





















SUMMARY OF 2023 ICES ADVICE TO DATE FOR PELAGIC SPECIES

	Date of advice	Status of key stocks in 2022 and 2023 (more detail in the following pages)	ICES Catch advice	TAC for previous year	SSB Compared with previous yr	Pg
Blue whiting combined stock I-IX, XII & XIV	Sept 2022	The 2020-year class is estimated to be historically high (71.6 billion) and will be fully recruited to the fishery in 2023. The revision of the 2020 year- class is due to a historically high survey index value in 2022 (corroborated by high commercial catch-at-age of the same year class in 2021 and 2022).	1,359,629 (2023)	752,736 (2022)		4
Barents Sea capelin	Oct 2021	Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has been declining since 2018. The advice for 2022 has increased from zero in 2021 because the maturing stock is estimated to be larger.	70,000 (2022)	Zero (2021)		5
Capelin Iceland East Greenland Jan Mayen	Nov 2022	The initial advice for 2023/2024 of zero catch is because of the low estimate of immature fish.	Zero (2023/24)	400,000 (2022/23)		5
Herring N Sea autumn spawners	June 2023	Recruitment for the stock was low over the period 2015– 2021, 2022 recruitment (2021 year class) is substantially higher and will contribute positively to SSB levels from 2024 onwards.	532,166 (2024)	414 886 (2023)		6
Herring Icelandic summer spawners	June 2023	The advice is higher than last year due to a larger reference biomass estimate. Infection of Ichthyophonus still persist in the stock, but at lower rates.	92,633 (2023/24)	66,195 (2022/23)		6
Norwegian spring spawning herring	Sept 2022	The advice for 2023 is 15% lower than for 2022 because the stock size is declining, as a result of low recruitment since the large 2016-year class.	511,171 (2023)	598,588 (2022)		7
Mackerel in the Northeast Atlantic	Sept 2022	In 2022, there has been an upwards revision of SSB and a downwards revision of fishing mortality for the period 2007 to 2017, and a revision in the opposite direction for the most recent SSB and F estimates.	782,066 (2023)	794,920 (2022)		8

	Date of advice	Status of key stocks in 2022 and 2023 (more detail in the following pages)	ICES Catch advice	TAC for previous year	SSB Compared with previous yr	Pg
Norway pout in the North Sea	Oct 2022	Stock size is highly variable from year to year. Spawning-stock size is above precautionary levels.	116,823 (2023)	118,273 (2022)		9
Sandeel in the Dogger Bank (1r)	Feb 2023	Although recruitment has been below average between 2020 and 2022, the low fishing mortality in 2021 and 2022 has allowed the stock to rebuild sufficiently to allow a fishery in 2023 that should result in the SSB 2024 being at the MSY Bescapement.	120.428 (2023)	Zero (2022)		10
Sandeel in central and southern N Sea (2r)	Feb 2023	The update assessment has revised estimates of SSB upwards, and estimates of fishing mortality downwards, for several recent years; the reasons for this are not fully understood.	40,997 (2023)	71,859 (2022)		10
Sandeel in north/central N Sea (3r)	Feb 2023	The large decrease in advice from 2022 is due to a decrease in recent recruitments. Estimated recruitment in 2021 and 2022 (1 and 2 years old in 2023) being less than half of the long-term average.	30,570 (2023)	85,559 (2022)		10
Sandeel in north/central N Sea (4)	Feb 2023	Upward revision of the 2022 year class (30% higher than historical average) and a higher SSB at the start of the advice year (2023).make it possible to have a non-zero catch advice.	35,020 (2023)	Zero (2022)		11
Sandeel 6.a West of Scotland	Feb 2021	The available information on sandeel in Division 6.a is inadequate to evaluate stock status	Zero (2021)	No TAC (2020)		11
Sandeel in Viking and Bergen Banks (5r)	Feb 2023	ICES advice for this stock has been for zero catch since 2011. Available information is inadequate to evaluate stock status or trends so status is unknown.	Zero (2023)	Zero (2022)		11
Sandeel in the Kattegat (6)	Feb 2023	Available information is inadequate to evaluate stock status or trends. The state of the stock is therefore unknown.	140 (2023)	140 (2022)		11
Sandeel in Shetland (7r)	Feb 2023	ICES advice for this stock has been for zero catch since 2013, and advice remains at zero catch for 2023 and 2024	Zero (2023)	Zero (2022)		11
Sprat in the Baltic	May 2023	The advised catches for 2024 are similar to those for 2023. Although the new Fmsy reference point derived in the benchmark is higher, the catch advice decreased slightly mainly due to a large decline in the stock size	191,075 – 247,704 2024	183,749 – 317,905 (2023)		12

