
FISHERY By Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By Product:	<i>Coley (Pollachius virens)</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: Donegal Road, Killybegs, Co. Donegal		
Country: Ireland	Zip:	
Tel. No. (074) 9741800	Fax. No.	
Email address: treartyf@ufi.ie	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: Frank Trearty	Title: Quality Director	
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		
		By product surveillance
2. Fishery By Product		
		Coley (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)
3. Fishery By Product Location		
		UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2 (R6)
4. Fishery Method		
		Bottom trawling
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 by product material is approved for IFFO RS.

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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	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 Coley (Saithe)

The EU Norway agreement management plan as updated in December 2008 results in a TAC of 103 000 t. ICES has evaluated the plan and concludes that it is consistent with the precautionary approach in the short term (< 5 years). The reported landings have been lower than the total allowable catch during the past eight years. Information from fishers indicates that this is due to very low prices for saithe combined with high fuel prices (7).

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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 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.
<i>Determination: Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.</i>	
Stock Assessment	
<p>The main assessment type for saithe is the age-based assessment model. Abundance indices for two of the fleets previously used in the assessment were not available for 2009. The French catch per unit effort data was not available in time for the working group, and the Norwegian acoustic survey was not conducted in 2009. An update assessment could not be run in 2010 due to missing and incomplete indices for 2009. The assessment of the 2009 working group meeting has been used as a basis for the forecast run that has been extended to 4 years. Spawning stock biomass is estimated to have been above precautionary approach level from 2001-2008. From 2001-2008, fishing mortality has been at or below the fishing mortality target of the management plan (7).</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>	
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.
<i>Determination: The fish by product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.</i>	
<p>Coley (<i>Pollachius virens</i>) is not listed on the IUCN Red list and the stock has established management framework (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

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. Saithe in Subarea IV (North Sea), Division IIIa (Skagerrak), and Subarea VI (West of Scotland and Rockall). ICES Advice 2010.

<http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/2010/2010/sai-3a46.pdf>