

FISHERY BYPRODUCT 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, XII and XIV
DATE OF REPORT:	28/02/2014
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	Re-certification

1. Scope of Assessment	Byproduct re-certification
2. Fishery By-Product	Greenland halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location	ICES subareas V, VI
4. Fishery Method	Bottom trawl
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approve byproduct

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and UK & Ireland levels, and management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment. However, there is currently no stock-specific management plan and ICES considers data collection to be inadequate for stock assessment purposes. For these reasons, the assessment team recommends the approval of this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard with a medium compliance rating.

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	There is no satisfactory legal and management framework for fisheries in the region.
MEDIUM	An administrative and legal framework that underpins management of fisheries in the region is established, but it is not directly applied to the byproduct stock under assessment.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management for fisheries in the region is established and applied specifically to the byproduct stock under assessment.
<p>Determination: <i>There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels. However, these frameworks do not appear to be effectively applied at the stock level for this byproduct and there is no internationally-agreed management plan for the stock.</i></p> <p>Fishery management framework:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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), starting in 2015 and eventually encompassing 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.</p> <p>The primary authorities with responsibility for implementing the CFP are the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in Ireland, and the Marine Management Organisation (in cooperation with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) in the UK.</p> <p>Species-specific management:</p> <p>The Greenland halibut relevant to this assessment is managed under the stock “Greenland halibut in Subareas V, VI, XII and XIV”. A management plan for the stock has been under development since 2012, but ICES states that no formal agreement on the management of the stock is currently in place. The 2013 TACs (set by Greenland and Iceland, respectively) were 10,000t and 15,000t. Both TAC and final landings have been consistently higher than the ICES advice. The Faroe Islands fishery is managed by licence restrictions and no TAC is set.</p>	
R1 – R7	

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B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

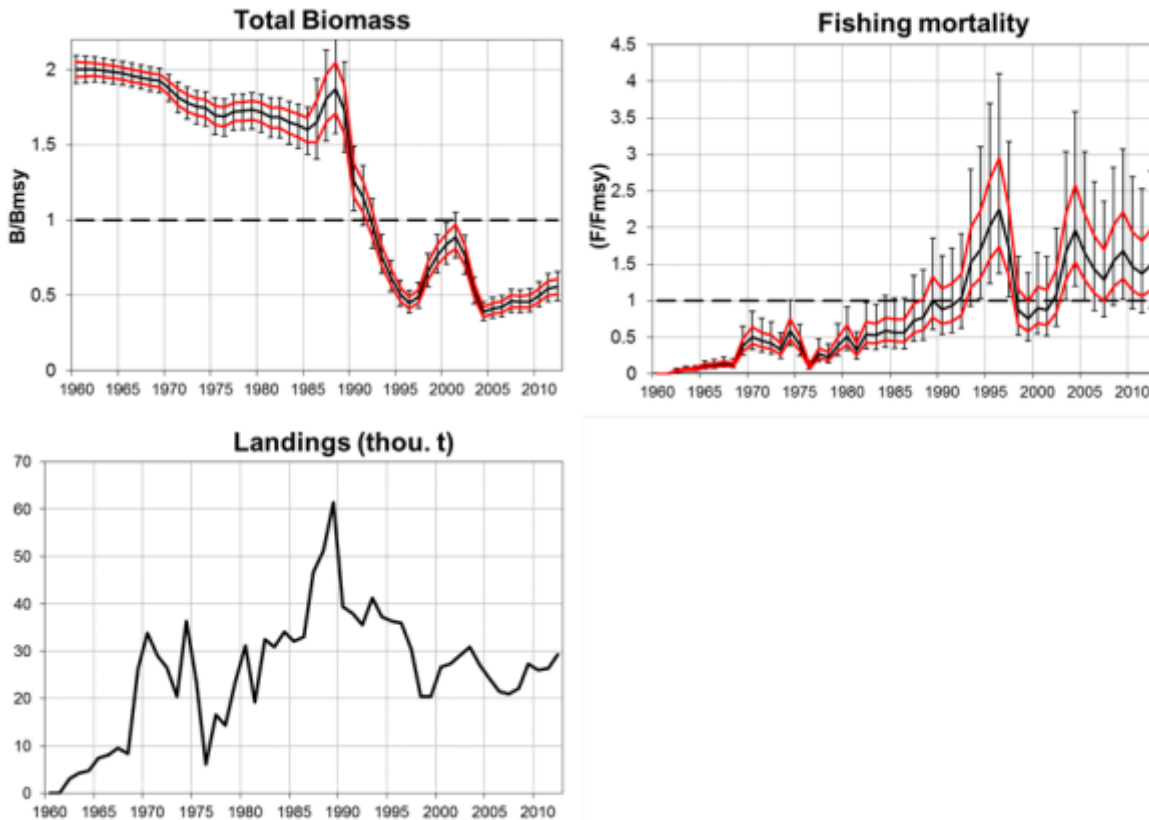
B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.

LOW	Research to support the management of regional fisheries does not exist.
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of regional fisheries exists; however research programmes are not specifically directed at the byproduct stock under assessment.
HIGH	Research specifically targeting the byproduct stock under assessment is carried out in support of sustainable fisheries management.

Determination: *Research is carried out specifically to support the management of the species under assessment; however, ICES considers the level of understanding to be insufficient to ensure accurate management advice.*

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Greenland halibut is assessed annually by ICES using commercial catch data, two survey indices and three commercial indices. Discards are not included but are assumed negligible. ICES states that a lack of knowledge on life history and stock structure impedes the interpretation and weighting of the different biomass indices. Additionally, a lack of information on recruitment prevents an accurate short-term forecast.



Greenland halibut in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV. Summary of the stock assessment (weights in thousand tonnes). Trends of biomass and fishing mortality relative to MSY reference points (medians) with indication of 25–75 percentiles (red curves) and 95% confidence intervals (error bars). From the ICES advice, June 2013.

R6

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 by the IUCN.	
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. Alternatively if a species is listed as 'not assessed' or 'data deficient' by the IUCN and no additional information is available.	
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities. Alternatively if a species is listed as 'not assessed' or 'data deficient' by the IUCN but other sources of evidence (e.g. MSC certification) demonstrate that the species is not critically at risk.	
<p>Determination: Greenland halibut has not been assessed by the IUCN and there is no additional information available on the vulnerability of the species.</p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>.</p> <p>R8</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

- R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm
- 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): <http://marinemanagement.org.uk/about/index.htm>
- R6 – ICES advice, Greenland halibut in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV, June 2013: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/ghl-grn.pdf>
- R7 – EU fishing quotas 2013: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/poster_tac2013_en.pdf
- R8 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>