

Standards for eco-labelling of fish and fishing – second draft for consideration

This draft to the standard is based on the draft document sent out for consideration (Standard 1.0) at the end of December 2002. During the revision, consideration has been taken of the viewpoints expressed during the hearing held on 14 February 2003, and the submissions and viewpoints that were collected during the spring.

During the compilation of the revised standard document, we tried to consider the many suggestions coming in as far as possible, that we endeavour to simplify the standards as much as possible and thus make the standards easier to understand. To satisfy these recommendations, we have focused the standards to three main areas: Quality assurance/organization, stock, methods (fishing vessel and gear) and traceability. You will also notice that we suggest that the point requirements be removed. These now appear in an appendix entitled: Possible requirements that are objects for continued investigation and as result of further revision may be introduced as mandatory standards within 3–5 years.

Background and rationale

There is a broad agreement internationally that most of the world's fish and shellfish of economic value are overfished, and in some cases near to being exhausted. This has led to an insight and agreement on the need for an improved and long-term sustainable management of the fish population and thereby an improved protection of marine biodiversity.

There are a number of important reasons to develop and introduce an environmental certification system for wild captured fish and shellfish. Among these include:

- Contribute to a long-term sustainable management of marine resources
- Increase the environmental requirement in management and processing of resources
- Improve possibilities for the fishing industry and other interested parties to actively support a good fishery management
- Give information about the products' environmental effects and thereby make it possible for consumers and processors, retailers, and traders to make conscious decisions about purchases
- Encourage retailers, traders, and consumers to select fish and shellfish that come from sources of sustainable resource management
- Create a price differentiation between the eco-labelled products compared to those lacking a label.

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- Enhance the motivation for producers to supply the market with products that fulfil eco-labelling criteria to improve profitability (a “green” bonus) or to increase market shares for their products.
- Create competitive advantages, introduction to the market, or larger market shares for fish products that originate from sustainable fisheries.

General objectives for eco-labelling

A number of objectives are defined to clearly describe the limits of this eco-labelling. The objectives are specified below. All of the objectives are important but are impossible to be fulfilled simultaneously. Therefore, the a few areas have been specially prioritized.

Prioritized areas:

- Protect and preserve stocks of fish and shellfish
- Guarantee traceability making it possible for consumers to perceive eco-labelling as credible
- Promote fishing methods and gear that are selective (only capturing the target species) and do not damage marine biotopes (seabed).

Objectives for eco-labelling standards:

- Fisheries certified according to these standards operate fishing to the extent that it does not exceed the reproduction capacity of the stock and with methods and gear that do not irreparably damage the ecosystem's structure, productivity, and diversity.
- Catches that do not meet requirements for minimum landing size and are bycatches including sea birds, marine mammals, and endangered invertebrates are minimized
- Handling the catch on-board is conducted in such a manner to ensure the product's quality.
- Catch and handling of eco-labelled fish and shellfish use methods that ensure the least possible suffering.
- The fishing sector's total environmental effect, including energy consumption and transport (on sea and on land) is minimized.
- Certified vessels minimize discharge of polluting organic and inorganic agents to water and air.
- To encourage a vital fishing industry ensuring a reasonable income and a safe and secure working environment
- Stimulate development of viable fishing and coastal towns
- Standards must be accepted by the fishing industry, environmental and preservation interests, and create credibility with consumers.
- Everyone shall be able to eat eco-labelled fish.
- Standards take the lead in the area. Standards will be made more stringent when technological developments make it possible in the fishing industry and when a greater part of the catch coming to the Swedish market is eco-labelled.

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- Certification should be a part of an international system to facilitate trade with eco-labelled fish and shellfish products.

Standards for eco-labelling of wild captured fish and wild captured shellfish

The standards are constructed so that it includes all parts of the fishing sector from fishing to retailers (display case/consumer).

Every section of the standards begins with a "Principle" that describes the basis for the standards in the section – what is hoped to be gained on a visionary plain, even if this is not possible to realize at present in the form of detailed standards. These principles are based primarily on the objectives outlined in the introduction. These principles are taken primarily from the introductory section.

Thereafter follows a "Rationale" that describes the questions that the standards address at the present and the grounds.

This is followed by the actual requirement that the certified organization must fulfil.

