

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Atlantic wolffish (<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>)
LOCATION:	North Sea, Skagerrak
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2014
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Norway	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact:	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	Global Trust	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Deirdre Hoare	Re-certification
1. Scope of Assessment		
	IFFO RS By-Product re-certification	
2. Fishery By-Product		
	Atlantic wolffish (<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
	North Sea, Skagerrak	
4. Fishery Method		
	Trawl, longline	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
	[Needs discussion]	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework in Norway and fisheries management in general is supported by data collection and stock assessment. However, there is no evidence of any management or research specifically targeting Atlantic wolffish.

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 an effective fishery management frameworks in place in Norway, but there is no evidence that this framework is applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment.

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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 of any species-specific **management measures** applied to Atlantic wolffish in EU waters. The assessment team has found no evidence of quotas, minimum landing size, or any other technical measures. Evidence suggests there is no targeted fishery, and that wolffish are caught only as bycatch in trawl and longline fisheries.

R1 – R3

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>

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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.	
<p>Determination: Fisheries management in Norway in general is supported by data collection and stock assessment activities; however there is no evidence that any species-specific research is conducted.</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>Neither ICES nor the IMR appear to provide any management advice for the species, nor can the assessment team find evidence of stock assessment activities by any other scientific organisation in the area relevant to this assessment. Some species information is available from the FAO, although this appears to have been last updated more than ten years ago and provides no information on fishery research or management.</p> <p>R4</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: Atlantic wolffish has not been categorised by the IUCN;</p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Anarhichas lupus</i>, and it is not listed in the CITES appendices. The species is a "species of concern" for the US National Marine Fisheries Service.</p> <p>R5 – R7</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘The Regulatory Chain’:

http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/setting_quotas/The-regulatory-chain/

R2 – 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>

R3 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘Control and Enforcement’:

http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/Control_and_enforcement/

R4 – Institute of Marine Research, about: http://www.imr.no/om_havforskningsinstituttet/en

R5 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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R6 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

R7 – NOAA NMFS species of concern, Atlantic Wolffish:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/species/atlanticwolffish_detailed.pdf

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