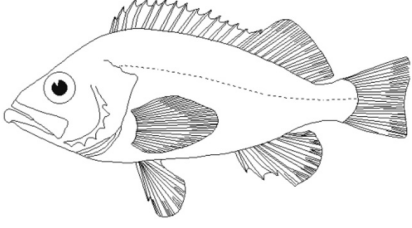


# Golden redfish Barents Sea and Norwegian Sea

Fishery:  Russia/Norway  Russian Federation  Longlines

## IDENTIFICATION



### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Sebastes norvegicus*

### SPECIES NAME(S)

Golden redfish

### COMMON NAMES

Redfish

### STOCK IDENTIFICATION

Two units are assumed in the NE Atlantic region for assessment and management purposes: the first off Iceland and Faroes grounds, West of Scotland, North of Azores, East of Greenland including Subareas 5, 6, 12, and 14 (ICES, 2014); and the second in Barents Sea and Norwegian Sea covering Subareas 1 and 2 (ICES, 2014).

The previous scientific name *Sebastes marinus* has been determined to have been misapplied and has been replaced by *S. norvegicus* to identify golden redfish ([Froese and Pauly 2018](#)).



### RELATED LINKS:

- [Joint Norwegian-Russian Fishery Commission \(JNRFC\)](#)
- [International Council for the Exploration of the Sea \(ICES\)](#)

## ASSESSMENT

### Strengths

- There is no significant directed fishery.
- The relatively strong 2003 year class is starting to mature.

### Weaknesses

- The stock is severely depleted due to a long period of low recruitment combined with excessive fishing pressure.
- The stock continues to decline and fishing mortality is increasing.
- Estimated catches had been on a generally declining trend, but have been increasing since 2016.
- Overall catches due to bycatch in other fisheries are too high.
- Golden redfish is not differentiated from beaked redfish in catches, so there is uncertainty in the assessment.

## SCORES

### Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
0	< 6	≥ 6

### Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
2.7	0

## FIPS

No related FIPs

## MSC

No related MSC fisheries

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Push Norwegian managers to completely close the directed handline fishery.
- Reduce bycatch limits in non-directed fisheries in line with scientific advice and ensure that overall fishing mortality is appropriately reduced.
- Evaluate area closures in the shrimp fishery to ensure protection all juvenile redfish hotspots.
- Evaluate compliance of non-directed fisheries with area closures and bycatch limits.
- Expand the fishery-independent survey to cover the full range of the stock to include mature fish.
- Implement a catch sampling program to determine the proportion of golden vs beaked redfish and improve the collection of age data.
- Ensure the management plan being developed is rapidly finalized and implemented, and is appropriately precautionary.