

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Black Scabbardfish (<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>)
LOCATION:	EU waters
DATE OF REPORT:	04/12/13
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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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:	Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Sam Peacock	Dave Garforth	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product surveillance	
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product	Black Scabbardfish (<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location	EU waters	
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method	Trawl and longline; French fishery is primarily trawling.	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment	Maintain approval	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There has been no significant change in the management system in EU countries, although the CFP is under reform. The CFP and is applied to the black scabbardfish, but there remains some evidence that the actions taken are currently not sufficient for the long-term management of the fishery. Scientific advice is based on catch data only, and there is some concern amongst conservation organisations that the species is at risk of overfishing although ICES has not formed an opinion of recommending closure. For these reasons the assessment team recommends maintaining the approval of this byproduct at a medium compliance level. *The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed by the IUCN to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities,*

although there is concern among conservation groups that the species is at risk.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

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.

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: An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established, but there is evidence of actions not being sufficient to ensure the sustainable management of the stocks. There have been no significant changes since the previous assessment.

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Fishery management framework (Europe):

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.

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. The CFP is currently undergoing a reform process, which is likely to result in significant changes from 2014.

Fishery management framework (France):

The French Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation, de la Pêche, de la Ruralité et de l'Aménagement du territoire) is responsible for marine fisheries and aquaculture throughout the country. This ranges from quota negotiations to enforcement, which is carried out by the French navy, maritime affairs, customs, and other French government agencies.

Management of black scabbardfish:

A TAC is set for the main French fishery, which occurs in subareas VI, VII, and Divisions Vb, XIIb. However, from the ICES advice this TAC appears to have been exceeded every year since its introduction in 2003, including the most recent total for 2012. A TAC is also set for in Subareas VIII and IX, but this has not been exceeded historically, although landings were slightly above the TAC in 2011. As advice is biennial, no new advice has been published for these stocks since the previous assessment. TACs do not appear to be set in other areas.

(R1 – R4)		
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 the stock does not exist	
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: <i>Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty. There have been no significant changes in research or stock assessment since the previous assessment.</i></p> <p>ICES advice:</p> <p>The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides advice on quotas and management of black scabbardfish in EU waters; the most recent advice was published in June 2012. The relevant reports are <i>Black scabbardfish (Aphanopus carbo) in Subareas VI, VII, and Divisions Vb, XIIb; Black scabbardfish (Aphanopus carbo) in Subareas VIII and IX; Black scabbardfish (Aphanopus carbo) in the Northeast Atlantic; and Black scabbardfish (Aphanopus carbo) in other areas (Subareas I, II, IV, X, XIV and Divisions IIIa, Va).</i></p> <p>Advice is based on catch data, and ICES states that fishery-independent data is required to improve the assessment process. No reference points have been set for any stocks. 2012 was the first year in which ICES has provided quantitative advice for data-deficient stocks, which represented an advancement for the management of such stocks. As advice is biennial, no new advice has been published for these stocks since the previous assessment.</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.	
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 by the IUCN to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities, although there is concern among conservation groups that the species is at risk.</i></p> <p><i>Aphanopus carbo</i> remains unassessed by the IUCN. The Marine Conservation Society (MCS) categorisation remains ‘avoid’. ICES has not recommended the closure of any fisheries at this time.</p> <p>(R3 – R5)</p>		M

5. REFERENCES

R1 – OECD country note on fishery management – France: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/36/34429244.pdf>

R2 – French Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, marine fisheries: <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/peche-maritime>

R3 – MCS species profile (Black scabbardfish): <http://www.fishonline.org/fish/black-scabbardfish-387>

R4 – ICES black scabbardfish advice:
[http://www.ices.dk/publications/library/Pages/default.aspx#Default=%7B%22k%22%3A%22black%20scabbardfish%22%2C%22r%22%3A%5B%7B%22n%22%3A%22owstaxIdPublicationType%22%2C%22t%22%3A%5B%22string\(%5C%22%2307e57de4c-131f-4b00-8017-a22aa319b7d4%5C%22\)%22%5D%2C%22o%22%3A%22and%22%2C%22k%22%3Afalse%2C%22m%22%3Anull%7D%5D%7D](http://www.ices.dk/publications/library/Pages/default.aspx#Default=%7B%22k%22%3A%22black%20scabbardfish%22%2C%22r%22%3A%5B%7B%22n%22%3A%22owstaxIdPublicationType%22%2C%22t%22%3A%5B%22string(%5C%22%2307e57de4c-131f-4b00-8017-a22aa319b7d4%5C%22)%22%5D%2C%22o%22%3A%22and%22%2C%22k%22%3Afalse%2C%22m%22%3Anull%7D%5D%7D)

R5– IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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