



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

MarinTrust Programme

Unit C, Printworks

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
	Geographical area:	1. FAO 61 Pacific, Northwest 2. FAO 71 Pacific, Western Central
	Country of origin of the product:	Thailand
	Stock:	1. North Pacific albacore tuna 2. South Pacific albacore tuna
Date	12 July 2021	
Report Code	BP130	
Assessor	Sam Dignan	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Thailand	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	Not applicable	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name:			
1. Golden Prize Canning Co Ltd			
2. Sirisaengarumpee Co. Ltd.			
3. South East Asian Packaging and Canning Ltd			
4. T.C. Union Agrotech Co, Ltd			
5. Thai Union Ingredients Co Ltd			
Address:			
Country: Thailand		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification Limited	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Sam Dignan	Géraldine Criquet	0.5	Re-approval
Assessment Period	To July 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
Stock	1. North Pacific albacore tuna 2. South Pacific albacore tuna
Fishery Location	1. FAO 61 Pacific, Northwest 2. FAO 71 Pacific, Western Central
Management Authority (Country/ State)	The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).
Gear Type(s)	Longline, pole and line, purse seine, troll
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's recommendation of approval.
Recommendation	APPROVED

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>If a 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 MarinTrust RS raw material.</p> <p>Albacore Tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) is listed on the IUCN Red List as globally Near Threatened (NT) and Least Concern (LC) in Europe and is not listed in CITES; therefore, byproducts derived for this stock are eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>On the basis of currently available information, two albacore stocks are assumed to exist in the Pacific:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Pacific stock (North of the equator) 2. Southern Pacific stock (South of the equator) <p>Given that FAO 61 Pacific, Northwest and FAO 71 Pacific, Western Central overlap with the stock areas for both stocks, both stocks are relevant to this assessment.</p> <p>Fishery removals of both stocks are considered in their respective stock assessment processes so both stocks PASS Clause C1.1.</p> <p>As of the latest assessment, the biomass of each stock is considered to be above their corresponding limit reference points such that the stocks PASS Clause C1.2.</p> <p>As the stock passes both Clause C1.1 and C1.2, the by-product covered by this report is recommended for APPROVAL for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust RS v 2.0 by-product standard.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified both Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific albacore tuna stocks as category C, reference points are defined to assess status of the stocks relative to.</p> <p>Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1. Both Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific albacore tuna stocks are considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass below the limit reference point. Therefore, both PASS Clause C1.2.</p> <p>Therefore, both Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific albacore tuna stocks are 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

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 ¹	CITES Appendix 1 ²
Albacore tuna	<i>Thunnus alalonga</i>	1. North Pacific albacore tuna 2. South Pacific albacore tuna	IATTC and WCPFC	C	Globally: Near Threatened (NT) Europe: Least Concern (LC)	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment.

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		
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:
<p>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.</p> <p><u>North Pacific albacore</u> Fishery removals of North Pacific albacore tuna are included in the stock assessment process. The latest assessment, Annex 12 to the ISC20 Plenary Report: http://isc.fra.go.jp/reports/isc/isc20_reports.html, uses all available fishery data for North Pacific albacore in the period 1994 – 2018.</p> <p><u>South Pacific albacore</u> Fishery removals of South Pacific albacore tuna are included in the stock assessment process; this is explained in detail in §4.4 <i>Catch and effort data</i> of the most recent assessment of the stock (Tremblay-Boyer et al., 2018). The available time series of landings data stretches back to 1960 (see Figure 2 of Tremblay-Boyer et al., 2018).</p> <p>Therefore, fishery removals of both stocks of relevance to this assessment are included in their respective stock assessment processes such that the fishery PASSES clause C1.1</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p><u>North Pacific albacore</u> In 2014, the WCPFC, which manages this stock together with the IATTC, adopted a biomass-based LRP of 20% of the current spawning stock biomass when $F=0$ ($20\%SSB_{current, F=0}$). The assessment of this stock is conducted the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific (ISC). The latest estimated for SSB (SSB_{2018}) was estimated to be 58,858 t (95% CI: 27,751 – 89,966 t) and 2.30 (95% CI: 1.49 – 3.11) times greater than the estimated LRP threshold of 25,573 t (95% CI: 19,150 – 31,997 t); therefore, the stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above its limit reference point (or proxy).</p> <p><u>South Pacific albacore</u> Stock assessments for South Pacific albacore tuna are conducted by the Oceanic Fisheries Program of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) with the having been conducted in 2018 based on data up to 2016 (Tremblay-Boyer 2018). According to that assessment, the stock is above the limit reference point (of $0.2SB_{F=0}$), with overall median depletion for 2016 ($SB_{latest}/SB_{F=0}$) estimated at 0.52 (80%ile range = 0.37 – 0.63); therefore, the stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above its limit reference point (or proxy).</p> <p>Both stocks of relevance to this assessment are considered, in their most recent stock assessments, to have biomasses above their limit reference points such that the fishery PASSES clause C1.2.</p>		

