

2018. STATUS SUMMARY FOR SPECIES OF TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES UNDER THE IOTC MANDATE, AS WELL AS OTHER SPECIES IMPACTED BY IOTC FISHERIES.

Temperate and tropical tuna stocks: main stocks being targeted by industrial, and to a lesser extent, artisanal fisheries throughout the Indian Ocean, both on the high seas and in the EEZ of coastal states.

Stock	Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Advice to the Commission
Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Catch 2017: 38,347 t Average catch 2013–2017: 36,004 t MSY (1000 t) (80% CI): 38.8 (33.9–43.6) FMSY (80% CI): 0.07 (–) SBMSY (1000 t) (80% CI): 30.0 (26.1–34.0) F2014/FMSY (80% CI): 0.85 (0.57–1.12) SB2014/SBMSY (80% CI): 1.80 (1.38–2.23) SB2014/SB1950 (80% CI): 0.37 (0.28–0.46)						Although considerable uncertainty remains in the SS3 assessment, particularly due to the lack of biological information on Indian Ocean albacore tuna stocks, a precautionary approach to the management of albacore tuna should be applied by capping total catch levels to MSY levels (38,800 t).
Bigeye tuna <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Catch in 2017: 90,050 t Average catch 2013–2017: 95,997 t MSY (1000 t) (80% CI): 104 (87-121) FMSY (80% CI): 0.17 (0.14-0.20) SBMSY (1,000 t) (80% CI): 525 (364-718) F2015/FMSY (80% CI): 0.76 (0.49-1.03) SB2015/SBMSY (80% CI): 1.29 (1.07-1.51) SB2015/SB0 (80% CI): 0.38 (n.a. – n.a.)			84%			No new stock assessment was carried out for bigeye tuna in 2018, thus, the stock status is determined on the basis of the 2016 assessment and other indicators presented in 2018. On the weight-of-evidence available in 2018, the bigeye tuna stock is determined to be not overfished and is not subject to overfishing . If catch remains below the estimated MSY levels, then immediate management measures are not required. However, continued monitoring and improvement in data collection, reporting and analysis is required to reduce the uncertainty in assessments.
Skipjack tuna <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Catch in 2017: 524,282 t Average catch 2013–2017: 454,103 t Yield40%SSB (1000 t) (80% CI): 510.1 (455.9–618.8) C2016/C40%SSB (80% CI): 0.88 (0.72-0.98) SB2016 (1000 t) (80% CI): 796.66 (582.65-1,059.40) Total biomass B2016 (1000 t) (80% CI): 910.4 (873.6-1195) CI): 1.00 (0.88–1.17) SB2016/SB40%SSB (80% CI): 0.40 (0.35–0.47) SB2016/SB0 (80% CI): 0.59 (0.53-0.65) E40%SSB (80% CI): 2,015,220 (1,651,230–2,296,135) SB0 (80% CI):			47%			No new stock assessment was carried out for skipjack tuna in 2018, thus, stock status is determined on the basis of the 2016 assessment and other indicators presented in 2018.. The 2017 stock assessment model results differ substantively from the previous (2014 and 2011) assessments, for a number of reasons. The final overall estimate of stock status indicates that the stock is at the target biomass reference point and that the current and historical fishing mortality rates are estimated to be below the target. Thus, on the weight-of-evidence available in 2018, the skipjack tuna stock is determined to be not overfished and is not subject to overfishing . Total catches in 2017 were 12% larger than the resulting catch limit from the skipjack HCR for the period 2018-2020. It should be noted that skipjack catches for most gears have increased from 2016 to 2017 (+10% for purse seine, +16% for gillnet and +17% for baitboats. The Commission needs to ensure that catches of skipjack in the 2018–2020 period do not exceed the agreed limit.

