MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Atlantic halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 27 Northeast Atlantic
	Country of origin of the product:	Norway
	Stock:	ICES Subareas 1,2 (Northeast Artic)
Date	31/03/2021	
Report Code	BP27	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Norway	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL		

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name: Norway Seafood Federation			
Address:			
Country: Norway		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	Geraldine Criquet	0.5	Surveillance
Assessment Period	March 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Atlantic halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*
Stock	ICES Subareas 1,2 (Northeast Artic)
Fishery Location	Norway, FAO 27 Area Northeast Atlantic
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries (DoF)
Gear Type(s)	Bottom trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's determination
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 MARINTRUST raw material Atlantic halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus* do not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor do they appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Atlantic halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus* in the ICES areas 1 and 2 is eligible for approval for use as MARINTRUST by-product raw material. The species is not subject to a specific research and management regime. Therefore it is categorised as Category D. The lack of scientific information on the stock status in the assessment area results in the use of the risk-assessment style approach. The fishery was assessed using the risk-based Productivity, Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) as per Marin Trust v 2.0 procedures for Category D species. The species has passed this risk-based assessment (Table D4 Clause D4.1; D4.2). Atlantic halibut is **APPROVED** in the assessment area by the assessors for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MARINTRUST v 2.0 by-products standard.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
The assessor correctly classified Northeast Arctic Atlantic halibut as category D, reference points are not defined to assess the stock status relative to. A PSA was performed. With an average productivity score of 2.28 and an average susceptibility score of 2.2, the stock was further assessed using Table D4. The fishery passes both Clauses D4.1 and D4.2. Therefore, the peer reviewer agrees with the assessor's determination that the fishery passes Table D4 and Northeast Arctic Atlantic halibut is thus approved.
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 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]
Atlantic halibut	*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*	ICES Subarea 1,2	Norway Directorate of Fisheries	D	VU	No

[1] https://www.iucnredlist.org/
[2] https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php

CATEGORY D SPECIES

Category D species are those which make up less than 5% of landings and 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	Atlantic halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*	
	Productivity Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	Average age at maturity (years)	9	3
	Average maximum age (years)	50	3
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	2,133,073 [1,300,000-3,500,000]	1
	Average maximum size (cm)	470	3
	Average size at maturity (cm)	122	2
	Reproductive strategy	Non-guarders: open water/substratum egg scatterers	1
	Mean trophic level	4.0	3
		Average Productivity Score	**2.28**
	Susceptibility Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	Overlap of adult species range with fishery	25-50%*	2
	Distribution	Not scored	Not scored
	Habitat	Demersal	3
	Depth range	50-2000 m	1
	Selectivity	4-5 m	2
	Post-capture mortality	Most dead	3
		Average Susceptibility Score	**2.2**
		PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	**D4**
		Compliance rating	**Go to D4**

References

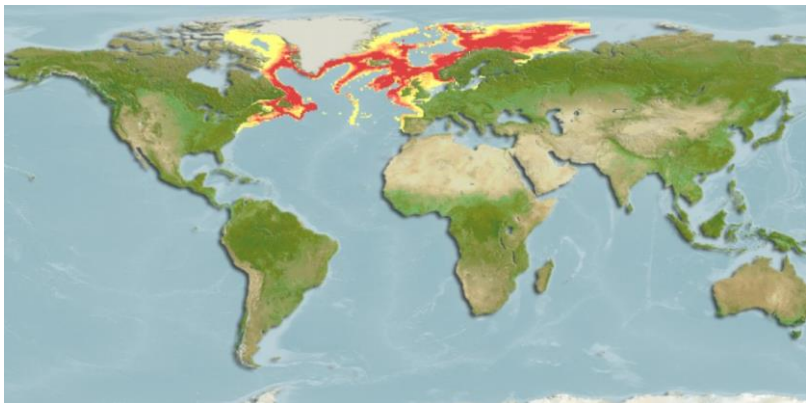

Figure 1. Distribution of *Hippoglossus hippoglossus* (Atlantic halibut), with modelled year 2050 native range map based on IPCC RCP8.5 emissions scenario. www.aquamaps.org, version 10/2019. Accessed 31 Mar. 2021.

https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1840

https://www.fishbase.se/Summary/SpeciesSummary.php?ID=1371&AT=atlantic+halibut

Munroe, T., Costa, M., Nielsen, J., Herrera, J., de Sola, L., Rijnsdorp, A.D. & Keskin, Ç. 2015. Hippoglossus hippoglossus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T10097A45790126. Downloaded on 31 March 2021.

