

SURVEILLANCE NO. 3

Surveillance Visit – Report for the Faroe Islands silver smelt fishery

— Tavan SP/F

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Task and objective: Annual surveillance of the Faroe Islands silver smelt fishery

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Table of contents

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	1
STOCK ASSESSMENT REFERENCE POINTS	1
1 GENERAL INFORMATION.....	2
1.1 The Unit of Certification	2
1.2 General background about the fishery	3
1.3 Name and contact information for the certified fishery	3
2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS	4
2.1 Summary of the original assessment	4
2.2 Surveillance level	5
2.3 First annual surveillance, 2013	5
2.4 Second annual surveillance, 2014	6
2.5 Third annual surveillance, 2015	6
3 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND ANNUAL REVIEW.....	8
3.1 Stock status	8
3.2 Impact on the ecosystem	10
3.3 Changes to the management system	11
4 CHAIN OF CUSTODY CONSIDERATIONS.....	11
5 RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
5.1 Status of previously raised conditions and recommendations	13
5.2 New conditions and recommendations	17
5.3 Status of Certification	17
6 CATCH DATA.....	18
7 REFERENCES.....	19
ANNEX 1 STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS	20
ANNEX 2 LIST OF MEMBER VESSELS	21
ANNEX 3 EXAMPLE OF LICENCE (POLARHAV)	22
ANNEX 4 DOCUMENTATION OF CONTACT BETWEEN CLIENT AND HAVSTOVAN.....	24
ANNEX 5 EXECUTIVE ORDER 16 2015 23 RD MARCH 2015 ON GREATER SILVER SMELT FISHERY	1
ANNEX 6 FISHERY STATISTICS FOR UOC VESSELS 2014	2
ANNEX 7 EXTRACT FROM HAVSTOVAN PRESENTATION TO THE AUDIT TEAM BY LISE H. OFSTAD.....	3

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ACOM	(ICES) Advisory Committee
Ca	Calcium
ETP	Endangered, threatened and protected species
FAM	Fisheries Assessment Methodology
FAMRI	Faroe Marine Research Institute (Havstovan)
FAO	Fisheries and Agriculture Organization (of United Nations)
GSS	Greater silver smelt
HCR	Harvest Control Rule
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NAMMCO	North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission
PI	Performance Indicator
PSA	Productivity Susceptibility Analysis
RBF	Risk-based fishery
SICA	Scale Intensity Consequence Analysis
spp.	Species
Sr	Strontium
SSB	Spawning Stock Biomass
TAC	Total allowable catch
UoC	Unit of certification
WGDEEP	(ICES) Working Group on Deep-Water Species
XSA	Extended survivorship analysis

STOCK ASSESSMENT REFERENCE POINTS

F	Instantaneous rate of fishing mortality
$F_{0.1}$	The point at which slope of the yield-per-recruit v. fishing-mortality curve equals 10% the slope at the origin
MSY	Maximum sustainable yield

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

This report contains the findings of the second annual MSC Fisheries surveillance audit conducted for the Faroe Islands silver smelt fishery on 12-13 May 2015.

The purpose of this annual Surveillance Report is:

1. To establish and report on any material changes to the circumstances and practices affecting the original complying assessment of the fishery;
2. To monitor the progress made to comply with any Conditions raised and described in the Public Certification Report of 28 August 2012 and in the corresponding Action Plan drawn up by the client;
3. To monitor any actions taken in response to any Recommendations made in the Public Report;
4. To re-score any Performance Indicators (PI) where practice or circumstances have materially changed during the intervening year, focusing on those PIs that form the basis of Conditions raised.

The primary focus of this surveillance report is to review the changes occurred since the previous year. For a complete picture of the fishery, this report should be read in conjunction with the Public Certification Report and commencing surveillance reports available for download at <http://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/certified/north-east-atlantic/faroe-island-silver-smelt/assessment-downloads>.

1.1 The Unit of Certification

The MSC Guidelines specify that the unit of certification is the fishery or fish stock (=biologically distinct unit) combined with the fishing method, gear and practice, and the vessel(s) pursuing the fish of that stock) and management framework. The fishery covered by this certification is defined as described in Table 1.

Table 1 Unit of Certification

Fishery Name	Faroe Islands silver smelt fishery
Species	Great silver smelt (<i>Argentina silus</i>)
Geographical area	FAO area 27. North-East Atlantic; ICES sub-areas I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX & Division Vb (Faroe Bank & Faroe Plateau).
Method of capture	Semi-pelagic demersal trawl
Stock	At the time of the initial assessment, ICES did not recognise Div Vb as containing a unit stock but describes the fish and fishery in this area as being part of a more widely distributed stock and fishery extending from the Barents Sea in the north to the Iberian Peninsula in the south – but excluding Icelandic waters and Greenland (ICES division Va & sub-area XIV).
Management	The fishery is managed under Faroese jurisdiction by the Ministry of Fisheries with the Fisheries Directorate providing information regarding resource management as well as performing a regulatory role.
Client group	This certification applies exclusively to the fleet of semi-pelagic demersal trawlers that deliver mainly to Tavan SP/F and P.P. Faroe Pelagic. It applies only to these vessels when they are fishing for great silver smelt (<i>Argentina silus</i>) within the Faroese EEZ (ICES Division Vb and a small slice of the northern part of Division VIa– Faroe Bank & Faroe Plateau).
Other eligible fishers	There are no other identified eligible fishers, as there are no other Faroese vessels fishing for silver smelt (<i>Argentina silus</i>) in the Unit of Certification.

1.2 General background about the fishery

The certification applies exclusively to the client group fleet of six semi-pelagic demersal trawlers (Table 2) that deliver mainly to the three defined eligible points of landing (see section 2.1). It applies only to these vessels when they are fishing for great silver smelt (*Argentina silus*) within the Faroese EEZ (ICES Division Vb and a small slice of the northern part of Division VIa- Faroe Bank & Faroe Plateau).

Tavan has 60 employees who have processed, as mince, c. 8000–12000 t per year of silver smelt since the early 1990s. JFK manages the factories Kósin and P. P. Faroe Pelagic and 4 of the 6 silver smelt vessels and employs 270 people. The two factories produced c. 12 000 t of great silver smelt per year.

The client group vessels are all approved for human consumption catch by the food authorities. These six vessels in the client fishery are the only vessels licensed to fish for GSS in the Faroese waters; thus, their catch is equal to entire Faroese landings of GSS. The vessels are fishing during the whole season with trip length varying from 3 to 7 days depending on the fishery and they take samples of fish sizes during their trip. All the vessels are trawlers using semi-pelagic trawls with 80 mm mesh size in the cod-end.

Table 2 Current vessels in the client group

Vessel	Owner	Length (m)	Hold capacity (t)
<i>Stjørnan</i>	P/F JFK Trol	36.5	120
<i>Polarhav</i>	P/F JFK Trol	36.5	120
<i>Skordaberg*</i>	JFK	44.4	150
<i>Vestmenningur</i>	JFK	44.4	150
<i>Vesturbúgvín</i>	Vørðustiggjur and Vesturbúgvín	36.4	120**
<i>Eysturbúgvín</i>	Vørðustiggjur and Vesturbúgvín	36.4	120**

*The vessel previously named Fram (included in the initial assessment) has changed name to Skordaberg

**Refrigerated seawater tanks

An updated vessel list was published on the MSC website 27 November 2014 to confirm the name change of the vessel previously named Fram to Skordaberg. The publication of the list was followed by a supporting notice from MSC and a direct email notification from DNV GL to fishery-specific stakeholders. Information on this updated vessel list complements information provided on the updated certificate issued December 2014.