<p>Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i></p>	<p>Catch in 2017: 409,567 t Average catch 2013–2017: 399,830 t MSY (1000 t) (plausible range): 403 (339–436) F_{MSY} (plausible range): 0.15 (0.13–0.17) SB_{MSY} (1,000 t) (plausible range): 1069 (789–1387) F₂₀₁₇/F_{MSY} (plausible range): 1.20 (1.00–1.71) SB₂₀₁₇/SB_{MSY} (plausible range): 0.83 (0.74–0.97) SB₂₀₁₇/SB₀ (plausible range): 0.30 (0.27–0.33)</p>			94%	68%			<p>A new stock assessment was carried out for yellowfin tuna in 2018. The assessment results were only based on a grid of 24 SS3 model runs which are recognized as insufficient to explore the spectrum of uncertainties and scenarios, noting the large uncertainty associated with data quality (e.g., spatial representativeness of CPUE coverage, estimation of catch and inconsistency in length-frequency) and lack of considering model statistical uncertainty. It is noted that the quantified uncertainty in stock status is likely underestimating the underlying uncertainty of the assessment. On the weight-of-evidence available in 2017, the yellowfin tuna stock is determined to be overfished and subject to overfishing.</p> <p>The decline in stock status to below MSY level is not well understood due to various uncertainties. As a precautionary measure, the Commission should ensure that catches are reduced to end overfishing and allow the SSB to recover to SSB_{MSY} levels. At this stage, specific catch limits are not provided.</p> <p>A workplan has been developed to address the issues identified in the assessment review, aimed at increasing the Committee’s ability to provide more concrete and robust advice by the 2019 meeting of the Scientific Committee. The workplan is scheduled to start in January 2019 and aims at addressing the issues identified by the WPTT and the external reviewer. The draft workplan is attached as Appendix 38 of the 2018 Scientific Committee Report (IOTC-2018-SC21-R).</p>
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Billfish: The billfish stocks are exploited by industrial and artisanal fisheries throughout the Indian Ocean, both on the high seas and in the EEZ of coastal states. While marlins and sailfish are not usually targeted by most fleets, they are caught and retained as byproduct by the main industrial fisheries, and are also important for localised small-scale and artisanal fisheries or as targets in sports and recreational fisheries.

Stock	Indicators		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Advice to the Scientific Committee
Swordfish <i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Catch 2017: Average catch 2013–2017: MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI): F _{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI): SB _{MSY} (80% CI): F ₂₀₁₅ /F _{MSY} (80% CI): SB ₂₀₁₅ /SB _{MSY} (80% CI): SB ₂₀₁₅ /SB ₁₉₅₀ (80% CI):	34,782t 31,405t 31.59 (26.30–45.50) 0.17 (0.12–0.23) 43.69 (25.27–67.92) 0.76 (0.41–1.04) 1.50 (1.05–2.45) 0.31 (0.26–0.43)						<p>No new stock assessment was carried out for swordfish in 2018, thus, the stock status is determined on the basis of the 2017 assessment and other indicators presented in 2018. There are some uncertainties in the catch estimates from the Indonesian fresh tuna longline; an alternative catch history was used in the base case stock assessment. Most recent catches are at the MSY level (31,590 t). On the weight-of-evidence available in 2018, the stock is determined to be not overfished and not subject to overfishing.</p> <p>The most recent catches (34,782 t in 2017) are higher than the MSY level (31,590 t). The catches should be reduced to the MSY level (31,590 t).</p>
Black marlin <i>Makaira indica</i>	Catch 2017: Average catch 2013–2017: MSY (1000 t) (80% CI): F _{MSY} (80% CI): B _{MSY} (1000 t) (80% CI): F ₂₀₁₇ /F _{MSY} (80% CI): B ₂₀₁₇ /B _{MSY} (80% CI): B ₂₀₁₇ /B ₁₉₅₀ (80% CI):	21,250 t 18,673t 12.93 (9.44-18.20) 0.18 (0.11-0.30) 72.66 (45.52-119.47) 0.96 (0.77-1.12) 1.68 (1.32-2.10) 0.62 (0.49-0.78)						<p>A stock assessment based on JABBA was conducted in 2018 for black marlin. This assessment suggests that the point estimate for the stock in 2017 is in the green zone in the Kobe plot with F/F_{MSY}=0.96 (0.77-1.12) and B/B_{MSY}=1.68 (1.32-2.10). The Kobe plot from the JABBA model indicated that the stock is not subject to overfishing and is currently not overfished, however these status estimates are subject to a high degree of uncertainty.</p> <p>The recent sharp increases in total catches (e.g., from 15,000 t in 2014 to over 20,000 t since 2016, mostly due to increases by I.R. Iran and India), and conflicts in information in CPUE and catch data lead to large uncertainties in the assessment outputs. This caused the point estimate of the stock status to change from the red to the green zones of the Kobe plot without any evidence of a rebuilding trend. As such, the results of the assessment are uncertain and should be interpreted with caution</p>

