

FISHERY ASSESSMENT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY:	Norway Pout (<i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>) NORWAY AND DENMARK
LOCATION:	North Sea & Skagerrak-Kattegat (ICES IV & IIIa)
DATE OF REPORT:	16th October 2014
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 1 of 14	CCM Code:
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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME			
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Address:			
Country:		Zip:	
Tel. No.		Fax. No.	
Email address:		Applicant Code	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Dave Garforth	4	Surveillance
Assessment Period	August - October 2014		
Scope Details			
1. Scope of Assessment		IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply – Issue 1	
2. Fishery		Norway & Denmark - Norway Pout (<i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>)	
3. Fishery Location		North Sea & Skagerrak-Kattegat (ICES Sub Area IV & IIIa)	
4. Fishery Method		Pelagic Trawl	
Outcome of Assessment			
5. Overall Fishery Compliance Rating		Medium	
6. Sub Components of Low Compliance		None	
7. Information deficiency		None	
8. Peer Review Evaluation		Incorporated	
9. Recommendation		Maintain approval	

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Form No: 9

Report Ref:

Page 2 of 14

CCM Code:

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2. QUALITY OF INFORMATION
Generally good; primarily ICES reports and government websites.
3. COMPLIANCE LEVEL ACHIEVED
Medium
Recommendation
Maintain approval
4. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT
None
Based on HIGH compliance findings
Based on MEDIUM compliance findings
Based on LOW compliance findings
5. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION
In the majority of sections, there have been no significant changes since the time of the 2013 re-assessment, and compliance ratings remain as previously. However, there was a lack of international consensus on the 2014 Norway pout quota, leading to an initial TAC around 10% higher than the ICES advice. This issue is compounded by the mid-season ICES TAC advice, which roughly halved the advised maximum quota, while there was no equivalent reduction in the total international TAC. The outcome of this is that the 2014 TAC was 251,250t, against ICES advice of 108,000t. However, the assessment team recommend the application of a medium compliance rating due to a number of mitigating factors, considered in detail in section D3. In short, total landings have consistently fallen well below the TAC in both recent years and historically; the stock is in good condition, with SSB well above the precautionary level due to exceptionally high recruitment in 2014; and the fishery has a strong history of setting TACs in line with advice in every year but this one. Overall, the fishery should retain IFFO RS approval, but at a medium compliance rating. Additionally, the next assessment should ensure that total landings once again fell short of the TAC and did not substantially exceed the original ICES advice.
HIGH Compliance
A1, A2, B1, B2, D2, E1, E2
MEDIUM Compliance
A3, C1, D1, D3
LOW Compliance

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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Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 4 of 14	CCM Code:

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6. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

A1. 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.

LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is not established.
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.

Determination: There are robust legal and administrative frameworks in place at the EU and Danish and Norwegian national levels. There have been some changes to the precise nature of the EU management system since the time of the 2013 re-assessment due to the implementation of the most recent CFP reform bill; however the compliance rating for this section remains high.

Europe:

Denmark is a Member State of the European Union, and therefore in Community waters implements the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). In force since 1983, the CFP aims to reconcile resource conservation with the preservation of income and jobs in coastal zones that offer few alternatives in terms of production or employment. It therefore covers not just resources but also markets and structures.

With regard to resource management, the CFP regulations comprise:

- A traditional management tool based on TACs and quotas;
- Technical measures relating to gear or catch;
- Effort-related management, based on vessel engine power and the number of days at sea.

The most recent CFP reform process was completed in 2013 and came into effect from the 1st January 2014. Key changes include:

- The introduction of an objective to ‘ensure high long-term fishing yields for all stocks by 2015 where possible, and at the latest by 2020’ (i.e. movement towards an MSY-based approach).
- The gradual (2015-2019) introduction of a ‘landing obligation’, which effectively bans discarding.
- An overhaul of the management structure, including increased regionalisation and more extensive stakeholder consultation.

