

# FISHERY ASSESSMENT REPORT

## IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>FISHERY:</b>        | Sandeel ( <i>Ammodytes marinus</i> )                                    |
| <b>LOCATION:</b>       | North Sea (ICES Division IIIa & Subarea IV), Denmark. Sandeel areas 1-3 |
| <b>DATE OF REPORT:</b> | September 2015  |
| <b>ASSESSOR:</b>       | Sam Peacock   |

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| 1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME |               |  |  |
|--|---------------|--|--|
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| Country: Denmark   |               | Zip:   |  |
| Tel. No.   |               | Fax. No.   |  |
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| Key Contact:   |               | Title:   |  |
| Certification Body Details                                   |               |  |  |
| Name of Certification Body:                                  |               | Global Trust Certification Ltd.  |  |
| Assessor Name  | Peer Reviewer | Assessment Days  | Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification |
| Sam Peacock  | Deirdre Hoare | 1  | Surveillance                           |
| Assessment Period  |               |  |  |
|  |               |  |  |
| Scope Details  |               |  |  |
| 1. Scope of Assessment                                       |               | IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply – Issue 1                    |  |
| 2. Fishery   |               | Sandeel ( <i>Ammodytes marinus</i> )                                     |  |
| 3. Fishery Location  |               | North Sea (ICES Division IIIa & Subarea IV), Denmark. Sandeel areas 1-3. |  |
| 4. Fishery Method  |               | Bottom trawl   |  |
| Outcome of Assessment  |               |  |  |
| 5. Overall Fishery Compliance Rating                         |               | Medium/High  |  |
| 6. Sub Components of Low Compliance                          |               | None   |  |
| 7. Information deficiency                                    |               | None   |  |
| 8. Peer Review Evaluation                                    |               | Maintain approval for SA3 only   |  |
| 9. Recommendation  |               | Maintain approval for SA3 only   |  |

|   |
|---|
| <b>2. QUALITY OF INFORMATION</b>  |
| Good; primarily ICES reports  |
| <b>3. COMPLIANCE LEVEL ACHIEVED</b>   |
| Varies between Sandeel Areas  |
| <b>Recommendation</b>   |
| Maintain approval for SA3 only  |
| <b>4. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT</b>  |
|   |
| <b>Based on HIGH compliance findings</b>  |
|   |
| <b>Based on MEDIUM compliance findings</b>  |
|   |
| <b>Based on LOW compliance findings</b>   |
|   |
| <b>5. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION</b>  |
| <p><b>Note:</b> The 2013 re-assessment approved only Sandeel Areas 1-3 (see section A2 for map). This surveillance therefore only considers these areas, and does not assess the areas which were previously not approved.</p> <p>In general, the management and scientific mechanisms supporting the management of the three sandeel stocks covered by this assessment remain robust and largely unchanged. In previous assessments, the main issue identified was the lack of an international management plan or agreement between Norway and the EU for SA3, which led to a medium compliance rating for this stock in section A2. However, since the previous surveillance, landings in SA1 and SA2 have continued to be above the level of both the ICES advice and the TAC, and the biomass of both stocks is currently below the target reference point (and has been for several years). As fishery removals have been consistently above the scientific advice despite this low biomass, the assessment team considers a low compliance rating appropriate for these areas. Although the IMR has expressed some concern over the ICES approach to sandeel in SA3, management does continue to follow the ICES advice and so the assessment team recommends the continuing approval of this stock.</p> |
| <b>HIGH Compliance</b>  |
| A1, A2 (SA1&2), B2, D2, D3, E1, E2  |
| <b>MEDIUM Compliance</b>  |
| A2 (SA3), A3, B1, C1, D1 (SA3)  |
| <b>LOW Compliance</b>   |
| D1 (SA1&2)  |

| SUMMARY OF LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE  |   |       |   |                        |                     |                |
|---|---|-------|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|   | The Management Framework and Procedures |       | Stock assessment procedures and management advice | Precautionary approach | Management measures | Implementation |
| legal and administrative basis  | A1                                      |       |   |                        |                     |                |
| Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit  | A2 (SA1&2)                              | (SA3) |   |                        |                     |                |
| Management actions should be scientifically based   | A3                                      |       |   |                        |                     |                |
| Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist   |   |       | B1  |                        |                     |                |
| Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures   |   |       | B2  |                        |                     |                |
| The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans  |   |       |   | C1                     |                     |                |
| The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations   |   |       |   |                        | D1 (SA1&2)          | (SA3)          |
| Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be in established to reduced capacity  |   |       |   |                        | D2                  |                |
| Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment |   |       |   |                        | D3                  |                |
| A framework for sanctions of violation of laws and regulations should be efficiently exists   |   |       |   |                        |                     | E1             |
| A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established   |   |       |   |                        |                     | E2             |

