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Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients Fishery Assessment Methodology and Template Report V2.0

Fishery Under Assessment	Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus Pelamis* FAO 51,57
Date	**April 2018**
Assessor	**Conor Donnelly**

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome		
Name: Asian Alliance & others		
Address:		
Country: Vietnam	**Zip:**	
Tel. No.:	**Fax. No.:**	
Email address:	**Applicant Code**	
Key Contact:	**Title:**	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	**SAI Global**	

Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Conor Donnelly	Sam Dignan	1	Initial	By-product
Assessment Period	2017-2018			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
Main Species	Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis*
Fishery Location	FAO 51 Indian Ocean, Western
Gear Type(s)	Purse seine, gillnet, pole and line
Outcome of Assessment	
Overall Outcome	Pass
Clauses Failed	None
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with Assessor's determination.
Recommendation	Approval

Assessment Determination
Skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean are considered a single stock for stock assessment purposes. They are managed by the RFMO, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, and its resolutions are binding on its members. Scientific advice is provided by the IOTC's Scientific Committee. The latest assessment was undertaken in 2017. Skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean is subject to a species-specific management regime and so is assessed under clause C. Fishery removals of skipjack tuna are included in the stock assessment process and the stock is considered, in its most recent assessment, to have a biomass above its limit reference point. It passes clause C. Skipjack tuna is categorised as of least concern on IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species and is not listed on CITES (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/170310/0, global assessment undertaken in 2010). **Skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean is recommended for approval as by-product material under the IFFO RS Standard.**
Peer Review Comments
Agree with Assessor's determination.
Notes for On-site Auditor

Species-Specific Results

Category	Species	% landings	Outcome (Pass/Fail)	
Category A			A1	
			A2	
			A3	
			A4	
Category B				
Category C	Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis*	NA	Pass	
Category D				

[List all Category A and B species. List approximate total %age of landings which are Category C and D species; these do not need to be individually named here]

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

This assessment template uses a modular approach to assessing fisheries against the IFFO RS standard.

Whole Fish

The process for completing the template for a **whole fish** assessment is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table, to determine which categories of species are present in the fishery.
2. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses M1, M2, M3: Management.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY A SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clauses A1, A2, A3, A4 for **each** Category A species.
4. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY B SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete the Section B risk assessment for **each** Category B species.
5. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C species.
6. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete Section D.
7. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses F1, F2, F3: Further Impacts.

A fishery must score a pass in **all applicable clauses** before approval may be recommended. To achieve a pass in a clause, the fishery/species must meet **all** of the minimum requirements.

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 if 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	*Katsuwonus pelamis*	FAO 51,57	NA	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 *Katsuwonus pelamis*	
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:	**Pass**

Evidence

Skipjack tuna is managed by the RFMO, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and its resolutions are binding on its members. Scientific advice is provided by the IOTC's Scientific Committee supported by working parties. Skipjack tuna fall within the remit of the Working Party on Tropical Tunas (WPTT).

Skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean are considered a single stock for stock assessment purposes. The latest stock assessment was undertaken in 2017. Stock status was estimated using 144 models (IO GRID) running a range of permutations of the parameters which included 2 CPUE options, 2 growth options, 3 values of stock recruit steepness amongst others. The advice on status of skipjack tuna was derived from the grid and agreed using an integrated statistical assessment method. 36 model formulations were used to ensure that the various plausible sources of uncertainty were incorporated and represented in the final result. In general, the data did not seem to be sufficiently informative to justify the selection of any individual model so the assessment results (Table 1) are shown as the median value of the grid and the range of values from the grid. It was concluded that the grid based approach appears to well represent the large range of uncertainty in the assessment (IOTC, 2017a).

Recent catches considered in the assessment are shown in figure 1.

MSY-based reference points have been defined for the skipjack tuna stock (IOTC Resolution 15/10 on target and limit reference points and a decision framework):

Stock	Target Reference Point	Limit Reference Point
Skipjack tuna	$B_{TARGET} = B_{MSY}$ $F_{TARGET} = F_{MSY}$	$B_{LIM} = 0.40\ B_{MSY}$ $F_{LIM} = 1.50\ F_{MSY}$

Where MSY-based reference points can't be robustly estimated alternate reference points, Resolution 15/10 specifies that they should be defined as follows:

"Biomass limit reference points will be set at a rate of B_0. Unless the IOTC Scientific Committee advises the Commission of more suitable limit reference point for a particular species, by default, the interim B_{LIM} will be set at $0.2\ B_0$ and fishing mortality rate limit reference point at $F_{0.2\ Bo}$ (the value corresponding to this biomass limit reference point). These interim limit reference points will be reviewed no later than 2018.

