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 (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
	Geographical area:	FAO 41 (Atlantic, Southwest) and 47 (Atlantic, Southeast)
	Country of origin of the product:	Spain and Portugal
	Stocks:	1. Eastern Atlantic Ocean skipjack tuna 2. Western Atlantic Ocean skipjack tuna
Date	05 February 2021	
Report Code	233-2020	
Assessor	Sam Dignan	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Spain and Portugal	
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:		Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor	**Peer Reviewer**	**Assessment Days**	**Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval**
Sam Dignan	Virginia Polonio	0.5	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	To February 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
Stock	1. Eastern Atlantic Ocean skipjack tuna 2. Western Atlantic Ocean skipjack tuna
Fishery Location	FAO 41 (Atlantic, Southwest) and 47 (Atlantic, Southeast)
Management Authority (Country/State)	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and National authorities of Spain and Portugal
Gear Type(s)	Bait boat, longline and purse seine
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's determination
Recommendation	**APPROVE**

TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Assessment Determination
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 MarinTrust raw material. Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) is listed on the IUCN Red List as globally Least Concern (LC) and is not listed in CITES such that skipjack-derived by-products are eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust by-product raw material. The stock structure hypothesis that forms the current basis for the management of Atlantic skipjack tuna is one of separate eastern and western stocks. Given the geographical extent of this assessment (i.e. FAO Major Fishing Areas 41 and 47), the assessment covers both the eastern and western stocks when fished within FAO Areas 41 and 47 by Spanish and Portuguese vessels. Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the stock assessment processes so the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1. As of the latest assessment of stock status biomass is considered to be above the corresponding limit reference such that the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2. As the stock passes 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.
Peer Review Comments
In the last stock assessment from 2019 both stocks are not likely to be overfished and overfishing is not occurring. Therefore, skipjack-derived by-products are eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust by-product raw material.
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	*Katsuwonus pelamis*	1. Eastern Atlantic Ocean skipjack tuna 1. 2. Western Atlantic Ocean skipjack tuna	ICCAT, National authorities of Spain and Portugal	C	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 (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (Eastern and Western Atlantic Ocean skipjack 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**

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.

Fishery removals from both stocks in the fishery under assessment are included in the ICCAT stock assessment process. Specifically, catches of eastern Atlantic skipjack are summarised in ICCAT, 2019 and presented below.

Year	Western Atlantic skipjack landings (mt)			Eastern Atlantic skipjack landings (mt)		
	Spain	Portugal	Total	Spain	Portugal	Total landings
2014	0	0	27,196	51,628	1,712	205,208
2015	0	0	20,711	46,085	1,347	221,192
2016	641	0	22,083	52,110	708	235,206
2017	223	0	23,568	57,458	1,785	244,938
2018	109	0	22,873	52,912	7,480	282,427

Given the inclusion of removals from both stocks in their respective assessments, **the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.1.**

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.

Eastern Atlantic skipjack tuna

The most recent analyses of the status of the eastern Atlantic skipjack stock was conducted in 2014 using catch data to 2013 (ICCAT 2014; ICCAT 2019). Specific limit reference points are not in place for this stock, but managers currently consider that the stock is not likely to be overfished (ICCAT 2019); therefore, **the stock achieves a PASS against C1.2.**

Western Atlantic skipjack tuna

The most recent analyses of the status of the western Atlantic skipjack stock was conducted in 2014 using catch data to 2013 (ICCAT 2014; ICCAT 2019). The next assessment is scheduled for 2021. Specific limit reference points are not in place for this stock, but managers currently consider that the stock is not likely to be overfished (ICCAT 2019); therefore, **the stock achieves a PASS against C1.2.**

As both stocks pass C1.2, **the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.2**.

References

- ICCAT 2019 SCRS Report (Skipjack tuna): https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/SKJ_ENG.pdf
- ICCAT 2014. Report of the 2014 ICCAT east and west Atlantic skipjack stock assessment meeting: https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/DetRep/SKJ_SA_ENG.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