MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment

European anchovy (Engraulis encrasicolus) in FAO Area 27, ICES subdivision 8

MarinTrust Programme
Unit C, Printworks
22 Amelia Street
London
SE17 3BZ
E: standards@marin-trust.com
T: +44 2039 780 819

Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicoulous*)
	Geographical area:	FAO 27, Northeast Atlantic Ocean
	Country of origin of the product:	Spain (flag state(s) not provided by client)
	Stock:	European anchovy in FAO 27, ICES subarea 8 (Bay of Biscay)
Date	20 July 2023	
Report Code	ESP34	
Assessor	Matthew Jew	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Spain (flag state(s) not provided by client)	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Hijos de Emilio Ramirez SA – Pescave			
Country: Spain			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Matthew Jew	Ivan Mateo	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period	Up to July 2023		

Scope Details	
Main Species	European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicoulous*)
Stock	European anchovy in FAO 27, ICES subarea 8 (Bay of Biscay)
Fishery Location	FAO 27, Northeast Atlantic Ocean
Management Authority (Country/ State)	EU CFP
Gear Type(s)	2021 Estimates: Purse seine (99.96%) & Pelagic trawler (0.04%)
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's assessment
Recommendation	Approved

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 Marin trust raw material. European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicoulous*) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, and does not appear in CITES appendices; therefore, *Engraulis encrasicoulous* is eligible for approval for use as Marin trust by-product raw material. A set of harvest control rules for a management calendar year exists and was evaluated by Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STEFC). The European Commission requested that ICES review the harvest control rules and it was concluded that it is precautionary. As there is a management regime in place and reference points are defined, this stock is assessed under category C. Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment and it PASSES Clause C1.1. The stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have biomass above the limit reference point, it PASSES Clause C1.2. Therefore, European anchovy in FAO 27, ICES division 8 (Bay of Biscay) is **APPROVED** for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v2.0 by-products.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
The assessor correctly classified European anchovy in FAO 27, ICES division 8 (Bay of Biscay) in category C, the stock is managed, and reference points are defined to assess the stock status against. 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 well above the limit reference point. Therefore, European anchovy in FAO 27, ICES division 8 (Bay of Biscay) passes both C1.1 and C1.2 and European anchovy in FAO 27, ICES division 8 (Bay of Biscay) is approved
Notes for On-site Auditor
Determine which flag state(s) the species is being sources from.

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 Red list Category

By-product 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.

By-product 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]
European anchovy	*Engraulis encrasicoulous*	European anchovy in FAO 27, ICES subarea 8 (Bay of Biscay)	EU CFP	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 should be assessed as a Category D species instead.

Species Name		**European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*)**	
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.	Yes
	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.	Yes
		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.

ICES advises that when the EU management plan is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 33 000 tonnes

This stock is assessed using a two-stage Bayesian biomass dynamic model (CBBM) assessment that uses catches in the model and in the forecast. The data used in this model area: Commercial catches (international landings, ages and length frequencies from catch sampling), three surveys (BIOMAN [I9143] 1987–2022, PELGAS [A4150] 1989–2022, JUVENA [A6767] 2003–2022); annual maturity data from DEPM survey (BIOMAN [I9143]) and constant natural mortalities estimated from spring surveys. Discards and bycatch are considered negligible.

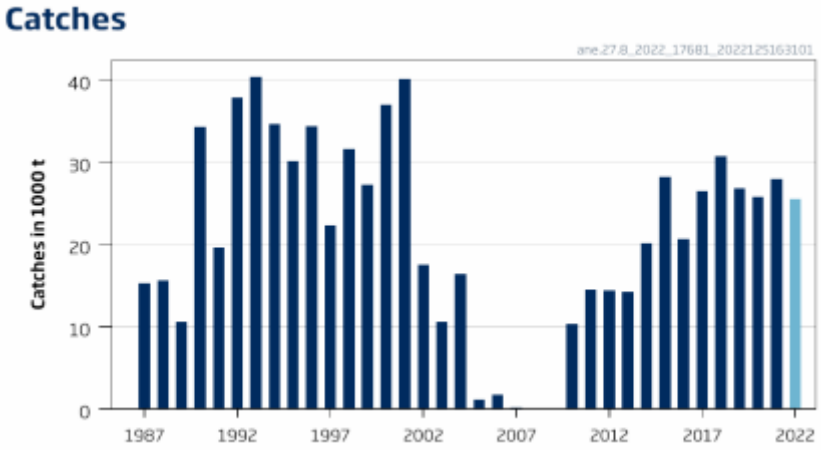

Figure 1. Long-term catches for European anchovy in ICES subarea 8 from 1987 to 2022. 2022 data is a preliminary estimation
Source: ICES 2022.

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock 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.

This stock has does not have two sets of reference points, but it does have a biomass limit reference point (B_{lim}) which is equal to 21000 tonnes.

