



RESPONSIBLE
SUPPLY

IFFO RS
Global Standard for Responsible Supply
of Marine Ingredients

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Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients Fishery Assessment Methodology and Template Report V2.0



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Fishery Under Assessment	Coley/Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>) UK & Ireland-Areas IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
Date	February 2018
Assessor	Jim Daly

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Pelagia Killybegs				
Address:				
Country:		Zip:		
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:		
Email address:		Applicant Code		
Key Contact:		Title:		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Jim Daly	Conor Donnelly	1	Surveillance	By-product
Assessment Period	2017			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/Common Fisheries Policy
Main Species	Coley/Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)
Fishery Location	UK & Ireland ICES IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
Gear Type(s)	Bottom Trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Overall Outcome	Pass
Clauses Failed	None
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with recommendation
Recommendation	Pass

Assessment Determination
<p><i>Pollachius virens</i> is managed as a large number of distinct stocks in EU waters, each of which is subject to an annual TAC and other measures, including a joint EU-Norway management plan which is included in the assessment area. Technical regulations include minimum mesh size and restrictions on the permitted percentage of bycatch when targeting other, more valuable species. A range of reference points have been defined for a number of stocks.</p> <p><i>Pollachius virens</i> has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List and it does not appear in the CITES appendices of endangered species.</p> <p>The North Sea, Skagerrak and West of Scotland, Rockall stock is considered, according to the latest assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point.</p> <p>The assessment team recommends the approval of this by-product material against the IFFO RS Standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
Notes for On-site Auditor

Species-Specific Results

Category	Species	% landings	Outcome (Pass/Fail)
Category A			A1
			A2
			A3
			A4
Category B			
Category C	Coley/Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)		PASS
Category D			

[List all Category A and B species. List approximate total % age of landings which are Category C and D species; these do not need to be individually named here]

SPECIES CATEGORISATION

The following table should be completed as fully as the available information permits. Any species representing more than 0.1% of the annual catch should be listed, along with an estimate of the proportion of the catch each species represents. The species should then be divided into Type 1 and Type 2 as follows:

- **Type 1 Species** can be considered the ‘target’ or ‘main’ species in the fishery. They make up the bulk of annual landings and are subjected to a detailed assessment.
- **Type 2 Species** can be considered the ‘bycatch’ or ‘minor’ species in the fishery. They make up a small proportion of the annual landings and are subjected to relatively high-level assessment.

Type 1 Species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 Species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch (see Appendix B).

Species which make up less than 0.1% of landings do not need to be listed (NOTE: ETP species are considered separately). The table should be extended if more space is needed. Discarded species should be included when known.

The ‘stock’ column should be used to differentiate when there are multiple biological or management stocks of one species captured by the fishery. The ‘management’ column should be used to indicate whether there is an adequate management regime specifically aimed at the individual species/stock. In some cases it will be immediately clear whether there is a species-specific management regime in place (for example, if there is an annual TAC). In less clear circumstances, the rule of thumb should be that if the species meets the minimum requirements of clauses A1-A4, an adequate species-specific management regime is in place.

NOTE: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it **cannot** be approved for use as an IFFO RS raw material. This applied to whole fish as well as by-products.

TYPE 1 SPECIES (Representing 95% of the catch or more)

Category A: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category B: No species-specific management regime in place.

TYPE 2 SPECIES (Representing 5% OF THE CATCH OR LESS)

Category C: Species-specific management regime in place.

Category D: No species-specific management regime in place.

Common name	Latin name	Stock	% of landings	Management	Category
Coley/Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	NE Atlantic		EU/CFP	C

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment. In a by-product assessment, Category C species are those which are subject to a species-specific management regime, and are usually targeted species in fisheries for human consumption.

Clause C1 should be completed for **each** Category C species. If there are no Category C species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. A Category C species does not meet the minimum requirements of clause C1 should be re-assessed as a Category D species.

