IFFO RS Limited

T: +44 (0) 2030 539 195
E: Standards@iffors.com
W: www.iffors.com

Unit C, Printworks | 22 Amelia Street
London, SE17 3BZ | United Kingdom

Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients

Fishery Assessment Methodology and Template Report V2.0

Fishery Under Assessment	**Herring *Clupea harengus* Irish Sea**
Date	April 2020
Report Code	2020-68
Assessor	Jim Daly
Stock Pass	Division 7a
Stock Fail	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Pelagia				
Address:				
Country: UK, Ireland		**Zip:**		
Tel. No.:		**Fax. No.:**		
Email address:		**Applicant Code:**		
Key Contact:		**Title:**		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		**SAI Global Ltd**		
Assessor	**Peer Reviewer**	**Assessment Days**	**Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval**	**Whole fish/ By-product**
Jim Daly	Conor Donnelly	0.5	Re-approval	By-product
Assessment Period	2020			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/Common Fisheries Policy
Main Species	Herring (*Clupea harengus*)
Stock:	Division 7a
Fishery Location	Irish Sea
Gear Type(s)	Pelagic midwater trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with recommendation
Recommendation	**APPROVED**

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) Division 7a Irish Sea** 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_{2019} 23,247t) is above Blim (8,500t) 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 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	*Clupea harengus*	Division 7a	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 *Clupea harengus***	
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.	**PASS**
	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.	**PASS**
Clause outcome:			**PASS**
C1.1 **Evidence** This assessment covers Herring landed from the Irish Sea **(Figure 1):**			