Definitions

To avoid the risk of duplicating work in the project and small differences between various definitions of important concepts, the relevant definitions in KRAV's Standards in force will apply at all times in these standards. Below is a listing of other definitions:

Target species

Undersize individuals

Stock

Biological unit that limits individuals within a species that mainly have a common geographic and annual lifecycle.

Eco-labelled

A product that is approved by the Nordic Swan label (Svanen), Bra Miljöval (Good Environmental Choice), EU flower, TCO (labelling since 1999), KRAV, or that may be marketed as organic.

Nets of degradable fibers, panel

A part of the fishing gear (usually a trap or fyke net) that rots after a time in the water. The netting or panel is placed so that they either collapse or get a large hole when degrading. In this way, lost gear is prevented from continued fishing (called ghost fishing).

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1. **Competency requirements for the environmental certification body**

Principle

The environmental certification body must be able to ensure compliance to standards in the entire chain of custody. The consumers' trust in labelling and trade with eco-labelled fish and shellfish products must be encouraged and facilitated.

The environmental certification body's procedures for taking decisions to certify fishing must be transparent for all.

It is the responsibility of the applicant for eco-labelled production to show that the requirements are fulfilled. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the business/organization applying for certification of the stock to supply the information and pay fees for the task of assessing the stock.

Rationale

Several international standards describe how the certification body shall be constituted. ISO Guide 65 (in Europe EN 45011) is commonly used. IFOAM Accreditation Criteria include requirements for standards development and a mechanism for recognizing other certifications. The latter is important to facilitate trade.

At present, the standards are not developed to directly protect against bycatches of marine mammals. The environmental certification body must collect knowledge and statistics of catches of marine mammals to create the basis for possible changes required to the standards on this point.

1.1 **Quality assurance**

- 1.1.1 The standards are based on the environmental certification body fulfilling the IFOAM (International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements) Accreditation Criteria 2002 (hereafter IAC)¹, except that there are no IFOAM Basic Standards for capture fisheries. The competency requirements aim at ensuring that the environmental certification body maintains a system that includes guaranteeing their independence and competence. The IAC specifications aim at facilitating trade with eco-labelled fish and shellfish (even if the following standards are not based on a global standard), and that the standards are applied and developed correctly in the local conditions (because these standards are developed under rather strict limits).

¹ Available from web site www.ifoam.org

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- 1.1.2 The environmental certification body is considered to fulfil IAC if it is accredited according to IAC by an accreditation body that fulfils ISO Guide 61 and is part of a system for peer review.
- 1.1.3 An environmental certification body that is accredited according ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996² (hereafter ISO 65) or equivalent regional or national regulatory document that can verify through independent attests (such as peer review) that there is compliance with the section "Acceptance of prior certification" and "10. Standards development" is considered to fulfil this requirement.

The environmental certification body's board can adopt these standards and can also change them after an amendment procedure according to IAC.

- 1.1.4 The environmental certification body shall maintain statistics of bycatches of marine mammals and birds.

1.2 Decision-making organization

- 1.2.1 The environmental certification body's board (*Governing Board* in IAC) appoints a council of experts for assessing fisheries for a period of three years. The council of experts must have a documented and a public working plan according to IFOAM Accreditation Criteria or ISO Guide 65. The council of experts primary task is to advise the environmental certification body on questions about permitting fishing of the indicated stock.
- 1.2.2 A researcher with documented knowledge of marine ecology must lead the council of experts. There must be competence in the council of experts that makes it possible for the council to assess effects of fishing on the marine environment, (marine ecology, fisheries biology, environmental preservation, fishing methods, and gear) and eco-labelling of foods. The council of experts contacts other experts that are needed.
- 1.2.3 The environmental certification body determines which stock that will be open for eco-labelled fishing and which methods and gear that may be used in the eco-labelled fishing on these stocks.
- 1.2.4 All concerned parties must be given the opportunity to comment on the suggestions before the environmental certification body takes a decision on the question of permitting fishing. The council of experts must attach the suggestions for the decision.
- 1.2.5 The decisions are publicized in Appendix 1 of these standards. The certification manager of the environmental certification body can make changes to the decisions in the appendix. The decision must include information on: The stocks that are approved and where fishing is allowed; permitted gear and methods; applicable landing size limits; possible other limits, including timing.
- 1.2.6 The decision that a stock is open for eco-labelled fishing normally spans a three-year period. In exceptional cases, the decision can be reconsidered within a shorter time period. Examples of such cases can be when a scientific investigation shows

² Available for purchase from SIS Suggestion AB.

