



# **Global Standard for Responsible Supply**

## **REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION**

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## Foreword

The continuing development of the global fishmeal and fish oil markets is creating a need for industry to demonstrate its commitment to the responsible sourcing of raw materials and the safe production of ingredients for aquaculture, agriculture and directly in the production of consumer products.

There have been reports of contaminated fish meal with potentially unsafe and illegal materials.

There is also concern over the sustainability of global fisheries, including fisheries that supply fishmeal and fish oil to aquaculture. In some regions, there are concerns of the origins of 'trash fish' and also of the legality of catches used in the supply of fishmeal and fish oil. The fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishery material is now a global agenda.

In order to better demonstrate to all stakeholders the commitment to responsible practice in areas of feed safety, raw material procurement and delivery, The Marine Ingredients Organisation (IFFO) has developed a Global Standard and Certification Programme for the Responsible Supply of Fishmeal and Fish Oil.

IFFO RS recognises the importance of responsible sourcing, responsible production and responsible supply practices. Many of its members have already implemented third party assurances such as ISO 9000, HACCP systems and feed ingredient assurance programs.

This new IFFO RS Certification Program is designed to build upon each of these positive developments and allow certificate holders visibly to demonstrate their commitment to good practice.

To confirm the credibility of these undertakings, a third party inspection and certification program has been established to ensure the integrity and transparency of its implementation by its certificate holders. The Certification Program has been designed to allow certification to meet the requirements of the ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996- General requirements for bodies operating product certification programs (now ISO/IEC 17065:2012 – Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services).

A unique Certification Mark – “IFFO RS Assured” has been developed which can be used to signify compliance to the IFFO RS Standard.

Through the Program framework, the requirements for Certification of Responsible Supply will be subject to continual review and improvement to ensure that it continues to serve IFFO RS members and stakeholder needs in the provision of safe, responsibly sourced fishmeal and fish oil for the International market.

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## Introduction

This document sets out the requirements that must be achieved by industry for IFFO Certification of Responsible Supply for Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production (IFFO RS).

The Program is owned by IFFO RS Limited.

A governing board (Standards Development) has developed and endorsed the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply. The IFFO RS Governing Board had representation throughout the supply chain and interested parties including; IFFO members, fishmeal traders, fish feed producers, aquaculture standard setting bodies, aquaculture seafood processors, retailers, consumers, a marine environmental NGO, an international environmental NGO and a Food Safety representation.

This document defines the requirements for Certification of Responsible Supply and defines the criteria for the sourcing and manufacturing of fishmeal and fish oil.

Responsible Supply will focus on **3 key pillars**:

- **Responsible Sourcing:** of fishery material (non IUU) from fisheries that comply with the key principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
- **Responsible Traceability:** of fishmeal and fish oil back to fisheries that are compliant with this Standard.
- **Responsible Production:** of safe fishmeal and fish oil.

This document is focused on the responsible sourcing, production and traceability of material that is legal, safe and fished responsibly. An Applicant Fishmeal producer must be able to demonstrate compliance to the criteria through accurate documentation, record keeping and manufacturing that is traceable to best practice. It sets realistic requirements that IFFO RS certificate holders can transparently meet and demonstrate their commitment and adherence to these responsibilities.

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## Key Eligibility Criteria:

To become certified Applicants must:

### For Responsible Sourcing

- Demonstrate commitment to sourcing fishery material from legal, reported and regulated fisheries that comply with the key requirements of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

### For Responsible Traceability

- Demonstrate through traceability that only approved fisheries are used in the manufacture of IFFO compliant fishmeal and fish oil and demonstrate the avoidance of IUU fishery material from their supply.

### For Responsible Manufacturing

- Have attained Certification to the International Feed Ingredients Standard (IFIS) of the International Feed Safety Alliance (IFSA) or an equivalent, as proof of responsible manufacturing.
- Be in possession of all relevant permits and licenses for the production and sale of fishmeal and fish oil products.