1.3 Name and contact information for the certified fishery

Table 3 Client contact information

Client name	Tavan SP/F
Contact Person	Marnar Pattinson
Contact Address	Kulibakki 4, box 29, FO-520 Leirvik, Faroe Islands
Email	marnar@tavan.fo
Telephone	+298 443355

2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

2.1 Summary of the original assessment

The intent of the Faroe Islands silver smelt fishery to become MSC certified was announced on 13 June 2011, and the fishery received its certification on 30 August 2012. Scope of certification is up to the point of landing and chain of custody commences from point of sale/landing at specified eligible first points of landing. Land-based processing sites must have separate Chain of Custody certification.

The current list of eligible first points of landing was updated on the MSC website December 2014 and includes:

- P/F Landingarmiðstöð Føroya, Toftagjógv 3, FO-650 Toftir
- JFK / Kósin, Kósarbrúgvín 3, FO-710 Klaksvík
- P.P. Faroe Pelagic, Langasandur 28, Kollafjørður

The updated list of eligible points of landing was published on the MSC website 23 December 2014. The publication of the list was followed by a supporting notice from MSC and a direct email notification from DNV GL to fishery-specific stakeholders.

The default assessment tree as defined in the MSC Fishery Assessment Methodology version 2.1 (FAM v.2.1) with the Risk Based Framework for PI 1.1.1 (stock status) was used for the initial assessment. The assessment team was formed by DNV GL team leader Sandhya Chaudhury, Dr. Stephen Lockwood (Principle 1 and 2 expert) and Mr. Olí Samro (Principle 3 expert). The fishery attained a score of 80 or more against each of the MSC Principles and did not score less than 60 against any of the individual MSC Criteria. In the initial certification the scores of the three Principles were:

Table 4 Principle scores – Original assessment:

Principle	Score
Principle 1 – Target Species	81.3
Principle 2 – Ecosystem	92.0
Principle 3 – Management System	91.8

The fishery achieved a score of below 80 against 2 scoring indicators. The assessment team therefore set two conditions for continuing certification that the client is required to address. A third condition related to the initial assessment was specified at the second annual surveillance audit. The conditions are applicable to improve performance to at least the 80 level within the specified periods set by the DNV assessment team but no longer than the term of the certification. The assessment team set 2 recommendations at the initial assessment. Conditions and recommendations are presented in full in section 5 of this report.

The Faroe Islands silver smelt fishery cannot use the RBF for PI 1.1.1 in any reassessments of the fishery, as the score from the SICA analysis in the initial assessment was <80.

2.2 Surveillance level

The surveillance level is determined based on Table C3 and C4 in the CR requirements v1.3.

Table 5 Determination of surveillance score (Ref. CR v1.3 table C3)

Criteria	Alternatives	Surveillance score	Surveillance Score	Rationale
Default assessment tree used?	Yes	0	2	(RBF used)
	No	2		
Number of open conditions	Zero conditions	0	1	3 conditions
	Between 1-5 conditions	1		
	More than 5	2		
Principle Level Scores	≥85	0	2	Principle 1 score 81.3; <85
	<85	2		
Conditions on outcome PIs?	Yes	2	2	Condition on PI 1.1.1
	No	0		
Total score			7	

Table 6 Surveillance level (Ref. CR v1.2 table C4)

Surveillance score (Surveillance level	Year after certification or recertification			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
2 or more	Normal surveillance	On-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit & recertification visit
1	Remote surveillance	Option 1 Off-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit	Off-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit & recertification site visit
		Option 2 On-site surveillance audit	Off-site surveillance audit	On-site surveillance audit	
0	Reduced surveillance	Review of new information	On-site surveillance audit	Review of new information	On-site surveillance audit & recertification site visit

According to MSC Certification Requirements Version 1.3, the overall surveillance score for this fishery is 7. The surveillance level for this fishery qualifies for the Normal surveillance level with annual on-site surveillance audits.

The fourth annual surveillance on-site audit will be combined with the site visit for the reassessment of the fishery.

2.3 First annual surveillance, 2013

The first surveillance audit was performed as an on-site audit and conducted according to MSC Certification Requirements, version 1.3, 14 January 2013. The default assessment tree with the Risk Based Framework for PI 1.1.1 (stock status) was used for this surveillance.

The surveillance was announced on the MSC website 30 July 2013 followed by a supporting notice to stakeholders issued by the MSC on the same date. Direct email notification was also sent to the stakeholders that had previously been identified for this fishery, inviting interested parties to contact the audit team.



The surveillance visit for this fishery was conducted on 20-21 August 2013. Member of the original assessment team, Dr. Stephen Lockwood and DNV GL team-leader Sandhya Chaudhury conducted the surveillance visit. Face-to-face meetings were held with the client, the Faroe Islands Ministry of Fisheries & Natural Resources, Fisheries Inspection Service and the Faroe Marine Research Institute (Havstovan) to gather current information on the fishery and state of the stock in Faroese waters.

The first surveillance report was published on the MSC website 10 October 2013, followed by a supporting notice to stakeholders issued by the MSC on the same date. Identified stakeholders were also informed by a direct email notification.

2.4 Second annual surveillance, 2014

The second surveillance audit was performed as an on-site audit and conducted according to MSC Certification Requirements, version 1.3, 14 January 2013. The default assessment tree with the Risk Based Framework for PI 1.1.1 (stock status) was used for this surveillance.

The surveillance was announced on the MSC website 15 May 2014 followed by a supporting notice to stakeholders issued by the MSC on the same date. Direct email notification was sent to stakeholders previously identified for this fishery, inviting interested parties to contact the audit team.

The surveillance visit for this fishery was conducted on 17-18 June 2014. Member of the original assessment team, Dr. Stephen Lockwood (Principle 1 and 2 expert, Team leader) and DNV GL project manager Guro Meldre Pedersen (Chain of custody responsible) conducted the surveillance visit. The change in team was included in the communication of the surveillance activity to stakeholders. It was not considered necessary to include the Principle 3 expert in the surveillance visit as the condition on Principle 3 is strongly linked with Principle 1.

Face-to-face meetings were held with the client, the Faroe Islands Ministry of Fisheries & Natural Resources, Fisheries Inspection Service and the Faroe Marine Research Institute (Havstovan) to gather current information on the fishery and state of the stock in Faroese waters.

During SA2, a third condition was issued. This condition on PI 1.1.1 relates to the RBF SICA score of the initial assessment; according to MSC CR v1.3 CC3.1.4; If the SICA score is less than 80 a condition shall be raised to this PI. Conditions and recommendations are presented in full in section 5 of this report.

