

Taiwan Hsin-Kang mahi-mahi – longline Fishery

Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) Workplan

Introduction

The fishery being assessed is the Pacific Ocean LL mahi mahi FIP (Hsin-Kang.) fishery. The fishery targets mahi mahi (*Coryphaena hippurus*). The 186 pelagic longline vessels are flagged to Taiwan and fish on the high seas of the WCPO and in the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Taiwan. The fishery is managed regionally by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO).

The fishery under assessment is within the scope of the MSC Fisheries Standard (7.4 of the MSC Certification Process v2.1):

- The target species is not an amphibian, reptile, bird or mammal.
- The fishery does not use poisons or explosives.
- The fishery is not conducted under a controversial unilateral exemption to an international agreement.
- The client or client group does not include an entity that has been successfully prosecuted for a forced labour violation in the last two years.
- The fishery has in place a mechanism for resolving disputes, and disputes do not overwhelm the fishery.
- The fishery is not an enhanced fishery as per the MSC FCP 7.4.6; and
- The fishery is not an introduced species-based fishery as per the MSC FCP 7.4.7.

Pelagic longline gear is used throughout the world's oceans to capture tuna and tuna-like species. Longline gear is typically deployed from a single vessel across many miles of ocean. The vessel deploys a single mainline that is periodically buoyed with floatation devices and thinner branch lines (with baited hooks) are then attached to the mainline between the floats. Within this simple framework, a variety of configurations and operational practices can be employed to specifically target different depths and species of fish. A single set by vessels in the client fleet usually consists of a mainline around 135 - 150km in length with ca. 20 - 50 m long branch lines attached at intervals along the length of the line. The distance between floats is about 1km, with about 17 - 30 hooks between floats. The depth of main line ranges between 220 – 260 metres in the water column. The use of circle hooks is encouraged by ICCAT but not mandatory, to reduce the catch of marine turtles and other bycatch such as Atlantic sailfish, white and blue marlin.

The UoAs are divided by fish stock and operating fleet flag. Taiwan flagged vessels are targeting mahi stocks in the WCPO and in the Taiwan EEZ and the High Seas. The FIP covers 186 vessels flagged to Taiwan. They are as follows:

- Western and central Pacific mahi mahi fished in the western and central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) by Taiwan flagged vessels on the high seas managed by WCPFC.
- Western and central Pacific mahi mahi fished in the EEZ of Taiwan by Taiwan flagged vessels on the high seas managed by TFA.

The vessels land in the Hsin-Kang Fishing Harbor of Taitung, Dong-Kang Fishing Harbor of Pingtung and Su-Ao Fishing Harbour of Yilan. The full vessel list can be found in Appendix A. Number of hooks is approximately 1,200 with two major fishing seasons per year - April to June and September to December. In general, most of the Hsin-Kang and Su-Ao mahi mahi fishing vessels are day trippers, landing daily but some larger vessels may fish for a week. The mahi mahi FIP covers about 70% of the entire mahi mahi fishery in Taiwan.

Guidance on how to use the workplan template

Based on the assessment, scoping document, and participant input, the fishery improvement project has developed this workplan with activities that will help it correct the deficiencies necessary to achieve its objectives. This addresses all of the gaps between fishery performance and the MSC Standard identified in the preassessment.

The critical elements that need to be included in the FIP workplan are:

- 1) FIP coordination to run the FIP by carrying out the actions listed below. Further to these actions, there are necessary FIP coordination tasks that need to be arranged such as hosting steering group and stakeholder meetings, updating FisheryProgress.org and supporting action implementation.
- 2) Objectives - We recommend objectives focus on a time frame of five years (or less). Objectives will address all the fishery's environmental challenges necessary to achieve a level of sustainability consistent with an unconditional pass of the MSC standard. We also recommend all fishery improvement projects work toward including traceability and addressing social issues as part of their objectives.
- 3) A list of actions - Actions are major activities that must be completed to address the deficiencies identified in the need's assessment/pre-assessment. The workplan also includes tasks, which break actions down into specific steps that describe how the action will be accomplished.
- 4) Responsible parties - Organisations/people responsible for completing each action.
- 5) Timeframes - An estimate of the timeframe needed to complete each action and/or task.
- 6) An associated budget which estimates the main expenses for the FIP.

