MarinTrust DRAFT V3

By-product Assessment Criteria, methodology and guidance document

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Summary of changes between v2.0 and draft v3.0.

TABLE A V2.0 AND V3.0 METHODOLOGY AND TEMPLATE OVERVIEWS

V2.0 MT by-product methodology;	V2. By-product assessment template
review the stock assessments,	CAT C stock status review
legality of the fishery and that	Or
the fishery does not contradict scientific advice.	CAT D PSA

V3.0 MT by-product methodology proposal;	V3. By-product assessment template
IUCN Red List and CITES appendix check	Step 1. IUCN / CITES check
A risk-based approach to IUU	Step 2. IUU risk assessment
Management framework review if risks found to be high	Step 3. Management framework

1. About MarinTrust

Vision

All Marine Ingredients produced globally will be sourced from responsibly sourced fisheries products and produced in a safe manner.

Mission

To enable Marine Ingredient producers to demonstrate to all stakeholders their commitment to responsible practices in the areas of raw material procurement and food/feed safety.

MarinTrust Global Standard

The MarinTrust Global Standard (MarinTrust Standard) and Certification Programme for the Responsible Supply of Fishmeal and Fish Oil was developed with international consultation with stakeholders and meets global best practice guidelines for certification and ecolabelling programs.

The MarinTrust Global Standard for responsible supply (MarinTrust Standard) has the following core objectives:

- To ensure no Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishery raw materials are used.
- To ensure pure and safe products are produced under a recognised Quality Management System, thereby demonstrating freedom from potentially unsafe and illegal materials.

  To ensure full traceability throughout production and the supply chain.

2. By-product Assessment Methodology

Assessment Steps

The by-product assessment methodology follows a step wise approach to assess and score the by-product under assessment against a set of criteria:

1. Step 1. IUCN Red list / CITES check (immediate fail if the species is classified as endangered or critically endangered)
2. Step 2. IUU risk assessment
    a. If Step 2 results in medium or high risk (step 2 not met), then assessor proceeds to Step 3, Management Framework Assessment.
    b. If Step 2 results in low-risk (step 2 is met), the assessor does not go to Step 3 and instead completes the assessment report, completing Table 3, Assessment Determination, as appropriate.
3. Step 3: Management framework assessment of the relevant country's fisheries management framework.
    a. If the Medium or High risk is reduced by the measures in place in the country then the assessor may re-categorise risk as Low risk and the by-product passes the assessment, and can be approved.:
    b. If the risk remains Medium, the by-product passes assessment and be approved. BUT must be sourced with caution. The factory auditor must complete additional checks (such as reviewing the supplier agreement). These additional checks are set as requirements for the factory audit in the MarinTrust Standard). If the risk remains High, the by-product fails assessment and cannot be approved.

Refer to Figure 1 which provides a flow diagram to support assessors in following the by-product assessment and reaching the appropriate assessment determination, based on possible outcomes of the assessment.

Scoring and Assessment Determination

Assessors shall score each Step and any clauses within each step of in the assessment methodology using a binary Met/Not met or Pass/Fail score.

To reach the Final Assessment Determination, the assessor and CB shall use Table 1 to support assessment determination:

Table 1. Guidance on Assessment Determination.

Assessment Determination	Guidance
Approved	The by-product under assessment is Approved for use by a MarinTrust certified site.
Approved, source with caution/additional checks	The by-product under assessment can be Approved for use by a MarinTrust certified site, subject to additional on-site checks completed by the Auditor following the MarinTrust Standard.
Not Approved	The by-product under assessment is Not Approved for use by a MarinTrust certified site.

Example scoring scenarios

The by-product under assessment must achieve a Pass outcome for Step 1 and must demonstrate a Low risk in Step 2 to achieve an outcome of Approved in the Assessment Determination.

If the by-product under assessment achieves a Pass outcome for step 1 and a Medium outcome in Step 2, and remains Medium after assessment in Step 3, then the by-product achieves an outcome of Approved, but source

with caution, in the Assessment Determination. Additional checks must be completed during the Factory Audit to confirm that the IUU risk is adequately managed.

If the by-product under assessment achieves a Pass outcome for step 1 and a High outcome in Step 2, and remains High risk after assessment in Step 3 then the by-product achieves an outcome of Not Approved in the Assessment Determination.

