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Global Standard for Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients

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



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Fishery Under Assessment	Black scabbardfish <i>Aphanopus carbo</i> (Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean)
Date	October 2019
Assessor	Jim Daly

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Copalis Industrie				
Address:				
Country: France		Zip:		
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:		
Email address:		Applicant Code		
Key Contact:		Title:		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global Ltd		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Jim Daly	Vito Romito	0.5	Surveillance 2	By-product
Assessment Period	2019			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU
Main Species	Black scabbardfish <i>Aphanopus carbo</i>
Fishery Location	Black scabbardfish (<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>) in subareas 1, 2, 4-8, 10, and 14, and divisions 3.a, 9.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean)
Gear Type(s)	Trawl and longline
Outcome of Assessment	
Overall Outcome	Pass
Clauses Failed	None
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree
Recommendation	Pass

Assessment Determination

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. Black scabbardfish (*Aphanopus carbo*) is not assessed on the current IUCN Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, this species is eligible for approval for use as IFFO-RS raw material.

The latest ICES advice, published in June 2018, also applies to 2019. Fishery removals of this stock are considered in the stock assessment process, therefore, Black scabbardfish (*Aphanopus carbo*) **PASSES** Clause C1.1

Black scabbardfish (*Aphanopus carbo*) is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) therefore, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

In order to be approved, each stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2 Black scabbardfish (*Aphanopus carbo*) from subareas 1, 2, 4-8, 10, and 14, and divisions 3.a, 9.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean) is approved by the assessment team for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the IFFO-RS v 2.0 by-products standard for the production of fishmeal and fish oil.

Peer Review Comments

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process the species **passes** Clause C1.1. Considering the stable catches and the slightly increasing total abundance index, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to be likely to have a biomass above limit reference point (or proxy) and **passes** Clause C1.2

The Peer Reviewer agrees that Black scabbardfish (*Aphanopus carbo*) from subareas 1, 2, 4-8, 10, and 14, and divisions 3.a, 9.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean) should be approved for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the IFFO-RS v 2.0 by-products standard for the production of fishmeal and fish oil.

Notes for On-site Auditor

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

This assessment template uses a modular approach to assessing fisheries against the IFFO RS standard.

Whole Fish

The process for completing the template for a **whole fish** assessment is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table, to determine which categories of species are present in the fishery.
2. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses M1, M2, M3: Management.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY A SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clauses A1, A2, A3, A4 for **each** Category A species.
4. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY B SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete the Section B risk assessment for **each** Category B species.
5. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C species.
6. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete Section D.
7. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses F1, F2, F3: Further Impacts.

A fishery must score a pass in **all applicable clauses** before approval may be recommended. To achieve a pass in a clause, the fishery/species must meet **all** of the minimum requirements.

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
Black scabbardfish	<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean)	N/A	EU	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		Black scabbardfish <i>Aphanopus carbo</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

Evidence

C1.1:

Black scabbardfish *Aphanopus carbo* are assessed by ICES within the assessment area:

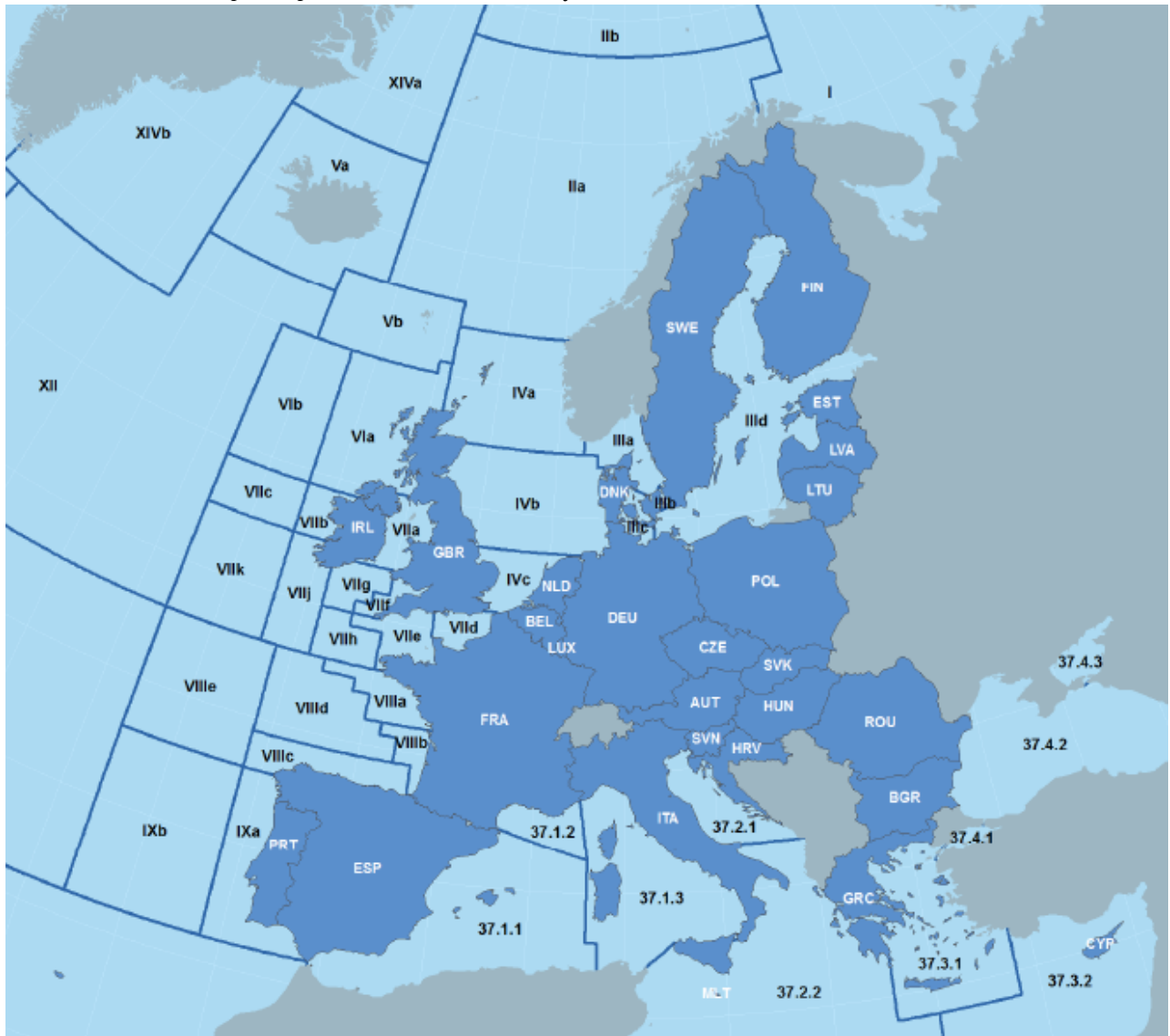


Figure 1 FAO fishing areas 27 and 37 (Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean). R1

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process the species **passes** Clause C1.1

C1.2:

No MSY or precautionary reference points are defined for this stock. However, the stock abundance index shows a generally increasing trend since 2010 for northern and southern components combined. Harvest rates have been stable in recent years:

