

FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Silvery cod / Silvery pout (<i>Gadiculus argenteus thori</i>)
LOCATION:	North-East Atlantic
DATE OF REPORT:	05/12/13
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	Dave Garforth	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product surveillance	
2. Fishery By-Product	Silvery cod (<i>Gadiculus argenteus thori</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location	North-East Atlantic	
4. Fishery Method	Unknown; likely pelagic trawls, longlines.	
5. Outcome of Assessment	Maintain approval	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT
3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION
As at the time of the previous assessment, the assessment team continues to be unable to find evidence for management or research on the silvery cod stocks in European and Norwegian waters. As there have been no significant changes since the time of the previous assessment, the assessment team recommends maintaining the approval of this byproduct.

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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	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 have been no substantial changes to the Norwegian fishery management framework since the previous assessment; however as at that time, the assessment team can find no evidence that there is any species or stock-specific management of silvery cod fisheries.

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Administrative and legal framework:

The Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs is responsible for, amongst other activities, ensuring long-term, optimal exploitation of living marine resources; ensuring sound management of the marine environment; and progressing towards a profitable, self-sustained fisheries industry.

The regulatory system for fisheries management in Norway is an interactive and iterative process based on incremental changes, and is sometimes referred to as the regulatory chain. The chain has no set start or finish, but can rather be seen as a continuous process.

About 90 per cent of Norway’s fish stocks are shared with other states, and bilateral or multilateral negotiations for these stocks take place as the first stage of quota-setting. After these negotiations, the Directorate of Fisheries makes a proposal regarding the regulations for the upcoming year to a broad range of stakeholders. After this consultation, the Directorate of Fisheries recommends next year’s fisheries regulations to the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs. The Ministry bases its final decision on outcomes from the quota negotiations with other states, discussions from the consultation process, the recommendation from the Directorate of Fisheries, as well as input from various fisheries industry organisations.

Enforcement:

Norwegian fisheries regulations are enforced at sea, when the fish is landed and when it is exported. At sea, the Coast Guard is responsible for inspecting fishing vessels and checking their catch against their log books.

Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard performs more than 1800 inspections of Norwegian and the foreign vessels that fish in Norwegian waters annually. Vessels over 24 meters (15 meters for vessels from EU) are required to carry satellite transponders which make it possible to track their activity 24 hours a day.

Management of Silvery Cod:

The assessment team is unable to find any evidence of specific management of European or Norway silvery cod fisheries. It is also unclear whether there is a directed fishery or whether silvery cod byproduct is sourced entirely from the bycatch of other fisheries.

(R1 – R3)

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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>Determination: The assessment team remains unable to find any research in support of the management of the stock, and so cannot assess this clause.</p> <p>The assessment team could not find evidence of any stock assessment or population survey activities in relation to this species, and little research in general. ICES does not appear to issue advice on this species, either specifically or as part of a group of stocks.</p> <p>(R4)</p>		n/a
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: The fish byproduct comes from a fishery that remains un-assessed by the IUCN redlist. There have been no significant changes since the previous assessment.</p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Gadiculus argenteus thori</i>.</p> <p>(R5)</p>		M

REFERENCES

- R1 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘The Regulatory Chain’: http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/setting_quotas/The-regulatory-chain/
- R2 – Norway Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs website: <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fkd/The-Ministry-of-Fisheries-and-Coastal-Affairs.html?id=262>
- R3 – Norway Fisheries website, ‘Control and Enforcement’: http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/Control_and_enforcement/
- R4 – Fishbase species summary page: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/Gadiculus-argenteus.html>
- R5 – IUCN red list: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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