MarinTrust RS V2.0

BYPRODUCT FISHERY ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE REPORT

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TABLE 1 APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

Fishery Under Assessment	**Species:**	Monkfish (*Lophius piscatorious*)
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 27 Atlantic Northeast
	Country of origin of the product:	FRANCE
	Stock:	ICES Divisions 7 b–k, 8 a, b, d
Date	November 2020	
Report Code	2020-125	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	FRANCE	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name:			
Address:			
Country: France		**Zip:**	
Tel. No.:		**Fax. No.:**	
Email address:		**Applicant Code:**	
Key Contact:		**Title:**	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body: SAI Global			
Assessor	**Peer Reviewer**	**Assessment Days**	**Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval**
Virginia Polonio	Géraldine Criquet	0.5	SURV 1
Assessment Period	November 2020		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Monkfish, *L. piscatorius*
Stock	ICES Divisions 7 b–k, 8 a, b, d
Fishery Location	FAO 27 Atlantic Northeast
Management Authority (Country/ State)	EU Common Fisheries Policy Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture (DPMA)
Gear Type(s)	Demersal trawls, gillnets, Nephrops trawls.
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's determination
Recommendation	**APPROVED**

TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Assessment Determination
If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as an IFFO RS raw material. The monkfish *Lophius piscatorius* does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, nor does it appear in the CITES appendices; therefore, *L. piscatorius* is eligible for approval for use as an IFFO RS raw material. This assessment considers the following stock: 1) *Lophius piscatorius* in subarea 7 and divisions 8.a-b and 8.d The EU multiannual plan (MAP) for stocks in in the Western Waters and adjacent waters applies to this stock. The plan specifies conditions for setting fishing opportunities, depending on stock status and making use of the FMSY range for the stock. In accordance with the MAP, catches higher than those corresponding to FMSY can only be taken providing SSB is greater than MSY Btrigger, and one of the following conditions is met: a) if it is necessary for the achievement of objectives of mixed fisheries; b) if it is necessary to avoid serious harm to a stock caused by intra- or inter-species stock dynamics; c) in order to limit variations in fishing opportunities between consecutive years to not more than 20%. ICES considers that the FMSY range for this stock used in the MAP is precautionary. Consequently, the stock has been assessed as Category C. Fishery removals of the stock are included in the stock assessment process so the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1. The stock is considered, in its most recent assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point so the, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2. In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore: *Lophius piscatorius* in subarea 7 and divisions 8.a-b and 8.d is **APPROVED** by SAI Global assessors for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under IFFO RS v 2.0 by-products standard.
Peer Review Comments
The assessor correctly classified monkfish in ICES Divisions 7 b–k, 8 a, b, d as category C species as the stock is subject to specific management regime. The stock is assessed and stock status is assessed relative to reference points. Fisheries removals are considered in the stock assessment. According to the last stock assessment, the fishing mortality is below F_{MSY} and the spawning stock biomass is well above $MSYB_{Trigger}$. Therefore, the peer reviewer agrees with the assessor's determination that the fishery passes both C1.1 and C1.2.
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 Redlist Category

Byproduct 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.

Byproduct 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]
Monkfish/ anglerfish	*L. piscatorius*	ICES subarea 7 and divisions 8.a-b and 8.d	EU/CFP DPMA	C	LC	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 may be assessed as a Category D species instead, EXCEPT if there is evidence that it is currently below the limit reference point.

Species Name		**Monkfish, *Lophius piscatorius***	
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.

In the last stock assessment the input data used have been the data from: commercial landings and discards; three survey indices (combined FR-EVHOE-WIBTS-Q4 / IE-IGFS-WIBTS-Q4 index, SP-PORC-WIBTS-Q3 and Irish Monkfish Survey); weights- and numbers-at-age derived from catch and survey length-frequency distribution. Discards are available from 2003 and are included in the assessment and forecast.