<p>Blue marlin <i>Makaira nigricans</i></p>	<p>Catch 2017: 12,155 t Average catch 2013–2017: 11,635 t MSY (1000 t) (80% CI): 11.93 (9.23–16.15) F_{MSY} (80% CI): 0.11 (0.08–0.16) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI): 113 (71.7–162.0) F₂₀₁₅/F_{MSY} (80% CI): 1.18 (0.80–1.71) B₂₀₁₅/B_{MSY} (80% CI): 1.11 (0.90–1.35) B₂₀₁₅/B₁₉₅₀ (80% CI): 0.56 (0.44–0.71)</p>	<p>12,155 t 11,635 t 11.93 (9.23–16.15) 0.11 (0.08–0.16) 113 (71.7–162.0) 1.18 (0.80–1.71) 1.11 (0.90–1.35) 0.56 (0.44–0.71)</p>					<p>46.8 %</p>	<p>No stock assessment was carried out in 2018. The stock status based on BSP-SS stock assessment carried out in 2016 suggests that the stock status in 2015 is in the orange zone in the Kobe plot and both F and B are close to their MSYs, i.e., F/F_{MSY}=1.18 and B/B_{MSY}=1.11. Two other approaches examined in 2016 came to similar conclusions, namely ASPIC and SS3. The results of the assessment in 2016 from the BSP-SS model indicated that the stock was subject to overfishing but not overfished in 2015.</p> <p>The uncertainty in the catch data available at the time of the assessment and the CPUE series suggests that the advice should be interpreted with caution. A decrease in longline effort from 2005 to 2011 lowered the fishing pressure on the Indian Ocean stock, but catches in recent years have been increasing. . Current catches exceed the catch limit as stipulated in Resolution 18/05. The Commission should provide mechanisms to ensure the catch limits are not exceeded in the future</p>
<p>Striped marlin <i>Tetrapturus audax</i></p>	<p>Catch 2017: 3,082t Average catch 2013–2017: 3,587t MSY (1,000 t) (JABBA): 4.73 (4.27–5.18) F_{MSY} (JABBA): 0.26 (0.20–0.34) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (JABBA): 17.94 (14.21–23.13) F₂₀₁₇/F_{MSY} (JABBA): 1.99 (1.21–3.62) B₂₀₁₇/B_{MSY} (JABBA): 0.33 (0.18–0.54) SB₂₀₁₇/SB_{MSY} (SS3): 0.373 B₂₀₁₇/K(JABBA): 0.12 (0.07–0.20) SB₂₀₁₇/SB₁₉₅₀ (SS3): 0.13 (0.09–0.14)</p>	<p>3,082t 3,587t 4.73 (4.27–5.18) 0.26 (0.20–0.34) 17.94 (14.21–23.13) 1.99 (1.21–3.62) 0.33 (0.18–0.54) 0.373 0.12 (0.07–0.20) 0.13 (0.09–0.14)</p>					<p>99.8 %</p>	<p>A new stock assessment for striped marlin was carried out in 2018, based on two different models. Both models were very consistent and confirmed the results from 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2017 assessments, indicating that the stock is subject to overfishing (F>F_{MSY}) and overfished, with the biomass for at least the past ten years is below the level which would produce MSY (B<B_{MSY}). On the weight-of-evidence available in 2018, the stock status of striped marlin is determined to be overfished and subject to overfishing.</p> <p>Current or increasing catches have a very high risk of further decline in the stock status. Current 2017 catches are lower than MSY (4,730 t) but the stock has been overfished for more than two decades and is now in a highly depleted state. If the Commission wishes to recover the stock to the green quadrant of the Kobe plot with a probability ranging from 60% to 90% by 2026, it needs to provide mechanisms to ensure the maximum annual catches remain between 1,500 t – 2,200 t.</p>
<p>Indo-Pacific Sailfish <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i></p>	<p>Catch 2017: 33,280 t Average catch 2013–2017: 29,873 t MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI): 25.00 (16.18–35.17) F_{MSY} (80% CI): 0.26 (0.15–0.39) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI): 87.52 (56.30–121.02) F₂₀₁₄/F_{MSY} (80% CI): 1.05 (0.63–1.63) B₂₀₁₄/B_{MSY} (80% CI): 1.13 (0.87–1.37) B₂₀₁₄/B₁₉₅₀ (80% CI): 0.56 (0.44–0.67)</p>	<p>33,280 t 29,873 t 25.00 (16.18–35.17) 0.26 (0.15–0.39) 87.52 (56.30–121.02) 1.05 (0.63–1.63) 1.13 (0.87–1.37) 0.56 (0.44–0.67)</p>						<p>No new stock assessment was carried out for Indo-Pacific sailfish in 2018, thus, the stock status is determined on the basis of the 2015 assessment and other indicators presented in 2018. In 2015, data poor methods for stock assessment using Stock Reduction Analysis (SRA) techniques indicated that the stock is not yet overfished, but is subject to overfishing. The stock appears to show a continued increase catches which is a cause of concern indicating that fishing mortality levels may be becoming too high. Aspects of the biology,</p>

