within the group. The next steps shall be included in the work plan (most align already)</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosystem Trap Hypothesis paper</li> </ul> <p><i>Update as of September 2021</i></p> <p>We have actively engaged in ISSF and TNC projects and have committed the release of data if any parties require it.</p> <p>Unfortunately, due to COVID 19, no projects have been able to proceed.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul> <p><i>Update as of March 2022</i></p> <p>The FIP has joined and will be participating in WCPFC Project 110, “Non-entangling and Biodegradable FAD trial in the WCPO”. This will provide essential information to the tuna fishing industry on the designs, types of materials, performance and cost-effectiveness of non-entangling and biodegradable FADs in the WCPO context,</p> |

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|  | <p>and support industry to increase uptake of more ecologically sustainable FAD designs.</p> <p>The group engaged with ISSF after they hosted their meeting with WWF-US on FAD Retrieval and Recovery Projects. The group hopes to engage with the further recommendations that ISSF posed and join other FIPs and groups in this existing project.</p> <p>ISSF hosted a presentation on the Jelly FAD work that has been completed in the Atlantic so far and shared the paper presented alongside. The FIP is excited and will involve itself in further pilot studies going forward in the WCPO. The FIP is awaiting to hear the results of the aggregation studies under Jelly FADs that ISSF should be presenting in Q1 2022.</p> <p>As a FIP, we completed a survey to determine the exact number of biodegradable materials being used to quantify how much we currently use. Vessels vary greatly from 25% to 100%. As a group we endeavour for all to meet a minimum standard and build on that on an annual basis.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCPFC Project 110 Non-entangling and Biodegradable FAD trial in the WCPO (Stage 3)</li> <li>• Report on FAD habitat impacts held with WWF and ISSF. (Stage 3)</li> <li>• ISSF presentation on jelly FADs (Stage 3)</li> <li>• The Jelly-Fad: A Paradigm Shift in Bio-Fad Design – Moreno et al (Stage 3)</li> <li>• FIP BioFAD material survey results (Stage 3)</li> </ul> <p><i>Update as of December 2022</i></p> <p>In line with updated scoring observed in recent PS WCPO MSC Assessments, we have updated our scoring with these and our own recent findings. This has increased the scores to unconditional passes and can be found in the updated scoring document.</p> <p>The FIP has confirmed they are all using non entangling fads meeting our policies, the RFMO requirements and ISSF requirements.</p> <p>The WCPFC BioFAD project has been delayed due to COVID, but we were able to host a workshop on how to Construct Jelly-FADs in Pohnpei, 13-15 December 2022, with WCPFC, SPC and ISSF. The workshop allowed all within the fishery to understand more about jelly FADs and work together on the construction design that would work specifically for this fishery. This ended in an agreement of a design and on the number of FADs to be used with ISSF and SPC and now with the completion of the workshop, the construction and implementation of the project can begin.</p> |
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|  | <p><i>Evidence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Updated Ecosystem scoring (3)</i></li><li>• WCPFC Project 110 Non-entangling and Biodegradable FAD trial in the WCPO Workshop to Construct Jelly-FADs – Agenda (4)</li></ul> |
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## Summary of Actions December 2022

| <b>Entangling FADs</b>   |  |
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| <del>Activity 1.1 – Verify the fisheries formal commitment to use only non-entangling FADs</del> | <p><i>Update as of March 2020</i></p> <p>All vessels are listed on the PVR and only use non entangling FADs. All vessels have a FAD policy and we have created one for all vessels to have to ensure it is the same throughout.</p> <p>Testing unfortunately has had to be postponed due to the current climate regarding travel bans.</p> <p>The identification of possible alternatives have been looked at and a white paper completed looking at possible designs and how to encompass biodegradable materials. This will then go out to an internal consultation with the FIP participants to understand their issues and needs.</p> <p>We are currently looking at engaging with FAD retrieval projects and planning how we could remove any non-entangling fads encountered while fishing.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non entangling and Biodegradable Fish Aggregating Devices Public Policy Final</li> <li>• Identification of Suitable Alternative FAD designs</li> </ul> |
| <del>Activity 1.2 – Test and verify non-entangling FADs</del>                                    |  |
| <del>Activity 1.3 – Identify suitable alternative FAD designs</del>                              |  |
| Activity 1.4 – Retrieve non-entangling FADs found while fishing                                  |  |
|  | <p><i>Update as of September 2020</i></p> <p>No testing has been able to occur due to COVID19 travel restrictions and no access to the ports. We are in correspondence with ISSF focusing on implementing biodegradable FADs and FAD marking. When possible, skipper workshops shall be held.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>  |
|  | <p><i>Update as of March 2021</i></p> <p>Additionally, we are planning to move to replacing all low risk entangling FADs and will have more information in the next update on how we anticipate achieving this.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>  |
|  | <p><i>Update as of September 2021</i></p> <p>We have engaged with ISSF regarding the improvements found with the implication of Jelly FADs. Moving towards these FADs would address both BioFAD and NEFADs issues.</p> <p>Initial calls have been hosted and ISSF is to present how we can get involved with the next steps in the Pacific. The</p>  |