3. Guidance to the By-Product Assessment Methodology

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to the CBs and fishery assessors to help complete the by-product assessment template and by-product assessment. This guidance document helps to:

- Clarify the requirements of each assessment section.
- Recommend determinations based on possible outcomes of each section of the by-product assessment.
- Improve consistency of assessments through examples and definitions.

It is important to note that the guidance contained within this document is not binding; the approval decision for the by-product rests with the certification body and their fishery assessment team.

Fishery management has as many variations in approach as there are fisheries, and by-product sourcing adds additional challenges. This document is not intended to cover all eventualities but rather provide guidance for assessors. It is intended to remain in development and will be updated as additional by-products are assessed, and additional scenarios encountered.

Note that the format of this document should not be used as a template for conducting by-product assessment.

Fishery assessors shall use the **by-product assessment template** to conduct the by-product assessment and report outcomes.

4. Evidence and References

The fishery assessor (within evidence section of template) enough information to justify the pass or fail rating or level of risk being awarded for each clause.

Information sources can include;

- IUCN Red list
- CITIES Appendix I & II
- IUU fishing index
- Relevant stock assessments; ICES, NAFO, national, etc.
- Global Slavery Index for Fishing
- World Governance Indicators

References need to be provided under each clause to show the source of all information used.

ALL REFERENCES should be documented

Evidence provided in the assessment should be from reliable sources, such as official government websites, internationally recognised scientific organisations, and NGOs.

The reference should include the author, the title of the report, the page number and a hyperlink to the internet source (If applicable).

5. How to complete the assessment template

The by-product assessment methodology follows a step wise approach for the by-product under assessment.

The by-product assessment template follows the by-product assessment methodology, providing sections to record the assessment details, outcomes of the assessment, supporting evidence and references for each step of the assessment.

Fishery assessors shall follow this process for completing the template:

For ALL ASSESSMENTS, complete Tables 1, 2 and 3, the scope, applicant, CB and assessment determination.

Table 3 shall only be completed once the assessor has finished the assessment (i.e. it is the last section completed).

Information to complete Tables 1 and 2 are provided by the applicant in the MarinTrust Application form, or is information that the CB provides.

1. For ALL ASSESSMENTS, the fishery assessor shall complete Step 1, conduct checks against: CITES List and IUCN Red List.
2. If Step 1 is met, the assessor shall complete Step 2, and conduct a country IUU risk assessment.
    a. If there are more than one (1) flag country for the by-product source, then the assessor shall complete IUU risk assessment for all flag countries and use the highest scoring (highest risk) country to determine the by-product risk score.
    b. If the IUU risk is Low, the assessor can complete assessment determination (Step 2 is met), Step 3 is not required if the risk is Low.
3. The fishery assessor shall complete Step 3, management framework assessment. only when Step 2 outcome identifies the by-product country IUU risk as Medium or High risk.
    a. If the Medium or High risk is reduced by the measures in place in the country then the assessor may re-categorise risk as Low risk and the by-product passes the assessment, and can be approved.
    b. If the risk remains Medium, the by-product passes assessment and can be approved. BUT it must be sourced with caution. The factory auditor must complete additional checks (such as reviewing the supplier agreement). These additional checks are set as requirements for the factory audit in the MarinTrust Standard.
        i. If this outcome is reached the assessor shall complete 'On-site Auditor' box in Table 3.
    c. If the risk remains High, the by-product fails assessment and cannot be approved.

For all steps, the assessor shall complete a summary of evidence used to reach outcome, and include all references used.

Template allows space for evidence and references to be included.

