MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment

SLV08 – Albacore in FAO area 81 (Southwest Pacific)

MarinTrust Programme
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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)
	Geographical area:	FAO area 81 (Southwest Pacific)
	Country of origin of the product:	China
	Stock:	South Pacific albacore tuna
Date	August 2024	
Report Code	SLV08	
Assessor	Jose Peiro Crespo	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	China	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	None	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Calvo Conservas El Salvador SA de CV			
Country: El Salvador			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:			
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Jose Peiro Crespo	Sam Peacock	0.2	Re-approval
Assessment Period	Up to September 2025		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)
Stock	South Pacific albacore tuna
Fishery Location	FAO area 51
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) & Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
Gear Type(s)	Not provided
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with Assessor's recommendation
Recommendation	**Approve**

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) has been categorised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species – IUCN's Red List as Least Concern, and does not appear in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – CITES appendices. Therefore, as the species is not categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red list and it does not appear in the CITES appendices, it is eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust by-product raw material. The most recent stock assessment for southern Pacific Ocean albacore tuna was conducted in 2021 by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The assessment considers the existence of only one stock of albacore tuna in the southern Pacific Ocean. Fishery removals of the stock are included in the stock assessment process. The stock assessment considered the stock to have biomass above the limit reference point. As a result, the fishery effectively complies with **clauses C1.1 and C1.2.** Therefore, albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) in FAO 81 Southwest Pacific is granted **approval** for the production of fishmeal and fish oil, adhering to the existing MarinTrust v2.3 by-products standard.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
The peer reviewer agrees that this stock is eligible for MarinTrust approval, and that it should be assessed under Category C. The assessor has demonstrated, with references, that the stock is subject to a regular stock assessment which incorporates fishery removals, and that stock biomass is currently above the limit reference point level. For these reasons, the peer reviewer agrees that this byproduct should be re-approved for use as a raw material.
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 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]
Albacore tuna	*Thunnus alalunga*	Southern Pacific albacore tuna	Yes	C	Least Concern	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		**Albacore tuna**	
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:	**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 most recent stock assessment for albacore tuna in the south Pacific was conducted in 2021 using catch (and other) data up to 2019 (see figure below). The previous (2018) stock assessment was restricted to the convention area under the jurisdiction of the WCPFC (Tremblay-Boyer et al., 2018a). The assessment conducted in 2021 was the first complete attempt at a spatially structured South Pacific wide assessment (covering the entire stock including both the WCPFC and IATTC convention areas), although a previous assessment applied an areas-as-fleets approach to the stock across the entire South Pacific (Hoyle et al., 2012). Fishery removals are incorporated into the stock assessment, and **C1.1 is met.**

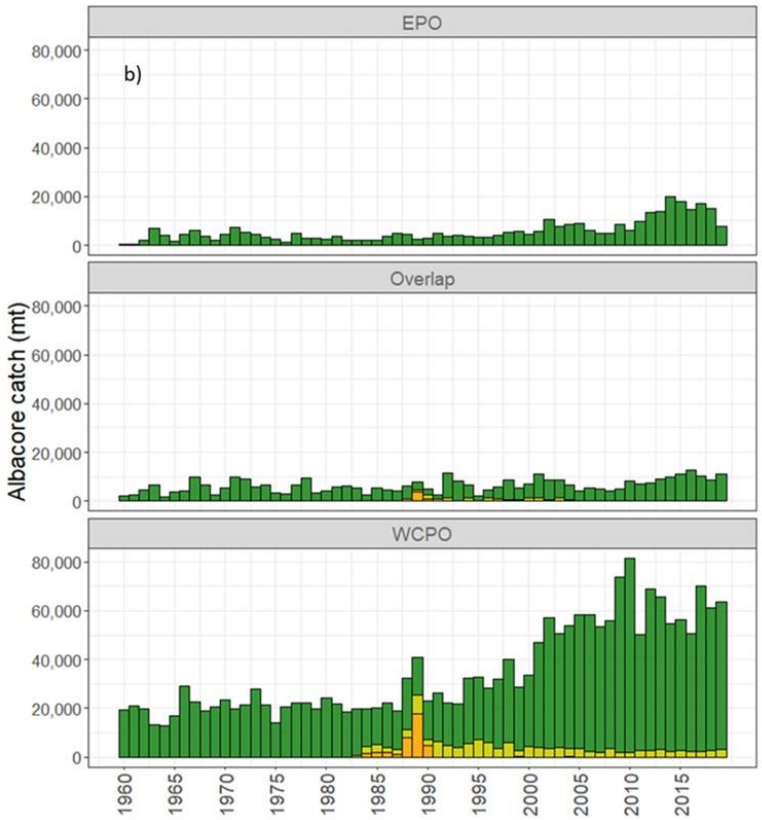

FIGURE 1 HISTORICAL CATCHES OF ALBACORE ACROSS THE MODEL REGION FROM 1952-2019 BY GEAR TYPE (ADAPTED FROM WCPFC 2022).

