

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	King Scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>)
LOCATION:	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
DATE OF REPORT:	February 2016
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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:		
Country: UK & 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
Deirdre Hoare	Sam Dignan	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment		IFFO RS By-Product surveillance year 2015
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product		King Scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method		Dredge
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment		Maintain byproduct approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION
<p>As at the time of the 2015 surveillance, there is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and UK & Ireland levels, which is applied specifically to the king scallop stock in the assessment area. There is only limited evidence of species-specific data collection and stock assessment activities. The assessment team recommends maintaining the approval of this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.</p>

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 stock under assessment. There have been no significant changes since the 2015 surveillance.

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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:

EU legislation specifies a minimum landing size of 100mm length for scallops, but there are no limits in the form of TACs or quotas at the EU level. The Scallop Fishing (England) Order 2012 entered force on the 1 October 2012, details additional management measures, and reflects an agreed Anglo/Scottish approach to scallop management. In all UK regions local gear and fishing time regulations limit inshore fishing effort and control gear selectivity. In Ireland fleet capacity and days at sea are limited plus there are localised restrictions on effort.

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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.

Determination: Scientific research and stock assessment activities in support of scallop management remain under development and as such a medium compliance rating is still 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.

The 2014 re-assessment reported that scallop stocks are not assessed by ICES. There is still no formal assessment for English and Welsh scallops, although CEFAS and the University of Bangor are developing surveys to fill this gap. In 2014 a second ICES Scallop Assessment Working Group (WGScallop) met, with the objective of providing scientific advice on scallops, with a focus on defining a common approach to the assessment of stocks. The group concluded that: Fmax is not a good proxy for FMSY for King or Queen Scallops due to flat topped YPR curves, at current selection patterns. There is no evidence of a stock recruitment relationship. There is evidence of connectivity between beds and work is underway on examining these processes through the study of environmental conditions and genetics. MPA's appear to be a useful tool for improving overall scallop productivity, reducing fishing effort, negative impact on the seabed and improving habitat condition.

Some assessments have been conducted in Scottish waters and have resulted in advice for controlling fishing. In Ireland, since 2001, research surveys have been conducted annually on board a commercial vessel using standard scallop dredges with smaller mesh rings to also catch juvenile (pre-market size) scallops, in order to predict likely catches for future years. These surveys show low exploitation rates and stable age structures. However, in general, understanding of the many scallop stocks in UK and Irish waters remains limited.

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C. STOCK STATUS

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	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.

Determination: King scallop 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.

The IUCN has not categorised *Pecten maximus*, and nor does king scallop appear in the CITES appendices.

R10, R9

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5. REFERENCES

- R1 – World Register of Marine Species
<http://www.marinespecies.org/photogallery.php?p=search&term=Pecten+maximus&search.x=12&search.y=7>
- 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/marine-management-organisation>
- R7 - Marine Scotland (About): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/About>
- R8 – ICES WGScallop report, 2014:
[http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2014/WGScallop/01%20WGScallop%20-%20Report%20of%20the%20Scallop%20Assessment%20Working%20Group%20\(WGScallop\).pdf](http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2014/WGScallop/01%20WGScallop%20-%20Report%20of%20the%20Scallop%20Assessment%20Working%20Group%20(WGScallop).pdf)
- R9 – EU fishing quotas 2015: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.022.01.0001.01.ENG
- R10 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- R11 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

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