Denmark:

The responsible authority for monitoring and enforcing EU and national conservation policies is the Danish Directorate of Fisheries, which is a part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, under the 1999 Fisheries Act. The Directorate carries out inspection at sea and landings, as well as verification of EU marketing standards. The primary provider of scientific information and advice at the national level within Denmark is the National Institute of Aquatic Resources at the Technical University of Denmark (DTU Aqua).

Norway:

The Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs is responsible for, amongst other activities, ensuring

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Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 5 of 14	CCM Code:
------------	-------------	--------------	-----------

long-term, optimal exploitation of living marine resources; ensuring sound management of the marine environment; and progressing towards a profitable, self-sustained fisheries industry.

For more detail on the management systems in place in Denmark and Norway, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).

R1, R2

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

A2. 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.

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 'A1'.
MEDIUM	Fisheries management is concerned with matters listed in 'A1' but not entirely. Fisheries, in relation to 'A1' 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"> • All fishery removals • The biology of the species

Determination: As at the time of the 2013 re-assessment, though not identical the management unit is effectively representative of the biological stock, and all significant fishery removals are accounted for. As there have been no major changes a high compliance rating remains appropriate.

ICES provides advice for two Norway pout stocks: Norway pout in Subarea IV (North Sea) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak–Kattegat); and Norway pout in Division VIa. Fishery management decisions are applied to an area larger than that for which the advice is provided, with the annual TAC covering Subarea IV, and Divisions IIa and IIIa; however, there are very few fishery removals from Division IIa and the fishery in Division VIa has been closed (with no landings) since 2007. ICES states that at present there is no argument for separating the management unit into smaller stocks. Although discards are not included in the stock assessment process, they are considered by ICES to be insignificant.

For more detail on the stock unit please refer to the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).

R1

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

A3. Management actions should be based on long-term conservation objectives

LOW	Management actions are not based on long term management objectives.
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.

Determination: There remains a need for the adoption of a long-term management plan for the stock; however as there have been no significant changes since the 2013 re-assessment and measures are scientifically formulated. A medium compliance rating remains appropriate due to long-term management objectives still not formally, internationally agreed.

The stock is currently not managed according to an internationally-agreed management plan, but there have been substantial efforts towards agreeing one. ICES evaluated and commented on three management strategies in 2007, and a further three in 2012. At the time of the previous assessment it was not clear whether there is any intention to implement one of the strategies, and this is still the case. Despite the lack of an agreed management plan for the stock, ICES states that with the present fishing mortality levels the status of the stock is more determined by natural processes than by the fishery.

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Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 6 of 14	CCM Code:
------------	-------------	--------------	-----------

For more detail on the potential management strategies and the current status of management objectives in the fishery, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).