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that the stock is nearing exhaustion or that serious negative effects on the marine ecosystem accompany the methods and gear used or there are unacceptable bycatches.

1.3 Application for assessment

- 1.3.1 Those who wish to operate eco-labelled fishing according to these standards and on stocks not assessed earlier may apply to the environmental certification body for an assessment. It is the responsibility of the applicant for eco-labelled fishing to supply the information that the council of experts deem necessary to make an accurate estimate of the stock. If necessary, the council of experts has the right to ask for supplemental information on the stock to be estimated and about the suggested methods and gear.
- 1.3.2 The environmental certification body has the right to charge a fee to cover the costs in connection with assessing the stock. The applicant must be informed of the amount of the fees and explanation before the work is begun.
- 1.3.3 The environmental certification body's decision (see Standard 1.2.5) to approve or deny approval for eco-labelled fishing can be appealed according to the environmental certification body's appeal procedures

2. Stock – basic principles and standards for assessing fish and shellfish stocks

Principle

One of the basics for an eco-labelled fishery is that fishing takes place on a stock that is sustainable in the long-term and that the fishing does not exhaust the capacity of the stock.

Rationale

At this time, we do not know everything about any fish stock. Neither do we believe that all stocks can be assessed using the same criteria (the variations in the biological conditions are too great). The best we can do is to convene a competent expert group, give them guidelines, and circulate their conclusions for comments. This section contains the guidelines for the council of experts' assessment.

2.1 Estimates of the size of stock

- 2.1.1 Collective fishing of a stock approved for eco-labelled fishing may not exceed the stock's capacity or endanger the balance in the marine ecosystem.
- 2.1.2 When estimating stock, a precautionary approach is applied [as it is defined by FAO in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and of International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)].
- 2.1.3 A precautionary approach means that the stock's future reproduction may not be endangered.

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An eco-labelled fishing may be allowed if the stock is assessed to be within biological limits. Biological limits means that size of the stock will continue to exceed the least critical spawning biomass and that fishing is not permitted to exceed the greatest critical mortality. Estimates of spawning biomass and fish mortality start with the biological criteria.

2.1.4 Assessment must be based on available data and knowledge relevant for assessing of the stock, methods, and gear. The council of experts may discourage fishing if there is insufficient knowledge.

2.1.5 When assessing a stock that is assessed by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the council of experts observes ICES' recommendations.

The council of experts shall show how ICES' recommendations have been considered in their own suggestions for a decision.

2.1.6 Stock approved for eco-labelled fishing may not contain levels of dioxin, mercury, or bromerated flame proof agents that exceed the Swedish National Food Administration's established limits in force for substance or group of substances at all times. Information on the stock levels shall be collected and assessed impartially and independently.

2.1.7 The council of experts shall decide which gear and methods may be used in fishing on a specified stock, i.e. the target species. Gear must be designed so that it primarily selects mature individuals of the target species but filters out undersized individuals. Only gear and methods that cause no irreversible damage to the environment (such as damage to corral reefs or very sensitive biotopes) may be approved.

3. Fishing vessel

Principle

The fishing vessels' operations must be planned and run to incur the least possible influence on the environment. Environmental effects arise through the vessel's operation (fuel, maintenance, etc.) and activities (fishing, transport). The environmental effects are to a great degree controlled by the competence of the crew and shipowner. These standards shall promote vessels exhibiting extremely small environmental effects. The catch has an environmental effect. If a catch is missed due to loss, there is a completely unnecessary environmental effect and disrespect for the catch. Therefore, measures to promote quality are included. Consumers must always be able to trust that the catch is taken from the indicated location.

Rationale

Consumers' confidence for the products is essential in the standards. The emphasis is placed on the basic functions, and also on compliance with the laws in force, development of competence and the like, that are all considered to have positive effects on the environment in the long-run. Impure fuel and two-stroke engines cause large discharges that are not tolerated in eco-labelled

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fishing. Some bottom paints are so toxic that they cannot be tolerated. The most toxic are totally forbidden in Sweden, but may be permitted in other counties – therefore these are listed here.

