FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Pollock / Lythe (Pollachius pollachius)
LOCATION:	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
DATE OF REPORT:	February 2015
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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:		

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/Su Re-certifi	rveillance/ cation
Sam Peacock	Deirdre Hoare			Surveillance	
1. Scope of Assessment		IFFO RS By-Product surveillance			
2. Fishery By-Product		Pollock / Lythe (<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>)			
3. Fishery By-Product Location		UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2			
4. Fishery Method		Gill nets, Lo	nglines, Ha	andlines and Jiggers	
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, but the extent to which it is applied to Pollock in the assessment area is limited. Species-specific data collection is limited and stock assessments include a considerable degree of uncertainty. The assessment team recommends maintaining the approval of this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.

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4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

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.

memorial and an employed the management of the fields				
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, but the extent to which these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct stock under assessment is limited.

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 Pollock in four management units relevant to this assessment. The regions and their associated quotas for 2015 are as follows:

VI, Vb, international waters of XII and XIV: 397t

VII: 13,495t

VIIIa,b,d,e: 1,482t

VIIIc: 231t

These do not match the geographical areas for which ICES advice is provided. None of the above management units is subject to a management plan, nor is the assessment team aware of any additional technical measures in place beyond the TAC.

R1 - R8

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE					
B. Research in support of	B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.				
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.				
Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific					
advice are considered adequate.					

Determination: There have been no significant improvements in the scientific understanding of the Pollock stocks since the 2014 re-assessment, and a medium compliance rating remains appropriate.

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.

As at the time of the 2014 re-assessment, scientific understanding of the two Pollock stocks for which ICES provides advice is very limited. Assessments are produced for Pollock in Subareas VI and VII, and for Pollock in Subarea IV and Division IIIa. The Subarea VI and VII assessment is based exclusively on catch official landings data, but a biomass indicator series is also available for the North Sea fishery. ICES advice is published biennially for both stocks and both are considered data-deficient. In relation to the Celtic stock, ICES states that more information is needed on: stock identity of Pollock within the ICES area; details of the fisheries (more spatial detail in landings data – especially for the earlier years in the time-series, landings by gear, length compositions, discards); life history/biological parameters (surveys and commercial sampling); and recreational fisheries (catch and effort statistics). Similarly, in relation to the North Sea stock ICES recommends that area-specific data on life history parameters are missing and should be collected on surveys and through market sampling. Data on growth and maturity, as well as more information from the fisheries are needed.

R7, R8

C. STOCK STATE	us				
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	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	HIGH The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing				
	activities.				

Determination: Pollock has been categorised by the IUCN as a species of least concern, and therefore a high compliance rating is appropriate.

Since the 2014 re-assessment, the IUCN has categorised *Pollachius pollachius* as a species of least concern. Additionally, Pollock does not appear in the CITES appendices.

R9, R10

5. REFERENCES

R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm

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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, Pollock in the Northeast Atlantic, 2014:

- Pollock in Subarea IV (North Sea) and Division IIIa (Skagerrak–Kattegat):
 http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/2014/Pol-nsea.pdf
- Pollock in Subareas VI and VII (Celtic Sea and West of Scotland):
 http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/2014/pol-celt.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