

MarinTrust RS V2.0



BYPRODUCT FISHERY ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE REPORT

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TABLE 1 APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Fishery Under Assessment | Species: | Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) |
| | Geographical area: | FAO Area 27 Atlantic, Northeast |
| | Country of origin of the product: | ICELAND |
| | Stock: | Subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean) |
| Date | December 2020 | |
| Report Code | 305-2020 | |
| Assessor | Virginia Polonio | |
| Country of origin of the product - PASS | ICELAND | |
| Country of origin of the product - FAIL | NA | |

| Application details and summary of the assessment outcome | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Name: | | | |
| Address: | | | |
| Country: Iceland | | Zip: | |
| Tel. No.: | | Fax. No.: | |
| Email address: | | Applicant Code: | |
| Key Contact: | | Title: | |
| Certification Body Details | | | |
| Name of Certification Body: SAI Global | | | |
| Assessor | Peer Reviewer | Assessment Days | Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval |
| Virginia Polonio | G eraldine Criquet | 0.5 | Initial |
| Assessment Period | December 2020 | | |

| Scope Details | |
|--|--|
| Main Species | Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) |
| Stock | Subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean) |
| Fishery Location | FAO Area 27 Atlantic, Northeast |
| Management Authority (Country/ State) | European Commission and Iceland fishery management authority |
| Gear Type(s) | Purse seines and pelagic trawls |
| Outcome of Assessment | |
| Peer Review Evaluation | The peer reviewer agrees with the assessor's determination |
| Recommendation | APPROVED |

TABLE 2. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

| Assessment Determination |
|--|
| <p>If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as IFFO RS raw material. Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) in ICES in subareas 1 and 2 (Norwegian coastal waters cod) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, herring is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>In this assessment the stock assessed is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Herring in subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a (Norwegian spring-spawning herring). <p>This stock was benchmarked in 2016 (ICES, 2016). A re-evaluation of reference points and the current management plan took place in 2018 (ICES, 2018b, 2018a). This stock is managed by the European Commission under the Working Group on Widely Distributed Stocks (WGWIDE).</p> <p>Having said that and following the requirements for by-products, the species has been assessed under category C.</p> <p>All removals has been included in the last stock assessment therefore, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2 and the stock is above the limit reference point in the last stock assessment, the stock PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a (Norwegian spring-spawning herring) is APPROVED by SAI Global assessor for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-product standard.</p> |
| Peer Review Comments |
| <p>The assessor correctly classified the herring in subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a as category C species as the stock is subject to specific management regime. The stock is assessed and stock status is assessed relative to reference points.</p> <p>Fisheries removals are considered in the stock assessment. According to the last stock assessment, the stock spawning biomass is above the biomass limit reference point.</p> <p>Therefore, the peer reviewer agrees with the assessor’s determination that the fishery passes both C1.1 and C1.2.</p> |
| Notes for On-site Auditor |
| Empty space for notes |

SPECIES CATEGORISATION

NB: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in CITES Appendix 1, it **cannot** be approved for use as an MARINTRUST raw material.

IUCN Redlist Category

Byproduct material from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for the following categories shall immediately fail the assessment;

- EXTINCT (E) AND EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- ENDANGERED (EN) facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Byproduct material may be used from the following categories provided that all clauses in the MarinTrust standard are passed.

- VULNERABLE (VU) facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
- NEAR THREATENED (NT) does not qualify for above now, but is close or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.
- LEAST CONCERN (LC) Widespread and abundant.
- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

TABLE 3 SPECIES CATEGORISATION TABLE

| Common name | Latin name | Stock | Management | Category | IUCN Red List Category ¹ | CITES Appendix 1 ² |
|-------------|------------------------|---|--|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Herring | <i>Clupea harengus</i> | Subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a (Norwegian spring-spawning herring) | European commission and Iceland fishery management authority | C | LC | No |

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

² <https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a by-product assessment, Category C species are those which are subject to a species-specific management regime and are usually targeted species in fisheries for human consumption.

