8.2 Faroes ecoregion – Fisheries Overview

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Executive summary

The majority of fishing in the Faroes ecoregion is performed by Faroese vessels. The vast majority of the vessels participate in a mixed fishery for demersal fish, such as cod, haddock, saithe, ling, greater silver smelt, and Greenland halibut. Two main fleet categories operate under an effort management system with separated allocated fishing days: one group consists of single and pair trawlers (> 1000 hp) targeting saithe, while another group, mainly longliners of all sizes, targets cod and haddock. A small number of large vessels target widely distributed pelagic fish, i.e. herring, mackerel, and blue whiting using pelagic trawl.

Demersal fish constituted the majority of the landings until the 1990s when pelagic landings increased considerably. Total landings peaked after 2000, and a noticeable drop around 2010 was caused by a decrease in the landings of blue whiting. Landings of demersal fish, especially cod and haddock, have been low since 2005.

Discarding is prohibited in the pelagic fishery. Discarding in the demersal fisheries is considered negligible; however, there are no reliable estimates of potential discards.

Stocks within the ecoregion are assessed for stock status and fishing pressure. Half of the stocks have a wider spatial distribution outside the ecoregion. The fishing pressure (in relation to F_{MSY}) of demersal stocks has decreased since 2000 but is currently above sustainable limits. The biomass (in relation to MSY $B_{trigger}$) has increased in recent years. For the pelagic fisheries the fishing pressure has been around F_{MSY} since 2010, but the stock size has decreased since 2017.

Data on incidental bycatch of marine mammals and seabird species are scarce. Gillnets are banned in waters of less than 380 m depth around the Faroes, which might reduce both seabird and marine mammal bycatch in the region.

Access the supporting data used in the Faroes ecoregion Fisheries Overview (ICES, 2022).

Introduction

The Faroes ecoregion covers the shelf and surrounding waters inside the Faroe Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Figure 1). The waters around the Faroe Islands are in the upper 500 m dominated by the North Atlantic Current, which to the north of the islands meets the East Icelandic Current. Clockwise current systems create retention areas on the Faroe Plateau (Faroe Shelf around the Faroe Islands) and on the Faroe Bank (Figure 1 in ICES 5.b.2). In deeper waters to the north and east and in the Faroe Bank channel there is deep Norwegian Sea water, and to the south and west is Atlantic water.

The fisheries within the ecoregion catch more than 30 stocks of fish and invertebrates. The main demersal species include cod (cod.27.5b1), haddock (had.27.5b), saithe (pok.27.5b), tusk (usk.27.3a45b6a7-912b), ling (lin.27.5b), golden redfish (reg.27.561214), Greenland halibut (ghl.27.561214), and anglerfish. The main pelagic species are the widely distributed Norwegian spring-spawning (NSS) herring (her.27.1-24a514a), blue whiting (whb.27.1-91214), mackerel (mac.27.nea), and greater silver smelt (aru.27.5b6a).

The majority of fishing in the Faroes ecoregion is performed by Faroese vessels. The fisheries for most stocks in this ecoregion are managed by the Faroe Islands government, while management of some shared stocks is conducted either through the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) or by coastal state agreements (between EU, Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe Islands, Norway, Russian Federation, and United Kingdom).

This overview covers ICES Division 5.b and part of Division 2.a.2 (Figure 1), and provides:

- a short description of each of the national commercial fishing fleets in the ecoregion as well as fishing gears and patterns;
- a summary of the status of the resources and the level of exploitation relative to agreed objectives and reference points; and
- an evaluation of the effects of fishing gear on the ecosystem in terms of the bycatch of protected, endangered, and threatened species.

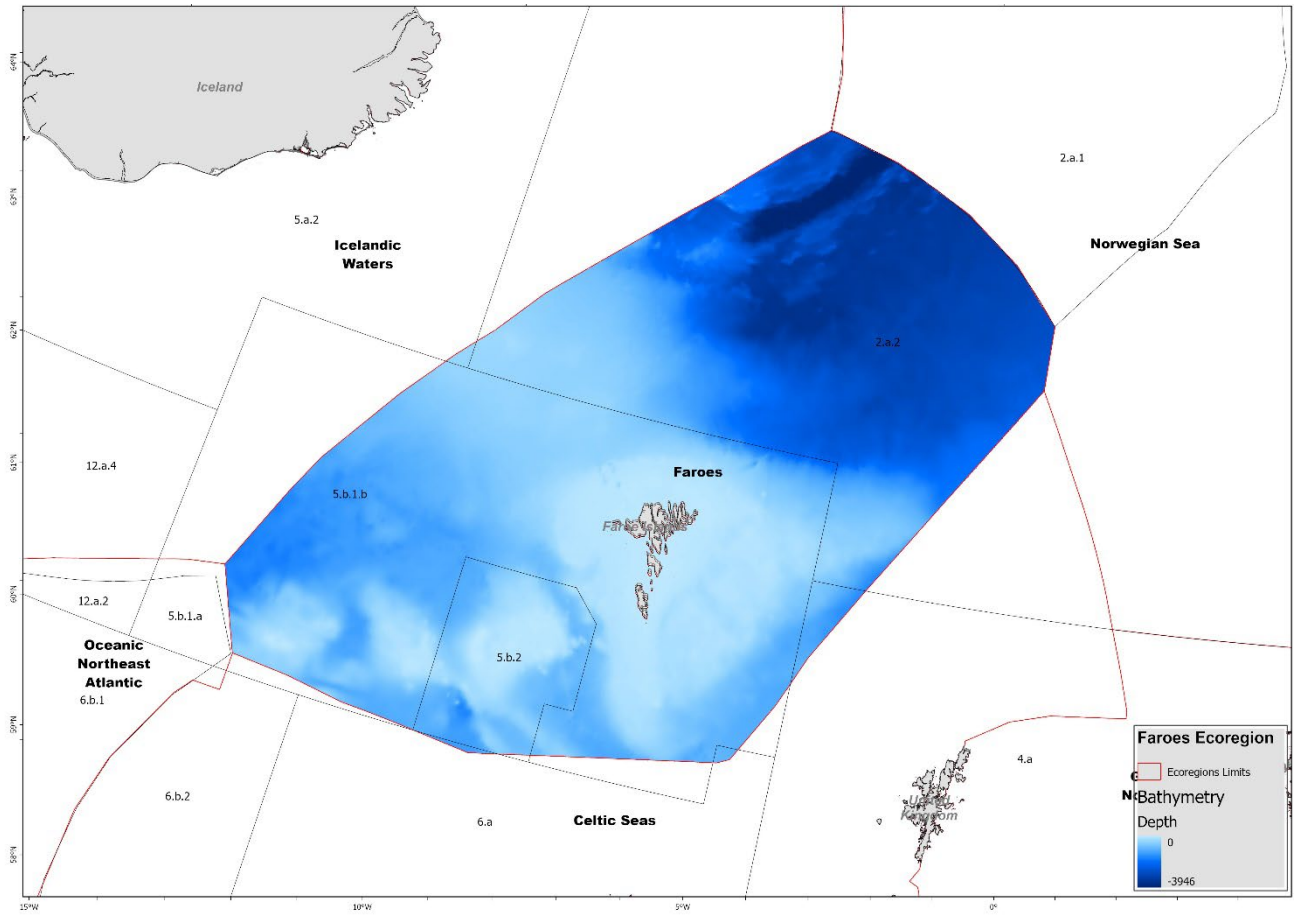


Figure 1 The Faroes ecoregion as defined by ICES.