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.

The stock is assessed relative to a range of potential reference points (WCPFC 2021). The main conclusions of the 2021 assessment are:
– Spawning potential has generally declined across the model period, with that decline increasing in the most recent years**. The assessment indicates the stock is not overfished, and there was zero estimated risk of the stock being below 20%SBF =0** (*reference point used to indicate overfishing*). However, decline in the latest estimated SBlatest/SBF =0 (median 0.36; 0.27 - 0.44, 10th and 90th percentiles) are notably more pessimistic than those of SBrecent/SBF =0 (median 0.47; 0.40 - 0.56, 10th and 90th percentiles). The general trends are consistent for estimates across all regions of the South Pacific stock, and for the WCPFC-CA only. The most recent stock assessment concluded that the stock biomass is currently above the limit reference point, and therefore **C1.2 is met.**

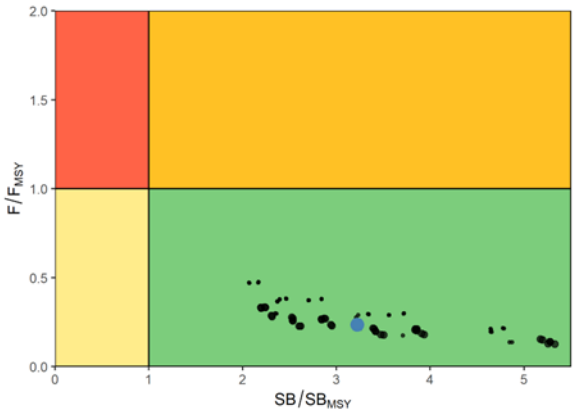

FIGURE 2 KOBE PLOT SUMMARIZING THE PACIFIC-WIDE RESULTS FOR EACH OF THE MODELS IN THE STRUCTURAL UNCERTAINTY GRID FOR THE 'LATEST' (2019) PERIOD (WCPFC 2022).

References WCPFC (2021). Stock assessment of South Pacific albacore tuna. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12551 WCPFC (2022). Stock status and advice key documents, South Pacific albacore tuna. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/04/south-pacific-albacore-tuna
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 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**
	Availability (area overlap)		
	Encounterability (the position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear)		
	Selectivity of gear type		
	Post-capture mortality		
		Average Susceptibility Score	
		PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	
		Compliance rating	
	Further justification for susceptibility scoring (where relevant) *For susceptibility attributes, please provide a brief rationale for scoring of parameters where there may be uncertainty affecting your decision*		
References			
Standard clauses 1.3.2.2			

Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.

Productivity attributes	High productivity (Low risk, score = 1)	Medium productivity (medium risk, score = 2)	Low productivity (high risk, score = 3)
Average age at maturity	<5 years	5-15 years	>15 years
Average maximum age	<10 years	10-25 years	>25 years
Fecundity	>20,000 eggs per year	100-20,000 eggs per year	<100 eggs per year
Average maximum size	<100 cm	100-300 cm	>300 cm
Average size at maturity	<40 cm	40-200 cm	>200 cm
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	Demersal egg layer	Live bearer
Mean Trophic Level	<2.75	2.75-3.25	>3.25

Susceptibility attributes	Low susceptibility (Low risk, score = 1)	Medium susceptibility (medium risk, score = 2)	High susceptibility (high risk, score = 3)
Areal overlap (availability) Overlap of the fishing effort with the species range	<10% overlap	10-30% overlap	>30% overlap
Encounterability The position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to the position of the gear	Low overlap with fishing gear (low encounterability).	Medium overlap with fishing gear.	High overlap with fishing gear (high encounterability). Default score for target species
Selectivity of gear type Potential of the gear to retain species	a Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught	a Individuals < size at maturity are regularly caught.	a Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught
	b Individuals < size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	b Individuals < half the size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	b Individuals < half the size at maturity are retained by gear.
Post-capture mortality (PCM) The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Evidence of majority released post-capture and survival.	Evidence of some released post-capture and survival.	Retained species or majority dead when released.

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.	
		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