References

ISC, 2020. Stock Status and Conservation Information — North Pacific Albacore tuna:
<http://isc.fra.go.jp/recommendation/index.html>.

ISC, 2020. North Pacific albacore tuna stock assessment 2020. Annex 12 to the ISC20 Plenary Report:
http://isc.fra.go.jp/reports/isc/isc20_reports.html.

Tremblay-Boyer, L., Hampton, J., McKechnie, S. and Pilling, G., 2018. Stock assessment of South Pacific albacore tuna. 14th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC. Busan, Republic of Korea: <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/31182>.

Links

MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01

CATEGORY D SPECIES

Category D species are those which make up less than 5% of landings and 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		
	Productivity Attribute	Value	Score
	Average age at maturity (years)		
	Average maximum age (years)		
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)		
	Average maximum size (cm)		
	Average size at maturity (cm)		
	Reproductive strategy		
	Mean trophic level		
	Average Productivity Score		
	Susceptibility Attribute	Value	Score
	Overlap of adult species range with fishery		
	Distribution		
	Habitat		
	Depth range		
	Selectivity		
	Post-capture mortality		
	Average Susceptibility Score		
	PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)		
	Compliance rating		
References			
<i>Standard clauses 1.3.2.2</i>			

Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.

Productivity attributes	Low productivity/ High risk	Medium productivity/ Medium risk	High productivity/ Low risk
	Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Average age at maturity (years)	>4	2 to 4	<2
Average maximum age (years)	>30	10 to 30	<10
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	<1 000	1 000 to 10 000	>10 000
Average maximum size (cm)	>150	60 to 150	<60
Average size at maturity (cm)	>150	30 to 150	<30
Reproductive strategy	Live bearer, mouth brooder or significant parental investment	Demersal spawner "berried"	Broadcast spawner
Mean trophic level	>3.25	2.5–3.25	<2.5

Susceptibility attributes		High susceptibility/ High risk	Medium susceptibility/ Medium risk	Low susceptibility/ Low risk
		Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Availability	1) Overlap of adult species range with fishery	>50% of stock occurs in the area fished	Between 25% and 50% of the stock occurs in the area fished	<25% of stock occurs in the area fished
	2) Distribution	Only in the country/ fishery	Limited range in the region	Throughout region/ global distribution
Encounterability	1) Habitat	Habitat preference of species make it highly likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. demersal, muddy/sandy bottom)	Habitat preference of species make it moderately likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. rocky bottom/reefs)	Depth or distribution of species make it unlikely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. epi-pelagic or meso-pelagic)
	2) Depth range	High overlap with trawl fishing gear (20 to 60 m depth)	Medium overlap with trawl fishing gear (10 to 20 m depth)	Low overlap with trawl fishing gear (0 to 10 m, >70 m depth)
Selectivity		Species >2 times mesh size or up to 4 m length	Species 1 to 2 times mesh size or 4 to 5 m length	Species <mesh size or >5 m length
Post capture mortality		Most dead or retained Trawl tow >3 hours	Alive after net hauled Trawl tow 0.5 to 3 hours	Released alive Trawl tow <0.5 hours

Note: Availability 2 is only used when there is no information for Availability 1; the most conservative score between Encounterability 1 and 2 is used.

D3		Average Susceptibility Score		
		1 - 1.75	1.76 - 2.24	2.25 - 3
Average Productivity Score	1 - 1.75	PASS	PASS	PASS
	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.		
			Clause outcome:
Evidence			
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.			
References			
Links			
MARINTRUST Standard clause		1.3.2.2, 4.1.4	
FAO CCRF		7.5.1	
GSSI		D.5.01	