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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	Tusk (<i>Brosme brosme</i>) North East Atlantic
Date	November 2019
Assessor	Jim Daly

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Pelagia (Grimsby)				
Address:				
Country: UK, 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
Jim Daly	Conor Donnelly	0.5	Surveillance 1	By-product
Assessment Period	2019			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/Common Fisheries Policy; Norway, Faroe Islands
Main Species	Tusk (<i>Brosme brosme</i>)
Stock:	Tusk (<i>Brosme brosme</i>) in subareas 4 and 7–9, and in divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic)
Fishery Location	North East Atlantic
Gear Type(s)	Trawl, gillnet, longline (bycatch in many areas)
Outcome of Assessment	
Overall Outcomes:	Outcome
1	Tusk (<i>Brosme brosme</i>) Northeast Atlantic
	PASS
	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. Tusk (*Brosme brosme*) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List and is currently listed as a species of least concern. Tusk (*Brosme brosme*) does not appear in the current CITES appendices, therefore the species is eligible for approval for use as IFFO-RS by-product raw material.

One stock forms part of this assessment:

- 1) Tusk (*Brosme brosme*) in subareas 4 and 7-9, and in divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic)

Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the various stock assessment processes, therefore the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1.

For the stock in the assessment area the most recent estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB) is estimated to be above MSY Btrigger 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; therefore:

- 1) Tusk (*Brosme brosme*) in subareas 4 and 7-9, and in divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic) is **APPROVED** for use as by-product material under the current IFFO-RS Standard for Category C species.

Peer Review Comments

Agree

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
Tusk	<i>Brosme brosme</i>	Subareas 4 and 7-9, and in divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic)	N/A	EU, Norway, Faroe Islands	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		Tusk (<i>Brosme brosme</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

Evidence

C1.1: This assessment area covers the North East Atlantic (Figure 1):

