

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Ling (<i>Molva molva</i>)
LOCATION:	ICES Areas IVa-c, VIa, VIIa,b,d-h,j
DATE OF REPORT:	February 2017
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
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Country: UK and Ireland	Zip:	
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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	Virginia Polonio	Re-certification
Assessment Details		
1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product re-certification year 2016	
2. Fishery By-Product	Ling (<i>Molva molva</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location	ICES Areas IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j	
4. Fishery Method	Longline, trawls	
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. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment but significant improvements could be made to reduce the level of uncertainty in advice. 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 species under assessment.

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Fishery management framework:

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.

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.

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.

Species-specific management:

Ling is subject to annual quota in five management units in EU waters. The management areas and their associated quotas for 2016 & 2017 are as follows:

	2016	2017
EU and international waters of I and II:	36t	36t
IIIa, EU waters of IIIb,c,d:	87t	87t
EU waters of IV: 2,912t	2,912t	pm
EU and international waters of V: 33t	33t	33t
EU and international waters of VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV:	10,297t	14,746

These units do not precisely match the stock units for which ICES provides management advice. Ling is primarily caught as bycatch in other fisheries, although there is a targeted fishery in Norwegian waters. There are no specific management objectives for the stocks, which are not necessarily representative of biological populations. The assessment team could find no evidence of any other species-specific regulations in EU waters.

R2 – R9

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

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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>Determination: Some stock-specific research and stock assessment activities are conducted, but there is significant room for improvement to reduce uncertainty.</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>ICES provides biennial advice for ling in Divisions IIIa and Iva, and in Subareas VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV as a single unit (although not necessarily a biological stock).</p> <p>The most recent full-assessment, based on commercial CPUEs, was conducted in 2015. The assessment is valid for 2016 and 2017 and shows an increasing trend. Catches of ling in international surveys are low overall and the suitability of those surveys to monitor the species is considered limited. ICES considers the stock to be data-deficient and no reference points have been defined.</p> <p>R7 - R8</p>		M
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>Determination: Ling 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>Molva molva</i> and the species does not occur in the CITES appendices.</p> <p>R10 - R11</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

- R1 – Image of *Molva molva* by Erling Svensen
<http://www.fishbase.us/photos/PicturesSummary.php?!D=33&what=species>
- R2 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm
- R3 – CFP – Managing fish stocks: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/index_en.htm
- R4 – CFP – Discarding and the Landing Obligation:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/discards/index_en.htm
- R5 – Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Fisheries Department:
<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/fisheries/>
- R6 – Marine Management Organisation (About):
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marinemanagement-organisation>
- R7 – Marine Scotland (About): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/About>
- R8 – ICES advice library: <http://www.ices.dk/publications/library/Pages/default.aspx>
- R9 – EU fishing quotas 2016:
http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/mare/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=27996&subweb=343&lang=en
- R10 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- R11 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>