



## By-Product assessment report

*BP061*

*Amawandle Pelagic (Pty) Ltd*

<b>Report code</b>	BP061	<b>Date of issue</b>	May 2025
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1. Application details	
<b>Applicant</b>	Amawandle Pelagic (Pty) Ltd
<b>Applicant country</b>	South Africa
2. Certification Body details	
<b>Name of Certification Body (CB)</b>	NSF / Global Trust Certification
<b>Contact information for CB</b>	<a href="mailto:NSF-MarinTrust@nsf.org">NSF-MarinTrust@nsf.org</a>
<b>Assessor name</b>	Sam Peacock
<b>CB internal peer reviewer name</b>	Matthew Jew
<b>Internal peer review evaluation</b>	Agree with evaluation
<b>Number of Assessment days</b>	0.2
<b>Comments on the assessment</b>	This application encompasses seven byproducts. Six of these byproducts are sourced exclusively from flag states which are Medium Risk, and therefore can be Approved Source with Caution. The final byproduct, California Pilchard, is sourced from Mexico-flagged vessels, which means it is High Risk in Step 1. Information provided by the applicant lead to the byproduct being downgraded to Medium Risk in the Step 3 assessment, meaning it too can be Approved Source with Caution.
3. Approval validity	
	Valid from 05/2025      Valid until 06/2026*
4. Assessment cycle	
	Re-approval

\* Originally valid until 05/2026.

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas	MarinTrust approval status
<i>Sardinops sagax caeruleus</i> - Californian pilchard	Mexico	FAO 77	Approved source with caution
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Morocco	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Morocco	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Portugal, Spain	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Portugal, Spain	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Portugal, Spain	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Sardinops sagax melanostictus</i> - Japanese pilchard	Japan, Thailand	n/a	Approved source with caution

#### **Guidance for on-site auditor**

For the audit, the auditor will check how the facility manages by-products deemed medium risk. Any by-products downrated from high to medium risk will require additional due diligence checks.

It is important that facilities check all raw materials from and verify their suppliers especially if there is a perceived risk of sourcing from known or suspected IUU fishing activity. This requires checking supplier records or procedures in place to understand how the supplier can ensure there is no IUU in the raw material they provide. For raw materials risk rated medium, additional or more frequent checks may be required until the facility is certain that the raw materials are not from IUU fishing activity.

The audit requirements are covered in clause 2.11.3 of the MarinTrust Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients (the MarinTrust Standard) and associated interpretation guidance.

#### **Approved by-products**

- No further checks are required beyond those included in the MarinTrust Standard.

#### **Additional checks of Approved Source with Caution by-products**

- Review supplier records or procedures in place.

#### **Additional checks of by-products Approved Source with Caution via Step 3 assessment**

- In addition to checks for medium risk Approved Source with Caution by-products, by-products that have had risk downgraded from high to medium at Step 3 (use **Appendix 1** to identify these by-product species), confirm that the relevant traceability information continues to be collected for this by-product. During the audit, a traceability check on any by-products downgraded from high to medium risk shall be included as part of the required traceability checks (Section 4).

#### **Guidance for the applicant/certificate holder**

The applicant/certificate holder is responsible for ensuring the relevant actions are taken to comply with the MarinTrust Standard.

The certificate holder is responsible for communicating any changes to the by-products sourced by submitting a scope extension request through the MarinTrust online Application Portal.

## Appendix 1 – assessment outcomes

### Step 2 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required
<i>Sardinops sagax caeruleus</i> - Californian pilchard	Mexico	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Morocco	Near Threatened	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Morocco	Near Threatened	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Portugal, Spain	Near Threatened	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Portugal, Spain	Near Threatened	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> - European pilchard	Portugal, Spain	Near Threatened	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Sardinops sagax melanostictus</i> - Japanese pilchard	Japan, Thailand	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

### Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
<i>Sardinops sagax caeruleus</i> - Californian pilchard (substock of Pacific anchovy)	Mexico	FAO 77	Pacific anchovy in the Gulf of California	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
<b>Comments on Step 3 Assessment:</b> N/A						

## Appendix 2 – detailed assessment outcomes (step 2 and step 3 if applicable)

### Step 2 outcomes

Flag state	Risk rating	Flag score	Port score	General score	Flag State is contracting party or cooperating non-contracting party to all relevant RFMOs	'Carded' under EU Carding system	Flag state party to PSMA	Flag state mandatory vessel tracking for commercial seagoing fleet	WGI Governance rank
Japan	Medium	2.92	2.06	1.93	1	1	1	1	91.51%
Mexico	High	2.25	3.06	2.78	2	1	5	1	46.70%
Morocco	Medium	2.29	1.78	2.17	1	1	1	1	49.06%
Portugal	Medium	3	2.44	1.53	1	1	1	1	75.00%
Spain	Medium	3.21	3.39	2.03	1	1	1	1	75.94%
Thailand	Medium	1.96	2.22	2.23	1	1	1	1	58.49%

