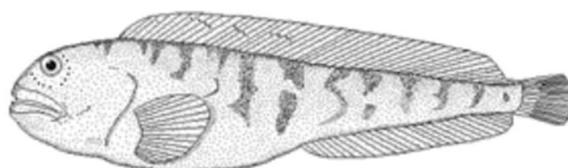


# FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

## IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



RO

<b>FISHERY By-Product:</b>	<b>Atlantic wolffish (<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>Northeast Atlantic (France)</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>November 2016</b>
<b>ASSESSOR:</b>	<b>Virginia Polonio</b>

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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:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Virginia Polonio	Deirdre Hoare	Surveillance
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment		IFFO RS By-Product surveillance year 2
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product		Atlantic wolffish ( <i>Anarhichas lupus</i> )
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		Northeast Atlantic (France)
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method		Trawl, longline
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment		Maintain approval

## 2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

## 3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and France levels, but there is no evidence it is applied specifically to the wolffish stock in the assessment area. There appears to be no species-specific data collection or stock assessment. The data are the same that the year before and no changes in the information of this stock are reported.

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>		
<b>LOW</b>	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.	
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.	
<b>HIGH</b>	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.	
<p><b><i>Determination: There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels, but there is no evidence that these are applied specifically to Atlantic wolffish.</i></b></p> <p><b>Fishery management framework:</b></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>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.</p> <p>The primary authority with responsibility for implementing the CFP in France is the Directorate of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture (<i>Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l’Aquaculture</i>, DPMA), within the government Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (<i>Ministère de l’Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l’Énergie</i>).</p> <p><b>Species-specific management:</b></p> <p>There is no evidence of any species-specific management measures applied to Atlantic wolffish in EU waters. The assessment team has found no evidence of quotas, minimum landing size, or any other technical measures. Evidence suggests there is no targeted fishery, and that wolffish are caught only as bycatch in trawl and longline fisheries.</p> <p>Evidence has been supplied to show that the byproduct is not caught from IUU, or destructive fishing practices nor is it fished such that it causes irreversible impact to the fishery stock and or ecosystem</p> <p>There is a robust fishery management framework in France. Fisheries management in general is supported by data collection and stock assessment, and landings of wolffish are reported but they are reported as bycatch of other target species.</p> <p>R1 – R5</p>		<b>M</b>
B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>		

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<b>LOW</b>	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist	
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.	
<b>HIGH</b>	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.	
<p><b>Determination: There is no evidence of any species-specific research or stock assessment in the area relevant to this assessment.</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>ICES does not appear to provide any management advice for the species, the assessment team cannot find evidence of stock assessment activities by any other scientific organisation in the area relevant to this assessment. Some species information is available from the FAO, the total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 39,591 t. The countries with the largest catches were Russian Federation (23,794t) and Iceland (13,804t). It appears to have been last updated more than ten years ago and provides no information on fishery research or management.</p> <p>R6</p>		<b>M</b>
<b>C. STOCK STATUS</b>		
<b>LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE</b>		
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.		
<b>LOW</b>	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.	
<b>MEDIUM</b>	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.	
<b>HIGH</b>	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.	
<p><b>Determination: Atlantic wolffish has not been categorised by the IUCN but the assessment team cannot confirm that there is a risk of over exploitation</b></p> <p>This taxon has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List, further it is not included in the CITES list. However, the British Sea Fishing organizations has classified this species as Not Evaluated (NE) at global and Data Deficient (DD) in European waters. The assessment team has considered that the byproduct is not coming from a species classified as vulnerable or endangered.</p> <p>R7 – R8</p>		<b>M</b>

**5. REFERENCES**

- R0 – Atlantic wolffish drawing: *Anarhichas lupus* (Linnaeus, 1758). <http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2456/en>
- R1 – About the Common Fisheries Policy: [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index\\_en.htm](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](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](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 – Official Nominal Catches <http://www.ices.dk/marine-data/dataset-collections/Pages/Fish-catch-and-stock-assessment.aspx>
- R6 – British Sea Fishing, Atlantic Wolffish: <http://britishseafishing.co.uk/atlantic-wolffish/>
- R7 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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R8 – CITES appendices: <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

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