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

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## FISHERY DESK TOP ASSESSMENT REPORT

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<b>FISHERY:</b>	<b>Norway Pout</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>Ices Subarea 1V (North Sea) and 111a (Skagerrak-kattegat)</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>23<sup>rd</sup> Feb 2010</b>

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Issue: 1.0

Report Ref Norway Pout

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## 2. Quality of Information

The quality of information was generally sufficient and allowed for the evaluation of the fishery against the IFFO standard to be carried out. Information was relevant and up to date ( 2007 to 2009).

## 3. Compliance Level Achieved

A **HIGH** level of compliance has been awarded. Refer to table detailing summary level of compliance.

## Recommendation

**Circulate Report to the Applicant for Review**

#### 4. Guidance for On-site Assessment

##### Based on High Compliance Findings

- To be detailed after Applicant Review of Report.

##### Based on Medium Compliance Findings

- Not Applicable.

#### Key Stakeholders of the Fishery

- To be detailed after Applicant Review of Report.

## 5. Assessment Determination

Overall a **HIGH** compliance rating has been assigned at this time. The summary details of compliance achieved are provided.

### HIGH COMPLIANCE

The **Norway Pout-North Sea** operates under a management framework that enables long term conservation objectives.

Procedures to establish management measures are in place, these include: scientific assessment of the status of the stock, a regulatory system that dictates a set of management measures based on best scientific advice and an implementation system to ensure the compliance of the fleet with the existing management measures.

Stock assessment procedures include best science. Stock assessment is carried out on an annual basis which is based on independent and dependent data. Regular data collection and the use of sound analytical assessment models (Seasonal Extended Survivor Analysis). This is used to estimate the optimum level of exploitation that will, with high probability of success, avoid recruitment failure. The precautionary approach is part of the management advice given by fisheries scientist.

The impact of the fishing gear on non-target species and the physical environment is also considered in the formulation of management plans.

Management measures, which include, fishing quotas, close areas, and gear restrictions, are considered adequate taking into consideration the biology of the species and the scientific information available on the target and non target species.

A system for control and enforcement exist through the Common Fisheries Policy. Control and enforcement are directed to ensure compliance with harvest control rules and consequently with the long term conservation of the resource.

**MEDIUM COMPLIANCE**

- **Not Applicable.**

**LOW COMPLIANCE**

- **Not Applicable.**

SUMMARY OF LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE					
	The Management Framework and Procedures	Stock assessment procedures and management advice	Precautionary approach	Management measures	Implementation
legal and administrative basis	A1				
Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit	A2				
Management actions should be scientifically based	A3				
Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist		B1			
Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures		B2			
The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans			C1		
The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations				D1	
Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be in established to reduced capacity				D2	
Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment				D3	
A framework for sanctions of violation of laws and regulations should be efficiently exists					E1
A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established					E2

KEY:                      Low Compliance:                           Medium Compliance:                           High Compliance:                     

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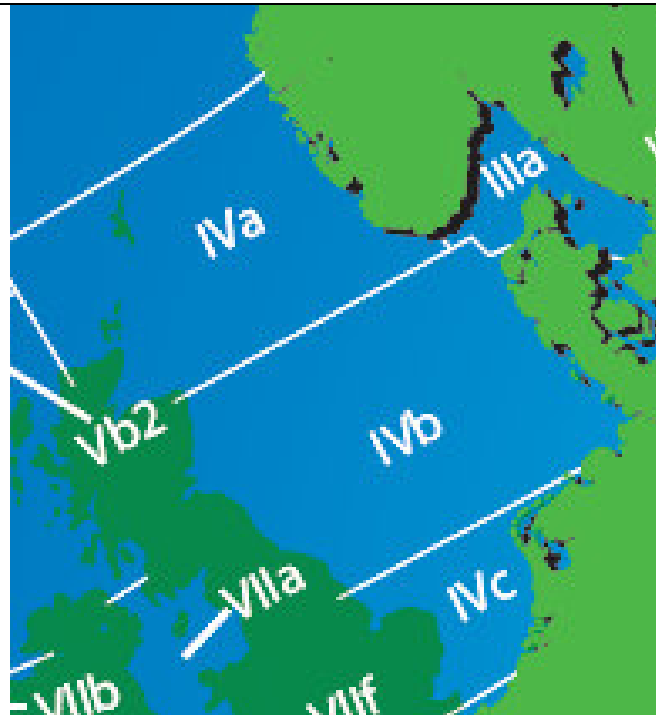
## 6. Rationale of the Assessment Outcome