The landings presented in this overview are based on official landings statistics for subareas 5.b.1.b and 5.b.2. This area includes most landings of the demersal stocks for this ecoregion. The majority of NSS herring and mackerel landings from the ecoregion originate in Division 2.a and substantial blue whiting landings in Division 6.a. The presented landings of these three widely distributed pelagic stocks are likely to be underestimated for this ecoregion.

Who is fishing

The majority of fishing in the Faroes ecoregion is performed by Faroese vessels (Figure 2). Vessels from Norway, Iceland, EU, UK, Greenland, and Russian Federation are also allowed to fish within the Faroese EEZ through NEAFC as well as coastal state and bilateral agreements. Since 1977, when the 200-nautical-mile EEZ was established, foreign vessels not subject to those agreements have been excluded. The following paragraphs highlight features of the fleets and fisheries of the countries that operate within the Faroese EEZ in the period 2015–2020.

Faroes

In the demersal fishery there are up to 500 small longliners and jiggers (< 15 grt) fishing for cod and haddock in a mixed fishery. The medium or large vessels consist of around 13 large single/pair trawlers (> 1000 hp), around six smaller ones (< 799 hp), around 13 large longliners (> 110 GRT), and around ten smaller longliners (40–110 GRT).

In the pelagic fishery there are around ten large vessels operating with trawl or purse-seine mainly fishing for blue whiting but to some extent also mackerel and NSS herring. In addition there are landings of a local herring stock.

Iceland

Between 16 and 20 Icelandic pelagic vessels fished for blue whiting 2017–2020.

Norway

There are between three and five Norwegian longliners fishing for ling and tusk on the Faroe Plateau and the Faroe Bank. Norwegian vessels annually fish some blue whiting in the ecoregion, which might in some years be quite substantial (e.g. in 2015).

Russia

Russian pelagic trawlers fish for blue whiting, NSS herring, and mackerel.

United Kingdom

A few UK demersal trawlers fish for cod, haddock, and saithe.

Greenland

Greenlandic pelagic trawlers fish for blue whiting and NSS herring.

Germany

German pelagic vessels fish for blue whiting and NSS herring and mackerel.

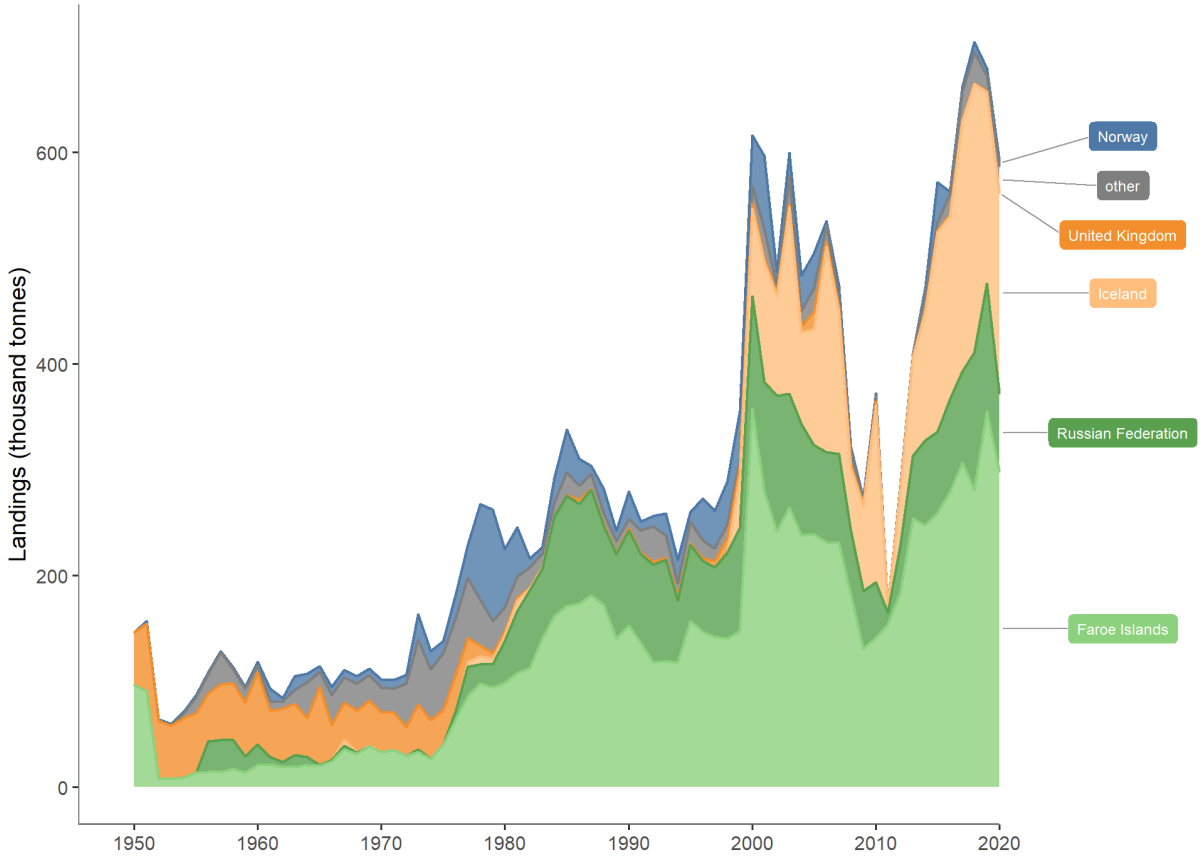


Figure 2 Landings (thousand tonnes) from ICES Division 5.b in 1950–2020, by country. The Faroese landings in 2000 includes some catches from adjacent ecoregions. The five countries with the highest landings are displayed separately, and the remaining countries are aggregated and displayed as "other".

Catches over time

The main demersal fisheries in the Faroes ecoregion are for cod, haddock, and saithe. Additional targeted species include ling, tusk, blue ling, greater silver smelt, and anglerfish. The pelagic fisheries target NSS herring, blue whiting, and mackerel.

Landings

Total landings from the Faroes ecoregion were relatively stable at around 150 000 tonnes from the mid-1950s until the mid-1970s, when the 200-nautical-mile EEZ was established (Figure 2). Prior to the establishment of the EEZ, the fisheries were dominated by other nations, but after the mid-1970s the catches taken by the Faroese fleet increased from less than 50 000 tonnes annually to close to 200 000 tonnes in the late 1980s. Russian and Norwegian fisheries also increased during this period, and up until the late 1990s the total annual catches in the Faroese ecoregion fluctuated at around 300 000 tonnes. Since 2000, landings have ranged between 200 000 and above 600 000 tonnes with the lowest catches in 2008–2011.

