



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment

THA61

Japanese amberjack

(Seriola quinqueradiata)

in FAO area 61 - Northwest Pacific

MarinTrust Programme

Unit C, Printworks

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) – [ブリ, in Japanese]
	Geographical area:	FAO area 61 – Northwest Pacific
	Country of origin of the product:	Thailand Flag country: Japan
	Stock:	Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) – [ブリ in Japanese] in FAO 61 – Northwest Pacific
Date	November 2024	
Report Code	THA61	
Assessor	Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Thailand Flag country: Japan	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	N/A	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Piyo Bhokabhan Company Limited			
Country: Thailand			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval
Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres	Matthew Jew	0.5	Surveillance 1
Assessment Period	November 2024 – November 2025		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) [ブリ, in Japanese]
Stock	Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) in sea of Japan, east China sea, and Japanese Pacific
Fishery Location	FAO area 61 - Northwest Pacific
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF)
Gear Type(s)	Purse seine, gillnet and stationary uncovered pound nets
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor’s recommendation
Recommendation	APPROVED

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>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 Marin Trust raw material. Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) [ブリ, in Japanese) is not categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List and does not appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) is eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust by-product raw material.</p> <p>The flag country of this assessment is Japan. The Japanese amberjack stock is transboundary, occurring in the waters around Japan and off the southern and eastern coasts of the Korean Peninsula and, and possibly in China and Taiwan's exclusive economic zone - EEZs as well. Stock assessment of this stock is published every year and is usually based on cohort analysis using landings data from Japan and South Korea. There is a species-specific management regime in place, thus the species was assessed under Category C.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, therefore the stock achieves a PASS against Clause C1.1. Fishing mortality (F) has exceeded the Fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield (Fmsy) since 1994. The species has a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), thus the stock achieves a PASS against Clause C.1.2</p> <p>Therefore, Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) in FAO area 61 - Northwest Pacific is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v2.3 by-products assessment criteria.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified <i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> in FAO Area 61 as Category C, the stock is subject to a specific management regime and reference points are defined.</p> <p>Fishery removals are considered in the stock assessment process. The most recent stock assessment shows that the stock is above limit reference point despite F being above FMSY. Therefore, the stock is considered to have biomass above the limit reference point.</p> <p><i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> in FAO area 61 passes both clauses (C1.1 and C1.2) and therefore should be approved under the MarinTrust Standard v.2.3</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
<p>N/A</p>

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.

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
Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri	<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>	Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) in Sea of Japan, east China Sea, and Japanese Pacific	Yes	C	LC ³	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

³ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/20435860/115383171>

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		Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>)																																	
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																																
<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>The Japanese amberjack/yellowtail/buri (<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i>) stock is transboundary, occurring in the waters around Japan and off the southern and eastern coasts of the Korean Peninsula and, and possibly in China and Taiwan’s exclusive economic zone - EEZs as well (Fishsource, 2016). However, a joint, multi-country stock assessment is not conducted, and catch information for China and Taiwan is lacking.</p> <p>Japanese fisheries are managed under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF) and the Fisheries Agency and they elaborate a stock assessment of Japanese amberjack every year. The stock assessment of Japanese amberjack is usually based on cohort analysis using landings data from Japan and South Korea.</p> <p>The catches in 2022 of Japanese amberjack totalled 114,000 tons (93,000 tons in Japan and 21,000 tons in Korea (FRA, 2023) [Figure 1].</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for Figure 1: Historical catches of Japanese amberjack (10,000 tons)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Catch (10,000 tons)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1994</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>8.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>12.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>11.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>13.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>12.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>11.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>12.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>11.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>				Year	Catch (10,000 tons)	1994	5.5	1996	6.0	1998	5.0	2000	7.5	2002	5.5	2004	6.5	2006	7.0	2008	8.5	2010	12.0	2012	11.0	2014	13.5	2016	12.5	2018	11.5	2020	12.0	2022	11.0
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2020	12.0																																		
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<p>Figure 1. Historical catches of Japanese amberjack in Japan and Korea. The x-axis represents the years and the y-axis represents catches (10,000 tons) [FRA, 2023].</p>																																			
<p>Fishery removals of Japanese amberjack is incorporated into the stock assessment process and therefore C1.1 is met.</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>																																			

The stock assessment of FRA (2023) tracks spawning biomass based on cohort analysis using landings data from Japan and South Korea. According to FRA (2023), Fishing mortality (F) has exceeded the Fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield (Fmsy) since 1994, the year that stock assessment for this species started. Spawning biomass has been below the biomass at maximum sustainable yield (SBmsy) since 1994 as well. However, the limit reference point (draft limit of the control criteria) set by FRA is a biomass with 60% of the MSY and the biomass was above this limit in 2022 and in 2023/ (Figure 2). Fishing ban is recommended when brood stock amount yields 10% of MSY.

