



Definitions and key terms

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Version control, available language(s) and legal references

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Version control

Document version history:

Version	Effective date	Remarks or changes
V1.0	1 st May 2024	New document

It is the responsibility of the user of this document to use the latest version as published on the MarinTrust website.

Available languages

The official version of this document is English. MarinTrust may translate this document into additional languages, as necessary. Translations will be available on the MarinTrust website. In case of any inconsistencies or discrepancies between the available translation(s) and the English version, the online English version (in PDF format) will prevail.

Legal references

Certification of a facility does not place any liability on MarinTrust Ltd., or any associated body involved in the development, implementation, auditing and issuing of certificates of this programme brought about through failure of a facility to meet their legal obligations.

The MarinTrust programme

Championing best practice in the sourcing and production of marine ingredients
MarinTrust is a programme that is dedicated to marine ingredient production factories, allowing them to gain recognition for their sourcing and production.

Since its inception in 2009, the MarinTrust programme has grown into the market leader for the certification of marine ingredient producing factories and Chain of Custody for certified marine ingredients.

About this document

This document provides definitions for key terms and phrases used in the MarinTrust programme.

It covers terminology across the whole programme including:

- Application.
- Raw material assessment:
- Whole fish.
- By-products.
- Standards:
 - Responsible supply of marine ingredients (factory).
 - Chain of Custody.
 - Improver Programme.

Definitions of key terms

Term / phrase	Definition for the purposes of the MarinTrust programme
A	
Accepted raw material	Raw materials that are sourced from a Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) accepted on the MarinTrust Improver Programme.
Accreditation	Accreditation provides assurance, through independent assessment by a recognised accreditation body that certification bodies responsible for conducting conformity assessments (audits) according to standards are competent to carry out such tasks. Status awarded to Certification Bodies following third-party assessment by a recognised Accreditation Body.
Accreditation Body	<p>An authoritative body (either government owned or under agreement with government) that carries out third-party conformity assessments of Certification Bodies (CBs) to determine their level of compliance following a process of assessment in accordance with defined procedures and requirements.</p> <p>The Accreditation Body (AB) has the authority to formally recognise the competence of a CB to provide certification services and grant accreditation status.</p> <p>For the purposes of the MarinTrust Programme the relevant requirements CBs are granted accreditation is ISO/17065:2012 Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying procedures, processes, and services.</p> <p>Note: when written in full should always be written with capital A and capital B.</p>
Accreditation scope	<p>The specific set of activities or services a Certification Body is accredited or deemed competent to carry out following assessment by an Accreditation Body.</p> <p>For the purposes of the MarinTrust Programme, Certification Bodies must include in their accreditation scope both the MarinTrust Standard and MarinTrust Chain of Custody Standard.</p>

<p>Agency worker (temporary agency worker)</p>	<p>A temporary worker employed by an employment agency, and then hired out to perform his/her work at (and under the supervision of) a user company. There is no employment relationship between the temporary agency worker and the user company, although there could be legal obligations of the user company towards the temporary agency worker, especially with respect to health and safety. The relevant labour contract is of limited or unspecified duration with no guarantee of continuation. The hiring firm pays fees to the employment agency, and the agency pays the wages (even if the hiring company has not yet paid the agency).</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO) C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)</p>
<p>Agent</p>	<p>The agent works on behalf of either the seller or the buyer and facilitates the transaction (sale or purchase). The agent does not take ownership and can be seen as an alternative to having in-house sales or purchase employees, they typically get paid a percentage of the activity.</p>
<p>Aggregate production models</p>	<p>Models that use the same methodology as single species production models, but they pool all the relevant species together and treat them as a single time series.</p>
<p>Annual surveillance assessment / audits</p>	<p>Follow-up audit(s) to assess compliance with the specific requirements of MarinTrust scheme's Standards and to verify the validity of an issued certificate for both the Factory and Chain of Custody Standard clients.</p>
<p>Appeal</p>	<p>Relates to decisions, either certification or accreditation decisions. They are issues raised regarding a certification decision, or an accreditation decision.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> MarinTrust Procedure A6 - Appeals and Complaints Procedure for the MarinTrust Programme</p>
<p>Applicant</p>	<p>A company, or group of companies under common ownership, which has applied for certification under the MarinTrust Programme through the formal application process.</p> <p>A company or group of companies under common ownership is a formal applicant after the application has been approved by MarinTrust and shared with the applicant's chosen Certification Body.</p> <p>Note: applicant shall be written in all lower case unless at the beginning of a sentence.</p>
<p>Apprentice / apprenticeship</p>	<p>An apprenticeship is a paid job which offers direct work experience alongside off-the-job training. It provides a way for individuals to earn while they learn, gaining valuable skills and knowledge in a specific job role.</p>

Approved raw materials	<p>Whole fish or by-products that have been assessed against the respective MarinTrust assessment criteria and which pass the requirements. This process demonstrates that the raw material has been deemed acceptable for use as a MarinTrust ‘approved’ raw material.</p> <p>Only raw materials that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from a MarinTrust approved fishery or by-product and/or • from a MarinTrust recognised equivalent fishery or by-product <p>according to MarinTrust requirements are permitted to be included within the scope of certification to this Standard.</p>
Aquaculture	<p>The farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> FAO (1988). Definition of aquaculture, Seventh Session of the IPFC Working Party of Experts on Aquaculture, IPFC/WPA/WPZ, p.1-3, RAPA/FAO, Bangkok.</p>
Aquatic ecosystem	<p>An ecosystem in a body of water; for the purposes of MarinTrust Assessments, the ecosystem(s) within which the fishery is conducted.</p>
Assessor	<p>A person who is authorised to conduct MarinTrust whole fish and by-product assessments for or on behalf of a Certification Body that is registered with MarinTrust following the relevant appointment, training, and approval process.</p>
Assessment	<p>Process by which raw materials are checked against specific criteria to ensure they comply with the specific requirements of MarinTrust.</p>
Assurance	<p>The confidence and trust that we provide to our stakeholders that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MarinTrust Programme is implemented effectively. • Our certification guarantees that marine ingredients are responsibly sourced and can be traced to a compliant marine ingredient production facility through the supply chain.
Assurance system	<p>Provides demonstrable evidence that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person, or body are fulfilled.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> H1 MarinTrust assurance data strategy</p>
Audit	<p>The checks conducted by approved auditors against the MarinTrust Standard or Chain of Custody Standard to determine whether the applicant or certificate holder fully meets the requirements.</p>
Auditor	<p>A person who is authorised to conduct MarinTrust Standard and/or Chain of Custody Standard audits for or on behalf of a Certification</p>

