

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 27 (Atlantic, Northeast)
	Country of origin of the product:	UK & Ireland
	Stock:	Northern Atlantic albacore tuna
Date	November 2020	
Report Code	178-2020	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	UK & Ireland	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name:			
Address:			
Country: UK & Ireland		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	SURV 2
Assessment Period	November 2020		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
Stock	Albacore tuna in the Northern Atlantic Ocean
Fishery Location	FAO Area 27 (Atlantic, Northeast)
Management Authority (Country/ State)	ICCAT and National authorities of UK & Ireland
Gear Type(s)	Longlines, purse seines
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's determination
Recommendation	APPROVED

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 IFFO RS raw material. Albacore tuna in the Atlantic Ocean does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, albacore tuna in the Atlantic Ocean is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>On the basis of the biological information available for assessment purposes, the existence of three stocks is assumed: northern and southern Atlantic stocks (separated at 5°N) and a Mediterranean stock. Given the geographical extent of this assessment (i.e. FAO Major Fishing Area 27), this assessment covers the northern stock when fished within FAO Major Fishing Area 27.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the ICCAT stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1.</p> <p>As of the latest assessment of stock status B2015/BMSY is estimated at 1.36 (1.05 – 1.78) (median and 80% CI for the base case) and B2015/BLIM at 3.4; therefore, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, 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 the Northern Atlantic albacore tuna as category C species as the stock is subject to specific management regime. The stock is assessed and stock status is assessed relative to reference points.</p> <p>Fisheries removals are considered in the stock assessment. According to the last stock assessment, the stock biomass is considered to be 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.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
Empty space for notes

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
Albacore tuna	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean	ICCAT and National authorities of UK & Ireland	C	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>Fishery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the ICCAT stock assessment process. Specifically, Ireland and UK catches of northern Atlantic albacore are presented in ALB-Table 1 in ICCAT, 2019. In the most recent 5 years for which data are available, Ireland and UK landings of northern Atlantic albacore have been as outlined below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Reported landings (mt)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>UK & Ireland landings</th> <th>Total landings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>2,621</td> <td>26,655</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>2,421</td> <td>25,551</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>2,337</td> <td>30,340</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>2,492</td> <td>28,401</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>3,102</td> <td>29,363</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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>				Year	Reported landings (mt)		UK & Ireland landings	Total landings	2014	2,621	26,655	2015	2,421	25,551	2016	2,337	30,340	2017	2,492	28,401	2018	3,102	29,363
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<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>The most recent analyses of the status of the northern Atlantic albacore stock was conducted in 2016 using the available data up to 2014. Relative to MSY benchmarks, the base case scenario estimates that the stock was slightly overfished with B below B_{MSY} during the 1980s and 1990s, but now has recovered to levels well above B_{MSY}. As of the latest assessment of stock status B_{2015}/B_{MSY} is estimated at 1.36 (1.05 – 1.78) (median and 80% CI for the base case) and B_{2015}/B_{LIM} at 3.4 (where interim B_{LIM} is $0.4 * B_{MSY}$).</p> <p>Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point and it PASSES clause C1.2</p>																							
<p>References</p> <p>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. <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011:e.T21856A9325450. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-2.RLTS.T21856A9325450.en</p> <p>ICCAT, 2019: https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/ALB_ENG.pdf</p>																							

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