MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment

Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*), FAO 27, ICES 3.c.22-d.32 (Baltic Sea)

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*)
	Geographical area:	FAO 27 – Northeast Atlantic
	Country of origin of the product:	France
	Stock:	ICES 3.c.22-d.32 (Baltic Sea)
Date	July 2024	
Report Code	FRA53	
Assessor	Blanca Gonzalez	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	France	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	None	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Concarneau			
Country: France			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		LRQA	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Blanca Gonzalez	Sam Peacock	0.5	Surveillance 1
Assessment Period	July 2024 – July 2025		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*)
Stock	ICES 3.c.22-d.32 (Baltic Sea)
Fishery Location	FAO 27 – Northeast Atlantic
Management Authority (Country/ State)	EU
Gear Type(s)	Active and passive gears
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with recommendation
Recommendation	PASS

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Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*) 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, no reference points are defined for this stock nor a TAC, therefore it is not covered by the EU landing obligation. In the Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) turbot was awarded an average productivity score of 1.42 and an average susceptibility score of 2.5, and it passed against Table D3, indicating that turbot is not vulnerable to this fishery. The turbot by-product meets the Marin Trust requirements and it should be remained approved for use as a raw material.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
The peer reviewer agrees that this turbot stock should be assessed under Category D. The assessor has completed the PSA correctly and the peer reviewer agrees that the assigned scores result in a PASS outcome on Table D3. For this reason, the byproduct 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

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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]
Turbot	*Scophthalmus maximus*	ICES 3.c.22 – d.32 (Baltic Sea)	No	D	Least Concern[3]	No

[1] https://www.iucnredlist.org/
[2] https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php
3 https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/198731/144939322

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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		**NA**	
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.	
	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:

C1.1 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.

References

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

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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.

D1 Species Name

Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*)

Productivity Attribute	Value	Score
Average age at maturity (years)	3.8 [1]	1
Average maximum age (years)	16.9[1]	2
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	8,660,254[1]	1
Average maximum size (cm)	100[1]	1
Average size at maturity (cm)	39.7[1]	1
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner[1]	1
Mean trophic level	4.4[1]	3
	Average Productivity Score	**1.42**
Susceptibility Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
Availability (area overlap)	< 10% overlap	1
Encounterability (the position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear)	High overlap	3
Selectivity of gear type	Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught	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

Availability: Turbot distributes in the Northeast Atlantic: throughout the Mediterranean and along the European coasts to Arctic Circle; also found in most of the Baltic Sea [1] and the ICES 3.c.22 – d.32 regions (Baltic Sea) only overlap with less than 10% of the species distribution (figure 1).

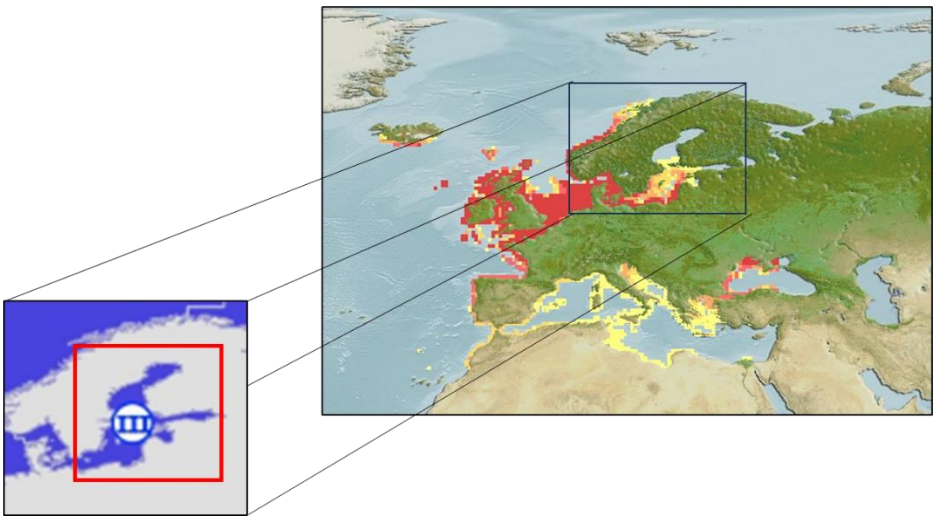

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	Figure 1. Turbot distribution [1] and in red square the 3.c.22 – d.32 area under assessment [2]. **Encounterability:** turbot is a target species [3]. **Selectivity of gear type:** The change towards flatfish-directed fisheries in both active and passive gears resulted in an increasing amount of smaller turbot catch due to smaller mesh sizes [3]. **Post-capture mortality**: Discards in 2020, 2021 and 2023 were exceptionally high, about three times higher (>60%) than the average discard since the beginning of the time-series [3], however no information about if species were dead or alive was found. Therefore, as a precautionary approach, we will assume high susceptibility.

References

1 https://fishbase.se/summary/Scophthalmus-maximus.html

2 https://fish-commercial-names.ec.europa.eu/fish-names/fishing-areas/fao-area-27_en

3

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2

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

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

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.

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

References

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

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