

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



Image source: FishBase

FISHERY By-Product:	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
LOCATION:	UK & Ireland-Ices Areas IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
DATE OF REPORT:	February 2017
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

Global Trust Certification Ltd, 3rd Floor, Block 3, Quayside Business Park, Mill Street, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864

Form No: 9a	Report Ref:	Page 1 of 5	CCM Code:
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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: UK & Ireland	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact:	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Deirdre Hoare	Sam Dignan	Re-certification
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment	IFFO RS By-Product re-certification	
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location	UK & Ireland-Ices Areas IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2	
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method	Demersal and otter trawls, seines	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
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 the haddock stock 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.

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: There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels, and these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct stock under assessment.	
<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), which began in selected fisheries in 2015 and will eventually encompass 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; 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.</p> <p>Species-specific management:</p> <p>Haddock in the area relevant to this assessment is subject to a number of separate annual quotas. The management regions and associated TACs for 2016 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IV, EU waters of IIa: (47,688t), 26,405t • Vb and VIa: (6,462t), 3,182t • VIIb-k, VIII, IX, X and EU waters of CECAF 34.1.1: (7,258t), 7,751t • VIIa: (1,654t), 2,074t <p>These regions do not precisely match the stock units for which ICES provides advice. A range of additional management measures are in place, but these vary between regions, as does the extent to which management plans are in place.</p> <p>R1 – R8</p>	

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: Species-specific research and stock assessment activities are conducted in support of the management of the relevant haddock stocks. Although one stock is poorly understood, on balance the assessment team considers a high compliance rating to be appropriate.</i></p> <p>Fisheries management in EU waters is supported by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). ICES utilises the best available scientific information collected by 20 member countries and others, and develops advice for the majority of commercially fished stocks in European waters.</p> <p>Haddock in the area relevant to this assessment are assessed by ICES as three stock units. The level of research and scientific understanding varies between stocks, as follows:</p> <p>Haddock in Subarea IV and Divisions IIIa West and VIa (North Sea, Skagerrak, and West of Scotland) Annual stock assessment is based on commercial catches, including landings and ages from catch sampling, and two bottom trawl survey indices. Defined reference points include F_{MSY}, $B_{trigger}$, and B_{pa}. Fishing mortality (F) is above F_{MSY} and spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has fallen below $B_{trigger}$. In general, ICES also considers the quality of the assessment and scientific understanding of the stock to also be good. ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2017 should be no more than 39 461 tonnes.</p> <p>Haddock in Divisions VIIb-k Advice is given based on stock assessments using commercial catches, one fishery-independent survey index, and one commercial index. MSY-based reference points have been defined. SSB is currently well above $B_{trigger}$. Fishing mortality (F) has been above F_{MSY} for the entire time-series. ICES considers the quality of the input data to be sufficient for the assessment of the stock. ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2017 should be no more than 12,444 t.</p> <p>Haddock in Division VIIa (Irish Sea) This stock is categorised as data-limited, but represents a comparatively small proportion of total haddock removals. The assessment is based on one survey index, and is considered indicative of trends only. This year MSY proxies have been estimated. ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, catches in 2017 should be no more than 1,286 t.</p> <p>R7, R8</p>		H

C. STOCK STATUS		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
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.		
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>Determination: Haddock has been categorised by the IUCN as 'least concern' in its European regional assessment.</p> <p>The IUCN has categorised <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> as least concern in its European regional assessment. There are currently nine haddock fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic which have been certified against the MSC sustainability standard.</p> <p>R9, R10</p>		M

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): <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation>
- R6. Marine Scotland (About): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/About>
- R7. ICES advice, Haddock, 2016:
- R8. Haddock in Subarea IV and Divisions IIIa West and VIa (North Sea, Skagerrak and West of Scotland) <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/had-346a.pdf>
- R9. Haddock in Divisions VIIb-k: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/had-7b-k.pdf>
- R10. Haddock in Division VIIa (Irish Sea): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/had-iris.pdf>
- R11. EU fishing quotas 2016, 2017: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1457430103171&uri=CELEX:32016R0072>
- R12. IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- R13. MSC fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic: <http://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/certified/north-east-atlantic>

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