**KEY:** Low Compliance:   Medium Compliance:   High Compliance:  

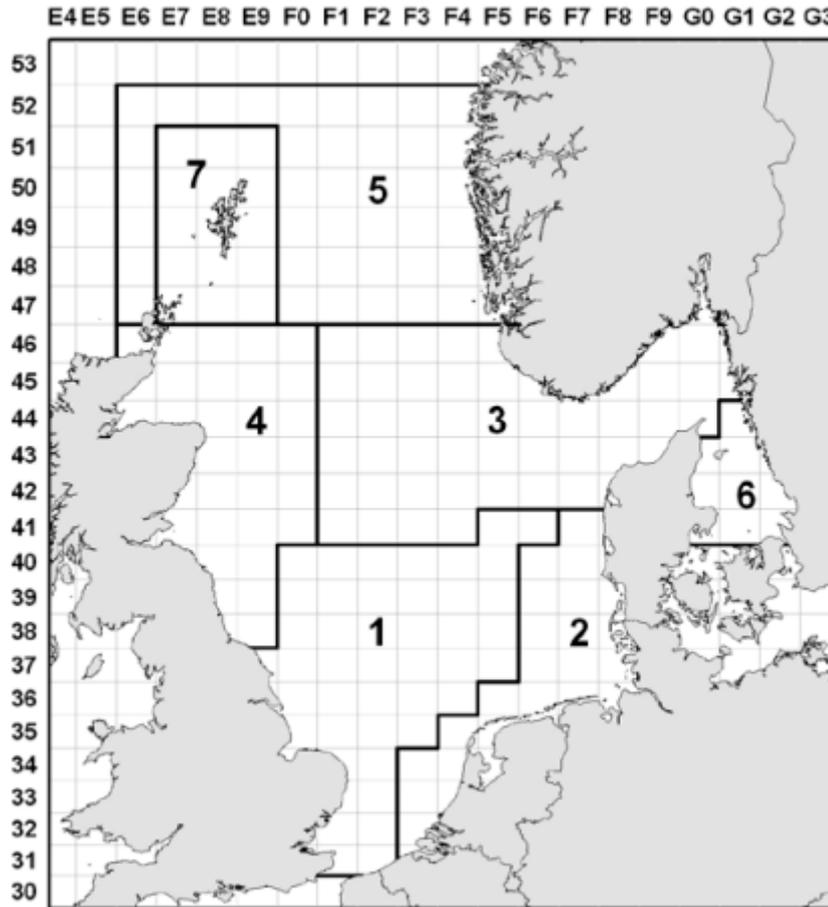
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| 6. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME  |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE   |  |   |
| LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE   |  |   |
| <i>A1. The management of the fishery must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the conservation of the fishery.</i>  |  |   |
| <b>LOW</b>  | An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is not established.   |   |
| <b>MEDIUM</b>   | An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the conservation of the stock. |   |
| <b>HIGH</b>   | A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is established and works efficiently toward the conservation of the stock.                           |   |
| <p><b><i>Determination: There are robust legal and administrative frameworks in place at the EU and Danish levels. There have been no substantial changes since the previous surveillance assessment.</i></b></p> <p><b>Europe:</b></p> <p>Denmark is a Member State of the European Union, and therefore in Community waters implements the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). In force since 1983, the CFP aims to reconcile resource conservation with the preservation of income and jobs in coastal zones that offer few alternatives in terms of production or employment. It therefore covers not just resources but also markets and structures.</p> <p>With regard to resource management, the CFP regulations comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A traditional management tool based on TACs and quotas;</li> <li>• Technical measures relating to gear or catch;</li> <li>• Effort-related management, based on vessel engine power and the number of days at sea.</li> </ul> <p>The most recent CFP reform process was completed in 2013 and came into effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014. Key changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The introduction of an objective to ‘ensure high long-term fishing yields for all stocks by 2015 where possible, and at the latest by 2020’ (i.e. movement towards an MSY-based approach).</li> <li>• The gradual (2015-2019) introduction of a ‘landing obligation’, which effectively bans discarding.</li> <li>• An overhaul of the management structure, including increased regionalisation and more extensive stakeholder consultation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Denmark:</b></p> <p>The responsible authority for monitoring and enforcing EU and national conservation policies is the Danish Directorate of Fisheries, which is a part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, under the 1999 Fisheries Act. The Directorate carries out inspection at sea and landings, as well as verification of EU marketing standards. 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).</p> <p>R1</p> |  | H |
| LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE   |  |   |

