

---

# FISHERY By Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

---



---

## IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL

---



<b>FISHERY By Product:</b>	<b>Hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>UK &amp; Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>18/02/2011</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Vito Ciccia Romito</b>

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Rivercourt Business Centre, Riverlane, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864

Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 1 of 5	CCM Code:
------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

**This report shall not be reproduced in full or in part without the permission of Global Trust Certification Ltd.**

**1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME**

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

**Certification Body Details**

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

<b>1. Scope of Assessment</b>	By product surveillance
<b>2. Fishery By Product</b>	Hake ( <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> )
<b>3. Fishery By Product Location</b>	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2 (R6)
<b>4. Fishery Method</b>	Trawl, gillnet, longline, and mixed gears
<b>5. Outcome of Assessment</b>	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**

**The fishery is approved for by product material.**

**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>	
<b>LOW</b>	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.
<b>HIGH</b>	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works effectively.

**Determination: A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.**

**Administrative and legal management framework EU/UK**

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is the fisheries policy of the European Union (EU). It allocates quotas from which member states are allowed to catch different amounts and species of fish. England, Scotland, Wales and the Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are member states and respond to the CFP. The most important areas of action of the common fisheries policy are: laying down rules to ensure Europe's fisheries are sustainable and do not damage the marine environment (fishing effort limitations, catch limits, technical measures). The CFP provides national authorities with the tools to enforce these rules and punish offenders, as well as monitoring the size of the European fishing fleet to prevent it from expanding in an unrealistic way. The CFP provides, funding and technical support for initiatives that can make the fishing industry efficient. The CFP will also negotiate on behalf of EU countries within international fisheries organisations and with non-EU countries around the world, therefore helping producers, processors and distributors get a fair price for their seafood. The final function of the CFP is to provide funding for scientific research and data collection, to ensure a sound basis for policy and decision making (R1).

**Compliance**

Enforcement is the responsibility of each member state, but there is a community level inspection service to ensure that each member state enforce the rules within their own country (R1). **The Marine Management Organization (MMO) is responsible for enforcing the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) in England.** Their role includes active management of fishery quotas within the overall limits set each year by the European Commission (R2). **Marine Scotland is the directorate of Scottish Government (SG) responsible for marine and fisheries issues in Scotland** including the **enforcement of marine and fisheries law and world class scientific and research work** (R3). **The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority in Ireland** ensures that the marine fish and shellfish resources from the waters in **Ireland's EEZ** are exploited legally. The authority's main mission is to apply Sea Fisheries Conservation and Seafood Safety legislation in a fair and consistent manner (R4). Finally, the **Welsh Assembly Government assumes full responsibility for the management and enforcement of sea fisheries that surround Wales** (R5).

**Management plans for Atlantic Hake**

A recovery plan has been agreed by EU in 2004 (EC Reg. No. 811/2004). A proposal for a long-term plan has been put forward by the EU in 2009 (COM (2009) 122 final). The aim of the proposal is to reach maximum sustainable yield. According to ICES MSY approach, catches should be maintained at recent levels, corresponding to landings of 50 600 t (average of 2007–2009) (R7).

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Rivercourt Business Centre, Riverlane, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864			
Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 3 of 5	CCM Code:

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE	
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>	
<b>LOW</b>	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.
<b>HIGH</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.
<b>Determination: Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.</b>	
<b>Stock assessment</b>	
<p>This stock was benchmarked in 2010. This year assessment presents major revisions in relation to last year: (i) new assessment model (length based model based on 4 survey indices), (ii) incorporation of discards, (iii) faster growth rate and (iv) higher natural mortality. The assessment is found to be limited in its ability to precisely estimate current stock abundance and mortality. Future work should attempt to extend the modelled time period back in time to improve the assessment. Discards included in the assessment (R7).</p>	
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>	
<b>LOW</b>	The fish by-product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.
<b>HIGH</b>	The fish by product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.
<b>Determination: The fish by product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.</b>	
<p>Atlantic Hake (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>) is not <b>listed on the IUCN Red list</b> and the fishery <b>has an established management framework</b> (as illustrated in section 4A).</p>	

## 5. REFERENCES

R1. European Commission, Fisheries, Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy.

[http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/reform/intro/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/reform/intro/index_en.htm)

R2. Marine Management Organization, Monitoring and Enforcement.

<http://www.marinemanagement.org.uk/fisheries/monitoring/index.htm>

R3. Scottish Government. Marine and Fisheries Compliance.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/Compliance>

R4. The Sea Fisheries Protection Authority.

<http://sfpa-ie.access.secure-ssl-servers.biz/index.php?q=about-us>

R5. Welsh Assembly Government. Fisheries.

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/foodandfisheries/fisheries/?lang=en>

R6. ICES Areas.

[http://www.ices.dk/aboutus/icesareas/ICES\\_areas\\_Arc9\\_Weuro\\_300.pdf](http://www.ices.dk/aboutus/icesareas/ICES_areas_Arc9_Weuro_300.pdf)

R7. Hake in Division IIIa, Subareas IV, VI, and VII, and Divisions VIIIa, b, d (Northern stock). ICES Advice 2010.

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