MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

MarinTrust Programme
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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Herring (*Clupea harengus*)
	Geographical area:	FAO 27 Northeast Atlantic
	Country of origin of the product:	Faroe Island
	Stock:	ICES 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	June 2021	
Report Code	BP124	
Assessor	Jose Peiro Crespo	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Pass	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name: Havsbrún			
Address:			
Country:		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address: havsbrun@havsbrun.fo		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Lloyd's Register	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Jose Peiro Crespo	Kate Morris	0.5	Surveillance
Assessment Period	June – July 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Herring (*Clupea harengus*)
Stock	ICES 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 27 Northeast Atlantic
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Faroe Island
Gear Type(s)	Purse seine, pelagic trawl
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Approved
Recommendation	Approve

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
Herring (*Clupea harengus*) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, the species is eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust by-product raw material. The species is assessed by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). The Faroe Islands stock belongs to ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean) (the Faroe Islands are situated in ICES area 5b). The last ICES assessment for the stock was published on 30 September 2020. A long-term management strategy was agreed by the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Russian Federation in 2018 (Anon 2018). The stock has been therefore assessed under category C. All removals are included in the stock assessment. The spawning-stock biomass (SSB) of herring has been declining since 2008 but is estimated to be above MSY Btrigger and above Bpa and Blim in 2020. The stock is at full reproductive capacity (ICES sense). Sub-clauses C1.1. and C.1.2 are met. Therefore, herring from ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean) passes this assessment.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
Notes for On-site Auditor

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 Red list Category

By-product 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.

By-product 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	*Clupea harengus*	ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean)	A long-term management strategy was agreed by the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Russian Federation in 2018.	C	Least concern	Not listed

[1] https://www.iucnredlist.org/
[2] https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php

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.

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 should be assessed as a Category D species instead.

Species Name		
C 1	**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.	Yes
	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.	Yes
	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.

In the Faroe Islands all vessels larger than 15GT must maintain a daily log of their activities in an authorised catch logbook, recording data for each set or haul. Vessels smaller than 15GT must submit a sales note to the Faroese Fisheries Inspection, which is responsible for monitoring and inspecting catches and landings, following each landed catch to document their activities (Faroese seafood 2021).

The Faroes participate as a coastal state in multilateral negotiations on the management of shared fish stocks in the Northeast Atlantic such as Atlanto-Scandic herring, mackerel, blue whiting and redfish. The Faroese marine research uses catch and effort data from logbooks to assess demersal and shared straddling stocks, under the auspices of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea – ICES (Faroese seafood 2021).

According to ICES 2020, catch data is used as input data for the assessment of the stock of mackerel in the Northeast Atlantic.

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, **sub-clause C1.1 is met.**

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.

A long-term management strategy was agreed by the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Russian Federation in 2018 (Anon 2018). ICES has evaluated the long-term management strategy and found it to be precautionary (ICES 2018).
According to the last ICES report, the spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has been declining since 2008 but is estimated to be slightly above MSY Btrigger and above Bpa and Blim in 2020. Recruitment is estimated to be average or low since 2007 (2005 year-class) (ICES 2020).

