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**IFFO RS**  
Global Standard for Responsible Supply  
of Marine Ingredients

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**Global Standard for  
Responsible Supply  
of Marine Ingredients**  
Fishery Assessment  
Methodology and  
Template Report V2.0



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of Marine Ingredients



|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fishery Under Assessment</b> | <b>Herring <i>Clupea harengus</i><br/>North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, Eastern<br/>English Channel</b> |
| <b>Date</b>                     | April 2020   |
| <b>Report Code</b>              | 2020-64  |
| <b>Assessor</b>                 | Jim Daly   |
| <b>Stock Pass</b>               | Subarea 4 Divisions 3.a and 7.d  |
| <b>Stock Fail</b>               |  |

| Application details and summary of the assessment outcome |                      |                        |  |                                   |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Name:</b> Pelagia                                      |                      |                        |  |                                   |
| <b>Address:</b>   |                      |                        |  |                                   |
| <b>Country:</b> UK, Ireland                               |                      | <b>Zip:</b>            |  |                                   |
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| <b>Email address:</b>                                     |                      | <b>Applicant Code:</b> |  |                                   |
| <b>Key Contact:</b>                                       |                      | <b>Title:</b>          |  |                                   |
| Certification Body Details                                |                      |                        |  |                                   |
| <b>Name of Certification Body:</b>                        |                      | SAI Global Ltd         |  |                                   |
| <b>Assessor</b>   | <b>Peer Reviewer</b> | <b>Assessment Days</b> | <b>Initial/Surveillance/<br/>Re-approval</b> | <b>Whole fish/<br/>By-product</b> |
| Jim Daly  | Conor Donnelly       | 0.5                    | Re-approval                                  | By-product                        |
| <b>Assessment Period</b>                                  | 2020                 |                        |  |                                   |

| Scope Details                               |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Management Authority (Country/State)</b> | EU/Common Fisheries Policy                                 |
| <b>Main Species</b>                         | Herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>                             |
| <b>Stock:</b>                               | Subarea 4 Divisions 3.a and 7. d                           |
| <b>Fishery Location</b>                     | North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, Eastern English Channel |
| <b>Gear Type(s)</b>                         | Pelagic midwater trawls                                    |
| Outcome of Assessment                       |  |
| <b>Peer Review Evaluation</b>               | Agree with recommendation                                  |
| <b>Recommendation</b>                       | <b>APPROVED</b>  |

### Assessment Determination

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 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.

One stock forms part of this assessment:

#### 1) Subarea 4 Divisions 3.a and 7.d

Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the various stock assessment processes so the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1.

For Herring in the assessment area, the most recent estimated spawning stock biomass (SSB<sub>2019</sub> 1,528,855t) is above Blim (800,000t) and removals are not considered to be negligible therefore, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore:

1) Herring is **APPROVED** by SAI Global assessors in the assessment area for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-products standard.

### Peer Review Comments

Agree with the recommendation.

### Notes for On-site Auditor

## HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

### By-products

The process for completing the template for **by-product raw material** is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table with the names of the by-product species and stocks under assessment. The '% landings' column can be left empty; all by-products are considered as Category C and D.
2. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C by-product.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete Section D.
4. ALL OTHER SECTIONS CAN BE DELETED. Clauses M1 - M3, F1 - F3, and Sections A and B do not need to be completed for a by-product assessment.

By-product approval is awarded on a species-by-species basis. Each by-product species scoring a pass under the appropriate section may be approved against the IFFO RS Standard.

## SPECIES CATEGORISATION

The following table should be completed as fully as the available information permits. Any species representing more than 0.1% of the annual catch should be listed, along with an estimate of the proportion of the catch each species represents. The species should then be divided into Type 1 and Type 2 as follows:

- **Type 1 Species** can be considered the 'target' or 'main' species in the fishery. They make up the bulk of annual landings and are subjected to a detailed assessment.
- **Type 2 Species** can be considered the 'bycatch' or 'minor' species in the fishery. They make up a small proportion of the annual landings and are subjected to relatively high-level assessment.

**Type 1 Species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 Species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch (see Appendix B).**

Species which make up less than 0.1% of landings do not need to be listed (NOTE: ETP species are considered separately). The table should be extended if more space is needed. Discarded species should be included when known.

