

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Japanese pilchard (<i>Sardinops sagax</i>) synonym - <i>Sardinops Melanostictus</i>
LOCATION:	Pacific Northwest, Pacific Northeast, Pacific Eastern Central FAO 61, 67, 77
DATE OF REPORT:	May 2017
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
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Country: Thailand	Zip:	
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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		Surveillance
Assessment Summary		
1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product initial year 2016	
2. Fishery By-Product	Japanese pilchard (<i>Sardinops sagax</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location	FAO areas 61,67,77	
4. Fishery Method	Purse seine	
5. Outcome of Assessment	Maintain approval	

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 Japanese pilchard. 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 established, but there is evidence of its 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

In US and Canadian waters there are harvest guidelines and in-season closures. No quotas are set in the Mexican fishery but a minimum landing size is in place and fleet capacity is controlled (SAGARPA, 2012).

In Japanese waters there is a TAC and minimum landing size. Japan is a member of The North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFCC) which is an inter-governmental organization established by the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean. The objective of the Convention is to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fisheries resources in the Convention Area while protecting the marine ecosystems of the North Pacific Ocean in which these resources occur. The interim measures set out the objectives of the sustainable management of fish stocks and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolutions.

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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.

National

Research supporting the management of Thai fisheries is the responsibility of two main organisations. The Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau (MFRDB) within the DOF is responsible for marine fisheries research. The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) is mandated to study and enhance mangrove forests, sea grass, coral reefs, and marine animals. The DMCR is responsible for the rehabilitation of natural resources and the environment and has elaborated main strategies with an emphasis on the role of public participation in preservation, protection, conservation, utilization and rehabilitation of natural resources through proactive and integrated natural resources management.

The National Research and Development Agency, Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency (FRA) was established on April 1, 2016 through a merger of the Fisheries Research Agency and the National Fisheries University. The FRA is the main research and development (R&D) organization in Japan. Their mission is to study the ecological characteristics and stock assessment of the pelagic fishes such as sardine and mackerel, and evaluation and establishment of the fisheries management systems.

A joint U.S./Mexico/Canada assessment workshop was held in 2010 but annual assessments are led by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), using both fishery and survey data. Fishery data include commercial landings and biological sampling from the six main regional fisheries (Ensenada, Southern California, Central California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia), modeled as two fleets. Surveys provide estimates of total and spawning biomass estimates, reproductive parameters and size and age composition data through annual egg surveys, aerial surveys and acoustic surveys (Hill et al., 2012). A survey in Canadian waters is not used in the assessment but is used to estimate biomass distribution in the area. There is high uncertainty associated with the extrapolation of biomass estimates to non-surveyed areas (DFO, 2012).

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C. STOCK STATUS

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

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.

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.

Determination: This species has not been assessed by the IUCN Red List.

This species has not been assessed by the IUCN Red List and is not listed in the CITIES appendices.

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5. REFERENCES

R1- Image of *Sardinops sagax* by Béarez, P.

<http://www.fishbase.se/photos/PicturesSummary.php?ID=1477&what=species>

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/2091/en>

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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 -Fish Source South American pilchard assessment

<http://www.fishsource.com/fishery/summary?fishery=South+American+pilchard+-+Northern+%28cold%29+stock>

R7 – North Pacific Fisheries Commission <http://nwpbfo.nomaki.jp/Interim-measures.html>

R8 – IUCN Red List <http://www.iucnredlist.org/search>