
FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Golden Redfish (<i>Sebastes marinus</i>)
LOCATION:	Iceland ICES (Division Va)
DATE OF REPORT:	26/02/2012
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Quayside Business Centre, 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: Fishmeal Association of Iceland		
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	Mike Platt	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
		By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product		
		Red fish (<i>Sebastes marinus</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
		Iceland ICES (Division Va)
4. Fishery Method		
		Bottom trawl
5. Outcome of Assessment		
		Maintain approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework at the national level, which is applied specifically to golden redfish in the assessment area. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment. However, there is significant room for improvement in both the species-specific management and data collection regimes. The assessment team recommends the approval of this byproduct be maintained.

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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.

Determination: *There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels. Although Iceland sets an annual unilateral TAC for golden redfish, on balance the assessment team considers the lack of a management plan or any other clear technical measures means a score of medium compliance is appropriate.*

M

Fishery management framework:

Modern Icelandic fisheries management is based on the Fisheries Management Act of 1990, and is the responsibility of the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. The objectives of the Fisheries Management Act are to promote the conservation and efficient utilisation of the marine resources and thus to ensure stable employment and economic viability of fishing communities. In other words, the aim is to ensure the sustainability of the fisheries while emphasising the economic benefits of the fisheries sector. The fisheries management system in Iceland is primarily based on extensive research on the fish stocks and the marine ecosystem, decisions made on the conduct of fisheries and allowable catches on the basis of scientific advice, and effective monitoring and enforcement of the fisheries and the total catch. Research is carried out within Iceland by the Marine Research Institute and internationally by ICES. These are the main pillars of the Icelandic fisheries management intended to ensure responsible fisheries and the sustainability of the ocean’s natural resources. Management of those stocks subject to international prosecution is facilitated by Iceland’s membership of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC).

Species-specific management:

Golden redfish in Icelandic waters is managed as a single stock, and is subject to a unilateral national TAC which is not negotiated with the two other main prosecuting states, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. There does not appear to be any species-specific management plan, nor are any species-specific management measures (such as minimum landing size) known to the assessment team, beyond the annual TAC.

R1 & R2

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 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.	
<p>Determination: <i>Research is carried out specifically to support the management of the species under assessment, but there is evidence that research programs could be significantly improved, most notably with the inclusion of landings data.</i></p> <p>ICES conducts a single annual stock assessment and produces management advice for golden redfish in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV. The assessment is based on two survey indices only and includes only limited reference point estimates. Management advice is based primarily on the precautionary approach rather than quantitative assessment.</p> <p>R2</p>		M
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 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: <i>Golden redfish has not been assessed by the IUCN redlist, and no additional information on vulnerability is available.</i></p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Sebastes marinus</i>.</p> <p>R3</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Icelandic fisheries management: <http://www.fisheries.is/management/fisheries-management/>

R2 – ICES advice, Golden redfish (Sebastes marinus) in Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV, 2012:
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2012/2012/smr-5614.pdf>

R3 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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