Scarponi, P., G. Coro, and P. Pagano. A collection of Aquamaps native layers in NetCDF format. Data in brief 17 (2018): 292-296.

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2

Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.

Productivity attributes	Low productivity/ High risk	Medium productivity/ Medium risk	High productivity/ Low risk
	Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Average age at maturity (years)	>4	2 to 4	<2
Average maximum age (years)	>30	10 to 30	<10
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	<1 000	1 000 to 10 000	>10 000
Average maximum size (cm)	>150	60 to 150	<60
Average size at maturity (cm)	>150	30 to 150	<30
Reproductive strategy	Live bearer, mouth brooder or significant parental investment	Demersal spawner "berried"	Broadcast spawner
Mean trophic level	>3.25	2.5–3.25	<2.5

Susceptibility attributes		High susceptibility/ High risk	Medium susceptibility/ Medium risk	Low susceptibility/ Low risk
		Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Availability	1) Overlap of adult species range with fishery	>50% of stock occurs in the area fished	Between 25% and 50% of the stock occurs in the area fished	<25% of stock occurs in the area fished
	2) Distribution	Only in the country/ fishery	Limited range in the region	Throughout region/ global distribution
Encounterability	1) Habitat	Habitat preference of species make it highly likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. demersal, muddy/sandy bottom)	Habitat preference of species make it moderately likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. rocky bottom/reefs)	Depth or distribution of species make it unlikely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. epi-pelagic or meso-pelagic)
	2) Depth range	High overlap with trawl fishing gear (20 to 60 m depth)	Medium overlap with trawl fishing gear (10 to 20 m depth)	Low overlap with trawl fishing gear (0 to 10 m, >70 m depth)
Selectivity		Species >2 times mesh size or up to 4 m length	Species 1 to 2 times mesh size or 4 to 5 m length	Species <mesh size or >5 m length
Post capture mortality		Most dead or retained Trawl tow >3 hours	Alive after net hauled Trawl tow 0.5 to 3 hours	Released alive Trawl tow <0.5 hours

Note: Availability 2 is only used when there is no information for Availability 1; the most conservative score between Encounterability 1 and 2 is used.

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	Atlantic halibut, *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*	
	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.	PASS
	D4.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.	PASS
		Outcome:	PASS

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.

The implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Norway was in 2016. This involves defining management objectives and developing simple and efficient tools to achieve an overview of management needs and prioritise among these, while integrating broader conservation issues and ensuring stakeholder involvement. One of the main results highlighted in this plan was that the Atlantic halibut management plan should have been reviewed. Under this review some regulations were updated as mesh-size regulations. It is illegal to fish for halibut using gill nets, trawl nets and Danish seines during the spawning season (20 December-31 March). Since October 2017, it is also mandatory to release all halibut above 2m in length back into the sea. However, this is due to the presence of contaminants and not due to conservation measures. There is a substantial lack of information (particularly regarding population distribution, migration patterns, spawning behaviour, and other biological characteristics), which impedes effective management, but the species is considered in the management process.

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

The fishery for Atlantic halibut is regulated in Norway, with restrictions on mesh size (gillnets), number of nets, and catching periods. Commercial catches have to be reported and there is a minimum size for Atlantic halibut, individuals less than <80 cm cannot be landed. Further, the obligation to release specimens bigger than 2 m is still in place.

References

Electronic Reporting Systems (fiskeridir.no)
Regulations (fiskeridir.no)
Mandatory release of halibut more than 2 metres in length (fiskeridir.no)

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