



MarinTrust Standard V2

Whole fish Fishery Assessment WF03 – *Calanus finmarchicus*, Norway

MarinTrust Programme

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name(s): Calanus AS			
Country: Norway			
Email address:		Applicant Code	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor Name	CB Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Sam Peacock	Matthew Jew	2.5	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	April 2023 – April 2024		
Scope Details			
Management Authority (Country/State)		Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries (Norway)	
Main Species		<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>	
Fishery Location		Norway EEZ	
Gear Type(s)		<i>Calanus</i> bespoke AS pelagic trawl	
Outcome of Assessment			
Overall Outcome		Pass	
Clauses Failed		None	
CB Peer Review Evaluation		Agree with assessor's recommendation	
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Group Evaluation		Approve	
Recommendation		Approve	

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>PRIOR TO PEER REVIEW:</p> <p>As in previous assessments, none of the species identified as catch in this fishery appears in the CITES appendices, and all those which appear in the IUCN Red List have been categorised as Least Concern.</p> <p>There do not appear to have been any significant changes in the <i>Calanus</i> fishery since the 2022 re-assessment. No new information was available to indicate that the catch composition data had changed, leaving the species categorisation the same as previously. There have been no substantial changes in Norwegian fisheries management, and the robust and transparent systems identified in 2022 remain in place.</p> <p>Catches of <i>Calanus</i> were greater in 2022 (1,336t) than in previous years; however they remain very small compared to the TAC of 254,000t, and even smaller compared to the estimated total biomass of 33 million tonnes. As there are currently no reference points for the species, and no stock assessment is conducted, <i>Calanus</i> was assessed under Category B. As previously, the species is considered highly resilient to fishing mortality, and biomass is thought to be largely unaffected by the current scale of the fishery. The species achieved a Pass rating on Table B(b).</p> <p>Category C assessments of the four identified bycatch species revealed no change to the 2022 conclusion that the level of egg and juvenile bycatch in the <i>Calanus</i> fishery is insignificant in terms of its impact on the larger stocks; additionally, all four species would currently meet the Category C requirements even if the impact of the fishery was not negligible.</p> <p>Finally, there have been no substantial changes to the understanding of the fisheries other impacts. The slow tow speed is unlikely to cause ETP mortalities, and indeed is generally considered unlikely to catch any organism much larger than plankton. As a pelagic gear, it continues to be very unlikely to interact with marine habitats. Finally, although <i>Calanus</i> is known to play an important role in the marine ecosystem, the annual quota has been set with this in mind and less than 1% of the quota is caught. For these reasons, it is appropriate to conclude that the fishery currently has negligible impacts on the marine ecosystem.</p> <p>Overall, the relatively small scale and high specificity of the fishery mean that it continues to meet the MT requirements, and should remain approved for use as a raw material.</p> <p>AFTER PEER REVIEW:</p> <p>The peer reviewer noted concerns that some key information sources were out of date, specifically the catch composition data which underpinned the Species Categorisation and section F1. In response, the assessment team contacted the applicant for updated information, which was made available and lead to changes in the relevant sections of this report. Key amongst these were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Species Categorisation was revised from 1 Category B species and 4 Category C species to 1 Category B species and 2 Category C species. • One of the Category C species, redfish, was not previously assessed for this fishery. As with the other Category C species, total catch of this species group is very small relative to the targeted catch, and the stock meets the MT requirements. • The new evidence provided by the applicant confirmed the conclusions of section F1, that the nature of the fishery means bycatch of adult non-planktonic organisms, and therefore direct impacts on ETP species, is non-existent. <p>None of the new information changed the conclusion of the assessment, which remains that the fishery continues to meet the MT requirements.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments

The peer reviewer agrees with most of the scoring which has been clearly addressed and evidenced throughout. However, in some instances, it's not clear what evidence was reviewed by the auditor to justify some of the MT requirements as being met. Where more information is needed, this is highlighted in the below tables [...of the peer review report template. This is inserted in full in see Appendix B].

CAB response: As a surveillance assessment, in areas of the fishery where there have been no changes since the full assessment, the report does not always include the full detail of the original analysis. However, wherever appropriate we have added further detail.

Notes for On-site Auditor

Request any available control & enforcement information specific to the *Calanus* fleet, such as number and frequency of inspections, at-sea or in port.

Table 3 General Results

General Clause	Outcome (Pass/Fail)
M1 - Management Framework	PASS
M2 - Surveillance, Control and Enforcement	PASS
F1 - Impacts on ETP Species	PASS
F2 - Impacts on Habitats	PASS
F3 - Ecosystem Impacts	PASS

Table 4 Species- Specific Results

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

Category	Species	% landings	Outcome (Pass/Fail)
Category A	No Category A Species		
Category B	<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>	99.2%	PASS
Category C	Herring, <i>Clupea harengus</i>	<1%	PASS
	Redfish, <i>Sebastes spp.</i>		PASS
Category D	No Category D Species		

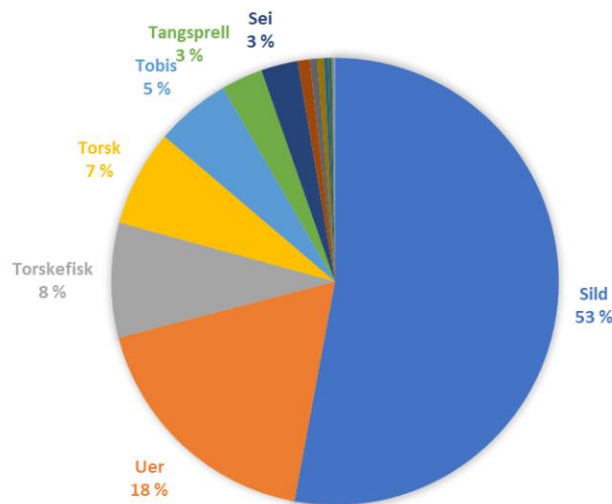
Table 5 Species Categorisation Table

Common name	Latin name	Stock	IUCN Redlist Category ¹	% of landings	Management	Category
Raudåte	<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>	n/a	Not listed	99.2%	No	B
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Norwegian spring-spawning herring (Subareas 1, 2, 5 and divisions 4.a and 14.b)	Least Concern ²	0.42%	Yes	C
Redfish	<i>Sebastes spp</i>	Various	Golden redfish: Vulnerable ³ Beaked redfish: Least Concern ⁴	0.14%	Yes	C

Species categorisation rationale

The *Calanus* fishery continues to be managed under the 2016 management plan, including an annual quota and geographical restrictions. However, as at the time of the 2022 re-assessment, there are no reference points established for the stock and no stock assessment is conducted; for these reasons, *Calanus* has again been assessed under Category B.