|   |             |                           |           |
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|   |   |          |          |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| <b>A2. Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account fishery removals and the biology of the species.</b>   |   |          |          |
| <b>LOW</b>  | Fisheries management is not concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and do not take into account any of the matters listed in 'A1'.  |          |          |
| <b>MEDIUM</b>   | Fisheries management is concerned with matters listed in 'A1' but not entirely. Fisheries, in relation to 'A1' statement, should improve to ensure the long term conservation of the marine resource.   |          |          |
| <b>HIGH</b>   | Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All fishery removals</li> <li>• The biology of the species</li> </ul> |          |          |
| <p><b>Determination: As there have been no significant changes since the 2014 surveillance in any of the three Sandeel Areas, the compliance ratings previously awarded remain appropriate.</b></p> <p>Until 2010, sandeel in the North Sea was assessed and managed as three stock units. Recently, the stock management unit was updated to reflect a change in the ICES advice on this subject, increasing the number of stocks to seven in an attempt to minimise the probability of localised over-exploitation. Since 2011, a single TAC has been set for the entire North Sea, which is subsequently divided between the seven new Sandeel Areas. The level of data available during the assessment of each SA varies considerably, with some stocks considered data deficient whilst fairly robust data are available for others. ICES states that sandeel fisheries have a low bycatch for other species, including other TAC species. Discards and bycatch are not included in the assessment for any of the Areas, although discards are thought by ICES to be negligible.</p> <p>Sandeel Areas 3 and 5 are divided between the EU and the Norwegian EEZ, although Norway has closed its fishery in the Norwegian EEZ part of SA5. Management of the sandeel stock in SA3 differs between the EU and Norwegian components. The lack of international cooperation on the management of what is, by some measures, a single biological stock has led to ICES to state that "The differences in management between the EU and Norwegian EEZs seen in recent years raise questions regarding the reliability of a common assessment". ICES also recommends that a joint EU-Norwegian management plan be developed for the stock.</p> <p>R1</p> |   | <b>H</b> | <b>M</b> |



Map of the seven Sandeel Areas currently used for the assessment and management of sandeel in the North Sea. From the ICES advice, February 2015 (R2).

R1 – R4

**LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE**

A3. Management actions should be based on long-term conservation objectives

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>LOW</b>    | Management actions are not based on long term management objectives.  |
| <b>MEDIUM</b> | Management actions are based on long term management objectives. However the actions are not scientifically formulated. |
| <b>HIGH</b>   | Management actions are based on long term management objectives, and actions are science based.                         |

**Determination: As at the time of the 2014 surveillance, there are no explicit management objectives for any of the EU sandeel fisheries, but implicit objectives are in place in the form of target reference points for all three stocks. A medium compliance rating remains appropriate.**

There are no stock-specific long-term management plans in place for sandeel in any of the Sandeel Areas, nor collectively throughout the North Sea, although Norway has implemented an experimental area-based management plan in the Norwegian EEZ for several years. For the stocks in SA1-3, reference points have been defined based on both the MSY ( $B_{\text{escapement}}$ ) and Precautionary ( $B_{\text{lim}}$ ,  $B_{\text{pa}}$ ) approaches. These reference points are used by ICES as a basis for quota recommendations, and as such represent proxy management objectives. None of the reference points in any of the three Sandeel Areas has been changed since the time of the re-assessment. For details of these reference points, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).

