



## MarinTrust Standard V2

# By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

**MarinTrust Programme**

Unit C, Printworks

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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 Area 27 Atlantic Northeast
	Country of origin of the product:	UK and Ireland
	Stock:	ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIIg, and VIII
Date	31/08/2021	
Report Code	BP166	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	UK and Ireland	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name: Pelagia			
Address:			
Country: UK and Ireland		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval
Virginia Polonio	Geraldine Criquet	0.5	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	To August 2021		

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

**Table 2. Assessment Determination**

Assessment Determination
<p>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. Scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>) do not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor do they appear in CITES appendices; therefore, cod is eligible for approval for use as Marin trust by-product raw material.</p> <p>The Scallop Assessment Working Group (WGScallop) seeks to develop and improve stock assessment methods for scallops and increase understanding of scallop populations and fisheries. Work has been undertaken in the last working group in 2020. Exploratory analyses using surplus production models (with and without effort) were run for king scallop in the north Irish Sea. Work towards a full stock synthesis assessment will continue to be progressed for this year 2021. Therefore, there is still a lack of defined reference points for the stocks and the species has been assessed under category D.</p> <p>As the stock units are still not well-defined, the areas included in this assessment are listed below: 1) Scallop, <i>Pecten maximus</i>, ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIlg, and VIII</p> <p>Although scallop stock is managed with landing size controls and other measures such as a TAC, reference points or proxy are not defined. Therefore, the fishery was assessed using the risk-based Productivity, Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) as per procedures for Category D species. The species has passed this risk-based assessment (Table D1).</p> <p>Table D1 (PSA) has shown that the stock has an average productivity at 1.29 and the susceptibility at 2.75. The average for the PSA risk rating results that the fishery passes.</p> <p>Consequently, Scallop in the area ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIle/h, VIlg, and VIII is <b>APPROVED</b> for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current Marin Trust v 2.0 by-products standard.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments

The assessor correctly classified this scallop stock as category D, reference points are not defined to assess status of stock relative to.

The fishery stock was assessed as Category D. With an average productivity and susceptibility of 1.4 and 2.75, respectively, it passes D1.

Therefore, IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIIe/h, VIIg, and VIII King scallop should be **APPROVED**.

**Notes for On-site Auditor**

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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 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>	FAO Area 27 Atlantic Northeast ICES areas: IIa, IVa, IVb, V, VIa, VIa and IVb, VIIa, VIId, VIIe/h, VIIg, and VIII	European Union and UK and Ireland Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	D	DD	No

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

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

## 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>	Scallop, <i>Pecten maximus</i>	
	<b>Productivity Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Score</b>
	Average age at maturity (years)	2-3	2
	Average maximum age (years)	10-20	2
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	>100,000	1
	Average maximum size (cm)	21, normally 10-16	1
	Average size at maturity (cm)	8-9	1
	Reproductive strategy	Non-guarders open water/substratum egg scatterers	1
	Mean trophic level	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	>50% of stock occurs in the area fished	3
	Distribution	NA	
	Habitat	Epibenthic	3
	Depth range	10-100 m	3
	Selectivity	Species 1 or 2 times mesh size or up to 4 to 5 m	2
	Post-capture mortality	Alive after net hauled	2
	<b>Average Susceptibility Score</b>		<b>2.75</b>
	<b>PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)</b>		<b>PASS</b>
	<b>Compliance rating</b>		<b>PASS</b>
<b>References</b>			
ICES. 2020. Scallop Assessment Working Group (WGSCALLOP). ICES Scientific Reports. 2:111. 57 pp. <a href="http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.7626">http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.7626</a>			
Howarth & Stewart (2014). The dredge fishery for scallops in the United Kingdom (UK): effects on marine ecosystems and proposals for future management. Report to the Sustainable Inshore Fisheries Trust. Marine Ecosystem Management Report no. 5, University of York, 54 pp.			
Pinnegar et al (2002). Long-term changes in the trophic level of the Celtic Sea fish community and fish market price distribution. J. Appl. Ecol. 39, 377-390. (Pg 379)			
<i>Standard clauses 1.3.2.2</i>			

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.



<b>D3</b>		<b>Average Susceptibility Score</b>		
		<b>1 - 1.75</b>	<b>1.76 - 2.24</b>	<b>2.25 - 3</b>
<b>Average Productivity Score</b>	<b>1 - 1.75</b>	PASS	PASS	PASS
	<b>1.76 - 2.24</b>	PASS	PASS	TABLE D4
	<b>2.25 - 3</b>	PASS	TABLE D4	TABLE D4

<b>D4 Species Name</b>			
<b>Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements</b>			
<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.		
<b>D4.2</b>	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.		
<b>Outcome:</b>			
<b>Evidence</b>			
<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.</b>			
<b>D4.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.</b>			
<b>References</b>			
<b>Links</b>			
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.2, 4.1.4		
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.5.1		
<b>GSSI</b>	D.5.01		