The most recent analysis of catch composition was conducted during the 2021 fishery⁵. This report noted that the average proportion of bycatch by weight in the sampled hauls was between 0.3% and 0.8%. The proportion of the bycatch made up of each species is summarised in the chart below.



Percentage share of the bycatch within the sampled *Calanus* trawls represented by each species⁵. Sild (herring); Uer (redfishes); Torskefisk (cod-like fish, e.g. haddock); Torsk (cod); Tobis (sandeel); Tangsprell (butterfish); Sei (pollock).

Based on a maximum average bycatch by weight of 0.8%, this equates to the following proportions of the total catch represented by each species:

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

² <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/155123/45074983>

³ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/18237880/45863343>

⁴ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/154816/115238709>

⁵ Broms, C, Strand, E, Mella, W (2022). "Innblanding av fiskelarver- og yngel i raudåtefangster 2021"; Mix of fish larvae and fry in *Calanus* catches, 2021. Institute of Marine Research.

Species / Species group	Proportion of total catch
<i>Calanus</i>	99.2%
Herring	0.42%
Redfish	0.14%
Cod-like species	0.06%
Cod	0.06%
Sandeel	0.04%
Butterfish	0.02%
Pollock	0.02%

Based on these proportions, the only species representing more than 0.1% of the catch in 2021 were *Calanus*, herring, and redfish. The category “redfish” represents at least three stock of two different species, and therefore it is likely that no individual stock represents more than 0.1% of the total catch. However, for the purposes of this assessment they have been included as a single unit and considered under Category C. Herring has also been assessed under Category C.

MANAGEMENT

The two clauses in this section (M1, M2) relate to the general management regime applied to the fishery under assessment. The clauses should be completed by providing sufficient evidence to justify awarding each of the requirements a pass or fail rating. A fishery must meet all the minimum requirements in every clause before it can be recommended for approval.

M1	Management Framework – Minimum Requirements	
	M1.1 There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery.	PASS
	M1.2 There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery.	PASS
	M1.3 Fishery management organisations are publicly committed to sustainability.	PASS
	M1.4 Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions.	PASS
	M1.5 There is a consultation process through which fishery stakeholders are engaged in decision-making.	PASS
	M1.6 The decision-making process is transparent, with processes and results publicly available.	PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS

There have been no substantial changes in the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M1 since the 2022 re-assessment. For convenience, a summary of the conclusions of that assessment is provided below; please refer to the original assessment report for more details.

M1.1 There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery.

The management of fisheries in Norway falls under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Fisheries (DoF), within the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries. The DoF is responsible for, amongst other things, quota negotiations and international fisheries agreements; prevention and deterrence of IUU fishing; management of fishing regulations and rights including vessel licensing; monitoring and control of fisheries; and knowledge sharing with stakeholders (Regjeringen.no 2022).

M1.2 There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery.

The main organisation responsible for fisheries data collection and analysis in Norway is the Institute of Marine Research (IMR). The IMR is an independent knowledge provider and publicises research results both in Norway and internationally. Fisheries advice for shared stocks is also provided through the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

M1.3 Fishery management organisations are publicly committed to sustainability.

Norwegian fisheries management is underpinned by the Marine Resources Act of 6 June 2008 (no. 37), which has the stated purpose to “ensure sustainable and economically profitable management of wild living marine resources and genetic material derived from them, and to promote employment and settlement in coastal communities” (Fiskeridir.no 2022).

M1.4 Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions.

As noted above, Norwegian fisheries management is underpinned by the Marine Resources Act of 6 June 2008 (no. 37). The MRA establishes the structure of the fisheries management system, along with an obligation to adhere to a sustainable, science-based management approach (Fiskeridir.no 2022). Other important components of the legislation include a landing obligation and the empowerment of the Directorate of Fisheries to conduct vessel and catch inspections at sea and in port.

M1.5 There is a consultation process through which fishery stakeholders are engaged in decision-making.

Consultation occurs in Norwegian fisheries management through Advisory Meetings for Fisheries Regulations. After the Directorate of Fisheries proposes regulations, fishery stakeholders including fishermen, industry, trade unions, local authorities, eNGOs and the Sami Parliament are consulted through the Advisory Meetings (FAO 2022). This “Regulatory Chain” has been in place since the 1970s.

M1.6 The decision-making process is transparent, with processes and results publicly available.

Decision-making organisations continue to publish reports covering the management process online. These include details of agreements in place between Norway and other states such as the EU, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and the UK.

References	
FAO 2022. Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles. Norway. Country Profile Fact Sheets. Fisheries and Aquaculture Division. https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/topics/fisheries-and-aquaculture/documents/report_cn_fish_nor.pdf	
Fiskeridir.no (2022). The marine resources act. https://www.fiskeridir.no/English/Fisheries/Regulations/The-marine-resources-act	
Marine Resources Act (2008). https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fkd/vedlegg/diverse/2010/marineresourcesact.pdf	
Regjeringen.no (2022). About the Ministry. https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/nfd/about-the-ministry/id714/	
Links	
MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.1.1, 1.3.1.2
FAO CCRF	7.2, 7.3.1, 7.4.4, 12.3
GSSI	D.1.01, D.4.01, D2.01, D1.07, D1.04,

M2	Surveillance, Control and Enforcement - Minimum Requirements		
	M2.1	There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations.	PASS
	M2.2	There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when laws and regulations are discovered to have been broken.	PASS
	M2.3	There is no substantial evidence of widespread non-compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing.	PASS
	M2.4	Compliance with laws and regulations is actively monitored, through a regime which may include at-sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS.	PASS
		Clause outcome:	PASS

There have been no substantial changes in the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M2 since the 2022 re-assessment. For convenience, a summary of the conclusions of that assessment is provided below; please refer to the original assessment report for more details.