	Body that is registered with MarinTrust following the relevant appointment, training, and approval process.
B	
Bathroom	Toilet facilities, rest rooms, washrooms.
Benchmarking tool	<p>For the purposes of MarinTrust these are tools developed by benchmarking initiatives, which recognise third-party auditing, monitoring and certification schemes and programmes that cover key requirements and apply relevant governance and verification.</p> <p>They include a set of commonly agreed requirements which must be achieved by standards and certification schemes before those standards/schemes can be recognised.</p> <p>The benchmarking tool is the set of requirements against which standards and certification schemes are assessed. Examples of these tools are Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), the Global Seafood Sustainability Initiative (GSSI), Sustainable Supply Chain Initiative (SSCI).</p>
Bonded labour	<p>People trapped in poverty, borrow money, and forced to work to pay off the debt, losing control over both their employment conditions and the debt.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO). What are forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking?</p>
Broker	A broker is an intermediary between a buyer and seller, and typically gets a commission from either party or both. A broker does not usually own the raw material or marine ingredients. If the broker does take ownership, they become a trader (see separate definition).
Bycatch	<p>The part of the catch that is unintentionally captured during a fishing operation in addition to the target species.</p> <p>Bycatch may refer to the catch of other commercial species that are landed, commercial species that cannot be landed (e.g. undersized, damaged individuals), non-commercial species as well as to the incidental catch of endangered, vulnerable, or rare species (e.g. sea turtles, sharks, marine mammals).</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> FAO (1997) FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 382 (X2465). A Study of the Options for Utilization of By-catch and Discards from marine capture Fisheries, FAO Fisheries Circulars C928, FAO, 1997.</p>
By-product	For the purposes of MarinTrust, by-products include the parts of fish/shellfish that are removed during preparation / processing,

	<p>which are typically discarded by the person processing the fish/shellfish. They can include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component parts that are traditionally defined as 'waste,' • Parts of fish not directly used for human consumption but may be used as a raw material for marine ingredients production. • Where whole fish have been allocated by-product status due to proven, unintentional spoilage, this may be permitted. <p>Other terms commonly used to describe by-products include; fish waste, processing waste, offal, 'rest' raw material, trimmings, processing discards.</p>
By-product assessment	A by-product assessment conducted by a registered Certification Body. Process by which by-products are checked against specific criteria to ensure they comply with the requirements of MarinTrust.
C	
Catch method	<p>The fishing gear(s) used to capture fish / shellfish.</p> <p>See also fishing gear.</p>
Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE)	<p>The amount of catch that is taken per unit of fishing effort (e.g. number of fish per longline hook-months). Nominal CPUE is often used as a measure of the economic efficiency of a type of gear. Standardised CPUE (e.g. estimated from a time series of fishing surveys) is normally used as an abundance index for "tuning" assessment models.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> FAO. Restrepo V. (1999): Annotated Glossary of Terms in Executive Summary Reports of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).</p>
Certificate holder	<p>A facility that has been formally certified by a MarinTrust registered Certification Body as complying with the MarinTrust Standard and/or the Chain of Custody Standard.</p> <p>Note: when written in full should always be written in all lower case.</p>
Certification	The action, or process of a Certification Body issuing an official document (such as a certificate) confirming the compliance of a facility against the MarinTrust Standard or MarinTrust Chain of Custody Standard requirements following a process of assessment in accordance with defined procedures and requirements.
Certification Body (Bodies)	A third-party body entity that conducts the process of certification. Certification Bodies (CB) are appointed by the Governing Body Committee (GBC) on behalf of MarinTrust to audit, assess and

	<p>monitor compliance of applicants and certificate holders against the MarinTrust Programme standards.</p> <p>Note: when written in full should always be written with capital C and capital B.</p>
Certification scheme / programme	An organisation that has developed and outlined the specific set of requirements, processes, and procedures for the running of a certification programme.
Certified claim	A claim, made by a certificate holder, which is approved for use and licensed by MarinTrust.
Chain of Custody (CoC) Standard	The list of requirements that the facility must meet to claim Certification to the Chain of Custody Standard and /or use the Certified Claim.
Chain of Custody	<p>The set of measures which is designed to guarantee that the product put on the market and bearing the certification is really a product coming from the certified (raw material) concerned. These measures should thus cover both the tracking/traceability of the product all along the processing, distribution, and marketing chain, as well as the proper tracking of the documentation and control of the quantity concerned.</p> <p><i>Derived from:</i> Food and Agriculture Organization (2005). Guidelines for the ecolabelling of fish and fishery products from marine capture fisheries. Rome, FAO, 90p. (Trilingual).</p>
Child labour	<p>Work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or • interferes with their schooling by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; ○ obliging them to leave school prematurely; or ○ requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. <p>The worst forms of child labour involve children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO). C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</p>
Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)	A voluntary guide developed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) that provides a set of principles on how to develop fisheries and aquaculture sustainably. The Code promotes responsible fisheries and aquaculture, covering virtually all aspects of the sector, from responsible fishing and aquaculture practices to trade and marketing, and it has guided government policies on all continents. It recognizes the nutritional,

	<p>economic, social, environmental, and cultural importance of fisheries and aquaculture, and the interests of all those involved. It considers the biological characteristics of the resources and their environment, and the interests of consumers and other users.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Food and Agriculture Organization (2008). Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, www.fao.org/fishery/code/en</p>
Collective bargaining	<p>Negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for-</p> <p>(a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or (b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or (c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers' organisation or workers' organisations.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO) C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)</p>
Co-management	<p>Partnership arrangements between key stakeholders (including fishers) and government to share the responsibility and authority for the management of the fisheries and coastal resources, with various degrees of power sharing.</p> <p><i>Adapted from:</i> Berkes, F., Mahon, R., McConney, P., Pollnac, R.C. and Pomeroy, R.S. 2001. Managing Small-Scale Fisheries: Alternative Directions and Methods. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa. www.idrc.ca/books/</p>
Complaint	<p>Formal expression that something related to [MarinTrust programme] is incorrect or unsatisfactory.</p> <p>In the context of the Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients a complaint is an issue raised against the facility, whether it relates to the operation of the facility, the facility itself, raw materials, marine ingredients.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> MarinTrust Procedure C3. Procedure for Submission of Comments, Suggestions, and Information.</p>
Conformance criteria	<p>A document of standard performance indicators used by an assessor/auditor to measure and record compliance of an applicant and/or certificate holder with one of the MarinTrust Standards.</p>
Conformity	<p>Fulfilment of a requirement within the programme. For example, conformity to a clause means the requirements have been met.</p>
Continual improvement	<p>A set of recurring activities carried out to enhance performance. Continual improvements can be achieved by carrying out audits,</p>

	self-assessments, and management reviews. Continual improvements can also be realised by collecting data, analysing information, setting objectives, and implementing corrective and preventive actions.
Corrective action	Action to eliminate the cause of a detected non-conformity.
Critical tracking events (CTEs)	Events that must be recorded to allow for effective traceability of raw materials and marine ingredients in the supply chain; these are those instances where actual events (e.g. catch, harvesting, receiving, processing, packing, shipping, transporting etc.) occur to the traceable object during its lifecycle.
Crude fish oil for human consumption	Crude fish oils and crude fish liver oils are oils intended for human consumption after they have undergone further processing, e.g. refining and purification.
D	
Derogation	A temporary normative measure that allows for a specific MarinTrust requirement to be applied differently, or not at all. This includes phased implementation of the requirements of clauses.
Direct human consumption	Products that can be used for human food products without the need for further processing (e.g. refining). <i>Reference:</i> Codex Alimentarius CXS 329-2017. Standard for fish oils
Discards	The part of the catch (bycatch) that is not retained on board and is returned at sea, dead or alive. It may include target species, or any other species (both commercial and non-commercial) discarded at sea. <i>Reference:</i> Food and Agriculture Organization (2019): Monitoring the incidental catch of vulnerable species in Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 640, FAO/GFCM.
Discrimination	Includes: (a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; (b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organisations, where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies. <i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
E	

