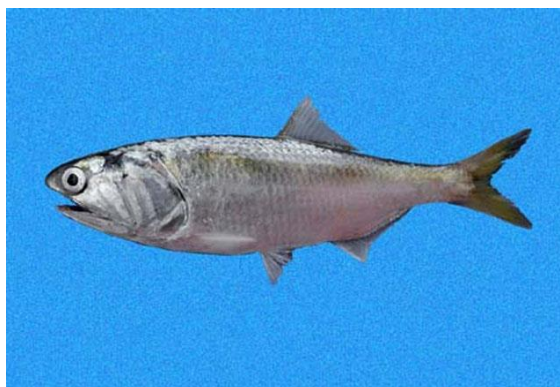


FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Pacific anchoveta (<i>Cetengraulis mysticetus</i>)
LOCATION:	Mexico (Pacific)
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2016
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Mexico	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
Assessment Details		
1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product surveillance Year 2	
2. Fishery By-Product	Pacific anchoveta (<i>Cetengraulis mysticetus</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location	Mexico (Pacific)	
4. Fishery Method	Pure seine	
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approve byproduct	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There are fishery management and research frameworks established at the national level. Pacific anchovy is managed under these frameworks as a component of the Pacific small pelagic stock. There are some species-specific management measures in place, and the assessment team found evidence of species-specific research. The assessment team recommend the approval of this byproduct against the IFFO RS standard with a medium compliance rating.

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: Mexico has a fully developed administrative framework for fisheries management. As Pacific anchovy is managed only as a component of the small pelagic stock, the assessment team considers a medium compliance rating appropriate.

Fishery management framework: The government body with responsibility for fisheries management in Mexico is Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, SAGARPA). The primary legal instruments are the Fisheries Law (Ley de Pesca) and the Regulation to the Fisheries Law (Reglamento de la Ley de Pesca). Based on the contents of these laws, the SAGARPA mission statement includes a commitment to “facilitate the competitive and sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the country to increase the welfare of Mexicans”. Within SAGARPA, the National Commission on Aquaculture and Fisheries (Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca, CONAPESCA) is directly responsible for management, co-ordination and policy development with regards to fisheries. Scientific advice is provided by the National Fisheries Institute (Instituto Nacional de Pesca, INP, see section B), through which the National Fisheries Chart (Carta Nacional Pesquera) was developed. The Chart is an annually-updated summary of the status and scientific understanding of all commercial fishery resources in federal waters. The Chart is broadly divided between Pacific and Gulf of Mexico fisheries. In 2011, a new version of the Carta Nacional Pesquera including small pelagics was in the process of evaluation by the Federal Government for publication: in 2013 the estimated release date of this overarching legislation for all fisheries in Mexico was 2014. In 2014 no updated information was available on the progress of the CNP revision. In 2016, at the time of this surveillance assessment, the revised CNP has also not been published yet. However, a new version of NOM-0003-PESC-1993 the Mexican national standard for the small pelagic fishery was published on the 6th of December 2014. <https://www.gob.mx/conapesca/prensa/actualiza-sagarpa-norma-que-regula-el-aprovechamiento-de-los-pelagicos-menores-en-el-pacifico-y-golfo-de-california-21602>

Species-specific management: *C. mystecitus* is managed as a component of the Pelagicos menores (small pelagic) stock, fished only in Pacific waters. Management measures in place include 100mm minimum landing size, limits on maximum seine capacity, and limited entry. There does not appear to be a TAC set for the fishery, although the INP does make recommendations (700,000t for all small pelagic species in the 2012 National Fisheries Chart).

