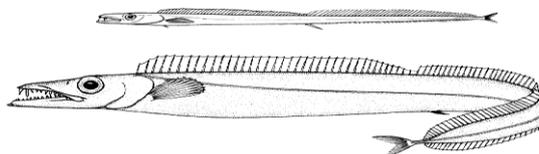


# FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

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



FAO

RO

<b>FISHERY By-Product:</b>	<b>Black Scabbardfish (<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>Northeast Atlantic (France)</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>November 2016</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Virginia Polonio</b>

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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:		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Virginia Polonio	Deirdre Hoare	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
IFFO RS By-Product surveillance year 2		
2. Fishery By-Product		
Black Scabbardfish ( <i>Aphanopus carbo</i> )		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
Northeast Atlantic (France)		
4. Fishery Method		
Trawl and longline; French fishery is primarily trawling		
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 France levels which is applied specifically to the black scabbardfish stock in the assessment area. Management is supported by some species-specific data collection and stock assessment, but improvements could be made particularly in relation to fishery-independent data collection. 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>	
<b>LOW</b>	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.
<b>HIGH</b>	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, and these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct species under assessment. Although the management units do not match the scientific advice stock unit, this is due to the recent change in the latter.**

H

**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:**

The stock is evaluated by ICES. There is no management plan for black scabbardfish but the precautionary approach is the basis of the advice.

The stock structure in the whole Northeast Atlantic is still uncertain. Nevertheless all the available information supports the assumption of a single stock from Faroese waters and the west of the British Isles down to Portugal (Farias *et al.*, 2013). The links with other areas such as ICES Subarea 10 is less clear, as in this Subarea two different species *A. carbo* and *A. intermedius* coexist (Besugo *et al.*, 2014 WD).

Prior to the 2014 benchmark meeting (WKDEEP, 2014), WGDEEP has considered three assessment units for black scabbardfish (ICES, 2011):

- i ) Northern (Divisions 5.b and 12.b and Subareas 6 and 7);
- ii ) Southern (Subareas 8 and 9);

iii ) Other areas (Divisions 3.a and 5.a Subareas 1, 2, 4, 10, and 14).

Furthermore based on the linkage between the Northern and Southern management units, WKDEEP 2014 concluded that the status for all areas should be considered as whole when management advice is given for each of the two management units. The different exploitation regimes (different fishing gears and exploited size ranges of the species) between the Northern and Southern components justifies keeping them distinct for management purposes. However, as all evidence suggests one single stock doing a clockwise migration within these areas, a dynamic population model was fitted data from the Northern and Southern component: The model was benchmarked at WKDEEP 2014.

R1 – R5

**B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE**

**LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE**

*B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.*

<b>LOW</b>	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.
<b>HIGH</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.

***Determination: Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate however more data should be needed to improve the evaluation of the stock status.***

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.

The North Atlantic stock is evaluated as a single stock since 2014. Last report published by ICES has advised that when the precautionary approach is applied, catches should be no more than 5,894 tonnes in each of the years 2017 and 2018. All catches are assumed to be landed. Distributed by area this corresponds to annual catches of no more than 2,802 tonnes in subareas VI and VII and divisions V.b and XII.b, annual catches of no more than 2,726 tonnes in Subarea VIII and Division IX.a, and annual catches of no more than 366 tonnes in subareas I, II, IV, and X and divisions III.a and V.a.

The stock has been stable since 2002 but ICES advises that fishery and biological time-series data from the CECAF (Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic) area and fishery independent data are required to improve the overall perception of the stock status.

R4-R5- R6

**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.*

<b>LOW</b>	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
<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. 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.
<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.

**Determination: Black scabbardfish has not been categorised by the IUCN; the stock assessment carried out by ICES in 2016 has shown that the precautionary approach is in place and the stock is stable since 2002 and harvest rates indicate a decrease in exploitation in recent years.**

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The IUCN has not categorised *Aphanopus carbo*, and it is not listed in the CITES appendices. The byproduct comes from a fishery which is not classified as vulnerable or endangered.

R7 - R8

**5. REFERENCES**

R0- Black scabbardfish *Aphanopus carbo* Lowe, 1839:

<http://www.fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?StartRow=3&ID=646&what=species&TotRec=6>

R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm)

R2 – CFP – Managing fish stocks: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing\\_rules/index\\_en.htm](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](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/discards/index_en.htm)

R4 – ICES WGDEEP REPORT 2016:  
[http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2016/WGDEEP/11%20WGD EEP%20Report%20-%20Sec%2010%20Black%20scabbardfish%20\(Aphanopus%20carbo\)%20in%20the%20Northeast%20Atlantic.pdf](http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2016/WGDEEP/11%20WGD EEP%20Report%20-%20Sec%2010%20Black%20scabbardfish%20(Aphanopus%20carbo)%20in%20the%20Northeast%20Atlantic.pdf)

R5 – ICES advice for 2015 and 2016, black scabbardfish in the Northeast Atlantic, Subareas I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, X and XIV, and Divisions IIIa, Va, Vb, IXa and XIIb, May 2014:

<http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/bsf-nea.pdf>

R6 – EU fishing quotas 2015: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L .2015.022.01.0001.01.ENG>

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

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

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