	Date of advice	Status of key stocks in 2022 and 2023 (more detail in the following pages)	ICES Catch advice	TAC for previous year	SSB Compared with previous yr	Pg
Sprat in the Skagge- rak/ Katte- gat/ North Sea	April 2023	The large increase of 109% in advised catch this year is predominantly due to stronger recruitment in 2022 compared to recent years, mainly due to an upwards revision on the estimated SSB for 2022.	143 598 (2023/24)	68,690 (2022-23)		12
Sprat in the West of Scotland/S. Celtic Sea	June 2023	Adult stock size and fishing pressure are unknown.	2,240 (2024/25)	2,240 (2022/23)		13
Sprat in the English Channel	July 2023	The large decrease in advice for 2023–2024 in relation to the 2022–2023 advice is due to a 73.5% decrease in survey biomass	2,437 (2024)	9,200 (2023)		13

KEY

Fishing mortality – Removals from a stock by fishing.

Spawning Stock Biomass – total weight of all sexually mature fish in the stock.

MSY – Maximum Sustainable Yield.

F_{MSY} fishing at levels that catch the maximum proportion of a fish stock that can safely be removed on a continuous basis.

B_{MSY} spawning stock biomass that results from fishing at F_{MSY} for a long time.

$MSY B_{trigger}$ value of spawning stock biomass that triggers a specific management action.

PA – Precautionary Approach

F_{pa} precautionary reference point for fishing mortality.

F_{lim} minimum limit (fishing limit reference point).

B_{pa} precautionary reference point for spawning stock biomass (SSB)

B_{lim} limit reference point for spawning stock biomass (SSB)

$B_{escapement}$ biomass reference point for short-lived species. Target is to leave reference SSB to spawn the next year

Mg'ment – Management Plan – agreed by all parties to maintain/rebuild stocks.


F_{MGT} fishing mortality reference point as defined in management plans.

B_{MGT} fishing mortality reference point as defined in management plans.



Cpue – Catch per unit effort. **Lpue** – Landing per unit effort.

In the following tables a very simple statement has been included on the status of the spawning stock biomass in comparison with the previous year. This is an estimate based on ICES stock status information and is not necessarily definitive.



BLUE WHITING

Stock	TAC for 2022 Tonnes	Status of stock in September 2022	*Fishing mortality	TAC advice for 2023	*Stock status
Inside safe biological limits					
Blue whiting combined stock Sub-areas I-IX, XII and XIV September 2022	752,736 (2022)	This year's assessment shows a substantial revision. The 2020-year class is estimated to be historically high (71.6 billion) and will be fully recruited to the fishery in 2023. Last year's estimate was 22.8 billion. Fishing mortality (F) in 2021 is revised downward by 29%, and SSB in 2021 upward by 46%. The revision of the 2020 year- class is due to a historically high survey index value in 2022 (corroborated by high commercial catch-at-age of the same year class in 2021 and 2022). The catch for 2021 was 9.1% lower than the preliminary value used last year, which contributes to the revision of F and SSB in this year's assessment. Other surveys, which are not presently used in the assessment, confirm a very large 2020-year class.	Fishing pressure on the stock is above FMSY and Fpa but below Flim.	ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 1,359,629 tonnes. The advice for 2023 is 81% higher than that for 2022, because of a large upward revision of estimated recruitment in 2021 (age 1). There have been consistent deviations from the long-term management strategy since 2018 as evident from the sum of unilateral quotas. Failing to adhere to the advised catches, as derived from the application of the MSY approach, or the long-term management strategy, may not be precautionary. Specifically, this may result in an increased risk for the stock to fall below Blim, loss of catch in the long term and unsustainable utilization of the resource.	<p style="text-align: center;">IMPROVING</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Spawning stock biomass is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim</p>