A Variation Request on delayed delivery of this surveillance report was submitted and accepted to allow the client time to develop the action plan for the new condition (condition 3). Stakeholders were informed through notification on the MSC website, supporting notice to stakeholders from MSC and direct mail notification from DNV GL. The second surveillance report was published on the MSC website 19 August 2014, followed by a supporting notice to stakeholders issued by the MSC on the same date. Listed stakeholders were informed by a direct email notification.

2.5 Third annual surveillance, 2015

The second surveillance audit was performed as an on-site audit and conducted according to MSC Certification Requirements, version 1.3, 14 January 2013. The default assessment tree with the Risk Based Framework for PI 1.1.1 (stock status) was used for this surveillance.

The surveillance was announced on the MSC website 31 March 2015 followed by a supporting notice to stakeholders issued by the MSC on the same date. Direct email notification was sent to stakeholders previously identified for this fishery, inviting interested parties to contact the audit team.



The surveillance visit for this fishery was conducted on 12-13 May 2015. The assessment team consisted of Hans Lassen (Team leader and Principle 1 expert) and Guro Meldre Pedersen (DNV GL Project manager, Chain of custody responsible), neither member of the original assessment team. Guro Meldre Pedersen was part of the assessment team also for the second surveillance audit, and introduction was justified in the announcement of the second surveillance audit. The introduction of Hans Lassen in the assessment team was justified in the announcement of the third surveillance audit and the CV was made available to stakeholders. Hans Lassen was nominated to the team based on his background and experience, including experience with MSC assessments. It was not considered necessary to include additional experts in the surveillance visit as the condition on Principle 3 is strongly linked with Principle 1.

Face-to-face meetings were held with the client, the Faroe Islands Ministry of Fisheries & Natural Resources, Fisheries Inspection Service and the Faroe Marine Research Institute (Havstovan) to gather current information on the fishery. Information provided is included in this report and its annexes.

The fishery remains in conformance with the scope criteria related to unilateral exemption and destructive fishing practices (Certification Requirements v1.3 section 27.4.4).

3 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND ANNUAL REVIEW

3.1 Stock status

There is no new information available (18 May 2015) on stock status compared to the 2nd audit report dated 13-8-2014. ICES will release new advice on the Deep water resources including GSS on 4 June 2015.

Havstovan presented a preliminary assessment for GSS in the Faroes EEZ (Ofstad, 2015, extract included in Annex 7). This assessment suggests that fishing mortality is above sustainable reference and that SSB is declining, see annex 7. However, the proposed assessment structure merge Division Vb (Faroe Bank and Faroe Plateau) with Division VIa (North of Scotland) and also the assessment is preliminary and not accepted by ICES. Catches in Division VIa are less than those in Division Vb. At this point in time it cannot be concluded that the population that is exploited by the Faroese fleet is overexploited.

3.1.1 The biology of Greater Silver Smelt in Faroese Waters

Fundamental research and monitoring of fish stocks and the marine environment around the Faroe Islands (ICES Division Vb and in the part of the Faroese EEZ of Division VIa) is undertaken by the Faroe Islands Marine Institute, (Havstovan)¹. In addition to undertaking assessment of fish stocks within Faroese waters, Havstovan also contributes fish-stock and environmental data to the international assessments and environmental monitoring coordinated by ICES and OSPAR.

The 2014 deep water survey added detailed information on the distribution of the population in the Faroese EEZ but confirmed the general understanding of the population structure and biology. The biology of greater silver smelt (GSS) is described by the assessment report (MSC 2012) and there is no additional information to report.

3.1.2 The Faroese Greater Silver Smelt Trawl Fishery

The targeted fishery for GSS in Faroese waters is limited to the six licensed vessels named in the UoC, all of which land their GSS catches in Faroe Islands. As of 2014, the licence specifies that the total allowable catch (TAC) is from this fishery (Annex 3). All vessels use the same semi-pelagic, bottom-skimming trawls. The five of the six vessels are equipped with e-logbooks, see 2014 audit for an example, the sixth continues to use a paper logbook.

¹ www.havstovan.fo



Figure 1 A major part of the Faroe Plateau and most of the Faroe Bank are closed to trawling all year round. Within 12-miles: No trawling; red areas, closed to trawlers all year; blue areas, seasonal (e.g. spawning) closures; green areas (C1, C2, C3): coral areas closed to bottom trawlers.

The fishery takes place around the Faroe Bank and along the western and north sides of the Faroe Plateau. Vessels are not allowed to fish within the boundaries of the extensive closed areas (>60% of Faroe shelf waters) that exist over both the Faroe Bank and the Faroe Plateau (Figure 1). The catches tend to be very clean with <1% non-GSS, mainly saithe and redfish but with occasional abnormal catches such as the wreckfish (*Epinephelus coioides*) in 2012 (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The 'Other' category includes all species where individual species catch amounted to less than 1 tonne. Non-GSS species are removed by hand as fish pass along the processing-deck conveyor and are recorded and stored separately. Small quantities of GSS (<1,000 t per year, mostly from the blue whiting fishery) are taken as bycatch and landed by other Faroese-registered vessels.

Table 7 Annual catch of greater silver smelt and bycatch in the silver smelt fishery from Faroese waters 2014 (figures provided by The Faroe Islands Fisheries Inspection)

Species	2014 (tonnes)	2014 (%)
Silver smelt	11657.0	99.68
Redfish	5.7	0.05
Saithe	10.6	0.09
Roundnose grenadier	2.8	0.02
Blue whiting	16.4	0.14
Porbeagle	0.6	0.01
Hake	0.9	0.01
Sum	11.694	100%

Government officials have confirmed that there had been no significant or systematic non-compliance with fishery regulations by client vessels during the GSS fishery during 2014 as were the case in previous years.

3.1.3 Stock development and fishery management

The fishery is managed by quota control of vessels specifically licensed to fish for GSS in Faroese waters supplemented by limitation of by-catches, mesh size and fishing areas. All catches must be retained, recorded in logbooks (that are subsequently cross-checked against sales records) and landed; discarding is not permitted. Total allowable catches (TAC) are set on the basis of scientific advice provided by Havstovan to the Ministry of Fisheries but this arrangement is not set in statute and is no formal stock management plan or harvest control rules.

ICES acknowledges explicitly that the current understanding of GSS stock structure is limited and unclear (WGDEEP, 2014; ACOM_{GSS}, 2014). ICES reviewed the question of stock identity in 2010 and



discussed the proposition of a Faroese stock again in 2014 but concluded that there is insufficient evidence to change its current interpretation of stock structure (WGDEEP, 2014, pp 708-713). The audit team was informed that WGDEEP at its 2015 meeting again discussed the issue and proposed that the separate TACs should be advised for a) Subareas I+II (Barents Sea and Norwegian Sea), b) Division Va (Iceland waters), c) Divisions VIa and Vb (North of Scotland and Faroese Bank and Plateau and d) an 'other' group which are all other GSS caught in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean.

The MSC certification was made following an RBF review of Havstovan's Faroese fishery management-unit assessment assumptions, but it was placed in the wider ICES context as appropriate (MSC, 2012).² It is with this stock-management background and in response to Recommendation 1 (MSC 2012) that the client asked Havstovan to examine the possibility that the GSS fishery in Faroese waters (ICES Division Vb) could be viewed and assessed as a separate management unit, comparable to the approach taken by ICES with respect to GSS in Icelandic waters (Division Va). Havstovan has completed an annual assessment of a putative Faroese GSS management unit for several years. This assessment each year is presented as a Working Document to the appropriate ICES fish stock assessment working Group WGDEEP most recently in 2015 (Ofstad 2015).

