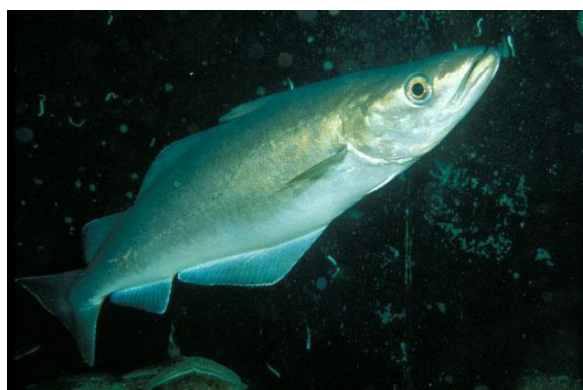


# FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

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



R1

<b>FISHERY By-Product:</b>	<b>Pollack/Lythe (<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>North Sea, North-East Arctic, Skagerrak</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>December 2016</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Deirdre Hoare</b>

1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
<b>Name:</b>		
<b>Address:</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Norway	<b>Zip:</b>	
<b>Tel. No.</b>	<b>Fax. No.</b>	
<b>Email address:</b>	<b>Applicant Code</b>	
<b>Key Contact:</b>	<b>Title:</b>	
Certification Body Details		
<b>Name of Certification Body:</b>	Global Trust	
<b>Assessor Name</b>	<b>Peer Reviewer</b>	<b>Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification</b>
Deirdre Hoare	Virginia Polonio	Surveillance Yr2
1. Scope of Assessment		
<b>1. Scope of Assessment</b>	IFFO RS By-Product surveillance	
2. Fishery By-Product		
<b>2. Fishery By-Product</b>	Pollack/Lythe ( <i>Pollachius pollachius</i> )	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
<b>3. Fishery By-Product Location</b>	North Sea, North-East Arctic, Skagerrak	
4. Fishery Method		
<b>4. Fishery Method</b>	Pelagic bycatch - likely trawling.	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
<b>5. Outcome of Assessment</b>	Maintain approval	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT	
3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION	

**There is a robust fishery management framework in Norway, but there is no evidence it is applied specifically to pollack in the assessment area. Management is supported by qualitative, trends-based advice from ICES every two years. 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>	
<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.

**Determination: There is an effective fishery management framework in place in Norway, but this framework does not appear to be applied specifically to pollack.**

M

**Fishery management 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.

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.

**Species-specific management:**

There is no evidence that any species-specific management measures are applied to pollack in either Norwegian or EU waters in the area covered by this assessment. Pollack in Subarea IV and Division IIIa is assessed by ICES, which reports that the stock has no specific management objectives.

R1 – R6

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.

<p><b>Determination: Limited data are collected on pollack in the assessment area, and although biennial advice is provided by ICES it is qualitative and trends-based only.</b></p> <p>Fisheries management in Norwegian waters is supported by the Institute of Marine Research (IMR), and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). These bodies carry out stock assessments and provide management advice for stocks straddling EU and Norwegian waters, and most Norwegian commercial stocks. 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.</p> <p>ICES provides biennial advice (update in 2016) for pollack in Subarea IV and Division IIIa (North Sea and Skagerrak). There is no evidence of any stock assessment activities in the Northeast Arctic. ICES advises that the North Sea and Skagerrak stock when the precautionary approach is applied, catches should be no more than 1368 tonnes in each of the years 2017 and 2018. If discard rates do not change from the average of the last 3 years (2013–2015), this implies landings of 1345 tonnes. The stock is data limited and no quantitative reference points are defined.</p> <p>R5, R6</p>		M
<b>C. STOCK STATUS</b>		
<b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>		
<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>		
<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.	
<p><b>Determination: Pollack has been categorised by the IUCN as a species of least concern, and therefore a high compliance rating is appropriate.</b></p> <p>The IUCN has categorised <i>Pollachius pollachius</i> as a species of least concern. Additionally, pollack does not appear in the CITES appendices.</p> <p>Trawl survey data throughout the region are variable, with no clear trends except for in the Skagerrak and Kattegat region, where there have been declines of 80% in catch rates over the past 30 years, although this is a very small portion of its distribution. However, in the North Sea, which is considered the majority of the range, data indicate stable but variable population trends.</p> <p>R7, R8</p>		H

## 5. REFERENCES

R1 – Image of *Pollachius pollachius* by Salesjö, A. <http://fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?StartRow=0&ID=34&what=species&TotRec=8>

R2 - Norway Fisheries website, 'The Regulatory Chain': [http://www.fisheries.no/resource\\_management/setting\\_quotas/The-regulatory-chain/](http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/setting_quotas/The-regulatory-chain/)

R3 – 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>

R4 – Norway Fisheries website, 'Control and Enforcement': [http://www.fisheries.no/resource\\_management/control\\_monitoring\\_surveillance/Control\\_and\\_enforcement/](http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/Control_and_enforcement/)

R5 – Institute of Marine Research, about: [http://www.imr.no/om\\_havforskningsinstituttet/en](http://www.imr.no/om_havforskningsinstituttet/en)

R6 – ICES advice, Pollack in Subarea IV and Division IIIa, June 2016: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/Pol-nsea.pdf>

R7 – ICES advice, Pollack in Subarea IV and Division IIIa, June 2016: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/Pol-nsea.pdf>

R8 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

R9 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>