M2.1 There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations.

Fisheries compliance and enforcement is primarily the responsibility of the DoF, with the support of the Coast Guard and sales organisations. The DoF monitors and controls the entire value chain through quayside controls, sales inspections, post-landing audits and inspections at sea. The Coast Guard performs more than 1,800 vessel inspections annually. Sales organisations implement landing controls, produce compliance statistics, and cooperate closely with the DoF.

M2.2 There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when laws and regulations are discovered to have been broken.

The MRA contains various potential sanctions to be applied when laws and regulations are broken; these include coercive fines, infringement fines, imprisonment, and confiscation of gear, property, facilities or vessels used in the breach irrespective of who the owner is (DoF 2022). There are also examples available of these sanctions being applied.

M2.3 There is no substantial evidence of widespread non-compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing.

As at the time of the 2022 re-assessment, no evidence was encountered to indicate widespread non-compliance in the *Calanus* fishery, or in Norwegian fisheries in general. Additionally, Norway tends to perform well in independent assessments of IUU risk rating, such as the IUU Fishing Index (IUFUI 2021).

M2.4 Compliance with laws and regulations is actively monitored, through a regime which may include at-sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS.

Compliance is monitored through a combination of at-sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS. Inspection activities are focussed through the use of a risk assessment conducted by the DoF to identify high-risk areas and

activities. All vessels over 24m are required to operate VMS 24 hours a day, which is monitored by the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (DoF 2022b).

References

Directorate of Fisheries (2022a). The Marine Resources Act, English translation. <https://www.fiskeridir.no/English/Fisheries/Regulations/The-marine-resources-act>

Directorate of Fisheries (2022b). Fisheries Monitoring Centre Norway. <https://www.fiskeridir.no/English/Fisheries/Fisheries-Monitoring-Centre>

IUU Fishing Index (2021). Country profile, Norway. <https://iuufishingindex.net/profile/norway>

Links

MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.1.3
FAO CCRF	7.7.2
GSSI	D1.09

CATEGORY A SPECIES

The four clauses in this section apply to Category A species. Clauses A1 - A4 should be completed for **each** Category A species. If there are no Category A species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. A Category A species must meet the minimum requirements of all four clauses before it can be recommended for approval. The clauses should be completed by providing sufficient evidence to justify awarding each of the requirements a pass or fail rating. The species must achieve a pass rating against all requirements to be awarded a pass overall. **If the species fails any of these clauses it should be re-assessed as a Category B species.**

Species Name		n/a	
A1	Data Collection - Minimum Requirements		
	A1.1	Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.	
	A1.2	Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.	
Clause outcome:			
A1.1 Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.			
A1.2 Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.			
References			
Links			
MarinTrust Standard clause		1.3.2.1.1, 1.3.2.1.2, 1.3.2.1.4, 1.3.1.2	
FAO CCRF		7.3.1, 12.3	
GSSI		D.4.01, D.5.01, D.6.02, D.3.14	

A2	Stock Assessment - Minimum Requirements		
	A2.1	A stock assessment is conducted at least once every 3 years (or every 5 years if there is substantial supporting information that this is sufficient for the long-term sustainable management of the stock), and considers all fishery removals and the biological characteristics of the species.	
	A2.2	The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.	
	A2.3	The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.	
	A2.4	The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.	
	A2.5	The assessment is made publicly available.	
Clause outcome:			
A2.1 A stock assessment is conducted at least once every 3 years (or every 5 years if there is substantial supporting information that this is sufficient for the long-term sustainable management of the stock), and considers all fishery removals and the biological characteristics of the species.			
A2.2 The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.			
A2.3 The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.			

A2.4 The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.

A2.5 The assessment is made publicly available.

References

Links

MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.1.2, 1.3.2.1.4, 1.3.1.2
FAO CCRF	12.3
GSSI	D.5.01, D.6.02, D.3.14

A3	Harvest Strategy - Minimum Requirements	
	A3.1	There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.
	A3.2	Total fishery removals of this species do not regularly exceed the level indicated or stated in the stock assessment. Where a specific quantity of removals is recommended, the actual removals may exceed this by up to 10% ONLY if the stock status is above the limit reference point or proxy.
	A3.3	Commercial fishery removals are prohibited when the stock has been estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy (small quotas for research or non-target catch of the species in other fisheries are permissible).

Clause outcome:

A3.1 There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.

A3.2 Total fishery removals of this species do not regularly exceed the level indicated or stated in the stock assessment. Where a specific quantity of removals is recommended, the actual removals may exceed this by up to 10% ONLY if the stock status is above the limit reference point or proxy.

A3.3 Commercial fishery removals are prohibited when the stock has been estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy (small quotas for research or non-target catch of the species in other fisheries are permissible).

References

Standard clause 1.3.2.1.3

Links

MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.1.3, 1.3.2.1.4
FAO CCRF	7.2.1, 7.22 (e), 7.5.3
GSSI	D3.04, D6.01

Stock Status - Minimum Requirements

A4	A4.1	The stock is at or above the target reference point, OR IF NOT:	
		The stock is above the limit reference point or proxy and there is evidence that a fall below the limit reference point would result in fishery closure OR IF NOT: The stock is estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy, but fishery removals are prohibited.	
Clause outcome:			
<p>A4.1 The stock is at or above the target reference point, OR IF NOT:</p> <p>The stock is above the limit reference point or proxy and there is evidence that a fall below the limit reference point would result in fishery closure OR IF NOT:</p> <p>The stock is estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy, but fishery removals are prohibited.</p>			
References			
Links			
MarinTrust Standard clause		1.3.2.1.4	
FAO CCRF		7.2.1, 7.2.2 (e)	
GSSI		D6 01	

CATEGORY B SPECIES

Category B species are those which make up greater than 5% of landings in the applicant raw material, but which are not subject to a species-specific research and management regime sufficient to pass all Category A clauses. If there are no Category B species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted.

