
FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Pacific Ocean Perch (Sebastes alutus)
LOCATION:	Alaska EEZ
DATE OF REPORT:	14/06/2011
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Rivercourt Business Centre, Riverlane, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864

Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 1 of 5	CCM Code:
------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

This report shall not be reproduced in full or in part without the permission of Global Trust Certification Ltd.

1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name: Kodiak Fishmeal Company		
Address:		
Country: USA	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	IFFO 131
Key Contact:	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Mike Platt	Initial
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment		By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product		Pacific Ocean Perch (<i>Sebastes alutus</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		Alaska EEZ
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method		Trawls, seines and longlines
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment		Approve

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT
Auditor to ensure that fish used by the factory is obtained from Alaska or federally-managed fisheries (i.e. within 200nm of US coastline).
3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION
Alaska Pacific Island Perch fisheries are subject to state or federal management and enforcement regimes which are based on scientific research. The species has not been evaluated by the IUCN but populations are considered healthy by fisheries management authorities.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>The management of the fishery used to produce the By-Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.</i>	
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
MEDIUM	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

Determination: A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

H

Administrative and legal framework

The State of Alaska manages groundfish fishery resources within state territorial waters (i.e. 0-3 nm from shore). The Alaska Board of Fisheries was established under Alaska Statute 16.05 and has control over the setting of fishing seasons, quotas, harvest levels, fishing methods and other aspects of Alaska fishery management (R1). Chapter 28 of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries regulations describes a detailed framework for the regulation of Alaska groundfish fisheries (including pollock, Pacific cod, sablefish, Atka mackerel, lingcod and numerous rockfish and flatfish species) (R2). These regulations define permitted gear types, fishing regions, seasons, permit requirements, TACs and distribution of TACs between commercial and other fisheries, and landing requirements.

Fisheries 3-200 nm from the Alaska coastline are managed by the US National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under federal Fishery Management Plans (R3). The Office of Sustainable Fisheries (OSF), which is part of the NMFS, implements the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 by mandating annual catch limits and accountability measures.

Compliance

State regulations (i.e. fisheries 0-3 nm from the Alaska coast) are enforced by the Marine Enforcement Section of the Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers (R4). Federal regulations are enforced by the Alaska Division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Law Enforcement (R5).

Management plans for Pacific Ocean Perch

Pacific Ocean Perch fisheries are managed under regional Groundfish Fishery Management plans which set out specific quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, permits and other management tools (R6). NOAA considers Pacific Ocean Perch populations to be very healthy in Alaska waters, due primarily to these strict management measures and the banning of foreign trawling in the mid-1980s.

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>		
LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist	
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.	
HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.	
<p><i>Determination: Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.</i></p> <p>Biomass and landings data for Alaska Pacific Ocean Perch fisheries has been collected since the 1970s, and is used to inform management policy. The Alaska Fisheries Science Centre used mortality, biomass and spawning data to determine that the Allowable Biological Catch (ABC) in 2010 was 17,584 tons (R7). The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) was set at this amount as recommended.</p>		H
C. STOCK STATUS		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>C. The fish used to produce the fish By-Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.</i>		
LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.	
MEDIUM	The fish By-Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By-Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.	
HIGH	The fish By-Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.	
<p><i>Determination: The fish used to produce the By-Product has not been classified by the IUCN; however, neither NOAA nor the Alaska Board of Fisheries considers this species to be overfished.</i></p> <p>The Pacific Island Perch has not been evaluated by the IUCN.</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Alaska Department of Fish and Game

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fisheriesboard.main>

R2 – Alaska Department of Fish and Game – Commercial Fisheries Legislation

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishregulations.commercial>

R3 – National Marine Fisheries Service

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/>

R4 – Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers – Marine Enforcement Section

<http://www.dps.alaska.gov/AWT/Marine.aspx>

R5 – Office of Law Enforcement – Alaska Division

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

R6 – Pacific Ocean Perch management plan details

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/fishwatch/species/pop.htm>

R7 – Alaska Fisheries Science Centre quota recommendations

<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/refm/docs/2009/GOApop.pdf>

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Rivercourt Business Centre, Riverlane, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864			
Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 5 of 5	CCM Code:

This report shall not be reproduced in full or in part without the permission of Global Trust Certification Ltd.