References: R2-R5

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

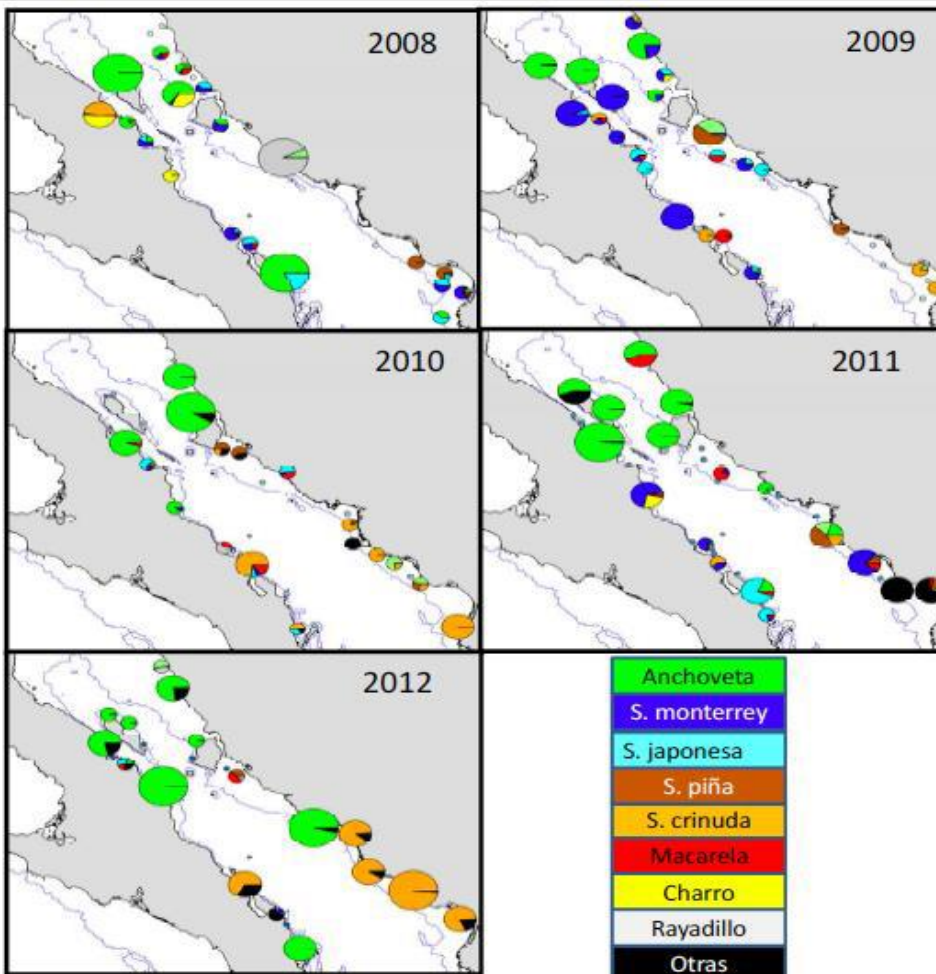
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>	
LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist

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.

Determination: F Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.

Scientific research and advice in support of the management of Mexican fisheries is provided by the National Fisheries Institute (INP). The mission of the INP is to “Coordinate and conduct scientific and technological research on fisheries and aquaculture resources with sustainability criteria for its management and conservation and promote research schemes with the participation and financial support from the sectors involved”. This includes the development of stock-specific management plans, the maintenance of the National Fisheries Charter, and the planning and conducting of research in support of these functions.

Fisheries independent data is being collected via hydro-acoustic surveys which began in 2008. Findings indicate that in a relative sense there was a general biomass decrease in Sardines from 2008 to 2010 and a slight increase in the last two years. Reports of hydro-acoustic surveys conducted by INAPESCA identified that it would be necessary to continue working on ground-truthing methods to assign the overall acoustic energy to the different species in order to generate more reliable estimates of abundance.



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<p>Figure 1. Distribution of small pelagic species captured to ground-truth hydroacoustic surveys, from different locations around the Gulf of California, Mexico, by year (Nevárez-Martínez et al. 2013).</p>	
<p>R4, R5</p>	
<p>C. STOCK STATUS</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</p>	
<p><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></p>	
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><i>Determination: The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.</i></p>	
<p>Pacific anchoveta is widespread in the Eastern Pacific, and is abundant in several areas within its range. There is no current indication of widespread population decline from commercial fishing. It is listed as Least Concern.</p>	
<p>R6</p>	

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Image of *Cetengraulis mysticetus* by R. Robertson

<http://fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?ID=548&what=species>

R2 FAO fisheries and aquaculture country page, Mexico:

http://www.fao.org/fishery/legalframework/nalo_mexico/en

R3 – CONAPESCA mission and vision:

http://www.conapesca.sagarpa.gob.mx/wb/cona/cona_mision_y_vision_acerca

R4 – INP, about: <http://www.inapesca.gob.mx/portal/english>

R5 – National Fisheries Chart, 2012:

<http://www.inapesca.gob.mx/portal/documentos/publicaciones/CARTA%20NACIONAL%20PESQUERA/24082012%20SAGARPA.pdf>

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

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