



RESPONSIBLE  
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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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<b>Fishery Under Assessment</b>	Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus Pelamis</i> ), Indian Ocean, FAO Major Fishing Areas 51 (Indian Ocean, Western) and 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)
<b>Date</b>	01 July 2020
<b>Report Code</b>	2020-111
<b>Assessor</b>	Sam Dignan
<b>Stock Pass</b>	Yes
<b>Stock Fail</b>	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
<b>Name:</b>				
<b>Address:</b>				
<b>Country:</b>		<b>Zip:</b>		
<b>Tel. No.:</b>		<b>Fax. No.:</b>		
<b>Email address:</b>		<b>Applicant Code:</b>		
<b>Key Contact:</b>		<b>Title:</b>		
Certification Body Details				
<b>Name of Certification Body:</b>		SAI Global		
<b>Assessor</b>	<b>Peer Reviewer</b>	<b>Assessment Days</b>	<b>Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval</b>	<b>Whole fish/ By-product</b>
Sam Dignan	Virginia Polonio	0.5	Surveillance 2	By-product
<b>Assessment Period</b>	To June 2020			

Scope Details	
<b>Management Authority (Country/State)</b>	IOTC and National authorities of Thailand
<b>Main Species</b>	Skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus Pelamis</i> )
<b>Stock:</b>	Skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean
<b>Fishery Location</b>	Indian Ocean, FAO Major Fishing Areas 51 (Indian Ocean, Western) and 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)
<b>Gear Type(s)</b>	All
Outcome of Assessment	
<b>Peer Review Evaluation</b>	<b>APPROVE</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>APPROVE</b>

### 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 Indian 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 Indian Ocean is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.

Skipjack in the Indian Ocean are considered to comprise a single stock for assessment and management purposes; therefore, this assessment covers that stock when fished within FAO Areas 51 and 57 by Thai vessels.

Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the IOTC 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 management 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

Based in the information of the stock assessment of 2017 the stock is not overfished and is below limits, therefore the Skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean 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 Indian Ocean	UNK	IOTC	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 Indian Ocean	
C1	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	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.	<b>PASS</b>
	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.	<b>PASS</b>
<b>Clause outcome:</b>			<b>See above</b>
<b>C1.1 Evidence</b>			
<p>Fishery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the IOTC stock assessment process. While Thailand is one of the world's largest exporters of tuna products, the required raw materials for tuna processing in the country are imported rather than being caught by Thai flagged vessels.</p> <p>Given the inclusion of removals from the fishery under assessment in the stock assessment process, <b>the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.1.</b></p>			
<b>C1.2 Evidence</b>			
<p>Skipjack tuna is assessed and managed by the IOTC with the most recent analyses of the status of this stock being conducted in 2017. The IOTC employs a limit reference point for biomass for this stock of 20% of <math>SB_0</math> (where <math>SB_0</math> is the spawning stock biomass relative to unexploited levels). Current spawning biomass is considered to be at the target reference point of 40% of <math>SB_0</math> and above the limit reference point of 20% of <math>SB_0</math>; therefore, <b>the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.2.</b></p>			
<b>References</b>			
<p>IOTC 2017. Status Summary of Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>). Available at: <a href="https://www.iotc.org/science/status-summary-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-iotc">https://www.iotc.org/science/status-summary-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-iotc</a></p>			
Standard clauses 1.3.2.2			