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IFFO RS
Global Standard for Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients

IFFO RS Limited

T: +44 (0) 2030 539 195
E: Standards@iffors.com
W: www.iffors.com

Unit C, Printworks | 22 Amelia Street
London, SE17 3BZ | United Kingdom



**Global Standard for
Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients**
Fishery Assessment
Methodology and
Template Report V2.0



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Fishery Under Assessment	Norwegian lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> ICES Subarea 4-FU9
Date	July 2020
Report Code	2020-73
Assessor	Vito Romito
Stock Pass	Pass
Stock Fail	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Pelagia - Killybegs (IE)				
Address:				
Country: Ireland		Zip:		
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:		
Email address:		Applicant Code:		
Key Contact:		Title:		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global Ltd		
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Vito Romito	Virginia Polonio	0.5	Surveillance 2	By-product
Assessment Period	2020			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/Fisheries Common Policy
Main Species	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>
Stocks:	ICES Subarea 4a Functional Unit 9
Fishery Location	FAO 27
Gear Type(s)	Demersal trawl, creel
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	APPROVE
Recommendations	APPROVE

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 IFFO RS raw material. Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices (both sites assessed on the 24th of April 2020); therefore, Norway lobster is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.

This stock forms part of this assessment:

1) Norway lobster in Division 4, **Functional Unit 9** (central North Sea, Moray Firth).

Fishery removals of Functional Unit 9 are considered in the stock assessment process and **PASSES** Clause C1.1.

For Functional Unit 9 the most recent estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB) is above Blim conducive of a stock above Blim, and removals are not considered to be negligible and the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore Functional Unit 9 is **APPROVED** by SAI Global assessors in the assessment area for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under IFFO RS v 2.0 by-products standard.

Peer Review Comments

ICES assesses that fishing pressure on the stock is below FMSY and that stock size is above MSY Btrigger. Consequently, PR agrees with the determination

Notes for On-site Auditor

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

By-products

The process for completing the template for **by-product raw material** is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table with the names of the by-product species and stocks under assessment. The '% landings' column can be left empty; all by-products are considered as Category C and D.
2. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C by-product.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete Section D.
4. ALL OTHER SECTIONS CAN BE DELETED. Clauses M1 - M3, F1 - F3, and Sections A and B do not need to be completed for a by-product assessment.

By-product approval is awarded on a species-by-species basis. Each by-product species scoring a pass under the appropriate section may be approved against the IFFO RS Standard.

SPECIES CATEGORISATION

The following table should be completed as fully as the available information permits. Any species representing more than 0.1% of the annual catch should be listed, along with an estimate of the proportion of the catch each species represents. The species should then be divided into Type 1 and Type 2 as follows:

- **Type 1 Species** can be considered the 'target' or 'main' species in the fishery. They make up the bulk of annual landings and are subjected to a detailed assessment.
- **Type 2 Species** can be considered the 'bycatch' or 'minor' species in the fishery. They make up a small proportion of the annual landings and are subjected to relatively high-level assessment.

Type 1 Species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 Species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch (see Appendix B).

Species which make up less than 0.1% of landings do not need to be listed (NOTE: ETP species are considered separately). The table should be extended if more space is needed. Discarded species should be included when known.

The 'stock' column should be used to differentiate when there are multiple biological or management stocks of one species captured by the fishery. The 'management' column should be used to indicate whether there is an adequate management regime specifically aimed at the individual species/stock. In some cases it will be immediately clear whether there is a species-specific management regime in place (for example, if there is an annual TAC). In less clear circumstances, the rule of thumb should be that if the species meets the minimum requirements of clauses A1-A4, an adequate species-specific management regime is in place.

NOTE: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it **cannot** be approved for use as an IFFO RS raw material. This applied to whole fish as well as by-products.

TYPE 1 SPECIES (Representing 95% of the catch or more)

Category A: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category B: No species-specific management regime in place.

