



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Indian oil sardine in FAO Areas 61 & 71

MarinTrust Programme

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

	Species:	Indian Oil Sardine (Sardinella longiceps)	
	Geographical area:	FAO Areas 61, 71	
Fishery Under Assessment	Country of origin of the product:	Thailand	
	Stock:	Pacific Ocean, Northwest and West-Central	
Date		December 2022	
Report Code		THA27	
Assessor		Sam Peacock	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Thailand		
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	None		

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome					
Company Name(s): Golden Prize Canning Co Ltd; Asian Alliance International Co., Ltd; South East					
Asian Packaging and Ca	anning Ltd; T.C. Union Agrot	ech Co, Ltd	I		
Country: Thailand					
Email address: info@g	olden prize.co.th;				
asian@asiansea.co.th;	<pre>sp1mkt@kingfidher.co.th;</pre>	Applicant	Code:		
tca@tcunionagrotech.	<u>com</u>				
Certification Body Deta	ails				
Name of Certification I	Body:	LRQA			
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessm ent Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval		
Sam Peacock	Kate Morris	0.25	Surveillance 1		
Assessment Period	Decen	nber 2022 -	– December 2023		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Indian Oil Sardine (Sardinella longiceps)
Stock	Pacific Ocean, Northwest and West-Central
Fishery Location	FAO Areas 61, 71
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Thailand
Gear Type(s)	Purse seine, pelagic trawl
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Pass
Recommendation	Approve for use as MT raw material



Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination

Indian oil sardine has been categorised by the IUCN as a species of Least Concern and does not appear in the CITES appendices. As at the time of the previous byproduct assessment, there is no evidence of any reference points or species-specific management measures for Indian oil sardine in the Western Pacific. At least two sources indicate that the species is not present in the Pacific Ocean^{1,2}. Due to the absence of reference points, and on the assumption that is not entirely absent from the region, the byproduct was assessed under Category D.

Indian oil sardine in the Western Pacific was awarded a Productivity score of 1 and a Susceptibility score of 3, leading to a Pass rating against Table D3. Therefore, it continues to meet the MT requirements and should remain approved for use as a raw material.

Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments

The by-product fishery under assessment here is Indian oil sardine (*Sardinella longiceps*) fishery, pursued by Thai fishing vessels in FAO fishing area 61 and 71. Indian oil sardine is managed by the Thai government. For this Marin Trust assessment, the Indian oil sardine stock is scored as a category D species as it's not managed to species specific reference points.

The species scoring table has been completed by the auditor with sufficient evidence presented to support their final determination.

The peer review supports the auditor's recommendation to approve the FAO 61 and 71 Indian oil sardine stock pursued by the fishery under the Marin Trust IFFO RS v2.0 by-fishery standard for the production of fishmeal and fish oil.

Notes for On-site Auditor	

¹ https://www.fishbase.se/summary/1511

² https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/154989/55159768



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 Red list Category

By-product 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.

By-product 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 ³	CITES Appendix 1 ⁴
Indian oil sardine	Sardinella longiceps	Pacific Ocean, Northwest and West-Central	No	D	Least Concern ⁵	No

³ https://www.iucnredlist.org/

⁴ https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php

⁵ https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/154989/55159768



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 should be assessed as a Category D species instead.

Spe	ecies	Name	n/a				
<u>C1</u>	Categ	ory C Stock Sta	atus - 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.					
	C1.2	.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 scientif authorities to be negligible.					
		•	Clause outcome:				
	-		ered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	point (o			
Refer	ences						
Links							
Marin	nTrust S		1.3.2.2				
FAO (CRF	tandard clause	1.5.2.2				
GSSI D.3.04, D5.01							

