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IFFO RS
Global Standard for Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients

IFFO RS Limited

T: +44 (0) 2030 539 195
E: Standards@iffors.com
W: www.iffors.com

Unit C, Printworks | 22 Amelia Street
London, SE17 3BZ | United Kingdom



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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>)
Date	February 2019
Assessor	Jim Daly

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Name: Copalis Industrie				
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 Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Jim Daly	Virginia Polonio	0.5	Surveillance 1	By-product
Assessment Period	2018			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture (DPMA) France
Main Species	Greenland Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)
Fishery Location	ICES Subareas V, VI, XII and XIV (France)
Gear Type(s)	Demersal trawl & gillnet
Outcome of Assessment	
Overall Outcome	PASS
Clauses Failed	NONE
Peer Review Evaluation	APPROVE
Recommendation	PASS

Assessment Determination
<p>Stocks from ICES Areas V, VI, XII and XIV (Iceland and Faroese grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland) are assessed in this report. The fishery is conducted over an extensive area of the stock distribution with the major part of the landings taken in Subareas V and XIV (Figure 1).</p> <p>At the national level (France) the Directorate for Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy ("Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture" or DPMA) adopts every two years a national control plan for fishery products. At the regional level, Interregional Directorates for the Sea ("Directions Interrégionales de la Mer" or DIRM) and Directorates for the Sea ("Directions de la Mer" or DM, competent in overseas departments) define interregional or regional plans for the control of fisheries, based on general orientations provided in the national plan.</p> <p>A Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) reform process was completed in 2013. ICES provides annual stock assessment and management advice in relation to the Greenland Halibut fishery via its Advisory Committee (AC) and North West Working Group (NWWG).</p> <p>ICES categorises this stock as Category 1 (full quantitative assessments possible). Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process. The species passes Clause C1.1.</p> <p>ICES assess that fishing pressure on the stock is above FMSY and Flim, and spawning stock size above MSY Btrigger and Blim. The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above limit reference point (or proxy). The species passes Clause C1.2.</p> <p>Greenland halibut has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List and is not on the current list of CITES endangered species (websites accessed 18.02.19)</p> <p>Greenland halibut is approved by the assessment team for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the IFFO-RS v 2.0 standard (by-products).</p>

Peer Review Comments
Agree
Notes for On-site Auditor

Note: This table should be completed for whole fish assessments only.

Species-Specific Results

Category	Species	% landings	Outcome (Pass/Fail)	
Category A			A1	
			A2	
			A3	
			A4	
Category B				
Category C	Greenland Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)	N/A	PASS	
Category D				

[List all Category A and B species. List approximate total % age of landings which are Category C and D species; these do not need to be individually named here]

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

This assessment template uses a modular approach to assessing fisheries against the IFFO RS standard.

Whole Fish

The process for completing the template for a **whole fish** assessment is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table, to determine which categories of species are present in the fishery.
2. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses M1, M2, M3: Management.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY A SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clauses A1, A2, A3, A4 for **each** Category A species.
4. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY B SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete the Section B risk assessment for **each** Category B species.
5. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C species.
6. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete Section D.
7. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses F1, F2, F3: Further Impacts.

A fishery must score a pass in **all applicable clauses** before approval may be recommended. To achieve a pass in a clause, the fishery/species must meet **all** of the minimum requirements.

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>	ICES V, VI, XII, XIV	n/a	EU/DPMA	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: PASS
Evidence			
C1.1:			
<p>Member States of the European Union implement the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) in their waters. At the national level in France the Directorate for Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy ("Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture" or DPMA) adopts every two years a national control plan for fishery products. At the regional level, Interregional Directorates for the Sea ("Directions Interrégionales de la Mer" or DIRM) and Directorates for the Sea ("Directions de la Mer" or DM, competent in overseas departments) define interregional or regional plans for the control of fisheries, based on the general orientations provided in the national plan.</p> <p>The most recent Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) reform process was completed in 2013 and came into effect from the 1st January 2014, key changes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of an objective to 'ensure high long-term fishing yields for all stocks at the latest by 2020' (i.e. movement towards an MSY-based approach). • The gradual (2015-2019) introduction on a fishery-by-fishery basis of a 'landing obligation', which effectively now bans discarding in all EU waters, with some exceptions. • An overhaul of the management structure, including increased regionalisation and more extensive stakeholder consultation. 			
International science			
<p>Science-based fishery management advice at the international level is provided by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). ICES is a network of more than 1,600 scientists from 200 institutes (including DTU Aqua), linked by an intergovernmental agreement (the ICES Convention) to add value to national research efforts. Scientists working through ICES gather information about the marine ecosystem. Besides filling gaps in existing knowledge, this information is developed into unbiased, non-political fishery management advice. The 20 member countries that fund and support ICES use this advice to help them manage the North Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. ICES provides annual stock assessment and management advice in relation to the Greenland Halibut fishery via its Advisory Committee and North West Working Group (NWWG).</p>			