Species Name		
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
		Clause outcome: PASS
Evidence		
<p>Member States of the European Union implement the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) in their waters. In force since 1983, the CFP aims to reconcile resource conservation with the preservation of income and jobs in coastal zones that offer few alternatives in terms of production or employment. It therefore covers not just resources but also markets and structures.</p> <p>With regard to resource management, the CFP regulations comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traditional management tool based on Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and quotas; • Technical measures relating to gear or catch; • Effort-related management, based on vessel engine power and the number of days at sea. <p>The most recent CFP reform process was completed in 2013 and came into effect from the 1st January 2014, key changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of an objective to ‘ensure high long-term fishing yields for all stocks by 2015 where possible, and at the latest by 2020’ (i.e. movement towards an MSY-based approach). • The gradual (2015-2019) introduction on a fishery-by-fishery basis of a ‘landing obligation’, which effectively bans discarding. • An overhaul of the management structure, including increased regionalisation and more extensive stakeholder consultation. <p>The primary authorities with responsibility for implementing the CFP in the assessment area are the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in Ireland, the Marine Management Organisation (in cooperation with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) in England and Wales, and Marine Scotland, a Directorate of the Scottish Government, in Scotland. A joint EU/Norway management plan is also in effect within the assessment area.</p> <p>EU Quotas:</p> <p><i>Pollachius virens</i> is managed as a large number of distinct stocks in EU waters. The current EU quotas are as follows (2017 quota in brackets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Area: 3a and 4; Union waters of 2a (POK/2C3A4) (100,287t) 105,793t • Stock Area: 6; Union and international waters of 5b, 12 and 14 (POK/56-14) (9,994t) 10,215t 		

- **Stock Area:** 7, 8, 9 and 10; Union waters of CECAF 34.1.1 (POK/7/3411) (3,176t) **3,176t**

ICES ADVICE:

Subarea IV (North Sea), Division IIIa (Skagerrak), and Subarea VI (West of Scotland and Rockall):

Pollachius virens is managed according to a joint EU-Norway management plan. The species is assessed annually using commercial catches, surveys and commercial indices. A range of reference points have been defined.

Recruitment (R) has fluctuated over time and has generally been below the long-term average since 2003. Fishing mortality (F) has been below FMSY since 2013. Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has fluctuated without trend and has been above MSY Btrigger (and therefore above limit reference point for spawning stock biomass) since 1996. Changes to the stock assessment and reference points in 2016 imply a need to re-evaluate the EU-Norway management strategy. Until such an evaluation is conducted, ICES advice is based on the MSY approach and gives a small decrease in TAC compared to the 2017 TAC.

Since this stock is only partially under the EU landing obligation, ICES is not in a position to advice on landings corresponding to the advised catch. ICES advice is given according to the MSY approach. Fishing mortality is well below FMSY. Recruitment has been increasing in the past years. The decline in SSB reversed in 2010 and SSB is now around levels seen in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The final year estimate of SSB is above Bpa and MSY Btrigger. (ICES *WGNSSK Report 2017).

The IUCN has not categorised *Pollachius virens* and it does not appear in the CITES appendices. R1-R6

References

R1 EU Fishing Quotas (2018):

- Council Regulation (EU) No. 2018/120 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R0120>

R2 EU Technical Measures (Consolidated):

- Annex I Council Regulation (EC) No 850/98 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01998R0850>

R3 ICES Advice *Pollachius virens*):

- Subarea IV (North Sea), Division IIIa (Skagerrak), and Subarea VI (West of Scotland and Rockall): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2017/2017/pok.27.3a46.pdf>
- *WGNSSK (2017) Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North Sea, Skagerrak): www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2017/WGNSSK/19%20WGNSSK%20Report%20-%20Section%2017%20Saithe%20in%204,%206%20and%203a.pdf

R4 CITES Species Endangered list: <http://checklist.cites.org/#/en>

R5 IUCN Red list: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/search>

R6: MSC Track a Fishery:

- <https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/@@search?q=certified+saithe&start=0&stop=>

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2

SOCIAL CRITERION

In addition to the scored criteria listed above, applicants must commit to ensuring that vessels operating in the fishery adhere to internationally recognised guidance on human rights. They must also commit to ensuring there is no use of enforced or unpaid labour in the fleet(s) operating upon the resource.