Where the IOTC Scientific Committee considers that MSY-based reference points cannot be robustly estimated, target reference points based on the depletion proportion (i.e. reference points with respect to the ratio of current biomass to B_0, B_0 being the virgin biomass estimate) should be used as a basis for B_{TARGET} and F_{TARGET}, as follows:

a) the interim biomass target reference point B_{TARGET} could be set at a ratio of B_0, the virgin biomass;
b) the interim fishing mortality rate target reference point F_{TARGET} could be set at a level consistent with the target biomass reference point, the fishing mortality rate corresponding then to the adopted ratio of B_0, the virgin biomass).”

The latest assessment found current spawning biomass to be at the target reference point of 40% of SB_0, and above the limit reference point of $0.2*SB_0$ (figure 2 and table 1) as per Resolution 15/10 (IOTC, 2017b).

Fishery removals of skipjack tuna are included in the stock assessment process and the stock is considered, in its most recent assessment, to have a biomass above its limit reference point. It passes clause C.
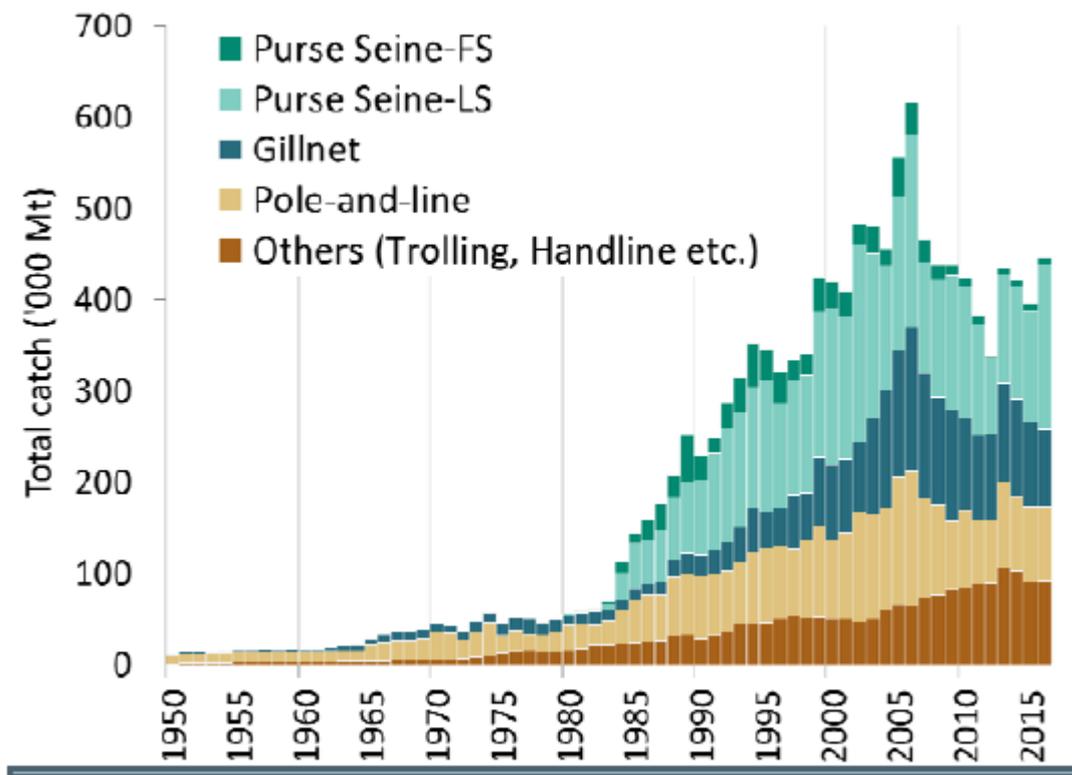
Figure 1. Annual catches of skipjack tuna by gear (1950–2016). Definition of fisheries: **Gillnet**, including offshore gillnet**; Pole-and-Line**; Purse seine free-school (**FS**); Purse seine associated school (**LS**); **Other gears** (e.g., troll line, handline, beach seine, Danish seine, liftnet). Source: IOTC, 2017b.

Table 1. Skipjack tuna: Status of skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean. Source: IOTC, 2017b.

Area[1]	Indicators		2017 stock status determination
Indian Ocean	Catch 2016[2]:	446,723 t	
	Average catch 2012–2016:	407,456 t	
	$Yield_{40\%SSB}$ (1000 t) (80% CI):	510.1 (455.9–618.8)	47%
	$C_{2016}/C_{40\%SSB}$ (80% CI):	0.88 (0.72-0.98)	
	SB_{2016} (1000 t) (80% CI):	796.66 (582.65-1,059.29)	
	Total biomass B_{2016} (1000 t) (80% CI):	910.4 (873.6-1195)	
	$SB_{2016}/SB_{40\%SSB}$ (80% CI):	1.00 (0.88–1.17)	
	SB_{2016}/SB_0 (80% CI):	0.40 (0.35–0.47)	
	$E^{3}_{40\%SSB}$ (80% CI):	0.59 (0.53-0.65)	
	SB_0 (80% CI):	2,015,220 (1,651,230–2,296,135)	