R1

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

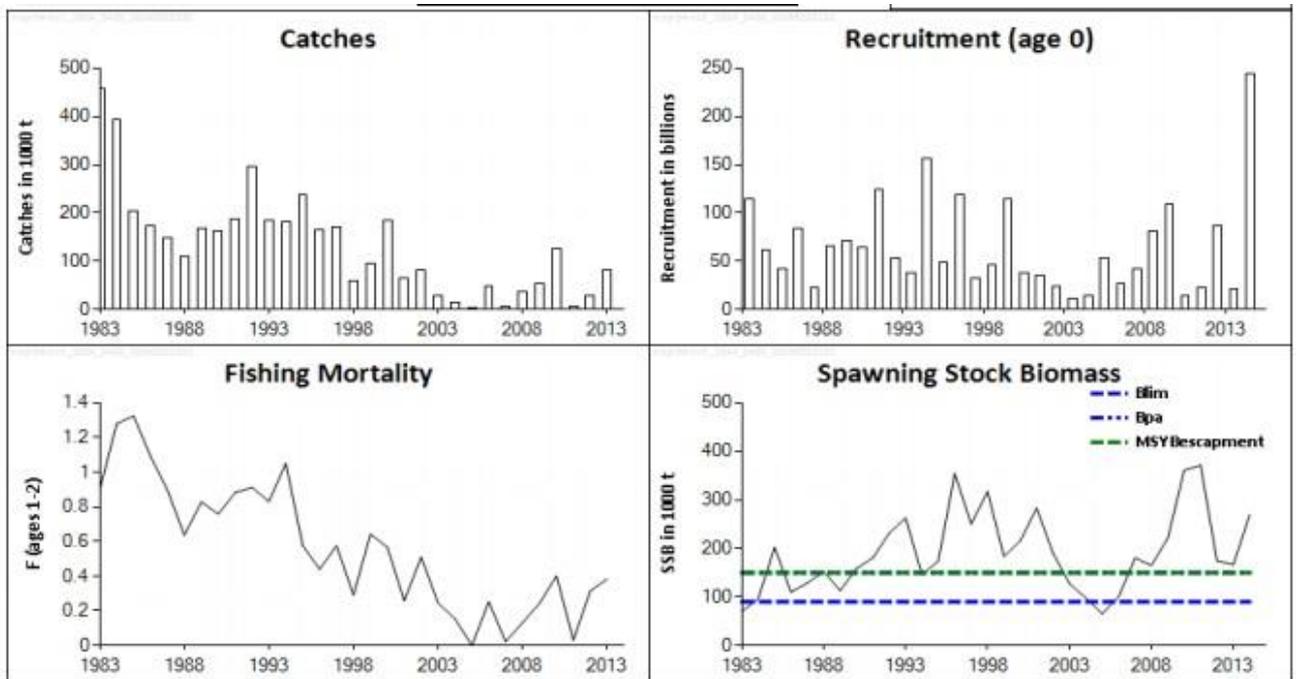
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

B1. Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist.

LOW	Research to support the conservation and management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment does not exist
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.
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

Determination: Management continues to be supported by bi-annual stock assessments and scientific advice, and by the collection of fishery-dependent and -independent data. A high compliance rating remains appropriate.

The ICES Working Group for the North Sea and the Skagerrak carries out stock assessments of the demersal stocks of the North Sea and the Skagerrak. The Norway pout stock is assessed twice a year; the spring assessment provides stock status up to 1st of April of the current year, and the autumn assessment provides stock status for the current year and a forecast of fishing possibilities in the year ahead. Fishery-dependent and –independent data collected on the stock includes total landings and landings by location and date; catch age composition and weight-at-age data; estimates of maturity and natural mortality; CPUE data; and survey data from four research survey indices.



norway pout in Subarea IV (North Sea) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak–Kattegat). Summary of stock assessment (weights in thousand tonnes). Predicted values are shaded. From the ICES advice, October 2014 (R4)

For more information on the scientific research conducted in support of fishery management, please refer to

the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).
R1, R3

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>B2. Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.</i>	
LOW	Scientific advice is not taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.
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.

Determination: Management actions continue to be primarily based on scientific advice, and a high compliance rating is still appropriate. H

The scientific advice provided twice per year by ICES forms the basis for the majority of management decisions by Norway pout fishery managers. As described in section A3, ICES has also provided scientific analysis of several proposed long-term management approaches, and will provide additional advice on any fisheries subject on request.

National fisheries management decisions are informed by information provided by national scientific organisations, which in Norway is the Institute of Marine Research and in Denmark is the Technical University of Denmark National Institute of Aquatic Resources (DTU-Aqua).

There are a number of technical measures in place, all of which have been implemented either on the advice of ICES and the national scientific organisations, or on the basis of data generated by those organisations.

The 2013 re-assessment stated in this section that “TACs have been set at or below ICES advice since quantitative TAC advice was first provided in 2008, and have been broadly in line with advice since ICES recommendations for the stock began in 1995”. This is no longer the case, but is covered in detail in section D1.

For more information on the technical measures, please refer to the re-assessment report (R1).
R1.

C. THE PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>C1. The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans.</i>	
LOW	The precautionary approach is not applied in the formulation of management plans.
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).

