

FISHERY By Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By Product:	Lemon sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</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

Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 1 of 5	CCM Code:
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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	By product surveillance
2. Fishery By Product	Lemon sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</i>)
3. Fishery By Product Location	UK & Ireland-Ices Area IVa-c, VI a, VIIa,b,d-h,j2 (R6)
4. Fishery Method	Beam trawl, otter trawl, gillnet
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approved

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

Lemon Sole By product material is approved for IFFO RS.

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. H

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 Sole

A management plan for North Sea plaice and sole was agreed by the EC in 2007 (Council Regulation (EC) No. [676/2007](#)) which results in a TAC of 13 600t and effort/F reduction of 10%. ICES has evaluated the long-term management plan and concluded that it leads on average to a low risk of $B < Blim$ within the next 10 years. ICES concludes that for sole the management plan can be provisionally accepted as precautionary.

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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 conservation and management should exist.</i>	
LOW	Research to support the conservation and management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment does not exist.
MEDIUM	Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.
HIGH	Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.
<p>Determination: <i>Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.</i></p> <p>Stock Assessment</p> <p>Assessment type Age based analytical assessment, catch curve and Yield per Recruit analysis. Input data 3 survey, catch statistics, 2 current commercial tuning fleets and 2 historic commercial tuning fleets prior to 1987 (inshore and UK offshore). Discards and by-catch Not included in the assessment. Other information Benchmarked February 2010 (WKFLAT). Working group report WGNSSK (R7-10).</p> <p>For example, The Celtic Sea spawning-stock biomass has been above precautionary approach level since 2001. Fishing mortality has decreased from 2003 to the lowest levels in the time series. The 2007 and 2008 year classes are estimated to be above average (R10).</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.
<p>Determination: <i>The fish by product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.</i></p> <p>Lemon sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</i>) is not on the IUCN Red list and the fishery has an 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. Sole in Subarea IV (North Sea). Advice June 2010.

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

R8. Sole in Divisions VIIh–k Celtic Sea and West of Scotland. Advice June 2010.

<http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/2010/2010/Sol-7h-k.pdf>

R9. Sole in Division VIIe (Western Channel). Advice June 2010.

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

R10. Sole in Divisions VIIf,g (Celtic Sea). Advice June 2010.

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

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

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