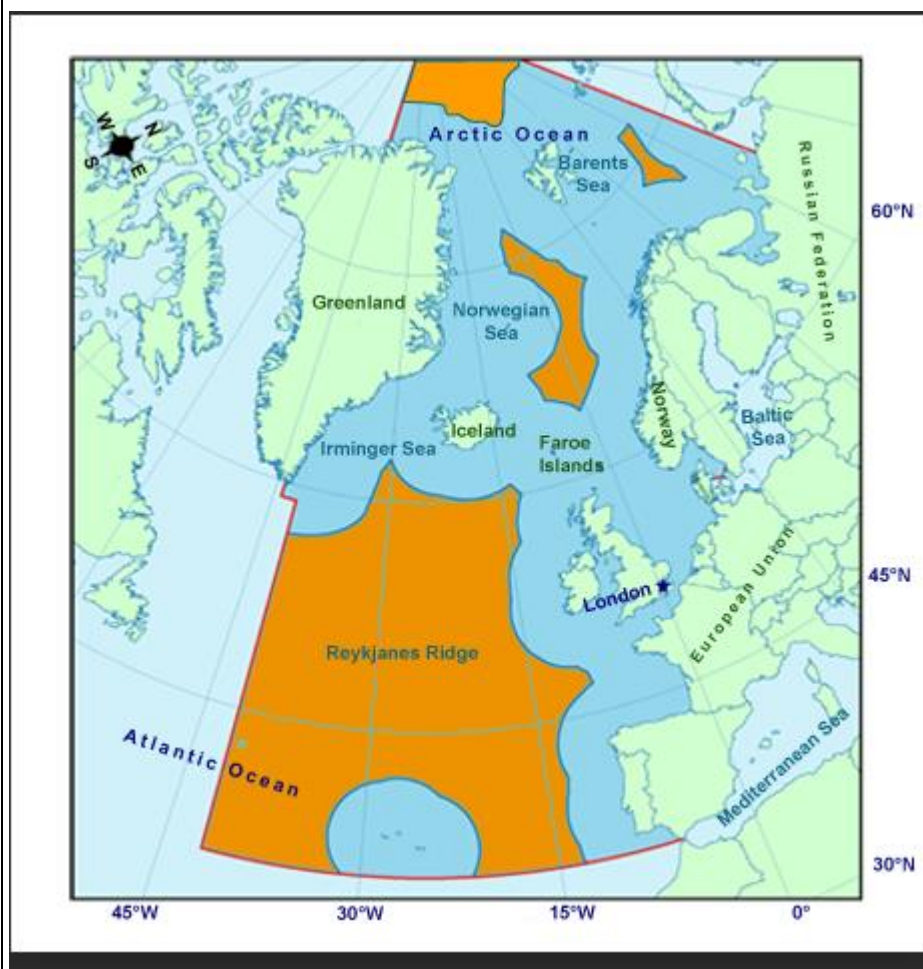


Figure 1: Map of the assessment area (North East Atlantic) R1

Input data is derived from a CPUE trends-based assessment (ICES, 2019) that includes total catches and CPUE data from the Norwegian and Faroese longline fishery. The Norwegian longline CPUE series, based on catches when tusk is targeted, shows a positive trend from 2004 to 2011 and has been stable since.

Discards and bycatch are included in the assessment. Discarding is considered negligible. Stock indicators are derived from the SPiCT ('Stochastic Production model in Continuous Time) model. Data is collated by the ICES Working Group on the Biology and Assessment of Deep-Sea Fisheries Resources WGDEEP. Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process.

C1.2

The ICES framework for category 3 stocks was applied. The most recent estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB) is estimated to be above MSY Btrigger proxy Figure 2 and Table 1:

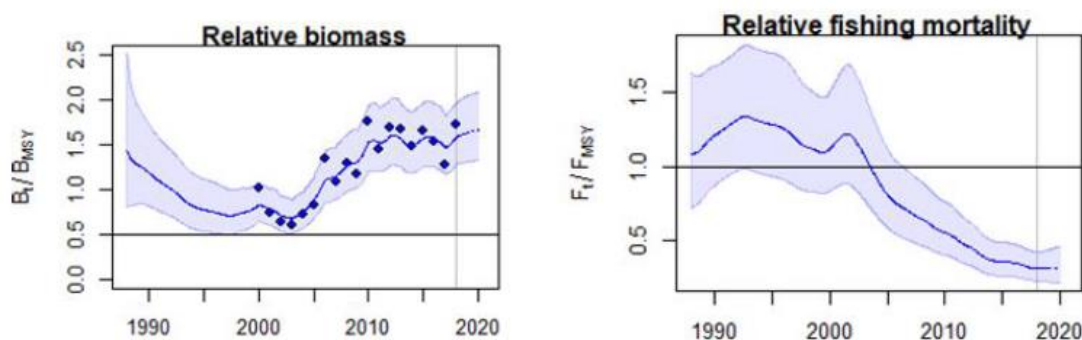


Figure 2: Tusk in subareas 4 and 7-9, and in divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b. SPiCT model results used for the evaluation of the stock and exploitation status. Horizontal lines indicate reference points MSY Btrigger proxy and FMSY proxy R2

Table 1: Tusk in subareas 4 and 7-9, and in divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b. State of the stock and fishery relative to reference points R2

		Fishing pressure			Stock size		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Maximum sustainable yield	F_{MSY} proxy	✓	✓	✓ Below	$MSY B_{trigger}$ proxy	✓	✓ Above
Precautionary approach	F_{pa}, F_{lim}	✓	✓	✓ Below possible reference points	B_{pa}, B_{lim}	✓	✓ Above possible reference points
Management plan	F_{MGT}	—	—	— Not applicable	B_{MGT}	—	— Not applicable
Qualitative evaluation	-	—	—	— Not applicable	-	→ ↘ ↗	↗ Increasing

Therefore, this stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above limit reference point.

References:

R1 Map of North East Atlantic: <https://www.neafc.org/mcs>

R2 ICES (2019) Tusk (Brosme brosme) in subareas 4 and 7-9, and in divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b (Northeast Atlantic)

<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/usk.27.3a45b6a7-912b.pdf>

R3 ICES. 2019. Working Group on the Biology and Assessment of Deep-sea Fisheries Resources (WGDEEP). ICES Scientific Reports. 1:21. 988 pp. <http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5262>.

R4 CITES appendices: <http://checklist.cites.org> (accessed 20.11.19)

R5 IUCN Red List: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/search> (accessed 20.11.19)

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2