CAPELIN

Stock	TAC Tonnes	Status of stock	*Fishing mortality	TAC advice	*Stock status
Reference points not fully defined					
Advice in October 2021					
Barents Sea capelin Subareas I and II, excluding Division IIa west of 5°W. October 2021.	Zero (2021)	In Oct 2021. Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has been declining since 2018. The advice for 2022 has increased from zero in 2021 because the maturing stock is estimated to be larger.	No reference points for fishing pressure have been defined for this stock	ICES advises that when the management plan of the Joint Norwegian–Russian Fisheries Commission (JNRFC) is applied, catches in 2022 should be no more than 70,000 tonnes.	INCREASING  Spawning stock biomass size is above Blim.
Advice in November 2022					
Capelin in the Iceland East Greenland Jan Mayen area Subareas V and XIV and Division IIa west of 5°W November 2022	400,000 (2022/23)	The initial advice for 2023/2024 of zero catch is because of the low estimate of immature fish.	No reference points for fishing pressure have been defined for this stock.	ICES advises that when the harvest control rule agreed in 2015 by the Coastal States is applied, the initial TAC for the fishing season 15 October 2023–15 April 2024 should be 0 tonnes. The initial TAC is expected to be revised based on acoustic survey information in autumn 2023 (intermediate TAC) and with the final TAC being set based on the results of the winter survey in 2024.	DECREASING  Spawning stock biomass is above Blim and Bmgt.


HERRING

Stock	TAC advice Tonnes	Status of stock in 2023	*Fishing mortality	TAC advice for 2024	*SSB Status
Inside safe biological limits					
Herring in IV and VIId North Sea, Eastern English channel - autumn spawners June 2023	414,886 in 2023	The basis for the 28.3% increase of catch advice is: SSB in 2022 is estimated to be 32.5% larger than predicted in the previous advice. Recruitment in 2022 (2021 year class) is now estimated to be 87.3% larger than estimated in the previous advice. Contribution of this year class to the SSB in the advice year is 32.6%. SSB is forecast to be above MSY Btrigger, so fishing advice in 2024 is at FMSY (was below FMSY in 2023).	Fishing pressure on the stock is below FMSY.	ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2024 should be no more than 532,166 tonnes. Catches of Western Baltic Spring-Spawning (WBSS) herring in the fishery for North Sea autumn-spawning herring in the east of 4.a and 4.b should be kept as low as possible.	INCREASING  Spawning stock biomass is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim
Inside safe biological limits					
Herring Icelandic summer spawners Va June 2023	66,195 (2022/2023)	Estimation of recruitment in the last 3 years has been highly variable. This has had a large impact on the estimate of harvestable biomass. Advice is higher than last year due to a larger reference biomass estimate. Partly due to recent recruitments being stronger than previously estimated.	Fishing pressure on the stock is below Harvest rate management. HRMSY is undefined	ICES advises that when the Icelandic management plan is applied, catches in the fishing year 2023/2024 should be no more than 92,633 tonnes. Infection of <i>Ichthyophonus</i> still persist in the stock, but at lower rates. This is considered in both the assessment and the management plan	SAME  Spawning stock biomass 1. Above MSY Btrigger 2. Above Bpa 3. Above Blim


HERRING contd

Stock	TAC for 2022 Tonnes	Status of stock in September 2022	*Fishing mortality	TAC advice for 2023	*SSB Status
Inside safe biological limits					
<p>Norwegian spring spawners (Atlanto-Scandian) herring. ICES sub area I, divisions IIa, Va, Vb.</p> <p>September 2022</p>	598,588 (2022)	<p>The advice for 2023 is 15% lower than for 2022 because the stock size is declining, as a result of low recruitment since the large 2016-year class. The estimated SSB and fishing mortality are generally in line with the estimates from last year's assessment.</p> <p>The 2016-year class is expected to dominate the catches in 2023, and the subsequent year classes recruiting to the fishery are estimated to be weak. SSB is predicted to be below SSB_{mtg} in 2024 if F_{mtg} is applied in 2023</p>	Fishing pressure on the stock is above F _{MSY} and between F _{pa} and F _{lim} .	<p>ICES advises that when the long-term management strategy agreed by the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and the Russian Federation is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 511,171 tonnes.</p> <p>A long-term management strategy was agreed by the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Russia in 2018. ICES has evaluated the long-term management strategy and found it to be precautionary. There has been an overshoot of the catches in relation to the advised TAC since 2013. The advice is based on the target fishing mortality in this long-term management strategy.</p>	<p>DECLINING</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Spawning stock biomass size is above MSY B_{trigger}, B_{pa}, and B_{lim}</p>

