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IFFO RS
Global Standard for Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients

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**Global Standard for
Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients**
Fishery Assessment
Methodology and
Template Report V2.0



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Fishery Under Assessment	Greenland halibut <i>(Reinhardtius hippoglossoides)</i> ICES 5,6,12,14
Date	February 2020
Assessor	Jim Daly
Stock Pass	ICES 5,6,12,14
Stock Fail	None

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Copalis				
Address:				
Country: France		Zip:		
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:		
Email address:		Applicant Code:		
Key Contact:		Title:		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global Ltd		
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Jim Daly	Conor Donnelly	0.5	Re-approval	By-product
Assessment Period	2020			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/Common Fisheries Policy
Main Species	Greenland halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)
Stock:	Subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14
Fishery Location	Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland.
Gear Type(s)	Demersal trawl, gillnet
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	AGREE
Recommendation	APPROVE

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. Greenland halibut *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides* does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Greenland halibut *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides* is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.

One stock forms part of this assessment:

- 1) Subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14 (Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland)

Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the various stock assessment processes so the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1.

For Greenland halibut *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides* in the assessment area the most recent estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB) is above Blim and removals are not considered to be negligible therefore, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore:

- 1) Greenland halibut *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides* is **APPROVED** by SAI Global assessors in the assessment area for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-products standard.

Peer Review Comments

Notes for On-site Auditor

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

By-products

The process for completing the template for **by-product raw material** is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table with the names of the by-product species and stocks under assessment. The '% landings' column can be left empty; all by-products are considered as Category C and D.
2. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C by-product.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete Section D.
4. ALL OTHER SECTIONS CAN BE DELETED. Clauses M1 - M3, F1 - F3, and Sections A and B do not need to be completed for a by-product assessment.

By-product approval is awarded on a species-by-species basis. Each by-product species scoring a pass under the appropriate section may be approved against the IFFO RS Standard.

SPECIES CATEGORISATION

The following table should be completed as fully as the available information permits. Any species representing more than 0.1% of the annual catch should be listed, along with an estimate of the proportion of the catch each species represents. The species should then be divided into Type 1 and Type 2 as follows:

- **Type 1 Species** can be considered the 'target' or 'main' species in the fishery. They make up the bulk of annual landings and are subjected to a detailed assessment.
- **Type 2 Species** can be considered the 'bycatch' or 'minor' species in the fishery. They make up a small proportion of the annual landings and are subjected to relatively high-level assessment.

Type 1 Species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 Species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch (see Appendix B).

Species which make up less than 0.1% of landings do not need to be listed (NOTE: ETP species are considered separately). The table should be extended if more space is needed. Discarded species should be included when known.

The 'stock' column should be used to differentiate when there are multiple biological or management stocks of one species captured by the fishery. The 'management' column should be used to indicate whether there is an adequate management regime specifically aimed at the individual species/stock. In some cases, it will be immediately clear whether there is a species-specific management regime in place (for example, if there is an annual TAC). In less clear circumstances, the rule of thumb should be that if the species meets the minimum requirements of clauses A1-A4, an adequate species-specific management regime is in place.

NOTE: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it **cannot** be approved for use as an IFFO RS raw material. This applied to whole fish as well as by-products.

TYPE 1 SPECIES (Representing 95% of the catch or more)

Category A: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category B: No species-specific management regime in place.

TYPE 2 SPECIES (Representing 5% OF THE CATCH OR LESS)

Category C: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category D: No species-specific management regime in place.

Common name	Latin name	Stock	% of landings	Management	Category
Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	Subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14 (Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland)	N/A	EU/Norway	C

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment. 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. A Category C species does not meet the minimum requirements of clause C1 should be re-assessed as a Category D species.

Species Name		Greenland halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</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. PASS
Clause outcome:		See above
C1.1 Evidence		
This assessment covers Greenland halibut from the area outlined in Figure 1:		