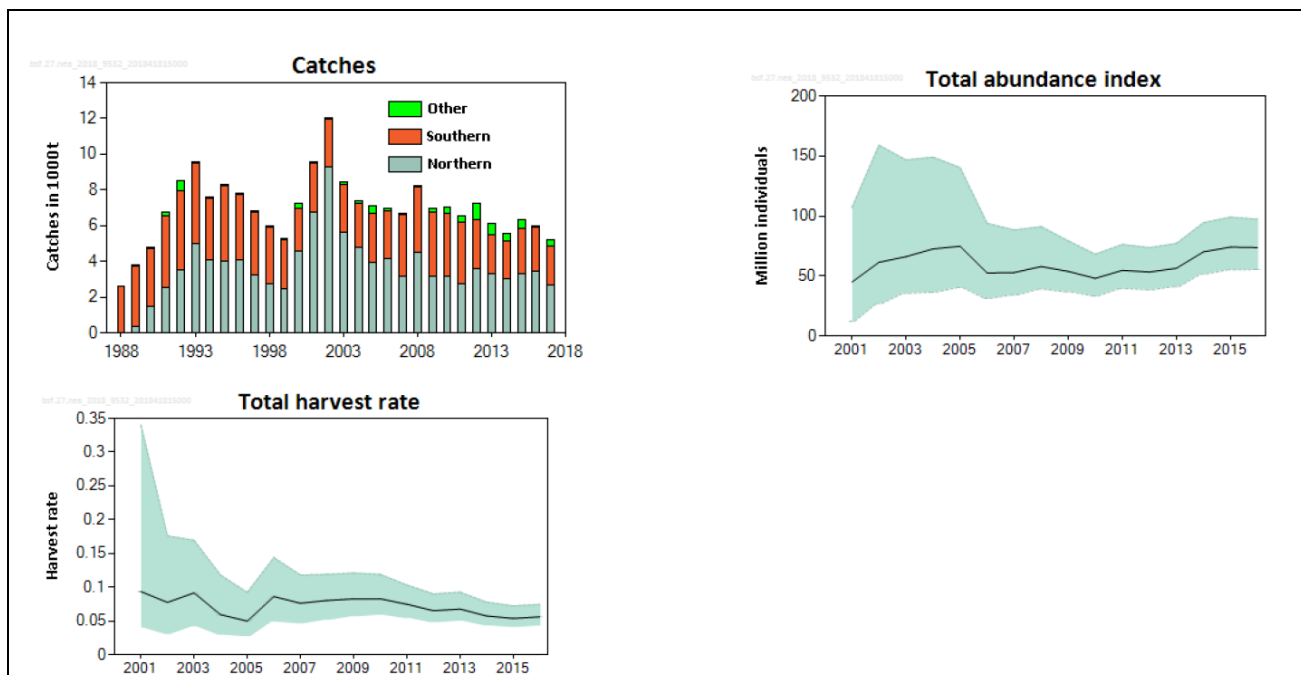


Figure 2. Black scabbardfish in the Northeast Atlantic. Top left: ICES estimates of catches (in thousand tonnes) in the northern part (subareas 6 and 7 and divisions 5.b and 12.b), southern part (Subarea 8 and Division 9.a), and the adjacent areas (labelled as “other”). Top right: Total abundance index (in millions). Bottom: Estimated harvest rates for the total assessed area (subareas 6–8 and divisions 5.a, 9.a, and 12.b) (Source: ICES, 2018). **R2**

Stock trends by area have been estimated by slope from a linear regression of abundance estimates (Figure 2 Top Right) in a given year (Y) versus abundance estimates in the previous year (Y–1), calculated for the most recent five years.

Catch advice will increase when abundance trends for the two components (north and south) are increasing. If either component is stable or decreasing, advised catch for each of the two components is calculated by multiplying recent advised catch by the lower value of the slopes.

The slope value for the northern component abundance index is 1.075 and the slope for the southern component abundance index is 1.0034. The index is estimated to have changed by less than 20%; thus, the uncertainty cap was not applied.

Considering the stable catches and the slightly increasing total abundance index, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to be likely to have a biomass above limit reference point (or proxy) and **passes** Clause C1.2

References

- R1** FAO Fishing Areas: <http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/search/en>
R2 ICES, 2018. ICES Advice on fishing opportunities, catch, and effort. Black scabbardfish (*Aphanopus carbo*) in subareas 1, 2, 4-8, 10, and 14, and divisions 3.a, 9.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean) Published 7 June 2018. <http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2018/2018/bsf.27.nea.pdf>
R3 IUCN.ORG: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>
R4 CITES Checklist: <https://www.cites.org/eng/search/site/black%2520scabbard>

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2