6. Information required for all assessments

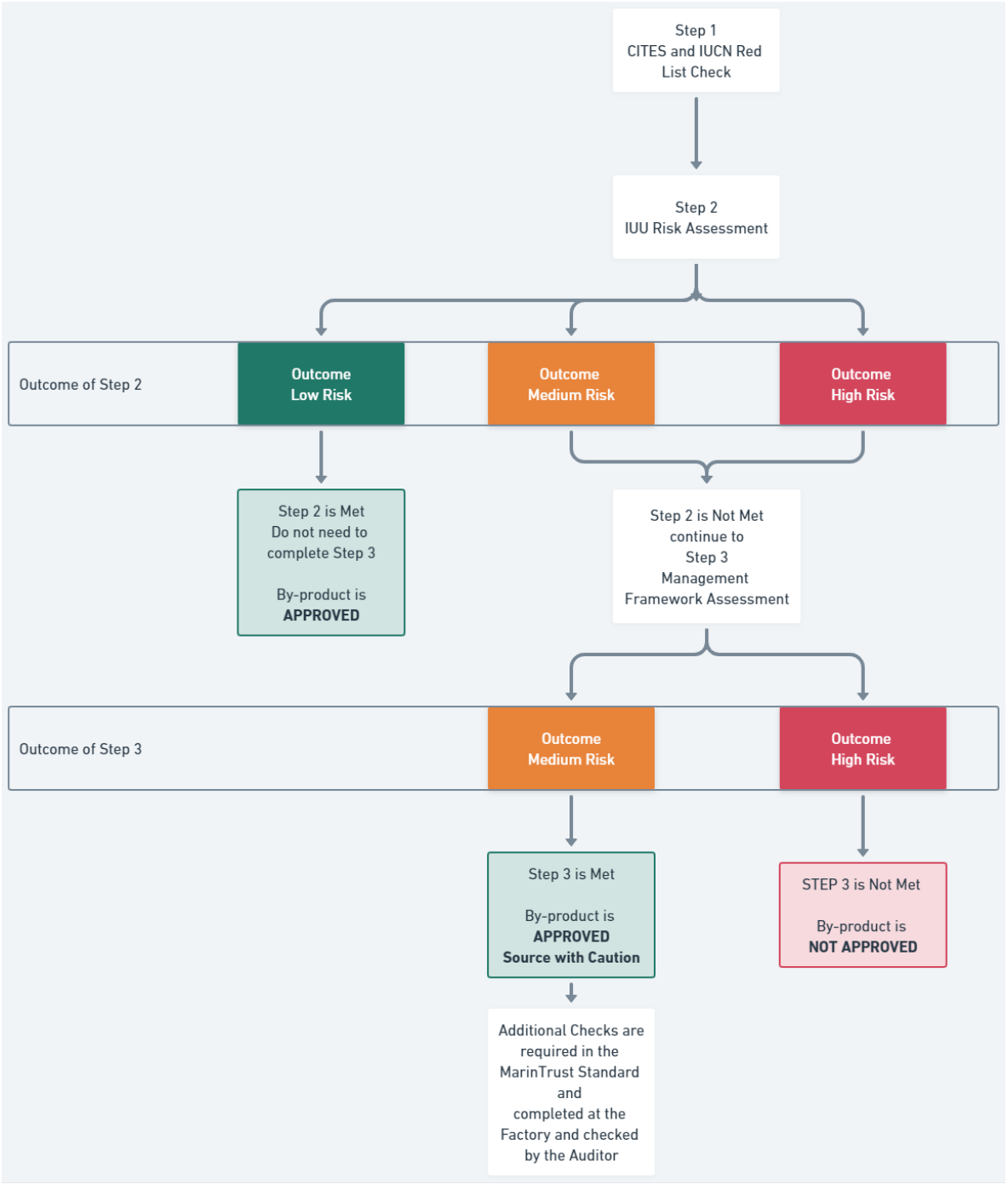
Tables 1, 2 and 3 in the By-Product Assessment report template are compulsory and must be completed in full for all assessments.

Most information to complete these tables are provided by the applicant in the Application Form or are information held by the CB (such as assessor and peer reviewer names).

By-product report name and report code is generated by MarinTrust secretariate and provided to the CB.

Table 3 shall be completed only when the assessor concludes their assessment. It is the last table to be completed in the template.

FIGURE 1. BY-PRODUCT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY, DECISION TREE ILLUSTRATING 3 ASSESSMENT STEPS AND POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES.



Guidance to support completing Table 1

Required information	Guidance
By-product under assessment	The information in table 1 defines the scope of the by-product under assessment.
Species (common name, Latin name)	the name of the by-product species. A wild capture marine species.
Fishery's geographical location	Marine region where the fishery is conducted, e.g. ICES area, national EEZ, FAO area, specific coastline.
Flag state	The State having registered a vessel under the national flag. The state or country that the vessels supplying by-product raw material is registered to, this can be different to the Applicant country. There can be one flag state or multiple flag states for each by-product under assessment.
Stock	include stock if it is available, if stock is not available include the management unit or assessment area.

