

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Hake (Merluccius merluccius)
LOCATION:	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
DATE OF REPORT:	28/02/2014
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

Name:		
Address:		
Country:	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact:	Title:	

Certification Body Details

Name of Certification Body:	Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	David Garforth	Re-certification

1. Scope of Assessment

1. Scope of Assessment	Byproduct re-certification
2. Fishery By-Product	Hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2 (R6)
4. Fishery Method	Trawl, gillnet, longline, and mixed gears
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approve byproduct

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and UK & Ireland levels, which is applied specifically to hake in the assessment area. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment. The assessment team recommends the approval of this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.

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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	There is no satisfactory legal and management framework for fisheries in the region.	
MEDIUM	An administrative and legal framework that underpins management of fisheries in the region is established, but it is not directly applied to the byproduct stock under assessment.	
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management for fisheries in the region is established and applied specifically to the byproduct stock under assessment.	
<p>Determination: <i>There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels, and these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment.</i></p> <p>Fishery management framework:</p> <p>The UK & Ireland are members of the European Union and therefore in Community waters implement the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). 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>The CFP has undergone a series of updates, including the most recent reform which was implemented from 1st January 2014. The principal aim of the new CFP is to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for all stocks by 2015 where possible, and at the latest by 2020. The 2014 reform also details the gradual roll-out of a landing obligation (prohibiting discards), starting in 2015 and eventually encompassing all commercial fisheries from 2019. Finally, the 2014 reform increases the role and importance of management at the regional level, and encourages more intensive stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>The primary authorities with responsibility for implementing the CFP are the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in Ireland, and the Marine Management Organisation (in cooperation with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) in the UK.</p> <p>Species-specific management:</p> <p>Hake in ICES areas IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2 is subject to an annual TAC based on advice provided by ICES. The 2013 TAC was 30,900t. The stock has been subject to a recovery management plan since 2004, although this plan has not been evaluated by ICES. The aim of the plan is to increase the SSB to above 140,000t with a fishing mortality (FMP) of 0.25, constrained by a year-to-year change in TAC of 15% when SSB is above 100,000t.</p>		H

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R1 – R7

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

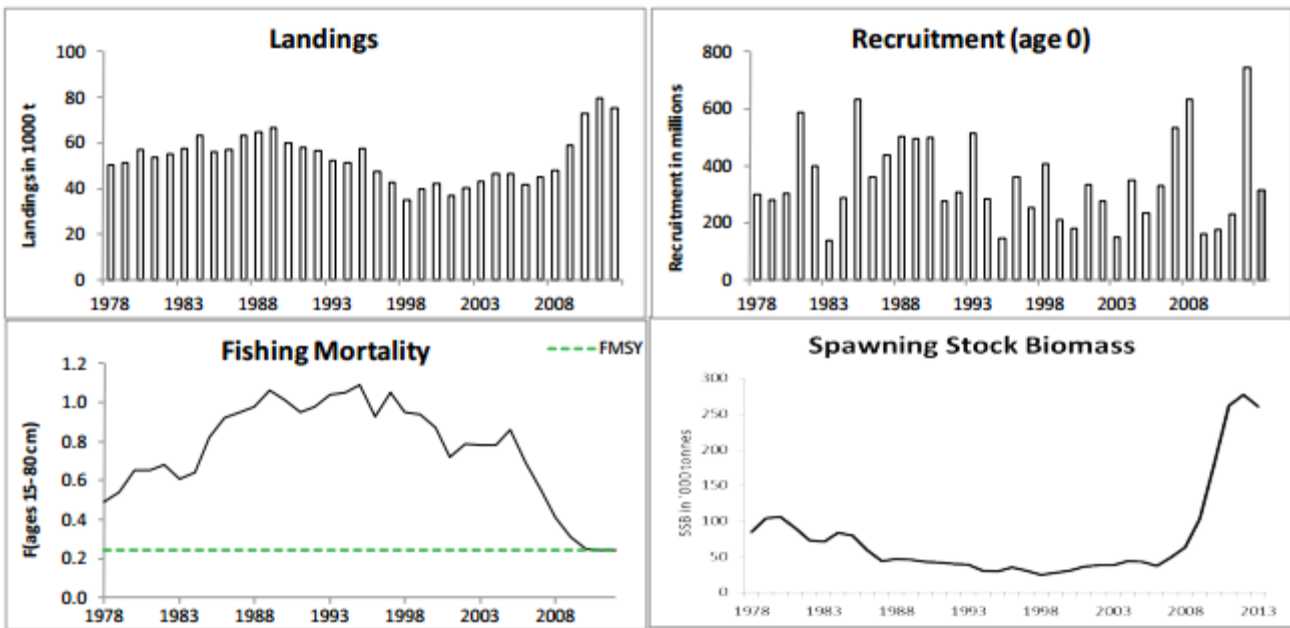
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.

LOW	Research to support the management of regional fisheries does not exist.
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of regional fisheries exists; however research programmes are not specifically directed at the byproduct stock under assessment.
HIGH	Research specifically targeting the byproduct stock under assessment is carried out in support of sustainable fisheries management.

Determination: Research is carried out specifically to support the management of the species under assessment.

The northern hake stock is assessed by ICES using a length-based model, based on a range of input data including commercial landings, four fishery-independent survey indices, and maturity and natural mortality estimates derived from historical studies of the population. ICES states that the assessment suffers from some shortage of tuning data, particularly in relation to earlier years, for areas outside of Subareas VII and VIII and for the larger individuals in the population. Discards have increased sharply in the last year in northern areas (Subareas IV and VI), but they are not included in the assessment. Some discards from Subareas VII and VIII are included in the assessment. Model growth estimates are uncertain, but they are in accordance with the tagging information.



Hake in Division IIIa, Subareas IV, VI, and VII, and Divisions VIIIa,b,d. Summary of stock assessment (weights in thousand tonnes). From the ICES advice, June 2013.

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R6	
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 by the IUCN.
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. Alternatively if a species is listed as ‘not assessed’ or ‘data deficient’ by the IUCN and no additional information is available.
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities. Alternatively if a species is listed as ‘not assessed’ or ‘data deficient’ by the IUCN but other sources of evidence (e.g. MSC certification) demonstrate that the species is not critically at risk.
<p>Determination: <i>Hake has not been assessed by the IUCN red list but several hake fisheries have been certified against the MSC standard.</i></p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Merluccius merluccius</i>. However, it is listed on the MSC website as a ‘fish to eat’ and there are several MSC-certified fisheries worldwide.</p>	
R8	

5. REFERENCES

- R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm
- R2 – CFP – Managing fish stocks: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/index_en.htm
- R3 – CFP – Discarding and the Landing Obligation: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/discards/index_en.htm
- R4 – Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Fisheries Department: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/fisheries/>
- R5 – Marine Management Organisation (About): <http://marinemanagement.org.uk/about/index.htm>
- R6 – ICES advice, Hake in Division IIIa, Subareas IV, VI, and VII, and Divisions VIIIa,b,d (Northern stock) (June 2013): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/hke-nrth.pdf>
- R7 – EU fishing quotas 2013: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/poster_tac2013_en.pdf
- R8 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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