
FISHERY By Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By Product:	Greenland halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)
LOCATION:	ICES subareas V, VI
DATE OF REPORT:	18/02/2011
ASSESSOR:	Vito Ciccia Romito

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

Name: United Fish Industries/Welcon	
Address: [REDACTED]	
Country: Ireland	Zip:
Tel. No. [REDACTED]	Fax. No.
Email address: [REDACTED]	Applicant Code
Key Contact: [REDACTED]	Title: [REDACTED]

Certification Body Details

Name of Certification Body:	Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Vito Ciccia Romito	Mike Platt	Surveillance

1. Scope of Assessment	By product surveillance
2. Fishery By Product	Greenland halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)
3. Fishery By Product Location	ICES subareas V, VI
4. Fishery Method	Bottom trawlers
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approve

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

Auditor to check that the fish by products used by the factory have had a fish by product surveillance.

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

By products from Greenland Halibut should be approved for IFFO RS.

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.

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 and works efficiently.

Determination: a legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established.

Fisheries management framework in Iceland

Icelanders have structured a fisheries management system to ensure responsible fisheries, focusing on the sustainable utilization of the fish stocks and good treatment of the marine ecosystem (*Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture*). According to Icelandic law the total allowable catch (TAC) is set by the Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture and this decision should be based on scientific advice from the Icelandic Marine Research Institute (MRI). The present comprehensive fisheries management system is based on Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs). The Ministry is supported by the Marine Research Institute, the Icelandic Fisheries Laboratory (IFL) and the Directorate of Fisheries. The Directorate is responsible for implementing legislation on fisheries management. It collects and publishes data and other fisheries statistics. It issues fishing permits to vessels and allocates catch quotas. Other duties include imposing penalties for illegal catches. The Directorate supervises the transfer of quotas and quota shares between fishing vessels, controls the reporting of data on the landings of individual vessels and monitors the weighing-in of catches (*Directorate of Fisheries*) (R1-3).

Greenland : Responsibilities of the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture

Fisheries

In Greenland the responsibilities of the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture include the administration of legislation on national and international fisheries, including the conservation and exploitation aspect; general assistance in national and international fisheries policy; administration of the total allowable catch (TAC) and quotas, including issuance of licenses and permits; general tasks relating to control and observation of fisheries; realisation of development initiatives regarding fisheries; administration of onshore installations and settlement production, including service contracts with Arctic Green Food (AGF); assistance and performance of tasks related to councils, boards, work groups, committees and conferences; preparation and participation as well as follow-up of regional, bilateral and international conventions, agreements. Control and sanctions functions include the performance of control and observation of coastal fisheries through the fisheries officer scheme and control and observation of sea-going and foreign fisheries through checking fisheries licenses and recording fisheries data (R4).

Management plan for Greenland halibut

No formal agreement on the management of the Greenland halibut exists among the three coastal states, Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. In Greenland and Iceland, the fishery is regulated by a TAC and in the Faroe Islands by 40 effort limitation (number of fishing licenses). This management practice has resulted in adoption of TACs by Greenland and Iceland that in total are set substantial higher than TACs advised by ICES. In addition to this a number a fishery licenses at the Faroe Islands also has contributed to landings. As a result of

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these national TACs and effort regulations, landings have been in excess of TACs advised by ICES ever since 1987. ICES advises that an adaptive management plan should be developed and implemented which covers the whole distributional area of the stock. ICES advises that the total catch in 2011 should not exceed 5.000 t for the East-Greenland, Icelandic and Faeroes waters (R5).

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: research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.

Stock assessment

A probabilistic (Bayesian) version of a surplus-production model was used to assess the stock. Biomass is expressed on a scale relative to biomass at MSY and fishing mortality at MSY. The assessment uses biomass indices from a standardized catch per unit effort series of the Icelandic trawl fleet (1985–2009) and two trawl surveys (Va: 1996–2009, XIV: 1998–2009). Survey coverage in the stock distribution area is considered adequate to monitor the stock, but lack of sufficient knowledge on life history and stock structure of Greenland halibut in relation to the management area (Subareas V, VI, XII and XIV) impede the interpretation and weighting of the different indices (R5).

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.

Determination: The fish by product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.

Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) is not listed under the IUCN Red list and the fishery has an established management regime in place (as illustrated in section 4a).

5. REFERENCES

R1. Icelandic Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture

<http://www.fisheries.is/management/>

R2. Directorate of Fisheries, Iceland

<http://www.fiskistofa.is/>

R.3 Marine Research Institute, Iceland

http://www.hafro.is/index_eng.php

R4. Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture of Greenland

http://uk.nanoq.gl/Emner/Government/Departments/ministry_of_fisheries.aspx

R5. Greenland halibut in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV. ICES Advice June 2010

<http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/2010/2010/ghl-grn.pdf>