

# 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>	Anglerfish ( <i>Lophius budegassa</i> , <i>Lophius piscatorius</i> )
	<b>Geographical area:</b>	FAO Area 27 Northeast Atlantic
	<b>Country of origin of the product:</b>	Norway
	<b>Stock:</b>	ICES in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat)
<b>Date</b>	February 2021	
<b>Report Code</b>	307-2020	
<b>Assessor</b>	Virginia Polonio	
<b>Country of origin of the product - PASS</b>	Norway	
<b>Country of origin of the product - FAIL</b>	NA	

<b>Application details and summary of the assessment outcome</b>			
<b>Name:</b>			
<b>Address:</b>			
<b>Country: Norway</b>		<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>	
<b>Certification Body Details</b>			
<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	Initial
<b>Assessment Period</b>		February 2021	

<b>Scope Details</b>	
<b>Main Species</b>	Anglerfish ( <i>Lophius budegassa</i> , <i>Lophius piscatorius</i> )
<b>Stock</b>	ICES in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat)
<b>Fishery Location</b>	FAO Area 27 Northeast Atlantic
<b>Management Authority (Country/ State)</b>	EU and Norway
<b>Gear Type(s)</b>	Demersal trawls, Gillnets, Nephrops trawl
<b>Outcome of Assessment</b>	
<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. Anglerfish does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, anglerfish in ICES in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat) is eligible for approval for use as MARINTRUST by-product raw material.</p> <p>The EU multiannual plan (MAP) for stocks in Western Waters and adjacent waters (EU, 2019) applies to this stock complex in EU waters. The MAP stipulates that when the FMSY ranges are not available, fishing opportunities should be based on the best available scientific advice. Therefore, the stock complex has been assessed under Category C.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock complex are considered in the stock assessment processes so the stock <b>PASSES</b> Clause C1.1.</p> <p>The stock size indicator is above the average of the two previous year and biomass index is lightly above this average. Therefore, the stock <b>PASSES</b> Clause C1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat anglerfish stocks are <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 North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat anglerfish stocks as category C, stocks are managed and reference points are defined to assess the stocks 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 proxy limit reference point.</p> <p>North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat anglerfish stocks passe both C1.1 and C1.2 and are therefore approved.</p>
<b>Notes for On-site Auditor</b>
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## 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>
Anglerfish	<i>Lophius budegassa</i> , <i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	ICES in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat)	EU and Norway	C	DD (Globally) LC (Europe)	No

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

<sup>2</sup> <https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

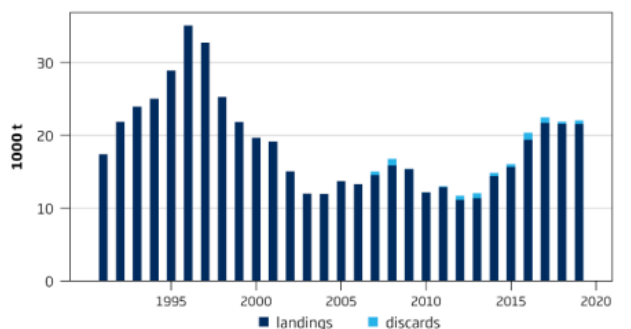
## CATEGORY C SPECIES

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.

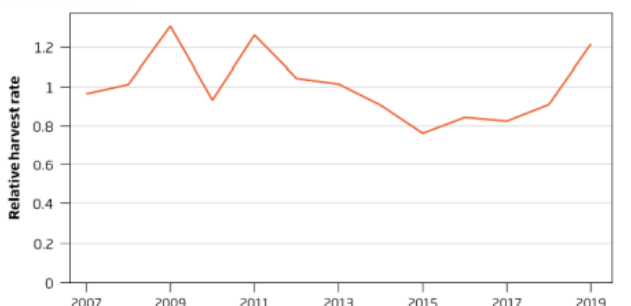
Clause C1 should be completed for **each** Category C species. If there are no Category C species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. Where a species fails this Clause, it may be assessed as a Category D species instead, EXCEPT if there is evidence that it is currently below the limit reference point.

Species Name		Anglerfish ( <i>Lophius budegassa</i> , <i>Lophius piscatorius</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
			<b>Clause outcome: PASS</b>
<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 stock assessment includes the following data to run the models for the stock assessment: International catch information and a dedicated Scottish–Irish Anglerfish and Megrim Industry–Science Survey in Subarea 6 and Division 4.a (SIAMISS–Q2). Discards and bycatch estimates are available from 2009 onwards for most of the fleets (83 % of the landings).</p> <p>Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and it PASSES clause C1.2.</p>			
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Catch scenarios presented in the last stock assessment showed that the biomass index is estimated to have decreased by more than 20% and thus the uncertainty cap was applied. The precautionary buffer was last applied in 2019 and its application has, therefore, not been considered again. The discard rate in 2019 was 2.3% of the total catch.</p> <p>The SIAMISS-Q2 survey was not completed in 2020 following the COVID-19 disruption; therefore, the stock-size indicator is unknown for 2020. Other demersal fish surveys indicate a decline in anglerfish stock biomass in recent years. However, the figure below shows that stock size indicator is lightly above of the recent years average.</p>			

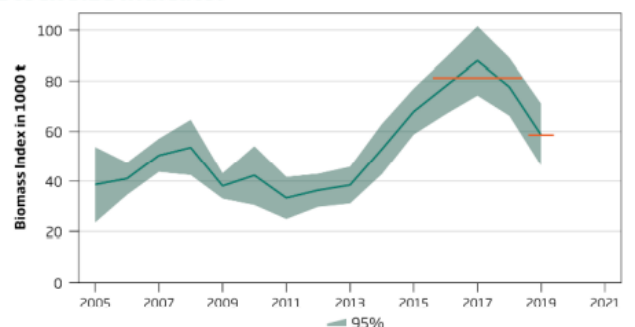
### Catches



### Harvest rate



### Stock size indicator



**Figure 1.** Anglerfish in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a. Summary of the stock assessment. Top: ICES landings and discards (estimates available since 2007). Bottom left: Relative harvest rate (total catch/stock-size indicator; normalized to the average harvest rate). Bottom right: Stock biomass from the SIAMISS-Q2 survey. The horizontal orange lines indicate the average of the most recent two years (with 2020 not available) and the previous three years.

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 1.2

### References

ICES. 2020. Anglerfish (*Lophius budegassa*, *Lophius piscatorius*) in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2020. ICES Advice 2020, anf.27.3a46. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.5926>.

ICES. 2019. Anglerfish (*Lophius budegassa*, *Lophius piscatorius*) in subareas 4 and 6 and Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2019. ICES Advice 2019, anf.27.3a46. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.4778>

### 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**