MACKEREL

Stock	TAC for 2022 Tonnes	Status of stock in Sept 2022	*Fishing mortality.	TAC advice for 2023	*SSB Status
Inside safe biological limits					
<p>Mackerel in the Northeast Atlantic (NEA) (combines Southern, Western and North Sea spawning components).</p> <p>September 2022.</p> <p>August 2020 ICES was asked to advise on long-term management strategies for NEA mackerel. Their response was published on 3 Aug. Their Management Evaluation Strategy (MSE) tool provides a useful instrument to explore a wider range of uncertainties associated with NEA mackerel stock assessment.</p>	<p>794, 920 (2022)</p> <p>No internationally agreed quotas. Values presented are the sum of unilateral quotas (including quotas and transfers).</p>	<p>In 2022, there has been an upwards revision of SSB and a downwards revision of fishing mortality for the period 2007 to 2017, and a revision in the opposite direction for the most recent SSB and F estimates.</p>	<p>Fishing pressure on the stock is above FMSY but below Fpa and Flim.</p>	<p>ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 782,066 tonnes.</p> <p>There is no long-term management strategy for Northeast Atlantic (NEA) mackerel agreed by all parties involved in the mackerel fishery. In 2019 Coastal State delegations from Norway, the EU, and the Faroes requested ICES to review new harvest control rule (HCR) options for a management strategy. ICES delivered the advice from this evaluation in August 2020.</p> <p>The sum of the unilateral quotas for mackerel and the resulting catches have exceeded the scientific advice by on average 41% since 2010.</p>	<p>Spawning stock biomass</p> <p>SAME</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Spawning-stock size is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim.</p>

NORWAY POUT

Stock	TAC for 2022 Tonnes	Status of stock in October 2022	*Fishing mortality	TAC advice for 2023	*SSB Status
Inside safe biological limits					
Norway pout in the North Sea and Skagerrak & Kattegat Subarea IV and Division IIIa October 2022	118,273 (2022)	<p>The directed fishery for Norway pout was closed in 2005, the first half of 2006, and in 2007, as well as in the first half of 2011 and 2012. Historically, the fisheries have resulted in bycatches of other species, particularly whiting, blue whiting, haddock, saithe, and herring. Bycatches of these species have been low in the recent decade.</p> <p>The assessment shows a tendency in recent years to overestimate SSB and to underestimate F</p>	No reference points for fishing pressure or for MSY Btrigger have been defined for this stock	<p>Due to the short-lived nature of this species a preliminary TAC is set every year, which is updated on the basis of advice in the first half of the year.</p> <p>ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches from 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023 should be no more than 116,823 tonnes.</p> <p>The catch forecast is for the period 1 October to 30 September. ICES considers that this forecast sufficiently approximates the TAC period and that it can be used directly for management purposes.</p>	<p>SAME</p>  <p>Spawning stock biomass is above Bpa and Blim.</p>



SANDEEL

Stock	TAC for 2022 Tonnes	Status of stock in February 2023	*Fishing mortality	TAC advice for 2023	*SSB Status
Sandeel in North Sea IV and IIIa – divided into sub areas 1r, 2r, 3r, 4, 5r, 6 and 7r.					
Reference points not fully defined					
1r Sandeel Central and southern North Sea, Dogger Bank Feb 2023	Zero (2022)	1r. Although recruitment has been below average between 2020 and 2022, low fishing mortality in 2021 and 2022 has allowed the stock to rebuild sufficiently to allow a fishery in 2023.	1r No fishing pressure reference points defined	1r – ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches should be no more than 120,428 tonnes in 2023.	INCREASING Above MSY $B_{\text{escapement}}$, B_{pa} and B_{iim} .
2r Sandeel Central and South North Sea Feb 2023	71,859 (2022)	2r. The decrease in advice from 2022 is due to a lower recruitment in 2022 than in 2021.	2r No fishing reference points defined	2r - ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 40,997 tonnes.	DECREASING Below MSY $B_{\text{escapement}}$, and between B_{pa} and B_{iim} .
3r Sandeel North and Central North Sea, Skaggerak Feb 2023	85,559 (2022)	3r. The large decrease in advice from 2022 is due to a decrease in recent recruitments. Estimated recruitment in 2021 and 2022 (1 and 2 years old in 2023) being less than half of the long-term average. A decrease in SSB and a lower fishing mortality is needed to achieve MSY B_{trigger} at the end of the fishing year	3r No fishing reference points defined	3r – ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 30,570 tonnes.	DECREASING Above MSY $B_{\text{escapement}}$, B_{pa} and B_{iim} .