3.1 Requirements– fishing vessel

- 3.1.1 An environmental certification body certifies the individual fishing vessel to catch eco-labelled fish or shellfish. The bearer of the vessel's commercial registration is responsible for ensuring compliance of all standards when fishing according to these standards.
- 3.1.2 There must be documentation and methods to show that fishing complies with the environmental, fishing, and occupational safety laws in force. There must be methods to ensure that everyone is aware of changes in laws, pending fishing stops etc.
- 3.1.3 The operations that are certified according to these standards shall have a plan for employee personal development that ensures that personnel receive an adequate continuing education and training.
- 3.1.4 Fishing vessels longer than 12 meters that are certified according to these standards must be equipped with a VMS system for automatic reporting of position and fishing waters. If the VMS system does not work during a fishing trip, no portion of the catch from that trip may be sold as eco-labelled. (Comment: Vessels longer than 15 m must be registered with the VMS system today. At this time, it is not clear if voluntary registration of vessels between 12–15 m is possible.)
- 3.1.5 Vessels with a diesel motor use Class 1 diesel fuel if the manufacturer's recommendations allow this.
- 3.1.6 Out-board motors must be four-stroke engines.
- 3.1.7 Vessels must have established routines for handling different types of waste.
- 3.1.8 Paints containing tin may not be used for painting the fishing vessel's underside.

4. Fishing methods

Principle

Methods must be adapted so that only the targeted fish are taken without damaging the surroundings. Generally, the catch method that causes the least suffering to the organisms prior to death should be used.

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Rationale

At present, the focus is on traceability, avoiding ghost fishing and bycatches that have no sales value.

At present, it is permitted for a vessel to fish both eco-labelled and unlabelled fish if they are different species. In this way, more vessels have the financial possibility to convert to eco-labelled fishing.

4.1 Requirements for all fishing

- 4.1.1 all fishing must be carried out in compliance with the applicable laws and ordinances. It automatically follows that no eco-labelled fish may come from areas that authorities have closed for fishing.
- 4.1.2 Eco-labelled fishing is only permitted on stocks and with the methods and gear that are included in the appendices to these standards. The stocks open for eco-labelled fishing, the sizes and other limits that apply, and the methods and gear that may be used in such fishing stock are included in the appendices of these standards.
- 4.1.3 A certified vessel that targets a specific species with methods approved in the appendices, with intent to market the catch as eco-labelled, may not have forbidden gear on-board that could be used to fish the target species.
- 4.1.4 Fishing of eco-labelled stock of a target species with approved and unapproved gear and methods may not occur during the same fishing trip. On the other hand, during a transition period, it is permissible for a certified vessel to fish eco-labelled on an approved stock with approved methods of one species and conventional fishing of another species during the same fishing trip. The conventional fishing, however, may not be carried out on stock that is obviously threatened or with methods that are clearly environmentally inappropriate.
- 4.1.5 Fishing trips must be documented so that there is no doubt as to where the catch was taken. The accuracy of this information must be 1 nautical mile or better. Both the setting location and lifting location for the trawl or other gear must be documented. The time of the catch must be documented.
- 4.1.6 The catch should be stored in fish boxes supplied with a bar code or other comparable labelling that allows for complete traceability (eco-labelling label, species, landing area, time for catch etc.) to ensure the eco-labelled catch is kept separate.
- 4.1.7 All gear must be clearly labelled directly on the on the equipment.
- 4.1.8 Fishing gear may only be cleaned with water and biological or physical methods.
- 4.1.9 Broken or out-of-order gear must be taken on-land for repairs or destruction.

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- 4.1.10 Both marketable non-target species and fish of no sales value must be landed. Non-target species individuals of no sales value must be returned to the sea undamaged if it is determined they have the possibility to survive.
- 4.1.11 All bycatches of marine mammals, birds, and invertebrates must be recorded in the ship's log.
- 4.1.12 All bycatches of marine mammals must be reported to the environmental certification body within two weeks.
- 4.1.13 The duration of the fishing trip from the harbour to the fishing waters may not be so long that it jeopardizes the highest quality of the catch to the consumer.