TYPE 2 SPECIES (Representing 5% OF THE CATCH OR LESS)

Category C: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category D: No species-specific management regime in place.

Common name	Latin name	Stock	% of landings	Management	Category
Norway lobster	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Division 4.a, Functional Unit 9 (central North Sea, Moray Firth)	NA	EU/CFP	C

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. 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. A Category C species does not meet the minimum requirements of clause C1 should be re-assessed as a Category D species.

Species Name		Norway lobster, <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> Division 4.a, Functional Unit 9 (central North Sea, Moray Firth)	
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	Evidence C1.1: MAP This assessment covers Norway lobster from the areas outlined in Figure 1 below.		
	Figure 1. Norway lobster functional units in the North Sea and Skagerrak/Kattegat region (ICES 2019).		

Norway lobster in Division 4.a, **Functional Unit 9** (central North Sea, Moray Firth)

This stock is assessed using an underwater TV survey linked to yield-per-recruit analysis from length data (ICES, 2019). Input includes commercial catches (international landings, length frequencies from Scottish catch sampling), one survey index (FU 9 UWTV); maturity data from commercial catch sampling; natural mortalities from Morizur (1982): 0.3 for males and immature females, 0.2 for mature females for all years (ICES 2019).

Fishery removals of the stock in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process. Therefore, the fishery passes clause C1.1

C1.2 Evidence:

Norway lobster in Division 4.a, **Functional Unit 9** (central North Sea, Moray Firth)

This stock is assessed using an underwater TV survey linked to yield-per-recruit analysis from length data (ICES, 2019). The stock has been above MSY Btrigger for the entire time-series. The harvest rate has fluctuated around FMSY in recent years and is now just below FMSY.

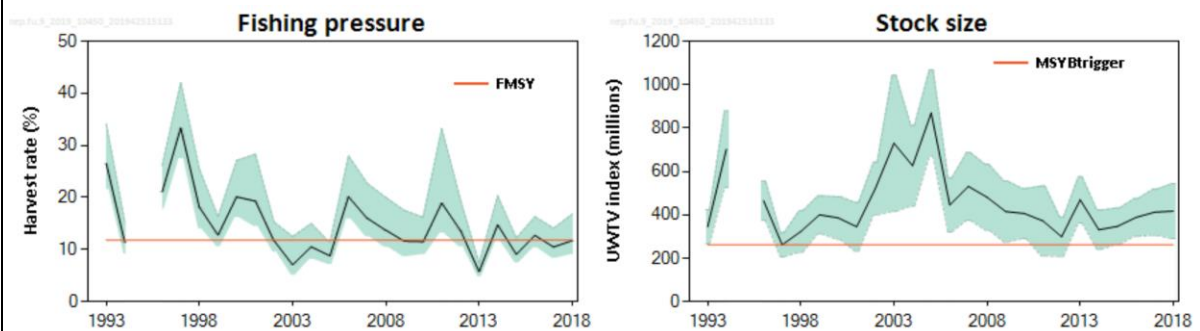


Figure 5. Norway lobster in Division 4.a, Functional Unit 9. Summary of the stock assessment. Long-term trends in catches, harvest rate (used as an F proxy), and underwater TV survey (UWTV) abundance (for animals greater than 17 mm carapace length). Orange lines show proxies for MSY Btrigger and FMSY. Shaded areas for harvest rate and abundance correspond to approximate 95% confidence intervals. Harvest rates prior to 2006 may be unreliable because of the underreporting of landings (ICES, 2019).

The stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point. Therefore, the fishery passes clause C1.2.

References

Bell, C. 2015. *Nephrops norvegicus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T169967A85697412. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015.RLTS.T169967A85697412.en>. Downloaded on 24 April 2020.

CITES. 2020. CITES Appendices I, II and III valid from 26 November 2019. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Accessed 24 April 2020.

ICES. 2019. 2019 ICES Advice for Norway lobster in Division 4.a, **Functional Unit 9** (central North Sea, Moray Firth). <http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/nep.fu.9.pdf>

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2