

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:	Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 77 Pacific, Eastern Central
	Country of origin of the product:	Vietnam
	Stock:	1. Western Central Pacific skipjack tuna 2. Eastern Pacific skipjack tuna
Date	05 January 2021	
Report Code	162	
Assessor	Sam Dignan	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Vietnam	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	nil	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name:			
Address:			
Country:		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
Sam Dignan	Géraldine Criquet	0.5	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	To December 2020		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)
Stock	1. Western Central Pacific skipjack tuna 2. Eastern Pacific skipjack tuna
Fishery Location	FAO Area 77 Pacific, Eastern Central
Management Authority (Country/State)	The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).
Gear Type(s)	Purse seines, pole and lines and handlines
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's determination
Recommendation	APPROVED

TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Assessment Determination
<p>If a 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 IFFO RS raw material.</p> <p>Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) is listed on the IUCN Red List as globally Least Concern (LC) and is not listed in CITES such that skipjack derived products are eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>FAO area 77 has its western boundary at 175°W. Skipjack in the WCPO is considered to comprise a single stock for assessment and management purposes and, while there is likely to be mixing in the central Pacific and certainly extensive movement over the nominal WCPO/EPO boundary at 150°W, it is likely that skipjack in the far east and far west Pacific have little exchange. On the basis that FAO 77 Pacific, Eastern Central overlaps at least in part with stock areas for both Western Central and Eastern Pacific skipjack, both stocks are included in this assessment.</p> <p>Fishery removals of both stocks are considered in their respective stock assessment processes such that the fishery PASSES Clause C1.1.</p> <p>As of the latest assessment of stock status both stocks are considered to have biomasses above their corresponding limit reference points such that the fishery PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>As both stock pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2, the by-product covered by this report is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-product standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified both skipjack tuna stocks as category C species as these stocks are subject to specific management regime. The stocks are assessed and stocks status is assessed relative to reference points.</p> <p>Fisheries removals are considered in the stock assessments. According to the last stock assessments, the spawning stock biomass of both skipjack tuna stocks is above the limit reference point.</p> <p>Therefore, the peer reviewer agrees with the assessor’s determination that the fishery passes both C1.1 and C1.2 for both stocks.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor

SPECIES CATEGORISATION

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

IUCN 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
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	1. Western Central Pacific skipjack tuna 2. Eastern Pacific skipjack tuna	ICCAT and WCPFC	C	Globally: Least Concern (LC)	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		Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) (Western Central Pacific and Eastern Pacific stocks)	
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><u>Western Central Pacific skipjack</u> Fishery removals of the stock are included in the WCPFC stock assessment process. Total provisional catch in 2018 was 1,795,048 mt, a 10% increase from 2017 and a 1% decrease from 2013 – 2017. Given the inclusion of removals from the fishery under assessment in the WCPFC stock assessment process.</p> <p><u>Eastern Pacific skipjack</u> Fishery removals of Eastern Pacific skipjack tuna are included in the stock assessment process as evidenced by Figure 1 of the most recent assessment of stock status (Maunder 2018). In fact, fishery removals is one of a suite of indicators (i.e. proxies) used to assess the status of the stock.</p> <p>Therefore, fishery removals of both stocks of relevance to this assessment are included in their respective stock assessment processes such that the fishery achieves a PASS against 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> <p><u>Western Central Pacific skipjack</u> Skipjack tuna is assessed and managed by the WCPFC which has adopted a limit reference point for the stock of 20% $SB_{F=0}$, where $SB_{F=0}$ is calculated as the average over the period 2006 – 2015. The most recent analyses of the stock were conducted in 2019 (Vincent, Pilling and Hampton 2019) and the latest available information on the stock (WCPFC, 2019) is that the probability that recent spawning biomass was below the LRP = ~0%; therefore, the stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above its limit reference point (or proxy).</p> <p><u>Eastern Pacific skipjack</u> The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) conducts assessments of Eastern Pacific skipjack tuna using various indicators (i.e. proxies) rather than traditional reference points. The most recent assessment conducted in 2018 (Maunder, 2018) used eight data- and model-based indicators and concluded that those indicators have yet to detect any adverse impacts of the fishery; therefore, the stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above its limit reference point (or proxy).</p> <p>Both stocks of relevance to this assessment are considered, in their most recent stock assessments, to have biomasses above their limit reference points (or proxies) such that the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.2.</p>			

References

Vincent M.T., Pilling G. M. and Hampton J. 2019. Stock assessment of skipjack tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean. WCPFC-SC15-2019/SA-WP-05-Rev2: <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/42931>.

WCPFC-SC 2019. Fifteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee. Summary Report. Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, 12-20 August 2019.

Maunder, 2018: IATTC Updated indicators of stock status for skipjack tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (2018): https://www.iattc.org/Meetings/Meetings2018/SAC-09/PDFs/Docs/English/SAC-09-07-EN-REV-23-Apr-18_Skipjack-tuna-indicators-of-stock-status.pdf.

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