## Scope and Applicability

This document defines the standards that must be achieved for approval to the **IFFO Responsible Sourcing Standard (Requirements for Certification) Issue 1 Rev 6**.

The appointed IFFO RS Governing Board will be responsible for the continued improvement of standards and ensure that they remain accurate and relevant with respect to the stated objectives.

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### Third Party Audit and Assessments

Applicants must be able to demonstrate compliance with this Standard to become a 'Certified Member' of the Program. This audit will be conducted by an independent and qualified ISO/IEC 17065 Accredited Certification Body.

The frequency of audit and assessment to maintain certified status will be set by the IFFO RS Governing Board with guidance from interested and competent organisations. This will be based on the Applicant's demonstrated ability to consistently comply with the requirements of the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply (IFFO RS).

Normally the frequency of assessment will be as follows:

For supplying fisheries:

- Full re-assessment every three years and an annual surveillance assessment.

For fishmeal/fish oil factory production sites:

- Full re-audit every three years and an annual surveillance audit

### Recognition

To promote the co-existence and mutual recognition of existing accredited National, and International programs for the assurance of feed materials, the IFFO RS Responsible Supply Standard will recognise certification programs that have demonstrated credible accreditation credentials.

Applicants with valid third party certificates from an IFSA recognised member National or International GMP and Certification Program will gain recognition to the IFFO RS Requirements for Responsible Supply. The IFFO RS Standard also recognises the Programa de Aseguramiento de la Calidad (PAC) issued by the Chilean government.

The scope of recognition includes valid certificates held by applicants provided by Certification Bodies.

To promote the co-existence and mutual recognition of independent fishery certifications, the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply Programme will recognise fisheries that are certified to the Marine Stewardship Council's Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fisheries as compliant with this Standard.

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## Further Information

Further information regarding application, rules and regulations of the program can be obtained from IFFO and/or the Certification Management Body listed:

### Contact Addresses:



### Standards Owner

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### Certification Body

**Global Trust Certification Ltd**  
Head Office  
3rd Floor, Block 3  
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## Normative References

The normative documents from which this standard draws upon include:

- 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO CCRF).
- FAO Guidelines for the Eco-labelling of Fish and Fishery Products.
- Implementation of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No. 9.
- FAO Good Aquaculture Feed Manufacturing Practice. Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries. No. 5, Suppl. 1.
- FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification.
- EC Regulation 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- ISO 14024:1999. Environmental labels and declarations - Type 1 environmental labeling - Principles and procedures.
- IFSA International Feed Ingredient Standard and Rules of Certification.
- FEMAS Feed Materials Assurance Scheme Sector notes: Fishmeal and Crude Fish Oil July 2007.
- European Feed Manufacturers Guide (EFMC) January 2007.
- ISO/IEC Guide 59 CODE of good practice for standardization, MSC Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fisheries Standard.

## Legal References

Applicants must fully meet the legal obligations that are in place for the jurisdiction(s) where fishmeal and fish oil is produced and supplied to be considered for certification.

Certification of an applicant does not place any liability on IFFO RS Ltd. or any associated body involved in the development, implementation, auditing and issuing of certificates of this Program brought about through failure of an Applicant to meet their legal obligations.

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## SECTION 1: Responsible Sourcing Practices

### 1.1 Principles of Responsible Sourcing of Fishery Material

IFFO subscribes to and promotes the principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries through the development and adoption of this Program.

Through its voluntary adoption, members of IFFO will further demonstrate their commitment to supporting the principles of sustainable fisheries development.

In order to become certified, Applicants must demonstrate that they are sourcing raw materials from responsibly managed fisheries as defined in the 1995 UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and as described in this Standard.

Applicants should refer to the IFFO Fishery Assessment Checklist in Annex 1 for the key requirements of responsibly managed fisheries.

