MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment

Coho salmon *(Oncorhynchus kisutch)* in FAO 67 - northeast Pacific

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
	Geographical area:	FAO 67 (Northeast Pacific)
	Country of origin of the product:	Chile Flag Country: USA
	Stock:	Coho salmon in FAO area 67 – northeast Pacific
Date	06th December 2023	
Report Code	CHL10	
Assessor	Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Chile Flag Country: USA	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	N/A	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Sociedad Pesquera Landes SA			
Country: Chile			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Certification Trust/NSF	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres	Matthew Jew	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period	December 2023 – December 2024		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
Stock	Coho salmon in FAO area 67 – northeast Pacific
Fishery Location	FAO 67 (Northeast Pacific)
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries
Gear Type(s)	Gillnets, entangling nets, seine nets, hook and lines, trolling lines, surrounding nets with purse lines, traps
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's recommendation
Recommendation	Approved

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species - IUCN's Red List, or if it appears in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as MarinTrust raw material. Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) is not categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List and does not appear in CITES appendices; therefore, coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust by-product raw material. The flag country of assessment is USA and almost all the sockeye salmon harvested there comes from Alaska fisheries. Coho salmon is certified by Marine Stewardship Council - MSC since 2000, together with other Alaska salmon species, such as chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*), sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbusha*) in FAO 18 - Arctic sea and FAO 67 - northeast Pacific. Alaska salmon fisheries are generally managed to achieve spawning escapement goals determined to ensure conservation and long-term sustainability. Coho salmon stock was assessed under Category C. Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment and it PASSES Clause C1.1. Overall, in 2021, most coho salmon stocks met escapement goals or surpassed them and coho salmon has never been classified as "Management concern" over the history in Alaska. Therefore, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2. Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in FAO area 67 - northeast Pacific is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v2.3 by-products standard.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
The assessor correctly classified the coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in FAO area 67 are under category C, as the stock is managed, and reference points (or proxy) are defined to assess the stock status against. Fishery removals are considered in the stock assessment process. The most recent stock assessment is considered to be above Blim as the majority of stocks are meeting or exceeding escapement goals. Therefore, the stock is considered to have biomass above the limit reference point. Therefore, the coho salmon in FAO area 67 passes both clauses (C1.1 and C1.2) and therefore should be **APPROVED** under the current MarinTrust V2.3 by-products standards.
Notes for On-site Auditor
N/A

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[1]	CITES Appendix 1[2]
Coho salmon	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	Coho salmon in FAO area 67 – Northeast Pacific	Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries	C	LC	No

[1] https://www.iucnredlist.org/
[2] https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php

Species Name	Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)	
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.	Yes
	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.	Yes
	Clause outcome:	Pass

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.

The flag country of assessment is USA and almost all the coho salmon harvested there comes from Alaska fisheries. Alaska salmon fisheries are not managed through a Total Allowable Catch – TAC, but they are generally managed to achieve spawning escapement goals determined to ensure conservation and long-term sustainability.

Landings data for coho salmon are available online (Figure 1). According to The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's - ADF&G the catches of coho salmon in 2022 were 1.9 million and the projected 2023 commercial harvests are expected to be 3.0 million (Donnellan et al, 2023).

