

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Greenland Halibut / Black Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)
LOCATION:	ICES Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV
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	By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product	Greenland Halibut / Black Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location	ICES Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV
4. Fishery Method	Mainly demersal trawls
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. There is still some evidence that management is not sufficient to demonstrate the current level of stock sustainability of the Greenland halibut fishery. Scientific advice is not always followed and ICES considers the stock to be overfished. However, the fishery is not closed, landings are reported and the species is not listed under IUCN. For these reasons the assessment team recommends this fishery remain approved with medium compliance.

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: An administrative framework remains in place for the management and enforcement of EU stocks, but there is still evidence of it not being sufficient for effective management of the stock. There have been no significant changes since the previous assessment.	
Fishery management framework (Europe):	
<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. The CFP is currently undergoing a reform process, which is likely to result in significant changes from 2014.</p>	
Fishery management framework (France):	
<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>	
Management of Greenland halibut:	
<p>Annual TACs are set for European Greenland halibut fisheries. Present fishing mortality is estimated at between three to four times the fishing mortality associated with maximum sustainable yield, and ICES recommends the immediate establishment of a region-wide management plan. Landings since 2008 have consistently been several times higher than the recommended level.</p>	

M

(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: Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate. There have been no major changes since the previous assessment.</p> <p>ICES advice:</p> <p>The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides annual advice on quotas and management of the Greenland halibut fishery in ICES Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV. The assessment is based on catch per unit effort (CPUE) data for the Icelandic fleet, and two trawl survey indices. ICES considers that lack of knowledge on life history and stock structure of Greenland halibut in relation to the assessment area impedes the interpretation and weighting of the different biomass indices. However, the assessment team considers these improvements to be desirable rather than essential, and consequently scores the fishery highly compliant in this section.</p> <p>In 2013 ICES also published advice for Greenland halibut in subareas I and II. This fishery is prosecuted almost exclusively by Norway and Russia, and appears to have significantly less scientific data available.</p>		H
(R3)		
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: Greenland halibut has not been classified by the IUCN, but the stock under assessment is still considered to be well below B_{MSY} by ICES.</p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>. The MCS have categorised it as a species to avoid. ICES estimates biomass to remain around half of B_{MSY}, and should biomass diminish further in the future this fishery may lose approval status – although there has been a slight increase in biomass since the previous assessment. However, at this time the assessment team consider a rating of medium compliance to remain appropriate under this category.</p>		M
(R3, R4, R5)		

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 2013, Greenland halibut: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/ghl-grn.pdf>

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

R5 – MCS halibuts: http://www.fishonline.org/search-results?common_name=halibut&fish_method_of_production=0&fish_named_capture_area=0&fish_production_country=0&scientific_name=&fish_farmed_type=0&fish_capture_method_detail=0&fish_stock_area=0&fish_production_area=0&page_size=10&fishonline_rating=0&fish_stock_detail=0&fish_production_method_detail=0&op=Search&form_build_id=form-508d4815103243cbd4430cb2d99b6935&form_id=stfish_search_long_form,%20%3Ca%20href=

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