

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION

Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia 5-13 August 2015

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH, AND STATISTICS

WCPFC-SC11-AR/CNM-36

VIETNAM

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISION (WCPFC)

PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

2014

VIET NAM'S ANNUAL FISHERY REPORT

DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Scientific data was provided to the Commission in	Yes
accordance with the decision relating to the provi-	
sion of scientific data to the Commission by 30	
April, 2015	
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended ac-	
tions:	

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INTRODUCTION

Due to its long coastline, the sea is playing an important role in the lives of many Vietnamese, in terms of food security, job creation, income generation, poverty elimination and national economic growth. In the overall development of the country, the fisheries sector in general and tuna fisheries in particular have thus become an important industry.

The potential of the offshore fishery for tuna has been recognized in the general development trend of fisheries sector. Interest in realizing this potential was initially generated by resource surveys focusing on offshore areas in the early 1990s. Oceanic tuna fisheries are one of the main intentions in national key programs in recent years due to huge values that these fisheries created in term of economic and livelihood values. There are three fisheries targeting oceanic tuna species which are being managed by WCPFC. These are longline, purse seine and gillnet fishery catching the oceanic tunas such as bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna. The longline fishery appears only in the three central provinces of Viet Nam (Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa). In contrast, the purses seines and gillnet fisheries present in many coastal provinces and their catches are mainly skipjack tuna and by catch species such as shark, rays, mackerel, swordfish, etc. Until now, oceanic tuna fisheries are still considered as one of the most significant contribution fisheries in Viet Nam.

ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

A. FLEET STRUCTURE

Longlines/handline fishery (LL/HL) is the main fishing method used in tuna fisheries and this fishery is highly developed in the central provinces (i.e. Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa and Binh Dinh). There is no LL/HL vessel registered in other provinces. There is a slight down trend on tuna LL/HL vessel number in 2014 comparing to 2013. Total of tuna LL/HL of 2014 is 1,607 vessels (Table 1). All these vessels are registering to fish in the Vietnamese EEZ.

In addition, tuna species can also be caught by purse seine and other fisheries targeting on skipjack tuna and other neritic tuna and bycatch species. In 2014, number of gillnet have keep a stable with a slight change compared to 2013. Total number of gillnet vessels registered in 2014 is 979 vessels focusing on large capacity vessel groups (Table 2). In contrast, there was a significant increase of purse seine vessels in 2014. While there were only more than 500 units of purse seine vessels in 2012, it was increased 1,581 in 2014 (Table 3). However, it is noted that these purse seine vessels are not only targeting on oceanic tuna but many of them are purse seine vessels targeting on small pelagic fishes such as mackerel, anchovy, scad, herring...

Table 1. Number of tuna longline/handline in Viet Nam by years and capacity

GEAR	TUNA LONGLINE/HANDLINE								
Size class (HP)		YEAR							
Size class (HF)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014				
50 - 89	280	161	122	7	5				
90 - 149	99	97	513	144	0				
150 - 249	382	326	738	384	165				
250 - 399	209	227	251	663	600				
> 400	7	54	54	536	667				
Unclassified	-	-	-	_	170				
Total	977	714	1,678	1,734	1,607				

Table 2. Number of gillnet in Viet Nam by years and capacity

GEAR	GILLNET								
Size close (UD)		YEAR							
Size class (HP)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014				
50 - 89	709	627	605	212	133				
90 - 149	245	261	200	307	60				
150 - 249	160	184	174	175	86				
250 - 399	222	216	204	132	199				
> 400	33	24	21	72	261				
Unclassified	-	_	-	-	240				
Total	1369	1,312	1,204	898	979				

Table 3. Number of purse seine (daily purse seine) in Viet Nam by years and capacity

GEAR	MARKERAL PURSE SEINE (DAILY PURSE SEINE)								
Circ closs (IID)		YEAR							
Size class (HP)	2010	2014							
50 - 89	139	134	136	131	78				
90 - 149	115	184	194	118	68				
150 - 249	117	44	56	114	109				
250 - 399	131	233	206	242	356				
> 400	5	20	0	409	726				
Unclassified	-	_	-	-	244				
Total	507	595	592	1,014	1,581				

B. ANNUAL TUNA CATCHES IN THE VIET NAM'S EEZ

Total catches as indicated in this report were derived from vessels fishing in the Viet Nam's EEZ covering in the period of 2014.

