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IFFO RS
Global Standard for Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients

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Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients

Fishery Assessment Methodology and Template Report V2.0



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Fishery Under Assessment	Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus Pelamis</i>), Pacific Ocean, FAO Major Fishing Areas 61 (Pacific, Northwest) and 71 (Pacific, Western Central)
Date	01 July 2020
Report Code	2020-110
Assessor	Sam Dignan
Stock Pass	Yes
Stock Fail	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name:				
Address:				
Country:		Zip:		
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:		
Email address:		Applicant Code:		
Key Contact:		Title:		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global		
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Sam Dignan	Virginia Polonio	0.5	Re-approval	By-product
Assessment Period	To June 2020			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	WCPFC and National authorities of Thailand
Main Species	Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus Pelamis</i>)
Stock:	Skipjack tuna in the western central Pacific Ocean
Fishery Location	Pacific Ocean, FAO Major Fishing Areas 61 (Pacific, Northwest) and 71 (Pacific, Western Central)
Gear Type(s)	All
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	APPROVE
Recommendation	APPROVE

Assessment Determination

If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as IFFO RS raw material. Skipjack tuna in the Pacific Ocean does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, skipjack tuna in the Pacific Ocean is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.

Skipjack in the western central Pacific Ocean are considered to comprise a single stock for assessment and management purposes; therefore, this assessment covers that stock when fished within FAO Area 71 by Thai vessels.

Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the WCPFC stock assessment process so the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1.

As of the latest assessment of stock status; managers consider the stock to be above the limit such that the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, by-product covered by this report is **APPROVED** for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-product standard.

Peer Review Comments

In the last report of 2019 the main results showed that the current biomass is above levels needed to produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) ($SB_{recent}/SB_{MSY} = 2.579$ and $SB_{latest}/SB_{MSY} = 2.382$ (median)) and fishing mortality rates are below MSY levels ($F_{recent}/F_{MSY} = 0.447$ (median)). The stock status is on average, below the target reference point ($SB_{recent}/SBF=0$). The population of skipjack tuna in the WCPO is neither overfished nor undergoing overfishing and therefore the fishery is **APPROVED** for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-product standard.

Notes for On-site Auditor

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

By-products

The process for completing the template for **by-product raw material** is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table with the names of the by-product species and stocks under assessment. The '% landings' column can be left empty; all by-products are considered as Category C and D.
2. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C by-product.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete Section D.
4. ALL OTHER SECTIONS CAN BE DELETED. Clauses M1 - M3, F1 - F3, and Sections A and B do not need to be completed for a by-product assessment.

By-product approval is awarded on a species-by-species basis. Each by-product species scoring a pass under the appropriate section may be approved against the IFFO RS Standard.

SPECIES CATEGORISATION

The following table should be completed as fully as the available information permits. Any species representing more than 0.1% of the annual catch should be listed, along with an estimate of the proportion of the catch each species represents. The species should then be divided into Type 1 and Type 2 as follows:

- **Type 1 Species** can be considered the 'target' or 'main' species in the fishery. They make up the bulk of annual landings and are subjected to a detailed assessment.
- **Type 2 Species** can be considered the 'bycatch' or 'minor' species in the fishery. They make up a small proportion of the annual landings and are subjected to relatively high-level assessment.

Type 1 Species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 Species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch (see Appendix B).

Species which make up less than 0.1% of landings do not need to be listed (NOTE: ETP species are considered separately). The table should be extended if more space is needed. Discarded species should be included when known.

The 'stock' column should be used to differentiate when there are multiple biological or management stocks of one species captured by the fishery. The 'management' column should be used to indicate whether there is an adequate management regime specifically aimed at the individual species/stock. In some cases it will be immediately clear whether there is a species-specific management regime in place (for example, if there is an annual TAC). In less clear circumstances, the rule of thumb should be that if the species meets the minimum requirements of clauses A1-A4, an adequate species-specific management regime is in place.

NOTE: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or it appears in the CITES appendices, it **cannot** be approved for use as an IFFO RS raw material. This applied to whole fish as well as by-products.

TYPE 1 SPECIES (Representing 95% of the catch or more)

Category A: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category B: No species-specific management regime in place.

TYPE 2 SPECIES (Representing 5% OF THE CATCH OR LESS)

Category C: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category D: No species-specific management regime in place.

Common name	Latin name	Stock	% of landings	Management	Category
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna in the western central Pacific Ocean	UNK	WCPFC	C

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment. In a by-product assessment, Category C species are those which are subject to a species-specific management regime and are usually targeted species in fisheries for human consumption.

Clause C1 should be completed for **each** Category C species. If there are no Category C species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. A Category C species does not meet the minimum requirements of clause C1 should be re-assessed as a Category D species.

Species Name		Skipjack tuna in the western central Pacific Ocean	
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
Clause outcome:			See above
C1.1 Evidence			
Fishery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. Total provisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. Given the inclusion of removals from the fishery under assessment in the WCPFC stock assessment process, the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.1.			
C1.2 Evidence			
Skipjack tuna is assessed and managed by the WCPFC with the most recent analyses of the status of this stock being conducted in 2019 (Vincent, Pilling and Hampton 2019). The latest available information on the stock (WCPFC, 2019) is that the probability that recent spawning biomass was below the LRP = ~0%; therefore, the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.2.			
References			
Vincent M.T., Pilling G. M. and Hampton J. 2019. Stock assessment of skipjack tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean. WCPFC-SC15-2019/SA-WP-05-Rev2			
WCPFC-SC 2019. Fifteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee. Summary Report. Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, 12–20 August 2019.			
<i>Standard clauses 1.3.2.2</i>			