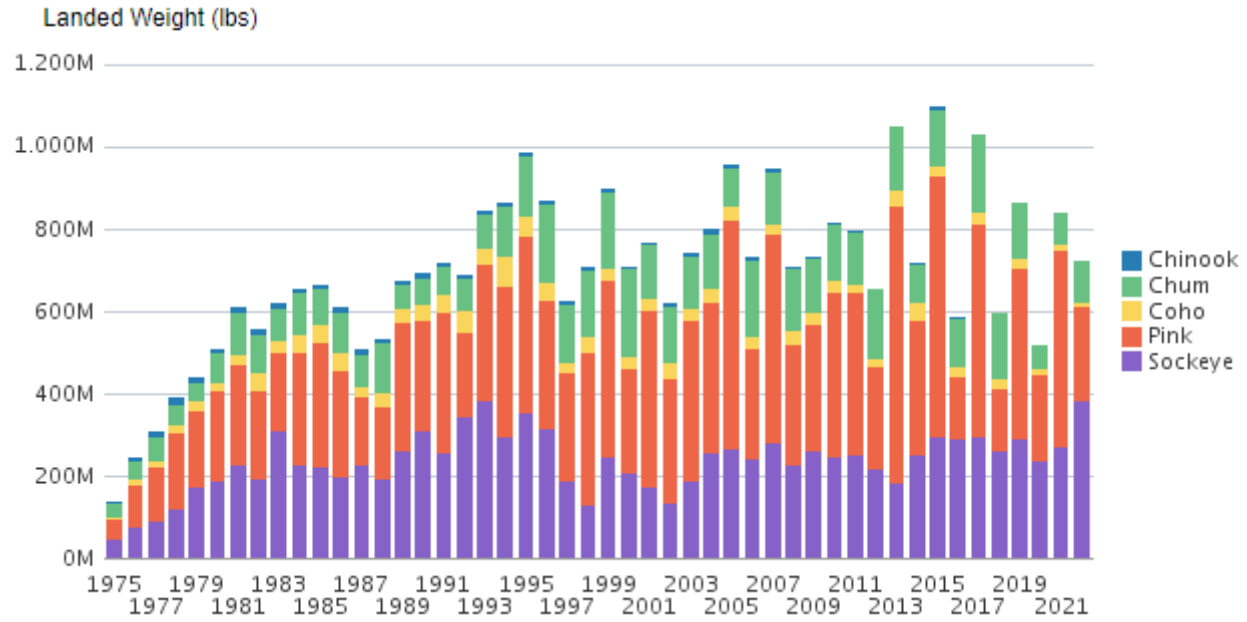

Figure 1. Historical landings data for Alaska Salmons (ADFG, 2023).

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, and are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. C1.1 is met.

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.

Alaska fishery managers have the primary goal of maintaining spawning population sizes, not of reaching preseason harvest projections. Alaska salmon fisheries are generally managed to achieve spawning escapement goals determined to ensure conservation and long-term sustainability. Escapement goals are defined in ranges which function as target reference points for fishery management. Goals are established for key reference species and stocks in each fishing area.

Currently, there are approximately 300 established escapement goals in Alaska. Each year, escapements for fishery stocks are reported in Area Management Reports. Since 2010, the department has produced a publicly accessible report that is a statewide compilation of salmon escapements and escapement goals. The most current report was published in August 2022 and covers escapements from 2013 to 2021 (Munro and Brenner, 2022). Escapements were compared against escapement goals in place at the time of enumeration to assess outcomes in achieving goals. Escapements for a particular stock were classed as "Under" if

escapement for a given year was less than the lower bound of the escapement goal. If escapement fell within the escapement goal range or was greater than a lower bound goal, they considered the goal "Met". Where escapement exceeded the upper bound of an escapement goal range, it was classed as "Over". Overall, most coho salmon stocks met escapement goals or surpassed them. The summary of the escapements review for sockeye salmon in 4 regions of Alaska is presented in Figure 2 and 3.

Table 10.–Southeast Region Chinook, chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon escapements compared to escapement goals for the years 2013 to 2021.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COHO SALMON									
Number Below	2	0	0	3	1	2	1	4	2
Number Met	6	6	7	6	9	7	7	5	6
Number Above	6	8	7	4	3	4	3	2	2
% Below	14%	0%	0%	23%	8%	15%	9%	36%	20%
% Met	43%	43%	50%	46%	69%	54%	64%	45%	60%
% Above	43%	57%	50%	31%	23%	31%	27%	18%	20%

Table 11.–Central Region (Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound/Copper River) Chinook, chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon escapements compared to escapement goals for the years 2013 to 2021.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COHO SALMON									
Number Below	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	0
Number Met	3	2	4	2	3	5	3	4	3
Number Above	3	3	1	1	3	1	0	1	2
% Below	0%	17%	0%	40%	0%	14%	57%	0%	0%
% Met	50%	33%	80%	40%	50%	71%	43%	80%	60%
% Above	50%	50%	20%	20%	50%	14%	0%	20%	40%

Figure 2. Source: Munro and Brenner (2022).

Table 12.–Arctic–Yukon–Kuskokwim Region Chinook, chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon escapements compared to escapement goals for the years 2013 to 2021.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COHO SALMON									
Number Below	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Number Met	3	1	2	3	2	0	2	0	1
Number Above	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
% Below	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	100%	50%
% Met	100%	33%	50%	75%	100%	0%	67%	0%	50%
% Above	0%	33%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 13.–Westward Region (Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, Kodiak, and Chignik areas) Chinook, chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon escapements compared to escapement goals for the years 2013 to 2021.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COHO SALMON									
Number Below	0	0	1	2	2	3	1	1	1
Number Met	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	4	5
Number Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Below	0%	0%	17%	33%	33%	50%	25%	20%	17%
% Met	100%	100%	83%	67%	67%	50%	75%	80%	83%
% Above	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 3. Source: Munro and Brenner (2022).

Where escapements chronically (4–5 years) fail to meet expectations for harvestable yield or spawning escapements, ADF&G may recommend—and the BOF may adopt— a Stock of Concern (SOC) designation for those underperforming salmon stocks. "Yield concerns" arise from a chronic inability to maintain expected yields or harvestable surpluses above escapement needs. "Management concerns" are precipitated by a chronic failure to maintain escapements within the bounds, or above the lower bound of the established goal. A "conservation concern" may arise from 5 a failure to maintain escapements above a sustained escapement threshold. Coho salmon has never been classified as "Management concern" over the history in Alaska (Munro and Brenner, 2022).