Guidance to support completing Table 2

Required information	Guidance
Applicant company	There can be more than one applicant for each by-product under assessment.
Applicant country	This is the country that the applicant sites are situated. There can be more than one applicant country for each by-product under assessment.
Name of Certification Body	Name of MarinTrust accredited CB completing this assessment.
Fishery Assessor	Name of fishery assessor completing this assessment.
Peer Reviewer	Name of the CB internal peer reviewer.
~~Report code~~	~~MarinTrust issued report code for this by-product.~~
Assessment date (mm/yyyy)	Month and Year that this assessment was completed

Guidance to support completing Table 3

Table 3 is completed at the end of the assessment only.

Required information	Guidance
Approval Validity	Each by-product assessment is valid for 12 months. The CB must complete the Approval Validity only if the determination is to Approve the by-product. The Approval Validity shall be from the month and year the assessment is completed and end 12 months (1 year) later.
Assessment determination	The CB final determination, the by-product is either Approved (and Approved, source with caution) or Not Approved. Include additional detail on any areas in which the fishery was awarded a fail rating *see guidance in Section 3 to support assessment determination.

Peer reviewer determination	The CB peer reviewer determination, the by-product is either Approved/Approved, source with caution/Not Approved. Any additional feedback from the peer reviewer on the accuracy of the assessment decision, the ratings throughout the assessment, and the adequacy of the evidence supporting these.
Notes for on-site auditor	For version 3 this section will be important to raise attention to for by-products that are given determination of 'Approved, source with caution' (Medium IUU Risk rating), as additional checks will be required during factory audit.

180

7.Step 1. CITES and IUCN Red List Check

The by-product species is assessed in Step 1.

By-products from species **cannot** be approved for use as a MarinTrust raw material[1] if the species:

- Is a marine mammal, reptile, amphibian or bird, or
- From fisheries that use dynamiting, poisoning and other comparable destructive fishing practices, or
- Appear in CITES Appendix 1 or 2, or
- Are categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, through a recent stock assessment or other evidence,

The assessor shall complete the **CITES and IUCN Red List Check Table**, using the most relevant information and following the decision tree in Figure 2. Checks must be completed for the by-product species.

CITES Species

The assessor shall include if the species is listed on CITES Appendix 1 or 2 using CITES database: Species+ (speciesplus.net)

By-product from a species listed in Appendix 1 or Appendix 2 of CITES shall immediately fail the assessment.

If the species is not on CITES Appendix 1 or Appendix 2, it passes this part of the by-product assessment.

IUCN Red list Category

The assessor shall include the Red List categorisation in the Table. If the IUCN assessment was completed more than 5 years prior to the time of the assessment the assessor shall refer to the most recent stock assessment, ICES advice, current national legislation as per decision tree in Figure 2.

The fishery assessor shall review if the species is listed on the IUCN Red List website https://www.iucnredlist.org/ and which category.

If the species from which the by-product has been produced has been evaluated **within the last 5 years** (less than or equal to 5 years) and listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for the following categories it shall immediately fail the assessment;

- EXTINCT (E) AND EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR).
- ENDANGERED (EN).

If the species from which the by-product has been produced has been evaluated **within the last 5 years** (less than or equal to 5 years) and listed by IUCN under the Red List for the following categories it passes this stage of Step 1.

- VULNERABLE (VU).
- NEAR THREATENED (NT).
- LEAST CONCERN (LC).
- DATA DEFICIENT (DD)

If the species listed on the IUCN Red List has **not been evaluated within the last 5 years**, i.e. evaluation was more than 5 years, then the fishery assessor should check if there is a stock assessment for the species.

If there is a stock assessment, the assessor shall note the stock assessment. And confirm that the species is not Endangered or Critically Endangered.

If there is no stock assessment the assessor shall evaluate other sources of information.

This information can be from National Plans or National ETP lists. A PSA may be required if no further sources of information are available.