								<p>productivity and fisheries for this species combined with the data poor status on which to base a more formal assessment are also a cause for concern. On the weight-of-evidence available in 2018, the stock is determined to be still <i>not overfished</i> but <i>subject to overfishing</i>.</p> <p>The catch limits as stipulated in Resolution 18/05 have been exceeded. The Commission should provide mechanisms to ensure that catch limits are not exceeded by all concerned fisheries.</p>
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Neritic tunas and mackerel: These six species have become as important or more important as the three tropical tuna species (bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna and yellowfin tuna) to most IOTC coastal states. Neritic tunas and mackerels are caught primarily by coastal fisheries, including small-scale industrial and artisanal fisheries, and are almost always caught within the EEZs of coastal states. Historically, catches were often reported as aggregates of various species, making it difficult to obtain appropriate data for stock assessment analyses.

Stock	Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Advice to the Commission
Bullet tuna <i>Auxis rochei</i>	Catch 2017: 11,094 t Average catch 2013–2017: 9,959 t MSY (1,000 t): unknown F_{MSY} : unknown B_{MSY} (1,000 t): unknown $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$: unknown $B_{current}/B_{MSY}$: unknown $B_{current}/B_0$: unknown						For assessed species of neritic tunas in Indian Ocean (longtail tuna, kawakawa and narrow barred Spanish mackerel), the MSY was estimated to have been reached between 2009 and 2011 and both F_{MSY} and B_{MSY} were breached thereafter. Therefore, in the absence of a stock assessment of bullet tuna a limit to the catches should be considered by the Commission, by ensuring that future catches do not exceed the average catches estimated between 2009 and 2011 (8,870 t). The reference period (2009-2011) was chosen based on the most recent assessments of those neritic species in the Indian Ocean for which an assessment is available under the assumption that also for bullet tuna MSY was reached between 2009 and 2011. This catch advice should be maintained until an assessment of bullet tuna is available. Considering that MSY-based reference points for assessed species can change over time, the stock should be closely monitored. Mechanisms need to be developed by the Commission to improve current statistics by encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements, so as to better inform scientific advice.
Frigate tuna <i>Auxis thazard</i>	Catch 2017: 74,686 t Average catch 2013–2017: 86,117 t MSY (1,000 t): unknown F_{MSY} : unknown B_{MSY} (1,000 t): unknown $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$: unknown $B_{current}/B_{MSY}$: unknown $B_{current}/B_0$: unknown						For assessed species of neritic tunas in Indian Ocean (longtail tuna, kawakawa and narrow barred Spanish mackerel), the MSY was estimated to have been reached between 2009 and 2011 and both F_{MSY} and B_{MSY} were breached thereafter. Therefore, in the absence of a stock assessment of frigate tuna a limit to the catches should be considered by the Commission, by ensuring that future catches do not exceed the average catches estimated between 2009 and 2011 (94,921 t). The reference period (2009-2011) was chosen based on the most recent assessments of those neritic species in the Indian Ocean for which an assessment is available under the assumption that also for bullet tuna MSY was reached between 2009 and 2011. This catch advice should be maintained until an assessment of frigate tuna is available. Considering that MSY-based reference points for assessed species can change over time, the stock should be closely monitored. Mechanisms need to be developed by the Commission to improve current statistics by encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements, so as to better inform scientific advice.
Kawakawa <i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Catch 2017: 159,752 t Average catch 2013-2017: 157,300 t MSY (1,000 t): 152 [125–188] F_{MSY} : 0.56 [0.42–0.69] B_{MSY} (1,000 t): 202 [151–315] F_{2013}/F_{MSY} : 0.98 [0.85–1.11] B_{2013}/B_{MSY} : 1.15 [0.97–1.38] B_{2013}/B_0 : 0.58 [0.33–0.86]						Although the stock status is classified as not overfished and not subject to overfishing, the Kobe strategy II matrix developed in 2015 showed that there is a 96% probability that biomass is below MSY levels and 100% probability that $F > F_{MSY}$ by 2016 and 2023 if catches are maintained at the 2013 levels. There is a 55% probability that biomass is below MSY levels and 91% probability that $F > F_{MSY}$ by 2023 if catches are maintained at around 2016 levels. The modelled probabilities of the stock achieving levels consistent with the MSY reference points (e.g. $SB > SB_{MSY}$ and $F < F_{MSY}$) in 2023 are 100% for a future constant catch at 80% of 2013 catch levels. If catches are reduced by 20% based on 2013 levels at the time of the