### a. The Management Framework and Procedure

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		a.i. The management of the fishery must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the conservation of the fishery.	Rating
Low	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is not established.	<p>This report reviews the Norway Pout (<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i>) fishery in the fishing grounds covered by ICES Subarea 1V and 111a.</p> <p>The general management framework for the Danish governed fisheries resource is the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) of the European Union (EU). The CFP contains an agreement on the allocation of resources between member states, as well as general rules on technical conservation measures, fisheries control, market arrangements and structural policy.</p> <p><b><u>The Management Regime in Denmark</u></b></p> <p>Once the Total Allowable Catch (TAC)/quota agreement has been set by the EU in December for all member states. The Danish manage their TAC/quota agreement with a national management scheme that is decided by Ministerial Order.</p> <p>The principles used in the Danish management scheme are discussed with, the fishermen organisations and the whole fishing industry before the conditions of the fishery on what can be caught are finally assigned. These discussions take place in a Regulatory Committee, which is made up of representatives from these fishing industry organisations and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.</p> <p>This Regulatory Committee meets every month to evaluate the present catch/quota situation</p>	<b>HIGH</b>
Medium	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the conservation of the stock.		
High	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is established and works efficiently toward the conservation of the stock.		

		<p>and will made possible changes to the TAC/quota agreement ,if required, to ensure the conservation of the stock.</p> <p>This Regulatory Committee was set up in 1979 to advise the Minister of Fisheries on national fisheries administration of the allocated quotas and on the national fishing capacity policy.</p> <p>The Committee uses a series of management schemes to ensure continuous fishing operations, whilst at the same time ensuring that the Danish Quotas allocated under the CFP are not exceeded.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vessel catch limits</li> <li>➤ Days at sea</li> <li>➤ Time Closures</li> <li>➤ Licenses</li> <li>➤ Minimum landing sizes</li> <li>➤ Notifying the fisheries control before landing</li> </ul> <p>Species used for reduction - Sprat, Sandeel, Norway pout, Blue Whiting). Vessels must have a license for fishing species used for reduction.</p> <p>Fisheries enforcement is conducted by the Danish Inspection Service and is directed by the Danish Fisheries Ministry</p>	
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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		a.ii. Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account fishery removals and the biology of the species	Rating
Low	Fisheries management is not concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and do not take into account any of the matters listed in a.i.	Fisheries management is concerned with the whole stock unit. Its distribution is defined by ICES Subarea 1V and division 111a (Skagerrak-Kattegat). All fisheries removals and the biology of the species are accounted for in the formulation of management strategies.	HIGH
Medium	Fisheries management is concerned with matters listed in a.i but not entirely. Fisheries, in relation to a.i statement, should improve to ensure the long term conservation of the marine resource.		
High	Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All fishery removals</li> <li>- The biology of the species</li> </ul>		



The Norway Pout is a small pelagic fish found in large shoal close to the bottom. The Norway Pout spawns between January and March in the northern areas of the north sea around the Shetland and Orkney Islands. They are a major source of food for Whiting, Haddock and Coley. The major capture method is trawling, but a large by catch of juvenile Haddock, Whiting and Coley has resulted in the establishment of the “pout box” a protect area in the north sea where fishing for Norway pout is prohibited.