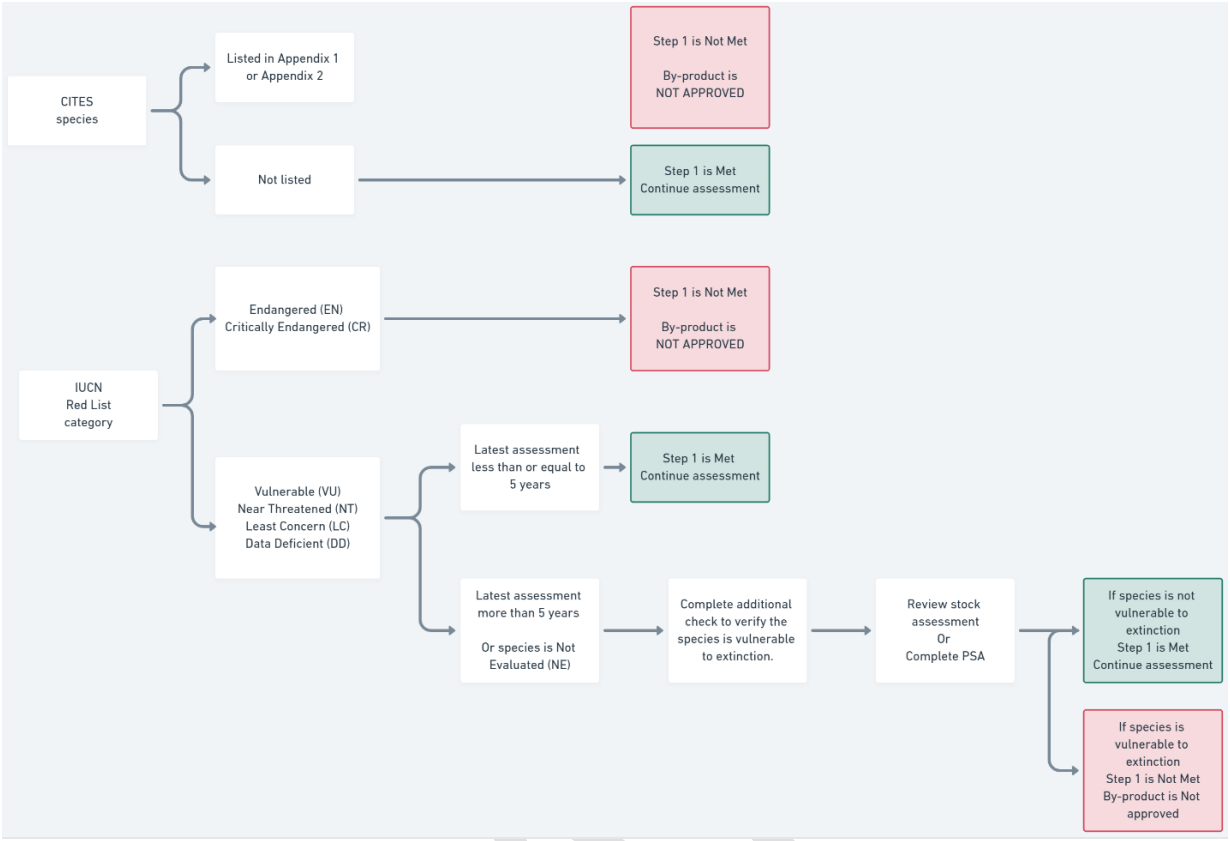
If the species is listed as Not Evaluated (NE) on the IUCN Red List, then the assessor should evaluate other sources of information.

This information can be stock assessments, National Plans or National ETP lists. A PSA may be required if no further sources of information are available.

Guidance for completing CITES and IUCN Red List Check Table

Required information	Guidance note
Species name – common name	the name of the by-product species. A wild capture marine species.
Species name – Latin name	the name of the by-product species. A wild capture marine species.
Stock (if available)	include stock if it is available, if stock is not available include the management unit or assessment area (if available)
CITES	Add if it is listed
IUCN	Add categorisation
Other sources	List other sources of information used

The flow diagram in Figure 2 provides guidance for the assessor on the outcome of Step 1, based on different assessment outcomes.



240

241 **FIGURE 2: DECISION TREE TO SUPPORT COMPLETING CITES AND IUCN RED LIST CHECKS IN STEP 2. POTENTIAL SCORING**
242 **OUTCOMES ARE PROVIDED, BASED ON DIFFERENT ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES.**

243

7. Step 2. IUU Risk Assessment

The flag state is assessed in Step 2.

Identifying the flag state

The applicant should provide information on the flag state for each by-product raw material they source in the Application Form.

If the flag state is not provided by the applicant, the fishery assessor can use the 'Identify flag state spreadsheet' to identify the flag state(s) for the by-product under assessment/s; To be developed.

Instructions to identify Flag State:

1. Filter the fishery to the finest level of detail known for the species sourced.
2. Use the corresponding flag states to complete step 2.