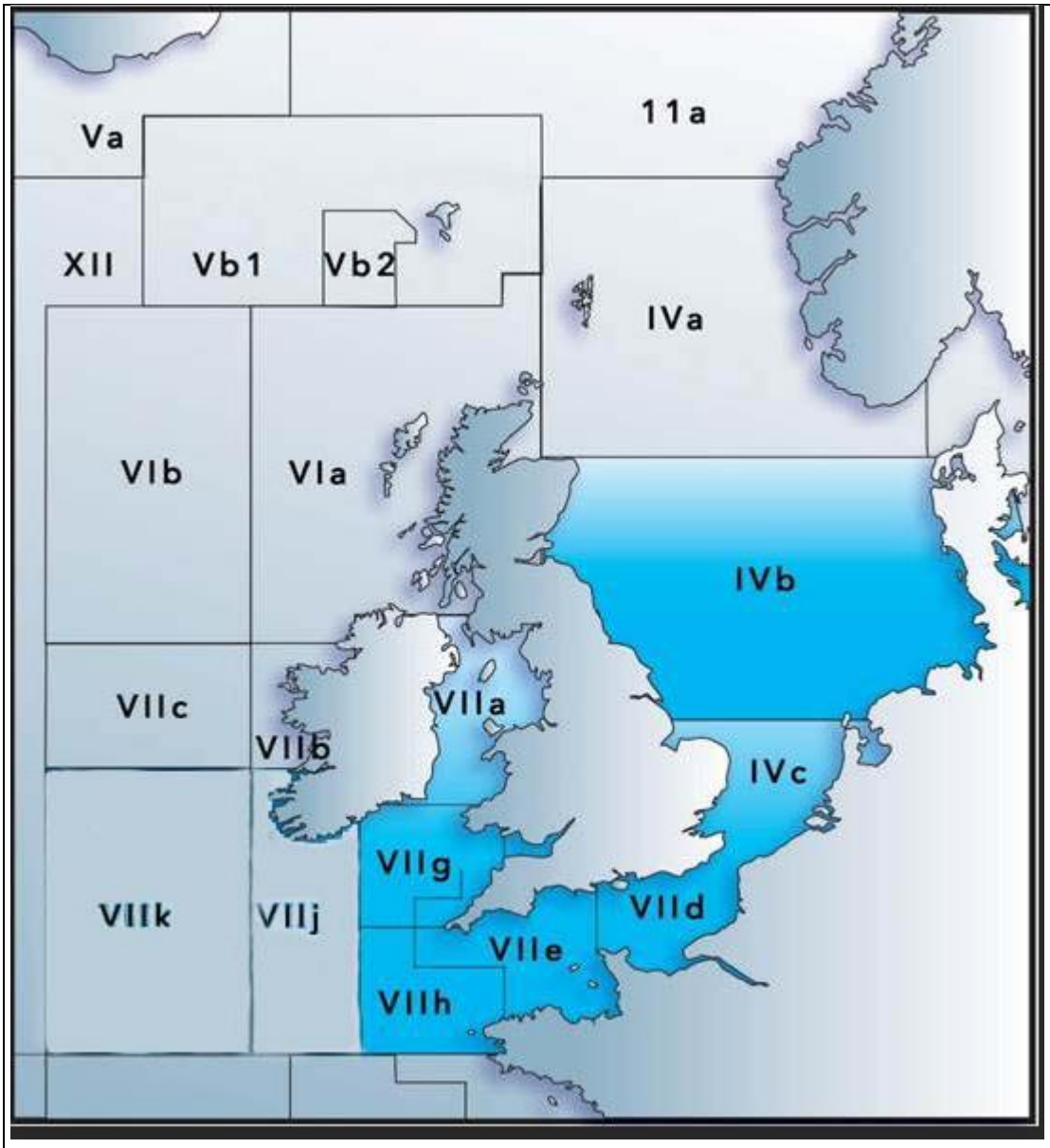

Figure 1: Map including the assessment area (Irish Sea ICES **VIIa**) **R1**

The assessment type is an age-based analytical assessment using catches in the model and forecast. Input data is derived from two annual survey indices; commercial catch-at-age data and annual maturity ogives. Discards and bycatch are considered to be negligible. The stock was last benchmarked in 2017 (ICES 2017a).

C1.2

Evidence

The spawning-stock biomass (SSB_{2019} 23,247t) has been above MSY Btrigger (11,831t) since 2007 and B_{LIM} (8,500t) since 2004 ((**Figure 2**):

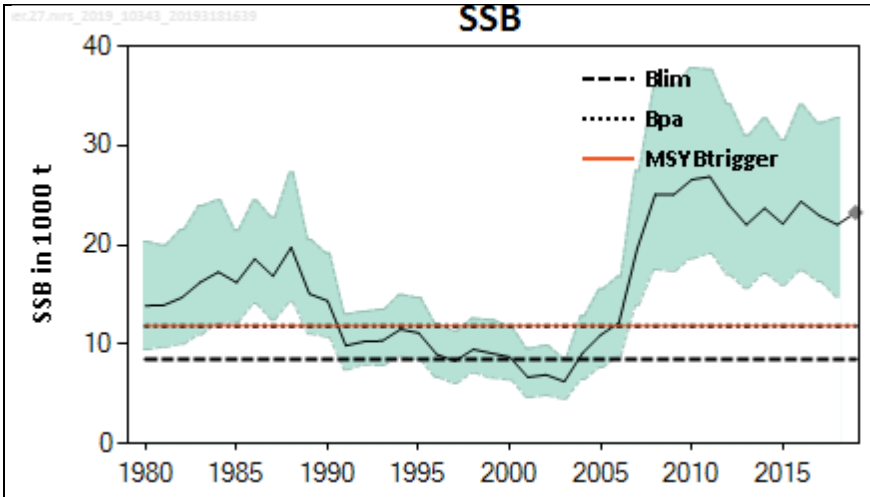

Figure 2: Herring in Division 7.a North of 52°30'N. Summary of the stock assessment. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Predicted SSB is shown with a diamond shape (2020). **R2**

The assessment is performed on a mixed stock (including juveniles from the Celtic Sea), which affects estimates of younger ages. Both catch, and acoustic survey indices contain an unknown amount of fish from other stocks. Due to the presence of herring from other stocks, the assessment may overestimate the Irish Sea stock.

There is interannual variation in the proportion of juvenile Celtic Sea herring present in the Irish Sea, as well as variation in the distribution patterns. The interannual variation in herring migration patterns affects the quality of the assessment. The timing of the acoustic survey is occasionally mismatched with the migration pattern of the spawning-stock into the Irish Sea from the Malin Shelf.

References

R1 European angler's alliance: https://www.eaa-europe.org/topics/sea-bass/ices-advice-on-sea-bass-2012-2015.html

R2 ICES Advice (2019) Herring (Clupea harengus) in Division 7.a North of 52°30'N (Irish Sea) http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/her.27.nirs.pdf

R3 ICES. 2017a. Benchmark Workshop on the Irish Sea Ecosystem (WKIRISH3), 30 January–3 February 2017, Galway, Ireland. ICES CM 2017/BSG:01. 165 pp. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5433

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2