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		a.iii .Management actions should be based on long-term conservation objectives	Rating
Low	Management actions are not based on long term management objectives.	<p><b><u>Management actions are based on long term conservation objectives and actions are science based.</u></b></p> <p>In 2006 the EC Commission and Norway requested ICES for advice on the management of Norway pout. The request to ICES concerning Norway pout was as follows:</p> <p>Harvest control rules for Norway pout in the North Sea (and Skagerrak) include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allow the Maximum Sustainable Yields to be obtained and are consistent with the precautionary approach; and take into account the function of Norway pout in the ecosystem</li> </ol> <p>It may be expected that the management of the Norway pout fishery will include the setting of preliminary catch and/or fishing effort limits at the beginning of the year until scientific information is available in spring allowing for the final maximum fishing effort and/or catch levels to be fixed. The harvest rules should therefore include rules for setting preliminary and final fishing effort levels (expressed as a percentage of the reference level in kW-days) and/or catch levels.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The monitoring systems and assessment methodologies required to implement the advised harvest control rules.</li> <li>3. Level of by-catches in Norway pout fisheries separated for Division IIIa and Sub-area IV; and</li> </ol>	High
Medium	Management actions are based on long term management objectives. However the actions are not scientifically formulated.		
High	Management actions are based on long term management objectives, and actions are science based.		

		<p>4. Appropriate technical measures, including possible closed areas, to reduce by-catches, in particular, of cod, haddock, coley, whiting and herring.</p> <p>As requested, ICES evaluated different management strategies to advice on harvest control rules that will ensure the long term conservation of the stock.</p> <p>In order to provide stable fishing landings through the year, a <b>Fixed TAC</b> was adopted as a harvest control rule. Due to the short-lived nature of this species a Fixed TAC is set, which consists of a preliminary TAC for the first half of the year and an updated TAC set, on the basis of advice in the first half of the year, for the second half of the year.</p> <p>The ICES concluded that the present management strategy approach is in accordance with the precautionary approach.</p>	
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**b. Stock Assessment Procedures and Management Advice**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		bi. Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist.	Rating
Low	Research to support the conservation and management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment does not exist	Research in support of fisheries conservation and management exist.  <b><u>Research on the impact of the fishery on the target species</u></b>	HIGH
Medium	Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.	The ICES Working Group for the North Sea and the Skagerrak carries out research assessments of the demersal stocks of the North Sea and the Skagerrak. To assess the Norway Pout stock, both, independent (surveys) and dependent data are used. Catch at age data is used in the assessment of the stock status. The stock assessment estimates population parameters including fishing mortality, recruitment index, and stock number at age. This is done as half year estimates. First half year estimates calculations use data up to and including the first half of the previous year of assessment.	
high	Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exist, and existent research is considered most adequate for the long term conservation of the target, non-target and physical environment	The second half of the year parameters are estimated by applying different weights to survivor estimates between the first and the second half of the year according to the seasonal differences of the species biology.  <b><u>Research on the Impact of the Fishery on the Ecosystem</u></b>  Although the impact of Norway Pout fishery on ETP species (such as seabirds) is unknown, it was acknowledged by ICES that low level of Spawning stock Biomass as a consequence of poor recruitment are presently dominated by natural variability in	

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		<p>recruitment rather than by fishing.</p> <p>Therefore the assessment team considered that, in terms of responsibility, the fishery could not be penalized by the unknown state of the effect of low level of SSB on seabirds.</p> <p><b>It is important to note that the TAC = 0 set in 2006 and part of 2007 was the best possible management strategy to adopted in order to mitigate any effect that low levels of Norway Pout biomass could have on seabird breeding success.</b></p> <p>By-catches of species i.e. haddock, whiting and coley are taken by Norway pout fishing. However, by-catches of these species have been low in recent years. Existing technical measures to protect those by-catch species include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sorting grids,</li> <li>2. Square mesh panels.</li> </ol> <p>These two measures have shown to reduce by-catches of whiting and haddock by 57% and 37%, respectively.</p> <p>In the view of the assessment team the best scientific advice is being utilized to support the conservation and management of the stock, non-target species and the physical environment.</p>	
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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		b.ii Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures	Rating															
Low	Scientific advice is not taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.	<p>Best Scientific advice is taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.</p> <p>The Norway pout fishery is regulated through a single-species TAC and by technical measures such as minimum mesh size in the trawls, fishing area closure in e.g. the Norway pout box in the north-western part of the North Sea, and bycatch regulations in the fishery to protect other species.</p> <p>The directed fishery for Norway pout was closed in 2005, the first half of 2006 and in 2007. Bycatch regulations in force have reduced bycatches in recent years.</p> <p>Table 1 presents relationship between scientific advice and adopted TAC by management and shows that scientific advice is followed by managers.</p> <p><i>Table 1. Norway pout in Subarea IV (North Sea) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak Kattegat). Single stock exploitation boundaries (advice), management and landings.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 50%;">ICES Advice</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Predicted catch</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Agreed TAC1</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Official</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>corresp. to advice</td> <td></td> <td>Landings</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1995</td> <td>Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">180</td> <td style="text-align: center;">289</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	ICES Advice	Predicted catch	Agreed TAC1	Official			corresp. to advice		Landings	1995	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		180	289	HIGH
Year	ICES Advice		Predicted catch	Agreed TAC1	Official													
			corresp. to advice		Landings													
1995	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		180	289														
Medium	Scientific advice is taken into account, when designing conservation and management measures. However some areas of discrepancy are identified that could have a significant impact in the long term conservation of the marine environment.																	
High	Scientific advice is taken into account, when designing conservation and management measures, in a comprehensively manner.																	

