

# MarinTrust RS V2.0



## BYPRODUCT FISHERY ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE REPORT

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TABLE 1 APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

<b>Fishery Under Assessment</b>	<b>Species:</b>	Pacific Cod, <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>
	<b>Geographical area:</b>	FAO Area 67 Pacific Northeast
	<b>Country of origin of the product:</b>	Vietnam
	<b>Stock:</b>	Aleutian Islands
<b>Date</b>	January 2021	
<b>Report Code</b>	276-2020	
<b>Assessor</b>	Virginia Polonio	
<b>Country of origin of the product - PASS</b>	Vietnam	
<b>Country of origin of the product - FAIL</b>	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
<b>Name:</b>			
<b>Address:</b>			
<b>Country:</b> Vietnam		<b>Zip:</b>	
<b>Tel. No.:</b>		<b>Fax. No.:</b>	
<b>Email address:</b>		<b>Applicant Code:</b>	
<b>Key Contact:</b>		<b>Title:</b>	
Certification Body Details			
<b>Name of Certification Body:</b> Global Trust Certification			
<b>Assessor</b>	<b>Peer Reviewer</b>	<b>Assessment Days</b>	<b>Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval</b>
Virginia Polonio	Géraldine Criquet	0.5	SURV 2
<b>Assessment Period</b>		January 2021	

Scope Details	
<b>Main Species</b>	Pacific Cod, <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>
<b>Stock</b>	Aleutian Islands
<b>Fishery Location</b>	FAO Area 67 Pacific Northeast
<b>Management Authority (Country/ State)</b>	NOAA Fisheries and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council
<b>Gear Type(s)</b>	Trawl, longline, pot,
Outcome of Assessment	
<b>Peer Review Evaluation</b>	Agree with the assessor's recommendation
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>APPROVED</b>

**TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION**

<b>Assessment Determination</b>
<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 MarinTrust raw material. Sprat does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Pacific Cod, <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> in Aleutian Islands is eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust by-product raw material.</p> <p>The stock is managed under the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish Fishery Management Plan where fishermen must have a permit to participate in these fisheries, and the number of available permits is limited to control the amount of fishing. Managers determine how much Pacific cod can be caught and then allocate this catch quota among groups of fishermen. Catch is monitored through record keeping, reporting requirements, and observer monitoring. Fishermen must retain all their Pacific cod catch.</p> <p>Therefore, the stock is subject to a species-specific management regime and is managed and consequently, it is assessed under Category C.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the stock assessment process so the stock <b>PASSES</b> Clause C1.1. The stock does not have MSY defined but is currently considered not to be subject to overfishing and can be considered, in its most recent stock assessment above reference points. Biomass is estimated at 80,696 Metric Tons. Further, Fishing Mortality was defined as 15,204 Metric Tons and Fmsy is stated at 28,700 Metric Tons. Therefore, the fishing pressure has been below limits. The stock <b>PASSES</b> Clause C1.2</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clauses C1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, Pacific Cod in Aleutian Islands is <b>APPROVED</b> for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v 2.0 by-product standard.</p>
<b>Peer Review Comments</b>
<p>The assessor correctly classified Aleutian Islands Pacific cod stock as category C, the stock is managed and reference points are defined to assess the stock status against.</p> <p>Fishery removals from the stock are considered in the stock assessment process. The most recent stock assessment shows that the stock is considered to have a biomass above the limit.</p> <p>The Aleutian Islands Pacific cod passes both C1.1 and C1.2 and is therefore approved.</p>
<b>Notes for On-site Auditor</b>
Empty space for on-site auditor 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 <sup>1</sup>	CITES Appendix 1 <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Cod	<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	Aleutian Islands FAO 67 Pacific Northeast	NOAA Fisheries and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council	C	LC	No

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

<sup>2</sup> <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		Pacific Cod, <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	
C1	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	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 report from 2019 the data used are: Catch data for 1991-2017 were updated, and preliminary catch data for 2018 were included. Further, the estimated biomass from the 2018 and all bottom trawl survey data (81,200 t, a 4% decrease from the 2016 value) were included.

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 principal results of the last assessment are listed in the table below (biomass and catch figures are in units of t) and compared with the corresponding quantities from 2018 assessment as specified by the SSC (table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Aleutian Islands Pacific cod assessment. Source: Thompson and Palsson, 2018.

Quantity	As estimated or specified last year for:		As estimated or recommended this year for:	
	2018	2019	2019	2020
<i>M</i> (natural mortality rate)	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34
Tier	5	5	5	5
Biomass (t)	79,600	79,600	80,700	80,700
<i>F<sub>OFL</sub></i>	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34
<i>maxF<sub>ABC</sub></i>	0.27	0.27	0.255	0.255
<i>F<sub>ABC</sub></i>	0.27	0.27	0.255	0.255
OFL (t)	28,700	28,700	27,400	27,400
maxABC (t)	21,500	21,500	20,600	20,600
ABC (t)	21,500	21,500	20,600	20,600
<b>Status</b>	As determined last year for:		As determined this year for:	
	2016	2017	2017	2018
Overfishing	No	n/a	No	n/a

The stock does not have MSY defined but is currently considered not to be subject to overfishing and can be considered, in its most recent stock assessment above reference points. Biomass is estimated at 80,696 Metric Tons. Further, Fishing Mortality

was defined as 15,204 Metric Tons and Fmsy is stated at 28,700 Metric Tons. Therefore, the fishing pressure has been below limits.

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**

NOAA Fisheries. 2021. Stock SMART data records. Retrieved from [www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/stocksmart](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/stocksmart). 02/04/2021.

Thompson and Palsson.2018. Assessment of the Pacific Cod Stock in the Aleutian Islands Alaska Fisheries Science Centre, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA.<https://www.afsc.noaa.gov/REFM/Docs/2018/BSAI/Alpcod.pdf>

**Links**

<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.5.3
<b>GSSI</b>	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 gfi
5. EU Commission
6. IUCN