Havstovan has maintained a comprehensive biological sampling programme on GSS in Faroese waters since 1994, taking samples both from the commercial fishery and the annual spring and summer Havstovan research-vessel trawl surveys. The trawl surveys are designed to monitor cod, haddock and saithe stocks, which tend to be distributed at shallower depths than GSS. Consequently, they are biased against accurate sampling of the adult GSS stock but gather more representative samples of juvenile fish for recruitment indices (Ofstad and Steingrund, 2012)³. In addition to the commercial landing data, these sampling data underpin a standard ICES-type analytical, age-based extended survivor analysis (XSA) version of virtual population analysis (VPA; Ofstad and Steingrund, 2012). The analysis utilises a eighteen-year time series (1995 onward) with separate age groups 4–20 and an aggregated age group 20+, see annex 7 for a summary.

The methods followed and information presented are basically the same as in previous years and the conclusions broadly the same. The stock still shows a wide age and size range of mature fish with stable levels of recruitment. On the basis of the most recent assessment, and using $F_{0.1}$ as the reference point, Havstovan has recommended a TAC of 14 400 t in Faroese waters for 2015, which is the TAC set by the ministry. In 2014 the full quota (16 000 t) was not fished a result of the early start of the mackerel fishery by mid August 2014.

3.2 Impact on the ecosystem

There were no indications of changes to ecosystem impacts from the GSS fishery found during the site visit.

3.2.1 Retained and Bycatch Species

All fish caught are retained, recorded and landed. For all practical purposes, there are no bycatch species in this fishery, either commercial or non-commercial.

3.2.2 ETP Species

The five of the six vessels are equipped with eelogbooks, the sixth continues to use a paper logbook. All are obliged to record captures of seabirds or marine mammals (including zero catches) but the eelogbook

² MSC, 2012. http://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/in-assessment/north-east-atlantic/tavan-spf-faroe-island-silver-smelt/assessment-downloads-1/20120821_PCR_SME292.pdf

³ Ofstad, L. H and Steingrund, P., 2012. An age-based assessment of Greater silver smelt in Faroese waters (Division Vb). In WGDEEP, 2012. Report of the Working Group on the Biology and Assessment of Deep-sea Fisheries Resources (WGDEEP); Annex 2, Working Document 1. Pp 644–660. ICES CM 2012/ACOM:17.

cannot be completed and closed for the day until the birds and mammal boxes are completed. Data on marine mammals are sent to NAMMCO; no seabirds or marine mammals were recorded by any of the UoC vessels during 2014.

3.3 Changes to the management system

A new Executive order on management of silver smelt is in force as of May 6th 2014. In conformity with this Executive order the TAC and other specific regulations for the GSS fishery for 2015 was issued on 23rd March 2015. (Kunngerðablaðið A 2015 of March 23rd see Annex 5). The group quota for the six silver smelt fishery vessels was set for 14,400 tons a reduction by 10% over 2014 in accordance with the Havstovan advice. This reduction is also reflected in the fishing licence for each of the 6 allowed vessels (Example Fishing licence for the vessel Polarhav included in Annex 3).

No progress was reported towards a formal harvest strategy or a harvest control rule.

There were no changes to the management system with implications for scoring of this fishery.

4 CHAIN OF CUSTODY CONSIDERATIONS

An updated vessel list was published on the MSC website 27 November 2014 as the name change to Skordaberg diverged from information on the original certificate issued for the fishery. The publication of the list was followed by a supporting notice from MSC and a direct email notification from DNV GL to fishery-specific stakeholders. Information on this updated vessel list complements information provided on the updated certificate issued December 2014.

Scope of certification is up to the point of landing and chain of custody commences from point of sale/landing at specified eligible first points of landing. Land-based processing sites must have separate Chain of Custody certification. The current list of eligible first points of landing includes:

- P/F Landingarmiðstöð Føroya, Toftagjógv 3, FO-650 Toftir
- JFK / Kósin, Kósarbrúgvín 3, FO-710 Klaksvík
- P.P. Faroe Pelagic, Langasandur 28, Kollafjørður

The updated list of eligible points of landing was published on the MSC website 23 December 2014. The publication of the list was followed by a supporting notice from MSC and a direct email notification from DNV GL to fishery-specific stakeholders.

There are no changes to traceability or chain of custody considerations since the updated list of vessels and eligible first points of landings were published ultimo 2014.

5 RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conditions 1-3 define the need for an assessment of the population fished by the Faroese GSS fishery, sustainable reference points for the exploitation and a Harvest Control Rule based on a harvest strategy. Management based on this harvest strategy should be formally embedded in legislation or an otherwise binding agreement. While some progress were presented on the assessment and the definition of sustainable reference points there are significant outstanding issues and the Audit team reminded all involved that these issues should be completed in about one year time as the reassessment of the certification will begin at the 4th audit.

Hence all three conditions remain open.

The Audit (3rd) found that work along the lines suggested by the recommendations takes place but also noted that additional information on stock structure has not been presented. Havstovan has presented preliminary assessments of the GSS population fished by the Faroese GSS fleet based on the assumption that the distinct fisheries reflect a corresponding stock separation. The Audit team noted that data that directly support this assumption are desirable. This is in conformity with the ICES advice (ICES 2014) and the 2012 recommendation 1 (The client should present the results of genetic (or suitable alternative) comparisons between Faroe-Iceland; Faroe-N Norway; Faroe-Biscay (or south of Porcupine Bank) within 5 years of certification).