Demersal fisheries, which represent the traditional fisheries in this region, have historically been the most important for the Faroese economy, with landings fluctuating between 60 000 and 150 000 tonnes (Figure 3). Cod and haddock constituted the majority of the landings in the 1950s (Figure 4). However, the introduction of deep-water trawling increased the share of saithe considerably, and after 1970s this stock accounted for around half of the demersal fish landed. Demersal landings have decreased by half since 2008.

The pelagic fisheries started contributing significantly to the total landings in the Faroese ecoregion at the beginning of the 1980s (Figure 3). Particularly after 2000, the bulk of the fisheries constituted blue whiting. These large and rapid fluctuations have mainly been driven by the availability of good year classes of blue whiting (Figure 4).

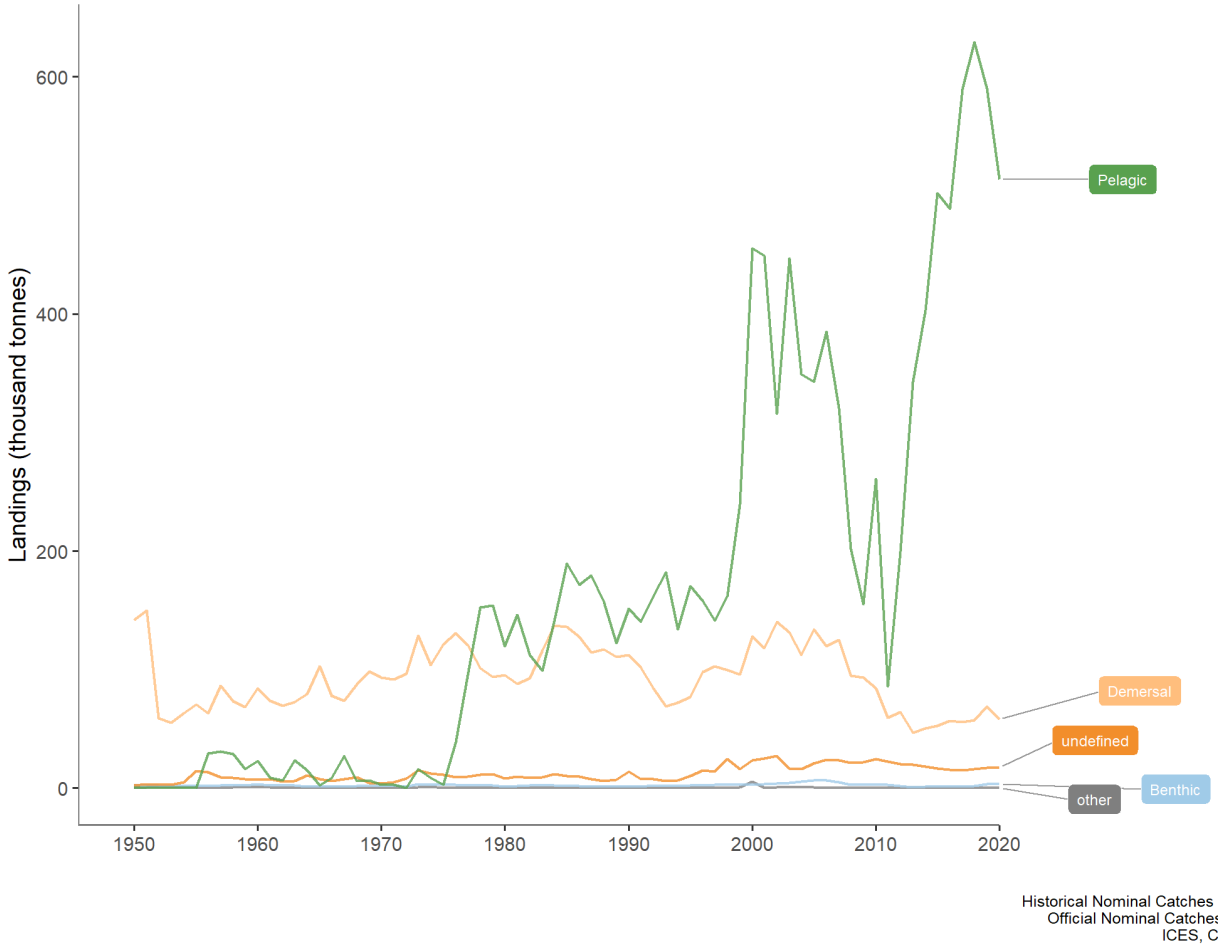


Figure 3 Landings (thousand tonnes) from ICES Division 5.b in 1950–2020, by fish category. Table A1 in the Annex details which species belong to each fish category.

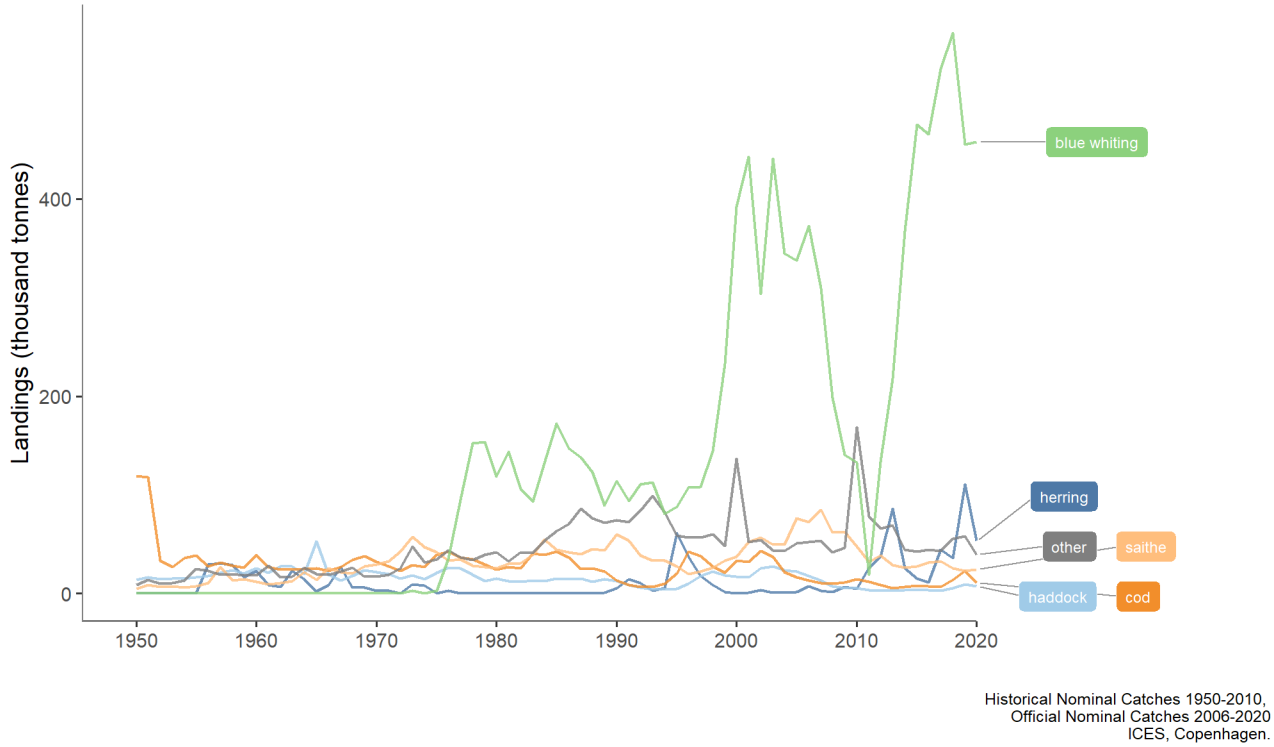


Figure 4 Landings (thousand tonnes) from ICES Division 5.b in 1950–2020, by species. The five species with the highest landings are displayed separately; the remaining species are aggregated and labelled as "other".