<p>Ecosystem</p>	<p>A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.</p> <p>Both EAF and EBM (see below) recognise humans as being an integral part of the ecosystem. It has both structure and functions. The structure is related to species diversity. The more complex is the structure the greater is the diversity of the species in the ecosystem. The functions of ecosystem are related to the flow of energy and cycling of materials through structural components of the ecosystem (e.g. food chains and food webs).</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Food and Agriculture Organization. Terminology Portal.</p>
<p>Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)</p>	<p>EAFM is a more holistic approach to fisheries management than traditional management focused on the sustainable harvest of target species. It moves towards systems and decision-making processes that balance ecological well-being with human and societal well-being, within improved governance frameworks i.e. it is a practical way to achieve sustainable development. It addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardising the options for future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems.</p> <p>A holistic approach to fisheries management that represents a move away from fisheries management systems that focus only on the sustainable harvest of target species, towards systems and decision-making processes that balance ecological well-being with human and societal well-being, within improved governance frameworks i.e. it is a practical way to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) is closely related concept.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Food and Agriculture Organization (2021). Ecosystem approach to aquaculture management. www.fao.org/3/ca7972en/ca7972en.pdf</p>
<p>Employee representative</p>	<p>A worker within an organisation who is chosen by other workers within the organisation to represent a category of workers in negotiations or consultations with the employer.</p> <p>The ILO defines them as “Persons who are recognised as such under national law or practice, whether they are— (a) trade union representatives, namely representatives designated or elected by trade unions or by the members of such unions; or</p>

	<p>(b) elected representatives, namely representatives who are freely elected by the workers of the undertaking in accordance with provisions of national laws or regulations or of collective agreements and whose functions do not include activities which are recognised as the exclusive prerogative of trade unions in the country concerned”.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization R143 - Workers' Representatives Recommendation, 1971 (No. 143).</p>
Employees (employed person)	<p>All those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise:</p> <p>(a) employed persons “at work,” i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; (b) employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime, and compensatory leave for overtime).</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (2023). Resolution to amend the 19th ICLS resolution concerning statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization.</p>
Employment agency	<p>A business that provides temporary employees to employers. Employs workers with a view to making them available to a third party (“user enterprise”).</p> <p>See agency workers.</p>
Endangered, Threatened or Protected species (ETPs)	<p>Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species are defined for the purposes of the MarinTrust assessment as those which are either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appear in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) appendices I and II • categorised by the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threatened Species as Endangered or Critically Endangered
F	
Facility	<p>A physical site undertaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the processing and production of marine ingredients i.e. the marine ingredients facility (factory). or • an activity such as handling, storage, packing or trading for which certification to chain of custody would be relevant i.e. CoC certified facility.
Feed	<p>Intended use is for feeding to animals or incorporation into feedstuffs for animals</p>

<p>Fishery</p>	<p>A unit determined by an authority or other entity that is engaged in raising and/or harvesting fish. Typically, the unit is defined in terms of one or more of the following: people involved, species or type of fish, area of water or seabed, method of fishing, class of boats and purpose of the activities.</p> <p>For the purposes of MarinTrust, a fishery is defined by the species, fishing gear and geographic location of fishing activity.</p>
<p>Fishing effort</p>	<p>The amount of fishing gear of a specific type used on the fishing grounds over a given unit of time for example hours trawled per day, number of hooks set per day or number of hauls of a beach seine per day. When two or more kinds of gear are used, the respective efforts must be adjusted to some standard type before being added (FAO, 1997).</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Food and Agriculture Organization (1997). Fisheries management. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No. 4. Rome, FAO. 82p.</p>
<p>Fisheries management</p>	<p>An integrated process that aims to improve the benefits that society receives from harvesting fish, while maintaining ecological health and balancing other societal needs. It includes the activities of (i) formation of laws, rules, and regulations (ii) policy and planning, (iii) data and information; (iv) allocation of resources; (iv) compliance and enforcement and (vi) stakeholder engagement. The main aim is to ensure the continued productivity of the resources and accomplishment of other fisheries objectives.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Pomeroy, R., R. Brainard, M. Moews, A. Heenan, J. Shackeroff, and N. Armada. (2013). Coral Triangle Regional Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Guidelines. Publication. Honolulu, Hawaii: The USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership.</p>
<p>Fishery action plan</p>	<p>A schedule of improvements for a fishery with associated resources and those responsible, based on individual aspects of the fishery that require improvements and take place within a specified time frame.</p>
<p>Fishery improvement project (FIP)</p>	<p>A multi-stakeholder effort to improve the sustainability of a fishery and may vary in scope and nature. It is used to facilitate improvements within a fishery no matter where that fish is going to.</p> <p>If the fish is being used in marine ingredient production, then the MarinTrust Improver Programme offers recognition of that marine ingredient production while encouraging the supply chain to be involved in the improvement efforts at the fishery level. This ensures improvements in fisheries supplying into the supply chain are benefiting a broader range of stakeholders as well as gaining support from these.</p>

	To be a credible FIP it must meet a number of requirements pertaining to participation, funding, transparency, and scientific rigor.
Fishing gear	<p>The equipment used for fishing, e.g. bait boat, gillnet, handline, harpoon, haul seine, longline, midwater trawl, purse seine, rod-and-reel, trap, and trawler. Each of these gears can have multiple configurations.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> He, P., Chopin, F., Suuronen, P., Ferro, R.S.T and Lansley, J. 2021. Classification and illustrated definition of fishing gears. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 672. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4966en</p>
Food	Intended use is for human consumption or incorporation into foodstuffs for human consumption
Forced labour	<p>all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.</p> <p>See human trafficking (which is included within the definition of forced labour)</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</p>
Freedom of association	<p>The right of workers and employers to form and join organizations of their own choosing. Freedom of association and the exercise of collective bargaining provide opportunities for constructive dialogue and resolution of conflict, between employers and employees.</p> <p>It implies a respect for the right of employers and workers to freely and voluntarily establish and join organisations of their own choice and means that these organisations have the right to carry out their activities in full freedom and without interference. Employers should not interfere in the workers' decision to associate or discriminate against the workers or their representative. Workers and employers have the right to join organizations at the national, sectoral, and international levels, and their organizations have the right to affiliate at any level. Workers and employers' organizations should be permanent, without requirements for periodic renewal or other conditions for their continued existence.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)</p>
Full assessment / audit	The spectrum of assessment and certification activities starting at factory application and ending at factory certification. These includes validation assessment site visits, full assessment desktop