Determination: At the time of the 2013 re-assessment, the fishery scored high compliance in this section. However, due to the lack of an international agreement on TAC for 2014, and the subsequent setting of total TAC considerably above advice (see D1, below), a medium compliance rating is now appropriate. M

The 2013 re-assessment stated that although Norway pout is not subject to a long-term management plan, in recent years it had been managed according to an escapement strategy which was in accordance with the precautionary approach. At the time, TACs had historically been set in line with the ICES advice and could be considered precautionary; additionally, the fishery was closed in the first half of the 2012 season in response to ICES advice. However, due to the lack of an agreed management plan between Norway and the EU, each

set an independent TAC for the 2014 fishery which led to a total quota considerably in excess of the ICES advice (see D1 for details). Thus although the management approaches of both Norway and the EU include generic commitments to adhere to the precautionary approach, the international nature of the fishery may undermine the precautionary management in the long-term.

For more detail on the historically precautionary management of the fishery, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).

	<i>Type</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Technical basis</i>
MSY Approach	MSY $B_{\text{escapement}}$	150 000 t	$= B_{\text{pa}}$
	F_{MSY}	Undefined.	None advised.
Precautionary Approach	B_{lim}	90 000 t	$B_{\text{lim}} = B_{\text{loss}}$, the lowest observed biomass in the 1980s.
	B_{pa}	150 000 t	$= B_{\text{lim}} e^{0.3 \times 1.65}$
	F_{lim}	Undefined.	None advised.
	F_{pa}	Undefined.	None advised.

(unchanged since: 2010)

Biological reference points for Norway pout in ICES Subarea IV and Division IIIa. From the June 2014 ICES advice (R3). Unchanged since the time of the 2013 re-assessment.

R1, R3

D. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

D1. The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations.

LOW	The level of fishing permitted is not set according to management advice given by research organisations.
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
HIGH	The level of fishing permitted is set according to management advice given by research organisations.

Determination: Historically, the total international TAC has been set at or below ICES advice. However, due to a lack of agreement between the EU and Norway, the total 2014 TAC was set somewhat above the initial advice, and considerably above the updated advice. However, the assessment team recommends awarding a medium compliance rating due to a number of mitigating factors, discussed in detail below and currently not considered to significantly impact the sustainability of the stock.

The 2013 re-assessment stated that historically, the combined Norway pout TAC has never exceeded the ICES advice, including the temporary closure of the fishery in the first half of 2012. However, the initial TAC advice for 2014 (based on the MSY $B_{\text{escapement}}$ approach used in previous years) was “no more than 216,000t”. There was a failure to reach an international agreement on total TAC, and the EU and Norway independently set TACs of 128,250t and 108,000t respectively. Thus the total initial quota for 2014 was set at 236,250t, a little under 10% higher than the advice. The in-year ICES advice reduced the TAC recommendation to 108,000t; however based on the most recent information neither Norway nor the EU reduced their original TAC; in fact, the Norwegian TAC was increased to 123,000t. The total 2014 TAC was therefore 251,250t, against the advice of 108,000t. However, due to the following mitigating factors, the assessment team recommends awarding a medium compliance rating at this time:

- The main mitigating factor is that landings in recent years have totalled a fraction of the TAC. The TAC has not been fully taken in any year since 1995, and less than 30% of the TAC was taken in both 2012 and 2013. If 30% of the 2014 TAC is taken, this equates to 75,375t, well below the advice (there is currently no information available to the assessment team as to how likely this is to be the case).

Therefore an argument could be made that the TAC has been set with awareness that landings are always considerably lower, although there is no evidence to demonstrate whether this was the logic applied by managers.

- Additionally, the October 2014 ICES advice reports that current estimates of Norway pout SSB are well above the precautionary level due to exceptionally high recruitment in 2014 (the highest on record). As a rapidly reproducing and short-lived species, natural factors tend to influence stock dynamics to greater extent than fishing mortality, and ICES reports that fishing mortality has been lower than natural mortality for many years. The ICES advice for the 2015 TAC is 326,000t (triple the final 2014 TAC recommendation), demonstrating that the stock is currently in a robust situation. The graphs in section B1 illustrate current and historical stock characteristics.
- Finally, it is worth noting again that historical TACs have been set in line with or considerably below the ICES advice, including the closure of the fishery in years where SSB is projected to fall below B_{pa} .