Category B species are assessed using a risk-based approach. The following process should be completed once for each Category B species.

If there are estimates of biomass (B), fishing mortality (F), and reference points

It is possible for a Category B species to have some biomass and fishing mortality data available. When sufficient information is present, the assessment team should use the following risk matrix to determine whether the species should be recommended for approval.

TABLE B(A) - F, B AND REFERENCE POINTS ARE AVAILABLE

Biomass is above MSY / target reference point	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail

Biomass is below MSY / target reference point, but above limit reference point	Pass, but re-assess when fishery removals resume	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
Biomass is below limit reference point (stock is overfished)	Pass, but re-assess when fishery removals resume	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
Biomass is significantly below limit reference point (Recruitment impaired)	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
	Fishery removals are prohibited	Fishing mortality is below MSY or target reference point	Fishing mortality is around MSY or target reference point, or below the long-term average	Fishing mortality is above the MSY or target reference point, or around the long-term average	Fishing mortality is above the limit reference point or above the long-term average (Stock is subject to overfishing)

If the biomass / fishing pressure risk assessment is not possible

Initially, the resilience of each Category B species to fishing pressure should be estimated using the American Fisheries Society procedure described in Musick, J.A. (1999). This approach is used as the resilience values for many species and stocks have been estimated by FishBase and are already available online. For details of the approach, please refer to Appendix A. Determining the resilience provides a basis for estimating the risk that fishing may pose to the long-term sustainability of the stock. Table B(b) should be used to determine whether the species should be recommended for approval.

TABLE B(b) - NO REFERENCE POINTS AVAILABLE. B = CURRENT BIOMASS; B_{AV} = LONG-TERM AVERAGE BIOMASS; F = CURRENT FISHING MORTALITY; F_{AV} = LONG-TERM AVERAGE FISHING MORTALITY.

B > B_{AV} and F < F_{AV}	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail
B > B_{AV} and F or F_{AV} unknown	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
B = B_{AV} and F < F_{AV}	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
B = B_{AV} and F or F_{AV} unknown	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
B > B_{AV} and F > F_{AV}	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
B < B_{AV}	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
B unknown	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
Resilience	High	Medium	Low	Very Low

