






Recommendation for 2015

In the short term the stock can sustain values of F up to F_{max} , however any fishing mortality over F_{max} will result in an overall loss in yield in the long term. Scientific Council considers that yields at $F_{statusquo}$ are not a viable option. Projections are heavily influenced by the 2010 and 2011 year classes, which is estimated to be extremely large, but with high uncertainty. Given the uncertainty in the projections, Scientific Council makes recommendations for 2015 only. The stock should be reassessed in 2015.

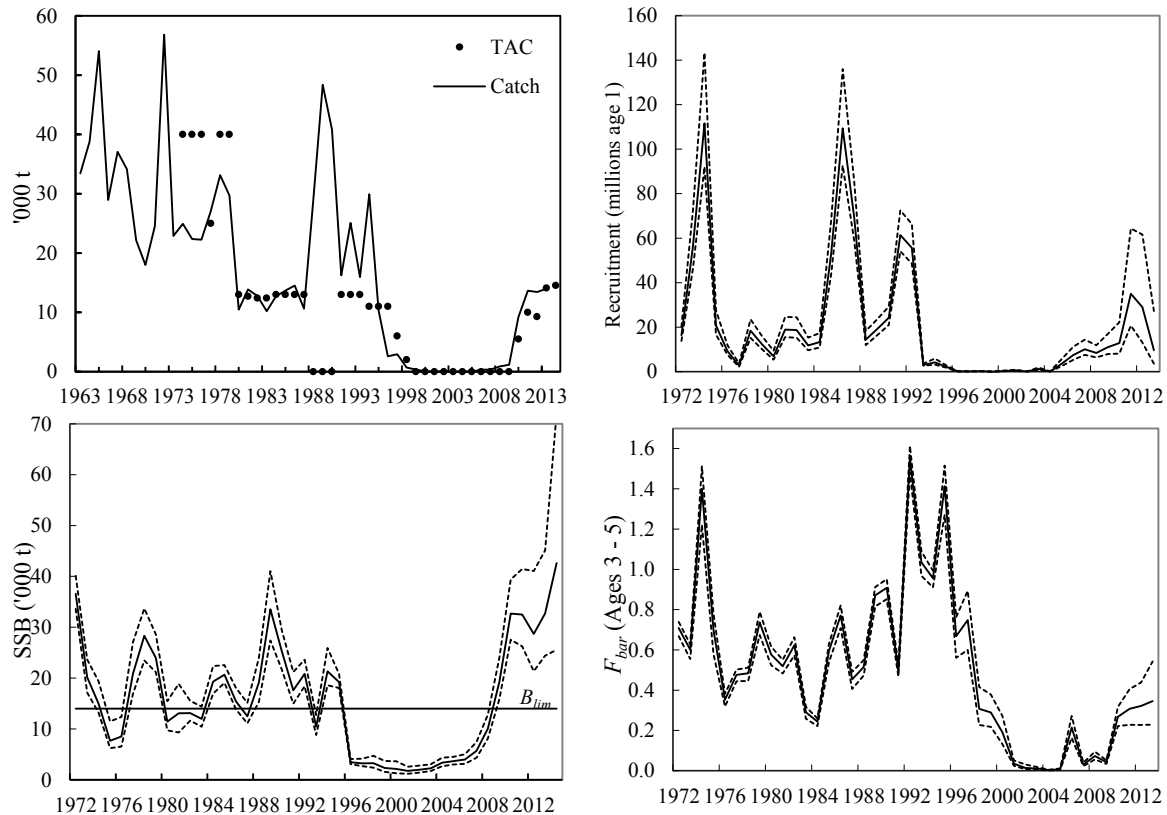
Management objectives

A management strategy evaluation for this stock is being developed by Fisheries Commission and Scientific Council but is not yet being implemented. At this moment general convention objectives (NAFO/GC Doc 08/3) are applied.

Convention objectives	Status	Comment/consideration	
Restore to or maintain at B_{msy}		Stock increasing	OK
Eliminate overfishing		Current F not sustainable in the long term	Intermediate
Apply Precautionary Approach		F_{lim} and B_{lim} defined. HCR in development	Not accomplished
Minimise harmful impacts on living marine resources and ecosystems		No specific measures, general VME closures in effect	Unknown
Preserve marine biodiversity		Cannot be evaluated	

Management unit

The cod stock in Flemish Cap (NAFO Div. 3M) is considered to be a separate population.

Stock status

Assessment

A quantitative model introduced in 2008 was used (Scientific Council 2008). Model settings were unchanged. Due to problems of estimating exact catches for 2011 and 2012, catches were estimated within the model. For 2013 catches, Scientific Council agreed Daily Catch Report (DCR) data were the best available estimate. The unavailability of independently verifiable catch estimates over 2011 – 2012 introduces an additional element of uncertainty in the assessment.

The next full assessment of this stock is planned for 2015.

Human impact

Mainly fishery related mortality. Other sources (e.g. pollution, shipping, oil-industry) are considered minor.

Biological and environmental interactions

Redfish, shrimp and smaller cod are important prey items for cod. Recent studies indicate strong trophic interactions between these species in the Flemish Cap.

Fishery

Cod is caught in a directed trawl fishery and as bycatch in the directed redfish fishery by trawlers. The fishery is regulated by quota. Recent catch estimates and TACs are as follows:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TAC	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	ndf	5.5	10	9.3	14.1	14.5
STATLANT 21	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	5.3	9.8	9.0	11.2	
STACFIS	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	9.2	13.6 ¹	13.4 ¹	14.0 ²	

¹ Estimated via the assessment model

² Daily Catch Reports

Effects of the fishery on the ecosystem

No specific information available. General impacts of fishing gear on the ecosystem should be considered.

Special comments

In 2012 and 2013 the lack of length distributions and age-length keys from some contracting parties has further increased uncertainty in the current assessment.

Rapid changes in the biological parameters of this stock in recent years, and the sudden decrease in 2013 EU-survey indices, has led to the conclusion that last year's projections were overly optimistic. Similar revisions were noted in the 2012 assessment. If inter-annual variability continues, the accuracy of projections is reduced.

Sources of information

SCR Doc. 14/35, 14/17; SCS Doc. 14/06, 14/10, 14/13, 14/16, NAFO/GC Doc 08/3