In this Standard to comply with the definition of Responsible Sourcing, the Applicant must be able to demonstrate:

- The responsible sourcing of legal, regulated and reported fishery material and avoidance of material sourced from IUU fishing activity.
- Sourcing from fisheries that comply with the key requirements of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

N.B. The assessment does not allow a fishery to make any claim against this standard.

### 1.2 Responsible Sourcing Policy

1.2.1 The Applicant must implement a documented Policy that commits them to the responsible sourcing of fishery material in accordance with this Standard.

Where an applicant can demonstrate that they are sourcing from a fishery with valid MSC Certification the material will be automatically approved.

### 1.3 Responsible Sourcing of Fishery Raw Material

The following clauses are derived from Articles 7 and 8 of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Applicants must be able to demonstrate directly, or through an approved, independent and competent third party that each fishery that they source material from is compliant with the following criteria.

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### **1.3.1 The Fishery Management Framework and Procedures**

- 1.3.1.1 There must be objectives that promote the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources and ecosystem.
- 1.3.1.2 Fishery management actions must be based on the long-term conservation of the fishery and ecosystem.
- 1.3.1.3 Management must be concerned with the whole stock over its entire distribution and consider all fishery removals and the biology of the species.
- 1.3.1.4 The management of the fishery must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the conservation of the fishery.
- 1.3.1.5 Management procedures and outcomes must be transparent and publically available.

### **1.3.2 Stock Assessment Procedures and Management Advice**

- 1.3.2.1 There must be scientific information available on the characteristics of the fishery relevant to the long term conservation of the fishery and ecosystem, including; its geographic distribution, stock assessment of target species and where applicable, impact on non target species.
- 1.3.2.2 The conservation and management measures of the fishery must be based on the best scientific information available, concerned with the entire stock, its life-cycle characteristics and geographic distribution.
- 1.3.2.3 Where there is more than one stock management system (e.g. where stocks are distributed across trans-boundaries), there must be sufficient interaction between relevant domestic and international parties to promote compatibility of management objectives for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of the fishery resource.
- 1.3.2.4 Representation must, where applicable include both governmental and non-governmental organisations, concerned with fisheries conservation and management.

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### 1.3.3 The Precautionary Principle

- 1.3.3.1 The fisheries management framework must apply a precautionary approach to the conservation of the target fishery resource, associated non target species and for the conservation of the wider eco-system.
- 1.3.3.2 Suitable or proxy target and limit reference points must be set and take into account uncertainties relating to size and productivity of the stocks, unknown fishing mortality and the impact of fishing on the environment.
- 1.3.3.3 Precautionary measures must consider (where relevant), discards, dependent species, habitats, communities and threatened, endangered and protected species.

### 1.3.4 Management Measures

- 1.3.4.1 The level of fishing permitted must be set according to the scientific information and where available, the recommendation from an officially recognised body.
- 1.3.4.2 There must be adequate control on excess fishing capacity to ensure that it does not prevent the recovery of stocks that are outside of safe biological limits.
- 1.3.4.3 Management measures must ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.
- 1.3.4.4 The fishery must not engage in dynamiting, poisoning and other comparable destructive fishing practices.
- 1.3.4.5 Management must ensure that all vessels under its responsibility including foreign vessels flying their flag are authorised and included in management measures of the fishery.
- 1.3.4.6 There must be a management system for fisheries control and enforcement.
- 1.3.4.7 There must be laws and regulations that provide for sanctions in respect to their violation, (for example where vessels engage in illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activity).
- 1.3.4.8 There must be evidence of effective fisheries management and control.

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## 1.4 Reporting and Recording of Fishery Raw Materials

Each delivery of fishery material must meet the following criteria in order for it to be eligible for use as approved raw material.

1.4.1 Fishery material must be traceable to a fishery (ies) assessed as compliant to the requirements of relevant clauses of the IFFO Standard to be eligible for identification of IFFO compliant.