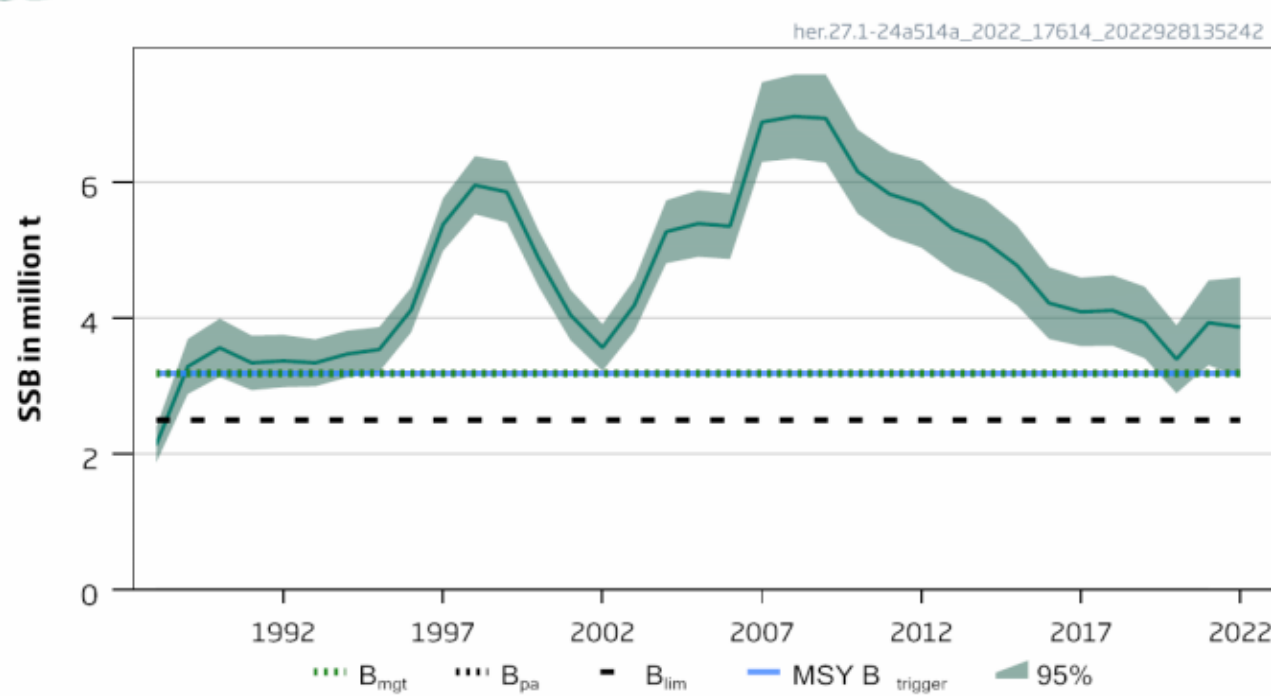
Assessment Results

Species Name										
B1	Species Name	<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>								
	Table used (Ba, Bb)	B(b)								
	Outcome	PASS								
<p>The status of the fishery has not substantially changed since the 2022 re-assessment. Catch remains very small (1,336t in 2022 (Fiskeridir.no, 2023)) relative to both the total estimated standing stock (33 million tonnes), and the TAC (254,000t) (Fjeld <i>et al</i>, 2023). Ecosystem modelling suggests that even if annual catch were to increase more than 100-fold, to 349,000t per year, there would be no detectable impact on the ecosystem or on the <i>Calanus</i> population as a whole.</p> <p>No analytical stock assessments are conducted for the species, and no reference points have been established; this means that Table B(a) cannot be used for the assessment. Table B(b) was used as previously. As there is no indication of any substantial change since the previous assessment, the outcome remains the same: resilience to fishing pressure is still assumed to be High; fishing mortality rates are unquantified (but very low); and biomass is largely considered to be unimpacted by the scale of the fishery, relative to the importance of environmental factors. Indeed, the most recent estimate of standing stock biomass – 33 million tonnes – is slightly larger than the nearly 30 million tonnes previously estimated. The stock therefore continues to achieve a Pass rating on table B(b) (see below).</p>										
B > B_{av} and F < F_{av}		Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail					
B > B_{av} and F or F_{av} unknown		Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail					
B = B_{av} and F < F_{av}		Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail					
B = B_{av} and F or F_{av} unknown		Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail					
B > B_{av} and F > F_{av}		Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail					
B < B_{av}		Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail					
B unknown		Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail					
Resilience		High	Medium	Low	Very Low					
<p>References</p> <p>Fiskeridir.no (2023). Economic and biological key figures. https://www.fiskeridir.no/English/Fisheries/Statistics/Economic-and-biological-key-figures</p> <p>Fjeld, K; Tiller, R; Grimaldo, E; Grimsmo, L; Standal, IB (2023). <i>Mesopelagics – New gold rush or castle in the sky?</i> Marine Policy, 147, 105359. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X22004067</p> <p>Hansen, C. et al. 2021. Patterns, efficiency and ecosystem effects when fishing <i>Calanus finmarchicus</i> in the Norwegian Sea — using an individual-based model. Marine Ecology Progress Series 680 (15 – 32)</p>										
<p>Links</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MarinTrust Standard clause</td> <td>1.3.2.2, 4.1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAO CCRF</td> <td>7.5.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GSSI</td> <td>D.5.01</td> </tr> </table>					MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2, 4.1.4	FAO CCRF	7.5.1	GSSI	D.5.01
MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2, 4.1.4									
FAO CCRF	7.5.1									
GSSI	D.5.01									

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		Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</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
<p>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.</p> <p>Estimated annual catch in the <i>Calanus</i> fishery is largely unchanged from the time of the 2022 re-assessment, and there is no new information suggesting substantial changes to catch composition or the nature of the bycatch. Therefore, as previously, at the scale the <i>Calanus</i> fishery currently operates, catch of herring eggs and larvae is considered to have negligible impact on the Norwegian spring-spawning herring stock as a whole. Further, the stock is subject to annual assessment by the ICES Working Group on Widely Distributed Stocks (WGWIDE), which takes into account all fishery removals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As noted above, herring removals by the <i>Calanus</i> fishery are considered negligible. Additionally, the most recent ICES catch advice states that “spawning-stock size is above MSY $B_{trigger}$, B_{pa}, and B_{lim}” (ICES 2022). Therefore, the stock biomass is estimated to be above the target and limit reference points in the most recent assessment.</p>			
<p>SSB</p> 			

Norwegian spring-spawning herring, estimated SSB relative to current reference points (ICES 2022).	
References	
ICES (2022). Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) in subareas 1, 2, 5 and divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2022. ICES Advice 2022, her.27.1-24a514a. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19772380	
Links	
MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01

Species Name		Redfish (<i>Sebastes norvegicus</i>; <i>Sebastes mentalla</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
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.			
<p>Estimated annual catch in the <i>Calanus</i> fishery is largely unchanged from the time of the 2022 re-assessment. Catches of eggs and fry of two redfish species in the 2021 <i>Calanus</i> fishery represented around 0.14% of the total catch of 1,156t. This equates to around 16t of redfish, a very small quantity compared to the total targeted catch of adult redfish of 52,775t (Fiskeridir 2022). As previously, at the scale the <i>Calanus</i> fishery currently operates, catch of redfish eggs and larvae is considered to have negligible impact on the redfish stock as a whole.</p>			
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.			
As noted above, redfish removals by the <i>Calanus</i> fishery are considered negligible.			
References			
Fiskeridir.no (2022). Economic and biological key figures. https://www.fiskeridir.no/English/Fisheries/Statistics/Economic-and-biological-key-figures			
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.

D1	Species Name	n/a		
	Productivity Attribute		Value	Score
	Average age at maturity (years)			
	Average maximum age (years)			
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)			
	Average maximum size (cm)			
	Average size at maturity (cm)			
	Reproductive strategy			
	Mean trophic level			
	Average Productivity Score			
	Susceptibility Attribute		Value	Score
	Availability (area overlap)			
	Encounterability (the position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear)			
	Selectivity of gear type			
	Post-capture mortality			
	Average Susceptibility Score			
	PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)			
	Compliance rating			
Further justification for susceptibility scoring (where relevant) <i>For susceptibility attributes, please provide a brief rationale for scoring of parameters where there may be uncertainty affecting your decision</i>				
References				
<i>Standard clauses 1.3.2.2</i>				

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)	<10% overlap	10-30% overlap	>30% overlap
Overlap of the fishing effort with the species range			

<p>Encounterability</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Low overlap with fishing gear (low encounterability).</p>	<p>Medium overlap with fishing gear.</p>	<p>High overlap with fishing gear (high encounterability). Default score for target species</p>
<p>Selectivity of gear type</p> <p>Potential of the gear to retain species</p>	<p>a</p> <p>Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught</p>	<p>a</p> <p>Individuals < size at maturity are regularly caught.</p>	<p>a</p> <p>Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught</p>
	<p>b</p> <p>Individuals < size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.</p>	<p>b</p> <p>Individuals < half the size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.</p>	<p>b</p> <p>Individuals < half the size at maturity are retained by gear.</p>
<p>Post-capture mortality (PCM)</p> <p>The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival</p>	<p>Evidence of majority released post-capture and survival.</p>	<p>Evidence of some released post-capture and survival.</p>	<p>Retained species or majority dead when released.</p>

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	

FURTHER IMPACTS

The three clauses in this section relate to impacts the fishery may have in other areas. A fishery must meet the minimum requirements of all three clauses before it can be recommended for approval.

