



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment *Report Template*

Vietnam Alaska Pollack

FAO Area 61

MarinTrust Programme

Unit C, Printworks

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Assessment	Under	Species:	Alaska pollack <i>Gadus chalcogrammus / Theragra chalcogrammus</i>
		Geographical area:	FAO Area 61 Sea of Okhotsk
		Flag country:	Vietnam
		Stock:	Alaska pollack of Sea of Okhotsk
Date	25/07/2022		
Report Code	BP099		
Assessor	Heri		
Flag country - PASS	PASS		
Flag country - FAIL			

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Thien Quynh Co Ltd			
Country: Vietnam			
Email address: thienquynh.co@gmail.com		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		LRQA	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Heri	Kate Morris	0,5	Initial
Assessment Period	To July 2022		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Alaska pollack <i>Gadus chalcogrammus / Theragra chalcogrammus</i>
Stock	Alaska pollack of Sea of Okhotsk
Fishery Location	FAO 61 Sea of Okhotsk
Management Authority (Country/ State)	The Federal Fishery Agency (FFA) Russia
Gear Type(s)	Mid-water Trawl
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Pass
Recommendation	

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>If any 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 Marin Trust raw material. Alaska pollack <i>Gadus chalcogrammus</i> does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Alaska pollack in the Sea of Okhotsk is eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust by-product raw material. The fishery received its MSC certificate in September 2013 and maintains it still.</p> <p>The Federal Fishery Agency (FFA) plays the central role in managing Russian fisheries, including pollock in the West Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. Logbooks are being used by all vessels and the data are used to monitor catch against the Total Allowable Catch (TAC), to calculate CPUE and for stock assessment.</p> <p>Therefore, the stock is subject to a species-specific management regime and reference points are defined to assess the stock status relative to. Therefore, the stock is classified as Category C.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1. Further, the biomass is above MSY therefore, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clauses C1.1 and C1.2. Therefore, Pacific Cod in Western Bering Sea is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current Marin Trust v 2.0 by-product standard.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The by-product fishery under assessment here is the Sea of Okhotsk pollock (<i>Gadus chalcogrammus</i>) fishery, targeted by Vietnamese flagged vessels operating in FAO 61. Pollock is correctly classified by the auditor as category C species and the C1 scoring table has been completed with sufficient evidence to support the auditor's final determination. The fishery under assessment may pass C1 scoring.</p> <p>The peer review supports the auditor's recommendation to approve this fishery under the Marin Trust IFFO RS v2.0 by-product standard for the production of fishmeal and fish oil.</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 a MarinTrust raw material. material¹ If the IUCN assessment was completed more than 5 years prior to the time of the assessment please refer to the most recent stock assessment, ICES advice², current national legislation or international binding agreements.

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
Alaska pollack	<i>Gadus chalcogrammus</i> / <i>Theragra chalcogrammus</i>	Alaska pollack of Sea of Okhotsk	The Federal Fishery Agency (FFA)	C	NT	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a by-product assessment, Category C species are those which are subject to a species-specific management regime and are usually targeted species in fisheries for human consumption.

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 should be assessed as a Category D species instead.

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.		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																																																																																																																																															
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Logbooks aboard all catcher and catcher – processor vessels are used to record all catches including discards or retained bycatch per haul along with information on the date and time, location, tow duration and so on. Catch data are used to monitor catch against the TAC and permissible catches (PC) (Table 1). The logbook data are used to provide the large vessel catch per unit (CPUE) and effort indices, which is used in the stock assessment.																																																																																																																																																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="3">Northern Sea of Okhotsk</th> <th colspan="3">West Kamchatka</th> <th colspan="3">Kamchatka - Kuril</th> <th colspan="3">East - Sakhalin</th> <th colspan="3">TOTAL combined</th> </tr> <tr> <th>TAC, kt</th> <th>Catch, kt</th> <th>% TAC used</th> <th>TAC, kt</th> <th>Catch, kt</th> <th>% TAC used</th> <th>TAC, kt</th> <th>Catch, kt</th> <th>% TAC used</th> <th>TAC, kt</th> <th>Catch, kt</th> <th>% TAC used</th> <th>TAC, kt</th> <th>Catch, kt</th> <th>% TAC used</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>180</td> <td>178.1</td> <td>99%</td> <td>185</td> <td>165</td> <td>89%</td> <td>160</td> <td>142.8</td> <td>89%</td> <td>5</td> <td>14</td> <td>274%</td> <td>530</td> <td>499</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>182</td> <td>178.1</td> <td>98%</td> <td>169</td> <td>165</td> <td>98%</td> <td>145</td> <td>142.8</td> <td>99%</td> <td>15</td> <td>14</td> <td>91%</td> <td>511</td> <td>499</td> <td>98%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>204.5</td> <td>200.6</td> <td>98%</td> <td>308</td> <td>296</td> <td>96%</td> <td>146</td> <td>143.1</td> <td>98%</td> <td>39</td> <td>37</td> <td>94%</td> <td>698</td> <td>676</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>289.6</td> <td>284.8</td> <td>98%</td> <td>311</td> <td>304</td> <td>98%</td> <td>220</td> <td>215.9</td> <td>98%</td> <td>48</td> <td>47</td> <td>97%</td> <td>869</td> <td>852</td> <td>98%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>390</td> <td>382</td> <td>98%</td> <td>366</td> <td>114</td> <td>31%</td> <td>254.2</td> <td>490.2</td> <td>193%</td> <td>48</td> <td>47</td> <td>98%</td> <td>1058</td> <td>1033</td> <td>98%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>335</td> <td>328.4</td> <td>98.0%</td> <td>328</td> <td>168</td> <td>51.2%</td> <td>257</td> <td>402.5</td> <td>156.6%</td> <td>82</td> <td>77.5</td> <td>94.5%</td> <td>1002</td> <td>976.4</td> <td>97.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>313.9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>307</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>241.1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>97</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>959</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Beginning in 2012, catches for West Kamchatka and Kamchatka-Kuril were calculated together, combined TAC for 2 areas = 620.2 kt, combined catch = 604.2 kt. 2011 Combined TAC for West Kamchatka and Kamchatka Kuril subzones = 585 kt, combined catch = 570.5 kt, or 97.5% of TAC used. Source: 2011-2012 TAC - FFA orders; Catch data - Fishery monitoring System</p>					Year	Northern Sea of Okhotsk			West Kamchatka			Kamchatka - Kuril			East - Sakhalin			TOTAL combined			TAC, kt	Catch, kt	% TAC used	TAC, kt	Catch, kt	% TAC used	TAC, kt	Catch, kt	% TAC used	TAC, kt	Catch, kt	% TAC used	TAC, kt	Catch, kt	% TAC used	2006	180	178.1	99%	185	165	89%	160	142.8	89%	5	14	274%	530	499	94%	2007	182	178.1	98%	169	165	98%	145	142.8	99%	15	14	91%	511	499	98%	2008	204.5	200.6	98%	308	296	96%	146	143.1	98%	39	37	94%	698	676	97%	2009	289.6	284.8	98%	311	304	98%	220	215.9	98%	48	47	97%	869	852	98%	2010	390	382	98%	366	114	31%	254.2	490.2	193%	48	47	98%	1058	1033	98%	2011	335	328.4	98.0%	328	168	51.2%	257	402.5	156.6%	82	77.5	94.5%	1002	976.4	97.4%	2012	313.9			307			241.1			97			959		
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MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01