

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:	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
	Geographical area:	FAO 34 (Atlantic, Eastern Central)
	Country of origin of the product:	Thailand
	Stocks:	Atlantic Ocean yellowfin tuna
Date	05 February 2021	
Report Code	242-2020	
Assessor	Sam Dignan	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Thailand	
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	Re-approval
Assessment Period	To February 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
Stock	Atlantic Ocean yellowfin tuna
Fishery Location	FAO 34 (Atlantic, Eastern Central)
Management Authority (Country/State)	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)
Gear Type(s)	Purse seine, longlines
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's with 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 MarinTrust RS raw material.</p> <p>Yellowfin 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, yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean is eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>This assessment covers a single stock (i.e. yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean).</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the stock assessment processes so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1.</p> <p>ICCAT does not employ an explicit limit reference point to manage this stock; however, given that the latest assessment estimated stock biomass to be above B_{MSY}, biomass can correspondingly be considered to be above any nominal limit reference point (or proxy); therefore, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>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 MarinTrust RS v 2.0 by-product standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
<p>Despite ICCAT’s not employing an explicit limit reference point in managing this stock, given that stock biomass is considered to be above B_{MSY} as of the most recent stock assessment and therefore, the by-product covered by this report is APPROVED under the current MarinTrust RS v 2.0 by-product standard.</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
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean	ICCAT	C	Near Threatened (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		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) (Atlantic Ocean stock)	
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.			
<p>Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the ICCAT stock assessment process. The most recent analyses of the status of the stock was conducted in 2019 using catch data to 2013 (ICCAT 2014; ICCAT 2019). While a proportion of 2018 catch reports were incomplete at the time of the assessment, total catch was estimated using the average of the previous three years. Overall, removals are included in the stock assessment process such that the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.1.</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>ICCAT does not employ an explicit limit reference point in managing this stock. A new stock assessment, which used an ensemble of models was conducted for yellowfin tuna in 2019. All models show large uncertainties in biomass and, while trends in the estimated biomass show a general continuous decline in biomass through time across all models, most model runs estimate biomasses above B_{MSY} in the terminal year of the model (i.e. at the end of 2018). In terms of fishing mortality (F), overall the models estimated F_{2018} to be near the F_{MSY}, with most models estimating fishing mortality to be below that level. As with biomass, there are large uncertainties in fishing mortality.</p> <p>When the combined results used to develop management advice are examined, the median estimate of B_{2018}/B_{MSY} was 1.17 (0.75, 1.62) based on a median B_{MSY} estimate of 127,558 mt (90% CIs of 98,268 mt – 267,350 mt). Therefore, despite ICCAT's not employing an explicit limit reference point in managing this stock, given that stock biomass is considered to be above B_{MSY} as of the most recent stock assessment, it can correspondingly be considered to be above any nominal limit reference point (or proxy); therefore, the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.2.</p>			
References			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ICCAT SCRS 2019. Report of the 2019 ICCAT yellowfin tuna stock assessment meeting (Cote d'Ivoire, July 2019): https://www.iccat.int/Documents/Meetings/Docs/2019/REPORTS/2019_YFT_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