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|  | <p>FIP shall engage to further test unknown issues such as impacts on aggregation etc.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISSF Jelly FAD report</li> </ul> <p><i>Update as of March 2022</i></p> <p>At the latest RFMO meeting, the WCPFC adopted new measures on fish-aggregating devices (FADs) that would require they are made of materials that will not entangle sharks and turtles and progressed toward requiring all FADs be made of biodegradable materials.</p> <p>All vessels comply with the PVR and are being audited via MRAG Americas. We have not been able to implement fad retrieval due to ongoing issues with COVID.</p> <p>The FIP is joining and will be participating in WCPFC Project 110, “Non-entangling and Biodegradable FAD trial in the WCPO”. This will provide essential information to the tuna fishing industry on the designs, types of materials, performance and cost-effectiveness of non-entangling and biodegradable FADs in the WCPO context, and support industry to increase uptake of more ecologically sustainable FAD designs.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/wcpfc-adopts-revises-tropical-tuna-measure-but-fails-to-act-on-critical-issues">https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/wcpfc-adopts-revises-tropical-tuna-measure-but-fails-to-act-on-critical-issues</a> (Stage 4)</li> <li>• WCPFC Project 110 Non-entangling and Biodegradable FAD trial in the WCPO (Stage 3)</li> </ul> <p><i>Update as of December 2022</i></p> <p>The FIP has confirmed they are all using non entangling fads meeting our policies, the RFMO requirements and ISSF requirements.</p> <p>The WCPFC BioFAD project has been delayed due to COVID, but we were able to host a workshop on how to Construct Jelly-FADs in Pohnpei, 13-15 December 2022, with WCPFC, SPC and ISSF. The workshop allowed all within the fishery to understand more about jelly FADs and work together on the construction design that would work specifically for this fishery. This ended in an agreement of a design and on the number of FADs to be used with ISSF and SPC and now with the completion of the workshop, the construction and implementation of the project can begin.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCPFC Project 110 Non-entangling and Biodegradable FAD trial in the WCPO Workshop to Construct Jelly-FADs – Agenda (4)</li> </ul> |
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## Summary of Actions

### December 2022

| ETP Management Strategy and Information  |   |
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| <i>Activity 1.1 – Compile full list of ETP species interacting with the gear</i>               | <p><i>Update as of March 2020</i></p> <p>A complete list of ETP species to be interacted with has been completed and built on with fishery specific data. This will be used to build a complete management plan.</p> <p>Certificates of skippers who attended ATZI skipper training have been collated and a new skipper training programme will be underway after Key Traceability completed ATZI training.</p> <p>Best Practice guides have been collated.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible ETP Interactions FINAL_ November 2019</li> <li>• Poster_best_release_practices_for_vessels</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Activity 1.2 – Evaluate gaps in management strategy</i>                                     |   |
| <i>Activity 1.3 - Improve management strategies where necessary to fill gaps and implement</i> |   |
| <i>Activity 1.4 - Implement improved management strategies</i>                                 |   |
|  | <p><i>Update as of September 2020</i></p> <p>To better understand the fisheries interactions with secondary and ETP species, as well as the compliance and provision of data we have requested all human observer data to be made available to the FIP from flag states.</p> <p>In addition to this we have created an ETP management strategy for all companies and skippers to adhere to, this details the actions that need to be carried out to reduce our impact with ETP species.</p> <p>To aid in speedy species ID, we have created commonly encountered species posters. These have been translated and are being put on vessels when COVID 19 allows free movement in ports.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Observer Data Requests to Flag States</li> <li>• ETP Management Strategy (Confidential)</li> <li>• Commonly Encountered Species Posters</li> </ul> |
|  | <p><i>Update as of March 2021</i></p> <p>We have obtained human observer data for half of the vessel fleet and are awaiting the final ones to ensure it is representative to the group as a whole. Initial analysis has begun and current findings find shortcomings of observer coverage through failure to record fate codes etc.</p> <p>A pilot study is currently being proposed by ISSF and AZTI to implement tools to improve post release mortality such as shark Velcro grips and a hopper to remove ETP species bycatch quickly and safely. If these are successful, they will be implemented across the FIP.</p>  |