1.4.2 All fishery landings discharged to the Applicant must be recorded and where applicable, must be reported to the official control body according to the legal requirements within the jurisdiction.

1.4.3 Fishery material must not be from IUU fishing activity nor sourced from vessels officially listed as engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activity.

1.4.4 The details of each consignment of fish from a vessel must be recorded.

This must include:

- i. Name of vessel, registration number, call sign, legal owner, name and address,
- ii. Proof of authorisation to engage in the specific fishing activity,
- iii. Date and time of discharge to facility,
- iv. Species and quantity discharged,
- v. Location or place(s) and dates of fishing activity where catch originated,
- vi. Fishing method used.

1.4.5 A sample of the consignment must be assessed to check its conformity with fishery management rules and statutory requirements.

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## SECTION 2: Responsible Traceability Practices

### 2.1 Traceability of Fishmeal to Fishery

- 2.1.1 Applicants must have a system in place to ensure that the production of compliant fishmeal and fish oil can be traced back to compliant fishery material.
- 2.1.2 Applicants must implement procedures that demonstrate the avoidance of raw materials that are sourced from Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activity.
- 2.1.3 Fishmeal and fish oil that meets the requirements of this Standard (“IFFO Assured”) must be kept separate and identifiable in order to be eligible for identification as compliant with the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply.
- 2.1.4 Applicants must implement a system adequate to ensure positive batch identification.
- 2.1.5 Where the identity of eligible material is lost, (e.g. through mixing with ineligible material) or there is a potential loss in identity through loss in traceability, the subsequent batch must no longer be identified as compliant with the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply.
- 2.1.6 Applicants must test the efficacy of their batch control and traceability systems through a thorough documented internal audit conducted no less than once per annum for both fishmeal and fish oil.
- 2.1.7 This must include:
- 2.1.7.1 Traceability of fishery material supply - Supplier Traceability.
  - 2.1.7.2 Traceability of raw fishery material to finished product as it moves through processing and all storage stages (including external and third party storage) - Process Traceability.
  - 2.1.7.3 Traceability of certified compliant fishmeal and fish oil to immediate customers - Customer Traceability.
  - 2.1.7.4 The outcome of internal traceability audits must be documented including, evidence of performance through compliance reports, non conformances, corrective and verification actions.

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2.1.8 Applicants must inform the Certification Body in the event of a recall of certified material.

**2.2 Record Keeping**

2.2.1 Applicants must ensure that all records required by this standard are kept for a minimum of three years.

2.2.2 Records must be accurate, legible and unadulterated.



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## SECTION 3: Responsible Manufacturing Practices

IFFO recognises that a high standard of responsible manufacturing must be demonstrated for certification to the Responsible Sourcing Standard. Applicants to the Programme must be certified to the International Feed Ingredients Standard (IFIS) which is administered by one of the Partner organisations within the International Feed Safety Alliance (IFSA). The partner organisations are currently:

- Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC).
- Overlegplatform Voedermiddelenkolom (OVOCOM).
- Productschap Diervoeder (PDV).
- QS Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH (QS).

IFFO recognises the Programa de Aseguramiento de la Calidad (PAC) issued by the Chilean government, as equivalent to the IFIS standard and its partner organisations.

### 3.1 Certification to IFIS

- 3.1.1 Applicants must demonstrate Responsible Manufacturing Practices by achieving certification to the International Feed Safety Alliance (IFSA) Feed Ingredient Standard (IFIS) Standard.
- 3.1.2 Certification must be administered by an ISO Guide 65 accredited Certification Body and the IFSA programme included in the scope by a member of the IAF Multilateral Agreement (MLA).
- 3.1.3 Current and valid certificates must be available for each site registered on the IFFO Application Form.
- 3.1.4 The outcome of external inspection and surveillance audits to the IFIS Standard must be made available including; reports of the performance, outcome, non conformances and corrective actions associated with assessments conducted by the appointed Certification Body.

