

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	John Dory (<i>Zeus faber</i>)
LOCATION:	Northeast Atlantic
DATE OF REPORT:	January 2016
ASSESSOR:	Sam Dignan

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

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name: UFI		
Address: Killybegs, Ireland		
Country: UK and Ireland	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: : Frank Trearty	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Dignan	Deirdre Hoare	1 st Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment		By-Product surveillance – year 2015
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product		John Dory (Zeus faber)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		Northeast Atlantic
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method		Bycatch in trawl fisheries
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment		Approve by-product

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and UK & Ireland levels, although it is not applied specifically to the John dory stock in the assessment area. Management in general is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment, but the level of scientific understanding of John dory is very limited. The assessment team recommends the approval of this by-product 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: <i>Determination: There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels, but there is no evidence of these being applied specifically to the by-product stock under assessment.</i>	
Fishery management framework:	
<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>	
Species-specific management:	
<p>Seafish states that there are no species-specific management measures applied to John Dory in Europe, which is primarily caught as bycatch in a number of trawl fisheries in the region. However, the fisheries in which they are caught are generally subject to TACs and other technical measures, which will indirectly constrain catches.</p>	
R1 – R6	
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.
Determination: <i>Some research is conducted on the species, but stock assessments are not regularly conducted and overall understanding of the stock is very limited.</i>	

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<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>ICES does not produce regular advice for the management of John dory. A 2010 working group brought together and considered the most recent information on the species, and concluded that there was an increasing trend in abundance between the late 1990s and 2009. No analytical assessment was possible, and so survey trends are considered indicative only.</p> <p>R7, R8</p>		
C. STOCK STATUS		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<p><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></p>		
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: John dory has not been categorised by the IUCN; however there is no additional evidence to lead the assessment team to believe the species is at serious risk and so a medium compliance rating is appropriate.</p> <p>The IUCN has not categorised <i>Zeus faber</i>, and it does not appear in the CITES appendices.</p> <p>R9, R10</p>		M

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): <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marinemanagement-organisation>
- R6** – Marine Scotland (About): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/About>
- R7** – Seafish species summary, John Dory, 2014: http://www.seafish.org.uk/media/publications/SeafishSpeciesGuide_Johndory_201401.pdf
- R8** – ICES WGNEW report, October 2010: <http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2010/WGNEW/WGNEW%202010%20.pdf>
- R9** – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- R10** – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

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