

FISHERY By-Product SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Black Bream / Black Seabream (<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>)
LOCATION:	EU waters
DATE OF REPORT:	29/11/11
ASSESSOR:	Sam Peacock

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

Form No: 9	Report Ref:	Page 1 of 4	CCM Code:
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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

Name:		
Address:		
Country:	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	Initial

Summary of Assessment

1. Scope of Assessment	By-Product surveillance
2. Fishery By-Product	Black Bream / Black Seabream (<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location	EU waters
4. Fishery Method	Benthic and demersal trawls
5. Outcome of Assessment	Approve

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

Are there any management measures in place specific to black bream?
 Are any stock assessment activities, including surveys, carried out for this fishery?

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Although the EU CFP and associated management bodies provide a solid framework for the potential management of all European fisheries, they do not appear to be currently applied to black bream stocks. The assessment team could find no evidence of management or fishery research. For this reason it is not recommended that any black bream byproduct be approved at this time.

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: There is a legal and administrative fisheries management framework in place. However, it does not appear to be applied to black bream specifically.</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 Black bream:</p> <p>There do not appear to be any annual TACs or management plans for black bream. The assessment team could not find any evidence of management measures specific to black bream, except for a technical measure limiting the mesh size on trawls with a catch of 70% black bream or greater.</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.
Determination: Research to support the management of the stock does not appear to exist so could not be rated	
The assessment team very limited evidence of any research into black bream populations. ICES does not appear to issue advice on this species, either specifically or as part of a group of stocks. There is no evidence of a formal stock assessment process.	
(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.
Determination: The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.	
The IUCN has not assessed <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> . There is insufficient other evidence to determine whether the stock is overfished or at risk of overfishing, although the biology of the species suggests it will be resistant to overfishing.	
(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 – MCS species summary, Black Bream: <http://www.fishonline.org/fish/black-bream-or-porgy-or-seabream-132>

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

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