

FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Monkfish / Anglerfish (<i>Lophius budegassa, Lophius piscatorius</i>)
LOCATION:	EU and Norwegian waters
DATE OF REPORT:	05/12/13
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

Global Trust Certification Ltd, 3rd Floor, Block 3, Quayside Business Park, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
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	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Dave Garforth	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
		By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product		
		Monkfish / Anglerfish (<i>Lophius budegassa</i> , <i>Lophius piscarorius</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
		EU and Norwegian waters
4. Fishery Method		
		Ground nets, bottom trawling, ground lines
5. Outcome of Assessment		
		Maintain approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT
3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION
<p>The robust legal and administrative frameworks of Norway and the EU, identified in the previous and initial assessments, remain in place. However, it remains unclear whether these frameworks are applied directly to the species covered by this assessment. Catch and population data on the species appears to be scarce in some areas. As there have been no significant changes since the previous assessment, it is the opinion of the assessment team that this byproduct should remain approved at a medium compliance level.</p>

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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 have been no substantial changes to the Norwegian fishery management framework since the previous assessment, but it remains unclear whether this is applied specifically to the Norway monkfish fishery, and if so how.*

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Administrative and legal framework:

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.

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.

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.

Enforcement:

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 which make it possible to track their activity 24 hours a day.

Management of Monkfish:

Monkfish byproduct from EU fisheries is covered by the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and scores highly under this category. On-site assessment should therefore also determine the source of the byproduct used. However, from the information available the extent to which Norway manages its directed anglerfish fisheries remains unclear. ICES advice (described in section B) covers the Norwegian fisheries, but the assessment team can still find no evidence of Norwegian TACs or species-specific management measures.

(R1-4)		
B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>		
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.	
<p>Determination: <i>Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty. The level of scientific understanding remains very similar to the time of the previous assessment.</i></p> <p>ICES advice:</p> <p>The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides annual advice on quotas and management of monkfish. The report <i>Anglerfish (Lophius piscatorius and L. Budegassa) in Divisions Iia, IIIa, Subareas IV, and VI</i> describes a directed Norwegian fishery in those areas; additional reports which may cover regions in which Norwegian fisheries occur include <i>Celtic Sea and West of Scotland Anglerfish (Lophius piscatorius and L. budegassa) in Divisions VIIb–k and VIIIa,b,d; Bay of Biscay and Atlantic Iberian waters Black-bellied anglerfish (Lophius budegassa) in Divisions VIIIc and IXa; and Bay of Biscay and Atlantic Iberian waters White anglerfish (Lophius piscatorius) in Divisions VIIIc and IXa</i>. The level of information used to conduct the stock assessment varies between areas, from multiple survey indices to landings data only. ICES considers all four reports to cover data-limited stocks. The lack of discard data makes estimates of total landings unreliable.</p> <p>Norway Institute of Marine Research:</p> <p>The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) is Norway's largest centre of marine science. The aim of the research and management advice provided by IMR is to ensure that Norway's marine resources are harvested in a sustainable way. IMR's headquarters are in Bergen, but important activities are also carried out in Tromsø, at the research stations in Matre, Austevoll and Flødevigen and on board research vessels, which are at sea for a total of 1600 days a year. The Institute is heavily engaged in development aid activities through the Centre for Development Cooperation in Fisheries. The IMR conducts research specifically on monkfish species, including tagging.</p>		M
(R4, 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.	
<p>Determination: The fish By-Product comes from a fishery that has still not been assessed by the IUCN redlist. There have been no significant changes since the previous assessment.</p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Lophius budegassa</i> or <i>Lophius piscatorius</i>. ICES has not recommended the closure of the fishery. The MCS has categorised monkfish 4 out of 5 (where 1 is the most highly recommended for purchase).</p> <p>(R4, R6, R7)</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

- R1 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘The Regulatory Chain’: http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/setting_quotas/The-regulatory-chain/
- R2 – Norway Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs website: <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fkd/The-Ministry-of-Fisheries-and-Coastal-Affairs.html?id=262>
- R3 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘Control and Enforcement’: http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/Control_and_enforcement/
- R4 – ICES advice 2012, Anglerfish (*Lophius piscatorius* and *L. Budegassa*): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/ang-ivvi.pdf>
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/ang-78ab.pdf>
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/anp-8c9a.pdf>
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/anb-8c9a.pdf>
- R5 – Institute of Marine Research, about: http://www.imr.no/om_havforskningsinstituttet/en
- R6 – IUCN red list: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- R7 – MCS monkfish: <http://www.fishonline.org/fish/monkfish-anglerfish-163>