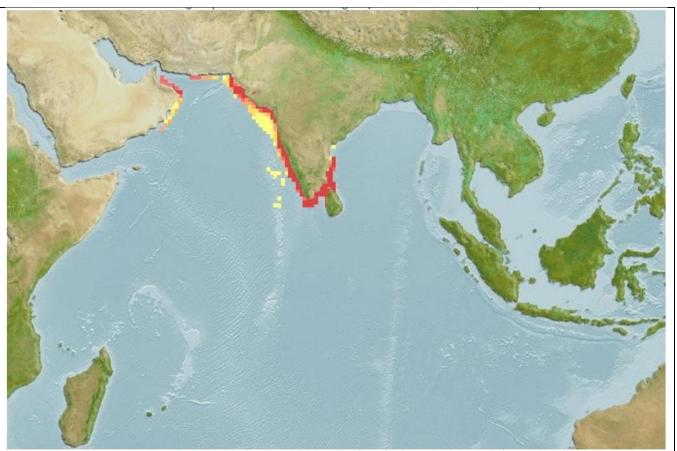


CATEGORY D SPECIES

Category D species are those which are not subject to a species-specific management regime. In the case of mixed trawl fisheries, Category D species may make up the majority of landings. The comparative lack of scientific information on the status of the population of the species means that a risk-assessment style approach must be taken.

D1	Species Name	Indian Oil Sardine	
	Productivity Attribute	Value	Score
	Average age at maturity (years)	0.8 years	1
	Average maximum age (years)	2.8 years	1
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	Unknown	-
	Average maximum size (cm)	23cm	1
	Average size at maturity (cm)	12.9cm	1
	Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	1
	Mean trophic level	2.4	1
		Average Productivity Score	1
	Susceptibility Attribute	Value	Score
	Availability (area overlap)	<10%	1
	Encounterability (the position of the stock/sp the water column relative to the fishing gear)	Largeted	3
	Selectivity of gear type	Retained	3
	Post-capture mortality	Retained	3
		Average Susceptibility Score	2.5
		PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	PASS
		Compliance rating	PASS
	Further justification for susceptibility scoring For susceptibility attributes, please provide a affecting your decision	g (where relevant) brief rationale for scoring of parameters where there r	nay be uncertainty





Computer-generated distribution map for Indian oil sardine (From Fishbase, https://www.fishbase.se/summary/1511)

References

Fishbase, Indian oil sardine: https://www.fishbase.se/summary/1511

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2



Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.

Productivity attributes	High productivity (Low risk, score = 1)	Medium productivity (medium risk, score = 2)	Low productivity (high risk, score = 3)
Average age at maturity	<5 years	5-15 years	>15 years
Average maximum age	<10 years	10-25 years	>25 years
Fecundity	>20,000 eggs per year	100-20,000 eggs per year	<100 eggs per year
Average maximum size	<100 cm	100-300 cm	>300 cm
Average size at maturity	<40 cm	40-200 cm	>200 cm
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	Demersal egg layer	Live bearer
Mean Trophic Level	<2.75	2.75-3.25	>3.25

Susceptibility attributes		ow susceptibility ow risk, score = 1)		edium susceptibility nedium risk, score = 2)		High susceptibility (high risk, score = 3)	
Areal overlap (availability) Overlap of the fishing effort with the species range	<10% overlap		10	10-30% overlap		>30% overlap	
Encounterability The position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to the position of the gear	fis	w overlap with hing gear (low counterability).	Medium overlap with fishing gear (high encounterability). Default score for target species		shing gear (high ncounterability). efault score for		
Selectivity of gear type	а	Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught	а	Individuals < size at maturity are regularly caught.	а	Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught	
Potential of the gear to retain species	b	Individuals < size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	Ь	Individuals < half the size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	b	Individuals < half the size at maturity are retained by gear.	
Post-capture mortality (PCM) The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	re	ridence of majority eased post-capture d survival.	rel	idence of some eased post-capture d survival.	m	etained species or ajority dead when leased.	



D3		Average Susceptibility Score			
		1 - 1.75	1.76 - 2.24	2.25 - 3	
Average Productivity	1 - 1.75	PASS	PASS	PASS	
Score	1.76 - 2.24	PASS	PASS	TABLE D4	
	2.25 - 3	PASS	TABLE D4	TABLE D4	

D4	Species Name Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements						
	D4.1	The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management					
	process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.						
	D4.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.						
	•	Outcome:					
Eviden	nce	<u>. </u>					
D4.2 T	here is r	no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.					
Refere	ences						
Links							
	Trust Sta	andard clause 1.3.2.2, 4.1.4					

D.5.01

GSSI