There may be one (1) flag state or multiple flag states for each by-product under assessment.

If there is more than one (1) flag country for the by-product source, then the assessor shall complete IUU risk assessment for all flag countries and use the highest scoring (highest risk) country to determine the by-product risk score.

Completing the IUU risk score table

The IUU Country Risk Score is identified using the IUU Fishing Index.

The fishery assessor shall use the website IUU Fishing Index and select the relevant country/ countries from the Country Profiles list.

- A Country Profile page is available all maritime countries globally.
- For each country profile the IUU Fishing Index provides several scores: Coastal Score, Flag Score, Port Score and a General Score. Scores are calculated by the IUU Fishing Index based on a series of indicators. For each country, a score is provided between 1 and 5.

Once the fishery assessor has found the relevant country profile on the IUU Fishing Index website, the assessor shall:

- Add the relevant scores to the IUU risk score table.
    - The MarinTrust by-product assessment focuses only on Flag state, Port score and the IUU Risk score. Figure 3 provides an example of how to identify the relevant scores on the Country Profile.
- The assessor can then calculate the country IUU risk score for Step 2.
- The assessor shall determine the country IUU risk score as follows:
    - Low risk – score less than or equal to 2 (≤2).
    - Medium risk – between a score greater than or equal to 2.1 and 4 (≥2.1 – 4).
    - High risk – greater than or equal to 4.1 (≥4.1)

The overall country IUU risk score shall then be calculated: The assessor shall use the precautionary approach and take the highest risk score to determine the country IUU risk score in Step 2.

Examples of Country IUU risk outcome:

- IF Flag Sate score is High, AND Port State Medium, AND IUU score Medium, THEN Step 2 risk score is High.
- IF Flag Sate score is Low, AND Port State Low, AND IUU score Low, THEN Step 2 risk score is Low.
- IF Flag Sate score is Low, AND Port State Medium, AND IUU score Low, THEN Step 2 risk score is Medium.
- IF Flag Sate score is High, AND Port State Low, AND IUU score Medium, THEN Step 2 risk score is High.

If the outcome of Step 2 is a Medium or High risk score, the assessor shall complete Step 3.

If the outcome of Step 2 is Low risk score, then the assessor can proceed to completing the assessment, and reaching an Assessment Determination in the assessment template.

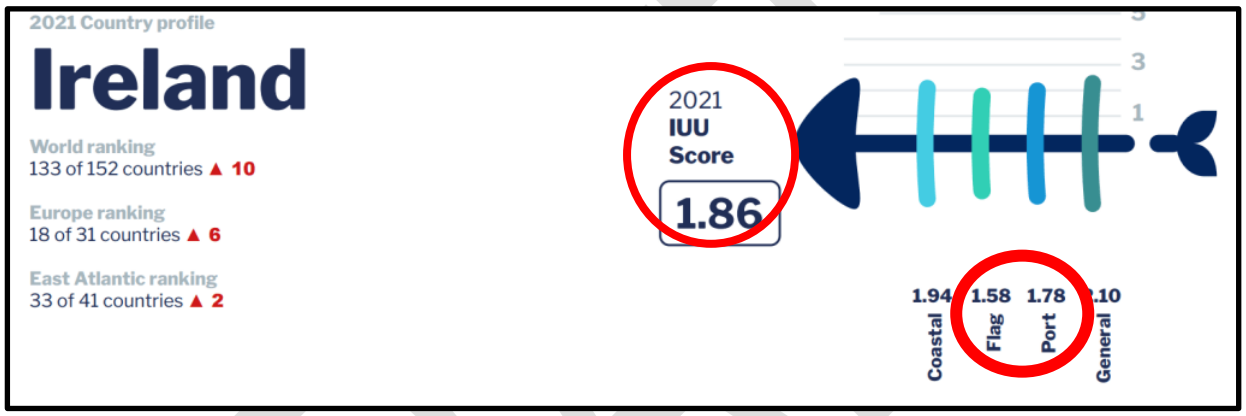


FIGURE 1 COUNTRY SCORE EXAMPLE FROM IUUFISHINGINDEX.NET

About IUU Fishing Index

Website: IUU Fishing Index

Methodology: methodology.pdf (iuufishingindex.net)

The IUU Fishing Index indicators were chosen by MarinTrust and their advisory bodies to provide a measure of the risk of IUU fishing.