Table 1: Workplan Overview

Workplan Version and Date	V1 – March 2024
Start date (expected)	End date (anticipated month/year)
June 2015 in a basic FIP, transitioned to comprehensive in March 2024	March 2029
FIP Lead (organization/individual responsible for Action Plan)	Improvements recommended by (meeting/group that supported the development)
KTA	KTA
FIP Coordinator (organization/individual responsible for reporting on FisheryProgress)	Workplan developed by (consultant or person)
Overseas Fisheries Development Council of the Republic of China	Tom Evans - KTA

Acronyms

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIP	Fishery Improvement Project
ETP	Endangered, Threatened, Protected
HCR	Harvest Control Rule
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
MSE	Management Strategy Option
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council

Unit of Assessment(s)

Fill in the following table, which will be considered the scope against which the fishery is assessed against the MSC Fisheries Standard.

Table 2. Unit(s) of Assessment (UoA)

UoA 1	Description
Target species (common and scientific name)	Mahi mahi (<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>)
Stock	WCPO
Geographical area	The exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Taiwan
Fishing method or gear type	Surface longline
Fishing fleet or group of vessels, or individuals fishing operators pursuing stock	Taiwanese FRP longline fleet

FIP Actions

Principle 1: Sustainability of fish stocks

Table 3. Performance Indicator Action Plan Table for 1.1 - Develop a well-managed harvest strategy for mahi mahi

Action Number and Name	1.1 - Develop a well-managed harvest strategy for mahi mahi
Action Goal	There is a robust and precautionary harvest strategy in place
Action Description	<p>The fishery should detail how the performance of the harvest strategy is currently monitored, reviews and where necessary amended in response to the state of the stock. A harvest strategy can then be developed from this review.</p> <p>This action has two SIs associated with it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To address SIa, explicit harvest strategies for mahi are to be designed. 2. To address SIb, a formal evaluation procedure for the harvest strategies is to be put in place for mahi.
Expected Completion Date	March 2029
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	<p>Year 1: There will be costs involved in this action related to coordinating and holding meetings. Further, it will be necessary to create related FIP white papers and engagement strategies. A budget of US\$ 10,000 per year is estimated in order to cover the necessary fees and expenses involved in undertaking this activity. Plus US\$ 5,000 for expenses</p> <p>Year 2: As per year 1</p> <p>Year 3: As per year 1</p> <p>Year 4: As per year 1</p> <p>Year 5: As per year 1</p>
Responsible Parties	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, RFMOs, Flag states
MSC Performance Indicator(s) Addressed by the Action	1.2.1

Tasks/ Milestones	Responsible (lead)	Responsible (supporting role)	Starting date	Expected completion date	Evidence of completion / results
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1.1a: Continue to engage in study and research on the stock status and potential harvest strategy for mahi mahi.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities, research groups	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	July 2024		
1.1b: Monitor and report on the WCPFC workplan for the adoption of HCRs and monitor and report on, and if appropriate to participate with, existing advocacy activities.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, NGOs	March 2024		
1.1c: Engage with RFMO scientists and CCM delegations to advocate for Management Strategy Options (MSEs) for controlling mahi harvest developed.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, NGOs	March 2024		
1.1d: Hold meetings with delegation members with the following purpose: i. Continuing to emphasise the importance of the harvest strategy process. ii. Proposing practical ways that the governments could support the process, e.g. via liaison to support capacity-building with Flag states, or other activities. Reporting regularly to the delegations so that they are kept informed of current ideas and proposals at RFMO and within Flag states where the industry partners have links. Request that delegates support HS at RFMO meetings.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, NGOs	March 2024		
1.1e: RFMO briefing Document on Harvest Strategies (2020). Prior to RFMO plenaries produce a formal briefing document regarding the status of the harvest strategy / stock rebuilding for each stock, the objective of RFMO, the position of key players and likely upcoming proposals, and the outcome preferred by the FIP, to brief the governments and other stakeholders.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, NGOs	March 2024		
1.1f: Position paper for a harvest control strategy and HCRs. Prepare a position paper to submit to plenary in support of making significant progress in developing a harvest	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, NGOs	August 2024		

strategy and control rules for mahi. Work with the governments delegations to obtain their support for the paper, as well as that of other member states as far as possible.					
1.1g: Promote best practice for harvest strategy and stock rebuilding. Promote through the governments a process of consultation to inform RFMO members about best practice for harvest strategy and stock rebuilding, to build consensus towards support of proposals of management measures prior to RFMO Sessions.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, NGOs	August 2024		
1.1h: Continue to advocate for progression of harvest strategy development. Intersessional discussions to progress the harvest strategies between like-minded RFMO members and organisations, and formally at the relevant RFMO meetings.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, NGOs	November 2024		