Total catch of tuna longline/handline fishery estimated in 2014 in the Viet Nam's EEZ was more than 18,000 MT for all species. Of those, bigeye (BET) and yellowfin (YFT) were about 15,000 MT accounting for approximately 83% in the total catches. There is a slight downtrend in total catch of BET and YFT comparing to 2013 of 16,000 MT. Details of total catch by species of LL/HL fishery from 2008 to 2014 were indicated in the Table 8.

Total catch of purse seine fishery for tuna species in 2014 was 36.646 MT (Table 7). Of those, skipjack (SKJ) is accounting for 78% in total catch of all tuna species (Table 5). Details of total catch by species of purse seine fishery from 2008 to 2014 were indicated in the Table 9.

Total catch of gillnet fishery for tuna species in 2014 was 34,603 MT (Table 7). Of those, skipjack (SKJ) is accounting for 94% in total catch of all tuna species (Table 6). Details of total catch by species of the gillnet fishery from 2008 to 2014 were indicated in the Table 10.

Table 4: Total tuna catches (MT) in Viet Nam's EEZ estimated for tuna Long-line/Handline fishery by provinces and by species

Province	BET	YFT	SKJ	swo	BIL	OTHER	Total catch 2014
Bình nh	1,002	4,559	0	62.8	27.3	0.4	5,653
Phú Yên	448	3,580		371	488	2450	7,337
Khánh Hòa	899	3,463	0	0	0	0	4,362
Total	2,350	11,603	-	434	515	2.450	17,352

Table 5: Total tuna catches (MT) in Viet Nam's EEZ estimated for tuna purse seine fishery by provinces and by species

Province	BET	YFT	SKJ	swo	BIL	OTHER	Total catch 2014
à N ng	450	910	2,250			3,590	7,200
Qu ng Nam	128	418	1,729	-	ı	1,624	3,900
Qu ng Ngãi	38	38	992	_	19	151	1,237
Ninh Thu n							-
Bình Thu n	-	1,385	5,484	-	1	7,631	14,500
V ng Tàu	640	850	2,900			9,500	13,890
Bình nh	316	627	8,613		1	4,102	13,659
Phú Yên	1	1	3,800		1,800	4,600	10,202
Khánh Hòa			1,716				1,716
Total	1,572	4,229	27,485	-	1,820	31,198	66,303

Table 6: Total tuna catches (MT) in Viet Nam's EEZ estimated for gillnet fishery by provinces and by species

Province	ВЕТ	YFT	SKJ	swo	BIL	OTH- ER	Total catch 2014
à N ng	100	160	2,050	212	305	2,483	5,310
Qu ng Nam							-
Qu ng Ngãi	-	-	463	-	15	94	571
Ninh Thu n			2,160		128	537	2,826
Bình Thu n	-	-	302	-	-	1,048	1,351
V ng Tàu	500		13,500	650	650	1,500	16,800
Bình nh	0	1	10		0	11	23
Phú Yên			1,400		110	1,100	2,610
Khánh Hòa	41	12	12,904	1,153	528	2,413	17,051
Total	641	173	32,789	2,015	1,736	9,187	46,541

Table 7: Total catches (MT) of tuna in Viet Nam's EEZ by gears and by species

Gear type	BET	YFT	SKJ	Total
Gillnet	641	173	32.789	33.603
Purse seine	1.572	4.229	27.485	33.286
Longline/Handline	2.350	11.603	-	13.952
Total	4.563	16.004	60.274	80.841

Table 8: Total tuna catches (MT) in Viet Nam's EEZ estimated for tuna Long-line/Handline fishery by species from 2008 - 2014.

Year	ALB	BET	SKJ	YFT	MLS	SWO
2008	15	3358	0	10375	0	375
2009	13	2992	0	9244	0	334
2010	4	2441	0	9513	0	820
2011	15	3424	0	10576	0	382
2012	15	3761	0	12456	0	372
2013	251	2260	0	13917	0	388
2014	N/A	2350	0	11603	515	434

Table 9: Total tuna catches (MT) in Viet Nam's EEZ estimated for tuna purse seine fishery by species from 2008 - 2014.

Year	BET	SKJ	YFT	MLS	SWO
2008	456	17,100	5,244	0	0
2009	345	12,926	3,964	0	0
2010	325	12,190	3,738	0	0
2011	688	18,350	3,899	0	0
2012	965	22,638	3,336	0	0
2013	805	18,895	2,784	0	0
2014	1,572	27,485	4,229	0	0

Table 10: Total tuna catches (MT) in Viet Nam's EEZ estimated for tuna gillnet fishery by species from 2008 - 2014.