The 'stock' column should be used to differentiate when there are multiple biological or management stocks of one species captured by the fishery. The 'management' column should be used to indicate whether there is an adequate management regime specifically aimed at the individual species/stock. In some cases, it will be immediately clear whether there is a species-specific management regime in place (for example, if there is an annual TAC). In less clear circumstances, the rule of thumb should be that if the species meets the minimum requirements of clauses A1-A4, an adequate species-specific management regime is in place.

NOTE: If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it **cannot** be approved for use as an IFFO RS raw material. This applied to whole fish as well as by-products.

### TYPE 1 SPECIES (Representing 95% of the catch or more)

**Category A:** Species-specific management regime in place.

**Category B:** No species-specific management regime in place.

### TYPE 2 SPECIES (Representing 5% OF THE CATCH OR LESS)

**Category C:** Species-specific management regime in place.

**Category D:** No species-specific management regime in place.

| Common name | Latin name             | Stock                            | % of landings | Management | Category |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| Herring     | <i>Clupea harengus</i> | Subarea 4 Divisions 3.a and 7. d | N/A           | EU/CFP     | C        |

## CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment. 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.

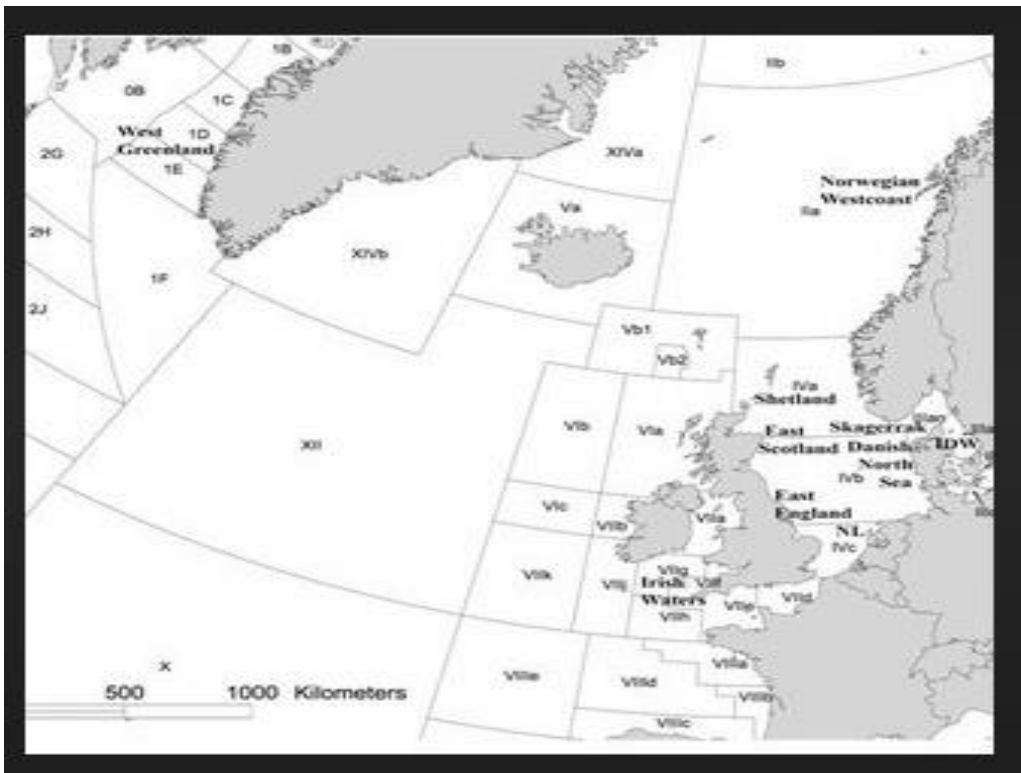
Clause C1 should be completed for **each** Category C species. If there are no Category C species in the fishery under assessment, this section can be deleted. A Category C species does not meet the minimum requirements of clause C1 should be re-assessed as a Category D species.

| Species Name           |   | Herring  | <i>Clupea harengus</i> |
|------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| <b>C1</b>              | <b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b> |  |                        |
|                        | 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. |                        |
| <b>Clause outcome:</b> |   |  | <b>PASS</b>            |