	1996	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		220	197
	1997	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		220	155
	1998	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		220	72
	1999	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		220	93
	2000	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		220	182
	2001	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		211	63
	2002	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		198	93
	2003	Can sustain current F; take by-catch into account		198	24
	2004	The stock is in risk of decreasing below Blim		198	16
	2005	Fishery should be closed		5	1
	2006	Fishery closed until 4th August where a TAC of 95,000 tones is set		95	54
	2007	Fishery closed because SSB <Bpa		5	6
	2008	F=0.35 or 50 000 t for first half of 2008	< 50 in first 6 months	42.5	
	*IN YEAR	Maintain SSB > Bpa	< 148	115	39
	2009	Reduce F to increase SSB > Bpa	< 35	28.25	

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	*IN	Maintain SSB > Bpa	< 157	157	
	YEAR				
	2010	Maintain SSB > Bpa	< 307		
<p>Weights in '000 t</p> <p>*For Norway pout preliminary advice is given in autumn, while the in year advice is given on the basis of the first surveys in the TAC year.</p> <p>The evidence researched by the assessment team was sufficient to imply that the best scientific advice was being taken into account, when measures for managing and conserving this fishery were being decided upon.</p>					

### c. The Precautionary Approach

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		c.i The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans.	Rating
Low	The precautionary approach is not applied in the formulation of management plans.	<p><b><u>The Precautionary approach framework of the CFP</u></b></p> <p>The reform of the CFP introduced in 2002 introduced a precautionary approach to protect and conserve living aquatic resources, and to minimise the impact of fishing activities on marine eco-systems. The reform aimed to contribute to efficient fishing activities within an economically viable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture industry, providing a fair standard of living for those who depend on fishing activities and taking into account the interests of consumers.</p> <p><b><u>Norway Pout Management Plan</u></b></p> <p>Biological Reference Points are established for the fishery and are based on the precautionary approach. Blim is estimated at 90,000 tonnes, with technical basis for it being the lowest biomass observed in the 1980s. Bpa is estimated at 150,000 tonnes and technical basis as being below-average recruitment when SSB is less than 150,000 tonnes.</p> <p>ICES advises on the basis of precautionary limits that in order to maintain the spawning stock biomass above Bpa . 2010 catches should be restricted to less than 307,000 t.</p> <p>The Norway pout fishery is regulated through a single-species TAC and by technical measures such as minimum mesh size in the trawls, fishing area closure in e.g. the Norway pout box in the north-western part of the North Sea, and bycatch regulations in the fishery to protect other species.</p>	HIGH
Medium	The precautionary approach is applied, however not all uncertainties are taken into account.		
High	The precautionary approach is applied, taking into account uncertainties relating to the dynamic of fish population (recruitment, mortality, growth and fecundity), and the impact of the fishing activities, such as discards and by-catch of non-target species as well as on the physical environment(Habitats)		

		<p>The directed fishery for Norway pout was closed in 2005, the first half of 2006 and in 2007. Bycatch regulations in force have reduced bycatches in recent years.</p> <p>The precautionary approach used to manage this fish is in the view of the assessment team highly compliant to the responsibly sourced standard.</p>	
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**d. Management Measures**