Spawning-stock size is above Blim; no reference points for Bpa, MSY Btrigger, or fishing pressure have been defined for this stock.

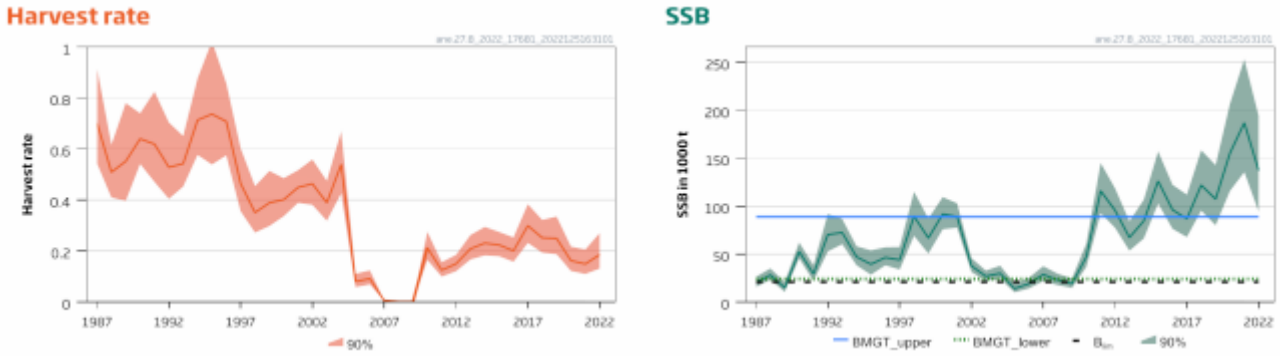

Figure 2. European anchovy in subarea 8 summary of the stock assessment. The left panel shows the historical fishing pressure from 1987 to 2022 and the right panel show historical biomass over the same time period.
Source: ICES 2022.

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

ICES. 2022. Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) in Subarea 8 (Bay of Biscay). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2022. ICES Advice 2022, ane.27.8, https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19772356

Links	
MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01

CATEGORY D SPECIES

Category D species are those which are not subject to a species-specific management regime. In the case of mixed trawl fisheries, Category D species may make up the majority of landings. The comparative lack of scientific information on the status of the population of the species means that a risk-assessment style approach must be taken.

D1	Species Name		
	Productivity Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	Average age at maturity (years)		
	Average maximum age (years)		
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)		
	Average maximum size (cm)		
	Average size at maturity (cm)		
	Reproductive strategy		
	Mean trophic level		
		Average Productivity Score	
	Susceptibility Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	Availability (area overlap)		
	Encounterability (the position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear)		
	Selectivity of gear type		
	Post-capture mortality		
		Average Susceptibility Score	
		PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	
		Compliance rating	
	Further justification for susceptibility scoring (where relevant) *For susceptibility attributes, please provide a brief rationale for scoring of parameters where there may be uncertainty affecting your decision*		
References			
Standard clauses 1.3.2.2			

Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.

Productivity attributes	High productivity (Low risk, score = 1)	Medium productivity (medium risk, score = 2)	Low productivity (high risk, score = 3)
Average age at maturity	<5 years	5-15 years	>15 years
Average maximum age	<10 years	10-25 years	>25 years
Fecundity	>20,000 eggs per year	100-20,000 eggs per year	<100 eggs per year
Average maximum size	<100 cm	100-300 cm	>300 cm
Average size at maturity	<40 cm	40-200 cm	>200 cm
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	Demersal egg layer	Live bearer
Mean Trophic Level	<2.75	2.75-3.25	>3.25

Susceptibility attributes	Low susceptibility (Low risk, score = 1)	Medium susceptibility (medium risk, score = 2)	High susceptibility (high risk, score = 3)
Areal overlap (availability) Overlap of the fishing effort with the species range	<10% overlap	10-30% overlap	>30% overlap
Encounterability The position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to the position of the gear	Low overlap with fishing gear (low encounterability).	Medium overlap with fishing gear.	High overlap with fishing gear (high encounterability). Default score for target species
Selectivity of gear type Potential of the gear to retain species	a Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught	a Individuals < size at maturity are regularly caught.	a Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught
	b Individuals < size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	b Individuals < half the size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	b Individuals < half the size at maturity are retained by gear.
Post-capture mortality (PCM) The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Evidence of majority released post-capture and survival.	Evidence of some released post-capture and survival.	Retained species or majority dead when released.

D3		Average Susceptibility Score		
		1 - 1.75	1.76 - 2.24	2.25 - 3
Average Productivity Score	1 - 1.75	PASS	PASS	PASS
	1.76 - 2.24	PASS	PASS	TABLE D4
	2.25 - 3	PASS	TABLE D4	TABLE D4

D4	Species Name		
	Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements		
	D4.1	The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.	
	D4.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.	
		Outcome:	

Evidence

D4.1: The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.

D4.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.

References

Links	
MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2, 4.1.4
FAO CCRF	7.5.1
GSSI	D.5.01