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|  | <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal from ISSF/AZTI (Confidential)</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><i>Update as of September 2021</i><br/> Unfortunately, due to the impacts of COVID-19, we have not been able to get on board vessels or able to carry out these ecosystem actions as described above.</p> <p>We have received further human observer data from flag states and this has enabled us to update the ETP Management Strategy.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated ETP Management Strategy</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><i>Update as of March 2022</i><br/> At the latest RFMO meeting, the WCPFC adopted new measures on fish-aggregating devices (FADs) that would require they are made of materials that will not entangle sharks and turtles and progressed toward requiring all FADs be made of biodegradable materials.</p> <p>All skippers are being invited to attend an in person skipper workshop hosted by ISSF in July 2022 in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.</p> <p>Due to the collation of human observer data, we have carried out the required analysis to prove the impacts the fishery has on ETP species, therefore being able to score the ETP outcome PI as at least SG60-79.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/wcpfc-adopts-revises-tropical-tuna-measure-but-fails-to-act-on-critical-issues">https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/wcpfc-adopts-revises-tropical-tuna-measure-but-fails-to-act-on-critical-issues</a> (Stage 4)</li> <li>• MSC Principle 2 fisheries data analysis for the WCPO Purse Seine Tuna FIP (Thai Union) – Stage 5 and update to PI 2.3.1 scoring</li> </ul> |
|  | <p><i>Update as of December 2022</i><br/> After the collation of observer data and a complete list of ETP species, we have completed a reassessment of the outcome PIs and PI 2.3.1 has now increased its scoring to a conditional pass. See the updated ETP scoring document for a full breakdown.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated ETP Scoring completed October 2022 (3)</li> </ul>  |

