



RESPONSIBLE
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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>
Date	July 2019
Assessor	Conor Donnelly

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Bioceval				
Address:				
Country: France		Zip:		
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:		
Email address:		Applicant Code		
Key Contact:		Title:		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global Ltd		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance /Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Conor Donnelly	Jim Daly	0.5	Initial	By-product
Assessment Period		2018		

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU
Main Species	Coley (saithe) <i>Pollachius virens</i>
Fishery Location	ICES divisions 4.a-c; 6.a; 7.a,b,d-h,j
Gear Type(s)	Bottom trawl and gillnet
Outcome of Assessment	
Overall Outcome	Pass
Clauses Failed	None
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree
Recommendation	Approval

Assessment Determination
<p>ICES recognise a single stock of coley in the NE Atlantic which occurs within subareas 4 (North Sea), 6 (West of Scotland and Rockall) and Division 3.a.20 (Skagerrak).</p> <p>The stock is subject to a species-specific management regime and so is assessed under clause C. Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment and the stock is considered, in its most recent assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point and so passes clause C.</p> <p>Coley is not listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species nor is it on the CITES Appendices.</p> <p>Coley in subareas 4, 6 and Division 3.a.20 is recommended for approval as by-product material under the IFFO RS Standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
Notes for On-site Auditor

Note: This table should be completed for whole fish assessments only.

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>	N/A	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]

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

This assessment template uses a modular approach to assessing fisheries against the IFFO RS standard.

Whole Fish

The process for completing the template for a **whole fish** assessment is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table, to determine which categories of species are present in the fishery.
2. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses M1, M2, M3: Management.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY A SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clauses A1, A2, A3, A4 for **each** Category A species.
4. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY B SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete the Section B risk assessment for **each** Category B species.
5. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C species.
6. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D SPECIES IN THE FISHERY: Complete Section D.
7. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete clauses F1, F2, F3: Further Impacts.

A fishery must score a pass in **all applicable clauses** before approval may be recommended. To achieve a pass in a clause, the fishery/species must meet **all** of the minimum requirements.

By-products

The process for completing the template for **by-product raw material** is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table with the names of the by-product species and stocks under assessment. The '% landings' column can be left empty; all by-products are considered as Category C and D.
2. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C by-product.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete Section D.
4. ALL OTHER SECTIONS CAN BE DELETED. Clauses M1 - M3, F1 - F3, and Sections A and B do not need to be completed for a by-product assessment.

By-product approval is awarded on a species-by-species basis. Each by-product species scoring a pass under the appropriate section may be approved against the IFFO RS Standard.

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>	Subareas 4, 6 and Division 3.a	N/A	EU, France	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		Coley / saithe <i>Pollachius virens</i>	
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>The coley stock is an ICES data category 1 stock for which an analytical assessment is possible. The assessment is undertaken using an age-based analytical assessment (SAM) model that uses catches in the model and in the forecast. Input data includes commercial catches (international landings, BMS landings, discards, age frequencies from catch sampling) and combined commercial index scaled to the exploitable biomass (French, German and Norwegian trawler fleets). MSY, precautionary, limit and management plan (MAP) reference points are defined for biomass and fishing mortality.</p> <p>The spawning–stock biomass (SSB) has been above MSY Btrigger since 1996. Fishing mortality (F) has decreased and stabilized at or below F_{MSY} since 2014 (see figure below). Recruitment (R) has shown an overall decreasing trend over time with lowest levels in the past 10 years (ICES, 2019a).</p>			

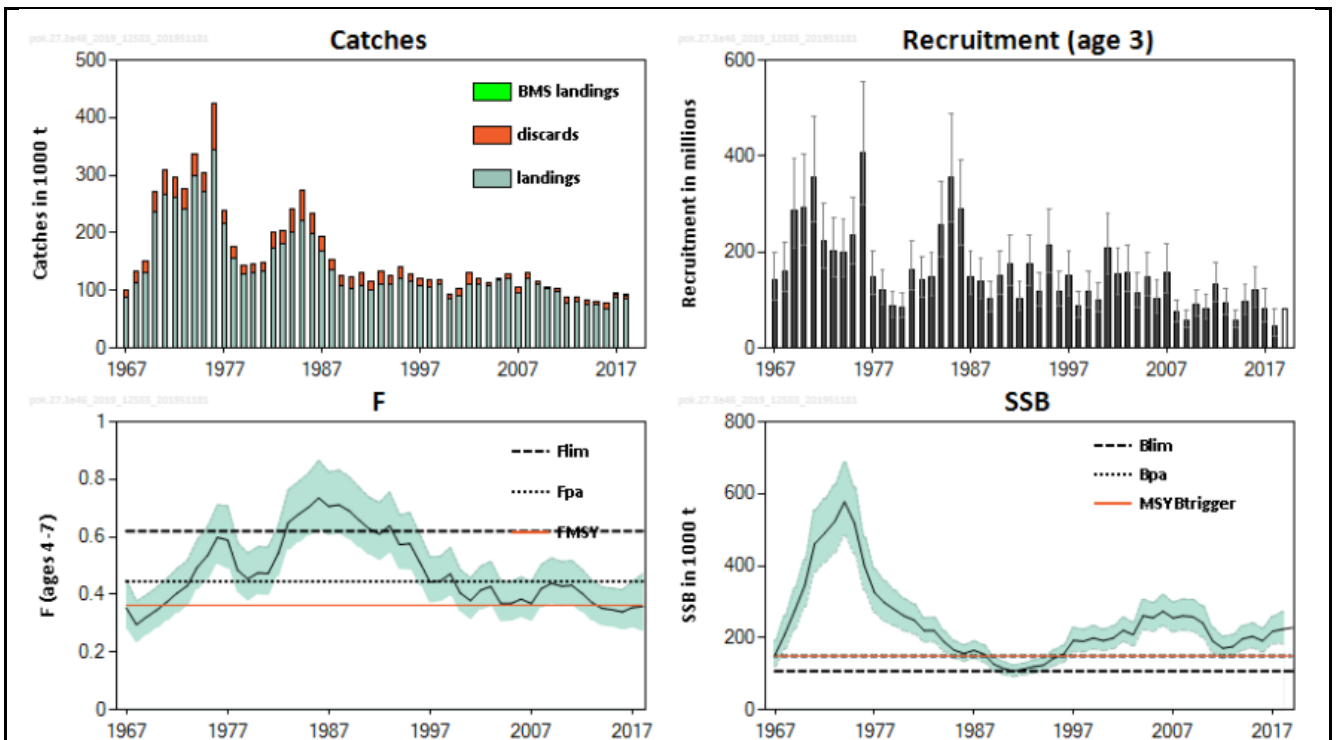


Figure 1. Coley in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a. Summary of the stock assessment. Predicted recruitment values are not shaded. Shaded areas (F, SSB) and error bars (R) indicate 95% confidence intervals. Landings and discards are for ages 3-10+ only, as used in the assessment. The unshaded recruitment is the median recruitment re-sampled from the years 2009-2018 (Source: ICES, 2019a)

Fishery removals of this stock are included in the stock assessment process and the stock is considered, in its most recent assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point so it passes clause C.

References

ICES, 2019. ICES Advice on fishing opportunities, catch, and effort. Saithe (*Pollachius virens*) in subareas 4 and 6, and in Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat). Published 28 June 2019.

http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/pok.27.3a46_June.pdf

Stock Annex: Saithe (*Pollachius virens*) in subareas 4, 6 and Division 3.a (North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Skagerrak and Kattegat). Last updated: February 2019.

http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Stock%20Annexes/2019/pok.27.3a46_SA.pdf

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2