4.2 Requirements – trawling

- 4.2.1 Trawling is permitted according to the appendices to these standards.
- 4.2.2 Trawlers intended for fishing of Cod (*Gadus morhua*) must be equipped with a Bacoma window to allow undersized fish to escape.
- 4.2.3 Trawlers intended for fishing shellfish must be supplied with an appropriate selection grid.
- 4.2.4 Beam trawlers are not permitted in eco-labelled fishing.

4.3 Requirements – net fishing

- 4.3.1 Net fishing is permitted according to the appendices to these standards.
- 4.3.2 Nets must be lifted within 12 hours.
- 4.3.3 Eco-labelled salmon fishing with drifting nets in the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia is permitted only if fishing takes place according to EU's general standards concerning the maximum length of the drifting net.

4.4 Requirements – fishing with line and hooks

- 4.4.1 Fishing with line and hooks is permitted according to the appendices to these standards.

4.5 Requirements – fishing with fishing traps and fyke nets

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4.5.1 Fishing with fishing traps and fyke nets is permitted according to the appendices to these standards.

4.5.2 Fishing traps and fyke nets must be lifted at least twice weekly.

4.5.3 Candling of crabs by transmitted light must be done at sea. Crabs that are not kept are returned to the sea undamaged. It must be documented that the candling equipment does not damage crabs.

4.5.4 Degradable panels must be a part of the nettings in traps and fyke nets.

4.5.5 Fyke nets intended for fishing eel must be supplied with a selective filter. As an alternative, it is acceptable that boats used to lift eel fyke nets have the best available equipment to allow the boat to effectively select between eel and other fish. The other fish must be returned to the sea undamaged.

5. Landing and processing

Standards for handling and processing can be found in KRAV Standards, Chapter 2 (handling) and Chapter 9 (handling and processing). This section in the eco-labelling standards supplements KRAV Standards. In the final version, all texts will be consolidated.

Principle

Eco-labelled and conventional fish and shellfish must be kept separate when landing, during the auction, and further transport to wholesalers and the processing industry. Additives, other non-marine source materials, processing aids, aromatics, and similar substances must originate from natural sources or be produced with environmentally-adapted methods. Disposal of waste must meet the highest possible requirements for sorting and recycling.

Energy consumption for transport and processing shall be minimized by choosing the best possible fuel and techniques with transport and processing, and choosing the most direct route between sea and consumers. Long “detours” to obtain cheaper fossil energy and inexpensive labour in one or more of the processing steps is not compatible with an eco-labelled fish product.

Rationale

Consumers must be able to know where the particular fish they are buying has been sourced and has been caught according to expectations. Transport and processing use considerable amounts of energy – from a sustainable point of view, it is positive to reduce the dangerous wastes from these operations.

5.1. Requirements – Landing

5.1.1 A landing company is defined as the business that takes responsibility to receive the

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catch at the wharf and to sell or transport the catch to the first processing facility. The landing operation is responsible to ensure that all applicable parts of these standards are complied with during landing.

5.1.2 The landing company's accounts must reviewed by a certified accountant. Boxes or other packaging materials must be labelled so that the environmental certification body's name and the vessel's name and fishing area are indicated.

5.1.3 The labelled fish and shellfish must be handled and stored so that the catches from different vessels are not mixed, with the following exceptions: Boxes may be mixed if every individual is labelled with the eco-label and the name of the vessel responsible for the catch of the individuals.

5.1.4 The landing company is responsible to check that accepted fish are sourced from certified fisheries.

5.2 Requirements – processing

5.2.1 The processing operation is responsible to ensure that all applicable parts of these standards are complied with during the parts of the chain of custody it has control over.

5.2.2 The operators whose products will be eco-labelled must have both short- and long-term environmental objectives and a plan of action to reach the objectives. There must also be an internal audit to follow-up the stated objectives and plan of action.

5.2.3 The processor must know and be able to verify how and where the source materials were captured and have weighed in the environmental aspects of the choice of source materials together with other aspects such as finances, quality etc.

5.2.4 Processors must ensure that the processing from captured fish to finished product be as efficient as possible, both through measures taken in their own production and by making demands on earlier production steps in the chain of custody.

5.2.5 KRAV Standards in force for handling and processing are applicable at all times for source materials used in connection with processing of products that will be eco-labelled according to this system.