	activities for the raw material, peer review, and the process leading up to certification.
G	
Geographical location	<p>The geographical definition of the biological and/or management stock unit (often these will be the same). This could be the 'name' of the fishery.</p> <p>The geographical definition of the biological stock unit is the distribution of the population of the species which is being fished. The geographical definition of the management stock unit is the area over which management measures (for example, annual quotas) are applied to the species. If a stock assessment is carried out on the stock, the stock assessment report will usually indicate both.</p>
Governance	The act or process of overseeing the control and direction of the MarinTrust Programme.
Governance system	The set of processes and procedures necessary for the management and operation of the certification programme.
Grievance	<p>Relating to employees, it is a concern, problem, or complaint at work, which is brought up with the employer.</p> <p>Typically, grievances relate to addressing infringements of existing rights and entitlements, from bullying or harassment to underpayment of wages, refusal to grant rest periods, weekly rest days or public holidays, discrimination or underpayment of bonuses or other entitlements.</p> <p><i>Reference: ILO Factsheet No 5: Grievance handling</i></p>
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
Guidance	Instructions or directions on how to carry out a particular activity under the MarinTrust Programme efficiently and effectively with the aim of ensuring that the integrity of the programme is protected.
H	
Habitat	The environment in which fish and other living marine resources live, including everything that surrounds and affects their life, e.g. water quality, bottom vegetation, associated species (including food supplies)
Harvest Control Rules (HCRs)	<p>The operational component of a harvest strategy.</p> <p>A set of well-defined pre-agreed rules or actions used for determining a management action in response to changes in indicators of stock status with respect to reference points</p> <p>Harvest Strategies and HCRs are usually reflected in the Fishery Management Plan although less formal arrangements can also be used.</p>

	<i>Reference:</i> MSC Vocabulary V5.1
Harvest strategy	Refer to the part of the full management cycle that starts the setting of operational objective, indicators and reference points, the assessment of the status of the fishery resource, the setting management measures and harvest control rules, and monitoring and evaluation of management performance.
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)	A systematic preventive approach to managing food safety and biological, chemical, and physical hazards in production processes that can cause products to be unsafe. It is a way to reduce risks to a safe level.
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan	A written document that describes the procedures for maintaining control of potential hazards at critical control points
High-risk species/species group	High-risk species/species groups are defined as those that by nature of their biology and ecology are more vulnerable to fishing and more likely to be fished towards or past Point of Recruitment Impairment. See also Point of Recruitment Impairment .
Human trafficking	The use of violence, threats or coercion to transport, recruit, or harbour people to exploit them for purposes such as labour, illegal or criminal activities. Involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of a person (a woman, man, or a child), often over international borders but also frequently within the boundaries of a single country, for the purpose of exploitation. See also forced labour . <i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO). C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
I	
Identity preserve	Applies where an applicant has contracted a company to undertake all the production of marine ingredients on their behalf. The applicant must ensure the sub-contracted factory achieves certification to MarinTrust and will pay the costs of this if it is for the sole use of the applicant. The raw material and all finished products deemed MarinTrust remain under ownership of the applicant.
Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing	Encompasses unauthorised fishing and all fishing activities that are a serious breach of national, regional, or international rules and global fisheries conservation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal Fishing – fishing conducted by vessels of countries that are part of a fisheries organisation, but which operate in violation of its rules, or operate in a country's waters without permission, or on high seas without showing a flag or other markings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreported Catches – catches not reported to the relevant authorities by the fishing vessels or flag state, whether they are parties or not of the relevant fisheries organisation. This includes miss-reported and underreported catches. • Unregulated Fishing – normally conducted by vessels flying the flag of countries they are not parties of or applicants in relevant fisheries organisations and therefore consider themselves not bound by their rules <p>See also What is IUU fishing? FAO, 2020 www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/background/what-is-iuu-fishing/en/</p>
Improver programme	See MarinTrust Improver Programme
Indicator (fishing)	<p>A signal, variables or pointers, or index that can be used to monitor trends, or measure the current condition of a selected component of the ecosystem. Indicators provide a link between objectives and action when they are compared to benchmarks.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Kaylee P. Smit, Anthony T.F. Bernard, Amanda T. Lombard, Kerry J. Sink, (2021). Assessing marine ecosystem condition: A review to support indicator choice and framework development, Ecological Indicators, Volume 121,</p>
Inert waste	Waste that will not undergo physical, chemical, or biological change thereby, is unlikely to cause environmental pollution or harm human health.
Internal audit	The mechanism through which a facility assesses their compliance with the Standard or relevant internal policies. This may include on-site audits, remote paperwork reviews, or other means, and will be appropriate to the size and nature of the site.
K	
Key data element (KDE)	Data required to successfully trace a product and/or its ingredients through all relevant CTEs.
Key performance indicators (KPIs)	A type of performance measurement to evaluate the success of an organisation or of a particular activity
L	
Labour recruiters	See Recruitment agency
Large-scale commercial fishery	The sub-sector of a fishery typically operated by larger vessels equipped with large fishing gear and sophisticated technology and powered by large engines. Vessels can be owner-operated or owned by large companies.
Limit reference point	<p>Indicates the limit beyond which the state of a fishery and / or a resource is not considered desirable.</p> <p>See also reference points.</p>

	<p><i>Reference:</i> Garcia S.M. (1996) The precautionary approach to fisheries and its implications for fishery research, technology, and management: An updated review, FAO Fish. Tech. Paper No. 350.</p>
Legal requirement	Any present or future law, regulation, directive, instruction, direction, or rule of any competent authority including any amendment, extension, or replacement thereof which is from time to time in force.
M	
Management	Management refers to all the activities that are used to coordinate, direct, and control organizations. These activities include developing policies, setting objectives, and establishing processes to achieve these objectives.
Management authority (fisheries)	<p>The legal entity, or authority, which has been assigned by a State or States with a mandate to perform certain specified management functions in relation to a fishery, or an area (e.g. a coastal zone). Generally used to refer to a state authority, the term may also refer to an international management organisation, such as a Regional Fishery Management Organisation (RFMO).</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> A Fishery Manager's Guidebook - Management measures and their application, FAO, 2002 www.fao.org/3/y3427e/y3427e0c.htm</p>
Management review	Review carried out by senior management to determine the ongoing suitability of the organisation's management systems.
Marine ingredients	Natural products derived from marine organisms such as fish, krill, shellfish, and algae. The majority of marine ingredients are fishmeal and fish oil. They are used for aquafeed, land animal feed, pet food as well as for human consumption in the form of health supplements.
Marine ingredients (out of scope)	Marine ingredients which are not or non-MarinTrust certified.
MarinTrust approval held	Relates to raw materials i.e. a MarinTrust approved by-product or MarinTrust approved whole fish.
MarinTrust brand guidelines	The brand guidelines of MarinTrust, as set out in MarinTrust Brand Guidelines Document.
MarinTrust branding	The name/s and logo/s as outlined in the MarinTrust Brand Guidelines
MarinTrust certified facility	A facility which has successfully been certified as compliant with the MarinTrust Standard requirements.
MarinTrust Chain of Custody (CoC) certified	A facility (or group of facilities under common ownership) which has successfully been certified as compliant with the MarinTrust Chain of Custody standard requirements.
MarinTrust Chain of Custody Standard	A set of measures which are designed to guarantee that the fishmeal and fish oil products put on the market and bearing the