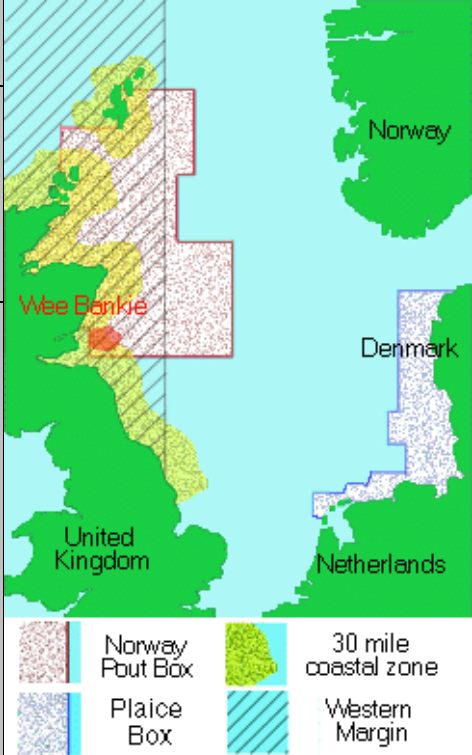
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		d.i The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations.	Rating																																																																							
Low	The level of fishing permitted is not set according to management advice given by research organisations.	The level of fishing permitted is set according to management advice given by ICES.	High																																																																							
Medium	The level of fishing permitted is higher than management advice given by research organisations. However, the difference is not considered to have a significant impact of the sustainability of the stock.	<p style="text-align: center;">Norway Pout</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area and Economic Zone</th> <th>Week 1 -48</th> <th>Week 49</th> <th>Week 50</th> <th>Week 51</th> <th>Week 52</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Quota</th> <th>EU quantity</th> <th>% Consumption</th> <th>Fix point</th> <th>Average 47 50</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>2A3A4.</b></td> <td>20.958</td> <td>1.676</td> <td>4.496</td> <td>2.782</td> <td>0</td> <td>29.912</td> <td>109.866</td> <td>.</td> <td>27.2</td> <td>.</td> <td>2319.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>3AN EEC</b></td> <td>134</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>134</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>4A EEC</b></td> <td>22.488</td> <td>1.676</td> <td>5.174</td> <td>2.782</td> <td>0</td> <td>32.120</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>2488.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>4AB-N.</b></td> <td>38</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>38</td> <td>4.750</td> <td>.</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>4A NOR</b></td> <td>38</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>38</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> <td>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: The Danish Directorate of Fisheries' Sales Notes Register the 22 February 2010 23:28 - Preliminary figures</i></p>		Area and Economic Zone	Week 1 -48	Week 49	Week 50	Week 51	Week 52	Total	Quota	EU quantity	% Consumption	Fix point	Average 47 50	<b>2A3A4.</b>	20.958	1.676	4.496	2.782	0	29.912	109.866	.	27.2	.	2319.4	<b>3AN EEC</b>	134	0	0	0	0	134	.	.	.	.	.	<b>4A EEC</b>	22.488	1.676	5.174	2.782	0	32.120	.	.	.	.	2488.9	<b>4AB-N.</b>	38	0	0	0	0	38	4.750	.	0.8	.	.	<b>4A NOR</b>	38	0	0	0	0	38	.	.	.	.
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High	The level of fishing permitted is set according to management advice given by research organisations.	These were the landings by Danish vessels in 2008 and shows that the quota set was below that suggested by the best scientific advice as stated in Bii. In the view of the assessment team this shows a high degree of compliance to fishery management measures following the most recent scientific advice.	
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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		d.ii Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be established to reduced capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels.	Rating
Low	Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are not established.	<p>ICES states that there is a need to ensure that the stock remains high enough to provide food for a variety of predator species. Until 2005, there were in fact no limits on total landings, but because of the poor state of the stock the EU and Norway agreed to close the fishery in 2005. The fishery remained closed until September 2006, when the EU set at TAC of 90 000 tonnes and Norway opened an unrestricted fishery.</p> <p>Due to relatively poor recruitment in 2006, the fishery was closed again in 2007. In 2008 the fishery was reopened with an initial TAC of 50 000 t, which was not taken. In order to reduce by-catches of immature round fish, the “Norway Pout Box” north-east of Scotland was introduced in 1977 where fisheries with small-meshed trawls were banned. In the Norwegian economic zone, the Patch Bank was closed permanently in 2002, and in 2008 the fishing season was restricted to the period 1 May – 31 August. In the Norwegian zone, mesh size limitations are 16 to 80 mm, and individual landings must contain less than 20% by-catch of cod, haddock and coley.</p> <p>During the last 10 years, by-catches of cod, haddock and coley in the combined Norwegian fishery for Norway pout and blue whiting have been 0.1 %, 1.5 % and 3.5%, respectively.</p> <p>Management strategy in 2009. Between 2004 and 2006 ICES classified the stock as having had reduced reproductive capacity (under Blim). The 2007 spawning stock was estimated to be just above the precautionary limit (Bpa), but dropped below this limit again in 2008. Based on the most recent estimate by ICES, catches in 2009 of up to 35 000 t are</p>	HIGH
Medium	Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are somehow established. However there is no evidence of the efficiency of the methods used.		
High	Mechanisms are established to reduce capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels and there are evidences of recovery.		



