
FISHERY By Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



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

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Rivercourt Business Centre, Riverlane, 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: 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

1. Scope of Assessment	By product surveillance
2. Fishery By Product	Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)
3. Fishery By Product Location	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2 (R6)
4. Fishery Method	Demersal trawls, seines, beam and otter trawls
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

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.

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	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 is established and works efficiently.

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 Cod

The EU-Norway has an agreement management plan as updated in December 2008 (Annex 6.4.2). The EU has adopted a long-term plan for Cod with the same aims (Council Regulation (EC) 1342/2008). ICES evaluated both plans in 2009 and concluded they are in accordance with the precautionary approach if implemented and

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enforced adequately (R7-9).

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 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.

H

Stock assessment procedure

The Cod stock assessment type is an age-based assessment models with estimates of unaccounted removals with a state-space model used as comparison. Discards and by-catch are included in the assessment since 2004. A collaborative electronic (DST) tagging programme of cod in the Irish and Celtic Sea and study of cod spawning aggregations in the Western English Channel was carried out (2007). (CEFAS <http://www.cefas.co.uk/our-science/fisheries-information/marine-fisheries/tagging-programmes.aspx>) (R7-9).

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.
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 is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted.

M

Atlantic Cod (*Gadus morhua*) is vulnerable to extinction under the IUCN Red list but there is an administrative and legal management framework in EU/UK in place for this stock.

5. REFERENCES

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

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

R7. Cod in Subarea IV (North Sea), Division VIId (Eastern Channel), and IIIa West (Skagerrak). ICES Advice 2010.

<http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/2010/2010/cod-347.pdf>

R8. Cod in Division VIIa (Irish Sea). ICES Advice 2010

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

R9. Cod in Division VIa (West of Scotland). ICES Advice 2010

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