

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Indian oil sardine (<i>Sardinella Longiceps</i>)
LOCATION:	Western Indian Ocean, Pacific Northwest FAO areas 51, 61
DATE OF REPORT:	July 2016
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name: T.C Union		
Address:		
Country: Thailand	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Deirdre Hoare	Sam Dignan	Initial
1. Scope of Assessment		
	By-Product Initial 2016	
2. Fishery By-Product		
	Indian oil sardine (<i>Sardinella Longiceps</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
	Western Indian Ocean, Pacific Northwest FAO areas 51, 61	
4. Fishery Method		
	Purse seine	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
	Approve byproduct	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a fishery management framework at the national level, although this is not applied specifically to Indian oil sardine. Fisheries management in general is supported by data collection and stock assessment, but species-specific research is extremely limited. The assessment team recommends the approval of this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>The management of the fishery used to produce the By- Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.</i>	
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
MEDIUM	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

Determination: An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.

Thailand

The Thailand Department of Fisheries (DOF) is the primary fisheries management organization in Thailand. The DOF is responsible for the implementation of Thai fishery legislation, the undertaking of fishery and aquaculture research, fishery control and enforcement, the management of international fishery affairs, and the engagement of fishery and aquaculture stakeholders. The current Thai fisheries management objectives are set out in The Master Plan- Marine Fisheries Management in Thailand. The Master Plan applies for the ten years beginning in 2009. The Plan includes five major strategies, the third of which is Development and Promotion of Responsible and Sustainable Fisheries.

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) is the major legal instrument under which this authority and fishery operates. This decree prohibits IUU, destructive fishing practices and fishing that causes irreversible impacts to the fishery stock and/or aquatic ecosystem.

Species specific management measures

There is no evidence of any species specific management measures for Indian oil sardine in FAO 51, 61 waters. FAO catch statistics indicate large-scale annual fluctuations in the landings of this species, but present, the global landings show no indication of a significant population decline. Further research is needed on the factors determining population fluctuations and recruitment levels, and to determine if localised or regional extirpations are occurring. This would enable improved prediction of population dynamics, allowing for more effective stock management. Without regulation, fishing effort could exceed sustainable levels and become a major threat to the population.

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B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>	
LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.
HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.

Determination: Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.

There are no species-specific conservation measures in place for *Sardinella longiceps*. However, due to frequent fluctuations in the stock levels of Indian fish, all coastal states have implemented the Marine Fishing Regulation Act which has applied closed seasons and delineation of fishing zones for different categories of fishing methods,

<p>in attempt to ensure sustainable management (FAO-FIGIS 2007). Further research is needed on the factors determining population fluctuations and recruitment levels, and to determine if localised or regional extirpations are occurring.</p>	
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C. STOCK STATUS	
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<p><i>C. The fish used to produce the fish By- Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.</i></p>	
LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
MEDIUM	The fish By- Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By- Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.
<p>Determination: <i>Sardinella longiceps</i> has been assessed as Least Concern by the IUCN redlist.</p>	
<p><i>Sardinella longiceps</i> has been assessed as Least Concern.</p>	
R6	

5. REFERENCES

R1 Image by J.E. Randall

<http://www.fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?StartRow=0&ID=1511&what=species&TotRec=5>

R2 - FAO country fisheries overview, Thailand: ftp://ftp.fao.org/Fi/DOCUMENT/fcp/en/FI_CP_TH.pdf

R3 - FAO species fact sheet <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2085/en>

R4 - Thailand Department of Fisheries master plan: <http://www.fisheries.go.th/planning/files/Marine%20Master%20Plan.pdf>

R5 - Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) <http://www.fisheries.go.th/law/images/datanew/royalfisheries.pdf>

R6 - <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/154989/0>

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