Discards

Discarding is prohibited in the pelagic fishery. Discarding in the demersal fisheries is considered negligible. There are no reliable estimates of potential discards.

Description of the fisheries

Fisheries within the Faroese ecoregion utilize several fishing gears depending on the targeted species. These gears are grouped into three main types: pelagic trawls and seines, bottom trawls, and static gears.

Bottom trawl

The Faroese bottom-trawl fleet targets saithe in deep waters (> 150 m). The small trawlers target anglerfish. These small trawlers are allowed to fish inside the 12-nautical-mile zone during summer for cod, haddock, and flatfish like lemon sole and plaice.

Static gear (gillnet and longline)

Two or three of the Faroese vessels rely on gillnets for catching anglerfish and Greenland halibut. The vast majority of the vessels fish with longlines although some of those same vessels also occasionally fish with jigging reels. Targeted species include cod, haddock, ling, and tusk.

Pelagic trawl and pelagic purse-seine

In the Faroese ecoregion trawling is the main pelagic gear used for the three main species: blue whiting, NSS herring, and mackerel. There is a small, local purse-seine fishery targeting sprat in the fjords.

Below are the main descriptions of the pelagic fisheries in the Faroes ecoregion in 2020.

Blue whiting

The blue whiting fisheries are mainly focused on pre-spawning fish in December–January and post-spawning fish in March–May. In 2020, 27% of the total blue whiting catches were taken in Division 5.b.

Herring

Two herring stocks are fished: the NSS herring (mainly in Division 2.a.2) and a local Faroese autumn-spawning (FAS) stock.
The NSS herring fishery has since 2015 mainly been in October. The FAS herring fishery is managed by area limitations south of 63°30'N and TAC (approximately 10 000 t annually). This stock is not assessed by ICES.

Mackerel

The mackerel fishery is ongoing from August to October, which is towards the end of the species' feeding migration. The main catches are in Division 2.a.2.

Sprat

A small local sprat fishery has been conducted by purse-seine in Faroese fjords for at least 50 years. This fishery is not assessed by ICES and is managed by number of licences and TAC (until recently only by number of licences).

Dredges

There is a traditional dredge fishery for queen scallop (*Aequipecten opercularis*). The fishery started in the 1970s, and since 1980s there has only been one vessel participating.

Pots

There is a pot fishery for Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*). The fishery has been taking place since the 1970s in the fjords and sounds around the islands.

Whaling

The Faroese whale hunt is opportunistic and occurs when pods of long-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala melas*) are observed in the fjords and sounds. Observed pods are harvested in a community structured hunt, following national whaling legislations, where pods are driven to authorized whaling bays and the catch distributed freely among participants and the community. The average annual number taken over the last five years is 720 animals. White-sided dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) may be taken incidentally along with the pilot whales; the species is rarely also targeted in the drive hunt, the average annual harvest over the last five years being 160 animals. Single individual bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) are harvested on rare occasions when they are mixed with the other two species.

Fisheries management

Fisheries management within the Faroese EEZ is under Faroe Islands legislation. The Ministry of Fisheries is responsible for the management of the fisheries and for the implementation of relevant legislation. The Ministry issues regulations for commercial fishing for each fishing year, including an allocation of number of fishing days at sea and TAC for each of the stocks subject to such limitations. The fisheries for some stocks are managed based on agreements by NEAFC and coastal states and by bilateral agreements. Fisheries advice is provided by the Faroe Marine Research Institute (FAMRI) and ICES.

In the 1980s, the demersal fisheries for cod and haddock were regulated by number of licences and the introduction of closed spawning areas. In addition, minimum landing sizes were introduced, e.g. 50 cm for cod and 55 cm for saithe as well as real-time (14-day) closures for the relevant areas. In 1994, as a result of the near-collapse of the Faroese national economy, a quota system was put into place, lasting until May 1996. An effort management system, based on the number of fishing days at sea, was introduced in June 1996. In 2021, the total effort was adjusted according to a newly introduced management plan and the state of the stocks

Since the 1990s, the pelagic fisheries for NSS herring, mackerel, and blue whiting have been regulated by quotas according to coastal state agreements. No full agreement has been in place since 2010 (mackerel), 2013 (NSS herring), or 2016 (blue whiting). For pelagic fisheries, regulations are in place regarding maximum bycatches of other species and a minimum landing size for blue whiting (23 cm). Real-time closures for relevant areas are used when the limits are exceeded. For blue whiting, a sorting grid is mandatory in designated areas.

Management plans

The demersal fisheries, except for greater silver smelt, have since 2021 been regulated according to a management plan that is based on an effort management system using the number of fishing days at sea as a regulatory measure. The management area comprises the Faroe Plateau and the slopes of the southwestern part of the ecoregion – but not the shallow (< 200 m) area of the Faroe Bank. Two main fleet categories operate under the effort management system with separately allocated fishing days: one group consists of single and pair trawlers (> 1000 hp) targeting saithe while another group, mainly longliners of all sizes, targets cod and haddock. The number of allocated fishing days is regulated by the status of the saithe stock for the first group and by the status of the cod/haddock stock for the second group. However, the number of fishing days can only be regulated in steps of 5%, i.e. either increased by 5%, not changed, or decreased by 5%. The management plan has not been evaluated by ICES.

There are agreed management strategies in place for NSS herring and blue whiting; however, the sum of the unilateral quotas has exceeded the TAC since 2018.

Status of the fishery resources

Thirteen stocks in the ecoregion are analytically assessed by ICES and are evaluated against maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and precautionary approach (PA) reference points. The status of these stocks have also been assessed relative to safe biological limits, i.e. $F < F_{pa}$ and $SSB > B_{pa}$. For stock-specific information, see Table A1 in the Annex.

The most recent status of these stocks relative to safe biological limits are presented in figures 5 and 6. Of these 13 stocks, four are exploited at rates at or below F_{MSY}. The spawning-stock biomass (SSB) of all stocks is above MSY $B_{trigger}$, except for Faroe Plateau cod (cod.27.5b1). While the biomass ratios are currently in a desirable condition for many of these stocks, seven stocks in the ecoregion have current fishing mortality rates above F_{MSY} (cod, haddock, saithe, ling, golden redfish, NSS herring, and blue whiting). Cod on the Faroe Bank (cod.27.5b2) shows signs of recovery after the area of the Faroe Bank shallower than 200 m has been almost entirely closed to all fishing from mid-2008 to 2021.