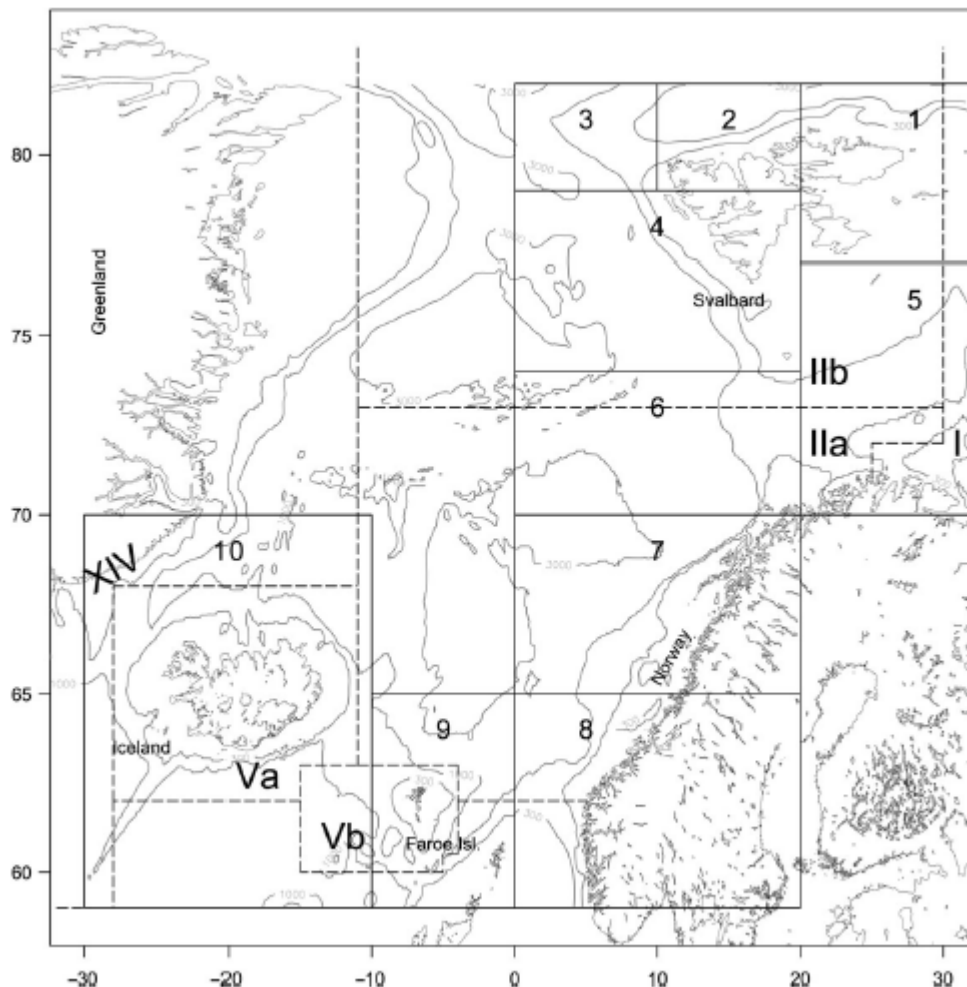


Figure 1: Map of the assessment area. ICES Areas 5a, 5b, and 14 are marked with broken lines **R1**

Input data includes a probabilistic (Bayesian) version of a surplus production model using catches in the model and in the forecast. Input data are derived from commercial catches (international landings); one combined survey index and one commercial index. Discarding and bycatch are considered negligible. A benchmark assessment was conducted in 2013.

C1.2

Evidence

The stock biomass is stable and above MSY Btrigger ($0.5B_{MSY}$) (**Figure 2**):

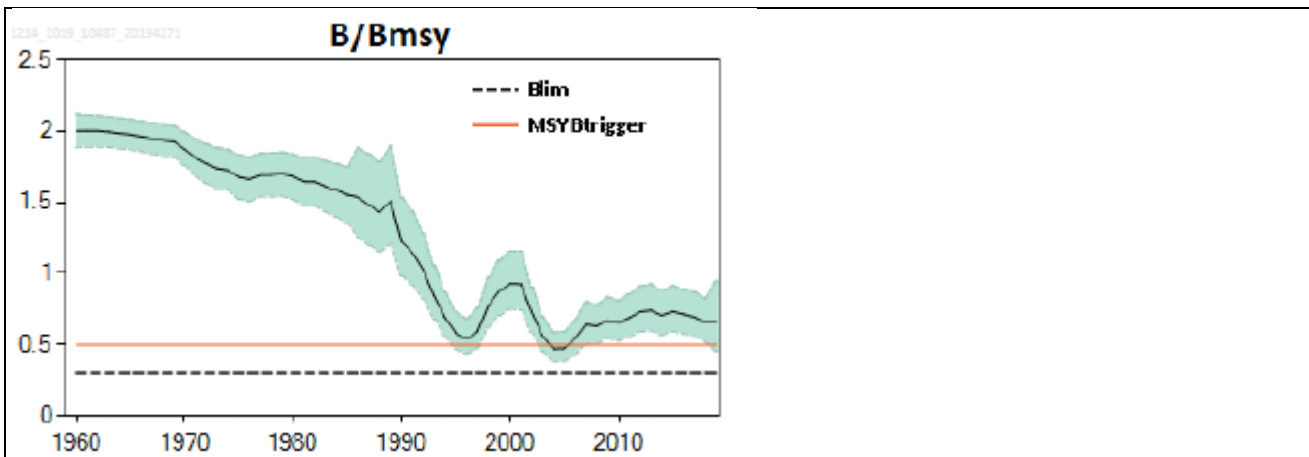


Figure 2: Greenland halibut in subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14. Summary of the stock assessment. Medians and 90% confidence intervals (shaded). **R2**

ICES assess that spawning stock size ($0.66B_{MSY}$) is above MSY Btrigger ($0.5 B_{MSY}$) and Blim ($0.3B_{MSY}$)

References

R1 Albert and Vollen: ICES Journal of Marine Science ((2015), 72(3), 872–879. A major nursery area around the Svalbard archipelago provides recruits for the stocks in both Greenland halibut management areas in the Northeast Atlantic: <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsu191>

R2 ICES Advice (2019) Greenland halibut: Subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14 (Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland)
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/ghl.27.561214.pdf>

R3 ICES. 2013. Report of the Benchmark Workshop on Greenland Halibut Stocks (WKBUT), 26-29 November 2013, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2013/ACOM:44. 367 pp.
<https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5281>.

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2