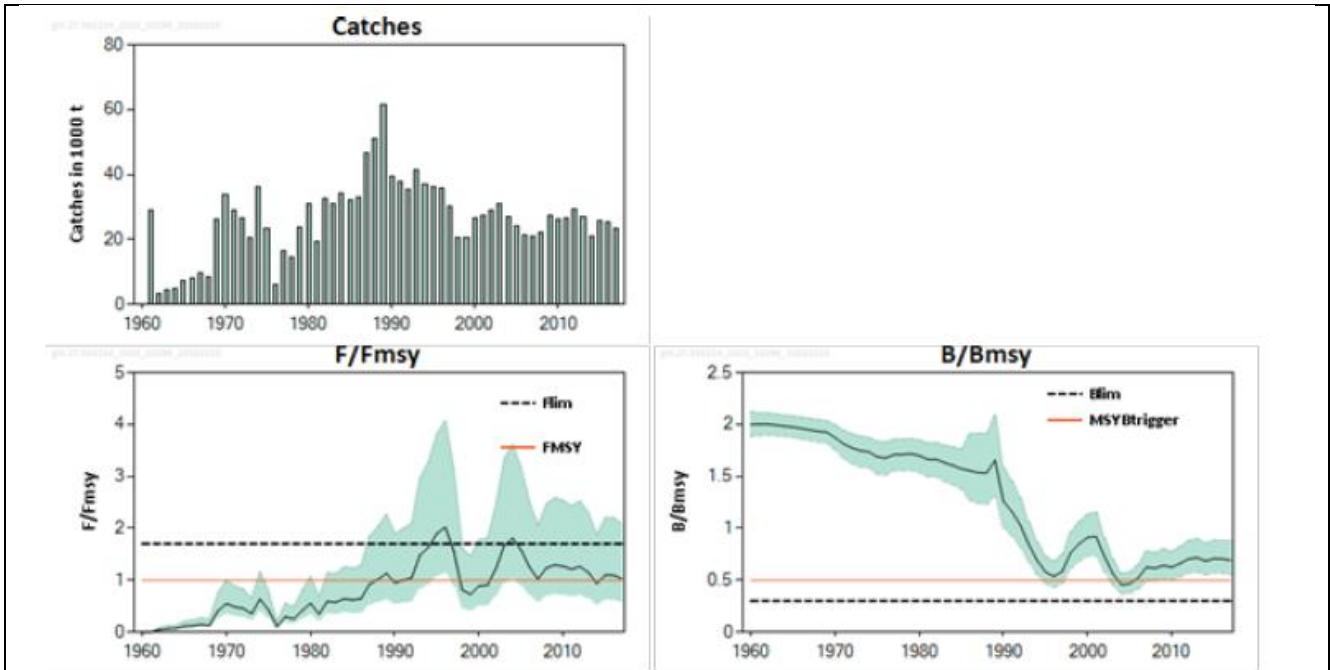


Figure 1: Greenland halibut in subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14. Summary of the stock assessment. Catches; fishing mortality and Biomass relative to biomass model-based MSY reference levels (medians and 90% confidence intervals). **R2**

ICES assesses that fishing pressure on the stock is above FMSY and Flim, and spawning stock size above MSY Btrigger and Blim (**Table 1**):

Table 1: Greenland halibut in subareas V,VI,XII & XIV. State of the stock and fishery relative to reference points. **R2**

	Fishing pressure				Stock size		
		2015	2016	2017	2016	2017	2018
Maximum sustainable yield	F_{MSY}	✘	✘	✘ Above	$MSY B_{trigger}$	✔	✔ Above trigger
Precautionary approach	F_{lim}	○	○	○ Increased risk	B_{lim}	✔	✔ Full reproductive capacity
Management plan	F_{MGT}	—	—	— Not applicable	B_{MGT}	—	— Not applicable

The species passes Clause C 1.2.

References

- R1** Northeast Atlantic ICES Areas <https://www.bing.com/images/search/collinsseafoods.co.uk>
- R2** ICES Advice (June 2018) Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in 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/2018/2018/ghl.27.561214.pdf>
- R3** IUCN Red list Greenland halibut: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- R4** ICES (2018) Report of the North-Western Working Group (NWWG), 26 April–3 May 2018, ICES HQ, Copenhagen. ICES CM 2018/ACOM:09 pdf

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2