Different indicators such as LPUE and effort of the main fleets in the fisheries the combined survey index (IE-IGFS-WIBTS-Q4 and FR-EVHOE-WIBTS-Q4) have been also included in the stock assessment.

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and the fishery **PASSES** clause C1.1

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 spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has been increasing since 2005 and is estimated to be the highest in the time-series in 2019. Fishing mortality (F) has been above FMSY but has trended downwards since the mid-2000s and is now lower than FMSY. Recruitment (R) has been variable over the time-series.

ICES assesses that fishing mortality is below FMSY; spawning stock size is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim. (Figure 1).

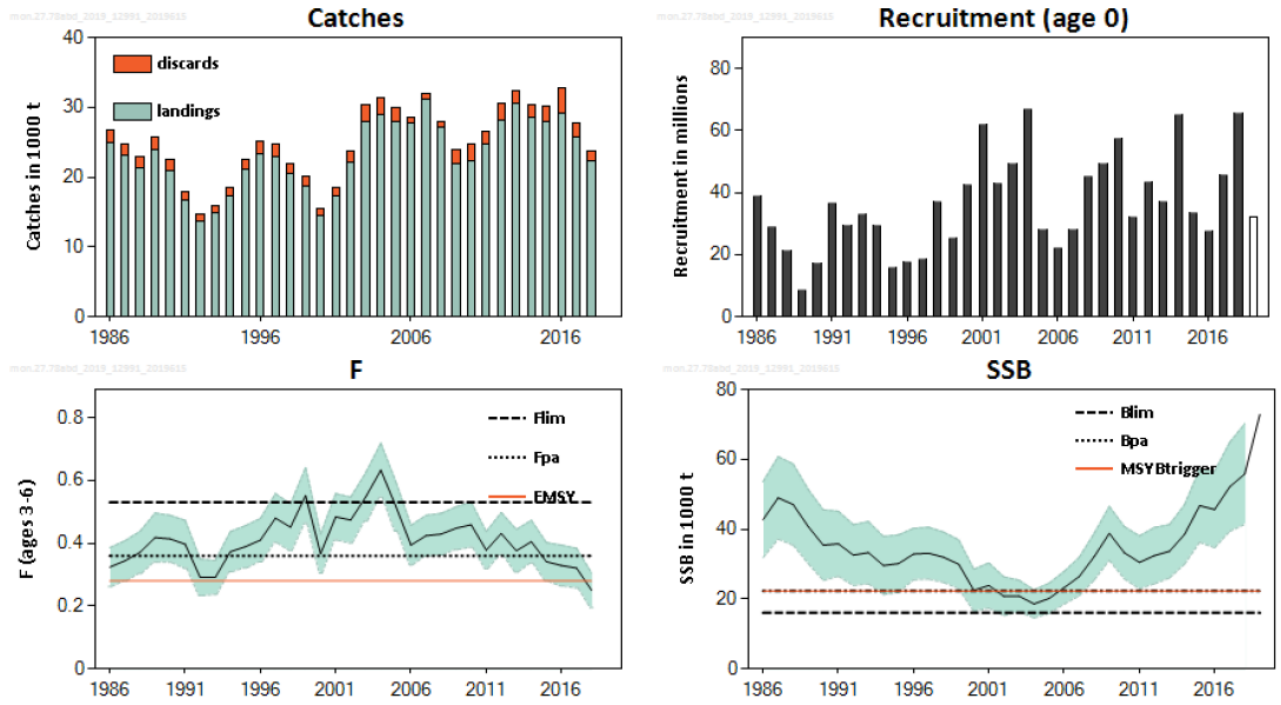

Figure 1. White anglerfish in Subarea 7 and in divisions 8.a–b and 8.d. Summary of the stock assessment (weights in thousand tonnes). Discard observations are available only since 2003. The plots for recruitment, F, and SSB show the 95% confidence limits. Assumed recruitment values are unshaded (Source: ICES, 2020)

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it **PASSES** clause C1.2

References

ICES. 2019. White anglerfish (*Lophius piscatorius*) in Subarea 7 and divisions 8.a–b and 8.d (Celtic Seas, Bay of Biscay). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2019. ICES Advice 2019, mon.27.78abd. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.4765

Marine Institute, 2019. The Stock Book 2019. Annual Review of Fish Stocks in 2019 with Management Advice for 2020. Marine Institute, Fisheries Ecosystems Advisory Services, Rinville, Oranmore, Co. Galway, Ireland.

