

MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

MarinTrust Programme Unit C, Printworks 22 Amelia Street London SE17 3BZ E: <u>standards@marin-trust.com</u> T: +44 2039 780 819



Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

	Species: Skipjack tuna, Katsuwonus pelamis		
	Geographical area:	ea: FAO Area 71 (American Samoa)	
Fishery Under Assessment	Country of origin of the product:	American Samoa	
	Stock:	Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) skipjack tuna stock	
Date	18/06/2021		
Report Code	BP116		
Assessor	Virginia Polonio		
Country of origin of the product - PASS	American Samoa		
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA		

Application details and	Application details and summary of the assessment outcome					
Name: Sarval Bio-indu	stries Noroeste					
Address:						
Country: Spain	Country: Spain Zip:					
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	Fax. No.:			
Email address:		Applicant Code:				
Key Contact:		Title:				
Certification Body Deta	Certification Body Details					
Name of Certification	Name of Certification Body: Global Trust Certification					
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval			
Virginia Polonio Geraldine Criquet		0.5	Surveillance 1			
Assessment Period	Assessment Period June 2021					



Scope Details					
Main Species	Skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus Pelamis)				
Stock	WCPO Skipjack tuna				
Fishery Location	Pacific Ocean, FAO Major Fishing Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central)				
Management Authority	Internationally: WCPFC				
(Country/ State)	National authorities of the countries: American Samoa				
Gear Type(s)	Gillnet, including offshore gillnet; Pole-and-Line; Purse seine free-school (FS) and Purse seine associated school (LS); Other gears (e.g., troll line, handline, beach seine, Danish seine, liftnet)				
Outcome of Assessment					
Peer Review Evaluation					
Recommendation	APPROVED				



Table 2. Assessment Determination

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 MARINTRUST raw material. Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) is not listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor it is listed in CITES appendices; therefore, Western Central Pacific Ocean tuna is eligible for approval for use as MARIN TRUST by-product raw material.

Skipjack in the western central Pacific Ocean is considered to comprise a single stock for assessment and management purposes.

This stock is managed at the international level by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). ICCAT conducts stock assessments; reference points are defined for the East Atlantic tuna stock. Therefore, the stock has been assessed under category C.

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

In the most recent stock assessment, the stock is considered to have a biomass above the limit reference point, the stocks **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

In order to be approved, the stock under assessment must pass both Clauses C1.1 and C1.2. Western Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna passes both Clauses C1.1 and C1.2, and therefore is **APPROVED** for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current Marin Trust v.2.0 by-product Standard. **Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments**

The assessor correctly classified the WCPO skipjack tuna stock as category C, reference points are defined to assess status of the stock relative to.

Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1. The WCPO skipjack tuna stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point. Therefore, the WCPO skipjack tuna stock PASSES Clause C1.2. Therefore, the WCPO skipjack tuna stock is approved.

Notes for On-site Auditor



Species Categorisation

NB: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in CITES Appendix 1, it **cannot** be approved for use as an MARINTRUST raw material.

IUCN Red list Category

By-product material from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for the following categories shall immediately fail the assessment;

- EXTINCT (E) AND EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- ENDANGERED (EN) facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

By-product material may be used from the following categories provided that all clauses in the MarinTrust standard are passed.

- VULNERABLE (VU) facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
- NEAR THREATENED (NT) does not qualify for above now, but is close or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.
- LEAST CONCERN (LC) Widespread and abundant.
- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

Table 3 Species Categorisation Table

Common name	Latin name	Stock	Management	Category	IUCN Red List Category ¹	CITES Appendix 1 ²
Skipjack tuna	Katsuwonus pelamis	Skipjack tuna in the western Pacific Ocean	WCPFC	С	No	No

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

¹ <u>https://www.iucnredlist.org/</u>

² <u>https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php</u>

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.

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. Where a species fails this Clause, it should be assessed as a Category D species instead.

onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To	C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment PASS C1.2 The species is considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS C1.2 The species is considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS L1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR at an under the stock assessment process. OR at an under the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process. OR at an under the stock assessment process. To the species of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To the ovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea at moal andings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1. 0<	Spe	ecies	Name	Skipjack tuna, Katsuwonus pelamis			
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment is to be negligible. C1.2 The species is considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS C1.3 The species is considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS C1.4 The species is considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS C1.5 Clause outcome: PASS C1.6 Clause outcome: PASS C1.7 The species is considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. Clause outcome: PASS C1.6 Clause outcome: PASS PASS PASS PASS Single construction Clause outcome: PASS <t< th=""><th>C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment in the fishery under 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 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 L1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR an onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS L1.1 Fishery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. Tot onvisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 with, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.</th><th colspan="7">Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</th></t<>	C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment in the fishery under 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 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 L1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR an onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS L1.1 Fishery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. Tot onvisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 with, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements						
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 1.1 Thishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR a onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS 1.1 Thishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process. OR a onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. Sherry removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yes amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1. Image: Comparison of the special decrease from 2017 and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1. Image: Comparison of the special decrease from 2017 and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1. Image: Comparison of the special decrease from 2017 and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1. Image: Comparison of the special decrease from 2017 and 2,077 mt (2018).	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 L1.4 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR at mosisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea to along have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). The figure 1. 2000 2000 2000 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea to all the figure 1. 2000 2000 2007 mt (2018). The species is considered as it shows in the figure 1. 2000 2000 2010 2017 and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1. 2000 2010 2010 2000 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2000 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2000 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2000 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010	CI						
reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. Clause outcome: PASS 1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR a source of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yes amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. Clause outcome: PAS Information of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process. OR an ansidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. The stock is the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To trovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent year into a landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). There, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.							
<u>authorities to be negligible.</u> <u>Clause outcome</u> : PASS 1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR a binsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yes amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	authorities to be negligible. Clause outcome PASS 1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process. Or an onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. The species in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To trovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea into a landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.		C1.2			PASS		
Clause outcome: PASS 1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR a onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yes amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	L1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR at onsidered by scientific authorities to be negligible. shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. Tot ovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea timo a landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.			-				
1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR a considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yes amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	L1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR a provider dy scientific authorities to be negligible. shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. Tot rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yea inmoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). In recent yea is shown in the figure 1.			authorities t		DASS		
shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yes amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	shows and the stand in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To the ovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent years and landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). Under the catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	C1.1 F	Fishery r	emovals of t				
shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. The rowsianal catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent years and landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). The recent years are recented as it shows in the figure 1.	shery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. To the provisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent years are all andings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). In the recent years from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.					, on a		
rovisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent yes amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). Uther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	to visional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In recent year amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). In the recent year and the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.		-					
anoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). arther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). Irther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.							
anoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). arther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	amoa landings have been 1,102 mt (2014); 1,160 mt (2015); 1,266 mt (2016); 3,230 mt (2017) and 2,077 mt (2018). Irther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	provis	sional ca	tch in 2018 w	vas 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. In re	cent yea		
urther, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.	where, catches from all the fleets are also recorded as it shows in the figure 1.					-		
200 	w^{2}			-				
Miscelaneous PS-free school ongline	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019	artin			e needs are also recorded as it shows in the ingare 1.			
Miscelaneous PS-free school ongline	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
Miscelaneous PS-free school ongline	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019							
PS-tree school PS-associated P	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019			2000				
1500 1000	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019				Miscellaneous			
¹⁵⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁰⁰ ¹	u_{1}^{100} u				PS-free school			
1500 1000	f_{0}				PS-unclassified			
fund of the second seco	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			£				
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			E				
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			5.00				
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			8,1000				
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			Ę				
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			tc				
500 0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			Ca				
0 1970 1980 1990 Year 2000 2010 202	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year	1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			500-				
1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year	1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year	1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year	1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 202 Year gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
Year	Year gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.							
	gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.			1				
gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.					rear			
gure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.								
gure 1. This series of total annual catch (1000 s int) by issning gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC 2019.		liguera		o corios of tot	al appual catch (1000's mt) by fiching goar over the full according to arised. Source WCDEC	2010		
		igure	: 1. IIm	e series of tot	ai annuai cattii (1000 S mt) by iisning gear over the full assessment period. Source WCPFC	2019.		

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 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.

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 = $\sim 0\%$;



Figure 2. Kobe plot for the latest spawning potential (2018) summarizing the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. The plots represent estimates of stock status in terms of spawning potential depletion and fishing mortality and marginal distributions of each are presented. Brown triangle indicates the median of the estimates. The size of the circle relates to the weight of that particular model run. Source WCPFC 2019

Therefore, the stock is above the reference points and 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.

WCPFC-SC15-2019/ST IP-1. Fifteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee. Estimates of annual catches in the WCPFC Statistical area. Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, 12–20 August 2019.

Links			
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.2.2		
FAO CCRF	7.5.3		
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01		