### C1.1

#### Evidence

This assessment covers Herring landed from the assessment area outlined in **Figure 1**:



**Figure 1:** Map of the assessment area Subarea 4 Divisions 3.a and 7.d R1

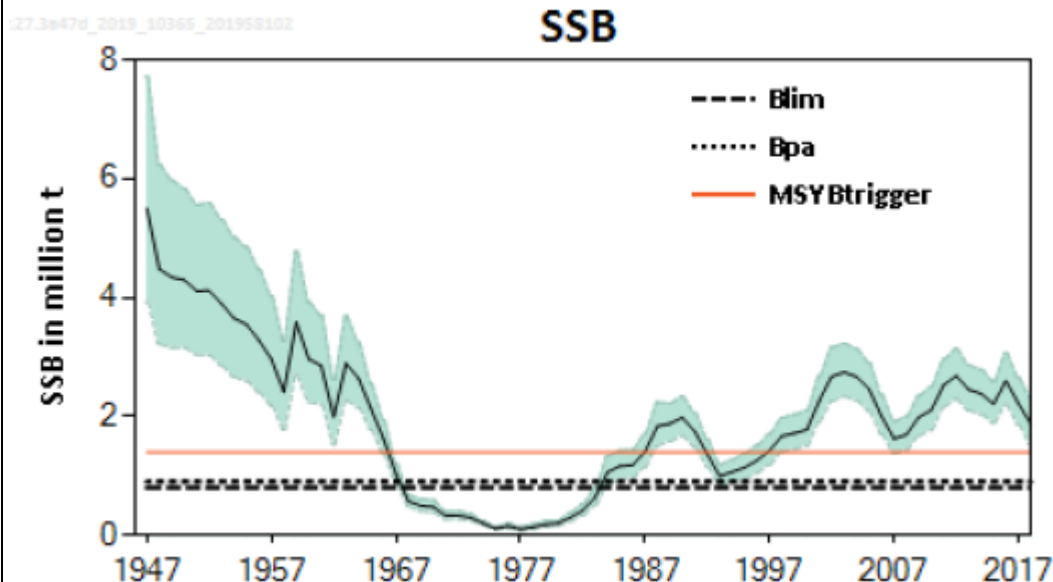
The annual stock assessments are age-based analytical assessments using catches in the model and forecast. Input data is derived from commercial catches and five survey indices. Annual maturity data

is derived from the HERAS survey, natural mortalities calculated from the SMS North Sea multispecies model. Discarding is considered to be negligible. This stock was benchmarked in 2018 (ICES 2018a) when reference points (Blim, Flim, Fpa, FMSY, and MSY Btrigger) were updated.

## C1.2

### Evidence

Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) fluctuated between 1.5 and 2.7 million tonnes between 1998 and 2018, and during this time was also above MSY Btrigger (**Figure 2**):



**Figure 2:** Herring in Subarea 4 and divisions 3.a and 7.d Summary of the stock assessment; 95% confidence intervals are shown **R2**

ICES assess that spawning stock size (SSB<sub>2019</sub> 1,528,855t is above MSY Btrigger (1,400,000) Bpa (900,000t) and Blim (800,000t) (**Figure 2**).

ICES has provided advice on the long-term management strategies of North Sea herring based on a joint request from the European Union and Norway. Until such time as one of the options is agreed by both parties, ICES will continue to provide advice based on the MSY approach.

### References

**R1** Ruzzante, D. et al Conservation genetics of harbour porpoises, *Phocoena phocoena*, in eastern and central North Atlantic Conservation Genetics 2(4):309-324 · December 2001

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023%2FA%3A1012534212853>

**R2** ICES (2019 Advice) Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in Subarea 4 and divisions 3.a and 7.d, autumn spawners (North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, eastern English Channel)

<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/her.27.3a47d.pdf>

**R3** ICES. 2018a. Report of the Benchmark Workshop on Pelagic Stocks (WKPELA), 12-16 February 2018, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2018/ACOM:32. 297 pp.

**R4** ICES. 2018b. Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in Subarea 4 and divisions 3.a and 7.d, autumn spawners. Section 2 in Report of the Herring Assessment Working Group for the Area South of 62° N (HAWG), 29-31 January 2018 and 12-20 March 2018, ICES Headquarters, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2017/ACOM:07. 960 pp.