F1 Impacts on ETP Species - Minimum Requirements								
F1.1	Interactions with ETP species are recorded.	PASS						
F1.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative effect on ETP species.	PASS						
F1.3	If the fishery is known to interact with ETP species, measures are in place to minimise mortality.	PASS						
		Clause outcome: PASS						
<p>There have been no substantial changes in the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section F1 since the 2022 re-assessment. For convenience, a summary of the conclusions of that assessment is provided below; please refer to the original assessment report for more details.</p> <p>As noted in the re-assessment, the nature of this fishery, which operates using fine-mesh pelagic nets towed at low speeds, means it is unlikely to interact with any ETP species. The main bycatch is larval fish and eggs, and other planktonic organisms.</p> <p>F1.1 Interactions with ETP species are recorded.</p> <p>There is a monitoring programme in place in the fishery as a component of its exploratory nature. A study on bycatch is undertaken annually and identifies eggs, larvae and juveniles in the catch, of which the most common in 2021 were herring and redfish (see Species Categorisation section) (Broms <i>et al</i> 2022). No interactions with ETP species were reported.</p> <p>F1.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative effect on ETP species.</p> <p>Although there are a number of species listed as threatened in the Norwegian red list, the low towing speeds used in this fishery (approximately 1 knot) mean that adult fish, ETP species and other mobile bycatch are very likely to escape the trawl. The conclusions of previous MT assessment reports continue to be supported by the most up-to-date bycatch data (Broms <i>et al</i> 2022).</p> <p>F1.3 If the fishery is known to interact with ETP species, measures are in place to minimise mortality.</p> <p>The fishery is highly unlikely to interact with ETP species; despite this, authorities continue to further develop the management plan for the stock based on long-term ecosystem-based objectives in line with the precautionary principle.</p> <p>References</p> <p><i>Calanus</i> AS: New bio-industry based on the marine copepod <i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>: https://www.ices.dk/events/symposia/zp6/Documents/Presentations/W3/w3_wednesd_0905_tande_calanus.pdf</p> <p>Norway Red List https://www.biodiversity.no/Pages/135380</p> <p>Broms, C, Strand, E, Mella, W (2022). "Innblanding av fiskelarver- og yngel i raudåtefangster 2021"; Mix of fish larvae and fry in <i>Calanus</i> catches, 2021. Institute of Marine Research.</p> <p>Commercial Exploitation of Zooplankton in the Norwegian Sea: Eduardo Grimaldi and Svein Helge Gjørund SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture Norway.</p> <p>Links</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MarinTrust Standard clause</td> <td>1.3.3.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAO CCRF</td> <td>7.2.2 (d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GSSI</td> <td>D4.04, D.3.08</td> </tr> </table>			MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.3.1	FAO CCRF	7.2.2 (d)	GSSI	D4.04, D.3.08
MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.3.1							
FAO CCRF	7.2.2 (d)							
GSSI	D4.04, D.3.08							
F2 Impacts on Habitats - Minimum Requirements								
F2.1	Potential habitat interactions are considered in the management decision-making process.	PASS						
F2.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on physical habitats.	PASS						

F2.3	If the fishery is known to interact with physical habitats, there are measures in place to minimise and mitigate negative impacts.	PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS
<p>There have been no substantial changes in the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section F2 since the 2022 re-assessment. For convenience, a summary of the conclusions of that assessment is provided below; please refer to the original assessment report for more details.</p> <p>As identified in previous assessments, the gears used in this fishery are very unlikely to interact with the sea bed, and therefore are considered very low risk in relation to physical habitats.</p> <p>F2.1 Potential habitat interactions are considered in the management decision-making process.</p> <p>Although the capelin fishery is unlikely to interact with seabed habitats, in general terms the Norwegian fishery management process does consider potential habitat interactions. The MRA states that importance should be attached to implementing “an ecosystem approach that takes into account habitats and biodiversity”.</p> <p>F2.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on physical habitats.</p> <p>The bespoke trawl gear used in this fishery is fundamentally similar to other pelagic gears, which are generally considered not to have significant negative impacts on physical habitats; they are damaged by contact with the sea bed and fishers will avoid this wherever possible. As at the time of the 2022 re-assessment, there is no evidence to suggest that the <i>Calanus</i> fishery differs in this regard and therefore it is considered very unlikely that this fishery has a significant negative impact on physical habitats.</p> <p>F2.3 If the fishery is known to interact with physical habitats, there are measures in place to minimise and mitigate negative impacts.</p> <p>As the fishery does not interact with physical habitats to any significant degree, measures to mitigate potential impacts are not required.</p>		
<p>References</p> <p>Gullestad, P et al (2017) Marine Policy Vol 77 pp104-110 Towards Ecosystem based fisheries management in Norway (2017) EN https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X16305383</p>		
<p>Links</p>		
MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.3.2	
FAO CCRF	6.8	
GSSI	D.2.07, D.6.07, D3.09	

F3	Ecosystem Impacts - Minimum Requirements		
	F3.1	The broader ecosystem within which the fishery occurs is considered during the management decision-making process.	PASS
	F3.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem.	PASS
	F3.3	If one or more of the species identified during species categorisation plays a key role in the marine ecosystem, additional precaution is included in recommendations relating to the total permissible fishery removals.	PASS
Clause outcome:			PASS

There have been no substantial changes in the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section F3 since the 2022 re-assessment. For convenience, a summary of the conclusions of that assessment is provided below; please refer to the original assessment report for more details.

F3.1 The broader ecosystem within which the fishery occurs is considered during the management decision-making process.

