

FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Blue Ling (<i>Molva dypterygia dypterygia</i>)
LOCATION:	EU waters
DATE OF REPORT:	18/12/12
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Quayside Business Centre, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name: Copalis		
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	Mike Platt	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
		By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product		
		Blue Ling (<i>Molva dypterygia dypterygia</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
		EU waters; French fishery primarily ICES subarea VI
4. Fishery Method		
		Directed trawl and longline; bycatch in other trawl fisheries
5. Outcome of Assessment		
		Maintain approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework in place in European Union countries. This is applied to Blue ling, although there is some evidence that scientific recommendations, which would in any case benefit from additional data, are not always followed. For these reasons the assessment team recommends this fishery remain approved with medium compliance.

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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.	
<p><i>Determination: An administrative framework that potentially ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock. In particular, TACs for this species appear to be set above scientific advice and are in any case frequently exceeded. There have been no significant changes since the initial assessment.</i></p> <p>Fishery management framework (Europe):</p> <p>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.</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.</p> <p>Fishery management framework (France):</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Management of blue ling:</p> <p>A small annual TAC (>1000t) is set for blue ling in Subareas II, IV, V; subarea III; and the Norway fishery, to enable the retention of blue ling caught as bycatch in other fisheries. This TAC has been frequently exceeded in recent years.</p> <p>The directed fisheries in division Vb and subarea VI (the second of which is the main French fishery) are in contradiction of the ICES advice of no directed fishery in these areas.</p> <p>(R1 – R3)</p>		M

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.</i></p> <p>ICES advice:</p> <p>The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides advice on quotas and management of blue ling in EU waters; the most recent advice was published in June 2012. The relevant reports are <i>Blue ling (Molva dypterygia) in all areas in the Northeast Atlantic; Blue ling (Molva dypterygia) in Division Va and Subarea XIV (Iceland and Reykjanes ridge); Blue ling (Molva dypterygia) in Divisions IIIa, and IVa and Subareas I, II, VIII, IX, and XII; and Blue ling (Molva dypterygia) in Subdivision Vb, and Subareas VI, and VII (see R3).</i></p> <p>Advice is based primarily on catch data, and limited survey data in some areas. General advice is that fisheries should be reduced or closed until additional scientific data are available. There are no reference points set for any of the stocks, and in some cases there is uncertainty as to the validity of current stock definitions. 2012 is the first year in which ICES has provided quantitative advice for data-limited stocks, which represents an advancement for their management.</p> <p>(R3)</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 currently deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities. There have been no significant changes since the initial assessment, but the assessment team has downgraded the compliance level to 'medium' to improve consistency with other assessments where the byproduct species had not been classified by the IUCN.</i></p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Molva dypterygia dypterygia</i>. ICES has recommended that there be no directed fishery since 2003 and this appears to have been upheld; however, a small TAC is still set to enable blue ling bycatch to be retained.</p> <p>(R3, R4)</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 – ICES advice, deep-water species, 2012:
<http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/asp/advice.asp?titlesearch=&Region=-1&Species=73&Period=316&submit1=Submit+Query&mode=2>

R4 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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