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## SECTION 4: Fish By - products

This section permits the inclusion of Fish By-products in fishmeal or fish oil from fish processing and/or aquaculture as raw material on the basis that, where applicable the applicant is also in compliance with the preceding relevant clauses contained in this standard.

### 4.1 Raw Fishery Materials from Fish Processing

Raw material originating from fish processing operations may only be used to produce fishmeal or fish oil if it meets the following criteria:

- 4.1.1 The fish by-product must come from fish that is intended for Human consumption. The applicant must have a document policy stating this.
- 4.1.2 The fish by-product must meet and be handled according to the requirements of the IFIS or equivalent certification programme, which include: no contamination with Land Animal Protein (LAP), chemical, biological or physical agents
- 4.1.3 The fish by-product must not knowingly be from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activity.
- 4.1.4 The Applicant must be able to trace the origin of material back to the supplying fish processor or handler and by species or mix of species included in the receiving batches.

Records of the above must be maintained.

- 4.1.5 The fish by-product must not come from a species listed under the following categories on the IUCN Red list ([www.IUCN.ORG](http://www.IUCN.ORG))

- Extinct
- Critically Endangered
- Endangered

- 4.1.6. Species that are listed as vulnerable are not eligible for use as by-product; however an exception exists for fisheries from a discrete sub population if they have a fishery management plan that continually evaluates the stock relative to fishing and adjusts/controls harvests according to changes in the status of the stock, and are compliant to FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

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4.1.7 Regardless of all the IUCN listing, each by-product will also be subject to assessment which will be based on the following criteria:

That evidence does not exist that the by-product is caught from

- IUU activity,
- by destructive fishing practices,
- is fished such that it causes irreversible impact to the fishery stock and/or aquatic ecosystem.

## 4.2 Raw Fishery Materials from Aquaculture

Raw material originating from aquaculture production may only be used to produce fishmeal or fish oil if it meets the following criteria:

- 4.2.1 They must show no clinical signs of disease on the day of receipt (EU Reg 1774/2002).
- 4.2.2 They must not come from a farm which is subject to a prohibition for animal health reasons and must not have been in contact with animals from such a farm.
- 4.2.3 They must be kept segregated and clearly labelled as fishmeal and fish oil of the species that they originate from including circumstances where they are mixed with other raw materials both before and post processing (EU Reg 811/2003).

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## **SECTION 5: Social Accountability**

- 5.1 The applicant must have a documented policy that commits them to ensuring that their fishmeal and fish oil products are manufactured in compliance to all relevant employment, welfare and safety legislation.
- 5.2 The applicant must conduct a document annual self-assessment against all relevant social laws. All non-compliance must be documented, with action plans to address and monitor the non-compliance.

## **SECTION 6: Environmental Accountability**

- 6.1 The applicant to the IFFO RS standard must have a documented policy that commits them to ensuring that their fishmeal and fish oil products are manufactured in compliance to all relevant environmental regulations.
- 6.2 The applicant must provide evidence that they comply with all relevant regulations for effluent and emission discharges.
- 6.3 Areas for improvements that have been identified must be accompanied by an action plan that is approved by the national regulatory authorities.

## **SECTION 7: Legislative Compliance**

- 7.1 The applicant must maintain compliance with all relevant social and environmental legislation for the past 12 months.