5.1 Status of previously raised conditions and recommendations

Condition 1

Performance indicator 1.2.1.	A fishery must be conducted in a manner that does not lead to over-fishing or depletion of the exploited populations and, for those populations that are depleted; the fishery must be conducted in a manner that demonstrably leads to their recovery.
SG80	The harvest strategy is responsive to the state of the stock and the elements of the harvest strategy work together towards achieving management objectives reflected in the target and limit reference points.
Score:	70
Rationale:	Although Havstovan continues to work on the development of a structured analytical (XSA) assessment model (consistent with ICES standard procedures), the current harvest strategy is based on a simple steady state surplus production assessment and lacks both biological reference points and an explicit harvest strategy that does not lead to over-fishing or depletion of the exploited populations.
Condition:	The client shall develop a harvest strategy that is responsive to the state of the stock and the elements of the harvest strategy work together towards achieving management objectives reflected in the target and limit reference points.
Milestones:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence on agreement on harvesting strategy with Havstovan and the Ministry of Fisheries should be presented at 1st surveillance. • Second surveillance audit and annually thereafter: to provide a report on the status of the agreement with respect to Havstovan advice and annual catches, along with annual updates of the stock assessment. • To arrange for expansion of the age-based structure of the stock assessment from 14+ to 20+ years within 5 years of certification. • To develop and agree with the management authorities a sustainable harvesting strategy for the stock.
Client Action Plan:	<p>The Faroe Marine Research Institute will continue to make annual stock assessments. Tavan will also continue to provide Faroe Marine Research Institute with catch data etc., which is necessary for making stock assessments. This will also improve the parameters which good stock assessments are built on.</p> <p>The Ministry of Fisheries is developing a new Executive Order to secure a sustainable management of the fishery. See email from Ulla Svarrer Wang, Senior Adviser Ministry of Fisheries Dated 16.03-2012 in Surveillance report 2013.</p>
Consultation on condition:	Discussions with Havstovan and Ministry of Fisheries.
Progress against milestones at SA3:	<p>Also in 2015, Havstovan has presented an assessment for the fisheries GSS fishery and presented this assessment as a working document to ICES WGDEEP. This assessment is partly based on data provided by the Client and partly based on data from a three year programme at Havstovan on deep water fisheries including the GSS fishery.</p> <p>This assessment is based on an expanded age composition including ages 20+.</p> <p>The TAC for 2015 is based on advice from Havstovan but as of yet there is no formal HCR or Harvest strategy. Work with a new Executive Order to secure a sustainable management of the fishery has grinded to a halt in the legislator system (Landstinget).</p> <p>The client is fully compliant with condition 1 with respect to 2015 milestones.</p>
Observations at SA3:	The last milestone defined for this condition is "To develop and agree with the management authorities a sustainable harvesting strategy for the stock." The client is largely dependent on the services of Havstovan and the Ministry with respect to this condition and needs to maintain close contact with both the Institute and the Ministry to ensure that they receive all the support the client can offer to ensure the condition is met in full. However, as stressed at the meeting with the client the condition is not fully met and should be so before the reassessment planned in 2016.

Condition 2

Performance indicator 3.2.1.

The fishery has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2.

SG80

Short and long term objectives, which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery's management system.

Score:

70

Rationale:

Both the ship owners and the Faroese Ministry of Fisheries have accepted the scientific advice from Havstovan for this fishery and this advice is consistent with MSC principles 1 & 2. At the time of site visits and consultation, however, the advice is not formally adopted as there is no statutory effort limit, TAC or quota allocation (hence the reduced score). Currently catch limits are voluntary although the fishery inspectorate retains the option to close the fishery under the days at sea regulations if Havstovan or fish-size inspections advice prompts such action.

Condition:

The client shall work with others to develop and implement short and long term objectives that are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2, are explicit within the fishery's management system.

Milestones:

- Evidence of agreement with the Ministry of Fisheries at 1st surveillance audit
- Second and subsequent surveillance audits, provide a report monitoring the agreement and its implementation.

Client Action Plan:

The Faroe Marine Research Institute will continue to make annual stock assessments.

Tavan will also continue to provide Faroe Marine Research Institute with catch data etc., which is necessary for making stock assessments. This will also improve the parameters which good stock assessments are built on.

The Ministry of Fisheries is developing a new Executive Order to secure a sustainable management of the fishery. See email from Ulla Svarrer Wang, Senior Adviser Ministry of Fisheries Dated 16.03-2012 in Surveillance report 2013.

Consultation on condition:

Discussions with Havstovan and Ministry of Fisheries

Progress against milestones at SA3:

The condition calls for development and implementation of short and long term objectives that are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2. These short and long-term objectives should be explicit within the fishery's management system. The work that was presented by Havstovan include Principle 1 objectives formulated as a MSY target for the GSS population combined with avoidance of juvenile GSS through the use of selective gear (80 mm mesh size). Principle 2 objectives should be explicitly formulated and laid down in the Harvest Strategy for the GSS fishery. This work has not yet been completed. The objectives that are implicit in Faroese management practise include discard ban, protection of ETP species, restriction of the footprint through close areas and for the GSS fishery the use of light trawls (semi pelagic trawls).

The client is fully compliant with condition 2 with respect to 2015 milestones.

Observations at SA3:

Based on an MSY objective (Principle 1) Havstovan has continued work on defining long-term reference points for the GSS population fished by the Faroese fleet. Havstovan presented the preliminary results to the Audit team, Ofstad (2015b), see annex 7. In the light of the discussions within ICES WGDEEP the estimates presented are likely to change before they are adopted. The implementation of these objectives in the form of agreed reference points embedded in a Harvest Control Rule is still not completed. Also, Havstovan has presented a preliminary assessment of the population status. This assessment is used to provide advice based on short-term objectives that are consistent with the long-term objectives. $F_{0.1}$ is used as a MSY proxy in advising on the annual TAC. The formalisation of this procedure in the form of an adopted HCR is not completed.

Principle 2 objectives – not explicitly defined - are met through a set of restrictions on by-catch, technical measures and closed areas laid down in the executive order

that is the basis for the GSS licenses. The Harvest strategy should include a procedure for modifying these restrictions should information indicate that the fishery is not meeting some or all of the Principle 2 objectives.

The need for reference points as the basis for defining an appropriate HCR was discussed with Havstovan and need for the 2016 reassessment to have closed the 2012 conditions was stressed. This point was also raised at the meetings with the Client and with the ministry and the inspection authorities.

Condition 3

Performance indicator 1.1.1 **The stock is at a level which maintains high productivity and has a low probability of recruitment over-fishing.**

SG80

- a) It is highly likely that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.
- b) The stock is at or fluctuating around its target reference point.

Score: RBF PSA score >80; RBF SICA score <80*

Rationale: Although the scientific advice provided by Havstovan to the Faroese ministry for management of the fishery is based on an analytical assessment with F0.1 used to estimate optimum yield (TAC), there are no formally defined target reference points.

Condition: Within 5 years of certification, evidence must be presented to demonstrate that the silver smelt stock is highly likely to be within biologically based limits.

Milestones:

The assessment parameters must be further refined and target reference points defined consistent with the ICES precautionary approach and the concept of MSY.

- At the third surveillance meeting, the client shall produce documentary evidence that they have discussed with appropriate bodies how this is to be achieved.
- At the fourth surveillance meeting, the client shall produce a report on progress made.
- By the end of the certification period, the client shall present a copy of a Faroe Islands greater silver smelt stock assessment that includes provisional (i.e. not necessarily endorsed by ICES) biological target reference points.

Client Action Plan:

The client will consult with the Faroe Marine Research Institute (Havstovan) and support with any information they can, the development of biological target reference points.

- Documentary evidence of discussions with appropriate bodies on how to meet the condition will be presented at the 3rd surveillance audit.
- A report on progress made will be produced for the 4th surveillance audit.
- By the end of the certification period, a copy of a stock assessment for the Faroe Islands greater silver smelt stock will be presented, including at least provisional biological target reference points.

Consultation on condition: Discussions with Havstovan

Progress against milestones at SA3:

The client produced documentary evidence in the form of an e-mail correspondence from August 2014, see annex 4, that the condition was discussed with Havstovan . Also, the client informed that such discussions have taken place with the Ministry. Havstovan partly as a result of these contacts has received funding from the Faroese Research Fund for a three year deep water fish and fisheries study and these studies include GSS research. In 2014 a special deep water survey providing information on GSS biology and population distribution was funded as part of the three year deep water project. The preliminary assessment was discussed at the meeting with Havstovan.