The stock status relative to F_{MSY} and MSY $B_{trigger}$ for all eleven stocks with analytical assessment are shown in Figure 7. For the five gadoid stocks, all except Faroe Plateau cod are above MSY $B_{trigger}$, but all are fished above F_{MSY}. Greenland halibut and golden redfish are also above MSY $B_{trigger}$, but golden redfish is fished above F_{MSY}. NSS herring, mackerel, and blue whiting are above MSY $B_{trigger}$, while herring and blue whiting are fished above F_{MSY}.

Mean fishing mortality for demersal fish stock groups has shown a declining trend since 2000 (Figure 8). Fishing pressures of pelagic species are currently around reference points (Figure 8). Trends in biomass of gadoids show biomass indices have increased in recent years, whereas the mean biomasses of pelagic stocks have decreased.

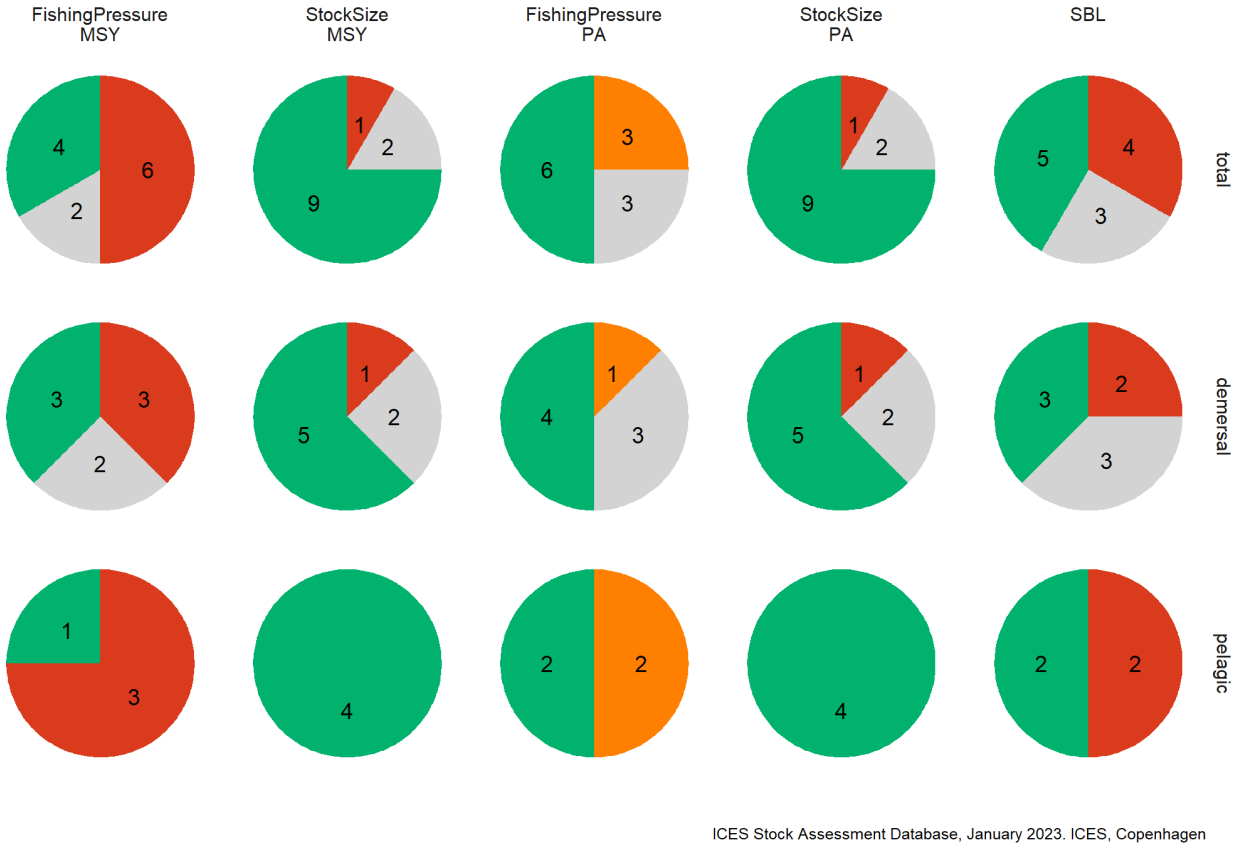
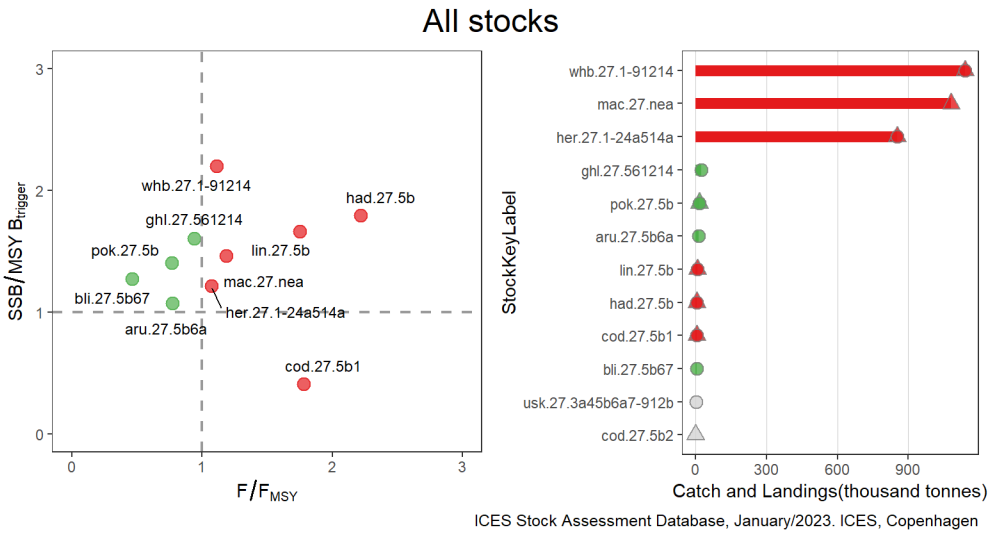


Figure 5 Status summary of Faroes ecoregion stocks relative to ICES maximum sustainable yield (MSY) approach and precautionary approach (PA). For the MSY approach: green represents a stock that is fished at or below F_{MSY} and whose size is equal to or greater than MSY $B_{trigger}$; red represents a stock that is fished above F_{MSY} or whose size is lower than MSY $B_{trigger}$. For the PA: green represents a stock that is fished at or below F_{pa} while the stock size is equal to or greater than B_{pa}; orange represents a stock that is fished between F_{pa} and F_{lim} or whose size is between B_{lim} and B_{pa}; red represents a stock that is fished above F_{lim} or whose size is lower than B_{lim}. Stocks with a fishing mortality at or below F_{pa} and a size at or above B_{pa} are defined as being inside safe biological limits. If this condition is not fulfilled, the stock is defined as being outside safe biological limits. Grey represents unknown reference points. For stock-specific information, see Table A1 in the Annex.