	<p>MarinTrust logo are really products of designated origin that come from a MarinTrust certified factory.</p> <p>These measures cover the tracking and traceability of processes, documentation, and the product to maintain its integrity along the entire supply chain.</p>
MarinTrust Improver Programme	A structured, timebound process, through which marine ingredient production facilities sourcing from improving fisheries (i.e. Fishery Improvement Projects) can gain recognition of their production.
MarinTrust logo	The MarinTrust Logo is part of the MarinTrust Factory Programme. This logo denotes that all fishmeal and fish oil originate from manufacturing plants that have been certified as in compliance with the MarinTrust Standard.
MarinTrust programme	<p>MarinTrust Programme is an international third-party certification programme which consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MarinTrust Standard • The MarinTrust Chain of Custody (CoC) Standard • The MarinTrust Improver Programme
MarinTrust standard	A third-party certification for marine ingredient producing sites that helps them demonstrate the responsible sourcing and production of their products such as fishmeal and fish oil.
MarinTrust statement	A statement that accurately describes the facility's certification under the MarinTrust Programme
Mass balance	<p>The ability to account for all quantities of raw materials, waste, work-in-progress and finished product.</p> <p>Correct calculations ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the event of a recall, all potentially affected raw materials and finished product are accounted for. • each raw material type used (MarinTrust approved or non-approved) used can be reconciled with the amount of the correspondent marine ingredients that is produced. • allows tracking the net amount of sustainable marine ingredients as they move through a system or supply chain and ensures an appropriate allocation of these materials to the finished products based on auditable traceability.
May	A permitted course of action, within the requirements of the standard.
Metrics	Data required to track and measure performance against a series of key performance indicators.
Modern slavery	<p>The severe exploitation of other people for personal or commercial gain. An umbrella term that refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, deception, and/or abuse of power.</p> <p>See also human trafficking, forced labour.</p>

	<i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO). What are forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking?
Monitoring	Monitoring applies during an activity and provide information about the activity in a specific period
Multi-site	Relates to a group of companies under common ownership (the parent company). An application for certification may be submitted by the parent company, listing facilities in multiple locations. Each site within this 'applicant group' is owned by the parent company and each facility is audited separately.
Multi-species fishery	For the purposes of MarinTrust, a multi-species fishery is defined as a fishery that catches a relatively large number of species with a single gear.
Multi-species/multi-gear fishery.	For the purposes of MarinTrust, a multi-species/multi-gear fishery is defined as a fishery that catches hundreds of species using a number of different gear types.
Must	Essential, a necessary requirement. <i>Reference:</i> International Organization for Standardization (2016). How to write standards.
N	
Nominated sites sourcing from the fishery	The processing facility(ies) to which whole fish are landed.
Non-conformity	Non-conformity is a nonfulfillment or failure to meet a requirement. A requirement is a need, expectation, or obligation. (may also use term non-conformance).
Non-conforming product	Raw materials or marine ingredients that are identified as approved or certified, but which cannot be proven to come from a certified source, or which have food safety issues, or which are from IUU fishing sources.
Non-normative	Typically provided as guidance / guidelines. (a 'could', 'may', or 'should') <i>Reference:</i> International Organization for Standardization (2016). How to write standards.
Non-renewable resource	A resource of economic value that cannot be replaced at the same rate it is being consumed, e.g. coal, peat, oil, and natural gas.
Normative	A prescriptive element, an official formal part of the Standard; a requirement (a 'must' or 'shall'). <i>Reference:</i> International Organization for Standardization (2016). How to write standards.
Normative references	Documents that are necessary for the application of the standard. A document to which reference is made in the standard in such a way as to make it indispensable for the application of the standard.

	<i>Reference:</i> European Committee for Standardization (CEN)
O	
Overfishing	<p>A generic term used to refer to the state of a stock subject to a level of fishing effort or fishing mortality such that a reduction of effort would, in the medium term, lead to an increase in the total catch. Often referred to as overexploitation and equated to biological overfishing, it results from a combination of growth overfishing and recruitment overfishing and occurs often together with ecosystem overfishing and economic overfishing.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Garcia, S.M. (Comp.). 2009. Glossary. In Cochrane, K. and S.M. Garcia. (Eds). A fishery managers handbook. FAO and Wiley-Blackwell:473-505.</p>
Oversight system	Refers to the measure put in place to safeguard the impartiality and independence of the certification process. MarinTrust's oversight system is comprised of MarinTrust as the certification scheme and appoints independent, accredited Certification Bodies (CBs) to carry out all fishery Assessments, facility audits, and certification activities who have the sole authority for certification decisions. CB accreditation is granted by independent Accreditation Bodies (AB) who ensure CB adherence to ISO/IEC 17065 and MarinTrust requirements.
P	
Percentage (%) of total turnover	The percentage of the total amount of raw material taken in, by weight, which a species represents.
Physical environment	Any solid or semi-solid surface which can be impacted by a fishery, including seabed, seagrass beds, coral reef, etc. See also habitat .
Point of Recruitment Impairment (PRI)	The point at which biomass has been reduced to a level that reproduction may become seriously threatened so that average recruitment levels are significantly reduced. The stock level below which recruitment may be impaired.
Policy	A policy is a general commitment, direction, or intention and is formally stated by senior management.
Policy goal	An outline of what a government is going to do and what it can achieve for the society. Policy can also mean what a government does not intend to do. It also evolves the principles that are needed for achieving the goal. Policies are only documents and not law, but these policies can lead to new laws. Often used interchangeably with broad objective or broad policy objective.
Potential applicant	A company or group of companies under common ownership in the supply chain that are considering applying for certification.
Precautionary principle	Accounting for uncertainty in the formulation of fisheries management measures to ensure the long-term conservation of the marine resource.