## Summary of Actions

### December 2022

| FAD Management  |  |
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| <p><i>Activity 1.1 – Align use of FADs with WCPFC requirements</i></p>                                  | <p><i>Update as of March 2020</i></p> <p>All vessels are well versed with the WCPFC requirements and looking to go above and beyond now. We have completed a WCPFC requirements document to ensure they all align, which they do.</p>  |
| <p><i>Activity 1.2 – Review management implications of FAD ecosystem research</i></p>                   | <p>All vessels are listed on the PVR and use only non-entangling FADs, Site visits will quantify any information when travel bans are lifted.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ToR 1 WCPFC requirements on FADs</li> </ul>  |
| <p><i>Activity 1.3 - Put in place management to mitigate ecosystem impacts of FAD, if necessary</i></p> | <p><i>Update as of September 2020</i></p> <p>No testing has been able to occur due to COVID19 travel restrictions and no access to the ports. We are in correspondence with ISSF focusing on implementing biodegradable FADs and FAD marking.</p> <p>We have created a FAD Management Strategy that all companies have signed on and will be translated and put on vessels when possible.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft FAD Management (Confidential)</li> </ul>                                 |
| <p><i>Activity 1.3 - Put in place management to mitigate ecosystem impacts of FAD, if necessary</i></p> | <p><i>Update as of March 2021</i></p> <p>A plan to test biodegradable FADs is still in place to happen when travel is permitted. We are also working to create our commitments to BioFADs and current use more substantial by stating percentages of biodegradable materials used.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>   |
| <p><i>Activity 1.3 - Put in place management to mitigate ecosystem impacts of FAD, if necessary</i></p> | <p><i>Update as of September 2021</i></p> <p>We have engaged with ISSF regarding the improvements found with the implication of Jelly FADs. Moving towards these FADs would address both BioFAD and NEFADs issues.</p> <p>Initial calls have been hosted and ISSF is to present how we can get involved with the next steps in the Pacific. The FIP shall engage to further test unknown issues such as impacts on aggregation etc.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISSF report on Jelly FADs</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p><i>Update as of March 2022</i></p> <p>At the latest RFMO meeting, the WCPFC adopted new measures on fish-aggregating devices (FADs) that would require they are made of materials that will not entangle sharks and turtles and progressed toward requiring all FADs be made of biodegradable materials.</p> <p>The group engaged with ISSF after they hosted their meeting with WWF-US on FAD Retrieval and Recovery Projects. The group hopes to engage with the further recommendations that ISSF posed and join other FIPs and groups in this existing project.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/wcpfc-adopts-revises-tropical-tuna-measure-but-fails-to-act-on-critical-issues">https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/wcpfc-adopts-revises-tropical-tuna-measure-but-fails-to-act-on-critical-issues</a> (Stage 4)</li> <li>• Report on FAD habitat impacts held with WWF and ISSF. (Stage 3)</li> </ul> |
|  | <p><i>Update as of December 2022</i></p> <p>The FIP has confirmed they are all using non entangling fads meeting our policies, the RFMO requirements and ISSF requirements.</p> <p>The WCPFC BioFAD project has been delayed due to COVID, but we were able to host a workshop on how to Construct Jelly-FADs in Pohnpei, 13-15 December 2022, with WCPFC, SPC and ISSF. The workshop allowed all within the fishery to understand more about jelly FADs and work together on the construction design that would work specifically for this fishery. This ended in an agreement of a design and on the number of FADs to be used with ISSF and SPC and now with the completion of the workshop, the construction and implementation of the project can begin.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCPFC Project 110 Non-entangling and Biodegradable FAD trial in the WCPO Workshop to Construct Jelly-FADs – Agenda (4)</li> </ul>  |

## Summary of Actions

### December 2022

| <b>Secondary Species Management Strategy</b>  |   |
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| <i>Activity 1.1 – Conduct risk assessment to the likelihood of non shark finning within the UoA. Assess effectiveness of any Nation Plan Of Actions for non-ETP sharks within UoA</i> | <p><i>Update as of March 2020</i></p> <p>Shark finning policies are currently in place and all vessels are listed on the ISSF PVR. Further to this, none have any incidences of reported shark finning.</p>   |
| <i>Activity 1.2 – Develop and continuously improve management strategy for prevention of shark finning as well as other secondary species</i>   | <p>However, due to the current virus circumstances, we have been unable to quantify this through site visits. This will be planned once travel bans are removed.</p>  |
| <i>Activity 1.3 – Improve management strategies where necessary to fill gaps</i>  | <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Activity 1.4 – Implement improved management strategies</i>  | <p><i>Update as of September 2020</i></p> <p>To better understand the fisheries interactions with secondary and ETP species, as well as the compliance and provision of data we have requested all human observer data to be made available to the FIP from flag states.</p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Observer Data Requests to Flag States</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Activity 1.4 – Implement improved management strategies</i>  | <p><i>Update as of March 2021</i></p> <p>The initial PA stated that, "It is not considered likely that there is significant shark-finning taking place on board, but since it is not clear that there is a strictly enforced policy against shark finning for all vessel in the UoAs, a precautionary score of 60-79 has been proposed."</p> <p>It is now confirmed there is a strong shark finning policy that is being adhered to and no records of shark finning have been found in human observer reports. Additionally, skippers have undergone ISSF Skipper Workshops and FIP workshops shall be completed too.</p> <p><b>Action Completed</b></p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Shark Finning Policy</li> </ul> |

## Summary of Actions

### December 2022

| <b>Compliance and enforcement</b>   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><del>Activity 1.1 – Ensure all fishing companies are compliant with CMM 2018-01 regarding non-entangling FAD construction and deployment</del></p> | <p><i>Update as of March 2021</i></p> <p>Within the PA the original score was scored precautionary to ensure all fishing companies are compliant with CMM 2018-01 regarding non-entangling FAD construction and deployment by January 2020. All vessels have confirmed they are by providing feedback to FAD questionnaires and data from human observers have proven this.</p> <p><b>Action Completed</b></p> <p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul> |