

MarinTrust RS V2.0



BYPRODUCT FISHERY ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE REPORT

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TABLE 1 APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 61 Pacific Northwest FAO Area 67 Pacific Northeast
	Country of origin of the product:	Thailand
	Stock:	North Pacific albacore tuna
Date	September 2020	
Report Code	117-2020	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Thailand	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name:			
Address:			
Country: Thailand		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body: SAI Global			
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Virginia Polonio	Géraldine Criquet	0.5	Re-approval
Assessment Period	September 2020		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
Stock	North Pacific albacore tuna
Fishery Location	FAO Area 61 Pacific Northwest FAO Area 67 Pacific Northeast
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and domestically Thailand Department of fisheries
Gear Type(s)	Longline, troll, and pole-and-line
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	AGREE

Recommendation	APPROVED
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TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Assessment Determination
<p>If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as MarinTrust raw material. Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) do not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor do they appear in CITES appendices; therefore, albacore is eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust by-product raw material.</p> <p>Albacore’s range spans multiple regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs)(Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)). The Convention texts from these two RFMO’s calls for cooperation in the management of albacore throughout its migratory range. Consequently, the stock complex is managed under measures established for the North Pacific Ocean framework and it is assessed under Clause C.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock complex are included in the stock assessment process so the stock complex PASSES Clause C1.1. Further, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point so the stock complex PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass all Clauses in category C. As it is the case for Albacore tuna. Hence, Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) in the North Pacific Ocean, FAO areas 61 and 67 is APPROVED by SAI Global assessors in the assessment area for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v 2.0 by-products standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
<p>No stock assessments were conducted for North Pacific albacore in 2019. Therefore, the stock status descriptions from 2017 are still current. All north Pacific albacore catch and size composition data from ISC member countries (Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, and USA) and non-member countries were compiled for the assessment. According to the last stock assessment, the stock is above the limit reference point.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
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SPECIES CATEGORISATION

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

IUCN Redlist Category

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

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

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

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

TABLE 3 SPECIES CATEGORISATION TABLE

Common name	Latin name	Stock	Management	Category	IUCN Red List Category ¹	CITES Appendix 1 ²
Albacore tuna	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	North Pacific Ocean	Thailand	1C	NT	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a by-product assessment, Category C species are those which are subject to a species-specific management regime and are usually targeted species in fisheries for human consumption.

Clause C1 should be completed for **each** Category C species. If there are no Category C species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. Where a species fails this Clause, it may be assessed as a Category D species instead, EXCEPT if there is evidence that it is currently below the limit reference point.

Species Name		Albacore tuna, <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
Clause outcome:			PASS
<p>C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.</p> <p>ALBWG Chair, reported that the ALBWG found a minor error in the catch data used in the 2017 stock assessment for one of the fleets. Subsequently, the ALBWG used the 2017 base case model with the corrected catch data and compared the model results with the results from 2017. The impact of the error was relatively minor and did not affect the conclusions of the 2017 ALB assessment. Therefore, the ALBWG recommended no changes to the stock status and conservation information provided by ISC17 taking into account the historical series of catch information reported from 1936 to 2018. Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and the fishery PASSES clause C1.1.</p>			
<p>C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.</p>			

Quantity	2017 Base Case	2017 Base Case with Corrected Catch
MSY (t) ^A	132,072	129,524
SSB _{MSY} (t) ^B	24,770	23,795
SSB ₀ (t) ^B	171,869	168,656
SSB ₂₀₁₅ (t) ^B	80,618	78,240
SSB ₂₀₁₅ /20%SSB _{current, F=0} ^B	2.47	2.44
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄	0.51	0.51
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄ /F _{MSY}	0.61	0.61
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄ /F _{0.1}	0.58	0.58
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄ /F _{10%}	0.56	0.57
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄ /F _{20%}	0.63	0.64
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄ /F _{30%}	0.72	0.73
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄ /F _{40%}	0.85	0.85
F ₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄ /F _{50%}	1.01	1.02

A – MSY includes male and female juvenile and adult fish

B – Spawning stock biomass (SSB) in this assessment refers to mature female biomass only.

Figure 1. Estimates of maximum sustainable yield (MSY), female spawning biomass (SSB) quantities, and fishing intensity (F) based reference point ratios for ALB tuna for the 2017 base case model and the same model with the corrected catch. SSB₀ and SSB_{MSY} are the unfished biomass of mature female fish and at MSY, respectively. The Fs in this table are indicators of fishing intensity based on SPR and calculated as 1-SPR so that the Fs reflects changes in fishing mortality. SPR is the equilibrium SSB per recruit that would result from the current year's pattern and intensity of fishing mortality. Current fishing intensity is based on the average fishing intensity during 2012-2014 (F₂₀₁₂₋₂₀₁₄). Source: ISC 2019

Looking at the data reported the Albacore tuna in the North Pacific Ocean stock status is as follows:

1. The stock is likely not overfished relative to the limit reference point adopted by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (20%SSB_{current} F=0);
2. No F-based reference points have been adopted to evaluate overfishing. Stock status was evaluated against seven potential reference points. Current fishing intensity (F_{2012- 2014}) is below six of the seven potential reference points except F50%.

