



RESPONSIBLE
SUPPLY

IFFO RS
Global Standard for Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients

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**Global Standard for
Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients**
Fishery Assessment
Methodology and
Template Report V2.0



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Fishery Under Assessment	Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>), Indian Ocean FAO Major Fishing Areas 51 (Indian Ocean, Western) and 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)
Date	30 June 2020
Report Code	2020-98
Assessor	Sam Dignan
Stock Pass	Yes
Stock Fail	

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	Whole fish/ By-product
Sam Dignan	Virginia Polonio	0.5	Re-approval	By-product
Assessment Period	To June 2020			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	IOTC and National authorities of Spain and Portugal
Main Species	Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
Stock:	Albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean
Fishery Location	Indian Ocean, FAO Major Fishing Areas 51 (Indian Ocean, Western) and 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)
Gear Type(s)	All
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	APPROVE
Recommendation	APPROVE

Assessment Determination

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 Indian 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 Indian Ocean is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.

There is believed to only be a single population of albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean such that there is considered to be a single Indian Ocean population for assessment processes; therefore, this assessment covers that stock when fished within FAO Major Fishing Areas 51 and 57 by Spanish and Portuguese vessels.

Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the IOTC stock assessment processes so the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1.

As of the latest assessment of stock status SB_{2014}/SB_{MSY} (80% CI) = 1.80 (1.38 – 2.23) such that current spawning biomass is considered to be above the corresponding limit reference point of $0.4 \cdot SB_{MSY}$; therefore, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

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.

Peer Review Comments

The most recent information for this stock is basis of the 2016 assessment and other indicators presented in 2018 but there is no new stock assessment. The results from the model used in the mentioned assessment were also generally consistent with these estimates of stock status. Therefore, the stock status in relation to target reference points indicates that the stock is not overfished and not subject to overfishing. Consequently, albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-product standard.

Notes for On-site Auditor

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

By-products

The process for completing the template for **by-product raw material** is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table with the names of the by-product species and stocks under assessment. The '% landings' column can be left empty; all by-products are considered as Category C and D.
2. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C by-product.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete Section D.
4. ALL OTHER SECTIONS CAN BE DELETED. Clauses M1 - M3, F1 - F3, and Sections A and B do not need to be completed for a by-product assessment.

By-product approval is awarded on a species-by-species basis. Each by-product species scoring a pass under the appropriate section may be approved against the IFFO RS Standard.

SPECIES CATEGORISATION

The following table should be completed as fully as the available information permits. Any species representing more than 0.1% of the annual catch should be listed, along with an estimate of the proportion of the catch each species represents. The species should then be divided into Type 1 and Type 2 as follows:

- **Type 1 Species** can be considered the 'target' or 'main' species in the fishery. They make up the bulk of annual landings and are subjected to a detailed assessment.
- **Type 2 Species** can be considered the 'bycatch' or 'minor' species in the fishery. They make up a small proportion of the annual landings and are subjected to relatively high-level assessment.

Type 1 Species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 Species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch (see Appendix B).

Species which make up less than 0.1% of landings do not need to be listed (NOTE: ETP species are considered separately). The table should be extended if more space is needed. Discarded species should be included when known.

The 'stock' column should be used to differentiate when there are multiple biological or management stocks of one species captured by the fishery. The 'management' column should be used to indicate whether there is an adequate management regime specifically aimed at the individual species/stock. In some cases it will be immediately clear whether there is a species-specific management regime in place (for example, if there is an annual TAC). In less clear circumstances, the rule of thumb should be that if the species meets the minimum requirements of clauses A1-A4, an adequate species-specific management regime is in place.

NOTE: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or it appears in the CITES appendices, it **cannot** be approved for use as an IFFO RS raw material. This applied to whole fish as well as by-products.

TYPE 1 SPECIES (Representing 95% of the catch or more)

Category A: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category B: No species-specific management regime in place.

TYPE 2 SPECIES (Representing 5% OF THE CATCH OR LESS)

Category C: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category D: No species-specific management regime in place.

Common name	Latin name	Stock	% of landings	Management	Category
Albacore tuna	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean	<<1% (2018)	IOTC	C

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment. 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. A Category C species does not meet the minimum requirements of clause C1 should be re-assessed as a Category D species.

Species Name		Albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean																					
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:			See above																				
C1.1 Evidence																							
Fishery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the IOTC stock assessment processes. In the most recent 5 years for which full data are available, combined Spanish and Portuguese landings of Indian Ocean albacore have been as outlined below.																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Reported landings (mt)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Spanish + Portuguese landings</th> <th>Total landings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>278</td> <td>32,691</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>326</td> <td>38,414</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>305</td> <td>35,628</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>127</td> <td>35,761</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>141</td> <td>38,926</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Reported landings (mt)		Spanish + Portuguese landings	Total landings	2013	278	32,691	2014	326	38,414	2015	305	35,628	2016	127	35,761	2017	141	38,926
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Given the inclusion of removals from the fishery under assessment in stock assessment processes, the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.1.																							
C1.2 Evidence																							
The most recent assessment of this stock was conducted in 2016. As of the latest status update, the stock is not overfished and not subject to overfishing according to the Commission's B_{MSY} and F_{MSY} target reference points (SB_{2014}/SB_{MSY} (80% CI) = 1.80 (1.38 – 2.23) and as such current spawning biomass is considered to be above the corresponding limit reference point of $0.4 * SB_{MSY}$; therefore, the fishery achieves a PASS against C1.2.																							
References																							
IOTC, 2018. Status of the Indian Ocean albacore (ALB: <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) resource. Updated December 2018. Available at: https://www.iotc.org/science/status-summary-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-iotc .																							
Standard clauses 1.3.2.2																							