	<p>The axiom that “a lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation”.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Food and Agriculture Organization. Terminology Portal.</p>
Precautionary approach to fisheries	<p>Set of measures taken to implement the Precautionary principle. A set of agreed cost-effective measures and actions, including future courses of action, which ensures prudent foresight, reduces, or avoids risk to the resource, the environment, and the people, to the extent possible, taking explicitly into account existing uncertainties and the potential consequences of being wrong.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Garcia S.M. (1996) The precautionary approach to fisheries and its implications for fishery research, technology, and management: An updated review. FAO Fish. Tech. Paper, 350.2: 1-76.</p>
Pre-requisite	<p>Required as a prior condition i.e. to application or certification.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Organization for Standardization (2016) How to write standards.</p>
Production scope	<p>Production scope is defined as the following (metric tonnes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: 0-9999 • Medium: 10000-29000, • High: 30000+
Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA)	<p>A method of assessing a fishery species or stock based on a comprehensive screening of risk for a set of predetermined measurable attributes. It is based on the assumption that the risk to a species depends on two characteristics: i) productivity of a species, which will determine the rate at which the unit can sustain fishing pressure or recover from depletion or other impacts due to the fishery; and ii) the susceptibility of the unit to fishing activities. The PSA analysis essentially measures the relative risk or the vulnerability of the resource to the potential fishery impacts. For the purposes of MarinTrust, refer to the PSA methodology by the Marine Stewardship Council.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> FAO, 2020. EAF Planning and Implementation Tools.</p>
Provider	<p>An organisation that supplies or provides products or services. Providers can be either internal or external to the organisation. Internal providers supply products or services to people within their own organization while external providers supply products or services to other organisations.</p> <p>Also see supplier.</p>
Proxy	<p>A proxy is a surrogate or substitute approach that results in acceptable outcomes consistent with the primary approach. In the context of reference points, when data are insufficient to estimate</p>

	reference points directly other measures of productive capacity can serve as reasonable substitutes or 'proxies'.
Q	
Quality management	Quality management includes all the activities that organizations use to direct, control, and coordinate quality. These activities include formulating a quality policy and setting quality objectives. They also include quality planning, quality control, quality assurance, and quality improvement.
Quality management system	<p>A set of documents which provide details of activities, procedures, and responsibilities of the certification process to ensure the consistent and robust implementation of the Programme.</p> <p>These documents include structures, programmes, practices, procedures, plans, rules, roles, responsibilities, relationships, contracts, agreements, documents, records, methods, tools, techniques, technologies, and resources.</p>
R	
Raw material	Whole fish and/or by-products from which marine ingredients are produced.
Raw material (out of scope)	Raw materials which are non-MarinTrust approved / non-MarinTrust accepted / not recognised by MarinTrust as equivalent. Also includes raw materials which have failed the raw material assessment.
Recognised	A programme / certification scheme that has passed the requirements of the MarinTrust recognition procedure.
Recognition (recognition procedure)	A means of assessing other certification programmes to determine whether they may be equivalent to part or all of either the fishery or factory components of the MarinTrust Standard.
Record	Information created, received, and maintained as evidence and information by an organization or person, in pursuance of legal obligations or in the transaction of business.
Recruitment agency	<p>ILO definition is any enterprises or persons, independent of the public authorities, which provide one or more of the following labour market services:</p> <p>(a) services for matching offers of and applications for employment;</p> <p>(b) services for employing workers with a view to making them available to a third party ("user enterprise"); or</p> <p>(c) other services relating to job seeking, such as the provision of information, that do not aim to match specific employment offers and applications.</p>

	<p>For the purposes of MarinTrust, it refers to a business that is hired to find suitable employees for another business. Acts as the go-between for employers and jobseekers.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO). C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)</p>
Recruitment fees	<p>a. payments for recruitment services offered by labour recruiters, whether public or private, in matching offers of and applications for employment;</p> <p>b. payments made in the case of recruitment of workers with a view to employing them to perform work for a third party;</p> <p>c. payments made in the case of direct recruitment by the employer; or</p> <p>d. payments required to recover recruitment fees from workers.</p> <p>These fees may be one-time or recurring and cover recruiting, referral and placement services which could include advertising, disseminating information, arranging interviews, submitting documents for government clearances, confirming credentials, organizing travel and transportation, and placement into employment.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment and definition of recruitment fees and related costs</p>
Reference Point	<p>A reference point indicates a particular state (value) of a fishery indicator corresponding to a situation considered as desirable (Target reference point), dangerous (threshold reference point) or undesirable (limit reference point). Both Threshold reference points and limit reference points require immediate action and differ in the degree of urgency.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Garcia S.M. (1997) Indicators for sustainable development in fisheries. In: FAO (1997). Land Quality indicators and their use in sustainable agriculture and rural development: 131-162.</p>
Renewable resource	<p>Wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.</p>
Responsible personnel	<p>Individuals within an organisation that are that are responsible for making decisions or carrying out procedures related to the MarinTrust Standards. For a certified facility, this would typically include the MarinTrust representative as well as any staff developing procedures related to MarinTrust or handling or labelling certified products.</p>

Risk assessment	The process of identifying what hazards currently exist or may appear. Can apply to the workplace, suppliers, subcontractors, or any other activity related to the facility.
S	
Sanitary waste	Wastewater from toilet, washroom and canteen facilities.
Senior management	The senior person or team responsible for the operation of the facility.
Shadow audit	The process in which a candidate auditor, who is in the process of becoming an approved auditor (either MarinTrust Standard or Chain of Custody Standard), observes an approved MarinTrust auditor conducting an audit against the relevant standard following successful completion of applicable MarinTrust training and passing of the exam(s).
Shared stocks	Shared stocks are generally understood (including by FAO) as stocks that can be exploited by more than one country. They include transboundary, highly migratory, straddling, and purely high seas stocks.
Should	A requirement that shall be followed unless there are reasons not to. If the requirement is not followed, the justification shall be recorded. <i>Reference:</i> International Organization for Standardization (2016) How to write standards.
Single species fishery	A fishery where a harvest strategy (indicators, reference points, decision rules) are applied to each of the species involved, sometimes with modifications to address other specific management issues in the fishery (e.g., protection of key lower trophic level species and overly depleted species).
Social accountability	Holding commercial organisations to a moral standard that protects people's rights and general welfare.
Species	A biological species is a group of organisms that can reproduce with one another in nature and produce fertile offspring. The most basic category in the system of taxonomy, the scientific system that classifies organisms into categories based on their biological characteristics. <i>Reference:</i> Scitable by Nature Education.
Species common name	Common name(s) for the species. This should include common names used in the key commercial markets for the species.
Species scientific name	Scientific name(s) for the species. This should include the Latin names used for the species.
Stage	A handling / transfer point in the supply chain e.g., packing, processing, distribution, sales.
Standard	Refers to the independently developed document which outlines the set of rules or requirements that participants must

