

# FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

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



R1

<b>FISHERY By-Product:</b>	<b>Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>Morocco (FAO 34)</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>October 2016</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Deirdre Hoare</b>

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Form No: 9a	Report Ref:	Page 1 of 5	CCM Code:
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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Morocco	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	Surveillance Yr1
1. Scope of Assessment		
	By-Product surveillance Y1 2016	
2. Fishery By-Product		
	Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> )	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
	Morocco	
4. Fishery Method		
	Pelagic trawl	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
	Approve byproduct	

**2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT**

**3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION**

Since the initial assessment in 2015 there has been little change to the management and status of mackerel in FAO 34. Mackerel in Morocco is assumed to be managed as a component of the small pelagic fishery, although there is no clear evidence to demonstrate whether this assumption is accurate. Management measures are applied to the small pelagic fishery but it is not clear the extent to which these are species-specific. There is no evidence of any mackerel-specific research. The byproduct material should be approved at a medium compliance level.

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>		
<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: There is a legal and administrative framework in place for fisheries management in Morocco. Although this framework is applied to the small pelagic fishery, there is limited evidence of species-specific management measures.</i></b></p> <p>The primary government authority with responsibility for marine fisheries in Morocco is the Department of Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture (DPMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fishing (MAPM). The DPMA has a range of stated objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the development and rational exploitation of fishery resources in the Moroccan EEZ, including the development and implementation of fishery management plans.</li> <li>• Conduct the scientific and technical research, including economic and social aspects, necessary to enable the management and development of marine fisheries.</li> <li>• Ensure the protection and preservation of the marine environment, including management of shipwrecks.</li> <li>• Promote international cooperation, including scientific exchange.</li> <li>• Prepare laws and regulations to achieve the other goals.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to these core missions, the DPMA is also tasked with implementing the Halieutis Plan, introduced by His Majesty King Mohammed VI in September 2009. The three core objectives of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainability: to ensure the sustainability of the marine fisheries sector for future generations.</li> <li>2. Performance: to efficiently manage equipment and infrastructure, and ensure quality control of fishery products.</li> <li>3. Competitiveness: to ensure that Moroccan fisheries are economically competitive.</li> </ol> <p>The Halieutis Plan forms the basis of all recent DPMA activity, and the majority of programs now in place are associated with one of the three objectives.</p> <p>Additional agencies under the supervision of the DPMA include the National Board of Fisheries (ONP), responsible for the implementation of policies relating to the artisanal fleet and fleet upgrades; the National Institute for Fisheries Research (INRH), which carries out any scientific activities required to support the sustainable exploitation and monitoring of fishery resources, ecosystems and the environment; four regional ‘chambres’, each responsible for one of the fishery regions (Mediterranean, North Atlantic, Central Atlantic and South Atlantic); and the National Council for the Protection and Exploitation of Fisheries Resources. There are also local delegations which manage marine fishery activities in each of 18 districts.</p>		<b>M</b>

The legal basis for the management of fisheries in Morocco originates primarily from the Code of Maritime Trade (1919) and the Bill on Marine Fisheries, 1973. The national regulations include management of access to fisheries, measures to protect the resources, and fishery management plans.

**Species-specific management**

In the Moroccan Atlantic and Mediterranean, the small pelagic fishery has six main target species: sardine, anchovy, two *Trachurus* species, chub mackerel and sardinella. Atlantic mackerel is not listed as a major target species, but as there is no evidence of a separate fishery it is assumed that the small pelagic fishery is the fishery in which Atlantic mackerel is primarily caught. Since February 2010, the Moroccan small pelagic fishery has been subject to a management plan with the objective of ensuring the sustainable exploitation of the resource and maximising its value. The management plan includes such technical measures as a TAC, regional and seasonal closures, and effort restriction rules, these are applied to the fishery as a whole.

R2, R3

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

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>	
<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: Although research is conducted to support the management of the small pelagic fishery in general, there is no evidence of any species-specific research conducted on mackerel in Moroccan waters.**

There are a number of fishery-dependent and -independent data sources available to scientific organisations and fishery managers in relation to the small pelagic fishery, but there is no evidence of any mackerel-specific data collection. A ‘National Report on Small Pelagic Resources’ covering both the Atlantic and Mediterranean components is produced by the INRH, was made available to the assessment team; the extent to which this report provides information on Atlantic mackerel is not known.

R4

**C. STOCK STATUS**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<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.

**Determination: Mackerel has been categorised by the IUCN as a species of least concern.**

*Scomber scombrus* has been categorised on the IUCN red list as a species of least concern.

R5

## 5. REFERENCES

R1 – Image of *Scomber scombrus* by Hans Hillewaert

<http://www.marinespecies.org/photogallery.php?album=754&pic=34594>

R2 - MAPM website, 'Missions': <http://bit.ly/1wmKOfK>

R3 - Halieutis plan overview: <http://www.maroc.ma/en/content/halieutis>

R4 - MPM small pelagic fishery management plan overview: <http://www.mpm.gov.ma/wps/myportal/Portail-MPM/P%C3%A4che%20%20maritime/Plans-amenagement/Petitsplagiques>

R5 – IUCN red list: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/search>

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Form No: 9a	Report Ref:	Page 5 of 5	CCM Code:

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