Performance indicator 1.1.1	The stock is at a level which maintains high productivity and has a low probability of recruitment over-fishing.
SG80	<p>a) It is highly likely that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.</p> <p>b) The stock is at or fluctuating around its target reference point.</p>
Observations at SA3:	<p>Havstovan is working on reference points and on the assessment issues which combined will provide an assessment of the status of the GSS Faroese population viz-a-viz sustainable reference points. In 2015 Havstovan presented a Working Document on the assessment the annual meeting of ICES WGDEEP updating the assessment (including agegroup 20+ and a preliminary estimate of relevant reference points), annex 7.</p> <p>The Client and Havstovan are both aware of the time schedule inherent in the MSC certification.</p>

* MSC CR v1.3 CC 3.1.4; If the SICA score is less than 80 a condition shall be raised to this PI.

Recommendation 1

Performance indicator 1.2.3.	A comprehensive range of information (on stock structure, stock productivity, fleet composition, stock abundance, fishery removals and other information such as environmental information), including some that may not be directly relevant to the current harvest strategy, is available.
Recommendation	The client should present the results of genetic (or suitable alternative) comparisons between Faroe-Iceland; Faroe-N Norway; Faroe-Biscay (or south of Porcupine Bank) within 5 years of certification.
Rationale	There are insufficient data at present to support the proposition that the Faroese management unit is an independent stock but a comprehensive range of information is available covering the other aspects, including the effects of environmental variation on recruitment.
Observations at SA3	<p>Havstovan has focused its work with GSS stock structure on defining management areas and Havstovan presented a working paper for WGDEEP (Ofstad and Steingrund 2014). This paper was the basis for a discussion at WGDEEP (2014) and a continuation of this discussion in WGDEEP (2015)-Havstovan informed the audit team that WGDEEP suggests that Divisions VIa and Vb become a separate management area, i.e. the TAC for Subareas I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, and XIV, and Divisions IIIa and Vb (other areas) be split into a unit formed by Divisions Vb and VIa and two other units including Subareas I, II as one and Subareas IV, VI (excl VIa), VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, and XIV, and Division IIIa (other areas). Whether this proposal will be accepted by ICES ACOM (Advice to be released 4 June 2015) is unknown at the time of writing (21 May 2015).</p> <p>No new information concerning the stock structure was presented. The Client has promoted a genetic study in cooperation with a UK company, but there is no result as of yet.</p>

Recommendation 2

Performance indicator 2.3.3.	<p>Relevant information is collected to support the management of fishery impacts on ETP species, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information for the development of the management strategy; - information to assess the effectiveness of the management strategy; and - information to determine the outcome status of ETP species.
Recommendation	When the e-logbooks are introduced there will be a statutory requirement for the presence <i>or absence</i> of any ETP species (birds and marine mammals) in the catch to be recorded. The client should anticipate this change by making it a requirement on the current paper log books with immediate effect.
Observations at SA3	The e-logbook that is installed on five out of the six vessels that are under the UoC requires that catch of ETP species are being recorded before the transaction can be completed. The audit team met with a skipper from the fleet who confirmed that there is awareness of the catch of ETP species. One vessel is still using a paper logbook.



5.2 New conditions and recommendations

The Audit did not identify any additional condition required for the fishery to meet the certification requirements nor did the Audit made any additional recommendation.

The audit team noted that since the certification in 2012 there has been progress with all issues raised at the conditions and work presented as suggested by the recommendations.

5.3 Status of Certification

There has been no progress with formalising the management arrangements for this fishery since the second audit report dated 13-08-2014. The annual stock assessment, although still preliminary, however suggest that the population is declining but also indicates a stock not subject to excess exploitation. Compliance with the fishery management regime continues to be good and the client has met the milestones required by the conditions although more proactive engagement with the recommendations is desirable. Overall, the fishery continues to meet the standards of the MSC certification. No rescoring of the fishery was required as consequence of this annual surveillance.

The assessment team concludes that the MSC Certificate for this fishery shall remain active, subject to annual surveillance review.

6 CATCH DATA

Table 8 Catch data (tonnes)

Fishing Year	TAC (or Fishing days)⁴	UoC share of the total TAC (or Fishing Days)	Client share of the total TAC (or fishing days)	Total green weight catch taken by the client group
2013	Recommended TAC 18 000	18 000	18 000	13 693
2014	Recommended TAC 16 000	16 000	16 000	11 657
2015	Recommended TAC 14 400	14 400	14 400	

⁴ Recommended TAC from Havstovan, no TAC available from ICES

7 REFERENCES

ACOM_{gss}, 2014. Widely distributed and migratory stocks: STOCK Greater silver smelt (*Argentina silus*) in the Northeast Atlantic. ICES Advice Book 9 Section 9.3.9.

MSC, 2012. http://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/in-assessment/north-east-atlantic/tavan-spf-faroe-island-silver-smelt/assessment-downloads-1/20120821_PCR_SME292.pdf

Ofstad, Lise. H and Steingrund, P., 2012. An age-based assessment of Greater silver smelt in Faroese waters (Division Vb). In WGDEEP, 2012. Report of the Working Group on the Biology and Assessment of Deep-sea Fisheries Resources (WGDEEP); Annex 2, Working Document 1. Pp 644–660. ICES CM 2012/ACOM:17.

Ofstad Lise H. 2015a. Stock assessment of greater silver smelt in Faroese waters (Vb). , Faroe Marine Research Institute. WD ICES WGDEEP 2015

Ofstad Lise H. 2015b. Presentation to the Audit team on Greater silver smelt Exploratory assessment Vb. Havstovan 12 May 2015, see annex 7 for extracts.

WGDEEP, 2014. Report of the Working Group on Biology and Assessment of Deep-sea Fisheries Resources: section 7 – greater silver smelt. ICES CM 2014/ACOM:17



ANNEX 1 STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS

There were no stakeholder submissions presented to the audit team beyond the submissions presented in the following annexes. No change to scoring, rationales, or conditions have been made.

ANNEX 2 LIST OF MEMBER VESSELS

Current vessels in the client group

Vessel	Owner	Length (m)	Hold capacity (t)
<i>Stjørnan</i>	P/F JFK Trol	36.5	120
<i>Polarhav</i>	P/F JFK Trol	36.5	120
<i>Skordaberg*</i>	JFK	44.4	150
<i>Vestmenningur</i>	JFK	44.4	150
<i>Vesturbúgvín</i>	Vørðustiggjur and Vesturbúgvín	36.4	120
<i>Eysturbúgvín</i>	Vørðustiggjur and Vesturbúgvín	36.4	120

*The vessel previously named Fram (included in the initial assessment) has changed name to Skordaberg

ANNEX 3 EXAMPLE OF LICENCE (POLARHAV)



FISKIVEIÐIEFTIRLITID

25-03-2015
Fiskiloyvi nr. 26522

Fiskiloyvi Fishing license

Gullaksur á ytru landleiðini 2015

Hetta fiskiloyvið er latið samsvarandi ásetingum í § 5, stk. 4 og § 11 í lögtingstóg nr. 28 frá 10. mars 1994 um vinnuligan fiskiskap við seinni broytingum.

