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# FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

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

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<b>FISHERY By-Product:</b>	<b>Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</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>19/02/2012</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Sam Peacock</b>

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

<b>Name:</b>		
<b>Address:</b>		
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Zip:</b>	
<b>Tel. No.</b>	<b>Fax. No.</b>	
<b>Email address:</b>	<b>Applicant Code</b>	
<b>Key Contact:</b>	<b>Title:</b>	

**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>
Sam Peacock	Mike Platt	Surveillance

<b>1. Scope of Assessment</b>	By-Product surveillance
<b>2. Fishery By-Product</b>	Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</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>	Pelagic trawl gear, purse seine nets and handlines
<b>5. Outcome of Assessment</b>	Maintain approval

**2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT**

**3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION**

There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and UK & Ireland levels, which is applied specifically to mackerel in the assessment area. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment, although there is substantial room for improvement in the data available to ICES. The assessment team recommends the approval of this byproduct be maintained.

**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>	There is no satisfactory legal and management framework for fisheries in the region.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.
<b>HIGH</b>	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, and these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment. There have been no significant changes since the initial assessment.*** H

**Fishery management framework:**

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.

With regard to resource management, the CFP regulations comprise:

- A traditional management tool based on TACs and quotas;
- Technical measures relating to gear or catch;
- Effort-related management, based on vessel engine power and the number of days at sea.

The CFP also provides for the introduction of measures to rebuild, over a period of several years, stocks that are threatened in terms of sustainable harvesting, and for recourse to effort-related management rules to supplement TACs and quotas. An extensive reform of the CFP is currently under discussion by the European parliament and council, with the aim being to finalise negotiations by the end of 2013.

The primary authorities with responsibility for implementing the CFP are the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in Ireland, the Marine Management Organisation (in cooperation with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) in the UK.

**Species-specific management:**

A management plan was agreed by Norway, Faroe Islands, and the EU in October 2008. ICES has evaluated the plan and concluded that it is precautionary; however, since 2009, there has been no international agreement on TAC.

R1 – R5

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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>		
<b>LOW</b>	Research to support the management of regional fisheries does not exist.	
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Research to support the management of regional fisheries exists; however research programmes are not specifically directed at the byproduct stock under assessment.	
<b>HIGH</b>	Research specifically targeting the byproduct stock under assessment is carried out in support of sustainable fisheries management.	
<p><b>Determination: <i>Research is carried out specifically to support the management of the species under assessment; however ICES reports several major improvements which could be implemented and on balance the assessment team considers a rating of medium compliance to be appropriate.</i></b></p> <p>ICES conducts annual stock assessments and provides advice on mackerel in the assessment area. Assessment is based on several survey indices and fishery-dependent data. ICES reports that there could be substantial improvements in the data available, such as new quantitative and more reliable data sets, time-series of abundance indices, and improved quality of catch data.</p> <p>R4</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>		
<b>LOW</b>	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered by the IUCN.	
<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. Alternatively if a species is listed as ‘not assessed’ or ‘data deficient’ by the IUCN and no additional information is available.	
<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. 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><b>Determination: <i>As at the time of the initial assessment, mackerel remains a species of least concern on the IUCN redlist.</i></b></p> <p>The IUCN redlist has categorised <i>Scomber scombrus</i> as a ‘species of least concern’.</p> <p>R6 &amp; R7</p>		H

## 5. REFERENCES

R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy, Managing a Common Resource:

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

R2 – Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Fisheries Department:

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/fisheries/>

R3 – Marine Management Organisation (About): <http://marinemanagement.org.uk/about/index.htm>

R4 – ICES mackerel advice 2012: <http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/2012/2012/mac-nea.pdf>

R5 – EU fishing quotas 2012: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/poster\\_tac2012\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/poster_tac2012_en.pdf)

R6 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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