

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY By-Product:	Ling (<i>Molva molva</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		
		Ling (<i>Molva molva</i>)
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
		EU waters
4. Fishery Method		
		Primarily mixed fishery longlining; also trawling and as bycatch in other fisheries.
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. The management system continues to be applied to EU ling fisheries. Fishery research could be improved significantly, including being better applied by management authorities. The assessment team recommends this fishery remain approved with a medium compliance rating.</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.

Determination: An administrative framework remains in place for the management and enforcement of EU stocks. At the time of the initial assessment, evidence suggested that ICES advice is not followed strictly; however the assessment team did not consider this discrepancy to be significant enough to prevent the species achieving high compliance in this section. There have been no significant changes since the initial or previous surveillance assessments.

Fishery management framework (Europe):

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.

With regard to resource management, the CFP regulations comprise:

- 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.

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.

Fishery management framework (France):

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.

Management of ling:

Annual TACs are set for European ling fisheries. TACs appear to have exceeded ICES recommendations in certain years and locations, although these are based on a highly precautionary approach due to a severe lack of data. However, catch per unit effort (CPUE) trends for most stocks are stable or increasing. As advice is biennial, no new advice has been published for these stocks since the previous assessment.

(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. There have been no significant changes since the previous assessment.</i></p> <p>ICES advice:</p> <p>The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides advice on quotas and management of ling in EU waters; the most recent advice was published in 2012. The relevant reports are <i>Ling (Molva molva) in all areas in the Northeast Atlantic; Ling (Molva molva) in Division Va; Ling (Molva molva) in Division Vb; 2010 Ling (Molva molva) in Divisions IIIa and Va and in Subareas VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV (other areas); and 2010 Ling (Molva molva) in Subareas I and II.</i> Each report represents an isolated fishing ground, except for the ‘other areas’ report which covers all other catches (see R3). As advice is biennial, no new advice has been published for these stocks since the previous assessment.</p> <p>Advice for all areas is based on catch per unit effort (CPUE) data and total landings. ICES states that there is a need for additional scientific information for all assessments. There remain no reference points set for any of the stocks. 2012 was the first year in which ICES provided quantitative advice for data-limited stocks, which represents an advancement in the science of the fishery.</p> <p>(R3)</p>		M
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 assessed by the IUCN. There have been no significant changes since the previous assessment.</i></p> <p>The IUCN has not assessed <i>Molva molva</i>. ICES has not recommended the closure of any fisheries.</p> <p>(R3, R4)</p>		M

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 Ling advice, 2013: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2013/2013/Ling.pdf>

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

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