Year	BET	SKJ	YFT	SWO
2008	641	11779	935	0
2009	708	13016	1033	0
2010	646	11866	942	0
2011	606	11142	884	0
2012	363	20998	1024	1259
2013	400	36496	2823	2189
2014	641	32789	173	2015

C. COASTAL STATE REPORTING

There is currently no foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate in the Vietnamese waters. There is only some carrier vessels licensed to purchase fisheries products from Aquaculture operating in Viet Nam.

D. OTHER INFORMATION

1. West Pacific East Asian Oceanic Fisheries Management project

The WPEA OFM Project, funded by the GEF and several co-financing partners, is executed by UNOPS and WCPFC. It is aimed at building capacity in Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam to fully engage in regional initiatives to conserve and manage fisheries for highly migratory fish stocks, by addressing tuna catch data gaps in the tuna fisheries of the WCPO, and by addressing compliance shortfalls through reforming policy, legal and institutional arrangements as per the various requirements of the WCPFC. In 2014, WCPFC continued to fund for data collection activities at 9 provinces covering Viet Nam's tuna catch of long-line/handline, purse seine and other gears. Number of biological and landing samples collected under this project was indicated in the following tables:

Table 11: Number of samples collected under WPEA project in three main provinces

Province	Gear	Unload- ing	Port sam- pling	Unloading samples	Log- book
Khanh Hoa	Purse seine	137	33	57	128
	Long- line/Handline	1,845	360	1,430	1,135
	Other gears	1,603	312	1,317	137
Phu Yen	Purse seine	73	33	73	
	Long- line/Handline	719	152	377	
	Other gears	55	23	55	
Binh Dinh	Purse seine	1,817	230	1,161	844
	Long- line/Handline	3,557	243	1,547	1,620
	Other gears	71		58	
Total		9,877	1,386	6,075	3,864

Table 12: Number of samples collected under WPEA project in the rest provinces

Province	Unloading	Port sampling	Unloading sam- ples
Ba Ria VT	1,763	160	1,000
Binh Thuan	2,078	150	992
Da Nang	3,823	150	1,000
Ninh Thuan	1,358	299	1,270
Quang Nam	875	146	787
Quang Ngai	389	138	389
Grand Total	10,286	1,043	5,438

2. National programs

In 2014, there has been a large improvement on tuna fisheries management in Viet Nam. A National program was approved by Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development by Decision No. 3465/QD-BNN-TCTS dated on August 8th 2014 to reorganize tuna fisheries in Viet Nam. The main aims of this program were to develop tuna fisheries by management activities following tuna fisheries supply chain to improve tuna product quality and to balance benefit of all relevant stakeholders. Under this program, there is also an intention to reorganize tuna fishing activities using fishing fleets operating in same areas so that they can support each other for logistic matters.

3. MSC Pre-Assessment and tuna fisheries improvement program (FIP) for the Viet Nam's handline/longline fishery

A Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) has been started to implement in Viet Nam in 2014 focusing on oceanic tuna fisheries only. In 2012, the tuna stakeholders had agreed on developing and implementing the FIP in order to obtain an eco-labeling Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). Four steps are covered in the progress: (i) conducting rapid/pre-assessment based on MSC standard, (ii) FIP scoping, (iii) FIP stakeholder workshop and work plan development and (iv) FIP implementation. The 4th step, FIP implementation, started from 2014 and expected to be completed in 2018.

- 1) In 2012, a MSC pre-assessment on LL and HL for oceanic tuna, including YFT and BET was conducted. It includes: 1) stock status, 2) impacts of fisheries on bycatch and ecosystem, and 3) management system, which is the three principles for MSC standards.
- 2) From that pre-assessment, in 2013, Viet Nam initiated to develop FIP Action plan to help LL and HL fisheries to meet MSC standards, and start implementing FIP action plan from 2014:
 - FIP is a five year plan program (2014-2018) implemented by the partnership among Directorate of Fisheries, Viet Nam tuna fisheries association (VINATUNA) and WWF- Viet Nam with support from WWF-Coral Triangle, Tuna industries.
 - Stakeholders include government (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development), local authorities of provinces (3 key tuna provinces), VINATUNA, Research Institute and fishing industries (tuna fishermen, tuna processors and exporters).
 - FIP action plans focus on 3 component following 3 principles of MSC standard: stock status, ecosystem approach and bycatch mitigation, management system of the tuna LL and HL fishery. In 2014, Action plan of the FIP has been implemented with priority activities considering data collection for statistics, securing commitment from stakeholders and industries, ecosystem and bycatch mitigation measures in tuna handline/longline fishery (1 observer training conducted in Dec 2014 and 9 observer trips deployed in Jan 2015).