Table 4. Performance Indicator Action Plan Table for 1.2 – Develop Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) and tools for mahi mahi

Action Number and Name	1.2 – Develop Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) and tools for mahi mahi
Action Goal	There are well-defined and effective HCRs in place for mahi mahi
Action Description	<p>The seasonal closure is likely to be sufficient to control the exploitation rate to ensure that the Point of Recruitment Impairment (PRI) is not reached, meeting SG60 for Slc. However, it cannot be argued to be likely to achieve the exploitation rates set out in the HCR (i.e. the reference points). If there is a stock recruitment relationship, which is a common assumption in many other mahi stock assessments, then effort would have to be reduced significantly.</p> <p>The FIP must undertake an initial review of the tools which are used to set the exploitation rate in the fishery as determined by the Control Rules. This will then be used to amend the tools in use to control the exploitation rate as defined by the HCR. These should then be implemented and periodically reviewed.</p> <p>This action has two SIs associated with it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To address SIb, HCRs are determined to be robust to main uncertainties. 2. To address SIc, HCR tools are determined to be effective in achieving the exploitation levels under the HCRs.
Expected Completion Date	March 2029
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	<p>Year 1: An estimate of US\$ 10,000 to pay for associated fees and an additional \$3,000 in expenses should be budgeted to complete the year one tasks for this action.</p> <p>Year 2: US\$ 5,000</p> <p>Year 3: No associated costs</p> <p>Year 4: US\$ 10,000</p> <p>Year 5: No associated costs</p>
Responsible Parties	RFMOs, Flag states
MSC Performance Indicator(s) Addressed by the Action	1.2.2

Tasks/ Milestones	Responsible (lead)	Responsible (supporting role)	Starting date	Expected completion date	Evidence of completion / results
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1.2a: Continue to engage in study and research on the stock status and the potential harvest control rules for mahi mahi.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities, research tram	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	July 2024		
1.2b: Building regional consensus on the need for robust HCRs. Options for harvest control rules (HCRs) and tools for managing mahi harvest developed.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2024		
1.2c: Ensure a holistic implementation HCR development. Monitor work plan development to ensure the development, evaluation, and agreement of a HCR for the species, alongside the development of the tools required for implementation. Options for harvest control rules (HCRs) and tools for managing mahi harvest developed.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2024		
1.2d: If necessary, provide an independent paper on the scope and needs of HCRs. Conduct a study to identify candidate HCRs and tools for mahi that meet the objectives. Will include an evaluation of current (candidate) HCRs and tools for their effectiveness, and the main uncertainties identified and considered. Options for harvest control rules (HCRs) and tools for managing mahi harvest developed.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2024		
1.2e: On-going engagement with management authorities over HCR development. Discussions held regarding the assessment of HCRs and tools for all stocks, including how to address the assessment's findings have occurred through inter-sessional discussions and formally through meeting processes.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2025		
1.2f: Independent evaluation of HCR robustness and effectiveness. Conduct further study to evaluate progress made in developing HCRs, focussing on their potential effectiveness in reducing exploitation	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants, Management authorities	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	June 2027		

levels when required, and their ability to account for uncertainties that might affect their implementation.					
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Table 5. Performance Indicator Action Plan Table for 1.3 – Information and monitoring for mahi mahi

Action Number and Name	1.3 – Information and monitoring for mahi mahi
Action Goal	Relevant mahi information is collected to support the harvest strategy.
Action Description	Well-designed fisheries monitoring provides robust data to inform management decisions and demonstrate to stakeholders that the objectives are being met and that the management measures and regulations are effective. Over time, monitoring also enables the detection of trends and provides a baseline from which to inform discussions of future fisheries performance.
Expected Completion Date	March 2029
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	<p>Year 1: An estimate of US\$ 5,000 to pay for associated fees and an additional \$3,000 in expenses should be budgeted to complete the year one tasks for this action.</p> <p>Year 2: US\$ 4,000</p> <p>Year 3: US\$ 4,000</p> <p>Year 4: US\$ 1,000</p> <p>Year 5: US\$ 1,000</p>
Responsible Parties	RFMOs, Flag states
MSC Performance Indicator(s) Addressed by the Action	1.2.3