	<p>demonstrate they are able to meet in full for a particular service to achieve certification.</p> <p>The MarinTrust Programme is comprised of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MarinTrust Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients • MarinTrust Chain of Custody Standard
Standard requirements	<p>The specific set of criteria, also known as 'clauses', that are included within a standard that participants must demonstrate they are able to meet in full for a particular service to achieve certification.</p>
Stock	<p>The living resources in the community or population from which catches are taken in a fishery. Use of the term “stock” implies that the particular population is a biologically distinct unit. As noted in the FAO Fisheries Glossary, some species form a single stock (e.g. southern bluefin tuna) while others are composed of several stocks (e.g. albacore tuna in the Pacific Ocean comprises separate northern and southern stocks). See also shared stocks.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> MSC vocabulary 5.1 and Garcia, S.M. (Comp.). 2009. Glossary. In Cochrane, K., and S.M. Garcia. (Eds). A fishery managers handbook. FAO and Wiley-Blackwell:473-505.</p>
Stock assessment	<p>The process of collecting and analysing biological and statistical information to determine the changes in the abundance of fishery stocks in response to fishing, and, to the extent possible, to predict future trends of stock abundance. Stock assessments are based on resource surveys; knowledge of the habitat requirements, life history, and behaviour of the species; the use of environmental indices to determine impacts on stocks; and catch statistics. Stock assessments are used as a basis to assess and specify the present and probable future condition of a fishery.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> US Dept. of Commerce (1996): http://caldera.sero.nmfs.gov/fishery/regs/inter600.htm#B</p>
Stock area	<p>Describes the population or biomass of a fishery resource, i.e. a sub-population of a species which is self-sustaining in a distinct area (i.e. identified by their geographic location).</p>
Subcontractor	<p>A third party or affiliate that is appointed under a contract or an agreement to carry out activities, services, or handle MarinTrust approved raw material and/or MarinTrust certified marine ingredients on behalf of the applicant or certified facility. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • processors • packers • encapsulators • transportation companies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distribution companies • storage facilities <p>used to undertake part of the production or handling of marine ingredients including storage, transport, labelling, mixing, packaging.</p>
Supplier / general supplier	<p>A third-party supplier of a product or service used by the facility in the production of marine ingredients, including but not limited to raw materials, processing aids, antioxidants, packaging.</p> <p>A supplier of agency labour is also included (see agency workers) if those workers are working within the facility on the production of marine ingredients.</p>
Supply chain actor	<p>An entity that operates within the supply chain and, generally, takes ownership of the product. All supply chain actors need to be registered and the scope of their activities will determine if they need to be assessed against the MarinTrust Standard requirements.</p>
Surface water	<p>Lakes, rivers, streams, estuaries, and coastal waters.</p>
Suspended	<p>When a registered Certificate Body temporarily make a certificate holder's certification invalid due to evidence that a certified location has failed to conform with any of the requirements as detailed in MarinTrust Certification Programme and the CB's own "Rules Governing Certification".</p> <p>Suspended certificate holders are noted as 'suspended pending further investigation'.</p> <p>Suspended certificates can be reinstated by the CB or fully withdrawn following the results of the investigation.</p>
T	
Target catch / species	<p>In the context of fishery certification, the target catch is the catch of stock under consideration by the unit of certification – i.e., the fish that are being assessed for certification and ecolabelling.</p> <p>These will be whole fish fisheries listed on the facilities' certificate. Note, this could be different to the actual species primarily sought by the fishers in a particular fishery, or the subject of fishing effort in a fishery (FAO, 2002).</p> <p>Reference: Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative.</p>
Target reference point	<p>Corresponds to a state of a fishery and / or a resource which is considered desirable. Management action, whether during a fishery development or a stock rebuilding process should aim at bringing and maintaining the fishery system at this level. In most cases a target reference point will be expressed in a desired level of output for the fishery (e.g. in terms of catch) or of fishing effort or capacity and will be reflected as an explicit management objective for the fishery.</p>

	<p><i>Reference:</i> Garcia S.M. (1996). The precautionary approach to fisheries and its implications for fishery research, technology, and management: An updated review. FAO Fish. Tech. Paper, 350.2: 1-76</p>
The Limit Reference Points (LRP)	<p>Indicates the limit beyond which the state of a fishery and / or a resource is not considered desirable.</p> <p>According to the FAO, fishery development should be stopped before reaching it. If a LRP is inadvertently reached, management action should severely curtail or stop fishery development, as appropriate, and corrective action should be taken. Stock rehabilitation programmes should consider and LRP as a very minimum rebuilding target to be reached before the rebuilding measures are relaxed or the fishery is re-opened". If a LRP is well established, the probability to reach inadvertently is very low and indeed below a formally agreed level.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Garcia S.M. (1996) The precautionary approach to fisheries and its implications for fishery research, technology, and management: An updated review, FAO Fish. Tech. Paper No. 350.</p>
Threat Assessment and Critical Control Points (TACCP)	<p>A risk assessment designed to examine site processes for potential product security and food defence issues, to ensure the safety of raw materials and products from malicious contamination or theft</p>
Tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent (e). (tCO₂e)	<p>The number of metric tonnes of CO₂ emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric tonne of another greenhouse gas.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> United States Environmental Protection Agency.</p>
Traceability	<p>The ability to identify and trace the history, distribution, location, and application of products, parts, materials, and services. A traceability system records and follows the trail as products, parts, materials, and services come from suppliers and are processed and distributed as final products and services.</p>
Trader	<p>Person or company that buys and sells products. The trader has legal ownership of products, receives invoices, and issues invoices and receives the full package of paper documentation. A trader may physically handle the product (e.g. a trader with warehouse/storage tank) or may merely trade the product without physically receiving the product (e.g. where the product typically goes directly from the manufacturer to a manufacturing plant).</p>
U	
Unit of assessment	<p>Describes the fishery or by-product that is assessed against the relevant MarinTrust requirements.</p>
Unit of certification (UoC)	<p>Describes the product, service, location to which the certificate is applicable.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UoC of MarinTrust Standard is the marine ingredient (such as fishmeal or fish oil) production facility. The UoC of the MarinTrust Chain of Custody Standard is facility involved in the processing/packaging, refining/storage/trading/blending activities of certified MarinTrust marine ingredients (such as fishmeal or fish oil). Facilities must use marine ingredients sourced from MarinTrust certified production facilities.
V	
Validation	Validation is the process of checking whether the specification captures the customer's requirements and is undertaken before verification. It provides the information necessary to achieve the expected results
Verification	The process of checking that the product meets the customer specifications. Uses objective evidence to confirm that specific requirements have been met. Whenever specified requirements have been met, a verified status is achieved. Verification can be made by 1st, 2nd, or 3rd parties. It is always undertaken after validation.
Vulnerability Assessment and Critical Control Points (VACCP)	A risk assessment designed to examine processes for potential food fraud
W	
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.
Whole fish	An aquatic species that is supplied intact, without undertaking any processing.
Wild caught	Describes when the whole fish or by-product was caught in the wild (a natural habitat) rather than bred or partially raised in captivity (see also aquaculture).
Withdrawal	The process of a registered Certification Body fully revoking the validity of a certificate holder's certificate due to evidence that a certified location has failed to confirm with any requirements as detailed in the MarinTrust Certification Programme and or the CB's own "Rules Governing Certification". The withdrawal of certificate holder's certificate may take following an investigation conducted as part of a suspension period or with immediate effect.
Witness audit	The process in which a candidate auditor, who is in the process of becoming an approved auditor (either MarinTrust Standard or Chain of Custody Standard), is witnessed conducting an audit against the relevant standard by an approved MarinTrust auditor following a successful shadow audit.
Work	any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. Further defined into the following forms of work:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - own-use production work: production of goods and services for own final use; - employment work: work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit; - unpaid trainee work: work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills; - volunteer work: non-compulsory work performed for others without pay; and - other work activities. <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (2023). Resolution to amend the 19th ICLS resolution concerning statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization.</p>
<p>Worker representation</p>	<p>The right to organize and form employers' and workers' organizations, either formally or informally.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization. C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)</p>
<p>Y</p>	
<p>Young workers (ages 18-24)</p>	<p>These workers are considered adults and are covered by the general laws and regulations on employment and working conditions applicable to all adult workers.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO) C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</p>
<p>Young workers (up to age 18) (see also child labour)</p>	<p>Above the minimum age of employment but under the age of 18. These workers are considered “children” even where they may legally perform certain jobs. They are often protected by specific restrictions with respect to the types of work that they may do, the hazards to which they may be exposed and the hours that they may work.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> International Labour Organization (ILO) C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</p>