ICES Stock Assessment Database, January 2023. ICES, Copenhagen

Figure 6 Status summary of Faroes ecoregion stocks in 2022 relative to the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) good environmental status (GES) assessment criteria of fishing pressure (D3C1) and stock reproductive capacity (D3C2). Green represents the proportion of stocks fished below F_{MSY} or where stock size is greater than MSY $B_{trigger}$, for criteria D3C1 and D3C2. Red represents the proportion of stocks fished above F_{MSY} or where stock size is lower than MSY $B_{trigger}$ for criteria D3C1 and D3C2. Grey represents the proportion of stocks lacking MSY reference points. For stock-specific information, see Table A1 in the Annex.


All stocks
SSB/MSY B$_{trigger}$
F/F$_{MSY}$
whb.27.1-91214
had.27.5b
ghl.27.561214
pok.27.5b
lin.27.5b
mac.27.nea
bli.27.5b67
her.27.1-24a514a
aru.27.5b6a
cod.27.5b1
StockKeyLabel
whb.27.1-91214
mac.27.nea
her.27.1-24a514a
ghl.27.561214
pok.27.5b
aru.27.5b6a
lin.27.5b
had.27.5b
cod.27.5b1
bli.27.5b67
usk.27.3a45b6a7-912b
cod.27.5b2
Catch and Landings(thousand tonnes)
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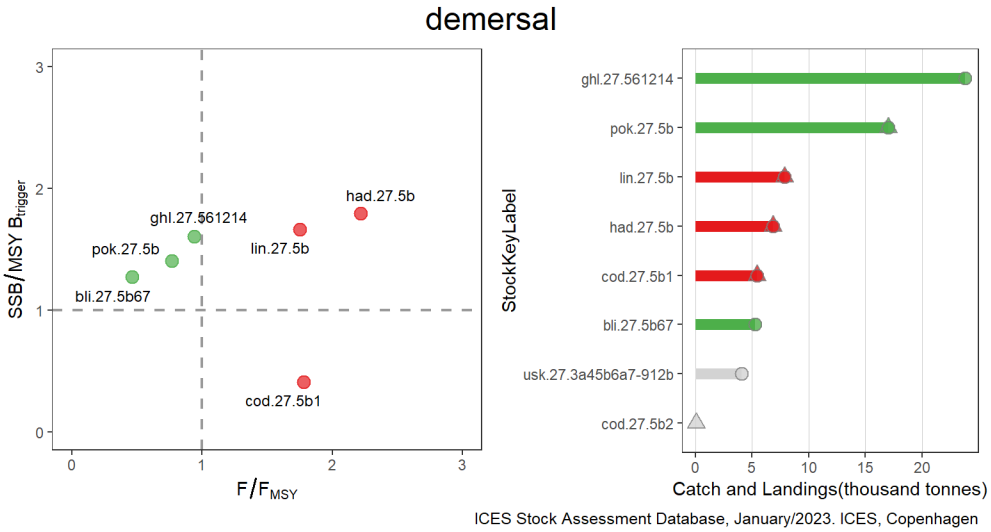

demersal
SSB/MSY B$_{trigger}$
F/F$_{MSY}$
had.27.5b
ghl.27.561214
lin.27.5b
pok.27.5b
bli.27.5b67
cod.27.5b1
StockKeyLabel
ghl.27.561214
pok.27.5b
lin.27.5b
had.27.5b
cod.27.5b1
bli.27.5b67
usk.27.3a45b6a7-912b
cod.27.5b2
Catch and Landings(thousand tonnes)
ICES Stock Assessment Database, January/2023. ICES, Copenhagen

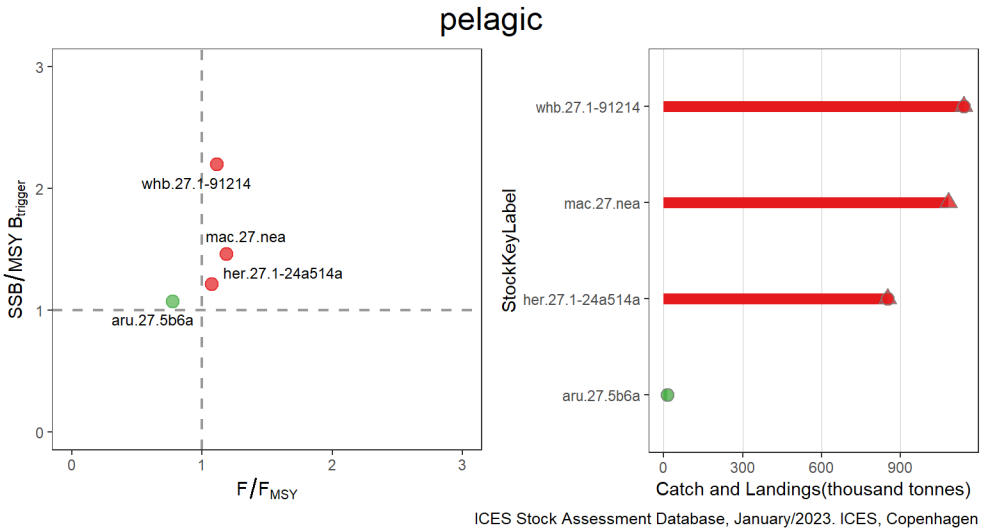
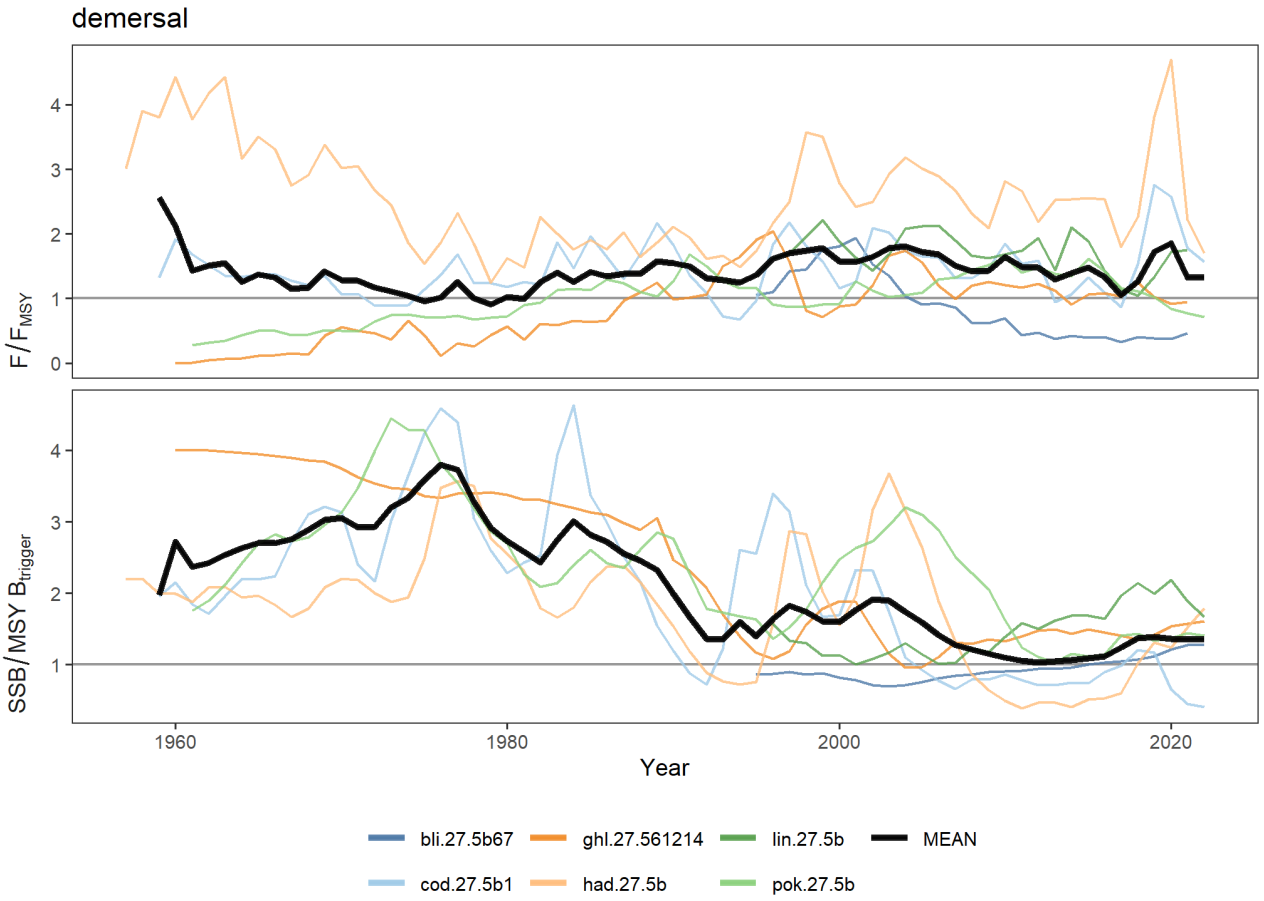