Tasks/ Milestones	Responsible (lead)	Responsible (supporting role)	Starting date	Expected completion date	Evidence of completion / results
1.3a: Review all of the information and data monitoring that is currently available to inform the fishery management process including the adequacy of this data and any uncertainties.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2024		
1.3b: Undertake a review of the types of information required for the evolving harvest strategy, HCR and future stock assessments.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2025		

1.3c: Plan for the monitoring of any new indicators, clearly identifying where responsibility lies and ensure stakeholders are engaged.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2026		
1.3d: Ensure that the new monitoring regime is enshrined in the fishery management plan and/or legislation or regulation.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	March 2027		
1.3e: Begin the new monitoring programme and continue with the collection of any previously collected time series of data which may be of value to management.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2027		
1.3f: Ensure outputs of the monitoring programme are made available to managers to enable effective adaptive management.	FIP Coordinator, FIP Participants	Flag states, fishery, FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2028		

Principle 2: Minimising environmental impacts

Table 6. Performance Indicator Action Plan Table for 1.3 – Information and monitoring for mahi mahi

Action Number and Name	2.1 – ETP Species Outcome, Management, and Information
Action Goal	Ensure that all ETP species interacted with are taken into account and the fishery causes minimal harm to ETP species.
Action Description	<p>Due to the uncertainties highlighted in the pre-assessment and the needs of the FIP, one of the initial and immediate tasks is to obtain UoA logbook and observer data. This will be the first step to give an accurate score for ETP Pls. The data will be collected in coordination with the vessel owners and authorities. The data will be used to build a robust picture of the fishing mortality as well as species interactions and on which to base FIP activities related to attaining the MSC Standard. Should any additional data collection needs be identified then solutions to these (for example via EM) will be recommended and also subsequently added to the workplan.</p> <p>Understanding the species encountered will then enable the FIP to build a ETP management plan to ensure best practices are being used. This plan could include delivering skipper training etc. There will be some quantitative information through some logbook entries but particularly from observer records. Longline fisheries are historically poorly observed when compared with the purse seine operations and even more so on the high seas (although it should be noted that some flag states are well-above the minimum 5% observer coverage for longline fleets, for example Fiji with 40% of fleet trips observed and American Samoa with 20% of the same). At best there will be information adequate to support measure to manage ETP species, but no higher score can be awarded, especially without fishery-specific data for this assessment.</p>
Expected Completion Date	March 2029
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	<p>Year 1: The initial task of collecting and reviewing logbook and observer data is estimated to be US\$ 5,000 over the course of the first few months of the FIP. A brief report explaining the findings will be created and shared with the FIP Participants highlighting gaps and recommending changes to the FIP documents as well as amended improvement actions. A budget of \$15,000 is recommended for this review to be undertaken.</p> <p>Year 2: Further data analysis will need to be conducted in Year 2 around ETP species interaction and a budget of US\$ 25,000 is recommended.</p> <p>Year 3: Subsequently a budget of US\$ 5,000 is recommended per year to update and review data.</p> <p>Year 4: Same as year 3</p>

	Year 5: Same as year 3
Responsible Parties	Fishery, FIP coordinator, Fisheries consultant
MSC Performance Indicator(s) Addressed by the Action	2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3

Tasks/ Milestones	Responsible (lead)	Responsible (supporting role)	Starting date	Expected completion date	Evidence of completion / results
2.1a: Collect fishery specific data from fisheries and management authorities and analyse this to better understand the impacts on ETP species and any evidence that the measures are being implemented or reviewed. Collect and provide catch, discard and interaction data relating to the Fishery UoA. The data should be sufficient to determine performance against all relevant PIs (both principle 2 and principle 3, especially ETP PIs).	FIP coordinator	Management authorities, fishery	March 2024		
2.1b: Use this information to build an ETP species management plan, including materials for onboard vessels on best practices and buy any equipment needed, go to consultation if necessary.	FIP coordinator	NGO, fishery	September 2024		
2.1c: Collect evidence from FIP participants that shark finning is not taking place and validate the public shark finning policies.	FIP coordinator	NGO, fishery	May 2024		
2.1d: Deliver skipper training to teach best practices, safe handling and release, species identification and other elements consistent with ISSF guidance.	FIP coordinator	Fishery	September 2024		
2.1e: Engage with RFMOs and flag states regarding improving the management of ETP species	FIP coordinator	RFMO, Flag states	September 2024		