Stock	Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Advice to the Commission
							assessment (170,181 t) ¹ , the stock is expected to recover to levels above MSY reference points with a 50% probability by 2023.
Longtail tuna <i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Catch 2017: 135,006 t Average catch 2013–2017: 139,856 t MSY (1,000 t): 140 (103–184) F _{MSY} : 0.43 (0.28–0.69) B _{MSY} (1,000 t): 319 (200–623) F ₂₀₁₅ /F _{MSY} : 1.04 (0.84–1.46) B ₂₀₁₅ /B _{MSY} : 0.94 (0.68–1.16) B ₂₀₁₅ /B ₀ : 0.48 (0.34–0.59)					67%	There is a substantial risk of exceeding MSY-based reference points by 2018 if catches are maintained at current (2015) levels (63% risk that B ₂₀₁₈ <B _{MSY} , and 55% risk that F ₂₀₁₈ >F _{MSY}) (Table 2). If catches are reduced by 10% this risk is lowered to 33% probability B ₂₀₁₈ <B _{MSY} and 28% probability F ₂₀₁₈ >F _{MSY}). If catches are capped at current (2015) levels at the time of the assessment (i.e. 136,849 t), the stock is expected to recover to levels above MSY reference points with at least a 50% probability by 2025. Catches have remained below estimated MSY since 2015.
Indo-Pacific king mackerel <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Catch 2017: 49,905 t Average catch 2013-2017: 46,814 t MSY (1,000 t): Unknown F _{MSY} : Unknown B _{MSY} (1,000 t): Unknown F _{current} /F _{MSY} : Unknown B _{current} /B _{MSY} : Unknown B _{current} /B ₀ : Unknown						For assessed species of neritic tunas in Indian Ocean (longtail tuna, kawakawa and narrow barred Spanish mackerel), the MSY was estimated to have been reached between 2009 and 2011 and both F _{MSY} and B _{MSY} were breached thereafter. Therefore, in the absence of a stock assessment of Indo-Pacific king mackerel a limit to the catches should be considered by the Commission, by ensuring that future catches do not exceed the average catches estimated between 2009 and 2011 (46,787 t). The reference period (2009-2011) was chosen based on the most recent assessments of those neritic species in the Indian Ocean for which an assessment is available under the assumption that also for Indo-Pacific king mackerel MSY was reached between 2009 and 2011. This catch advice should be maintained until an assessment of Indo-Pacific king mackerel is available. This catch advice should be maintained until an assessment of Indo-Pacific king mackerel is available. Considering that MSY-based reference points for assessed species can change over time, the stock should be closely monitored. Mechanisms need to be developed by the Commission to improve current statistics by encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements, so as to better inform scientific advice.
Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Catch 2017 ² : 159,370 t Average catch 2013-2017: 160,812 t MSY (1,000 t): 131 [96–180] F _{MSY} : 0.35 [0.18–0.7] B _{MSY} (1,000 t): 371 [187–882] F ₂₀₁₅ /F _{MSY} : 1.28 [1.03–1.69] 0.89 [0.63–1.15] B ₂₀₁₅ /B _{MSY} : 0.44 [0.31–0.57] B ₂₀₁₅ /B ₀ :					89%	There is a continued high risk of exceeding MSY-based reference points by 2025, even if catches are reduced to 80% of the 2015 levels (73% risk that B ₂₀₂₅ <B _{MSY} , and 99% risk that F ₂₀₂₅ >F _{MSY}). The modelled probabilities of the stock achieving levels consistent with the MSY reference levels (e.g. B > B _{MSY} and F < F _{MSY}) in 2025 are 93% and 70%, respectively, for a future constant catch at 70% of current catch level. If catches are reduced by 30% of the 2015 levels at the time of the assessment, which corresponds to catches below MSY, the stock is expected to recover to levels above the MSY reference points with at least a 50% probability by 2025.

