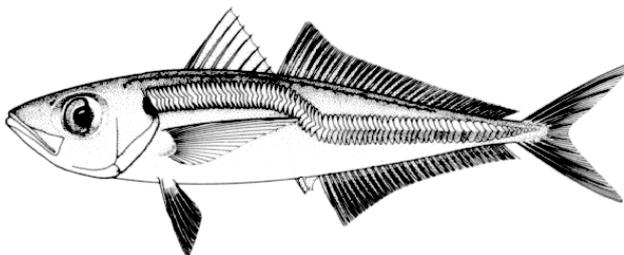


FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FAO

R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Cape Horse Mackerel (<i>Trachurus capensis</i>)
LOCATION:	South Africa
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2016
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

Global Trust Certification Ltd, 3rd Floor, Block 3, Quayside Business Park, Mill Street, 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: West point Processors		
Address:		
Country: South Africa	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	Virginia Polonio	Initial
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product initial	
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product	Cape Horse Mackerel (<i>Trachurus capensis</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location	South Africa	
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method	Trawl	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment	Maintain approval	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

South African Cape Horse Mackerel fishery is managed as a component of the Small Pelagic Fishery. Therefore, it is subject to a robust management framework, supported by effective data collection and stock assessment activities. The assessment team recommends the approval of this byproduct.

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 is a legal and administrative fisheries management framework in place in South Africa, which is applied to the Cape horse mackerel fishery. A high compliance rating is appropriate.

H

Fishery management framework:

The legal foundation for the management of South African fisheries, including fisheries for Cape horse mackerel, is the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18, 1998) of South Africa. The passing of the Marine Living Resources Amendment Bill 2013 has resulted in some changes to the basis for fisheries management. The Bill replaces the concept of subsistence fisheries with ‘small-scale’ fisheries, and introduces the main mechanisms by which the fisheries Minister may exert control over these; primarily, through licencing, area restrictions and quotas. The South African fishing industry is managed and regulated by the Fisheries Management Branch (FMB) of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). The FMB is the primary implementer of the Marine Living Resources Act and its aims include the maintenance and restoration of the productive capacity and biodiversity of the marine environment, ensuring the protection of human health, and promotion of the conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources.

The Branch conducts research and monitoring on fish stocks, including biannual research surveys, manned field stations, and creating Scientific Working Groups (SWGs) to gather state and invited outside specialist scientists to assess the status of the various stocks. The FMB uses this research to make recommendations regarding management measures, including total allowable catches (TACs) and fishery closures.

The specific SWG relevant to the cape horse mackerel is the Small Pelagic Scientific Working Group, which provides advice and recommendations to ensure the sustainable utilisation of South Africa's small pelagic fish resources. Management is also founded on the use of Operational Management Procedures (OMPs), which provide, amongst other components, the process by which TAC recommendations are calculated.

Management of the cape horse mackerel fishery:

Until recently the South African fishery for adult horse mackerel was managed using a Precautionary Maximum Catch Limit (PMCL) primarily because of the difficulties in accurately estimating abundance of this highly mobile aggregating species. The total horse mackerel TAC for 2015 was 54,427 t, of which a portion (41,927 t) is allocated to the mid-water trawl sector. That is 9 % higher than last year’s allocation. The remainder (12,500 t) is reserved for bycatch in the hake trawl sector.

R2,3

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: Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.

H

Current scientific opinion is that the juvenile horse mackerel on the South African west coast migrate southwards and recruit to the adult stock off the south coast. The juveniles are caught as bycatch in the small pelagic purse-seine fishery and this bycatch is strictly controlled through Precautionary Upper Catch Limits (PUCLs). This then ensures adequate recruitment to the mid-water trawl fishery and aims to ensure the sustainability of the stock as a whole. Currently, a PUCL of 18 000 tonnes has been allocated to the purse seine sector for the next three years. This means that the amount of horse mackerel bycatch “available” for any given year is 18 000 tonnes less the bycatch taken in the two preceding years. This is to allow reasonable flexibility to the industry to adapt to years when the high incidence of mixed-species shoals makes it very difficult for the pelagic fleet to avoid juvenile horse mackerel. The PUCL for 2015 was set at 12,233 tonnes using this rule.

