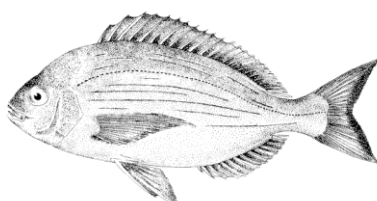


FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FAO

R0

FISHERY By-Product:	Black Bream / Black Seabream (<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>)
LOCATION:	Northeast Atlantic (France)
DATE OF REPORT:	November 2016
ASSESSOR:	Virginia Polonio

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: France	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Virginia Polonio	Deirdre Hoare	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment	IFFO RS By-Product surveillance year 2	
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product	Black Bream / Black Seabream (<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location	Northeast Atlantic (France)	
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method	Benthic and demersal trawls	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approve byproduct	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

The information regarding this species has not changed since last surveillance report in 2015. There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and France levels, but almost no evidence that this is applied specifically to the black seabream stock in the assessment area. Management is supported by generic fisheries science but there is no evidence of any species-specific scientific activities. However, the assessment team recommends approving this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.

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: There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels, but evidence that these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment is extremely limited.

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Fishery management framework:

France is a member of the European Union and therefore in Community waters implements 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.

The CFP has undergone a series of updates, including the most recent reform which was implemented from 1st January 2014. The principal aim of the new CFP is to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for all stocks by 2015 where possible, and at the latest by 2020. The 2014 reform also details the gradual roll-out of a landing obligation (prohibiting discards), which began in selected fisheries in 2015 and will eventually encompass all commercial fisheries from 2019. Finally, the 2014 reform increases the role and importance of management at the regional level, and encourages more intensive stakeholder engagement.

The primary authority with responsibility for implementing the CFP in France is the Directorate of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture (*Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l’Aquaculture, DPMA*), within the government Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (*Ministère de l’Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l’Énergie*).

Species-specific management:

Evidence of species-specific management measures is extremely limited. A fixed net technical measure requires a minimum mesh size of 220mm where catches comprise 70% or more seabream, and there are some local minimum landing sizes in place in the UK (23cm).

Annex 1 of EU Regulations state that the catch retained on board must consist of:

- at least 60 % of any one of the target species and no more than 5 % of any mixture of cod, haddock and saithe and no more than 15 % of any mixture of other species (including seabream).
- at least 60 % of any one of the target species and no more than 5 % of any mixture of cod, haddock and saithe and no more than 15 % of any mixture of other species (including seabream).

R1 – R6

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
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B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.

LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist
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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.	
<p>Determination: Although fisheries management in Europe is supported by scientific research in general terms and there are some measures in place to control the stock status, there is no evidence of any stock-specific data collection or stock assessment conducted for black seabream.</p> <p>Fisheries management in EU waters is supported by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). ICES utilises the best available scientific information collected by 20 member countries and others, and develops advice for the majority of commercially fished stocks in European waters.</p> <p>ICES do not conduct stock assessments specifically for black seabream. The Northeast Atlantic stock is not evaluated against reference points or any other indicators and the status of the stock is currently unknown. The biology of the species in general terms is well understood.</p> <p>The FAO capture production data in 2012 for France was 2,667 tonnes. It is exploited in European waters by recreational and commercial fishers during its breeding season and the FAO IUCN has noted that it is an important commercially harvested fish, and thus faces threats from fisheries.</p> <p>In European waters, there is no minimum landing size, total allowable catch and it is not subject to ICES stock assessment; however, the European Union places restrictions on any towed gears used for sea breams of a mesh size of > 80 mm, and that the bream must comprise at least 70% of the catch (EU 1998).</p> <p>R5- R7</p>		M
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.	
<p>Determination: Black bream has been categorised by the IUCN as a species of least concern, and as such a high compliance rating is appropriate.</p> <p>The IUCN has categorised <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> as a species of least concern, and it is not listed in the CITES appendices. Continued monitoring of its population status and harvest levels is recommended.</p> <p>R6- R7</p>		H

5. REFERENCES

- R0- Black seabream drawing *Spondyliosoma cantharus* (Linnaeus, 1758). <http://www.fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?StartRow=6&ID=1356&what=species&TotRec=10>
- R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm

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R2 – CFP – Managing fish stocks: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/index_en.htm

R3 – CFP – Discarding and the Landing Obligation:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/discards/index_en.htm

R4 – French Directorate of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Les-peches-maritimes-et-l-.html>

R5 – MCS species factsheet, black seabream: <http://www.fishonline.org/fish/black-bream-or-porgy-or-seabream-446>

R6 - COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 850/98 of 30 March 1998 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms:
<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur18268.pdf>

R7 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

R8 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

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