Clause C1 should be completed for **each** Category C species. If there are no Category C species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. Where a species fails this Clause, it may be assessed as a Category D species instead, EXCEPT if there is evidence that it is currently below the limit reference point.

| Species Name | | Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) |
|--------------|---|--|
| C1 | Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements | |
| | C1.1 | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. |
| | C1.2 | The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. |
| | | Clause outcome: PASS |

C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

The information included in the stock assessment are from 1988 to 2019. The data set included are as follows: Commercial catches-at-age (stock weight-at-age from surveys and, since 2009, from catch sampling) and three survey indices: Norwegian acoustic survey on spawning grounds in February/March (NASF, 1994–2005, 2015–2019); International Ecosystem Survey in the Nordic Seas (IESNS) covering the adult stock in the Nordic seas (1996–2019), and the juvenile stock in the Barents Sea (1991–2019). Maturity ogive variable by year-class strength and Natural mortalities are fixed values from historical analyses (age 2 = 0.9; ages greater than 2 = 0.15) are also considered in the stock assessment.

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and the fishery **PASSES** clause C1.1

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

ICES assesses that fishing pressure on the stock is above FMSY and FMGT but below Fpa and Flim. Spawning-stock (SSB) size is above MSY Btrigger, BMGT, Bpa, and Blim. (Figure 1).

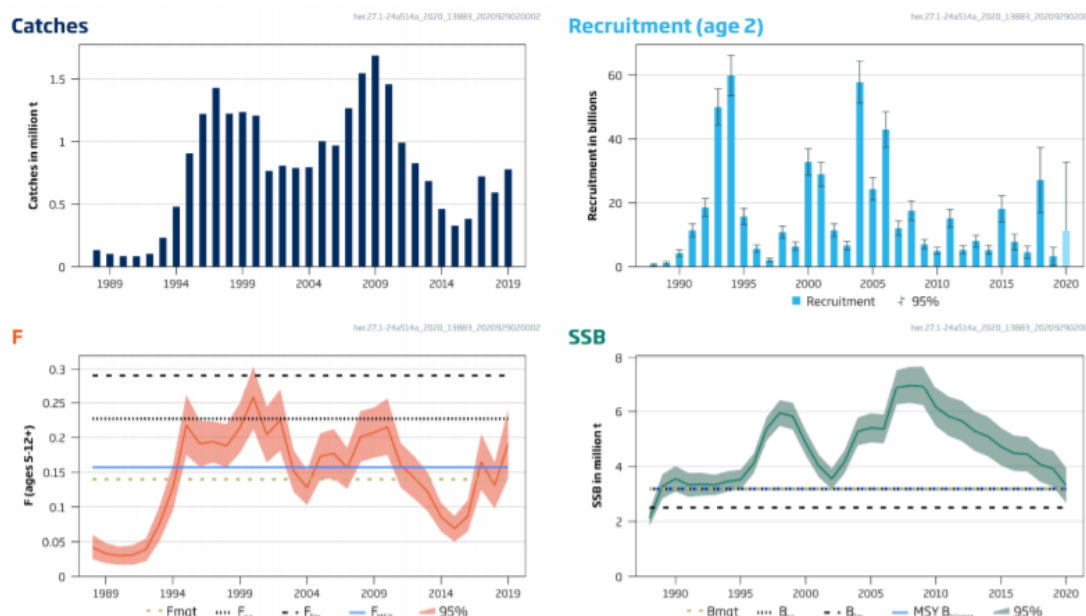


Figure 1. Herring in subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a (Norwegian spring-spawning herring). Summary of the stock assessment. The assumed recruitment value for 2020 is shaded in a paler colour. F is the fishing mortality weighted by population numbers, and SSB is the spawning-stock biomass. Plots show the relevant confidence intervals. Source: ICES 2020.

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have the biomass index above the limit reference point (or proxy) and the fishery **PASSES** clause C1.2.