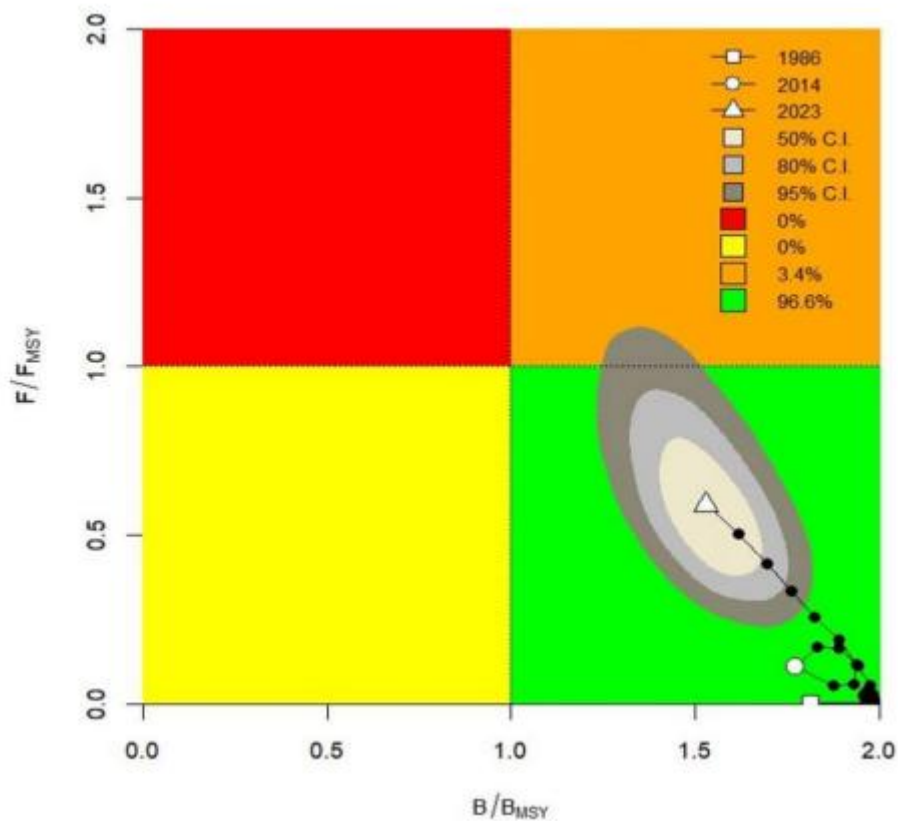
## Step 3 outcomes

### Category C assessment

<b>Species name</b>		California pilchard, <i>Sardinops sagax caeruleus</i>	
<b>Fishing area and stock</b>		FAO 77	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	<b>C1.1</b>	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
	<b>C1.2</b>	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
<b>Clause outcome:</b>			PASS
<p>Note: There is an MSC-certified fishery operating on this stock, which passed its first surveillance audit in January 2025. The Public Certification Report for the fishery states that “The Pacific sardine (<i>Sardinops sagax</i>) is also known as...California pilchard...Since 2009 the World Registrar of Marine Species identifies <i>S. sagax</i> as the only accepted species in the genus. For consistency within [the assessment report], <i>S. sagax</i> is used throughout, although several reports and publications also refer to this species as <i>S. caeruleus</i> or <i>S. sagax caeruleus</i>”.</p> <p><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.</b></p> <p>The Gulf of California Pacific sardine stock is subject to regular assessment by the National Fisheries Institute of Mexico (INAPESCA). The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023 using CMSY++, which estimates reference points, stock status and exploitation rates from catch and abundance data. Catch data is central to the stock assessment process and C1.1 is met.</p>			
<p>Reference catch (blue) and actual catch (green) for Pacific sardine in the Gulf of California, 1972 – 2021 (SCS 2025)</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.**

The most recent stock assessment, conducted in 2023, concluded that there was a 99.8% probability that the stock was in the green segment of the Kobe chart – i.e. a very high probability that the stock is above the biomass target reference point, and below the fishing mortality target reference point (SCS 2025). The species is very highly likely to be above the limit reference point level, and C1.2 is met.



Kobe chart for Pacific anchovy in the Gulf of California (SCS 2025)

**References**

SCS, 2025. Small pelagic fishery in Sonora, Gulf of California, First Surveillance Report. <https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/small-pelagics-fishery-in-sonora-gulf-of-california/@@assessments>

### Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

<b>Species name</b>		California pilchard, <i>Sardinops sagax caeruleus</i>		
<b>Path 1</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Confirm all KDEs are provided		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Path 2</b>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>		
<b>Path 2 outcome</b> <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	<b>Flag country</b>	<b>Coastal score</b>	<b>Port score</b>	<b>Risk outcome</b>
	Mexico	Mexico, Medium Risk	Mexico, Medium Risk	Downgraded to medium risk

#### Guidance for Applicants/Certificate holders on improved traceability

When by-product origin cannot be made more granular than major FAO Areas, or when the source fishery is taking place in the High Seas (i.e. outside of EEZs of all relevant nations), an assessor must evaluate the Coastal and Port scores for each nation that straddles that FAO Area. This may lead to higher risk outcomes for an applicant. To mitigate that risk, better practice involves securing KDEs from the source fishery of the by-products, thereby meeting Path 1 instead of Path 2.

#### What does better practices look like?

**Comprehensive data collection and sharing:** Collect detailed information using Key Data Elements (KDEs) including vessel identification and authorisation, species, catch areas, fishing method and dates. These are defined in the MarinTrust Standard clauses 2.11.2.2 and 3.2.5.

**Supply chain transparency:** Maintain detailed records at each step of the supply chain, from capture to final sale, to ensure traceability.

**Interoperable systems and technologies** to support the collection and transfer of this information.