

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 (France)
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2015
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
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Country: France	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Deirdre Hoare	Giles Bartlett	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
	IFFO RS 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 (France)	
4. Fishery Method		
	Demersal trawl & gillnet	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
	Maintain approval	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION
<p>There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and France levels which is applied specifically to the Greenland halibut stock in the assessment area. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment. The assessment team recommends approving this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.</p>

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: 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.

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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:

Greenland halibut is subject to a number of different quotas throughout the area assessed by ICES as a single stock (Subareas V, VI, XII and XIV). The EU quota regions, along with their 2015 TACs, are as follows:

- EU waters of IIa and IV, Vb and VI: 2,500t (including Norway)
- Greenland waters of V and XIV: 3,880t (plus 575t to Norway, 110t to Faroes)

TACs are also set for the Icelandic EEZ (12,500t in 2014) and Greenland (9,800t in 2014). Total landings in 2014 were 21,069t. In Faroese waters total effort is limited by number of fishing licences. A common management plan is currently being developed by the various coastal states prosecuting this vastly widespread fishery. The objective of the plan is to resolve historical issues with total landings exceeding ICES advice.

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Year	ICES advice	Predicted catch corresp. to advice	TAC for Icelandic EEZ**	Greenland TAC	ICES landings Subareas V, VI, XII, and XIV
1987	No increase in F	28	30		47
1988	No increase in F	28	30		51
1989	TAC	33	30		61
1990	No advice	-	45		39
1991	TAC	40	30		38
1992	TAC	30	25		35
1993	No increase in effort	28*	30b		41
1994	No increase in effort	34*	30b		37
1995	TAC	32	30b		36
1996	TAC	21	20b		36
1997	60% reduction in F from 1995	13	15b		30
1998	70% reduction in F from 1996	11	10b	8.1	20
1999	65% reduction in F from 1997	11	10b	8	21
2000	60% reduction in F from 1998	11	10b	8	26
2001	catch less than 1998–1999 catch	< 20	20b	14.5	28
2002	F reduced below 0.67 × F _{MSY}	< 21	20b	14.5	29
2003	F reduced below 0.67 × F _{MSY}	< 23	23b	14.5	30
2004	F reduced below 0.67 × F _{MSY}	< 20	23b	14.1	28
2005	Effort reduced to 1/3 of the 2003 level	< 15	15	12	24
2006	Effort reduced to 1/3 of the 2003 level	< 15	15	10	21
2007	Adaptive management plan, start at 15 000 t	< 15	15	11.7	21
2008	Adaptive management plan, start at 15 000 t	< 15	15	11	24
2009	Adaptive management plan, reduce to 5000 t	< 5	15	10	28
2010	Adaptive management plan, reduce to 5000 t	< 5	12	12	26
2011	Adaptive management plan, reduce F substantially below F _{MSY}	< 5	13	12	26
2012	No directed fishery, multi-annual management plan to be developed and implemented	-	13	13	29
2013	F reduced to F _{MSY}	< 20	15	10	27
2014	F reduced to F _{MSY}	< 20	12.5	9.8	21
2015	F reduced to F _{MSY}	< 25	14.1	8.3	
2016	Fishing at F _{MSY}	< 22			

Weights in thousand tonnes.

* Catch at status quo F.

** Year ending 31 August.

R1 – R5

B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.

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.

Determination: Management of the fishery is supported by stock-specific research, both fishery-dependent and fishery-independent. The level of data collection is generally considered sufficient by ICES.

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.

ICES produces an annual stock assessment and management advice for Greenland halibut in Subareas V, VI, XII and XIV. The assessment is based on commercial catches (including landings and length frequencies from catch sampling), two fishery-independent survey indices, and three commercial indices. ICES states that there is considerable uncertainty in the use of commercial CPUE data prior to 1995. Precautionary and MSY-based reference points have been calculated for the stock.

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.

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.

Determination: Greenland halibut has not been categorised by the IUCN; however there is no additional evidence to lead the assessment team to believe the species is at serious risk and so a medium compliance rating is appropriate.

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The IUCN has not categorised *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*, and it does not appear in the CITES appendices.

R7, R8

5. REFERENCES

R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: 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

R3 – CFP – Discarding and the Landing Obligation:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/discards/index_en.htm

R4 – French Directorate of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Les-peches-maritimes-et-l-.html>

R5 – ICES advice, Greenland halibut in Subareas V, VI, XII and XIV, June 2015:
<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/2015/ghl-grn.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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