

MarinTrust RS V2.0



BYPRODUCT FISHERY ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE REPORT

MarinTrust Ltd, Unit C, Printworks, 22 Amelia Street, London, SE17 3BZ, United Kingdom

TABLE 1 APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
	Geographical area:	FAO Fishing Area 51 (Indian Ocean, Western)
	Country of origin of the product:	Mauritius
	Stock:	Yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean
Date	August 2020	
Report Code	BP 26	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Mauritius	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	None	

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

Scope Details	
Main Species	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
Stock	Yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean
Fishery Location	FAO fishing areas 51 (Indian Ocean, Western)
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Internationally: IOTC National authorities of Mauritius
Gear Type(s)	Pole-and-Line; longline and other gears (e.g., troll line, handline, artisanal longline).
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's recommendation
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. Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, product originating from this fishery is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>For assessment and management purposes, one discrete stock of yellowfin is recognised in the Indian Ocean; therefore, this assessment covers one stock (i.e. yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean) when fished within FAO fishing areas 51.</p> <p>Fishery removals from the stock are considered in the IOTC stock assessment processes such that the stock PASSES Clause C1.1.</p> <p>In addition, the most recent stock assessment for the stock shows it to be above relevant limit reference points defined by management such that the stock PASSES clause C1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, stocks 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 the current Marintrust v 2.0 by-product standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock as category C, the stock is managed and reference points are defined to assess the stock status against.</p> <p>Fishery removals from the stock are considered in the stock assessment process. The most recent stock assessment shows that the stock is considered to have a biomass well above the limit reference point.</p> <p>Therefore, the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna fishery passes both C1.1 and C1.2 and therefore Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna is approved.</p>
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 Indian Ocean.	Yes (IOTC)	C	No	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>)	
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.			
Catch data are available on the IOTC website (e.g. IOTC-2020-WPNT10-DATA03). Catch data were defined as standardised CPUE indices were derived using generalized linear models (GLM) from each operational fleet operating in each area. Total catches of yellowfin tuna in Indian Ocean in 2018 were estimated as 440,831 mt. Catches in 2018 reported by Mauritius were estimated at 11,656.01 mt.			
Therefore, removals in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process such that the species PASSES clause 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.			
The latest stock assessment for EPO yellowfin was carried out in 2018 (Urtizberea et al., 2018). The assessment includes a limit reference point for biomass of $SB_{lim} = 0.5 SB_{MSY}$ and base model estimates of $SB_{2017} = 818,276$ mt and $SB_{MSY} = 935,463$ mt. While various uncertainties led the IOTCs Scientific Committee (SC) to develop a workplan to address these uncertainties in 2019 before providing management advice, the 2018 stock assessment shows the 2017 stock status to be comfortably above $0.5 SB_{MSY}$ even accounting for these uncertainties with 95% confidence limits showing SB well above above $0.5 SB_{MSY}$; therefore, the stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to be above its limit reference point such that the species PASSES clause C1.2.			
References			
IOTC-2020-WPNT10-DATA03. Nominal catches per fleet, year, gear, IOTC area and species: https://www.iotc.org/WPNT/10/Data/03-NC			
Urtizberea, A., Fu, D., Merino, G., Methot, R., Cardinale, M., Winker, H., Walter, J. and Murua H. (2018). Preliminary assessment of Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna 1950 – 2018 (Stock Synthesis, V3.30). IOTC-2019-WPTT21-50: https://www.iotc.org/documents/WPTT/20/33			
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 gfio
5. EU Commission
6. IUCN