Therefore, it can be said that the stock is above limits in the last stock assessment and the fishery **PASSES** clause C1.2.

References

Collette, B., Acero, A., Amorim, A.F., Boustany, A., Canales Ramirez, C., Cardenas, G., Carpenter, K.E., Chang, S.-K., de Oliveira Leite Jr., N., Di Natale, A., Die, D., Fox, W., Fredou, F.L., Graves, J., Guzman-Mora, A., Viera Hazin, F.H., Hinton, M., Juan Jorda, M., Minte Vera, C., Miyabe, N., Montano Cruz, R., Masuti, E., Nelson, R., Oxenford, H., Restrepo, V., Salas, E., Schaefer, K., Schratwieser, J., Serra, R., Sun, C., Teixeira Lessa, R.P., Pires Ferreira Travassos, P.E., Uozumi, Y. & Yanez, E. 2011. *Thunnus alalunga*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011: e.T21856A9325450. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-2.RLTS.T21856A9325450.en>
.Downloaded on 30 September 2020.

Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean. 2019. WCPFC-SC15-2019/GN-IP-02 (Rev.01) <https://www.wcpfc.int/meetings/sc15>

Stock Assessment of Albacore in the North Pacific Ocean in 2017 Rev 2(approved version) (29 July 2017)<https://www.wcpfc.int/node/29522>

Stock status and management advice, 2017; North Pacific Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*). Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Scientific committee. <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/05/north-pacific-albacore-tuna>

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

SOCIAL CRITERION

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

Appendix B: From MARINTRUST Standard V2.0 Annex 2: Fish By-product Assessment Methodology

Definition of a Fish By-product

A by-product is a useful and marketable product that is not the primary product being produced. A marketable by-product is from a process that can technically not be avoided. This includes materials that may be traditionally defined as waste such as industrial scrap that is subsequently used as a raw material in a different manufacturing process.

"Fish By-products" refers to commodities that are manufactured from fish, including shellfish, and crustaceans in a form that is different than conventional foods and which are intended for human consumption (either directly or as a food ingredient). Fish By-products include, but are not limited to:

- By-products derived from fish, including fish cartilage, fish oils, and fish proteins; and
- By-products derived from the carapaces of crustaceans; but do not include marine plants or marine plant products.

(Canadian Food Inspection Agency Definition)

In addition, a whole fish which is rejected on an intrinsic quality ground e.g. does not meet the specification for human consumption due to physical damage or the quality is substandard. These whole fish shall in these cases be classified as a by-product from the human consumption fishery, and can be used for marine ingredients production.

A whole catch of fish that is rejected by a fish processing factory on economic grounds is not considered to be a fish by-product. This fish can only be used for marine ingredients production if the fishery has been assessed and approved under the requirements of the IFFO Responsible Sourcing Standard.

Why utilise Fish By-products?

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

General Principles Article 6

6.7 The harvesting, handling, processing and distribution of fish and fishery products should be carried out in a manner which will maintain the nutritional value, quality and safety of the products, reduce waste and minimize negative impacts on the environment.

Responsible fish utilisation Article 11.1

11.1.8 States should encourage those involved in fish processing, distribution and marketing to reduce post-harvest losses and waste.

Benefits of Including Fish By-Products in the MARINTRUST Standard:

1. Improved fish resource utilisation
2. Reduction in waste for nutritional value
3. 35% of fish by-products are currently used to make quality fishmeal and oil
4. Excellent Economic return

5. Better compliance with FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

What Fish By-products cannot be used?

1. IUCN

Fishery By-products shall Not be taken from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for certain categories;

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

Fish By-product material may be used from the vulnerable category, but it shall incur a fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body prior to it being included in the scope of this standard.

- VULNERABLE (VU) facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

The Fish By-product material from these species will be acceptable for use in the scope of this standard;

- NEAR THREATENED (NT) does not qualify for above now, but is close or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.
- LEAST CONCERN (LC) Widespread and abundant.

Fish By-product material may be used from the following category, but it shall incur a fishery surveillance prior to it being included in the scope of this standard;

- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

The fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body will review the following areas:

Stock Assessment

- From a recognised Institution
- Fisheries are recognised as legal
- Fisheries do not contradict scientific opinion

2. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

In addition the Fish By-products shall not come from fisheries that do not comply with the following criteria;

1. Fisheries should prohibit dynamiting, poisoning and other comparable destructive fishing practices.
2. Fishery material shall not be from IUU fishing activity nor sourced from vessels officially listed as engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activity.

Sources of Information

1. Food Standards Agency
2. Canadian Food Inspection Agency
3. DEFRA

4. GAA Feed mill BAP standard
5. EU Commission
6. IUCN