Eigari:	P/F J.F.K. Trol
Skip:	POLARHAV
Kallimerki:	XPVI
Havnakønningarmarki:	KG 1196
Gildistið:	Frá: 25. mars 2015
	Til: 31. desember 2015

Hetta loyvið gevur í gildistiðini veiðirættindi og áleggur skyldur og treytir sum ásett í loyvinum.

Veiðirættindi:	
Fiskaslag	Gullaksur
Felagskvota:	14.400 tons
Fiskileið:	Ytra landleiðin


Anfinnur Thorsteinsson



FISKIVEIÐIEFTIRLITIÐ

25-03-2015
Fiskiloyvi nr. 26522

Treytir

1. Skiparin skal fylgja reglunum um fiskiskap á føroysku landleiðunum, ásettar í løgtingslóg um vinnuligan fiskiskap og kunngerðum, herundir ásetingar um hjáveiðu o.a. í kunngerð um fiskiskap eftir gullaksi og kunngerð um fiskiskapin í føroyskum sjógvi við fiskiførurum, sum eru skrásett í Føroyum.

2. Skiparin skal:

- a) boða Fiskiveiðieftirlitinum frá á telefon 316913, tá túrur byrjar og tá túrur endar
- b) Boða Fiskiveiðieftirlitinum frá tá túrur byrjar (COE) yvir heimasíðuna www.vorn.fo
- c) Hvønn dag boða frá fiskiskapinum (CAT) yvir heimasíðuna www.vorn.fo. Veiðifráboðanin skal sendast, tá fiskiskapurin fyrri dagin er liðugur og í seinasta lagi kl. 12.00 UTC dagin eftir.
- d) Boða Fiskiveiðieftirlitinum frá at túrur endar (COX) yvir heimasíðuna www.vorn.fo
- e) tá avreitt verður uttanlands, í seinasta lagi ein tíma eftir at farið er at sigla, boða Fiskiveiðieftirlitinum á telefon 311065 frá veiðinøgd umborð flokkað eftir fiskasløgum og hvar ættanin er at avreiða.

3. Skiparin skal gjølliga føra veiðidagbók samsvarandi galdandi kunngerð um veiðidagbøkur fyrri føroysk fiskifør, og leiðbeining um føring av veiðidagbók. Eftir hvønn túr skal frumrit av dagbókini sendast til Fiskiveiðieftirlitið, postboks 1238, FO-110 Tórshavn.

Eisini ber til at senda dagbókina í elektroniskum sniði, sum Fiskiveiðieftirlitið ásetur.

4. Skiparin skal halda seg til føroyskar reglur um eftirlit við fiskiførurum um fylgisvein.

5. Skiparin skal halda treytirnar í kunngerð nr. 67 frá 16. mai 2012 um landingar og avreiðingar av fiski og fiskavørurum.



ANNEX 4 DOCUMENTATION OF CONTACT BETWEEN CLIENT AND HAVSTOVAN

The correspondence was concluded with the following e-mail (cc to the director of Havstovan, Eilif Gaard)

Fra: Lise Helen Ofstad [mailto:Liseo@hav.fo]
Sendt: 12. august 2014 10:36
Til: Marnar Pattinson
Cc: Eilif Gaard
Emne: Re: VS: VS: FI silver smelt - Condition 3 - PI 1.1.1

Hi Marnar,

The Faroe Marine Research Institute can support the client by doing a stock assessment of greater silver smelt with age data disaggregated to 20+ and calculate biological target reference points for greater silver smelt in Faroese waters. The assessment based on age data disaggregated to 20+ can be ready before Christmas 2014 and suggestions to reference points can be ready before July 2015. This work will strengthen the greater silver smelt assessment and the results will be presented at the ICES working group for deep-water fish (WGDEEP) meeting in spring 2015.

Best regards,

Lise H. Ofstad

Lise Helen Ofstad
Fisheries biologist (PhD)
Faroe Marine Research Institute

ANNEX 5 EXECUTIVE ORDER 16 2015 23RD MARCH 2015 ON GREATER SILVER SMELT FISHERY



Kunngerðablaðið A

2015

Givið út 25. mars 2015

Nr. 16

23. mars 2015

Kunngerð um skipan av fiskiskapinum eftir gulllaksi á føroysku landleiðunum í 2015.

Við heimild í § 9, stk. 1, nr. 3 og 6, § 9, stk. 2 og § 40, stk. 2 og 3 í lögtingslóg nr. 28 frá 10. mars 1994 um vinnuligan fiskiskap, sum broytt við lögtingslóg nr. 92 frá 13. juni 1995, lögtingslóg nr. 50 frá 20. mai 1996, lögtingslóg nr. 64 frá 20. mai 1996, lögtingslóg nr. 84 frá 6. juni 1997 og lögtingslóg nr. 69 frá 18. august 1998, verður ásett:

Virkisøki

§ 1. Kunngerðin skipar beinleiðis fiskiskap eftir gulllaksi, Argentina silus, á føroysku landleiðunum við fiskiförum undir føroyskum flaggi í 2015.

Heildarkvota

§ 2. Heildarkvotan av gulllaksi í føroyskum sjógví í 2015 er 14.400 tons.

Skipan av fiskiskapinum

§ 3. Loyvt er í mesta lagi 6 trolarum at reka beinleiðis fiskiskap eftir gulllaksi við trol. Stk. 2. Loyvi til fiskiskap, sambært stk. 1, verða latin eigarum av teinum 6 trolarunum, sum í 2014 høvdu fiskiloyvi til gulllaks á føroysku landleiðunum. Er veiðiloyvið flutt á annað fiskifar, verður loyvi til fiskiskap latið hesum fiskifari.

Stk. 3. Fiskiskapur, sambært stk. 1, verður skipaður við felagskvotu.

Fiskiloyvi

§ 4. Beinleiðis fiskiskapur eftir gulllaksi er bert loyvdur við fiskiförum, sum eftir skrivligari umsókn hava fingið fiskiloyvi frá VORN til slíkan fiskiskap.

Hjávelda

§ 5. Í beinleiðis fiskiskapi eftir gulllaksi kann samlaða hjávelda av fiskasløgnum toskur, hýsa, uppsi og kongafiskur ikki vera meira enn 5% av samlaðu vektini av veiðuni í hvørjum háli. Hjávelda av øðrum fiskaslögum kann í mesta lagi vera 15% av samlaðu vektini av veiðuni í hvørjum háli.

skiparin á fiskifarinum er skuldssettur fyri brot á reglurnar í hesi kunngerð, ella um fiskifarið ikki hevur hildið seg til treyrið ásett í fiskiloyvinum sambært hesi kunngerð. Fiskiloyvið kann verða tikið aftur upp til 4 vikur hvørja ferð.

Stk. 4. Sambært § 45, stk. 2, 2. pkt. í lögtingslógini kann VORN beinanvegin taka aftur fiski-

Undirmátsfiskur

§ 6. Í hvørgjum háli kunnu í mesta lagi 5% av vektini av veiðuni vera gulllaksur undir 28 cm til langdar.

Reiðskapur

§ 7. Í beinleiðis fiskiskapi eftir gulllaksi, sambært hesi kunngerð, er ikki loyvt at nýta trol við meskum smærri enn 70 mm.

Stk. 2. Loyvt er at brúka dupultan posa, har meskastøddin á uttara posanum er minst 140 mm.