M

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| R1  |  |   |
| <b>B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE</b>   |  |   |
| <b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>  |  |   |
| <i>B1. Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist.</i>   |  |   |
| <b>LOW</b>  | Research to support the conservation and management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment does not exist   |   |
| <b>MEDIUM</b>   | Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.                             |   |
| <b>HIGH</b>   | Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exist, and existent research is considered most adequate for the long term conservation of the target, non-target and physical environment |   |
| <p><b>Determination: The strengths and weaknesses in the available data for each Sandeel Area remain largely identical to the time of the re-assessment, and so a medium compliance rating remains appropriate.</b></p> <p>The amount of data available to inform the ICES advice varies considerably between Sandeel Areas. Data available for the assessment of sandeel in SA1 include total catch per year, weight-at-age, CPUE, and the results of an annual December dredge survey conducted since 2004. The assessment is a seasonal age-based analytical assessment, and ICES states in the most recent advice that <i>“The quality of the assessment is considered to be fairly good.”</i></p> <p>The SA2 assessment is currently based primarily on the results of the SA1 dredge survey and total SA2 landings. A dredge survey has been conducted in SA2 since 2010 and ICES states that the quality of the assessment is likely to improve substantially once this time series is long enough to include in the process. ICES states that at present the assessment is <i>“of medium quality”</i>.</p> <p>The ICES SA3 assessment is based primarily on an annual January dredge survey which only covers the southern part of the Area. ICES considers the quality of the assessment in SA3 to be somewhat less than in SA1, stating that the difference in fishing regulations between the EU and Norway means there are <i>“questions regarding the reliability of a common assessment, as the current assessment relies heavily on the assumption of a constant selection pattern and on the commercial fishery supplying sufficient sampling information on the older age groups.”</i></p> <p>R1, R2</p> |  | M |
| <b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>  |  |   |
| <i>B2. Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.</i>   |  |   |
| <b>LOW</b>  | Scientific advice is not taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.   |   |
| <b>MEDIUM</b>   | Scientific advice is taken into account, when designing conservation and management measures. However some areas of discrepancy are identified that could have a significant impact in the long term conservation of the marine environment.                 |   |
| <b>HIGH</b>   | Scientific advice is taken into account, when designing conservation and management measures, in a comprehensively manner.   |   |
| <p><b>Determination: There remains no evidence to suggest that scientific advice is being ignored, and therefore a high compliance rating remains appropriate at this time.</b></p> <p>Management of North Sea Sandeel generally follows the advice of ICES (in EU waters) and/or the IMR (in Norwegian waters), both in the setting of annual quotas (see section D1), the closing of local fisheries in cases where stocks are found to be over-exploited, and the implementation of new management systems. This is exemplified in the recent change in advice from a single stock to a multi-sub-stock approach. Within months of the new advice format, an EU Regulation amendment</p>   |  | H |

was passed setting TACs for the seven Sandeel Areas individually. In addition, areas have been subject to temporal or regional closure as a direct result of scientific advice.

R1

**C. THE PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH**

**LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE**

*C1. The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans.*

**LOW** The precautionary approach is not applied in the formulation of management plans.

**MEDIUM** The precautionary approach is applied, however not all uncertainties are taken into account.

**HIGH** The precautionary approach is applied, taking into account uncertainties relating to the dynamic of fish population (recruitment, mortality, growth and fecundity), and the impact of the fishing activities, such as discards and by-catch of non-target species as well as on the physical environment (Habitats).

**Determination: As there have been no significant changes since the previous surveillance, the continuing sources of uncertainty mean that a medium compliance rating is still appropriate.**

The EU Common Fisheries Policy, which is the principal management framework for the EU sandeel fishery, is based on the precautionary approach to managing fish stocks. In 2002 this policy was further strengthened through the introduction of a precautionary approach to protect and conserve living aquatic resources, and to minimise the impact of fishing activities on marine eco-systems.

