

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:	Whitemouth croaker, <i>Micropogonias furnieri</i>
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 41 Atlantic Southwest
	Country of origin of the product:	Argentina
	Stock:	Southwest Atlantic
Date	February 2021	
Report Code	312-2020	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Argentina	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name: MUNDO BRANCO S.A.			
Address:			
Country: Argentina		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Virginia Polonio	Géraldine Criquet	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period		February 2021	

Scope Details	
Main Species	Whitemouth croaker, <i>Micropogonias furnieri</i>
Stock	Southwest Atlantic
Fishery Location	FAO Area 41 Atlantic Southwest
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Pesquero del Gobierno de Argentina (INIDEP)
Gear Type(s)	Bottom trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	
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 MarinTrust raw material. Whitemouth croaker, <i>Micropogonias furnieri</i> does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices, therefore, Whitemouth croaker, <i>Micropogonias furnieri</i> is eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust by-product raw material.</p> <p>The harvesting strategy is based on an ongoing assessment of the daily CPUE (catches per hour and catches per day) as a proxy of coastal species abundance, surveys and observer data collections. This information allows for the periodic generation of estimates of future production scenarios and management tools appropriate to the variability of the resource. Therefore, there is a species-specific management plan and the stock is assessed under category C.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must achieve a pass in clauses C1.1 and C1.2. Removals are considered in the stock assessment and the clause C1.1 PASSES. However, SSB is considered to have decreasing trends and it is not within the limits considered as reference points for the fishery, therefore C1.2 is FAILED.</p> <p>Consequently, Whitemouth croaker, <i>Micropogonias furnieri</i> in FAO Area 41 is NOT APPROVED by the assessor for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v 2.0 by-products standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
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
Whitemouth croaker	<i>Micropogonias furnieri</i>	Southwest Atlantic	INIDEP	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		Whitemouth croaker, <i>Micropogonias furnieri</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.	FAILS
			Clause outcome: FAILS
<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 the report presented by INIDEP in 2017 for all the coastal species component, were the total catch allowed were presented for several species, the information used were: Commercial catches, CPUE, estimated biomass from Argentine and Uruguay surveys and data collected by SIOP (Sistema de Información Oceanográfico-Pesquera, Subprograma de la Dirección de Información, Operaciones y Tecnología del INIDEP) where data from observer programme are included. Further, documents used in working groups related to the pelagic species in the study area were used to understand the behaviour of the species and the status.</p> <p>Therefore, Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and it PASSES clause C 1.1.</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>There are difficulties in estimating abundance indices through the information obtained from the data generated by the commercial fleet, particularly inconsistencies in the reporting of fishing effort (expressed in sets or hours of fishing). For this reason, the catch rates per unit of effort (CPUE) were estimated, using the “days of fishing” as the unit of effort. The indices of abundance, from the analysed and standardized research surveys for corvina showed a declining trend. In general, the stock assessment of the coastal species showed that the Corvina SSB index decreased and it is close to PBR (Biological Reference Point) of 30% current reproductive biomass with respect to the virgin reproductive biomass, according to the indices and scenarios considered.</p> <p>According to this report, Whitemouth croaker is lightly below to the PBR however it has been defined as overfished and a reproductive stock in decreasing trends. Therefore, the species is not considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point. Further, by Resolution CARP- CTMFM No. 4/16, a TAC (total allowable catch) of 40,000 t was established with an administrative reserve of 4,000 t. The total catches reported by Argentina and Uruguay until August 31, 2017 were 14,086 t, therefore, it cannot be considered as negligible and it FAILS clause C1.2.</p> <p>As per guidance, there is evidence that the biomass is below reference points and the species it cannot be assessed under category D.</p>			
<p>References</p> <p>Aguilera Socorro, O., Fredou, F.L., Haimovici, M., Vieira, J.P. & Villwock de Miranda, L. 2015. <i>Micropogonias furnieri</i> (errata version published in 2017). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T195076A115338833. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-4.RLTS.T195076A49232972.en.</p> <p>https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1774</p>			

Carozza, Claudia Raquel; Ruarte, Claudio Oscar; Rico, Maria Rita; Lagos, Angeles Nerina; García, Sebastián; Rodriguez, Julieta; Lorenzo, María Inés. Informe Tecnico Oficial N° 003. 05/02/2018. 07 p. La pesquería del variado costero. Evolución de los desembarques y recomendación de la captura biológicamente aceptable efectuadas a la CTMFM para las principales especies costeras óseas. Año 2017

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 gfi
5. EU Commission
6. IUCN