Year	ICES advice	Predicted catch corresp. to advice	TAC Norway	TAC EU ^{a)}	Official catch	ICES catch
1987	No advice	-	No TAC	200	215	147
1988	No advice	-	No TAC	200	187	102
1989	No advice	-	No TAC	200	276	167
1990	No advice	-	No TAC	200	212	140
1991	No advice	-	No TAC	200	223	155
1992	No advice	-	No TAC	200	335	255
1993	No advice	-	No TAC	220	241	176
1994	No advice	-	No TAC	220	214	176
1995	Can sustain current F	-	No TAC	180	289	181
1996	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	220	197	122
1997	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	220	155	133
1998	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	220	72	62
1999	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	220	93	85
2000	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	220	182	175
2001	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	211.2	63	57
2002	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	198	93	74
2003	Can sustain current F; take bycatches into consid.	-	No TAC	198	24	21
2004	The stock is in risk of decreasing below B_{lim}	-	No TAC	198	16	14
2005	Fishery should be closed	-	Only bycatch	5	1	2
2006	Fishery closed until 4th August where a TAC of 95 000 t was set.	-	No TAC	95	54	47
2007	Fishery closed because $SSB < B_{pa}$ in 2008.	0	Only bycatch	5	6	6
2008	$F = 0.35$ or 50 000 t for first half of 2008	<50 in 1st 6 months		41		
In-year ^{b)}	Maintain $SSB > B_{pa}$	< 148	80	114.616	39	36
2009	Reduce F to increase $SSB > B_{pa}$	< 35		28.3		
In-year ^{b)}	Maintain $SSB > B_{pa}$	< 157	128	116.279	55	56
2010	Maintain $SSB > B_{pa}$	< 307	86	76		
In-year ^{b)}	Maintain $SSB > MSY B_{escapement}$	< 434		162.95	137	126
2011	No directed fisheries	0				
In-year ^{b)}	Maintain $SSB > MSY B_{escapement}$	< 6	3	4.5	7	7
2012	No fisheries	0		0		
In-year ^{b)}	No fisheries	0			30	27
In-year ^{c)}	Maintain $SSB > MSY B_{escapement}$	< 101	25	70.683		
2013	Maintain $SSB > MSY B_{escapement}$	< 458(Catch ₋₁₂ =0) < 393(Catch ₋₁₂ =101)	157	165.7	82	82
In-year ^{b)}	Maintain $SSB > MSY B_{escapement}$	< 457				
2014	Maintain $SSB > MSY B_{escapement}$	< 216	108	128.25		
In-year ^{b)}	Maintain $SSB > MSY B_{escapement}$	< 108	123			
2015	Precautionary considerations ($F = 0.6$)	< 326				

Weights in thousand tonnes.

^{a)} Divisions IIa(EU) and IIIa, and Subarea IV(EU).

^{b)} For Norway pout preliminary advice is given in autumn, while the in-year advice is given in June on the basis of the first surveys and catches in the TAC year.

^{c)} Update of in-year advice in October 2012.

Norway pout in Subarea IV and Division IIIa, ICES advice, management, and catches. From the October 2014 ICES advice (R4).

R1, R3

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Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 11 of 14	CCM Code:
------------	-------------	---------------	-----------

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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>D2. Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be in established to reduced capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels.</i>		
LOW	Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are not established.	
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><i>Determination: Excess fishery capacity is managed using the same mechanisms identified in the 2013 re-assessment, and as such a high compliance rating remains appropriate.</i></p> <p>In the EU, fishing capacity is rationalised using the entry-exit regime, which requires that any entry of capacity into the fleet of a Member State has to be compensated by the previous exit of at least the same amount of capacity. As a general rule, the capacity of the national fleets cannot increase with respect to its levels on 1 January 2003, for 'EU 15' Member States and on the accession date for Member States which acceded to the Community after 2003. Additionally, any capacity leaving the fleet with public aid cannot be replaced. In Norway quotas are the main capacity-restriction mechanism, although licensing and registration requirements also limit total fishing capacity.</p> <p>For more detail on EU and Norwegian fishing capacity management mechanisms, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment (R1).</p> <p>R1</p>		H

