
FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	<i>Seabass (Dicentrarchus labrax)</i>
LOCATION:	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2
DATE OF REPORT:	19/02/2012
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

Name:		
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		
Seabass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>)		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2 (R6)		
4. Fishery Method		
Fixed and drift nets, long-lines, trolling and bottom trawls.		
5. Outcome of Assessment		
Maintain approval		

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and UK & Ireland levels, although there are very few seabass-specific management measures in place. Management is supported by general EU data collection and species-specific stock assessments, but there is an almost total absence of fishery-specific data. 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>		
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.	
<p>Determination: <i>There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels, but there are very few seabass-specific management measures in place, including no TAC or management plan.</i></p> <p>Fishery management framework:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>With regard to resource management, the CFP regulations comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Species-specific management:</p> <p>Seabass is not subject to any species-specific management plan, nor are any annual quotas in place in EU fisheries. There are limited species-specific gear restrictions (particularly on mesh size) but in general the species is managed only as part of the broader EU fisheries system.</p>		M
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>		
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>Although fisheries management in the EU in general is supported by extensive scientific research, there is very little data available on seabass specifically. ICES stock assessments are based on the precautionary approach.</i></p> <p>ICES provides annual stock assessments and advice for seabass, and in 2012 provided quantitative advice for data-deficient stocks for the first time. Scientific understanding of the seabass population in EU waters is extremely limited, and assessments are based on commercial landings data alone.</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>		
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>The IUCN redlist has not categorised seabass as a species of least concern.</i></p> <p>The IUCN has categorised <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> as a species of least concern.</p> <p>R6</p>		H

5. REFERENCES

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

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 seabass advice, 2012: <http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/2012/2012/bss-comb.pdf>

R5 – EU fishing quotas 2012: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/poster_tac2012_en.pdf

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

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