The IUU Fishing Index www.iuufishingindex.net provides a measure of the degree to which states are exposed to and effectively combat IUU fishing. The Index provides an IUU fishing score for all coastal states of between 1 and 5 (1 being the best, and 5 the worst). The Index allows countries to be benchmarked and ranked, and assessed for their vulnerability, prevalence, and response to IUU fishing.

Based on its diverse indicators, the Index provides a measure of the risk of IUU fishing in and by different countries. The Index cannot be used as the basis for computing the incidence of IUU fishing in individual countries, or perpetration of IUU fishing by given fleets. It merely identifies areas of better and poorer state performance, and associated domains of higher and lower IUU risks.

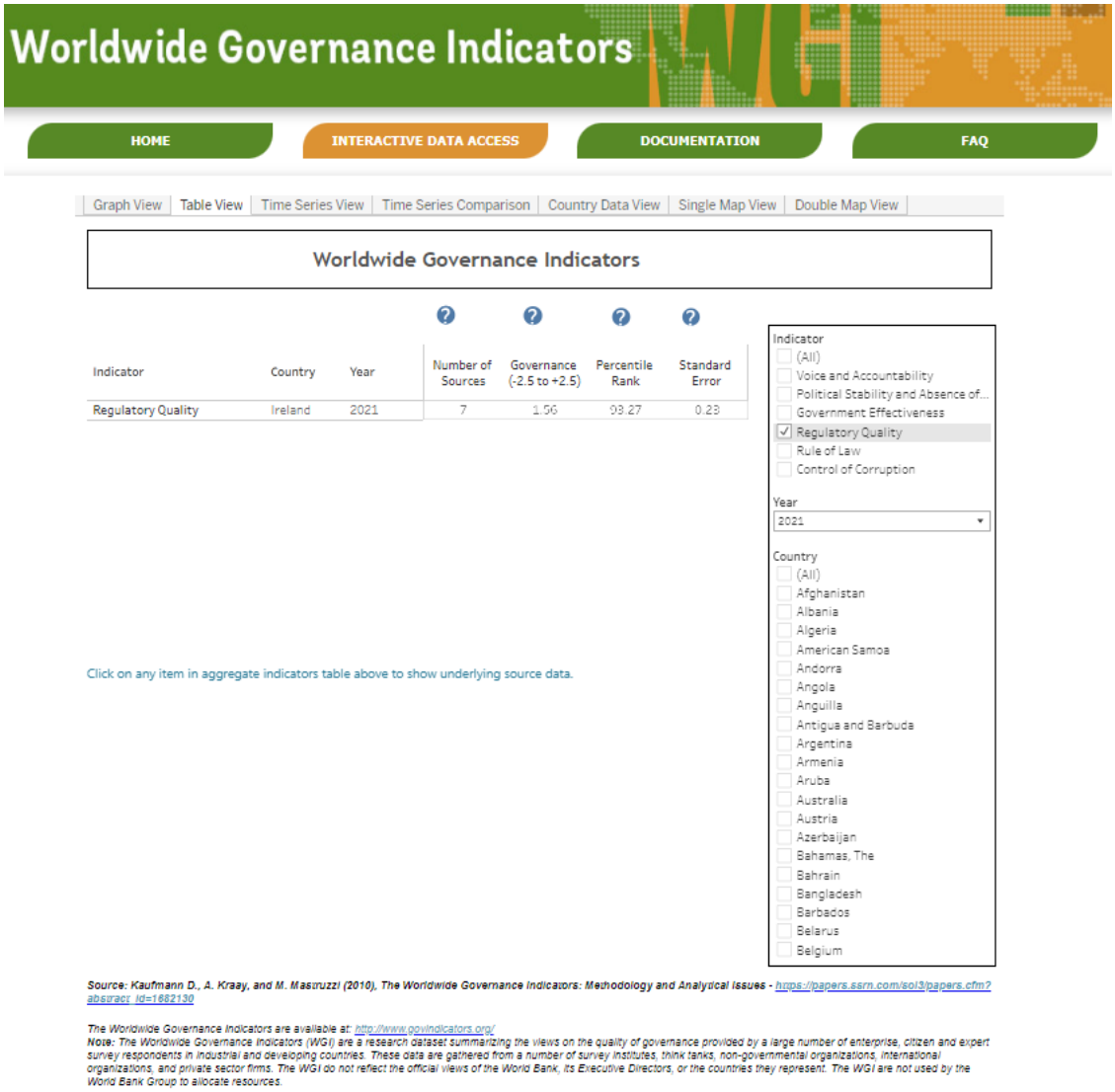
8. Step 3. Management Framework Assessment

The flag state is assessed in Step 3.

