MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment

Pouting (Trisopterus luscus) in FAO Fishing Area 27 Atlantic Northeast

MarinTrust Programme
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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Pouting (*Trisopterus luscus)*
	Geographical area:	FAO Fishing Area 27 Atlantic Northeast
	Country of origin of the product:	France
	Stock:	Pouting in FAO Fishing Area 27 Atlantic Northeast. Note that there is no information in regard to the stock structure
Date	14 March 2022	
Report Code	BP041	
Assessor	Geraldine Criquet	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	France	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Copalis Industrie			
Country: France			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Geraldine Criquet	Conor Donnelly	0.5	Reapproval
Assessment Period	To March 2022		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Pouting (*Trisopterus luscus)*
Stock	Pouting in FAO Fishing Area 27 Atlantic Northeast
Fishery Location	FAO Fishing Area 27 Atlantic Northeast
Management Authority (Country/ State)	EU / France Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture (DPMA)
Gear Type(s)	All gears
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with recommendation
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 Marin Trust raw material. Pouting (*Trisopterus luscus*) is neither listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor listed in CITES appendices; therefore, pouting is eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust by-product raw material. This stock is not subject to any specific management and research. There are no reference points against which the stocks status is assessed. The lack of scientific information on the stock results in the use of the risk-based approach. The stock is categorised as Category D and the assessor used the PSA. With an average productivity score of 1.29 and an average susceptibility score of 3, it **PASSES** the PSA. Therefore, pouting in ICES Division 7.a is **APPROVED** for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current Marin Trust v 2.0 by-products.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
The assessor correctly classified Pouting in FAO Fishing Area 27 Atlantic Northeast 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 1.29 and an average susceptibility score of 3, the stock passes the PSA. Therefore, the peer reviewer agrees with the determination that pouting in ICES Division 7.a is approved.
Notes for On-site Auditor
NA

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]
Pouting	*Trisopterus luscus*	Pouting in FAO Fishing Area 27 Atlantic Northeast	EU / France Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture (DPMA)	D	LC	No

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

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		
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

CATEGORY D SPECIES

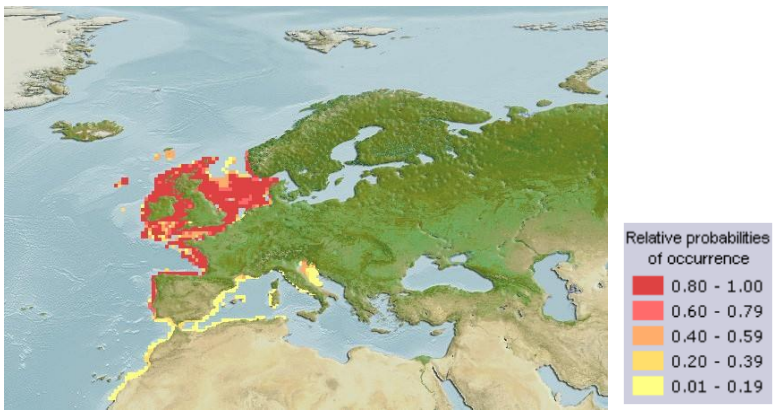
Category D species are those which are not subject to a species-specific management regime. In the case of mixed trawl fisheries, Category D species may make up the majority of landings. The comparative lack of scientific information on the status of the population of the species means that a risk-assessment style approach must be taken.

D1 Species Name — **Pouting, *Trisopterus luscus***

Productivity Attribute	Value	Score
Average age at maturity (years)	1.5 years	1
Average maximum age (years)	4 years	1
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	207,479 – 835,997	1
Average maximum size (cm)	46 cm	1
Average size at maturity (cm)	22.1 cm	1
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	1
Mean trophic level	3.7	3
	Average Productivity Score	**1.29**

Susceptibility Attribute	Value	Score
Availability (area overlap)	>50% of the stock occurs in the fished area	3
Encounterability (the position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear)	Bentho-pelagic, depth range 30-100m	3
Selectivity	Species > 2 times mesh size	3
Post-capture mortality	Most dead - retained	3
	Average Susceptibility Score	**3**
	PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	**PASS**
	Compliance rating	**PASS**

Further justification for susceptibility scoring (where relevant)



Distribution Map for *Trisopterus luscus* (Pouting), with modelled year 2050 native range map based on IPCC RCP8.5 emissions scenario. From Fishbase.

References

Fernandes, P., Cook, R., Florin, A., Lorance, P., Nielsen, J. & Nedreaas, K. 2015. *Trisopterus luscus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2015: e.T198587A45099081. Accessed on 14 March 2022. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/198587/45099081

Fishbase – *Trisopterus luscus* (pouting)
https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Trisopterus-luscus.html

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		
	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