References

- ICES. 2016. Report of the Benchmark Workshop on Pelagic Stocks (WKPELA), 29 February–4 March 2016, ICES Headquarters, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2016/ACOM:34. 106 pp. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.558>
- ICES. 2020. Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2020. ICES Advice 2020, her.27.1-24a514a. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.5876>.
- Herdson, D. & Priede, I.G. 2010. *Clupea harengus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T155123A4717767. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-4.RLTS.T155123A4717767.en>

Links

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| MARINTRUST Standard clause | 1.3.2.2 |
| FAO CCRF | 7.5.3 |
| GSSI | D.3.04, D5.01 |

SOCIAL CRITERION

In addition to the scored criteria listed above, applicants must commit to ensuring that vessels operating in the fishery adhere to internationally recognised guidance on human rights. They must also commit to ensuring there is no use of enforced or unpaid labour in the fleet(s) operating upon the resource.

Appendix B: From MARINTRUST Standard V2.0 Annex 2: Fish By-product Assessment Methodology

Definition of a Fish By-product

A by-product is a useful and marketable product that is not the primary product being produced. A marketable by-product is from a process that can technically not be avoided. This includes materials that may be traditionally defined as waste such as industrial scrap that is subsequently used as a raw material in a different manufacturing process.

"Fish By-products" refers to commodities that are manufactured from fish, including shellfish, and crustaceans in a form that is different than conventional foods and which are intended for human consumption (either directly or as a food ingredient). Fish By-products include, but are not limited to:

- By-products derived from fish, including fish cartilage, fish oils, and fish proteins; and
- By-products derived from the carapaces of crustaceans; but do not include marine plants or marine plant products.

(Canadian Food Inspection Agency Definition)

In addition, a whole fish which is rejected on an intrinsic quality ground e.g. does not meet the specification for human consumption due to physical damage or the quality is substandard. These whole fish shall in these cases be classified as a by-product from the human consumption fishery, and can be used for marine ingredients production.

A whole catch of fish that is rejected by a fish processing factory on economic grounds is not considered to be a fish by-product. This fish can only be used for marine ingredients production if the fishery has been assessed and approved under the requirements of the IFFO Responsible Sourcing Standard.

Why utilise Fish By-products?

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

General Principles Article 6

6.7 The harvesting, handling, processing and distribution of fish and fishery products should be carried out in a manner which will maintain the nutritional value, quality and safety of the products, reduce waste and minimize negative impacts on the environment.

Responsible fish utilisation Article 11.1

11.1.8 States should encourage those involved in fish processing, distribution and marketing to reduce post-harvest losses and waste.

Benefits of Including Fish By-Products in the MARINTRUST Standard:

1. Improved fish resource utilisation
2. Reduction in waste for nutritional value
3. 35% of fish by-products are currently used to make quality fishmeal and oil
4. Excellent Economic return
5. Better compliance with FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

What Fish By-products cannot be used?

1. IUCN

Fishery By-products shall Not be taken from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for certain categories;

- EXTINCT (E) AND EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- ENDANGERED (EN) facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Fish By-product material may be used from the vulnerable category, but it shall incur a fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body prior to it being included in the scope of this standard.

- VULNERABLE (VU) facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

The Fish By-product material from these species will be acceptable for use in the scope of this standard;

- NEAR THREATENED (NT) does not qualify for above now, but is close or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.
- LEAST CONCERN (LC) Widespread and abundant.

Fish By-product material may be used from the following category, but it shall incur a fishery surveillance prior to it being included in the scope of this standard;

- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

The fishery surveillance conducted by the certification body will review the following areas:

Stock Assessment

- From a recognised Institution
- Fisheries are recognised as legal
- Fisheries do not contradict scientific opinion

2. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

In addition the Fish By-products shall not come from fisheries that do not comply with the following criteria;

1. Fisheries should prohibit dynamiting, poisoning and other comparable destructive fishing practices.
2. Fishery material shall not be from IUU fishing activity nor sourced from vessels officially listed as engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activity.

Sources of Information

1. Food Standards Agency
2. Canadian Food Inspection Agency
3. DEFRA
4. GAA Feed mill BAP standard
5. EU Commission
6. IUCN