



## MarinTrust Standard V2

# By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

**MarinTrust Programme**

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**Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome**

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>
	Geographical area:	FAO Fishing Area 27 (Northeast Atlantic)
	Country of origin of the product:	Denmark
	Stock:	ICES divisions 7.f and 7.g (Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea)
Date	May 2021	
Report Code	BP69	
Assessor	Conor Donnelly	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Denmark	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name:			
Address:			
Country: Denmark		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
Conor Donnelly	Virginia Polonio	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period	2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>
Stock	ICES in divisions 7.f and 7.g (Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea)
Fishery Location	FAO Fishing Area 27 (Northeast Atlantic)
Management Authority (Country/ State)	EU
Gear Type(s)	Beam trawl, otter trawl, fixed nets, other gears <sup>1</sup>
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's determination
Recommendation	Approve

**Table 2. Assessment Determination**

Assessment Determination
<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. Plaice does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>) in divisions 7.f and 7.g (Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea) is eligible for approval for use as MARINTRUST by-product raw material.</p> <p>Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the ICES stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1.</p> <p>The stock is above its <math>B_{lim}</math> reference point; therefore, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, by-product covered by this report is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MARINTRUST v2 by-product standard.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The stock has been correctly classified and assessed under category C.</p> <p>Fisheries removals are considered in the stock assessment and the biomass is above reference points. Therefore, it is approved for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MARINTRUST v2 by-product standard.</p> <p>PR agrees with assessor's determination.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor

<sup>1</sup> ICES. 2019. Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) in Division 7.e (western English Channel). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2019. ICES Advice 2019, ple.27.7e, <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.4799>

## 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 <sup>2</sup>	CITES Appendix 1 <sup>3</sup>
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Plaice (Pleuronectes platessa) in divisions 7.f and 7.g (Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea)	EU CFP	C	<a href="#">Least Concern</a>	Not listed

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

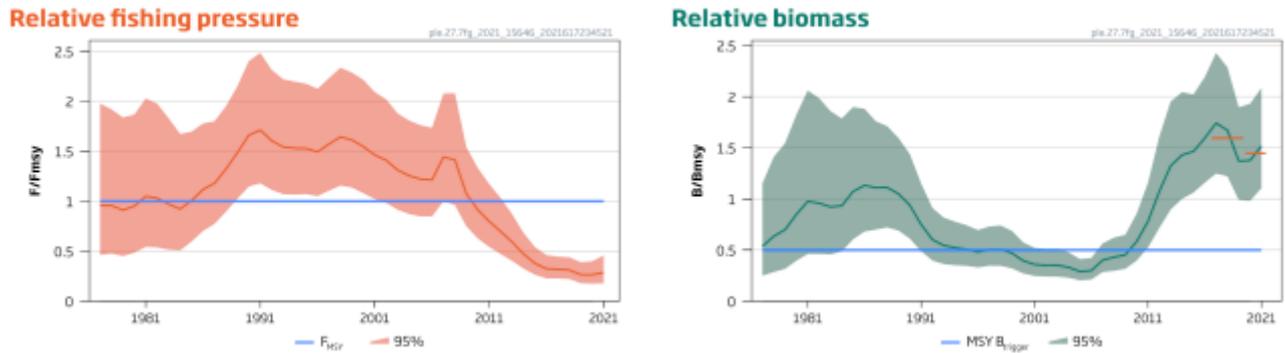
<sup>3</sup> <https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

## 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.

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		Plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</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.	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
<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 uses commercial landings and discards, two survey indices (UK [E&amp;W]-BTS-Q3 [B6596], IGFS-WIBTS-Q4 [G7212]), LPUE from UK beam and otter trawlers.</p> <p>Discards and bycatch numbers used in the model for the period of 1977–2003 were assumed using the mean ratio between landings and discards in 2004–2010, when discarding of commercial-sized fish was negligible. The figure below shows the catch trends from 1980 to date (figure 1).</p>			
<p><b>Catches</b></p> <p>The chart displays annual catches of Plaice from 1980 to 2020. The y-axis represents 'Catches in 1000 t' ranging from 0 to 3. The x-axis shows years from 1980 to 2020. Landings (dark blue) and discards (light blue) are stacked. Total catches peaked at approximately 3.2 thousand tonnes around 1990 and have since declined, with a notable dip around 2005. Landings have generally been higher than discards, though discards have increased in some years, particularly in the 2010s.</p>			
<p><b>Figure 1.</b> Plaice in divisions 7.f and 7.g. Catches (thousand tonnes). Source: ICES 2021</p>			
<p>Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process. Clause C1.1 is met.</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>ICES framework for category 3 stocks was applied (ICES, 2012). A biomass index, based on a Surplus Production in Continuous Time (SPiCT) model, was used as an indicator of stock development. The advice is based on the ratio between the average of the two latest index values (index A) and the average of the three preceding values (index B), multiplied by the recent advised catch. The index indicates a decrease of 9.1% between 2017–2019 and 2020–2021, and therefore the uncertainty cap was not applied. The application of the precautionary buffer was considered this year. However, as the fishing pressure is below and the stock size above possible reference points, no additional precautionary buffer was applied. The mean discard rate in 2016–2020 was 52.4% of the total catch.</p>			



**Figure 2.** Plaice in divisions 7.f and 7.g. Relative fishing pressure and relative biomass. The short orange lines in the relative biomass plot indicate the average values of the respective years (2017 to 2019 and 2020 to 2021). Source: ICES 2021

Following ICES advice fishing pressure on the stock is below FMSY and biomass is above MSY Btrigger therefore, clause C1.2 is met.

**References**

ICES. 2020. Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) in Division 7.e (west English Channel). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2020. ICES Advice 2020, ple.27.7e. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.5874>

ICES. 2021. Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) in divisions 7.f and 7.g (Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2021. ICES Advice 2021, ple.27.7fg. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.7823>

**Links**

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