4. Socio-economic factors

In 2014, Vietnamese tuna exports reduced about 8.06 percent comparing to 2013. This was a challenge for the tuna industry of Viet Nam. This decline was due to reduction of fresh/frozen tuna (HS 03) with declined rate was 45.63% compared

to 2013 (Table 13). Although there was a large increase on HS 0304 (+17.83) but this was not enough to contribute for a general downtrend of exported values on tuna products of Viet Nam in 2014.

Table 13. Exported value of Viet Nam's tuna products in 2014 (million USD)

Product code	Value (USD)	Percentage (%)	Increased rate to 2013
HS code 03	251,944,395	52.03	-7.38
Fresh /frozen/dried tuna belonging to HS03 (exclusive HS0304)	58,764,847		-45.63
Tuna (HS0304)	193,179,548		+17.83
Processed tuna HS16	232,290,169	47.97	-8.79
Canned tuna (HS16)	177,017,676		-11.28
Other processed tuna (HS16)	55,272,492		+0.23
Total	484,234,564	100.00	-8.06

5. Disposal of catch

In 2014, Viet Nam's tuna products were shipped to many foreign markets. The U.S., the EU, Japan, ASEAN, Israel, Tunisia, Canada and Mexico were the main markets for Vietnamese tuna products, accounting for a large percent of total tuna export value (Table 14).

Table 14. Disposal of tuna catch of Viet Nam in 2014 (thousand USD)

Markets	Q I/2014	Q II/2014	Q III/2014	Q IV/2014	Total 2014	% compared to 2013
US	38,557	46,453	43,125	47,082	175,217	-6.5
EU	33,430	35,964	31,128	34,693	135,215	-3.9
Germany	9,868	10,531	7,910	9,416	37,725	-12.1
Italia	6,151	6,626	2,880	4,902	20,559	-22.6
The Nether- lands	6,418	5,508	2,511	2,131	16,567	+64.8
Asean	6,661	7,195	11,875	9,254	34,985	-1.5
Thailand	5,293	5,419	8,770	7,581	27,063	+8.1
Japan	7,050	6,575	5,170	3,768	22,564	-46.3
Israel	7,205	6,410	4,323	2,933	20,872	+16.6
Canada	2,376	4,257	2,364	2,960	11,958	+15.7
Tunisia	1,471	4,045	0,760	0,795	7,072	-33.2
Mexico	0,908	0,938	1,405	1,684	4,935	-33.2
Other	16,932	17,890	18,492	18,103	71,417	-4.5
Total	114,591	129,727	118,644	121,273	484,235	-8.1

6. Length frequency data of tuna species collected by port sampling data

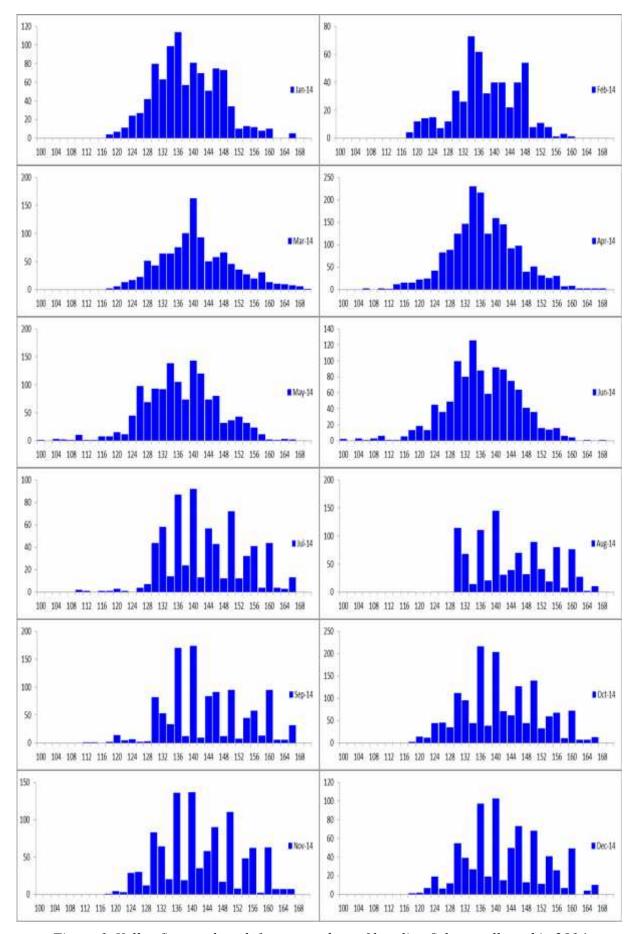


Figure 1. Yellowfin tuna length frequency data of longline fishery collected in 2014.