While the new sub-stock based approach is considered by ICES to be a major improvement on the previous analysis, uncertainty within the new assessment and forecast framework continues to be derived from the following sources:

- Use of common, time-invariant natural mortality values over all areas.
- Assumption of correspondence between commercial effort and fishing mortality.
- Observations of effort are only available from the Danish fishery (which also has the largest catches).
- Age and length sampling uncertainty (as with any stock).
- Assumption that the maturity pattern in the forecast year is the long term average

R1

**D. MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

**LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE**

*D1. The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations.*

**LOW** The level of fishing permitted is not set according to management advice given by research organisations.

**MEDIUM** The level of fishing permitted is higher than management advice given by research organisations. However, the difference is not considered to have a significant impact of the sustainability of the stock

**HIGH** The level of fishing permitted is set according to management advice given by research organisations.

**Determination: Landings in Sandeel Areas 1 and 2 are consistently above the ICES advice and the TAC derived from this advice, and both stocks are considered by ICES to have biomass below the target reference point. For this reason, the assessment team considers a low compliance rating to be appropriate for these Areas. In Sandeel Area 3, the TAC and landings are within the ICES advice. Although the MRI has raised concerns in relation to the precautionality of the ICES approach in SA3, and there is a lack of international coordination on the management of the resource, the assessment team considers a medium compliance rating to remain appropriate for SA3.**

*Sandeel Area 1*

The TAC for sandeel in SA1 has been set in line with the ICES advice every year since the introduction of the new management approach in 2010. However, it is clear that there is an issue with enforcing the area-based approach, as landings exceeded the TAC in 2012 and 2014. In 2014, landings were estimated to be 96,000t, against a TAC of 57,000t. Although reference points based on fishing mortality have not been established for the stock, ICES has estimated biomass to be below  $B_{\text{escapement}}$  since 2013, and considers the stock to be at 'increased risk' of falling below  $B_{\text{lim}}$ .

*Sandeel Area 2*

As in Sandeel Area 1, the annual TAC has been consistently set in line with the ICES advice since the introduction of the area-based management approach. However, the total landings have exceeded the TAC in every year since 2012, as follows:

2012 TAC = 5,000t; landings = 8,000t.

2013 TAC = 18,000t; landings = 23,000t.

2014 TAC = 5,000t; landings = 8,700t.

ICES has estimated biomass to be below  $B_{\text{escapement}}$  in each of the last 3 years, and considers the stock at 'increased risk' of falling below  $B_{\text{lim}}$ .

*Sandeel Area 3*

Quotas in SA3 are more complex than the other areas, due to the way in which the stock is separately managed by both the EU and Norway. Both have set quotas independently, leading to landings which were considerably above the ICES advice (though not above the IMR advice) in both 2011 and 2012. However, the re-assessment team was content that the Norwegian advice, which derives from an experimental area-based management plan, has an equally robust scientific basis to that produced by ICES. Additionally, the EU TAC has been set broadly in line with the ICES advice, and in 2013 was set to ensure that the combined Norway and EU quota totalled less than the ICES maximum. Total landings across both fisheries in 2014 were 154,000t, well below the ICES advice of 270,000t.

The 2015 ICES landings recommendation was 370,000t, against which the EU set a TAC of 190,000t and the IMR 100,000t. The IMR has criticised the ICES approach to TAC setting, both in terms of the scale of the total advice and the size of the share awarded to EU vessels, given the relatively small share of SA3 which is in EU waters. However, the biomass of sandeel in SA3 is currently considered by ICES to be above both the limit and target reference points.

R1 – R5

| LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>D2. Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be in established to reduced capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels.</i> |  |
| <b>LOW</b>  | Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are not established.   |
| <b>MEDIUM</b>   | Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are somehow established. However there is no evidence of the efficiency of the methods used. |
| <b>HIGH</b>   | Mechanisms are established to reduce capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels and there are evidences of recovery.                  |

***Determination: Excess fishery capacity continues to be managed using the mechanisms identified in the 2013 re-assessment, and as such a high compliance rating remains appropriate.***

In the EU, fishing capacity is rationalised using the entry-exit regime, which requires that any entry of

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capacity into the fleet of a Member State has to be compensated by the previous exit of at least the same amount of capacity. As a general rule, the capacity of the national fleets cannot increase with respect to its levels on 1 January 2003, for 'EU 15' Member States and on the accession date for Member States which acceded to the Community after 2003. Additionally, any capacity leaving the fleet with public aid cannot be replaced. The level of effort exerted by a fleet is also restricted by the TAC system.

