

# FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

## IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

<b>FISHERY By-Product:</b>	<b>Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>North East Atlantic</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>September 2016</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Deirdre Hoare</b>

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Norway	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact:	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Deirdre Hoare	Sam Dignan	Initial
Assessment Details		
1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product initial year 2015-2016	
2. Fishery By-Product	Horse mackerel ( <i>Trachurus trachurus</i> )	
3. Fishery By-Product Location	North East Atlantic	
4. Fishery Method	Trawl/purse seine	
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approve byproduct	

## 2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

## 3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

**There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and Norway levels, which is applied specifically to the horse mackerel stock in the assessment area. However, there is some evidence of these not being sufficient to ensure the long-term sustainability of the fishery. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment, although the level of understanding varies between stocks. The assessment team recommends the continued approval of this by-product material against the IFFO RS standard with a medium compliance rating.**

<b>4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME</b>	
<b>A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE</b>	
<b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>	
<i>The management of the fishery used to produce the By- Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.</i>	
<b>LOW</b>	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.
<b>HIGH</b>	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.
<p><b><i>Determination: An administrative framework is in place and is applied specifically to horse mackerel in the Northeast Atlantic. However, there is a significant discrepancy between scientific advice and final TAC, and the management plan does not appear to be implemented effectively. The assessment team considers a medium compliance rating appropriate.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Administrative and legal framework:</i></b></p> <p>The Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs is responsible for, amongst other activities, ensuring long-term, optimal exploitation of living marine resources; ensuring sound management of the marine environment; and progressing towards a profitable, self-sustained fisheries industry.</p> <p>The regulatory system for fisheries management in Norway is an interactive and iterative process based on incremental changes, and is sometimes referred to as the regulatory chain. The chain has no set start or finish, but can rather be seen as a continuous process.</p> <p>About 90 per cent of Norway’s fish stocks are shared with other states, and bilateral or multilateral negotiations for these stocks take place as the first stage of quota-setting. After these negotiations, the Directorate of Fisheries makes a proposal regarding the regulations for the upcoming year to a broad range of stakeholders. After this consultation, the Directorate of Fisheries recommends next year’s fisheries regulations to the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs. The Ministry bases its final decision on outcomes from the quota negotiations with other states, discussions from the consultation process, the recommendation from the Directorate of Fisheries, as well as input from various fisheries industry organisations.</p> <p><b><i>Enforcement:</i></b></p> <p>Norwegian fisheries regulations are enforced at sea, when the fish is landed and when it is exported. At sea, the Coast Guard is responsible for inspecting fishing vessels and checking their catch against their log books.</p> <p>Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard performs more than 1800 inspections of Norwegian and the foreign vessels that fish in Norwegian waters annually. Vessels over 24 meters (15 meters for vessels from EU) are required to carry satellite transponders which make it possible to track their activity 24 hours a day.</p> <p><b><i>Species-specific management:</i></b></p>	

Horse mackerel in EU waters is subject to four separate annual quotas. The areas and the associated quotas for 2016 are as follows:

- Ila, Iva, Vb, VI, VIIa-c, VIIc-k, VIIIabde, XII, XIV: 105,021t
- IVbc, VIId: 11,650t
- VIIIc: 17,235t
- IX: 68,583t

TACs have historically, and recently, been set somewhat above the scientific advice. There is also a discrepancy between the geographical areas for which advice is provided and those for which quotas are set, with ICES advice provided for three stock units. The North Sea stock is estimated to be fished above target levels, with Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) likely below target. The Western stock is considered to be fished above FMSY, but SSB is slightly above MSY Btrigger. The Southern stock is considered to be fished at an appropriate level, with SSB at the long-term average.

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**B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE**

**LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE**

*B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.*

<b>LOW</b>	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.
<b>HIGH</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.

***Determination: Species-specific research is conducted in support of horse mackerel fishery management, although there are significant improvements which could be made to the quality and quantity of information available to ICES.***

Fisheries management in EU waters is supported by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). ICES utilises the best available scientific information collected by 20 member countries and others, and develops advice for the majority of commercially fished stocks in European waters.

As noted in section A, ICES advice for horse mackerel is provided for three stocks.

***North Sea stock***

Advice is based on commercial landings data only. ICES states that this is insufficient to evaluate biomass and exploitation status. No reference points are defined and no quantitative assessment can be conducted. In 2015 an additional survey index was provided (the French CGFS survey in Division VIId). This additional survey indicates the abundance in the main fishing area for this stock (Division VIId). Both surveys are very uncertain and individual years are not indicative of trends.

***Western stock***

Advice is based on commercial landings with ages from catch sampling, one triennial egg survey index, and one tuning index. MSY-based reference points are defined for the stock and a quantitative assessment is conducted. Work is ongoing with the development of a fisheries-independent abundance or recruitment index through combining a number of international bottom trawl surveys.

<b>Southern stock</b>	
Advice is based on commercial landings with age and length frequencies from catch sampling, one combined pelagic trawl and bottom trawl survey index, and maturity data from both sources. One reference point is defined, FMSY.	
R8	
<b>C. STOCK STATUS</b>	
<b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>	
<i>C. The fish used to produce the fish By- Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.</i>	
<b>LOW</b>	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	The fish By- Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By- Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.
<b>HIGH</b>	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.
<b>Determination: Horse mackerel has been categorised by the IUCN as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted therefore a medium compliance rating is appropriate.</b>	
The IUCN has categorised <i>Trachurus trachurus</i> as vulnerable but as described in section A there is a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Horse mackerel is also currently under assessment by the Marine Conservation Society (MCS).	
R10,11	

**5. REFERENCES**

- R1 -Image of *Trachurus trachurus* by Johnny Jensen  
<http://www.fishbase.se/photos/PicturesSummary.php?StartRow=1&ID=1365&what=species&TotRec=12>
- R2 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm)
- R3 – CFP – Managing fish stocks: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing\\_rules/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/index_en.htm)
- R4 – CFP – Discarding and the Landing Obligation:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing\\_rules/discards/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/discards/index_en.htm)
- R5 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘The Regulatory Chain’:  
[http://www.fisheries.no/resource\\_management/setting\\_quotas/The-regulatory-chain/](http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/setting_quotas/The-regulatory-chain/)
- R6 – Norway Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs website: <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fkd/The-Ministryof-Fisheries-and-Coastal-Affairs.html?id=262>
- R7 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘Control and Enforcement’:  
[http://www.fisheries.no/resource\\_management/control\\_monitoring\\_surveillance/Control\\_and\\_enforcement/](http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/Control_and_enforcement/)
- R8 – ICES advice, horse mackerel 2015:

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- Divisions IIIa, IVb,c, and VIId (North Sea stock):  
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/hom-nsea.pdf>
- Divisions IIa, IVa, Vb, VIa, VIIa–c, e–k, and VIIIa–e (Western stock):  
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/hom-west.pdf>
- Division IXa (Southern stock):  
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/hom-soth.pdf>
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R9 – EU fishing quotas 2016: [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/agrifish/2015/12/st15276\\_en15\\_pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/agrifish/2015/12/st15276_en15_pdf)

R10 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

R11 – MCS fishfinder, Horse mackerel: <http://www.fishonline.org/fishfinder?fish=horse+mackerel>

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