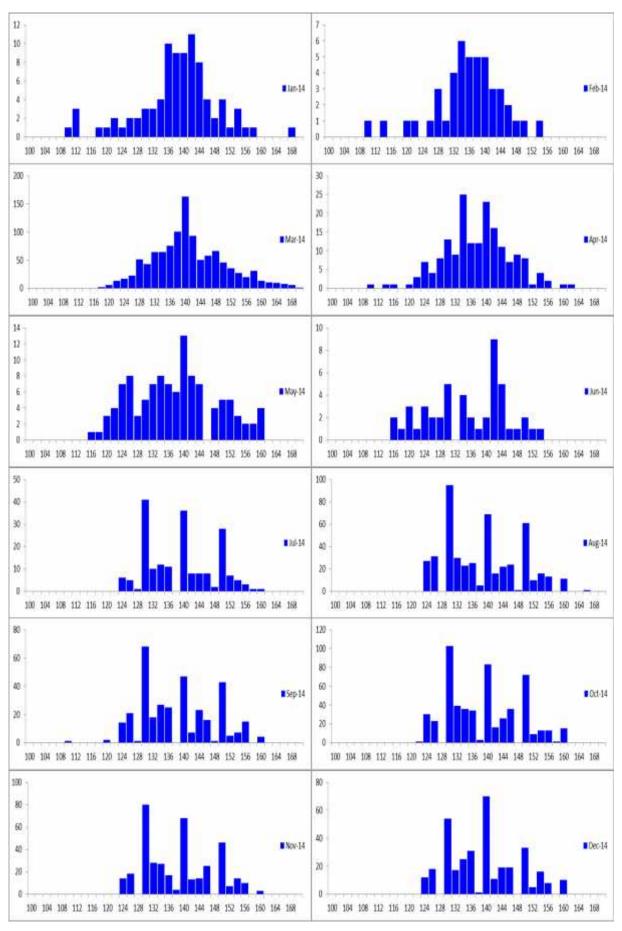


Figure 2. Bigeye tuna length frequency data of longline fishery collected in 2014.

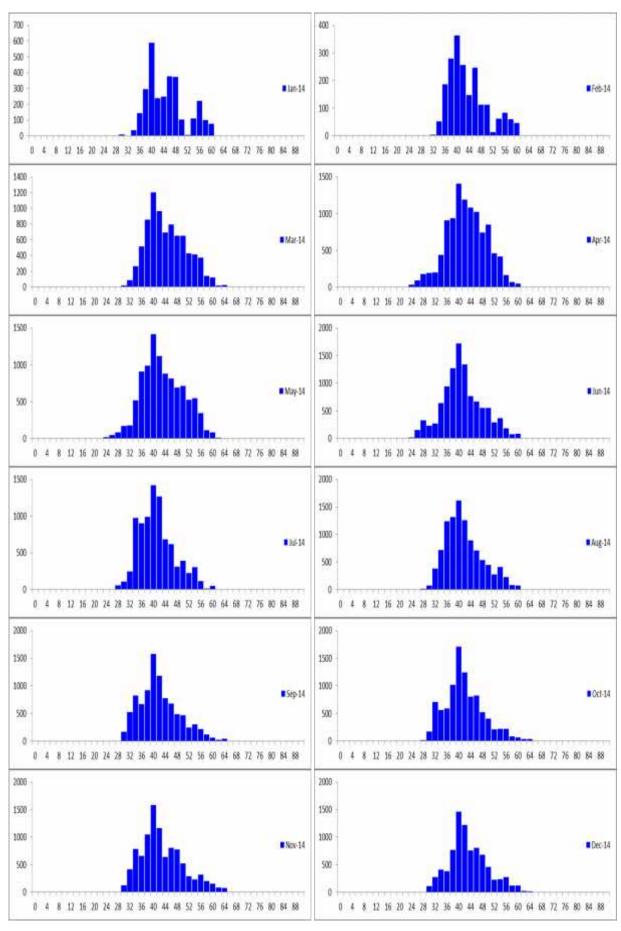


Figure 3. Skipjack tuna length frequency data of gillnet fishery collected in 2014.