Stk. 3. Loyvt er at brúka gjarðir ella rundstroppar. Gjarðin skal ikki vera styttri enn 50% av ummáli trolposans, mált við strektum meski tvørturum á posanum á tí staðnum, har gjarðin er fest til posan. Frástoða millum gjarðurnar skal minst vera 100 cm.

Aðrar ásetingar

§ 8. Fiskiför, ið hava rætt til fiskiloyvi sambært hesi kunngerð, kunnu á sama túri bert royna beinleiðis eftir gulllaksi.

Stk. 2. Hóast ásetingina í stk. 1 er loyvt eina ferð á sama túri at leggja um frá fiskiskapi undir fiskidagaskipanini, sambært § 29, stk. 1 í lögtingslógini, til beinleiðis fiskiskap eftir gulllaksi sambært hesi kunngerð.

Stk. 3. Verður lagt um sambært stk. 2, telja fiskidagar til kornid er aftur í havni, sambært § 5, stk. 5 í lögtingslógini.

Stk. 4. Fiskiför skulu boða VORN frá 6 timar áðrenn, tey leggja um sambært stk. 2. Saman við fráboðanini skal upplýsast samlað nøgd av fiski umberð, flokkað á fiskasløg.

Revsing

§ 9. Brot á §§ 4-7 og § 8, stk. 1 og 4 í hesi kunngerð verða revsað við bót, er ikki harðari revsing ásett eftir aðrari lóg.

Stk. 2. Er brot fram av partafelag, smápartafelag, lutafelag ella líknandi, kann felagið sum slíkt verða revsað við bót.

Stk. 3. Sambært § 45, stk. 1 í lögtingslógini kann VORN beinanvegin taka inn fiskiloyvið, um

loyvið, verður brot staðfest á § 6. Fiskiloyvið kann verða tikið aftur upp til 3 vikur hvørja ferð.

Gildið

§ 10. Henda kunngerð kemur í gildi dagin eftir, at hon er kunnjard, og fer úr gildi 31. desember 2015.

Fiskimálaráðið, 23. mars 2015

Jacob Vestergaard (sign.)
landsstýrismaður

/ Rógvi Reinert (sign.)

ANNEX 6 FISHERY STATISTICS FOR UOC VESSELS 2014

Catch (Kg) (Data provided by client).

	Eysturbugvin, OW2487	Fram, OW2100	Polarhav, XPVI	Skoraberg, OW2100	Stjörnán, XPVT	Vestmenningur, OW2097	Vesturbugvin, OW2493	Sum	%
		(útg.22-05-2014)							
Toskur (cod)								0	0.0 %
Hýsa(haddock)								0	0.0 %
Upsi(saithe)	159	16,490	255	1,497	475			18,876	0.2 %
Kongafiskur(redfish)	1,243			2,492	80	507	791	5,113	0.0 %
Stinglaksur(Black scabbard fish)	458		2,971				621	4,050	0.0 %
Gulllaksur(Great silver smelt)	2,074,879	846,530	1,403,754	1,164,553	1,453,246	1,956,290	2,241,781	11,141,033	98.3 %
Sild (Herring)								0	0.0 %
Makrelur (Mackerel)								0	0.0 %
Svartkjaftur(Blue Whiting)	50,026	7,111	16,943	9,742	16,943	16,220	49,671	166,656	1.5 %
Hemari(Porbeagle)			45	118		229	287	679	0.0 %
Norðurhavssild (Atlanto-scandian herring)								0	0.0 %
Annað (Others)					550			550	0.0 %
Loggbok; reporting in round weight (Sum)	2,126,765	870,131	1,423,968	1,178,402	1,471,294	1,973,246	2,293,151	11,336,957	100.0 %
Tils (Quota).	2,754,190	870,131	2,999,621	2,408,505	3,046,945	3,128,195	2,913,339	18,120,926	

ANNEX 7 EXTRACT FROM HAVSTOVAN PRESENTATION TO THE AUDIT TEAM BY LISE H. OFSTAD

Fishing of GSS takes place in fairly well defined distinct areas. As a precautionary measure, to reduce the risk of local depletion, ICES gives advice for four advisory units of GSS

- 1) Va and XIV
- 2) I, II, IIIa and IV
- 3) Vb and VIa
- 4) VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV

The catch number at age matrix in the assessment was expanded from 14+ to 21+ and the summer survey was used as tuning series together with the pair trawlers.

At the WGDEEP meeting 2015 was GSS other areas divided into three management units:

- 1) I and II
- 2) Vb and VIa
- 3) IIIa, IV, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV

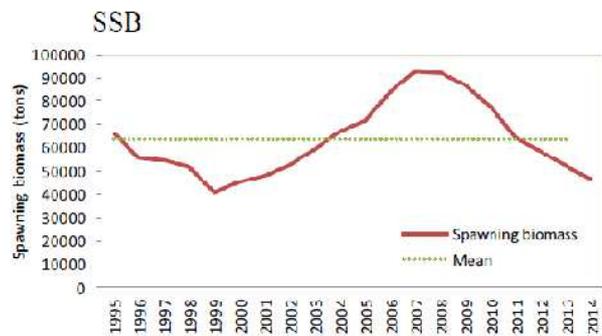
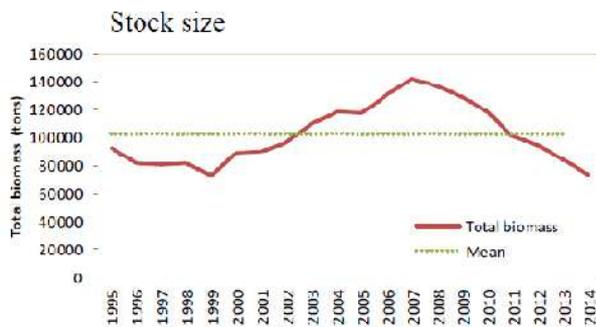
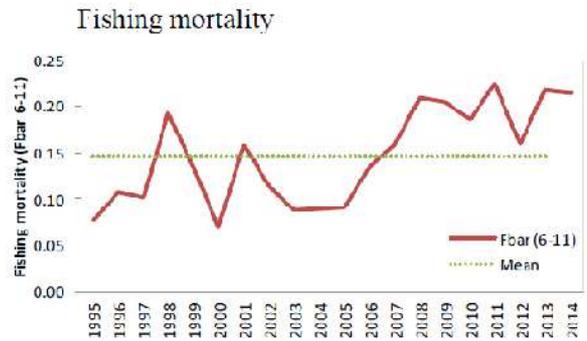
Input to assessment

(eXtended Survivor Analysis, XSA)

- Landings (1995-2014)
- Catch number at age (1995- 2014)
- Catch weight at age (from the commercial fleet, 1995-2014)
- Stock weight at age (same as catch weight at age)
- Natural mortality ($M= 0.10$)
- Proportion mature at age (the same for all period)
- Proportion of M before spawning (set to 0)
- Proportion of F before spawning (set to 0)
- Tuning fleet
- standardized pair trawler series, 1998-2014
- standardized summer survey series, 1996-2014

Assessment Results

Results from XSA



Indication of Reference point from preliminary simulation $F_{MSY} \sim 0.15$ per year.



ABOUT DNV GL

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