Figure 7 Status of Faroes ecoregion stocks relative to the joint distribution of exploitation (F/F_{MSY}) and stock size (SSB/ MSY $B_{trigger}$ [left panels, by individual stocks]) and catches (triangles)/landings (circles) from the latest advice of these stocks [right panels]. The left panels only include stocks for which MSY reference points have been defined (MSY where available). Stocks in green are exploited at or below F_{MSY} while their size is also at or above MSY $B_{trigger}$. Stocks in red are either exploited above F_{MSY} or their size is below MSY $B_{trigger}$ or both. Stocks in grey have unknown/undefined status in relation to reference points or they have not updated advice this year. "All stocks" refers to the ten stocks with the highest catch and landings across fisheries guilds. For full stock names, see Table A1 in the Annex.



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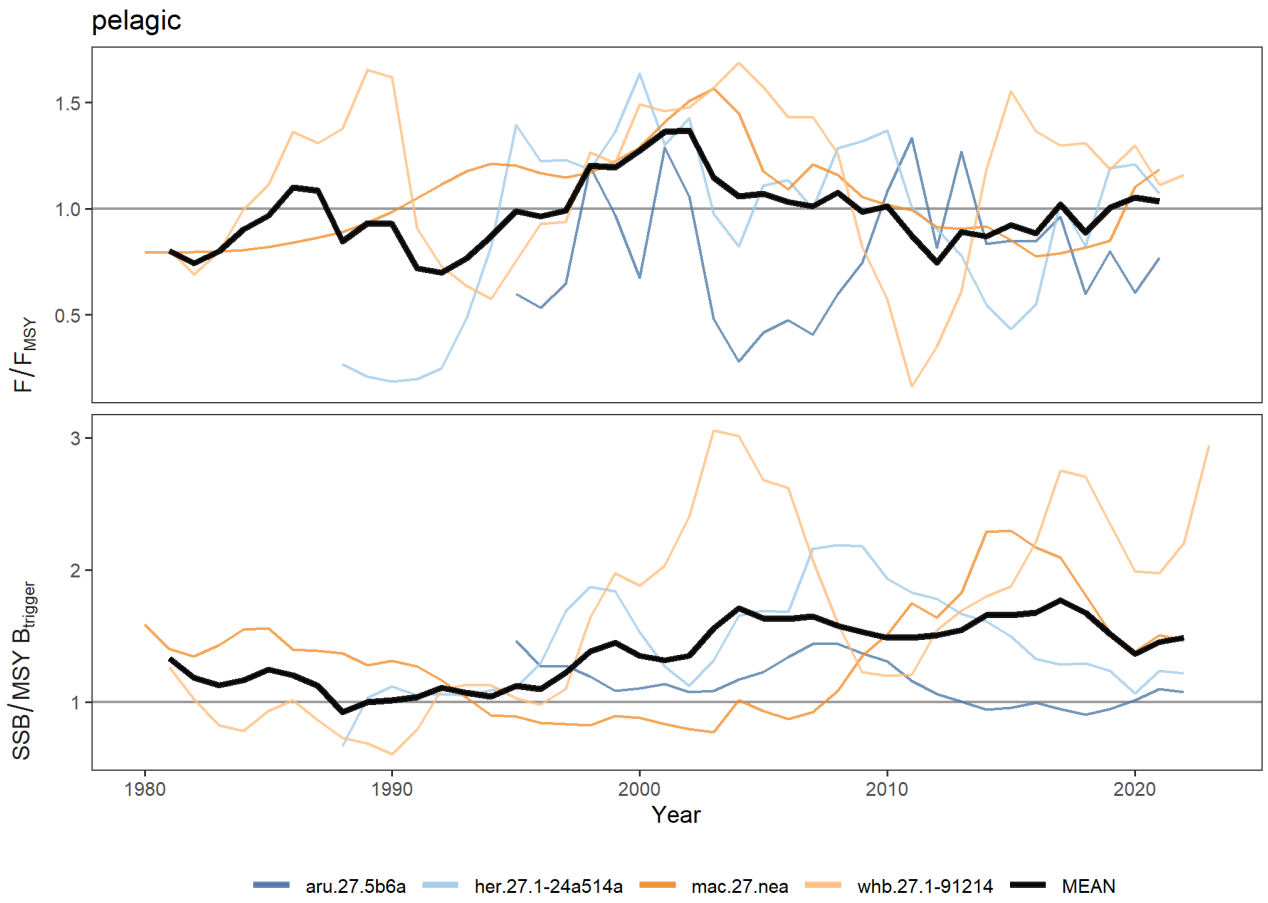

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Figure 8 Temporal trends in F/F_{MSY} and SSB/MSY $B_{trigger}$ for Faroes ecoregion demersal and pelagic stocks. Only stocks with defined MSY reference points are considered. For full stock names, see Table A1 in the Annex.