<p>2.1f: Enhance scientific observer coverage of FIP participants through engaging with the human observer schemes or Electronic Monitoring. The aim is to ensure a representative sample of catch, discard and species interaction data is collected, reviewed, and shared with relevant fishery authorities.</p> <p>The first milestone for this task is completion of an analysis of FIP vessels relating to human and electronic observers. This report should recommend scientifically robust levels of human and electronic observer coverage and review and include associated costs. Subsequent milestones for this task will be defined once the analysis has been carried out. They should include target levels of observer coverage and review across the fleets.</p>	<p>FIP coordinator, FIP participants</p>	<p>RFMO, Flag states, fishery</p>	<p>September 2024</p>		
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Principle 3: Effective management

Table 7. Performance Indicator Action Plan Table for 3.1 Compliance and enforcement for Taiwan

Action Number and Name	3.1 Compliance and enforcement for Taiwan
Action Goal	Have sufficient evidence to conclude that sanctions are consistently applied and provide an effective deterrence.
Action Description	Based on the information available, sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is some evidence that they are applied, SG60 requirements are therefore met. However, there is not sufficient evidence to conclude they are consistently applied and provide an effective deterrence. The FIP will need to provide this evidence and if lacking work with authorities to improve enforcement.
Expected Completion Date	March 2029
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Year 1: US\$ 5,000 Year 2: US\$ 4,000 Year 3: No associated costs Year 4: US\$ 5,000 (performance review) Year 5: US\$ 1,000
Responsible Parties	National management bodies.
MSC Performance Indicator(s) Addressed by the Action	3.2.3

Tasks/ Milestones	Responsible (lead)	Responsible (supporting role)	Starting date	Expected completion date	Evidence of completion / results
<p>3.1a: Review MCS systems in place in the fisheries. This should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MCS plans and strategies. 2. Information on MCS mechanisms in place (VMS, logbooks, landed catch documentation etc.). 3. Interviews with enforcement personnel. 4. Records of previous infringements, penalties, sanctions and/or court proceedings. 	FIP coordinator/ FIP consultant	Fishery	March 2024		

<p>5. Any previous reviews or evaluations of MCS systems.</p> <p>A report should be produced for relevant and interested stakeholders and should detail the findings and identify the gaps.</p>					
3.1b: Develop plan to combat the gaps identified in the national MCS systems based on findings of the preassessment report.	Ministries/ FIP consultant/ fishery	FIP coordinator, NGOs	March 2025		
3.1c: Hold consultations with relevant stakeholders to discuss implementation and potential adjustments to plan. Meeting minutes should be produced after each consultation to allow topics, actions, opinions, difficulties, and progress to be recorded and monitored for all affect parties.	Ministries/ FIP consultant/ fishery	FIP coordinator, NGOs	December 2025		
3.1d: Implement finalised plan where necessary, allocating the necessary resources to ensure successful employment of improved MCS system.	Ministries/ FIP consultant/ fishery	FIP coordinator, NGOs	March 2027		
3.1e: Review effectiveness of MCS system implemented and adjust where necessary. A report should be produced and supplied to stakeholders and consultations re-opened if necessary.	Ministries/ FIP consultant/ fishery	FIP coordinator, NGOs	March 2028		

Additional Impacts

Some FIPs include objectives that go beyond the MSC PIs. Please provide additional detail below on additional impacts that FIP stakeholders are working to address.

Social impacts

As social issues become a larger issue within the fishery world, we view FIPs should take a holistic approach and include social elements. This additional impact can be seen below:

Addition Impact Title	Labour Rights
Status Summary	Currently labour conditions are unknown, an additional fact-finding operation will take place to better understand any possible issues and how we could resolve them.
Improvement Recommendation	Await results from the fact finding to better understand improvements needed. Implement work to ensure compliance such as grievance procedures in place etc.

