

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 Major Fishing Area 27 (Northeast Atlantic)
	Country of origin of the product:	Spain
	Stock:	Yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, FAO fishing areas 27 (Northeast Atlantic)
Date	August 2020	
Report Code	290-2020	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Spain	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	None	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name: CONRESA			
Address:			
Country: Spain		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:			
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Virginia Polonio	Sam Dignan	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period		To August 2020	

Scope Details	
Main Species	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
Stock	Yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, FAO fishing areas 27 (Northeast Atlantic)
Fishery Location	FAO Major Fishing Area 27 (Northeast Atlantic)
Management Authority (Country State)	ICCAT and National authorities of Spain
Gear Type(s)	Purse seine Longline Bait boat Others (i.e. handline, gillnet)
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with scores.
Recommendation	APPROVE

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. 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 IFFO RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>This assessment covers a single stock (i.e. yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean) when fished within the FAO fishing area 27 by Spanish vessels.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the ICCAT stock assessment process 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 BMSY, biomass can correspondingly be considered to be above any nominal limit reference point (or proxy); therefore, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clauses C1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, by-product covered by this report is APPROVED</p>
Peer Review Comments
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
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean	Yes (ICCAT)	C	No	No

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.

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

Species Name		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</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 species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process via International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) processes. At the time of the 2019 assessment a proportion of 2018 catch reports were incomplete and average catch over the 3 previous years (2015 – 2017) was instead used to populate the assessment model. Note this issue did not apply to Spain. Overall, removals are included in the stock assessment process 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>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>			
<p>References</p> <p>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</p>			
Links			
MARINTRUST Standard clause		1.3.2.2	
FAO CCRF		7.5.3	
GSSI		D.3.04, D5.01	