The role of *Calanus* within the broader ecosystem has been one of the main focuses of the potential impacts of the fishery since it was initiated. *Calanus* is a key component of the food web in the North Atlantic, feeding on phytoplankton and acting as an important prey species for multiple life stages of many fish, shrimp and whale species. The Working Group on the Integrated Assessments of the Norwegian Sea (WGINOR) researches functional connections and linkages within the ecosystem in which the fishery takes place. This research includes modelling the impacts of harvest control rules and fishery removals on the broader ecosystem.

F3.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem.

Through extensive modelling it has been concluded that at current catch levels (1,336t in 2022), there are no detectable ecosystem impacts of the fishery, either on *Calanus* biomass or on the biomass of the most important predator species, Norwegian spring-spawning herring. The current TAC of 254,000t is itself conservative, set with the objective of ensuring potential ecosystem impacts were minimised. That less than 1% of the TAC is taken is indicative of the low probability that the fishery at its current scale has a negative impact on the marine ecosystem.

F3.3 If one or more of the species identified during species categorisation plays a key role in the marine ecosystem, additional precaution is included in recommendations relating to the total permissible fishery removals.

As noted in F3.1, *Calanus* plays a key role in the marine ecosystem, acting as an important link between primary producers and other species. The TAC was intentionally set at a conservative level to recognise the potential for impacts, and the current TAC of 254,000t represents around 0.75% of the estimated total *Calanus* biomass of 33 million tonnes. Only around 1,000t is currently taken each year, further reducing the likelihood of ecosystem impacts.

References

Fjeld, K; Tiller, R; Grimaldo, E; Grimsmo, L; Standal, IB (2023). *Mesopelagics – New gold rush or castle in the sky?* Marine Policy, 147, 105359. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X22004067>

Links

MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.3.3
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FAO CCRF	7.2.2 (d)
GSSI	D.2.09, D3.10, D.6.09

SOCIAL CRITERION

In addition to the scored criteria listed above, applicants must commit to ensuring that vessels operating in the fishery adhere to internationally recognised guidance on human rights. They must also commit to ensuring there is no use of enforced or unpaid labour in the fleet(s) operating upon the resource.

Appendix A - Determining Resilience Ratings

The assessment of Category B species described in this assessment report template utilises a resilience rating system suggested by the American Fisheries Society. This approach was chosen because it is also used by FishBase, and so the resilience ratings for many thousands of species are freely available online. As described by FishBase, the following is the process used to arrive at the resilience ratings:

“The American Fisheries Society (AFS) has suggested values for several biological parameters that allow classification of a fish population or species into categories of high, medium, low and very low resilience or productivity (Musick 1999). If no reliable estimate of r_m (see below) is available, the assignment is to the lowest category for which any of the available parameters fits. For each of these categories, AFS has suggested thresholds for decline over the longer of 10 years or three generations. If an observed decline measured in biomass or numbers of mature individuals exceeds the indicated threshold value, the population or species is considered vulnerable to extinction unless explicitly shown otherwise. If one sex strongly limits the reproductive capacity of the species or population, then only the decline in the limiting sex should be considered. We decided to restrict the automatic assignment of resilience categories in the Key Facts page to values of K , t_m and t_{max} and those records of fecundity estimates that referred to minimum number of eggs or pups per female per year, assuming that these were equivalent to average fecundity at first maturity (Musick 1999). Note that many small fishes may spawn several times per year (we exclude these for the time being) and large live bearers such as the coelacanth may have gestation periods of more than one year (we corrected fecundity estimates for those cases reported in the literature). Also, we excluded resilience estimates based on r_m (see below) as we are not yet confident with the reliability of the current method for estimating r_m . If users have independent r_m or fecundity estimates, they can refer to Table 1 for using this information.”

Parameter	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Threshold	0.99	0.95	0.85	0.70
r_{max} (1/year)	> 0.5	0.16 - 0.50	0.05 - 0.15	< 0.05
K (1/year)	> 0.3	0.16 - 0.30	0.05 - 0.15	< 0.05
Fecundity (1/year)	> 10,000	100 - 1000	10 - 100	< 10
t_m (years)	< 1	2 - 4	5 - 10	> 10
t_{max} (years)	1 - 3	4 - 10	11 - 30	> 30

[Taken from the FishBase manual, “Estimation of Life-History Key Facts”,
<http://www.fishbase.org/manual/English/key%20facts.htm#resilience>]



Appendix B - MarinTrust Fishery Assessment Peer Review Template

This section comprises a summary of the fishery being assessed against version 2 of the MarinTrust Standard.

Fishery under assessment	<i>WF03 Calanus finmarchinus, Norway</i>
Management authority (Country/State)	Norway
Main species	<i>Zooplankton species (Calanus finmarchinus)</i>
Fishery location	Norwegian EEZ
Gear type(s)	Bespoke Calanus AS Pelagic trawl
Overall recommendation. (Approve/ Fail)	Approve

Summary: in this section, provide any additional information about the fishery that the reviewers feel is significant to their decision.

The opening table is missing the client email and application code.

The CAB peer review summary box for the fishery assessment is blank although the recommendation box from the peer reviewer states, "Agree with assessor's recommendation".

Out of interest, it would be good to know what an AS pelagic trawl is. i.e., what does AS stand for?

General Comments on the Draft Report provided to the peer reviewer

'Calanus AS' is the name of the company coordinating the fishery, so the Calanus AS pelagic trawl is a bespoke pelagic trawl designed by Calanus AS specifically for this fishery.

Summary of Peer Review Outcomes

Peer reviewers should review the fishery assessment report with the primary objective of answering the key questions listed in the table below. Where the situation is more complicated, reviewers may instead answer “See Notes”.

	YES	NO	See Notes
A – Fishery Assessment			
1. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MarinTrust fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?	X		X
2. Does the Species Categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?	X		
3. Are the scores in the following sections accurate (i.e. do the scores reflect the evidence provided)?	X		
Section M - Management	X		X
Category A Species	N.A.		
Category B Species	X		
Category C Species	X		
Category D Species	N.A.		
Section F – Further Impacts	X		

Detailed Peer Review Justification

Peer reviewers should provide support for their answers in the boxes provided, by referring to specific scoring issues and any relevant documentation as appropriate.

