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:**	Cod (*Gadus morhua*)
	Geographical area:	FAO 27 Atlantic, Northeast
	Country of origin of the product:	FRANCE
	Stock:	ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic)
Date	November 2020	
Report Code	295-2020	
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	Sam Dignan	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period	November 2020		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Cod (*Gadus morhua*)
Stock	ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic)
Fishery Location	FAO 27 Atlantic, Northeast
Management Authority (Country/ State)	European commission and Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture
Gear Type(s)	Demersal trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessment outcome
Recommendation	**APPROVE**

TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Assessment Determination
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. Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, cod is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material. In this assessment the stock assessed is: ▪ ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic) At the 46th meeting of the Joint Russian–Norwegian Fisheries Commission (JRNFC) in October 2016, the previously used management plan was amended, and the current plan is as follows: The TAC is calculated as the average catch predicted for the coming 3 years, using the target level of exploitation (Ftr). The target level of exploitation is calculated according to the spawning-stock biomass (SSB) in the first year of the forecast as follows: - if SSB < Bpa, then Ftr = SSB / Bpa × FMSY; - if Bpa ≤ SSB ≤ 2×Bpa, then Ftr = FMSY; - if 2 × Bpa < SSB < 3 × Bpa, then Ftr = FMSY × (1 + 0.5 × (SSB – 2 × Bpa) / Bpa); - if SSB ≥ 3 × Bpa, then Ftr = 1.5 × FMSY; where FMSY = 0.40 and Bpa = 460,000 tonnes. If the spawning-stock biomass in the present year, the previous year, and each of the three years of prediction is above Bpa, the TAC should not be changed by more than ±20% compared with the previous year's TAC. In this case, Ftr should however not be below 0.30. In 2014, JNRFC decided that from 2015 onwards, Norway and Russia can transfer to or borrow from the following year up to 10% of the country's quota. ICES evaluated this harvest control rule in 2016 (ICES, 2016) and concluded that it is precautionary. Having said that and following the requirements for byproducts, the species has been assessed under category C. All removals has been included in the last stock assessment therefore, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2 and the fishery is above reference points in the last stock assessment, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2. In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic) is **APPROVED** by SAI Global assessor for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-product standard.
Peer Review Comments
Removals are included in the stock assessment and the stock is estimated above B_{lim}. Concur with the Assessment Determination.
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]
Cod	*Gadus morhua*	ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic)	European commission and Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture	C	VU	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	**Cod, (*Gadus morhua*)**	
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 as follows: commercial catches (international landings, ages and length frequencies from catch sampling); four survey indices (Joint bottom trawl survey Barents Sea, Feb–Mar (BS-NoRu-Q1 (BTr)); Joint acoustic survey Barents Sea and Lofoten, Feb–Mar (BS-NoRu-Q1 (Aco)); Russian bottom trawl survey, October–December (RU-BTr-Q4)); Joint Ecosystem survey (Eco-NoRu-Q3 Btr)). Further, annual maturity data from the four surveys and natural mortalities from annual stomach sampling are also included in the dataset.

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 above MSY Btrigger since 2002. The SSB reached a peak in 2013 and now shows a downward trend. Fishing mortality (F) was reduced from well above Flim in 1997 to below FMSY in 2008. It remained below FMSY until 2018 when it increased to slightly above FMSY and now is again below FMSY, so it is fluctuating around the reference point in recent years. There has been no strong recruitment since the 2004 and 2005 year classes. (Figure 1)

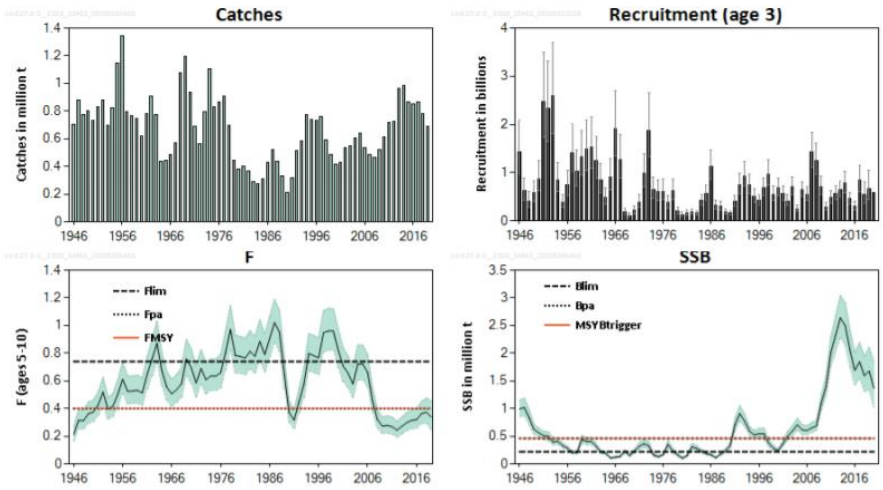

Figure 1. Cod in subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic). Catch, recruitment, F, and SSB. Confidence intervals (95%) are indicated in the plots for recruitment, F, and SSB. For this stock, FMGT ranges from 0.40 to 0.60 and there are three SSBMGT values (460 000 tonnes, 920 000 and 1 380 000 tonnes) which are not shown. 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 the fishery **PASSES** clause C1.2.

References

- Sobel, J. 1996. *Gadus morhua*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 1996: e.T8784A12931575. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.1996.RLTS.T8784A12931575.en.
- ICES. 2020. Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2020. ICES Advice 2020, cod.27.1-2. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.5909.
- ICES. 2019. Cod (*Gadus morhua*) in subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2019. ICES Advice 2019, cod.27.1-2, https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.4710

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