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## Annex 1: IFFO Fishery Assessment Checklist

ITEM	Checklist Condition	Identified clause of IFFO Standard
<b>a. The Management framework and Procedures</b>	i. The management of the fishery must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the conservation of the fishery.	1.3.1.1, 1.3.1.2, 1.3.1.4, 1.3.1.5
	ii. Fisheries management must be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account all fishery removals and the biology of the species.	1.3.1.3
	iii. Management actions must be scientifically based on long-term fishery and ecosystem conservation objectives.	1.3.1.1, 1.3.1.2
<b>b. Stock assessment procedures and management advice</b>	i. Research in support of fisheries conservation and management must exist	1.3.2.1, 1.3.2.3, 1.3.2.4
	ii. Best available scientific evidence must be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.	1.3.2.2, 1.3.2.4
<b>c. Precautionary approach</b>	i. The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans. A precautionary approach, in the development of management measures, takes into account uncertainties relating to the dynamics of fish population (recruitment, mortality, growth and fecundity), the impact of the fishing activities, (discards and by-catch of non-target species) and the physical environment (Habitats).	1.3.3.1, 1.3.3.2, 1.3.3.3
<b>d. Management measures</b>	i. The level of fishing permitted must be set according to management advice given by research organisations.	1.3.4.1
	ii. Where excess fishing capacity exists, mechanisms must be established to prevent unsustainable exploitation of the stock.	1.3.4.2
	iii. Management measures must ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.	1.3.4.3
<b>e. Implementation</b>	i. A management system for fisheries control and enforcement must be established.	1.3.4.6
	ii. An efficient framework of sanctions for violations of laws and regulations must exist.	1.3.4.7, 1.3.4.8

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## Annex 2: Glossary of Terms

### Accreditation

Accreditation provides assurance, through independent assessment by a recognised accreditation body that certification bodies responsible for conducting conformity assessments according to standards are competent to carry out such tasks.

### By catch

By catch refers to all non target species that are retained as part of the catch.

### Certification

Certification is the procedure by which a body or entity gives written or equivalent assurance through a process of assessment according to defined procedures that an operation or activity under consideration conforms to the relevant certification standards.

### Discards

Non retained by-catch.

### IUU

**Illegal Fishing** – fishing conducted by vessels of countries that are part of a fisheries organisation but which operate in violation of its rules, or operate in a countries waters without permission, or on high seas without showing a flag or other markings.

**Unreported Catches** – catches not reported to the relevant authorities by the fishing vessels or flag state, whether they are parties or not of the relevant fisheries organisation. This includes mis-reported and underreported catches.

**Unregulated Fishing** – normally conducted by vessels flying the flag of countries they are not parties of or Applicants in relevant fisheries organisations and therefore consider themselves not bound by their rules.

### Normative Reference ISO/IEC 170065

General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems.

### Precautionary Principle

Accounting for uncertainty in the formulation of fisheries management measures to ensure the long term conservation of the marine resource.

### Reference Points

Biological Reference Points (Target and Limit) and Stock Status Reference Points used to define management action in response of stock status

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## **Annex 3: Fish By-product Assessment Methodology**

### **Definition of a Fish By-product**

A by-product is a useful and marketable product that is not the primary product being produced. A marketable by-product is from a process that can technically not be avoided. This includes materials that may be traditionally defined as waste such as industrial scrap that is subsequently used as a raw material in a different manufacturing process.

"Fish by-products" refers to commodities that are manufactured from fish, including shellfish, and crustaceans in a form that is different than conventional foods and which are intended for human consumption (either directly or as a food ingredient). Fish by-products include, but are not limited to:

- by-products derived from fish, including fish cartilage, fish oils, and fish proteins;
  - and
  - by-products derived from the carapaces of crustaceans; but do not include marine plants or marine plant products
- (Canadian Food Inspection Agency Definition)

In addition, a whole fish which is rejected on an intrinsic quality ground e.g. does not meet the specification for Human Consumption due to physical damage or the quality is substandard. These whole fish shall in these cases be classified as a by-product from the human consumption fishery, and can be used for fishmeal and fish oil production.

A whole catch of fish that is rejected by a fish processing factory on economic grounds is not considered to be a fish by-product. This fish can only be used for fishmeal and fish oil production if the fishery has been assessed and approved under the requirements of the IFFO Responsible Sourcing Standard.

