FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Goldenredfish (Sebastes norvegicus)
LOCATION:	EU waters FAO 27
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2015
ASSESSOR:	Sam Dignan

Global Trust	Certification Ltd, 3rd Floor, Block 3, Quayside Business Par	k, Mill Street, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 0	042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864
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1. APPLICAT	TION DETAILS A	AND SUMN	// OF TH	HE ASSESS	MENT OUTCOME
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Email address: ff@ffskagen.d	k		Applicant	Code	
Key Contact: : Klaus Kristoffe	ersen		Title: Qua	ality Directo	or
Certification Body Details					
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global	l (Ireland)		
		Initial/Su Re-certific	rveillance/ cation		
Sam Dignan	Dei	rdre Hoare	e Surveillance		Surveillance
		ı			
1. Scope of Assessment			By-Product	surveillanc	е
2. Fishery By-Product		Golden redfish (Sebastes norvegicus, previously Sebastes marinus)		astes norvegicus, previously	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		EU waters/FAO 27			
4. Fishery Method			Bottom tra	awl	
5. Outcome of Assessment			Maintain a	pproval	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework in place in Iceland and Denmark 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. Icelandic Golden Redfish is MSC certified since 2014.

This species has up to now been named *Sebastes marinus*. It was decided to adopt the species list by WoRMS (http://www.marinespecies.org/). The name used for this species will hence hereafter be *Sebastes norvegicus*. ICES 2014 R1

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A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE 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. 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 and Denmark, which is applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment. The reinstatement of the formal agreement and management plan mean that a high compliance rating is now appropriate.

Fishery management framework:

Iceland:

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 emphasizing 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).

Denmark:

The responsible authority for monitoring and enforcing EU and national conservation policies is the Danish Agrifish Agency, which is a part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, under the 1999 Fisheries Act. The Agency carries out inspection at sea and landings, as well as verification of EU marketing standards. The Ministry also works for Danish fisheries and aquaculture through

- Regulation and inspections of the fishing industry
- Support for research in fisheries and aquaculture production
- Support for the development of fisheries, the fish industry, fishery harbours and aquaculture
- Fish management and fishing license arrangements for recreational fisheries

The primary provider of scientific information and advice at the national level within Denmark is the National Institute of Aquatic Resources at the Technical University of Denmark (DTU Aqua). DTU Aqua's stated mission is to conduct research, provide advice, educate at university level and contribute to innovation in sustainable exploitation and management of aquatic resources. DTU Aqua directly advises the Danish Ministry of Food,

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Agriculture and Fisheries and other public authorities.

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 now a formal agreement between the government of Iceland and government in Greenland on the sharing of the TACs for redfish in their waters. The Faroese government has chosen not to be included in the agreement. Faroese catches are a negligible part of the total. 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). The Fisheries Directorate record all non-compliance, including minor infringements and sanctions. They report no systematic non-compliance issues.

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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.
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Year ICES advice Corresp. to advice TAC* ICES landings 1987 No increase in F 83 95 77 1988 No increase in F 84 85 90 1989 TAC* 1117* 77 55 1990 TAC* 116* 80 67 1991 Precautionary TAC 77 75 1992 Precautionary TAC 76 90 56 1993 Precautionary TAC 120* 104 56 1994 Precautionary TAC, if required 100* 90 41 1995 TAC 90* 77 45 1996 Division Va (28); precautionary TAC for Division Vb and Subarea XIV (4) 32** 65 1997 Effort 75% of 1995 value 32** 65 40 1999 Effort not increased compared to 1997 35** 65 40 1999 Effort not increased compared to 1998 33**.^ 57 37 2000 25% reduction in effort 299^A 65 55 2001 25% reduction in effort 299^A 65 55 2005 Maintain fishable biomass above Ups 37.A* 57 39.9 2000 Maintain fishable biomass above Ups 37.A* 57 5	Table 2.3.	doiden redisin in Subareas V, VI, All, and /	Predicted catch	iceland	Greenland	5. norvegicus
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2010 Maintain fishable biomass above Upa < 30	2008	_	37^^	57	1~	46.3
2011 Same advice as last year < 30	2009	-	< 30	50		39.2
2012 Maintain catches < 40	2010	-	< 30	50	6~	38.7
2013 Maintain catches < 40	2011	Same advice as last year	< 30	37.5	8.5~	45.3
2014 20% increase in catches (rel. 2010–2012) < 52	2012	Maintain catches	< 40	40	8.5~	45.6
2015 Management plan < 47.3	2013		< 40	45	8.5~	53.3
2016 Management plan < 51	2014	20% increase in catches (rel. 2010–2012)	< 52	52	8.5~	50.7
	2015	Management plan	< 47.3	45.6	8.5~	
			< 51			

Weights in thousand tonnes.

Figure 1. Golden redfish in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV. History of ICES advice, the agreed TAC, and ICES estimates of landings. R2

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
B. Research in support of fisheries r	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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^{*} 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).

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

Iceland:

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.

Denmark:

Scientific research on the stock in Denmark is carried out by the Technical University of Denmark National Institute of Aquatic Resources (DTU-Aqua).

International:

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. 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.

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Framework	Reference point	Value	Technical basis	Source
	MSY B _{trigger}	220 kt	$B_{lim} \times exp(0.2 \times 1.645)$	ICES (2014a)
MSY approach	F _{MSY}	0.097	Average of ages 9–19. F_{max} in the 2012 Gadget run, leading to < 1% probability of going below B_{lim} , based on recruitment patterns since 1975 and with large assessment uncertainty.	ICES (2014a)
	B _{lim}	160 kt	Lowest SSB in the 2012 Gadget run.	ICES (2014a)
Precautionary	B _{pa}	Not defined		
approach	F _{lim}	Not defined		
	F _{pa}	Not defined		
Management	SSB _{MGT}	220 kt		
plan	F _{MGT}	0.097		

Figure 2. Golden redfish in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV. Reference points, values and their technical basis

R3 – R5

113 113	
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.

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Determination: Golden redfish has not been categorised by the IUCN; however Icelandic Golden Redfish has

been certified as sustainable by the MSC therefore a high compliance rating is appropriate.

The IUCN has not categorised *Sebastes norgevicus*, and it is not listed in the CITES appendices. The Icelandic golden redfish fishery has been certified against both MSC and FAO-based Iceland Responsible Fisheries Management Specifications.

R6-R9

5. REFERENCES

R1 -Iceland and East Greenland Golden redfish (*Sebastes norvegicus*) in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV-http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/2014/smr-5614.pdf

R2- ICES Advice June 2015 Golden redfish (*Sebastes norvegicus*) in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV (Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland): http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/smr-5614.pdf

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

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_Itmp_for_golden_redfish.pdf

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

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

R8 – MSC Icelandic Golden Redfish assessment downloads: http://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/certified/north-east-atlantic/isf-iceland-golden-redfish

R9 - Iceland Responsible Fisheries (Golden redfish Fisheries) http://www.responsiblefisheries.is/certification/certified-fisheries/golden-redfish-fisheries/

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