Definitions of key data elements

Fishing vessels

Key data element	Definition
Name of vessel	verbal moniker of a fishing vessel for identifying it visually and on vessel registries
IMO (International Maritime Organisation) / Unique vessel identification	Identifier associated with a vessel for the duration of its existence that cannot be re-used by any other vessel. Identifier is displayed as a permanent physical marking on the craft. Unique number provided in a regulatory document from the relevant authority, granting permission for wild capture of seafood by a fisher or fishing vessel.
Registration number	standardized number or identifier for distinguishing vessels registered under the same flag nation.
Call sign	The International Radio Call Sign (IRCS) is a unique alphanumeric identity that belongs to the vessel. It enables two vessels with the same vessel name to be identified separately. If the vessel only operates in their own maritime domain of flag state this KDE is not mandatory.
Legal owner name and address	company or person responsible for operating the vessel, keep ownership and responds for any requirement for authorities and customers.
Flag state	nation with supervision over safety, fishing operations, and catch reporting.
Fishing gear / catch method	All equipment used to extract fish for capture related to the license/permit.

Whole fish raw materials

Key data element	Definition
Date of discharge	Calendar start and end dates when fish is discharged to a landing location.
Location of discharge	The place where the whole fish are landed to and discharged from the fishing vessel.
Species (including scientific name)	When there is different documentation related to the specific consignment, the scientific name should not be mandatory to be stated in every separate document but there should be a master list or equivalent document to relate the common name to the scientific name through all the discharge process records.
Quantity discharged to the facility	The weight/volume of whole fish discharged and delivered into the facility. The quantity discharged should be determined by calibrated scales, and where applicable, official authority's systems in place, to avoid data manipulation.

Catch areas where catch originated	Location(s) where capture of fish occurred. This data can include FAO region / sub-region, GPS co-ordinates or other such data that allows the catch area to be clearly identified.
Catch date	this can include date of fishing, dates of specific fishing trip, dates at sea during which the consignment was caught date(s) of fish capture event(s) during the vessels voyage at sea. In some cases where specific catch dates are not available due to auction systems in place, an official catch certificate, where the period of the fishing trip or voyage is recorded, those dates shall be considered as valid.
Fishing method / gear	Equipment used for the specific consignment to extract the whole fish for capture. If the vessel only use one method/gear is not mandatory to record this information for each consignment but some kind of verification should be completed.
Date of receipt:	Start and end dates when each consignment of raw material is received at the facility.
Volume or weight of MarinTrust approved raw materials received:	The quantity or volume received should be determine by calibrated scales or other equivalent means, and where applicable, through official authority's systems in place, to avoid data manipulation.
Identification number for the MarinTrust approved raw materials (i.e. lot / batch number):	The identification number can be related to a single delivery, supplier truck or container received by the facility. If this information is available and the production capacity is considerable, the identification number could be the production day or shift if all raw material is MarinTrust approved. It is important to have the ability to link this raw material identification number (lot/batch) to the lot/batch identification number of the correspondent marine ingredient produced.

By-product raw materials

Key data element	Definition
Name of physical location of the supplier	Address / location: the official and actual location where the by-product supplier is situated.
Permitted activity	frozen, canning, drying, wholesale, retail, etc.
Legal entity that owns the facility where by-products are generated	Unique indicator generated by the authorities in the country of operation that gives the facility the license to operate
Supplier name and/or handler name	The official/legal name of the company or person responsible for supplying the by-products.
Species (including scientific name)	for by-products containing more than one species, a list / description of species (including scientific names) contained in the mix
Date of production and/or of dispatch from the	Calendar date when each consignment of raw material is produced or dispatched from the supplier.

supplier	
Date of receipt:	Calendar start and end dates when each consignment of raw material is received at the facility.
Volume or weight of MarinTrust approved raw materials received:	The quantity or volume received should be determined by calibrated scales or other equivalent means, and where applicable, through official authority's systems in place, to avoid data manipulation.
Identification number for the MarinTrust approved raw materials (i.e. lot / batch number):	The identification number can be related to a single delivery, supplier truck or container received by the facility. If this information is available and the production capacity is considerable, the identification number could be the production day or shift if all raw material is MarinTrust approved. It is important to have the ability to link this raw material identification number (lot/batch) to the lot/batch identification number of the correspondent marine ingredient produced.

Acronyms

A

- Accreditation Body (AB)
- Allowable Biological Catch (ABC)

B

- Biological reference points (BRP)
- Biomass (B)

C

- Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE)
- Certification Body (CB)
- Certificate Holder (CH)
- Chain of Custody (CoC)
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Critical tracking events (CTEs)

E

- Ecopath with Ecosim (EwE)
- Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)
- Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM)
- Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP)
- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

F

- Fishery Action Plan (FAP)
- Fishery Improvement Project (FIP)
- Fisheries management plan (FMP)
- Fishing mortality (F)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

H

- Harvest Control Rule (HCR)
- Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)

I

- Identity Preserve Model (IPM)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Improver Programme (IP)
- Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing

K

- Key data element (KDE)
- Key performance indicators (KPIs)

L

- Limit reference points (LRP)

M

- Marine Protected Area (MPA)
- Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)
- Monitoring & Evaluation (MEL)
- Multi-Species Multi-Fleet Production Model (MSMFPM)
- Metric tons (Mt)

N

- Non-conformity (NC)

P

- Point of Recruitment Impairment (PRI)
- Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA)

Q

- Quality Management System (QMS)

R

- Reference point (RP) *see also* Limit reference point (LRP) and target reference point (TRP)

S

- Spawning stock biomass (SSB)

T

- Target reference points (TRP)
- Threat Assessment and Critical Control Points (TACCP)
- Tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent (e). (tCO₂e)
- Total allowable catch (TAC)

U

- Unit of Certification (UoC)
- Unit of Assessment (UoA)

V

- Vulnerability Assessment and Critical Control Points (VACCP)