### **Why utilise Fish By-products?**

#### **FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries**

##### **General Principles Article 6**

- 6.7 The harvesting, handling, processing and distribution of fish and fishery products should be carried out in a manner which will maintain the nutritional value, quality and safety of the products, reduce waste and minimize negative impacts on the environment.

##### **Responsible fish utilization Article 11.1**

- 11.1.8 States should encourage those involved in fish processing, distribution and marketing to reduce post-harvest losses and waste

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## Benefits of Including Fish By-Products in the IFFO RS Standard:

1. Improved fish resource utilisation
2. Reduction in waste for nutritional value
3. 35% of fish by-products are currently used to make quality fishmeal and oil
4. Excellent Economic return
5. Better compliance with FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

## What Fish By-products cannot be used?

### 1. IUCN

Fishery by-products must **Not** be taken from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for certain categories;

- EXTINCT (E) AND EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)  
facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- ENDANGERED (EN)  
facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Fish By-product material may be used from the vulnerable category, but it must incur a fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body prior to it being included in the scope of this standard.

- VULNERABLE (VU)  
facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

The Fish By-product material from these species will be acceptable for use in the scope of this standard;

- NEAR THREATENED (NT)  
does not qualify for above now, but is close or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.
- LEAST CONCERN (LC)  
Widespread and abundant.

Fish By-product material may be used from the following category, but it must incur a fishery surveillance prior to it being included in the scope of this standard;

- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

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The fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body will review the following areas:

### Stock Assessment

- From a recognised Institution
- Fisheries are recognised as legal
- Fisheries do not contradict scientific opinion

## 2. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

In addition the Fish by-products must not come from fisheries that do not comply with the following criteria;

1. Fisheries should prohibit dynamiting, poisoning and other comparable destructive fishing practices.
2. Fishery material must not be from IUU fishing activity nor sourced from vessels officially listed as engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activity.

### Sources of Information

1. Food Standards Agency
2. Canadian Food Inspection Agency
3. DEFRA
4. GAA Feed mill BAP standard
5. EU Commission
6. IUCN



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## Annex 4: Acknowledgement

IFFO would like to thank the members of the RS Board (Ex-Technical Advisory Committee) for their commitment and contributions throughout the development of IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply and Programme.

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Michael Lutz	Köster Marine (Trader)	Germany
David Parker	Youngs / Findus, (Fish Processor)	UK
Dan Lee	Global Aquaculture Alliance (Aquaculture Standard)	UK
Piers Hart	World Wildlife Fund (ENGO)	UK
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Duncan Leadbitter	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (ENGO)	Australia

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## Amendments Log

Introduction	Re-defined Section 'This document defines the standards that must be achieved for approval to the IFFO Responsible Sourcing Standard (Requirements for Certification) Issue 1 Rev 2'.
Clause 4.1.6	Removal of 'Species that appear on the endangered list that can be scientifically proven to be from discrete sub populations, which are not considered on the above list, may be eligible for approval subject to qualification approval by the IFFO RS standard certification committee.'
Clause 4.1.6	Re-defined and re-numbered Clause (was 4.1.7) 'Species that appear on the endangered list that can be scientifically proven to be from discrete sub populations, which are not considered on the above list, may be eligible for approval subject to qualification approval by the IFFO RS standard certification committee.'
Clause 4.1.7	Re-numbered Clause (was 4.1.8).
March 2012	Revision of wording for consistency and clarity of terminology throughout the Standard. Revision of wording to "recognition" and certification validity period.
July 2013	Revision of wording for consistency and clarity of terminology throughout the Standard. Replacement of wording "Technical Advisory Committee" for "IFFO RS Governing Board"
April 2014	Addition of new IFFO RS Governing Board members and new IFFO and IFFO RS logos Change of IFFO's Head Office details Removal of IFFO membership as key eligibility criteria
June 2014	Addition of following sections SECTION 5: Social Accountability SECTION 6: Environmental Accountability SECTION 7: Legislative Compliance

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