The small pelagic surveys undertaken by the MV Compass Challenger in November 2014 however did not show encouraging signs of juvenile horse mackerel with only patchy distributions (Figure 1) in the bay areas on the south coast and low densities on mid-shelf offshore between Cape Columbine and Cape Point (Fisheries/2014/Dec/SWG-Pel/63).

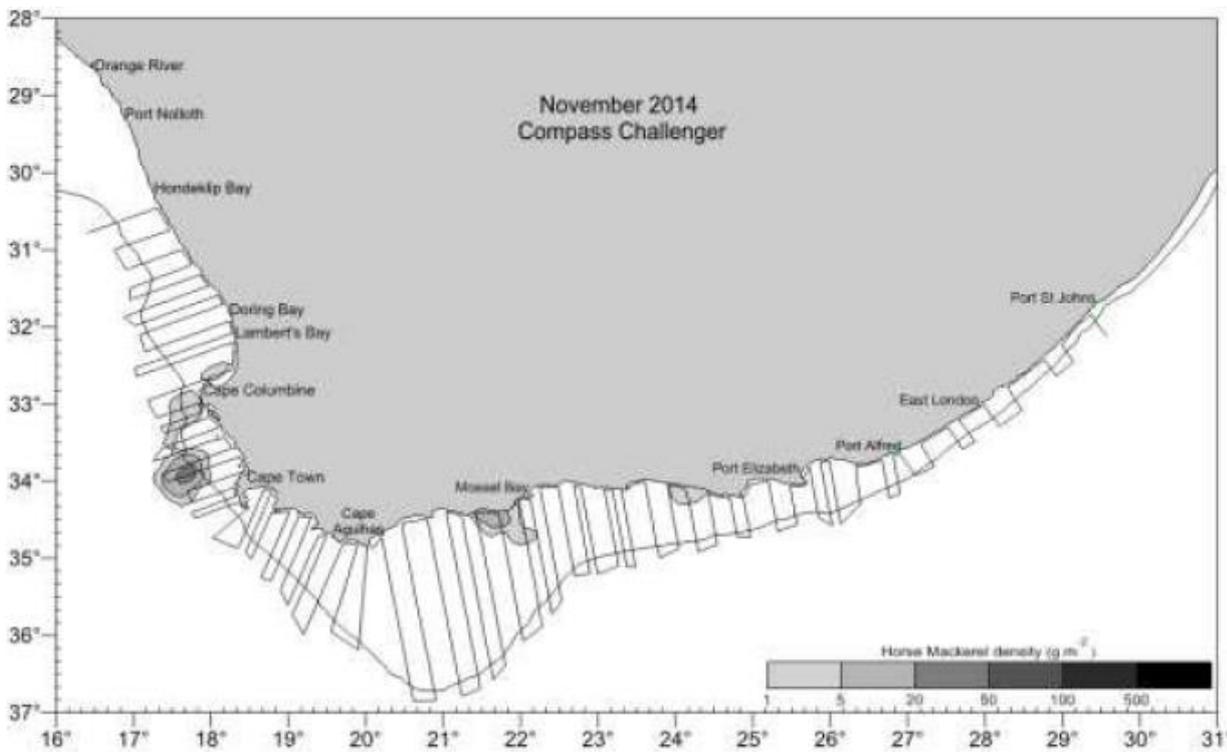


Figure 1. Distribution and density of juvenile horse mackerel in the November 2014 hydroacoustic survey for small pelagic species

R2, R3

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.

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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 byproduct species has not been assessed by the IUCN, but is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.</i></p> <p>The most recent assessment (2014) suggested a near doubling of abundance over the past decade and the prognosis was for an increase in catches in coming years.</p> <p>R2,3</p>	

5. REFERENCES

- R1 – Image of *Trachurus capensis* <http://www.fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?ID=5382&what=species>
- R2 - Status and management of the South African and Namibian horse mackerel fishery, 2015: <http://oceana.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Status-of-the-Southern-African-Horse-Mackerel-Resource-2015.pdf>
- R3 – IUCN red list: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/15598976/0>