Step 3 shall be completed when Step 2 outcome is a Medium or High IUU risk.

The fishery assessor should provide concise evidence to demonstrate if the minimum requirements of the country fisheries management framework are met.

Minimum requirement		**Guidance**
3.1. There is a management system / governance in place in the country from which the by-products are sourced	3.1.a Is the country a contracting party to the relevant RMFO? 3.1.b Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) regulatory quality score 3.1.c Global Slavery Index (GSI) National Fisheries policy	References can include: a. The assessor can refer to the relevant RFMO website(s) b. The assessor can reference the score from the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) c. The assessor can reference the score from the Global Slavery Index (GSI)
3.2. There is monitoring through a regime which may include at sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS.	3.2.a Is the country flagged under EU carding system? 3.2.b Is the flag state a signatory to the port state measures agreement? 3.2.c Does the country have mandatory vessel tracking for commercial fishing fleet?	References can include: For (a), (b) and (c) the assessor can use information available from the IUU Fishing Index. (a) the assessor can reference information from EU IUU Watch website: https://www.iuuwatch.eu/map-of-eu-carding-decisions/ (b) the assessor can reference information from the FAO Port State Measures Agreement: https://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/background/parties-psma/en/ (c) further guidance to be articulated.



About The World Governance Indicators (2022)[1]

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996–2021, for six dimensions of governance:

1. Voice and Accountability
2. Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
3. Government Effectiveness
4. Regulatory Quality
5. Rule of Law
6. Control of Corruption

These aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. They are based on over 30 individual data sources produced by a variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organisations, international organisations, and private sector firms.

[1] https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/

About Global Slavery Index for Fishing (2018), Walk Free[3]

For countries assessed in the Global Slavery Index, each fishing country has been rated according to each of the following risk factors:

1. Fishing outside of the vessel's national waters (officially known as Exclusive Economic Zones or EEZs) where industry may be subject to fewer regulations.

2. A dependence on distant water fishing. Distant water fishing potentially increases the vulnerability of the crew to exploitation because of the remote fishing locations where vessels often remain for extended periods of time, limiting the ability for monitoring/oversight by authorities.

3. High levels of vessel and fuel subsidies provided by the national government. High subsidies indicate a lack of competitiveness in a country's fishing industry and suggest likely pressure to cut costs.

4. Relatively low per capita GDP of the fishing country. This may reflect limited governmental capacity to monitor fleets and enforce fisheries standards and legislation and/or an increased likelihood that potential workers on fishing fleets are seeking work in an environment of limited economic opportunities.

5. Low average value of a fishery's catch per fisher. Low productivity fisheries have a more pressing need to reduce labour costs, as these are one of the few remaining costs that are not externally fixed.

6. Large scale unreported fishing by a country's fishing fleets. This represents weak fisheries governance and a lack of legal oversight. Illegal fishing, a major component of unreported fishing, causes billions of dollars in losses to economies around the world each year, and poorly managed fisheries are lawless markets.

These six characteristics reflect two major sets of drivers:

National Fisheries Policy: the first three variables identified above reflect a country's decision to build and, typically, subsidise distant water fishing fleets.

Wealth and Institutional Capacity: the last three variables identified in the analysis are indicative of a country's economic capacity to maintain decent working conditions and report on fishing activity.

These ratings were transformed into a ranking of low, medium, or high vulnerability to modern slavery in the fishing industry, according to both National Fisheries Policy and Wealth and Institutional Capacity.

The National Fisheries Policy score was chosen as its methodology includes variables which reflect a country's decision to build and, typically, subsidise distant water fishing fleets which are a high risk for forced and child labour

About the port state measures agreement (PSMA)[4]

The Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) is the first binding international agreement to specifically target illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Its objective is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches. It reduces the incentive of such vessels to continue to operate while it also blocks fishery products derived from IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets. The provisions of the PSMA apply to fishing vessels seeking entry into a designated port of a State which is different to their flag State.

[3] https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/findings/importing-risk/fishing/
[4] https://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/en/