MSC (2022) declared that "Spawning escapement goals are being met or exceeded the majority of the time for Alaska Salmon (Table 1). In a few cases where recent escapements have increasingly fallen below goals, long-term data indicates that numbers are fluctuating around target values (Appendix 1). It is generally not possible to meet escapement goals for every population all of the time due to normal variation in annual run sizes which is typical of salmon. This is true even in the absence of fishing." (Figure 4).

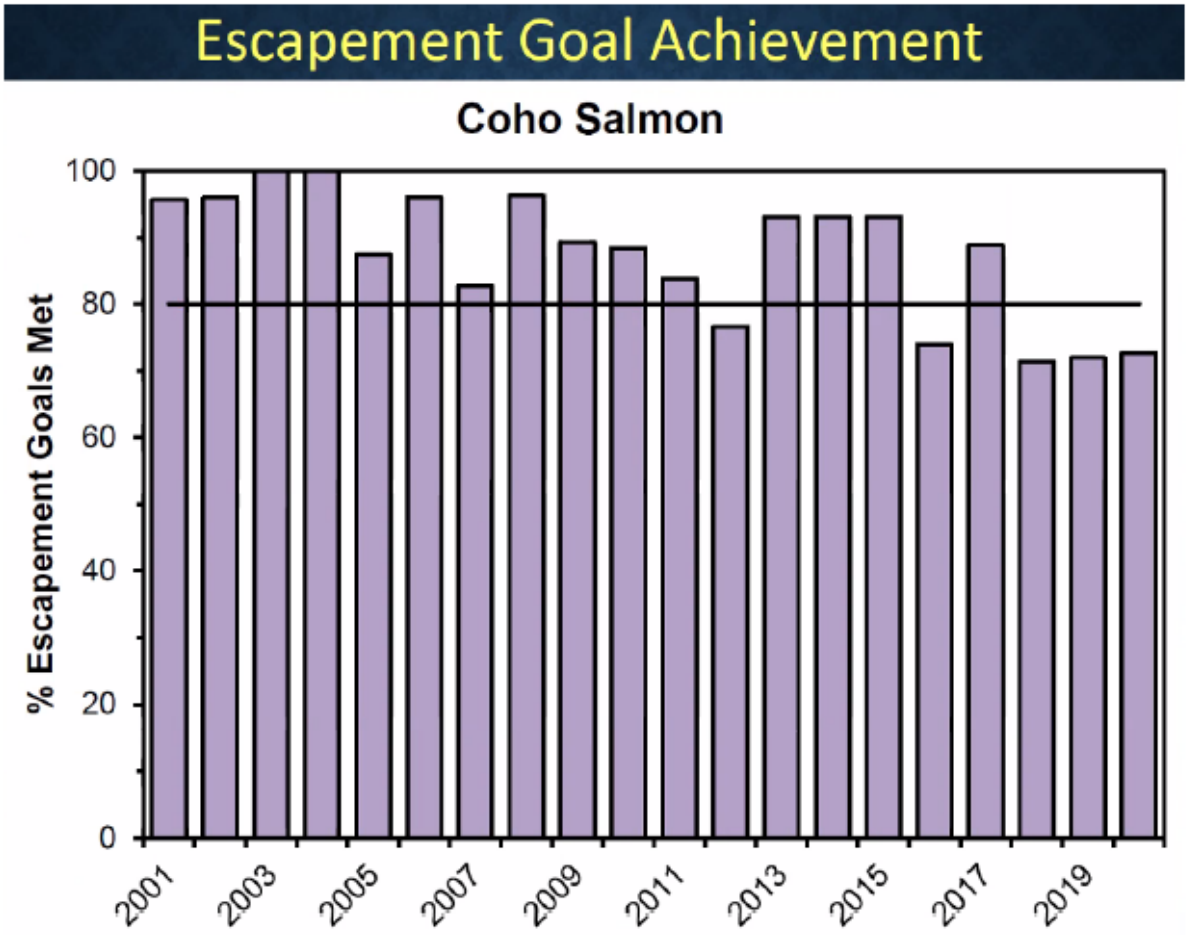

Figure 4. Appendix 1 of the escapement goal achievement presentation performed by Andrew Munro ADF&G in MSC (2022).

The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy). C.1.2 is met.

References

ADFG. 2023. Statewide Salmon Gross Earnings by Species. OCEANAK Gross Earnings Subject Area. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyfisherysalmon.salmon_grossearnings_byspecies

Donnellan, S. J., and A. R. Munro, editors. 2023. Run forecasts and harvest projections for 2023 Alaska salmon fisheries and review of the 2022 season. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 23-10, Anchorage. https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/SP23-10.pdf

Munro, A. R., and R. E. Brenner. 2022. Summary of Pacific salmon escapement goals in Alaska with a review of escapements from 2013 to 2021. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Manuscript No. 22-02, Anchorage. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/FMS22-02.pdf

MSC. 2022. Alaska Salmon Fishery Certificate No: MSC-F-30027. 3rd Surveillance Report. https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/alaska-salmon/@@view

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