Detailed justifications are only required where answers given are one of the ‘No’ options. In other (Yes) cases, either confirm ‘scoring agreed’ or identify any places where weak rationales could be strengthened (without any implications for the scores).

Boxes may be extended if more space is required.

1. Is the scoring of the fishery consistent with the MarinTrust standard, and clearly based on the evidence presented in the assessment report?
The peer reviewer agrees with most of the scoring which has been clearly addressed and evidenced throughout. However, in some instances, it’s not clear what evidence was reviewed by the auditor to justify some of the MT requirements as being met. Where more information is needed, this is highlighted in the below tables.
Certification body response
As a surveillance assessment, in areas of the fishery where there have been no changes since the full assessment, the report does not always include the full detail of the original analysis. However, wherever appropriate we have added further detail to the sections highlighted.

2. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MARINTRUST fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?
Most sections of the report have been completed with sufficient information and evidence to justify the scoring given. Section M may require further evidence from the fishery.
Certification body response
See comment above

3. Does the Species Categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?

The species categorisation looks accurate, but more up-to-date information should have been used. If the catch data used was from the re-assessment, it would be good to know where the catch data in the re-assessment came from i.e., was the reassessment also relying on old catch data?

It would also be good to see this as a recommendation to the onsite auditor to follow up on catch composition and estimates for the target and bycatch species.

Certification body response

Note that this fishery catches planktonic organisms and as such catch composition cannot be determined by eye.

In response to this peer reviewer comment, we reached out to the applicant to request more up-to-date catch composition data. The applicant provided a large amount of additional information, including catch composition data up to 2021. The report was updated to reflect this new data, which led to changes in the Species Categorisation section, which also meant the removal of three previous Category C species (tusk, cod, haddock) and the introduction of one new Category C species (redfish).

3M. Are the scores in “Section M – Management” clearly justified?	YES
M1.1 There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery.	YES
M1.2 There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery.	YES
M1.3 Fishery management organisations are publicly committed to sustainability.	YES
M1.4 Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions.	YES
M1.5 There is a consultation process through which fishery stakeholders are engaged in decision-making.	YES
M1.6 The decision-making process is transparent, with processes and results publicly available.	YES
M2.1 There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations.	YES
M2.2 There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when laws and regulations are discovered to have been broken.	YES
M2.3 There is no substantial evidence of widespread non-compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing.	NO
M2.4 Compliance with laws and regulations is actively monitored, through a regime which may include at-sea and portside inspections, observer programmes, and VMS.	NO
<p>A similar comment here for species catch - If the compliance data used was from the re-assessment, it would be good to know where the compliance data in the re-assessment came from i.e., was the reassessment also relying on another older report?</p> <p>Further to the above, there is no information presented under M2.3/2.4 that demonstrates compliance, it needs something specific to fishery. So how many inspections were undertaken in any given year; from those inspections how, many warnings were issued or fines etc.</p> <p>A description of what the auditor has checked or was unable to check would be great, otherwise, it just looks like there is no reporting by the management authority, i.e., M2.4 is not met.</p>	
Certification body response	
<p>Regarding M2.3, the usual process for a surveillance assessment is to perform a search for any information which suggests there is new evidence of widespread non-compliance since the previous assessment. Where there is no such evidence, this is reported. The MT fishery assessment guidance notes that “additional evidence for this section can be obtained by on-site assessors”; a note to this end has been added to the relevant section of the report to ensure this occurs as a double-check.</p>	

Regarding M2.4, the MT fishery assessment guidance is clear that “the effectiveness of the state organisation responsible for fishery control and enforcement” is under assessment in general, and not necessarily specifically in relation to the fishery under assessment (although this will naturally be relevant). The *Calanus* fishery is very small scale, operated under a single company and in some years only employing a single vessel. Inspection statistics specific to the *Calanus* fishery do not appear to be available; however, as noted above, a request has been added for the on-site assessor to chase up any available enforcement information.

3A. Are the “Category A Species” scores clearly justified? N.A

Certification body response

3B. Are the “Category B Species” scores clearly justified? YES

I agree with the scoring outcome and the rationale is clearly justified.

Certification body response

n/a

3C. Are the “Category C Species” scores clearly justified? YES

I agree with the scoring outcome and the rationale is clearly justified.

Certification body response

n/a

3D. Are the “Category D Species” scores clearly justified? N.A

Certification body response

3F. Are the scores in “Section F – Further Impacts” clearly justified? Partially

F1.1 The 2017 study should be provided as a reference and the auditor should review its applicability to this assessment, i.e., is it specific to the *Calanus* fishery, how many vessels were monitored in the project and for how long?

Furthermore, without any other recorded metrics or compliance information, it’s unclear if the ETP monitoring program in place is being adhered to.

F1.2 The 2017 report may provide some assurance, but no evidence is provided that presently the fishery is or is not interacting with ETPs. The 2017 reference is needed, and more information should be provided at the next audit or factory site visit to confirm a lack of ETP interactions.

Has the fishery provided any new information on ETP interactions since 2017? The client should provided updated information at the next audit.

NOTE; without the 2017 report, it’s in the view of the peer reviewer that these clauses should fail because no evidence is provided to prove a monitoring system is in place and the fishery has low interactions.

Certification body response

As noted above, in response to these PR comments, the applicant was approached for fresh catch composition information. The 2017 report was made available to the assessment team, as were annual reports for every year since that time. The assessment report has been updated to incorporate the information contained within the most recent (2022) bycatch report. This did not lead to any changes in the conclusions of the section.

Optional: General comments on the Peer Review Draft Report
No further comments.
Certification body response

Glossary

Non-target: Species for which the gear is not specifically set, although they may have immediate commercial value and be a desirable component of the catch. OECD (1996), Synthesis report for the study on the economic aspects of the management of marine living resources. AGR/FI(96)12

Target: In the context of fishery certification, the target catch is the catch of stock under consideration by the unit of certification – i.e. the fish that are being assessed for certification and ecolabelling. (GSSI)