[1] Boundaries for the Indian Ocean stock assessment are defined as the IOTC area of competence.
[2] Proportion of catch estimated or partially estimated by IOTC Secretariat in 2016: 22%
[3] E is the annual harvest rate

Colour key	Stock overfished ($SB_{year}/SB_{40\%}< 1$)	Stock not overfished ($SB_{year}/SB_{40\%}\geq 1$)
Stock subject to overfishing($F_{year}/F_{40\%}> 1$)	38%	2%
Stock not subject to overfishing ($F_{year}/F_{40\%}\leq 1$)	13%	47%
Not assessed/Uncertain		
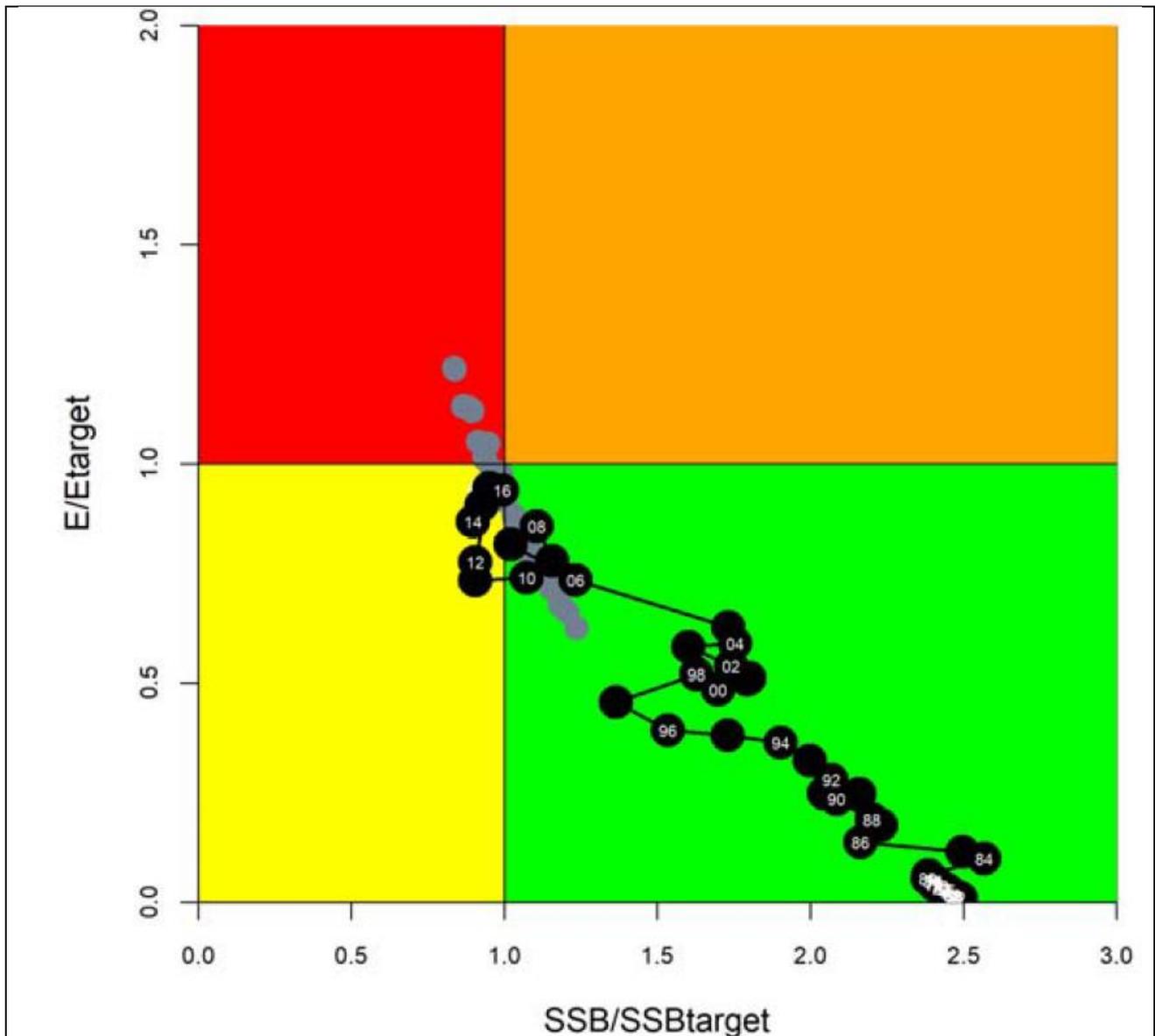
Figure 2. Skipjack tuna: SS3 Aggregated Indian Ocean assessment Kobe plot of the 2017 uncertainty grid. Black circles indicate the trajectory of the median estimates for the SB/SBtarget ratio and E/Etarget ratio across all models of the 2017 uncertainty grid for each year 1950–2016; grey dots are the estimates for year 2016 from individual models. Source: IOTC, 2017b.

