

# FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

## IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



<b>FISHERY By-Product:</b>	<b>Ling (<i>Molva molva</i>)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>Divisions IIIa and IVa, and in Subareas VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>February 2015</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Sam Peacock</b>

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:		
Address:		
Country: UK & Ireland	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Deirdre Hoare	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
IFFO RS By-Product surveillance		
2. Fishery By-Product		
Ling ( <i>Molva molva</i> )		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
Divisions IIIa and IVa, and in Subareas VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV		
4. Fishery Method		
Longline, trawls		
5. Outcome of Assessment		
Maintain byproduct approval		

## 2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

## 3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

As at the time of the 2014 re-assessment, there is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and UK & Ireland levels, although the extent to which this is applied specifically to the ling stock in the assessment area is limited. 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 maintaining 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>	
<b>LOW</b>	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.
<b>HIGH</b>	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, but the extent to which these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct stock under assessment is limited. A medium compliance rating remains appropriate.**

**M**

**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:**

Annual quotas are set for two ling stock units in the area relevant to this assessment. The areas and their associated TACs for 2015 are as follows:

- IV: 2,428t
- VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV: 14,164t

Ling are 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. There is no quota set for Norwegian waters, and the assessment team could find no evidence of any other species-specific regulations in EU waters.

R1 – R8

**B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>

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<b>LOW</b>	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist	
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.	
<b>HIGH</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.	
<p><b>Determination: Some stock-specific research and stock assessment activities are conducted, but there is significant room for improvement to reduce uncertainty.</b></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). The most recent full assessment was conducted in 2012, valid for 2013 and 2014, and the 2014 advice states that the new data do not change the perception of the stock. The stock assessment is based on commercial CPUEs; 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>		<b>M</b>
<b>C. STOCK STATUS</b>		
<b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>		
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.		
<b>LOW</b>	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.	
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.	
<b>HIGH</b>	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.	
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>The IUCN has not categorised <i>Molva molva</i> and the species does not occur in the CITES appendices.</p> <p>R9, R10</p>		<b>M</b>

**5. REFERENCES**

- R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index\\_en.htm](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](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](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/>

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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, Ling in Divisions IIIa and IVa, and in Subareas VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV:

- 2014: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/2014/lin-oth.pdf>
- 2012: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2012/2012/Ling%20in%20IIIa%20IVa%20VI%20VII%20VIII%20IX%20XII%20XIV.pdf>

R8 – EU fishing quotas 2015: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L .2015.022.01.0001.01.ENG>

R9 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

R10 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

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