For more detail on EU and Denmark fishing capacity management mechanisms, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment (R1).

R1

**LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE**

*D3. Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.*

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>LOW</b>    | There are no management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment.  |
| <b>MEDIUM</b> | There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. However it is not science based.              |
| <b>HIGH</b>   | There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. Measures are based on scientific information. |

***Determination: There is no evidence to suggest that the impacts the sandeel fishery has on non-target species or the physical environment have changed, and so a high compliance rating remains appropriate.***

The levels of bycatch in the sandeel fishery are considered to be very low, including species for which a TAC is set; the effects of the sandeel fishery on species that are also commercially targeted are considered considerably less significant than the effects of directed fishing.

Sandeel is considered a very important prey species for a variety of predators, including fish, marine mammals and seabirds; however, in the light of studies linking low sandeel availability to poor breeding success of kittiwake, all commercial fishing in the Firth of Forth area has been prohibited since 2000, except for a short-term fishery in May and June of each year for stock monitoring purposes. In a more general sense, the transition to management of sandeel as seven separate stocks can be seen as an important step towards reducing the likelihood of local over-exploitation and depletion, which in turn reduced the potential for ecosystem impacts of the fishery on seabird colonies and other less-mobile predator species.

A 2004 ICES working group report (R17) found the level of PET species bycatch in the sandeel fishery to be minimal.

Bottom trawling in general can have impact on benthic communities and habitats and this has been shown to have occurred in the southern parts of the North Sea in the past. The type of trawl used in the sandeel fishery is very light in construction compared to other demersal trawl gears and its impact on the seabed is thought to be minimal.

For more detail on the potential impacts of the fishery, and the ways in which these are mitigated, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| R1   |   |   |
| <b>E. IMPLEMENTATION</b>   |   |   |
| <b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>   |   |   |
| <i>E1. There should be a framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations.</i>   |   |   |
| <b>LOW</b>   | A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do not efficiently exist.              |   |
| <b>MEDIUM</b>  | A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do exist but do not work efficiently.  |   |
| <b>HIGH</b>  | A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations exists and is proven to be efficient.  |   |
| <p><b>Determination: Both the EU and Denmark have a framework of sanctions in place and effectively applied.</b></p> <p>In the EU, infringements of CFP rules are dealt with by the Member State concerned, and the Danish Directorate of Fisheries is the competent authority with responsibility of enforcement of sanctions and penalties with respect to the prosecution of fishery rules. Sanctions include fines, confiscation of catch and gear, removal of fishing privileges and imprisonment.</p> <p>For more details on sanctions in the EU and Denmark please refer to the 2013 re-assessment (R1).</p>  |   | H |
| <b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>   |   |   |
| <i>E2. A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established.</i>  |   |   |
| <b>LOW</b>   | A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is not established.                         |   |
| <b>MEDIUM</b>  | A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established but do not work efficiently. |   |
| <b>HIGH</b>  | A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established and work efficiently.        |   |
| <p><b>Determination: Both the EU and Denmark have a management system for fisheries control and enforcement.</b></p> <p>In the EU, fisheries rules and control systems are agreed on at EU level, but implemented by the member states through their national authorities and inspectors. The Danish Directorate of Fisheries, part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, was established in its present form in 1995 and is the competent authority with responsibility of enforcement of the CFP and fishery management measures in Danish waters. The Directorate examines vessels at sea and in port, and considers both fishery management requirements (such as gear restrictions and quotas) and hygiene requirements. This is achieved by examining papers, licenses and logbooks, a physical inspection of fishing gear (mesh size, sorting panels and the like), and catch composition.</p> <p>For more detail on fisheries control and enforcement in the EU and Denmark, please refer to the 2013 re-assessment report (R1).</p> |   | H |
| R1   |   |   |

## 7. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

**8. REFERENCES**

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R2 – ICES sandeel advice, SA1, February 2015:  
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/san-ns1.pdf>

R3 – ICES sandeel advice, SA2, February 2015:  
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/san-ns2.pdf>

R4 – ICES sandeel advice, SA3, February 2015:  
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/san-ns3.pdf>

R3 – EU final Sandeel TACs, 2015: [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=OJ:JOL\\_2015\\_084\\_R\\_0001](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_084_R_0001)

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