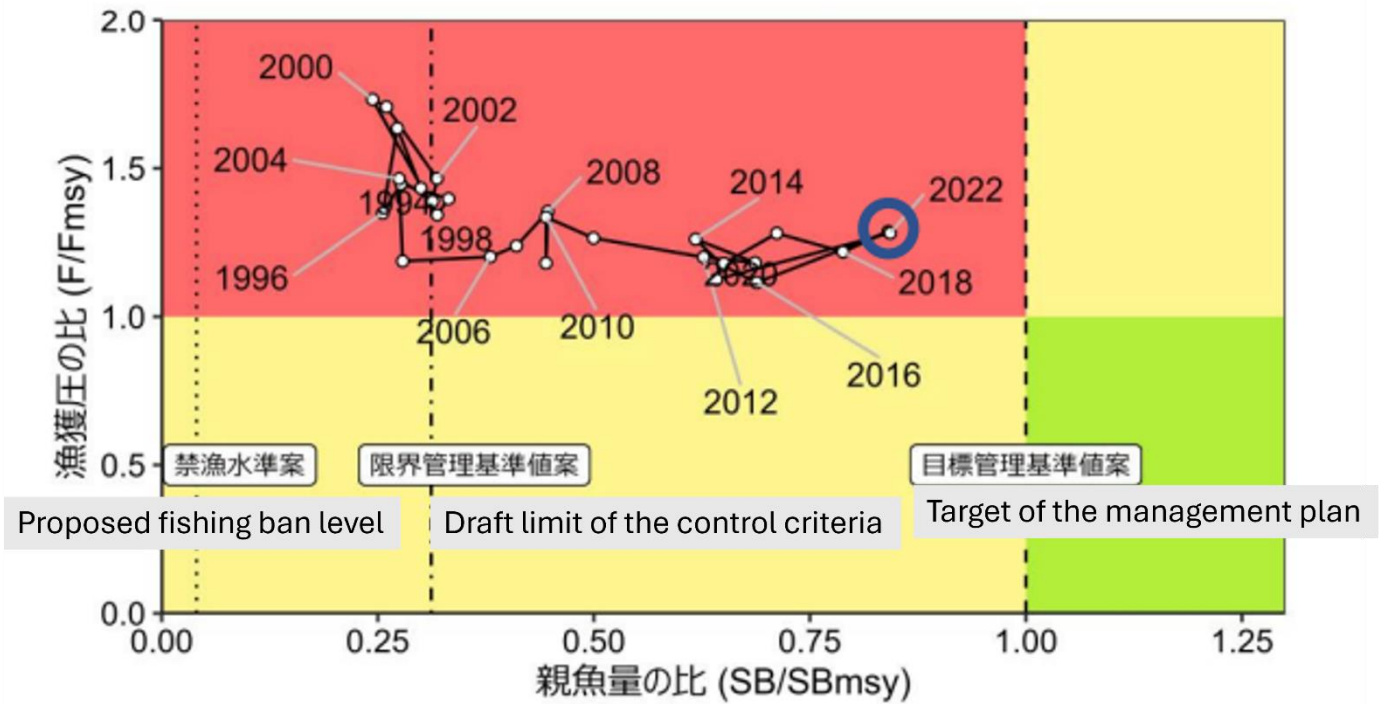


Figure 2. Adapted graph obtained from FRA (2023).

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

- Fishsource. 2016. Japanese amberjack Sea of Japan, East China Sea, and Japanese Pacific. https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1716
- FRA 2023. Stock assessment of wild Japanese amberjack in 2023 (In Japanese). Digest version. https://abchan.fra.go.jp/wpt/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/simple_2023_45.pdf

Links

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