		<p>expected to bring the stock above the precautionary limit in 2010.                  According to the evidence the fishery management teams do take into account the fishery scientists advice and act appropriately when informed that the stock is under un due pressure.</p>	
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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		d.iii Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.	Rating
Low	There are no management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment.	<p>The Norway pout fishery is regulated through a single-species TAC and by technical measures such as minimum mesh size in the trawls, fishing area closure in e.g. the Norway pout box in the north-western part of the North Sea, and bycatch regulations in the fishery to protect other species.</p> <p>The directed fishery for Norway pout was closed in 2005, the first half of 2006 and in 2007. Bycatch regulations in force have reduced bycatches in recent years.</p>  <p><b>The Norway Pout box</b></p> <p>Defined in EC Regulation No 3094/86 as 'that part of the North Sea which is under the</p>	High
Medium	There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. However it is not science based.		
High	There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. Measures are based on scientific information.		

		<p>sovereignty or jurisdiction of a Member State and bounded to the South by a line running eastward from a point on the east coast of Scotland at 56 degrees north to 2 degrees east, thence northwards to 58 degrees north, thence westward to 0 degrees 30'west, thence north to 59 degrees 15'north, thence east to 1 degree east, thence north to 60 degrees north, thence west to longitude 0 degree, thence northward to 60 degrees 30' north, thence westward to the east coast of the Shetland Islands, thence westward from the west coast of the Shetland Islands at 60 degrees north to 3 degrees west, thence southwards to 58 degrees 30'north and thence westward to the Scottish coast.'</p> <p>'The aim of the Norway Pout Box...is to protect juvenile stocks of haddock and whiting form industrial fishing for Norway Pout. Massive exploitation of the latter with small mesh nets inevitably produces a by-catch of young whitefish.' Towards a Revised CFP, M. Wise 1984 Methuen and co.</p> <p>Currently, industrial fishing for Norway Pout is not allowed in the area.</p> <p>The view of the assessment team is that this fishery regularly has put in specific management measures that are designed to minimise the impact on non target species.</p>	
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**e. Implementation**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		e.i There should be a framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations.	Rating
Low	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do not efficiently exist.	<p>Infringements of CFP rules are dealt with by the Member State concerned. Monitoring the number of cases detected and the nature and the level of the sanctions imposed is a key part of the Commission's task of ensuring a level playing field for EU fishers. The Commission publishes an annual report based on information supplied by the Member States. A number of 3,136 vessels compose the Danish Fleet (all species), from which a number of 323 infringements were reported. Denmark was not found in the latest annual report as one of the main European countries associated with infringements.</p> <p>Denmark oversees the management of its fisheries by use of the Danish Inspection Service.</p> <p>At sea it has 5 vessels that are co-ordinated by the Ministry of Fisheries and aims to ensure that all Danish and EU regulations are complied with. They have powers to board vessels to ensure that their logbooks comply with the fishing operations undertaken and audit for infringements. They check the catch and the specification of the gear.</p> <p>On land they conduct spot checks to review the catch quality and grade, and log book accuracy. 10% of all fish intended for industrial use is spot checked on land.</p> <p>Denmark has a documented list of infringements and a detailed list of sanctions and punishments that range from a first minor offence of a written warning to repeated major non-compliance of up to 4 years imprisonment.</p> <p>Denmark has in the view of the assessment team a robust framework to ensure fishers compliance to the fish stock management measures.</p>	High
Medium	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do exist but do not work efficiently.		
High	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations exists and is proven to be efficient.		

