



## 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:	King scallop ( <i>Pecten maximus</i> )
	Geographical area:	FAO 27 Atlantic, Northeast (ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIlg, and VIII)
	Country of origin of the product:	France
	Stock:	King scallop in ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIlg, and VIII)
Date	26 July 2021	
Report Code	BP145	
Assessor	Sam Dignan	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	France	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	Not applicable	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name: Bioceval			
Address:			
Country: France		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification Limited	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Sam Dignan	G�eraldine Criquet	0.5	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	To July 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	King scallop ( <i>Pecten maximus</i> )
Stock	King scallop in ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIlg, and VIII)
Fishery Location	FAO 27 Atlantic, Northeast (ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIlg, and VIII)
Management Authority (Country/ State)	European Union, UK and France
Gear Type(s)	Scallop dredge
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's recommendation of approval.
Recommendation	APPROVED

**Table 2. Assessment Determination**

Assessment Determination
<p>If a 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 RS raw material.</p> <p>King scallop is not categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor does it appear in the CITES appendices; therefore, byproducts derived from this stock are eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>On the basis of currently available information, multiple scallop ‘stocks’ are assumed to occur in the Northeast Atlantic. Those stocks in ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIIE/h, VIIG, and VIII are relevant to this assessment.</p> <p>While some scallop stocks are assessed, many are not. In the main scallops are not subject to species-specific management regimes that would mean their being assessed as a Category C species here (e.g. with limit and target reference points etc.); therefore, all stocks occurring in the relevant areas are assessed as Category D.</p> <p>Based on the Productivity and Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) outlined in Table C1 and the threshold outlined in Table D3, the stock <b>PASSES Clause D1</b>.</p> <p>As the stock passes both Clause D1, further analysis is not required, and the by-product covered by this report is recommended for <b>APPROVAL</b> for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust RS v 2.0 by-product standard.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified Northeast scallop stocks as category D, reference points are not available.</p> <p>With an average productivity score of 1.29 and an average susceptibility score of 2.25, the stock PASSES Clause D.1.</p> <p>Therefore, Northeast scallop stocks are <b>APPROVED</b>.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor

## 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 Redlist 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>
King scallop	<i>Pecten maximus</i>	King scallop in ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIIe/h, VIIg, and VIII)	EU, UK and France	D	Not assessed	No

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

<sup>2</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 may be assessed as a Category D species instead, EXCEPT if there is evidence that it is currently below the limit reference point.

Species Name		
C1	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</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.
	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>Clause outcome:</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.		
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 make up less than 5% of landings and 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.

<b>D1</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	King scallop in ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIIg, and VIII)	
	<b>Productivity Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Score</b>
	Average age at maturity (years)	Reproductively mature at 2 years (Salomonsen et al., 2015)	2
	Average maximum age (years)	Up to 20 years (ICES, 2013)	2
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	>10,000	1
	Average maximum size (cm)	15 cm	1
	Average size at maturity (cm)	65mm shell height (Scotland) (ICES, 2020)	1
	Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	1
	Mean trophic level	Scallops are phytoplankton and detritus consumers with trophic levels at the base of the foodweb (trophic level approx. 2).	1
	<b>Average Productivity Score</b>		<b>1.29</b>
	<b>Susceptibility Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Score</b>
	Overlap of adult species range with fishery	Occurs along the European Atlantic coast from northern Norway, south to the Iberian peninsula and has also been reported off West Africa, the Azores, Canary Islands and Madeira. 25% – 50% of species distribution occurs in area under assessment.	2
	Distribution	Not scored	–
	Habitat	Demersal muddy/sandy bottoms	3
	Depth range	Depth range 10 m – 110 m	3
	Selectivity	Species 1 to 2 times mesh size	2
	Post-capture mortality	Alive after 'net' hauled	2
	<b>Average Susceptibility Score</b>		<b>2.25</b>
	<b>PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)</b>		<b>PASS</b>
	<b>Compliance rating</b>		<b>PASS</b>

### References

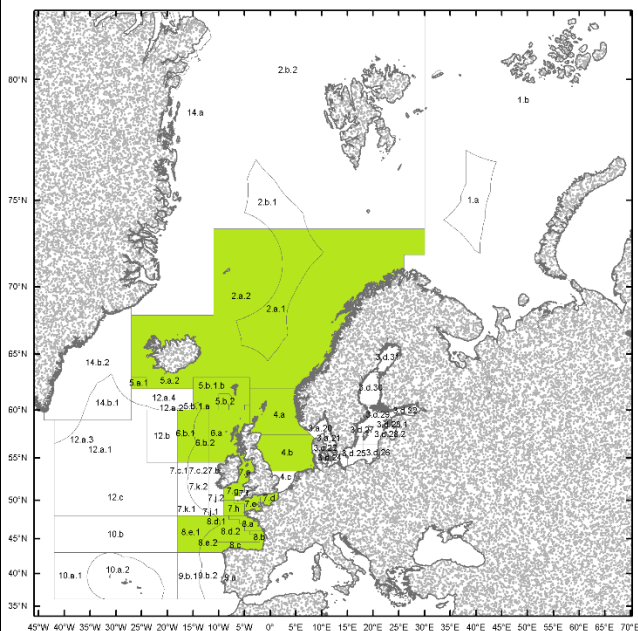


Table. Range of fishery under assessment.

ICES. 2020. Scallop Assessment Working Group (WGSCALLOP). ICES Scientific Reports. 2:111. 57 pp.  
<http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.7626>

Salomonsen, H. M., Lambert, G. I., Murray, L.G. & Kaiser, M.J. (2015). The spawning of King scallop, *Pecten maximus*, in Welsh waters – A preliminary study. Fisheries & Conservation report No. 57, Bangor University. pp.21

FAO 2015 Species Fact Sheets: *Pecten maximus* (Linnaeus, 1758). <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/3516/en>

MarLIN The Marine Life Information Network, Great scallop (*Pecten maximus*): <https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/1398>  
 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	
<b>Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements</b>			
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.		
			<b>Clause outcome:</b>
<b>Evidence</b>			
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.			
<b>References</b>			
<b>Links</b>			
MARINTRUST Standard clause		1.3.2.2, 4.1.4	
FAO CCRF		7.5.1	
GSSI		D.5.01	