References

IOTC, 2017a. Skipjack tuna supporting information. Updated December 2017.
http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/science/species_summaries/english/Skipjack_tuna_Supporting_information.pdf

IOTC, 2017b. Executive summary – Skipjack tuna. Updated December, 2017.
http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/science/species_summaries/english/Skipjack_tuna.pdf

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2

SOCIAL CRITERION

In addition to the scored criteria listed above, applicants must commit to ensuring that vessels operating in the fishery adhere to internationally recognised guidance on human rights. They must also commit to ensuring there is no use of enforced or unpaid labour in the fleet(s) operating upon the resource.

Appendix A - Determining Resilience Ratings

The assessment of Category B species described in this assessment report template utilises a resilience rating system suggested by the American Fisheries Society. This approach was chosen because it is also used by FishBase, and so the resilience ratings for many thousands of species are freely available online. As described by FishBase, the following is the process used to arrive at the resilience ratings:

"*The American Fisheries Society (AFS) has suggested values for several biological parameters that allow classification of a fish population or species into categories of high, medium, low and very low resilience or productivity (Musick 1999). If no reliable estimate of r_m (see below) is available, the assignment is to the lowest category for which any of the available parameters fits. For each of these categories, AFS has suggested thresholds for decline over the longer of 10 years or three generations. If an observed decline measured in biomass or numbers of mature individuals exceeds the indicated threshold value, the population or species is considered vulnerable to extinction unless explicitly shown otherwise. If one sex strongly limits the reproductive capacity of the species or population, then only the decline in the limiting sex should be considered. We decided to restrict the automatic assignment of resilience categories in the Key Facts page to values of K, t_m and t_{max} and those records of fecundity estimates that referred to minimum number of eggs or pups per female per year, assuming that these were equivalent to average fecundity at first maturity (Musick 1999). Note that many small fishes may spawn several times per year (we exclude these for the time being) and large live bearers such as the coelacanth may have gestation periods of more than one year (we corrected fecundity estimates for those cases reported in the literature). Also, we excluded resilience estimates based on r_m (see below) as we are not yet confident with the reliability of the current method for estimating rm. If users have independent r_m or fecundity estimates, they can refer to Table 1 for using this information.*"

Parameter	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Threshold	0.99	0.95	0.85	0.70
r_{max} (1/year)	> 0.5	0.16 – 0.50	0.05 – 0.15	< 0.05
K (1/year)	> 0.3	0.16 – 0.30	0.05 – 0.15	< 0.05
Fecundity (1/year)	> 10,000	100 – 1000	10 – 100	< 10
t_m (years)	< 1	2 – 4	5 – 10	> 10
t_{max} (years)	1 - 3	4 – 10	11 – 30	> 30

Taken from the FishBase manual, "Estimation of Life-History Key Facts":
http://www.fishbase.us/manual/English/key%20facts.htm#resilience]

Appendix B – Background on the 5% catch rule

The proposed fishery assessment methodology uses a species categorisation approach to divide the catch in the assessment fishery into groups. These groups are:

- **Category A:** "Target" species with a species-specific management regime in place.
- **Category B:** "Target" species with no species-specific management regime in place.
- **Category C:** "Non-target" species with a species-specific management regime in place.
- **Category D:** "Non-target" species with no species-specific management regime in place

The distinction between 'target' and 'non-target' species is made to enable the assessment to consider the impact of the fishery on all the species caught regularly, without requiring a full assessment be conducted for each. Thus 'target' species are subjected to a more detailed assessment, while 'non-target' species are considered more briefly. For the purposes of the IFFO RS fishery assessment, 'target' and 'non-target' species are defined by their prevalence in the catch, by weight. Applicants must declare which species are considered 'target' species in the fishery, and the combined weight of these must be at least 95% of the annual catch. The remaining 5% can be made up of 'non-target' species. Note also that ETP species are considered separately, irrespective of their frequency of occurrence in the catch.

The proposed use of 5% as a limit for 'non-target' species is one area in which feedback is being sought via the public consultation. The decision to propose a value of 5% ensures consistency with other fishery assessment programmes, such as the MSC which uses 5% to distinguish between 'main' and 'minor' species (see MSC Standard, SA3.4 and GSA3.4.2); and Seafood Watch, which uses 5% when defining the 'main' species for the assessment (see Seafood Watch Standard, Criterion 2). The value is also consistent with the approached used in Version 1 of the IFFO RS Standard, in which up to 5% of the raw material could be comprised of 'unassessed' species.