

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Horse Mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</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		
		By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product		
		Horse Mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
		European waters
4. Fishery Method		
		Mainly pelagic trawl
5. Outcome of Assessment		
		Maintain approval

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT	
3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION	
<p>There has been no significant change in the management system in EU countries, although the CFP is under reform. There remains evidence that management is not sufficient to sustainably manage the horse mackerel fishery although ICES has not recommended closure and the management system continues to function and hence landings are reported and regulated. Quotas are often not set in accordance with ICES advice, and no stock has a fully agreed management plan. Research programmes could be improved significantly. For these reasons the assessment team recommends that fishery byproduct remain approved but only at a medium level of compliance.</p>	

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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: The EU Common Fisheries Policy provides a solid base for fishery management, but there is evidence that in the case of horse mackerel fisheries, in particular the North Sea fishery, management could be improved. There have been no significant changes since the previous 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 horse mackerel:</p> <p>Annual TACs are set for European horse mackerel fisheries in in Division IXa (Southern stock), Divisions IIa, IVa, Vb, VIa, VIIa–c,e–k, and VIIIa–e (Western stock), and Divisions IIIa, IVb,c, and VIId (North Sea stock). The initial and first surveillance assessments reported variable levels of adherence to scientific advice and the extent to which species-specific management plans have been implemented. There have been no major changes in this variability since the time of the previous assessment.</p>	

M

(R1 – R3)		
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. The North Sea stock, in particular, continues to have too few associated data for a full stock assessment to be possible. There appear to have been no significant changes in the research conducted on the stocks since the previous assessment.</i></p> <p>ICES advice:</p> <p>The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides annual advice on quotas and management of horse mackerel. The advice is separated into three reports: <i>Horse mackerel (Trachurus trachurus) in Division IXa (Southern stock); Horse mackerel (Trachurus trachurus) in Divisions IIa, IVa, Vb, VIa, VIIa–c,e–k, and VIIIa–e (Western stock); Horse mackerel (Trachurus trachurus) in Divisions IIIa, IVb,c, and VIII d (North Sea stock).</i></p> <p>The southern stock advice is based on one survey index only; the western stock advice is based on catch data and one survey index. At the time of the initial assessment there were considered insufficient data to perform any assessment of the North Sea stock; however in the surveillance assessment it was reported that in the 2012 advice ICES provided quantitative advice for data-deficient stocks for the first time. Some reference points have been established for the southern and western stocks, none have been established in the North Sea. In general there is a lack of data for the assessment of European horse mackerel fisheries.</p>		M
(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: <i>The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that has not been categorised by the IUCN. There have been no significant changes since the previous assessment.</i></p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Trachurus trachurus</i>. ICES has not recommended the closure of any of the three stocks.</p>		M
(R3, R4)		

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 mackerel advice 2013:

[http://www.ices.dk/publications/library/Pages/default.aspx#Default=%7B%22k%22%3A%22horse%20mackerel%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%2C%7B%22n%22%3A%22owstaxIdPublicationYear%22%2C%22t%22%3A%5B%22string\(%5C%22%2307f0ee16-eafd-4f7e-a812-ad44514fa365%5C%22\)%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%22horse%20mackerel%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%2C%7B%22n%22%3A%22owstaxIdPublicationYear%22%2C%22t%22%3A%5B%22string(%5C%22%2307f0ee16-eafd-4f7e-a812-ad44514fa365%5C%22)%22%5D%2C%22o%22%3A%22and%22%2C%22k%22%3Afalse%2C%22m%22%3Anull%7D%5D%7D)

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

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