

MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment THA31 - Indian mackerel in FAO areas 61 and 71

MarinTrust Programme

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

	Species:	Indian mackerel (Rastrelliger kanagurta)
Fishery Under	Geographical area:	FAO Areas 61,71 Pacific Northwest, and Pacific western Central
Assessment	Country of origin of the product:	Thailand
	Stock:	Indian mackerel (Rastrelliger kanagurta), FAO Areas 61,71 Pacific Northwest, Western Central
Date		January 2024
Report Code		THA32
Assessor		Jose Peiro Crespo
Country of origin of the product - PASS		Thailand
Country of origin of the product - FAIL		None

Application details and	d summary of the assess	sment outcome	
Company Name(s): T.	C. Union Agrotech Co, It	td	
Country:			
Email address:		Applicant Code	e:
Certification Body Deta	ails		
Name of Certification	Body:		
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Jose Peiro Crespo	Sam Peacock	0.2	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	January 2024- January	2025	

Scope Details	
Main Species	Indian mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>)
Stock	Pacific Ocean
Fishery Location	FAO Areas 61 and 71 (Pacific Northwest, Western Central)
Management Authority	Thailand
(Country/ State)	
Gear Type(s)	Pelagic trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessment outcome
Recommendation	Approve



Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination

Indian mackerel (Rastrelliger kanagurta) has been categorised by the IUCN as a species of Least Concern and does not appear in the CITES appendices. There does not appear to be any evidence of reference points or species-specific management measures for the species across the Indian Ocean. Due to the absence of reference points, the byproduct was assessed under Category D.

Indian mackerel in the Pacific Northwest and Western Central Pacific was awarded a Productivity score of 1.29 and a Susceptibility score of 2.75, leading to a Pass rating against Table D3. Therefore, it meets the MT requirements and should be **approved** for use as a raw material.

Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments

This byproduct meets the pre-requisites for MT approval, having been categorized by the IUCN as Least Concern and not appearing in the CITES appendices. The assessor has correctly assessed the species under Category D, as there does not appear to be any species-specific management or stock assessment. The peer reviewer agrees with the outcomes of the Productivity Susceptibility Analysis, and the byproduct should remain approved for use as a raw material

as a raw material.		
Notes for On-site Auditor		
	 ·	



Species Categorisation

NB: If any species is 4ategorized 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 € 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 ¹	CITES Appendix 1 ²
Indian mackerel	Rastrelliger Kanagurta	Pacific Ocean	No	D	LC (least concern)	No

¹ https://www.iucnredlist.org/

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



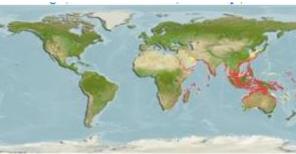
CATEGORY D SPECIES

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 Mackerel	
	Productivity Attribut	e	Value	Score
	Average age at maturity (years)		2,5 years	1
	Average maximum age (years)		4 years	1
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)		From 37,690 to 170,455	1
	Average maximum size (cm)		36.0 cm (male), 42.1 cm (female)	1
	Average size at maturity (cm)		20 - 24.5 cm	1
	Reproductive strategy		Broadcast spawner (open water)/	2
			demersal egg layer (precautionary	
			score)	
	Mean trophic level		3.2	2
			Average Productivity Score	1.29
	Susceptibility Attribu	te	Value	Score
	Availability (area overlap)		10 – 30% overlap	2
	Encounterability (the position of the s	tock/species	High, purse seine from 0 – 50 m,	3
	within the water column relative to th	e fishing gear)	depth range of the species 20 – 90m	
	Selectivity of gear type		Precautionary	3
	Post-capture mortality		Most dead or retained	3
			Average Susceptibility Score	2.75
			PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	PASS
			Compliance rating	PASS

Further justification for susceptibility scoring (where relevant)

For susceptibility attributes, please provide a brief rationale for scoring of parameters where there may be uncertainty affecting your decision



Species distribution

References

Froese, R. and D. Pauly. Editors. 2023. FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. www.fishbase.org, (10/2023). Available at: https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Rastrelliger-kanagurta.html

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)		igh susceptibility ligh risk, score = 3)
Areal overlap (availability) Overlap of the fishing effort with the species range		10% overlap		l-30% overlap	>3	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	ow overlap with shing gear (low ncounterability).		edium overlap with hing gear.	fis er De	igh overlap with hing gear (high acounterability). efault score for rget species
Selectivity of gear type	a	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.	b	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	vidence of majority leased post-capture d survival.	re	ridence of some leased 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	Spe	cies Name	
	Impac	ts On Species Categorise	ed as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements
	D4.1	· ·	of the fishery on this species are considered during the management le measures are taken to minimise these impacts.
	D4.2	There is no substantia species.	al evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the
			Outcome:
	The pot	•	shery on this species are considered during the management process, and nimise these impacts.
D4.1: reasor	The pot nable mo	easures are taken to mir	
D4.1: reasor	The pot nable mo	easures are taken to mir	nimise these impacts.
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D4.1: reason D4.2 T Refere	The pot nable mo	easures are taken to mir	nimise these impacts.
D4.1: reason D4.2 T Refere	The pot nable mo here is r ences	easures are taken to mir	that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.