

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Golden redfish (<i>Sebastes marinus</i>)
LOCATION:	Division Va
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2014
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Iceland	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	Global Trust	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Deirdre Hoare	Re-certification
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment		IFFO RS By-Product re-certification
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product		Golden redfish (<i>Sebastes marinus</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		Division Va
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method		Bottom trawl
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment		Re-approve byproduct

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework in place in Iceland which is applied specifically to the golden redfish stock in the assessment area, albeit with somewhat limited international cooperation on quota setting. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment. The assessment team recommends approving this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<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>	
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
MEDIUM	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.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

Determination: There is an effective fishery management framework in place in Iceland, which is applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment. However there is a lack of international cooperation on management and removals have exceeded advice in most years.

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Fishery management framework:

Modern Icelandic fisheries management is based on the Fisheries Management Act of 1990, and is the responsibility of the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. The objectives of the Fisheries Management Act are to promote the conservation and efficient utilisation of the marine resources and thus to ensure stable employment and economic viability of fishing communities. In other words, the aim is to ensure the sustainability of the fisheries while emphasising the economic benefits of the fisheries sector. The fisheries management system in Iceland is primarily based on extensive research on the fish stocks and the marine ecosystem, decisions made on the conduct of fisheries and allowable catches on the basis of scientific advice, and effective monitoring and enforcement of the fisheries and the total catch. Research is carried out within Iceland by the Marine Research Institute and internationally by ICES. These are the main pillars of the Icelandic fisheries management intended to ensure responsible fisheries and the sustainability of the ocean’s natural resources. Management of those stocks subject to international prosecution is facilitated by Iceland’s membership of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC).

Species-specific management:

Golden redfish is considered to be a single stock in Icelandic, Faroese and Greenland waters, although the large majority of landings are from Icelandic waters. There is no evidence of any international cooperation on quota setting, and historically total landings have considerably exceeded the MRI scientific advice. However in recent years the Icelandic TAC has been set in line with advice, and the small quantities of landings elsewhere has meant that total removals have been much closer to the advice. There is a proposed species-specific management plan which has been evaluated by ICES (see section B), but it is not clear whether it has been put into place. The assessment team could find no evidence of any management measures in place except the TAC.

History of advice, catch, and management

Table 2.3.10.7 Golden redfish in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV. History of ICES advice, the agreed TAC, and ICES estimates of landings.

Year	ICES advice	Predicted catch corresp. to advice	Iceland TAC*.,##	Greenland TAC~	<i>S. norvegicus</i> ICES landings
1987	No increase in F	83	95		77
1988	No increase in F	84	85		90
1989	TAC*	117*	77		57
1990	TAC*	116*	80		67
1991	Precautionary TAC	77 (117*)	55#		56
1992	Precautionary TAC	76 (116*)	90		56
1993	Precautionary TAC*	120*	104		50
1994	Precautionary TAC, if required	100*	90		43
1995	TAC	90*	77		45
1996	TAC for Division Va (28); precautionary TAC for Division Vb and Subarea XIV (4)	32**	65		37
1997	Effort 75% of 1995 value	32**	65		40
1998	Effort reduced in steps of 25% from the 1995 level	37.2**	65		39
1999	Effort not increased compared to 1997	35**	65		42
2000	Catch not increased compared to 1998	35**	60		44
2001	Effort not increased compared to 1999	33**.^	57		37
2002	25% reduction in effort	29^^	65		51
2003	25% reduction in effort(2001)	31^^	60		39
2004	25% reduction in effort(2002)	37.4^^	57		33.4
2005	Maintain fishable biomass above U _{pa}	37^^	57		45.4
2006	Maintain fishable biomass above U _{pa}	37^^	57		42.2
2007	Maintain fishable biomass above U _{pa}	37^^	57	5~	39.1
2008	Maintain fishable biomass above U _{pa}	37^^	57	1~	46.3
2009	Maintain fishable biomass above U _{pa}	< 30	50		39.2
2010	Maintain fishable biomass above U _{pa}	< 30	50	6~	38.7
2011	Same advice as last year	< 30	37.5	8.5~	45.3
2012	Maintain catches	< 40	40	8.5~	45.6
2013	Maintain catches	< 40	45	8.5~	53.3
2014	20% increase in catches (rel. 2010–2012)	< 52	52	8.5~	50.7
2015	Management plan	< 47.3	45.6	8.5~	
2016	Management plan	< 51			

Weights in thousand tonnes.

* Deep-sea *S. mentella* and *S. norvegicus* combined.

** *S. norvegicus* only.

^ In Division Va only.

^^ Both Divisions Va and Vb and Subarea XIV.

Year ending 31 August.

From 1992 onwards: Quota year September–August.

~ Demersal redfish (*Sebastes norvegicus* and *S. mentella*).

R1 – R4

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.

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

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Determination: Research and stock assessment activities are carried out, and are considered by ICES to be appropriate for the stock.

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Fisheries management in Icelandic waters is supported nationally by the Marine Research Institute (MRI). The MRI carries out ongoing research on the status and productivity of commercial stocks, and long-term research on the marine environment and the ecosystem around Iceland. The results of this research are the foundations on which the majority of Icelandic fishery management decisions are made. Additional and international scientific advice is provided 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.

MRI conducts an annual Gadget catch-at-age model stock assessment using age and length data from landings and survey data from Greenland and Iceland. There do not appear to be any reference points but quantitative quota recommendations are provided using estimates of SSB and CPUE. ICES is also engaged in the assessment of the stock, and in February 2014 responded to a request by Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland to evaluate a proposed long-term management plan and harvest control rule. ICES found the most recent assessment model and available data to allow a full analytical assessment and MSY-based reference points to be derived, and also consider the proposed harvest control rules to be consistent with the MSY and precautionary approaches. It is not clear to what extent the proposed management plan has been adopted.

R3 – R5

C. STOCK STATUS

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

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.

LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
MEDIUM	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.
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.

Determination: Golden redfish has not been categorised by the IUCN; however there is no additional evidence to lead the assessment team to believe the species is at serious risk and so a medium compliance rating is appropriate.

M

The IUCN has not categorised *Sebastes marinus*, and it is not listed in the CITES appendices.

R6, R7

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Icelandic fisheries management: <http://www.fisheries.is/management/fisheries-management/>

R2 – Marine Research Institute: http://www.hafro.is/undir_eng.php?ID=1&REF=1

R3 – Icelandic Fisheries, Golden redfish: <http://www.fisheries.is/main-species/redfishes/golden-redfish/>

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R4 – MRI stock assessment and advice, golden redfish, 2014: <http://www.hafro.is/Astand/2014/english/04-goldenredfish-14.pdf>

R5 – ICES special request, February 2014, Iceland, Faroe Islands, and Greenland request to ICES on evaluation of a proposed long-term management plan and harvest control rule for golden redfish (*Sebastes marinus*): http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/Special%20Requests/Iceland_Faroe_Islands_Greenland_Evaluation_of_ltmp_for_golden_redfish.pdf

R6 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

R7 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

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