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

SOCIAL CRITERION

In addition to the scored criteria listed above, applicants must commit to ensuring that vessels operating in the fishery adhere to internationally recognised guidance on human rights. They must also commit to ensuring there is no use of enforced or unpaid labour in the fleet(s) operating upon the resource.

Appendix B: From MARINTRUST Standard V2.0 Annex 2: Fish By-product Assessment Methodology

Definition of a Fish By-product

A by-product is a useful and marketable product that is not the primary product being produced. A marketable by-product is from a process that can technically not be avoided. This includes materials that may be traditionally defined as waste such as industrial scrap that is subsequently used as a raw material in a different manufacturing process.

"Fish By-products" refers to commodities that are manufactured from fish, including shellfish, and crustaceans in a form that is different than conventional foods and which are intended for human consumption (either directly or as a food ingredient). Fish By-products include, but are not limited to:

- By-products derived from fish, including fish cartilage, fish oils, and fish proteins; and
- By-products derived from the carapaces of crustaceans; but do not include marine plants or marine plant products.

(Canadian Food Inspection Agency Definition)

In addition, a whole fish which is rejected on an intrinsic quality ground e.g. does not meet the specification for human consumption due to physical damage or the quality is substandard. These whole fish shall in these cases be classified as a by-product from the human consumption fishery, and can be used for marine ingredients production.

A whole catch of fish that is rejected by a fish processing factory on economic grounds is not considered to be a fish by-product. This fish can only be used for marine ingredients production if the fishery has been assessed and approved under the requirements of the IFFO Responsible Sourcing Standard.

Why utilise Fish By-products?

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

General Principles Article 6

6.7 The harvesting, handling, processing and distribution of fish and fishery products should be carried out in a manner which will maintain the nutritional value, quality and safety of the products, reduce waste and minimize negative impacts on the environment.

Responsible fish utilisation Article 11.1

11.1.8 States should encourage those involved in fish processing, distribution and marketing to reduce post-harvest losses and waste.

Benefits of Including Fish By-Products in the MARINTRUST Standard:

1. Improved fish resource utilisation

2. Reduction in waste for nutritional value

3. 35% of fish by-products are currently used to make quality fishmeal and oil

4. Excellent Economic return

5. Better compliance with FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

What Fish By-products cannot be used?

1. IUCN

Fishery By-products shall Not be taken from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for certain categories;

- 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.

Fish By-product material may be used from the vulnerable category, but it shall incur a fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body prior to it being included in the scope of this standard.

- VULNERABLE (VU) facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

The Fish By-product material from these species will be acceptable for use in the scope of this standard;

- 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.

Fish By-product material may be used from the following category, but it shall incur a fishery surveillance prior to it being included in the scope of this standard;

- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

The fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body will review the following areas:

Stock Assessment

- From a recognised Institution
- Fisheries are recognised as legal
- Fisheries do not contradict scientific opinion

2. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

In addition the Fish By-products shall not come from fisheries that do not comply with the following criteria;

1. Fisheries should prohibit dynamiting, poisoning and other comparable destructive fishing practices.

2. Fishery material shall not be from IUU fishing activity nor sourced from vessels officially listed as engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activity.

Sources of Information

1. Food Standards Agency

2. Canadian Food Inspection Agency

3. DEFRA

4. GAA Feed mill BAP standard

5. EU Commission

6. IUCN