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>D3. Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.</i>		
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.	
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><i>Determination: There have been no significant changes to the potential level of impact of the fishery on non-target species and the physical environment, nor the mechanisms in place to attempt to mitigate such risks. As the amount of information on the effects of the fishery on PET species, a medium compliance rating remains appropriate.</i></p> <p>In order to protect other species (cod, haddock, saithe, whiting, and herring as well as mackerel, monkfish, squids, flatfish, gurnards, Nephrops) there is a suite of technical management measures in force for the small meshed fishery in the North Sea such as the closed Norway pout box, by-catch regulations, minimum mesh size, and minimum landing size (Stock Quality Handbook). Bycatches of saithe, cod, haddock, whiting, and other species at various levels in the small meshed fishery in the North Sea and Skagerrak have been low in the recent decade, and in general, the by-catch levels of these gadoids have decreased in the Norway pout fishery over the years.</p> <p>Specific impacts of the fishery on marine mammals, seabirds and turtles are unknown.</p> <p>Although the impact of the Norway pout fishery on predator species (such as seabirds) is not fully known, ICES and fishery managers recognise that there is a need to ensure that the stock remains high enough to provide food for a variety of predator species. Norway pout is important as a food source for other species (e.g. saithe,</p>		M

whiting, haddock, cod and mackerel) and predation mortality is significant.

The potential risk of pelagic trawls for the physical environment is generally considered low.

For more detail on the measures in place to mitigate the impacts of the fishery on non-target species and the physical environment, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment (R1).

R1

E. IMPLEMENTATION

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

E1. There should be a framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations.

LOW	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do not efficiently exist.
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.

Determination: Both the EU and Norway have a framework of sanctions in place and effectively applied.

In the EU, infringements of CFP rules are dealt with by the Member State concerned, and the Danish Directorate of Fisheries is the competent authority with responsibility of enforcement of sanctions and penalties with respect to the prosecution of fishery rules. In Norway a key component of fishery sanctions is the vessel black list, which bans all vessels found engaged in IUU activities in Northeast Atlantic waters from fishing in Norwegian waters. In both states, sanctions include fines, confiscation of catch and gear, removal of fishing privileges and imprisonment.

For more details on sanctions in the EU and Norway please refer to the 20123 re-assessment (R1).

R1

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

E2. A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established.

LOW	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is not established.
MEDIUM	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established but do not work efficiently.
HIGH	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established and work efficiently.

Determination: Both the EU and Norway have a management system for fisheries control and enforcement.

In the EU, fisheries rules and control systems are agreed on at EU level, but implemented by the member states through their national authorities and inspectors. The Danish Directorate of Fisheries, part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, was established in its present form in 1995 and is the competent authority with responsibility of enforcement of the CFP and fishery management measures in Danish waters. The Directorate examines vessels at sea and in port, and considers both fishery management requirements (such as gear restrictions and quotas) and hygiene requirements. This is achieved by examining papers, licenses and logbooks, a physical inspection of fishing gear (mesh size, sorting panels and the like), and catch composition.

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. 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 that makes it possible to track their activity 24 hours a day all around the year.

For more detail on fisheries control and enforcement in the EU and Norway, please refer to the 2012 re-

assessment report (R1). R1	
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7. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

8. REFERENCES

R1 – IFFO RS Norway Pout re-assessment, March 2013: <http://www.iffo.net/files/iffoweb/approved-raw-materials/whole-fish/norway-denmark-norway-pout-re-assessment-march.pdf>

R2 – EU Fisheries website – ‘Managing fish stocks’:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/index_en.htm

R3 – ICES Advice, Norway Pout in Subarea IV (North Sea) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak-Kattegat), June 2014:
http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/2014/nop-34_june.pdf

R4 – ICES Advice, Norway Pout in Subarea IV (North Sea) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak-Kattegat), October 2014: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/2014/nop-34%20oct.pdf>