5.2.6 KRAV Standards in force for processing are applicable at all times for additives, processing aid vitamins, colourings, aromatics, and flavourings. However, the following products are approved for processing of eco-labelled wild fish and shellfish: Acetic acid (E260), erythorbic acid/sodium erythorbate (E315–316) KRAV certified, carrageenan (E407), potassium and calcium sorbates/sorbic acid (E202–203, 200), sodium, potassium, calcium benzoates (E211–213).

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5.2.7 Eco-labelled fish and shellfish products may only be packaged in recyclable packaging that is manufactured by businesses affiliated with REPA (the operation that handles producers' responsibility for recycling of packaging). "Recyclable" here covers packaging that is designed to be appropriate for recycling. Packaging that is only appropriate for energy recovery after use is unacceptable. However, wooden boxes that may not be reused are acceptable.

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Appendices

Environmental certification bodies and/or council of experts may amend the appendices according to the procedures described in the standards.

Appendix 1 – Tables for open and closed fishing

Tables of fish and shellfish stock of that are open or closed for eco-labelled fishing and approved methods, gear, minimum landing size etc. for such fishing. The tables below should only be seen as examples of suggestions as to how the tables could be made for those species/stock that may be targeted for eco-labelling.

Table Cod (*Gadus morhua*)

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Baltic Sea, West of Bornholm, including Öresund	Open	42 cm	Trawlers with a Bacoma window (120 mm square mesh) Nets with mesh size of at least 120 mm	Trawling is not permitted in Öresund
Baltic Sea, East of Bornholm	Closed			
Kattegatt	Closed			
Skagerack	Closed			

Table Herring and Baltic herring (*Clupea harengus*)

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Skagerack				
Kattegatt				
Baltic Sea				
Baltic Sea				
Bottennhavet				
Gulf of Bothnia				

Table Sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*)

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Skagerack				
Baltic Sea				

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Table Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*)

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Skagerack				

Table Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) (also called Dublin Bay Prawn, Linguistic, Prawns, and "Scampi")

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Kattegatt				
Skagerack				

Table Crab (*Cancer pagurus*)

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Kattegat	Open			
Skagerack	Open			

Table North Sea shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*)

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Skagerack	Open			

Table Lobster (*Hommarus gammarus*)

Stock	Open/closed for eco-labelled fishing	Minimum landing size	Approved gear and methods	Other comments
Skagerack				
Kattegat				

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Appendix

Possible requirements that are objects for continued investigation and may be introduced as mandatory standards within 3–5 years as a result of the present work.

1. Fishing vessel

- The vessel's underside may not be treated with paints that contain copper, Irgarol, isotiazolin, or zinc pyitions.
- Rust-proofing paints used on-board are water soluble.
- No paints may contain lead or chromate pigment.
- Paints with isocyanates are systematically avoided.
- Vessels with engine power greater than 200 kW have a main engine meeting the International Marine Organization's standards.
- The main engine has a catalytic converter meeting IMO standards.
- All degreasing agents and other cleaning agents used on-board are eco-labelled.
- Only hydraulic fluids that fulfil environmental requirements in the Swedish standard (SS 15 54 34) or that are approved by the project “Ren smörja” (clean lubricants) are used on-board.
- Only lubrication oil that is approved by the project “Ren smörja” is used on-board

2. Fishing methods

- Vessels use methods and gear that avoid catching especially valuable individuals (such as large female cod).
- All trimmings from fish and fish waste are returned to land and sold for further processing or are used as bait in other fishing.
- New boxes are used the catches where these are permitted.
- Fish boxes and other packaging materials used for sorting and storage of the catch may not contain PVC.
- Supplemental measures have been taken for labelling of gear that further facilitate possibilities to recover lost gear (transponder, radar reflector etc.).
- Catch is handled carefully and is chilled immediately on-board to maintain optimal quality and minimize loss.

Trawling

- Fishing takes place as pair trawling.
- The trawler used has a square mesh window adapted to the actual fishing.

3. Landing – processing

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- Fish raw materials in products have not been transported more than 5 000 kilometres from the fishing grounds.
- Processing uses only additives, processing aids, vitamins, colourings, aromatics, and flavourings according to KRAV's Standards in force at all times.
- Eco-labelled fish and shellfish products are packaged only in recyclable packaging containing no PVC.
- Businesses use transportation and methods that fulfil the requirement for eco-labelled transport.

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