Actions By Priority

Table 1 - High Priority actions for the Pacific Ocean LL Mahi Mahi (Hsin-Kang) fishery

Action Number and Name		Priority	PI Addressed
1.1	Develop a well-managed harvest strategy for mahi mahi	High	1.2.1
2.1	ETP Species Outcome, Management, and Information	High	2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3

Table 2 – Medium Priority actions for the Pacific Ocean LL Mahi Mahi (Hsin-Kang) fishery

Action Number and Name		Priority	PI Addressed
1.2	Develop a well-managed harvest strategy for mahi mahi	Medium	1.2.1
1.3	Develop Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) and tools for mahi mahi	Medium	1.2.2
3.1	Compliance and enforcement for Taiwan	Medium	3.2.3

Budget

The below table lays out the budget as suggested in this workplan. Assumptions were made and this budget is inclusive of possible costs, note electronic monitoring is not included and would be a separate budget stream.

Table 3 - Budget for the Pacific Ocean LL Mahi Mahi (Hsin-Kang) fishery

Action Number and Name		Year 1 (US\$)	Year 2 (US\$)	Year 3 (US\$)	Year 4 (US\$)	Year 5 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
1.1	Develop a well-managed harvest strategy for mahimahi	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
1.2	Develop Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) and tools for mahi mahi	13,000	5,000	0	10,000	0	28,000
1.3	Information and monitoring for mahi mahi	5,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	15,000
2.1	ETP Species Outcome, Management, and Information	60,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100,000
3.1	Compliance and enforcement for Taiwan	5,000	4,000	0	5,000	1,000	15,000
Total (US\$)		93,000	48,000	19,000	31,000	17,000	208,000

Glossary

Pre-assessment: A pre-assessment is a preliminary evaluation of a fishery against all MSC performance indicators to provide a picture of the fishery's baseline environmental performance and challenges. A pre-assessment allows a fishery to identify any areas that need to be improved to reach an unconditional pass of the MSC standard. A pre-assessment must be completed by someone experienced with applying the MSC standard (e.g., is a [registered MSC technical consultant](#) or [accredited auditing body](#)).

Basic FIP: A fishery improvement project with time bound objectives for addressing a specific set of the fishery's environmental challenges to improve its performance against the MSC standard. Basic FIPs complete a needs assessment to understand the challenges in the fishery.

Comprehensive FIP: A fishery improvement project with time bound objectives for addressing all of the fishery's environmental challenges necessary to achieve a level of performance consistent with an unconditional pass of the MSC standard. Comprehensive FIPs engage a party experienced with applying the MSC standard to complete an MSC pre-assessment to understand the challenges in the fishery and must have independent, in-person audits of progress against the MSC standard every three years.

Performance indicator: A performance indicator evaluates the success of a particular activity when compare against desired goals. In the case of FIPs that follow the MSC Standard, it measures the impact of the action in place against desired conditions or results.

Appendix A – Scoring of the - Pacific Ocean LL Mahi Mahi (Hsin-Kang) FIP

Table 4 - Principle 1 list of scoring

Component	PI	Performance Indicator	WCPO DOL
Outcome	1.1.1	Stock Status	
	1.1.2	Stock Rebuilding	NA
Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	
	1.2.2	HCR and Tools	
	1.2.3	Information and Monitoring	
	1.2.4	Assessment of Stock Status	

Key

Pass without conditions	
Pass with conditions	
Fail	

N/A – Not Applicable

Table 5 - Principle 2 list of scoring

Principle 2 – Minimising Environmental Impacts			WCPO
Primary Species	2.1.1	Outcome	
	2.1.2	Management	
	2.1.3	Information	
Secondary Species	2.2.1	Outcome	
	2.2.2	Management	
	2.2.3	Information	
ETP Species	2.3.1	Outcome	
	2.3.2	Management	
	2.3.3	Information	
Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome	
	2.4.2	Management	
	2.4.3	Information	
Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome	
	2.5.2	Management	
	2.5.3	Information	

Table 6 - Principle 3 list of scoring

Principle 3 – Effective Management			WCPFC	Taiwan
Governance and Policy	3.1.1	Legal and Customary Framework		
	3.1.2	Consultation, Roles & Responsibilities		
	3.1.3	Long Term Objectives		
Fishery Specific Management System	3.2.1	Fishery Specific Objectives		
	3.2.2	Decision Making Process		
	3.2.3	Compliance and Enforcement		
	3.2.4	Management Performance Evaluation		