Mixed fisheries

The demersal fisheries are mixed-species fisheries. The longline fisheries in shallow waters (< 150 m) consist mostly of cod and haddock, while in deeper waters they consist of ling and tusk. The saithe trawl fishery includes more than 70% saithe with bycatch of golden redfish and Greenland halibut.

This mixed nature of the fisheries is one main consideration for the preference of the effort management system implemented by the Faroes fisheries authorities.

Multispecies considerations

Some of the better known predator–prey interactions on the Faroe Shelf and Faroe Plateau include: (i) cod predation primarily on small haddock, (ii) large cod predation on ling, and (iii) saithe predation on sandeel and Norway pout. The predator–prey interactions are important for the dynamics of some stocks by resulting in opposite trends (e.g. cod vs. ling and cod vs. anglerfish).

Effects of fisheries on the ecosystem

Bycatch of protected, endangered and threatened species

Dedicated bycatch monitoring is very limited within the Faroes ecoregion; it is mostly carried out on board foreign vessels fishing in the region. Data on bycatch have not been provided to ICES through formal data calls. Gillnets are

banned in waters of less than 380 m depth around the Faroes, which might reduce both seabird and marine mammal bycatch in the region.

Limited data is available on seabird bycatch. In other areas, longline fisheries are likely to catch seabirds such as northern fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialis*) and northern gannets (*Morus bassanus*), as is the case in the nearby Icelandic waters and Celtic Seas ecoregions. Seabird bycatch may be limited, however, since most of the longline activity occurs during the night.

Fisheries with documented risk of cetacean bycatch in the Faroese ecoregion are mainly pelagic trawl fisheries for mackerel, herring, and blue whiting, all of which have reported bycatch of long-finned pilot whales and minke whales (*Balaenopterus acutorostrata*).

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Annex

Table A1 is a status summary of the Faroese stocks in 2022.

Table A1 Status summary of the Faroes ecoregion stocks (excluding salmon and sea trout) in 2022 relative to maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and the ICES precautionary approach (PA) (excluding salmon and sea trout). For MSY: green represents a stock that is fished below F_{MSY} or whose size is greater than MSY $B_{trigger}$; red represents a stock that is fished above F_{MSY} or whose size is lower than MSY $B_{trigger}$. For PA: green represents a stock that is fished below F_{pa} or whose size is greater than B_{pa}; yellow represents a stock that is fished between F_{pa} and F_{lim} or whose size is between B_{lim} and B_{pa}; red represents a stock that is fished above F_{lim} or whose size is less than B_{lim}. Stocks with a fishing mortality below or at F_{pa} and a size above B_{pa} are defined as being inside safe biological limits. Grey represents stocks for which reference points are unknown. MSFD = EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive; D3C1 = MSFD indicator for fishing mortality; D3C2 = MSFD indicator for spawning-stock biomass; SBL = safe biological limits; GES = good environmental status. Stock codes contain a hyperlink for the most recent ICES advice.

Stock Code	Stock Description	Species Scientific Name	Species Common Name	Fisheries Guild	Data Category	Assessment Year	Advice Category	Approach	Fishing Pressure	Stock Size	D3C1	D3C2	GES	SBL
aru.27.5b6a	Greater silver smelt in divisions 5.b and 6.a	Argentina silus	Greater silver smelt	Pelagic	1	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
								Precautionary approach	✓	✓	✓	✓		
bli.27.5b67	Blue ling in subareas 6-7 and Division 5.b	Molva dypterygia	Blue ling	Demersal	1	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
								Precautionary approach	✓	✓	✓	✓		
cod.27.5b1	Cod in Subdivision 5.b.1	Gadus morhua	Cod	Demersal	1.7	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
								Precautionary approach	✓	✗	✓	✗		
cod.27.5b2	Cod in Subdivision 5.b.2	Gadus morhua	Cod	Demersal	3.8	2022	PA	Maximum sustainable yield	?	?	?	?	?	?
								Precautionary approach	?	?	?	?		
ghl.27.561214	Greenland halibut in subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14	Reinhardtius hippoglossoides	Greenland halibut	Demersal	1	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
								Precautionary approach	?	✓	?	✓		
had.27.5b	Haddock in Division 5.b	Melanogrammus aeglefinus	Haddock	Demersal	1.7	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable	✗	✓	✗	✓	?	✗

Stock Code	Stock Description	Species Scientific Name	Species Common Name	Fisheries Guild	Data Category	Assessment Year	Advice Category	Approach	Fishing Pressure	Stock Size	D3C1	D3C2	GES	SBL
								yield						
								Precautionary approach	o	✓	o	✓		
her.27.1-24a514a	Herring in subareas 1, 2, 5 and divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring	Clupea harengus	Herring	Pelagic	1	2022	MP	Maximum sustainable yield	✗	✓	✗	✓	?	✗
								Precautionary approach	o	✓	o	✓		
lin.27.5b	Ling in Division 5.b	Molva molva	Ling	Demersal	1	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
								Precautionary approach	✓	✓	✓	✓		
mac.27.nea	Mackerel in subareas 1-8 and 14 and division 9.a	Scomber scombrus	Mackerel	Pelagic	1	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
								Precautionary approach	✓	✓	✓	✓		
pok.27.5b	Saithe in Division 5.b	Pollachius virens	Saithe	Demersal	1.7	2022	MSY	Maximum sustainable yield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
								Precautionary approach	✓	✓	✓	✓		
usk.27.3a45b6a7-912b	Tusk in subareas 4 and 7-9 and divisions 3.a, 5.b, 6.a, and 12.b	Brosme brosme	Tusk	Demersal	3.2	2021	PA	Maximum sustainable yield	?	?	?	?	?	?
								Precautionary approach	?	?	?	?		
whb.27.1-91214	Blue whiting in subareas 1-9, 12, and 14	Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting	Pelagic	1	2022	MP	Maximum sustainable yield	✗	✓	✗	✓	?	✗
								Precautionary approach	o	✓	o	✓		

Table A2 Scientific names of species.

Common name	Scientific name
Anglerfish	*Lophius piscatorius*
Atlantic cod	*Gadus morhua*
Blue ling	*Molva dypterygia*
Blue whiting	Micromesistius poutassou
Bottlenose dolphin	*Tursiops truncatus*
Golden redfish	*Sebastes norvegicus*
Greater silver smelt	*Argentina silus*
Greenland halibut	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*
Haddock	*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*
Herring	*Clupea harengus*
Lemon sole	*Microstomus kitt*
Ling	*Molva molva*
Long-finned pilot whale	*Globicephala melas*
Mackerel	*Scomber scombrus*
Minke whale	*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*
Northern fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialis*
Northern gannet	*Morus bassanus*
Norway lobster	*Nephrops norvegicus*
Plaice	*Pleuronectes platessa*
Queen scallop	*Aequipecten opercularis*
Saithe	*Pollachius virens*
Sprat	*Sprattus sprattus*
Tusk	*Brosme brosme*
White-sided dolphin	*Lagenorhynchus acutus*