Sharks: Although sharks are not part of the 16 species directly under the IOTC mandate, sharks are frequently caught in association with fisheries targeting IOTC species. Some fleets are known to actively target both sharks and IOTC species simultaneously. As such, IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties are required to report information at the same level of detail as for the 16 IOTC species. The following are the main species caught in IOTC fisheries, although the list is not exhaustive.

Stock	Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Advice to the Commission
Blue shark <i>Prionace glauca</i>	Reported catch 2017: 27,259 t Estimated catch 2015: 54,735 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2017: 56,883 t Average reported catch 2013–17: 29,790 t Average estimated catch 2011–15: 54,993 t Ave. (nei) sharks ² 2012–16: 51,712 t MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI): 33.1 (29.5-36.6) F _{MSY} (80% CI): 0.30 (0.30-0.31) SSB _{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI): 38.9 (35.5-45.4) F ₂₀₁₅ /F _{MSY} (80% CI): 0.90 (0.67-1.09) SSB ₂₀₁₅ /SSB _{MSY} (80% CI): 1.50 (1.37-1.72) SSB ₂₀₁₅ /SSB ₀ (80% CI): 0.52 (0.46-0.56)					72.6%	Even though the blue shark in 2017 is assessed to be not overfished nor subject to overfishing, current catches are likely to result in decreasing biomass and making the stock become overfished and subject to overfishing in the near future (Table 3). If the catches are reduced at least 10%, the probability of maintaining stock biomass above MSY reference levels (B>BMSY) over the next 8 years will be increased (Table 3). The stock should be closely monitored. While mechanisms exist for encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements (Resolution 18/07), these need to be further implemented by the Commission, so as to better inform scientific advice in the future.
Oceanic whitetip shark <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Reported catch 2017: 48 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 56,883t Average reported catch 2013–2017: 230 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 51,712 t						There is a paucity of information available for these species and this situation is not expected to improve in the short to medium term. There is no quantitative stock assessment and limited basic fishery indicators currently available. Therefore the stock status is highly uncertain. The available evidence indicates considerable risk to the stock status at current effort levels. The primary source of data that drive the assessment (total catches) is highly uncertain and should be investigated further as a priority.
Scalloped hammerhead shark <i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Reported catch 2017: 118 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 56,883t Average reported catch 2013–2017: 76 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 51,712 t						
Shortfin mako <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Reported catch 2017: 1,664 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 56,883t Average reported catch 2013–2017: 1,555 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 51,712 t						
Silky shark <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Reported catch 2017: 2,175 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 56,883t Average reported catch 2013–2017: 2,967 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 51,712 t						
Bigeye thresher shark <i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Reported catch 2017: 0 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 56,883t Average reported catch 2013–2017: 0 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 51,712 t						
Pelagic thresher shark <i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Reported catch 2017: 0 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 56,883t Average reported catch 2013–2017: 0 t Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks: 51,712 t						