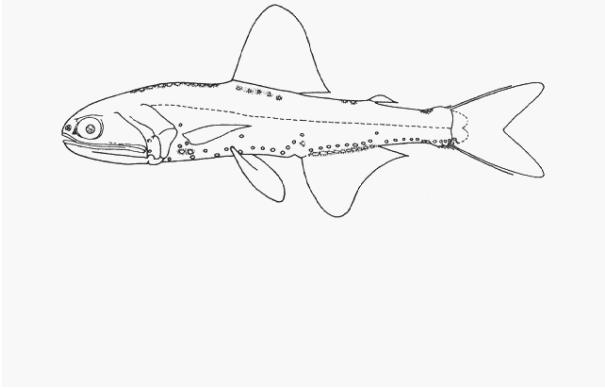
FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	**Lanternfish (*Lampanyctodes hectoris*)**
LOCATION:	**South Africa**
DATE OF REPORT:	**December 2016**
ASSESSOR:	**Deirdre Hoare**

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	By-Product initial
2. Fishery By-Product	Lanternfish (*Lampanyctudes hectoris*)
3. Fishery By-Product Location	South Africa
4. Fishery Method	Trawl
5. Outcome of Assessment	Maintain approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

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

H

Fishery management framework:

The legal foundation for the management of South African fisheries, including fisheries for lanternfish, 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 lanternfish 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 lanternfish fishery:

The South African lanternfish is caught in the sardine directed fishery in South Africa. This comprises 10-20 boats that switch between anchovy and sardine. Other species caught in the fishery include the red-eye herring (*Etrumeus whiteheadi*), lightfish (*Maurolicus muelleri*) and juvenile horse mackerel.

Management measures:

- TAC combined for Lantern and Lightfish 50,000t
- Minimum mesh size of 28 mm
- Sardine bycatch limitation (anchovy-directed operations)
- Closed season from 1 November to 14 January
- Landings monitored and estimated at factory landing sites

R2,3	

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
B. Research in support of fisheries 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.

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

Management of the South African small pelagic fishery is supported by a range of data collection and stock assessment activities. Very little information could be found regarding research into the lanternfish fishery but as it is caught as part of the small pelagic fishery that data is collected on lanternfish also. Anchovy and sardine populations are monitored by means of hydro-acoustic surveys conducted biannually since 1984. A summer biomass survey estimates the total size of the stock and a winter recruit survey estimates the number of fish that recruit to the population. In addition to these fishery-independent surveys, accurate data on catch statistics including landed mass, species composition, and catch position and date are obtained from the pelagic fishery. Samples from commercial catches are processed to obtain the length and age frequency distributions of harvested fish required as input in the pelagic population dynamics models, in addition to other data on biological characteristics such as sex and gonad maturity stage, and fish condition.

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.	
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.

Determination: The byproduct species has been assessed by the IUCN and was found to be a species of least concern. H

Lampanyctodes hectoris is fairly common in portions of its range and is not facing any known threats, though it is taken sporadically by purse-seiners and used for fish meal in South Africa. This species is currently listed as Least Concern.

R4

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Image of *Lampanyctodes hectoris* http://fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?ID=259&what=species

R2 - Status and management of the South African small pelagic fishery, 2015: http://oceana.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Status-of-the-Small-Pelagic-2015.pdf

R3 - INFORMATION ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA http://www.fao.org/fi/oldsite/FCP/en/ZAF/body.htm

R4 – IUCN red list: http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/15598976/0