

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)
LOCATION:	South Africa
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2016
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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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	Chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</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 Chub Mackerel fishery is managed as a component of the small pelagic fishery. Management measures are applied to the small pelagic fishery but it is not clear the extent to which these are species-specific. There is no evidence of any mackerel-specific research. The byproduct material should be approved at a medium compliance level.

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.	
<p><i>Determination: There is a legal and administrative fisheries management framework in place in South Africa, which is applied to the Chub mackerel fishery. A high compliance rating is appropriate.</i></p> <p>Fishery management framework:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The specific SWG relevant to the chub 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.</p> <p>Management of the chub mackerel fishery:</p> <p>In the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, the small pelagic fishery has six main target species: sardine, anchovy, two Trachurus species, chub mackerel and sardine. The South African small pelagic fishery is subject to OMPs the objective of which is to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the resource and maximise its value. The management plan includes such technical measures as a TAC, regional and seasonal closures, and effort restriction rules, these are applied to the fishery as a whole.</p> <p>R2,3</p>		H
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.	

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HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.	
<p>Determination: Although research is conducted to support the management of the small pelagic fishery in general, there is no evidence of any species-specific research conducted on mackerel in South African waters.</p> <p>Management of the South African small pelagic fishery is supported by a range of data collection and stock assessment activities. 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. Data for the estimation of a number of other key biological parameters (e.g. age structure, stock structure) are also collected. 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. The extent to which this report provides information on Chub mackerel is not known.</p> <p>R2, R3</p>		M
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.	
<p>Determination: The byproduct species has been assessed by the IUCN as a species of Least Concern.</p> <p><i>Scomber japonicus</i> have been categorised on the IUCN red list as a species of least concern.</p> <p>R2,3</p>		H

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Image of *Scomber japonicus* by Felipe Amezcua Linares

<http://www.fishbase.se/photos/PicturesSummary.php?ID=117&what=species>

R2 - Status and management of the South African small pelagic fishery, 2014:

<http://www.oceana.co.za/sites/default/files/2014%20Status%20of%20Small%20Pelagics.pdf>

R3 – IUCN red list: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/170306/0>

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