SANDEEL contd

Stock	TAC for 2022 Tonnes	Status of stock in February 2023	*Fishing	TAC advice for 2023	*SSB Status
Sandeel in North Sea IV and IIIa –divided into sub areas 1r, 2r, 3r, 4, 5r, 6 and 7r.					
Reference points not fully defined					
Area 4 Sandeel North and Central North Sea Feb 2023	Zero (2022)	4. Upward revision of the 2022 year class (30% higher than historical average) and a higher SSB at the start of the advice year (2023).	Area 4 No fishing reference points defined	Area 4 – ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 35,020 tonnes.	INCREASING Below MSY $B_{escapement}$, and between B_{pa} and B_{lim} .
5r Sandeel North North Sea Viking and Bergen Bank Feb 2023	Zero (2022)	5r. ICES advice for this stock has been for zero catch since 2011. Available information is inadequate to evaluate stock status or trends so status is unknown..	5r No fishing reference points defined	5r - ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, there should be zero catches in each of the years 2023 and 2024	SAME No biomass reference points defined
Area 6 Sandeel Skagerrak, Kattegat and Belt Sea Feb 2023	140 (2022)	6. Available information is inadequate to evaluate stock status or trends. The state of the stock is therefore unknown.	Area 6 No fishing reference points defined	Area 6 - ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, catches should be no more than 140 tonnes in 2023 and 2024.	SAME No biomass reference points defined
7r Sandeel Shetland area Feb 2023	Zero (2022)	7r. ICES advice for this stock has been for zero catch since 2013, and advice remains at zero catch for 2023 and 2024	7r No fishing reference points defined	7r - ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, there should be zero catches in 2023 and 2024.	SAME No biomass reference points defined
Sandeel in 6a West of Scotland Feb 2021	No TAC (2020)	The available information on sandeel in Division 6.a is inadequate to evaluate stock status	No fishing reference points defined	ICES advises that when the precautionary approach (PA) is applied, there should be zero catches in each of the years 2021, 2022, and 2023.	SAME No biomass reference points defined

SPRAT

Stock	TAC for 2022/2023 Tonnes	Status of stock in May 2023	*Fishing mortality	TAC advice for 2023/2024	*SSB Status
Inside safe biological limits					
Sprat in the Baltic Subdivisions 22 – 32 <u>May 2023</u>	Between 183,749 – 317,905 (2023)	The advised catches for 2024 are similar to those for 2023. Although the new Fmsy reference point derived in the benchmark is higher, the catch advice decreased slightly mainly due to a large decline in the stock size	Fishing pressure on the stock is above FMSY and between Fpa and Flim	ICES advises that when the EU multiannual plan (MAP) for the Baltic Sea is applied, catches in 2024 that correspond to the F ranges in the plan are between 191,075 tonnes and 247,704 tonnes. According to MAP, catches higher than those corresponding to FMSY (241,604 tonnes) can only be taken under conditions specified in the plan. The entire range is considered precautionary when applying ICES advice rule.	SAME  Spawning-stock size is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim
Sprat in the Skagerrak & Kattegat Division IIIa and North Sea Subarea IV <u>May 2023</u>	68,690 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023	The large increase of 109% in advised catch is mostly due to stronger recruitment in 2022 compared to recent years, coupled with an upwards revision on estimated SSB for 2022, an estimated recruitment for 2022 higher than that assumed last year, and increases in mean weights for all age-groups.	No fishing reference points defined	ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 should be no more than 143,598 tonnes	INCREASING  Above MSY Bescapement, Bpa and Blim.

SPRAT contd

Stock	TAC for 2022/2023 Tonnes	Status of stock in June 2023	*Fishing mortality - 1. MSY 2. PA 3. Mg'ment Plan	TAC advice for 2024	*SSB Status 1. MSY 2. PA 3. Mg'ment plan
Reference points not fully defined					
Sprat in Subarea VI and Divisions VIIa-c and f-k (West of Scotland and southern Celtic Sea) June 2023	<2,240 (2022/23)	For stocks without information on abundance or exploitation rate, ICES considers that a precautionary reduction of catches should be implemented there there is no ancillary information clearly indicating that the current level of exploitation is appropriate for the stock.	No fishing reference points defined	ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, catches should be no more than 2,240 tonnes in each of the years 2024 and 2025.	SAME  No biomass reference points defined
Sprat in Divisions VIIId,e (English Channel) July 2023	9,200 (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)	The large decrease in advice for 2023–2024 in relation to the 2022–2023 advice is due to a 73.5% decrease in survey biomass	Below MSY proxy	ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 should be no more than 2,437 tonnes	INCREASING  Above MSY B _{trigger}

For further information:

ICES advice

<https://www.ices.dk/advice/Pages/Latest-Advice.aspx>

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