

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:	Red-eye round herring, <i>Etrumeus sardina</i>
	Geographical area:	FAO 87 Pacific Southeast
	Country of origin of the product:	Ecuador
	Stock:	FAO 87 Pacific Southeast
Date	November 2020	
Report Code	149-2020	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS		
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	Ecuador	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name:			
Address:			
Country: Ecuador		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	Red-eye round herring, <i>Etrumeus sardina</i>
Stock	FAO 87 Pacific Southeast
Fishery Location	FAO 87 Pacific Southeast
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Ministerio de Acuicultura y Pesca of Ecuador
Gear Type(s)	Purse seines and pelagic trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's determination
Recommendation	NOT APPROVED

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 IFFO RS raw material. Red-eye round herring, <i>Etrumeus sardina</i> do not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor do they appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Red-eye round herring is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>One stock forms part of this assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Red-eye round herring, <i>Etrumeus sardina</i> <p>The National Institute of Fisheries of Ecuador (INP) is responsible for assessing the status of the stock of all small pelagic fishes in Ecuador. A formal stock assessment was carried out in 2018 using a expert panel and in 2020 the second stock assessment was realised included the advices done in the previous assessment by peer-reviews. Therefore, reference point relative to the stock status for this species were defined and reviewed. Consequently, the stock is managed under the INP and national regulations and polices and it is assessed under Clause C.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock are included in the stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1. However, in its most recent stock assessment, the stock has shown the biomass below reference points and therefore the stock FAILS. As there is evidence of the stock being below limits in the stock assessment published in 2020 the stock has not been assessed under category D as stated in the requirements.</p> <p>Having said that, Red-eye round herring, <i>Etrumeus sardina</i> in the area FAO 87 Pacific Southeast is NOT APPROVED by SAI Global assessors in the assessment area for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-products standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified red-eye round herring 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.</p> <p>Fisheries removals are considered in the stock assessment. According to the last stock assessment, the spawning stock biomass is below the limit reference point. In accordance with the Species categorisation requirements, the species has not been assessed as category D instead.</p> <p>Therefore, the peer reviewer agrees with the assessor’s determination that it fails.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
Empty space for notes

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
Red-eye round herring	<i>Etrumeus sardina</i>	FAO 87 Pacific Southeast	The National Institute of Fisheries of Ecuador (INP Instituto Nacional de Pesca)	C	DD	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		Red-eye round herring, <i>Etrumeus sardina</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.	FAIL
			Clause outcome: FAIL
<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>In 2020 a MESTOCKL model was used, including the following sources of data: landings for the period 1975-2019, information on the fishery collected at the landing sites (This information includes data on fishing spots, the proportion of species, number of hauls, etc... from interviews), biological information on the catch based on biological samplings (Data include body size, weight and sex), Abundance index based on CPUE data, abundance from acoustic surveys for different periods of time between 1991 and 2019 and Life-history information on the species, based on the bibliography and other sources.</p> <p>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.</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> <p>The results of the 2020 stock assessment conducted (Canales et al. 2020) suggest that the stock is overexploited but not overfished. The report states that the current (2019) fishing mortality level is 0.389, below the target reference point F40% set at 0.58. Current (2019) SSB is 3,964 tonnes which represent 27% of B0, whereas the reference point was set at 14,400 tonnes, which corresponds to 40%B0 (Figure 1).</p> <p>Therefore the stock has the biomass below limits and clause C1.1 is FAILED.</p>			

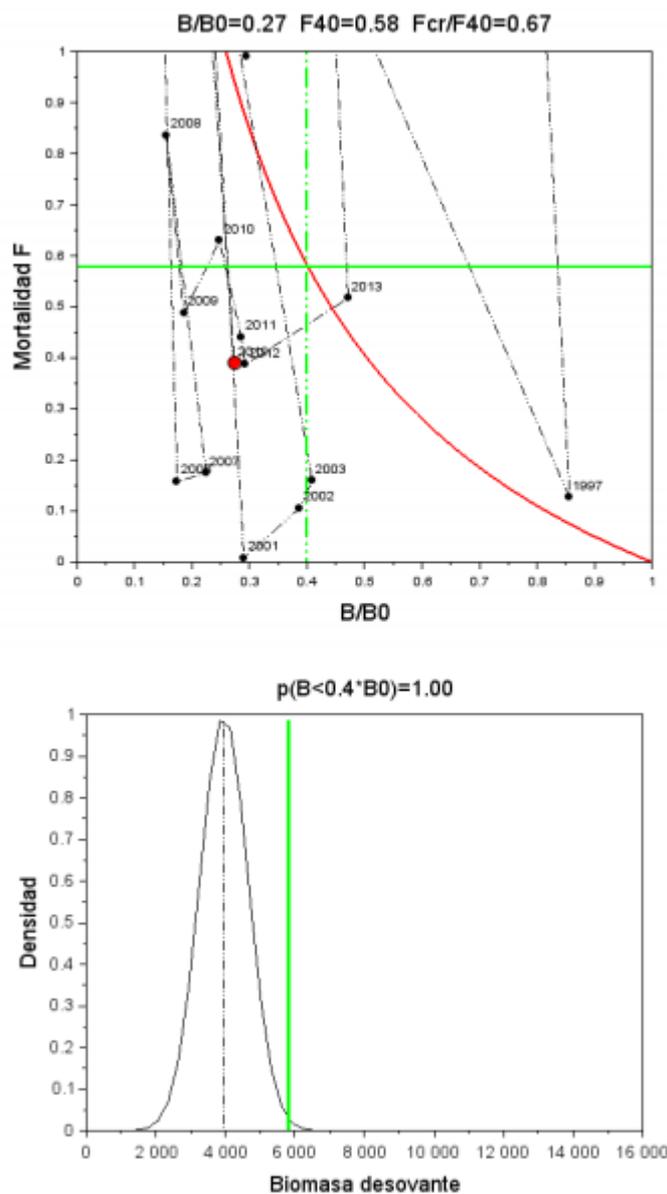


Figure 1. Top: Kobe diagram. The red circle is the current condition. Bottom: Distribution probability of spawning biomass in 2020, and risk of being below the reference PBR (40% B0) for red-eye round sardine.

Therefore, following the requirements state for category C the stock is not assessed under category D as if there is evidence that it is currently below the limit reference point (Canales et al., 2020)

References

Canales, C. M., V. Jurado, M. Peralta, D. Chicaiza, E. Elías, and A. Romero. 2020. Informe tecnico, Evaluación del stock de recursos pelagicos pequeños del Ecuador, año 2020.

http://www.institutopesca.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/INFORME-EVAL_STOCK_PP_ECUADOR_2020_WEB.pdf

Di Dario, F. 2018. *Etrumeus golanii* (errata version published in 2019). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T99167321A143843370. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T99167321A143843370.en>

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