



# MarinTrust Standard V2

# By-product Fishery Assessment, DNK29, Flounder (Platichthys flesus), Denmark

#### **MarinTrust Programme**

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# Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

	Species:	Flounder ( <i>Platichthys flesus</i> )		
	Geographical area:	FAO 27, Atlantic Northeast		
Fishery Under Assessment	Country of origin of the product:	Denmark		
	Stock:	ICES 3.c.22, b.23. Belt Sea and the Sound		
Date	August 2023			
Report Code	DNK29			
Assessor	Blanca Gonzalez			
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Denmark			
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	None			

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome						
Company Name(s): FFSkagen: TripleNine						
Country: Denmark	Country: Denmark					
Email address:		Applicant Code:				
<b>Certification Body Deta</b>	ails					
Name of Certification Body:		LRQA				
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval			
Blanca Gonzalez Sam Peacock		0.5	Surveillance 2			
Assessment Period August 2023-August 2024						

Scope Details		
Main Species	Flounder (Platichthys flesus)	
Stock	ICES 3.c.22, b.23. Belt Sea and the Sound	
Fishery Location	FAO 27, Atlantic Northeast	
Management Authority (Country/ State)	EU	
Gear Type(s)	Bottom trawl and gillnets	
Outcome of Assessment		
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with recommendation	
Recommendation	Approve	



#### Table 2. Assessment Determination

#### **Assessment Determination**

Flounder (*Platichthys flesus*) was assessed as a category D species considering that it is a Least Concern species by the IUCN, it is not in included in any CITES Appendixes, and no reference point for stock size have been defined for this stock. (ICES 2022).

In the Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) flounder was awarded an average productivity score of 1.43 and an average susceptibility score of 2.5, and it passed against Table D3, indicating that flounder is not vulnerable to this fishery.

The flounder by-product meets the Marin Trust requirements and it should remain approved for use as a raw material.

ICES (2022). Flounder (*Platichthys flesus*) in subdivisions 22 and 23 (Belt Seas and the Sound). ICES Advice: Recurrent Advice. Report. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19447907.v1

#### **Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments**

The peer reviewer agrees with the categorisation of flounder in ICES Subdivisions 22 and 23 as a Category D stock. The PSA has been carried out correctly and the PR agrees that the stock should remain approved for use as a raw material.

#### **Notes for On-site Auditor**

There are no concerns that requires attention from the on-site assessor.



### **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>1</sup>	CITES Appendix 1 <sup>2</sup>
Flounder	Platichthys flesus	ICES 3.c.22, b.23. Belt Sea	No	D	Least Concern <sup>3</sup>	No
		and the Sound				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.iucnredlist.org/

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

<sup>3</sup> https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/135717/4191586



#### **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						
<b>C</b> 1	C1 Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements						
CI	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.					
	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.					
		Clause outcome:					
	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.						
	), OR re	emovals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.					
	ences	emovals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.					
		emovals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.					
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Refer	ences nTrust St						



#### **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.

Species Name	e	Flounder ( <i>Platichthys flesus</i> )				
Productivity	Productivity Attribute		Score			
Average age at maturity (year	rs)	3	1			
Average maximum age (years	)	12.4	2			
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)		894,427	1			
Average maximum size (cm)		60	1			
Average size at maturity (cm)		26.7	1			
Reproductive strategy		Broadcast spawner	1			
Mean trophic level		3.3	3			
		Average Productivity Score	1.43			
Susceptibility	Attribute	Value	Score			
Availability (area overlap)		<10%	1			
Encounterability (the position within the water column related		High overlap with fishing gear	3			
Selectivity of gear type		Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught <sup>1</sup>	3			
Post-capture mortality		Retained	3			
		Average Susceptibility Score	2.5			
		PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	PASS			
		Compliance rating	PASS			

#### 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

#### https://www.fishbase.se/summary/SpeciesSummary.php?ID=1341&AT=flounder

<sup>1</sup> ICES (2022). Flounder (Platichthys flesus) in subdivisions 22 and 23 (Belt Seas and the Sound). ICES Advice: Recurrent Advice. Report. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19447907.v1

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	а	Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught	а	Individuals < size at maturity are regularly caught.	а	Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught	
Potential of the gear to retain species	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.		m	Retained species or majority dead when released.	



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

<b>D4</b>	Species Name						
	Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements						
	D4.1	<b>D4.1</b> 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:					
		easures are taken to minimise these impacts.  no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.					
Refere	ences						
Links							
Marin	Trust Sta	andard clause 1.3.2.2, 4.1.4					
FAO CO	CRF	7.5.1					
GSSI		D.5.01					