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		e.ii A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established.	Rating
Low	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is not established.	Fisheries management works through rules and regulations which lay down how many fish operators can catch, how many days they can spend at sea, what kind of gear they can use, and so forth.	HIGH
Medium	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established but do not work efficiently.	The rules of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) are decided by the Council of European Fisheries Ministers, and it is then the responsibility of each Member State to see that these rules are implemented by their own operators and in their national waters. This means not only ensuring that operators know what the rules are, but controlling whether they are following those rules in practice, and where this is not the case, taking effective action to enforce the law.	
High	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established and work efficiently.	The Member States' obligation to control and enforce the CFP is set out in some detail as part of the CFP itself. However, Member States still have considerable freedom in deciding exactly how they will go about fulfilling this obligation, and European policy makers have a fine line to tread in determining where flexibility ends, and unequal treatment begins. Control and enforcement are widely seen as one of the weakest elements of the current CFP. The system has therefore been reformed. On 1 January 2010, the new Control regulation enters into force.  Fisheries control is not limited to checking how many fish a boat has caught. Increasingly, verification and traceability throughout the chain which leads from the operator's net to the consumer's plate is crucial to ensuring that responsible fishing practices are followed, both in EU waters, and throughout the world. As the world's largest single market for fisheries products, the EU has a particular responsibility when it comes to verifying the origin of the fish which it imports.	

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		<p>In practice, CFP control as carried out by the Member States' control authorities can be broken down into three broad areas: conservation, structures, and markets.</p> <p><b>Controlling conservation:</b></p> <p>Conservation measures cover issues such as quota management or the implementation of technical measures (e.g. mesh sizes). Inspections are used to ensure that the fishing gear on board vessels meets official norms and that the information entered in log-books - where skippers must register the date, origin and volume of catches on board - is correct and that fish are not undersized.</p> <p>Catch levels are checked to be sure that there are still quotas available for the species found on board. The composition of the catch is also examined to determine whether the rules governing the relative proportions of targeted species and non-targeted species, or by-catches, retained on board have been respected.</p> <p>Such checks may be carried out both at sea and in port. Some Member States use aerial inspections to locate vessels in order to cross-check this information with the data contained in log-books, and all Member States have in place for all vessels except those working in small-scale artisanal fisheries. If the data from these different sources fail to correspond, skippers are suspected of misreporting - that is, reporting certain quantities of fish as having been caught in one area, when they were actually taken in another. Accurate catch reporting is crucial both to monitoring quota up-take, and to scientific analysis and advice on appropriate future catch levels. Checking catch levels in real time will also be facilitated in the future by the introduction of electronic reporting system to replace the old paper log books.</p> <p><b>Controlling structures:</b></p> <p>Structural policy plays a key role in the search for a balance between the fishing capacity of Member States, the fishing effort actually deployed, and the available fish resources. Checks are therefore necessary to establish that allocated days-at-sea have not been exceeded for vessels fishing under effort</p>	
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		<p>limitation schemes, that reference levels for fleet capacity have been respected in practice as well as on paper, that real engine power corresponds to that recorded, and that EU funding made available to help scrap excess fleet capacity and reduce fishing effort has not in fact been used to build new vessels.</p> <p><b>Controlling markets:</b></p> <p>National inspections are not limited to the catching sector, but also include all operations from landing and marketing to storage and transportation. Operators must, at all times, be in possession of proper documentation detailing the origin, nature, quantity and quality of fish involved in transactions, so that it can be cross-checked with data in log-books and from other sources, such as fish auctions. Accurate data throughout the market chain makes traceability possible, and can make a major contribution to eliminating illegal fishing. New standards and obligations to ensure total transparency and traceability of all fish and fisheries products traded in the EU have recently been introduced through the September 2008 Council Regulation aimed at eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities, which will make controlling traceability an even more important part of fisheries control in the future.</p>	
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