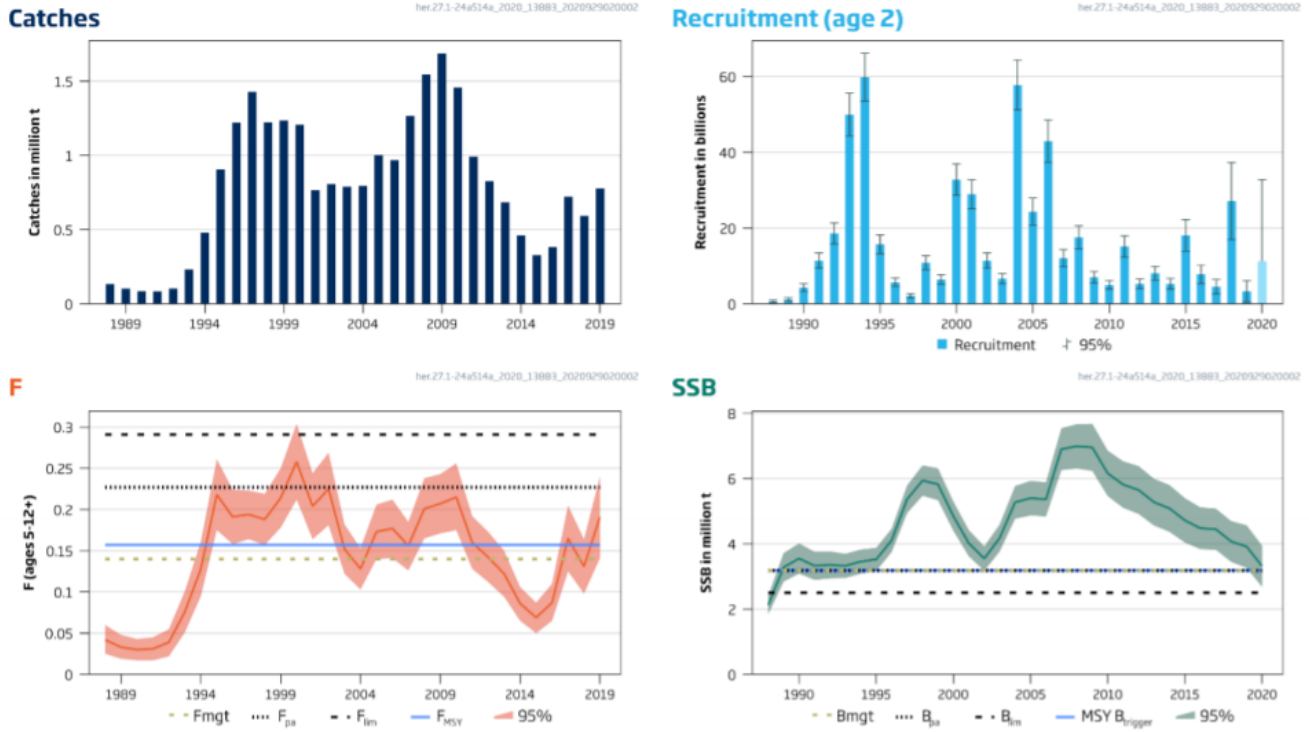

FIGURE 1 HERRING IN SUBAREAS 1, 2, AND 5, AND IN DIVISIONS 4.A AND 14.A (NORWEGIAN SPRING-SPAWNING HERRING). SUMMARY OF THE STOCK ASSESSMENT (ICES 2020).

Fishing mortality has increased since 2015 and it is estimated to be above FMSY in 2020. ICES advises that when the long-term management strategy agreed by the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and the Russian Federation is applied, catches in 2021 should be no more than 651,033 tonnes (ICES 2020).

	Fishing pressure				Stock size			
		2017	2018	2019		2018	2019	2020
Maximum sustainable yield	F_{MSY}	✗	✓	✗ Above	MSY $B_{trigger}$	✓	✓	✓ Above trigger
Precautionary approach	F_{pa},F_{lim}	✓	✓	✓ Harvested sustainably	B_{pa},B_{lim}	✓	✓	✓ Full reproductive capacity
Management plan	F_{mgt}	✗	✓	✗ Above	B_{mgt}	✓	✓	✓ Above

FIGURE 2 HERRING IN SUBAREAS 1, 2, AND 5, AND IN DIVISIONS 4.A AND 14.A (NORWEGIAN SPRING-SPAWNING HERRING). STATE OF THE STOCK AND THE FISHERY RELATIVE TO REFERENCE POINTS (ICES 2020).

The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point. Therefore, **sub-clause C.1.2 is met**.

References

Anon. 2018. Agreed record of conclusions of fisheries consultations between Iceland, the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Norway and the Russian Federation on the management of the Norwegian spring-spawning (Atlanto-Scandian) herring stock in the North-East Atlantic in 2019. London, 6 November 2018. 6 pp. https://www.pelagic-ac.org/media/pdf/2019%20CS%20agreement%20on%20ASH%20TAC%20and%20LTM%20plan.pdf.

ICES. 2018a. Report of the Workshop on a long-term management strategy for Norwegian Spring-spawning herring (WKNSSHMSE), 26–27 August 2018, Torshavn, Faroe Islands. ICES CM 2018/ACOM:53. 113 pp. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5583. Annex 9 is available separately at the ICES website.

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. Faroese seafood 2021. Scientific assessment and advice. Available at: www.faroeseseafood.com	
Links	
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01

CATEGORY D SPECIES

Category D species are those which make up less than 5% of landings and are not subject to a species-specific management regime. In the case of mixed trawl fisheries, Category D species may make up the majority of landings. The comparative lack of scientific information on the status of the population of the species means that a risk-assessment style approach must be taken.

D1	Species Name		
	Productivity Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	Average age at maturity (years)		
	Average maximum age (years)		
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)		
	Average maximum size (cm)		
	Average size at maturity (cm)		
	Reproductive strategy		
	Mean trophic level		
		Average Productivity Score	
	Susceptibility Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	Overlap of adult species range with fishery		
	Distribution		
	Habitat		
	Depth range		
	Selectivity		
	Post-capture mortality		
		Average Susceptibility Score	
		PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	
		Compliance rating	
References			
Standard clauses 1.3.2.2			

Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.

Productivity attributes	Low productivity/ High risk	Medium productivity/ Medium risk	High productivity/ Low risk
	Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Average age at maturity (years)	>4	2 to 4	<2
Average maximum age (years)	>30	10 to 30	<10
Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	<1 000	1 000 to 10 000	>10 000
Average maximum size (cm)	>150	60 to 150	<60
Average size at maturity (cm)	>150	30 to 150	<30
Reproductive strategy	Live bearer, mouth brooder or significant parental investment	Demersal spawner "berried"	Broadcast spawner
Mean trophic level	>3.25	2.5–3.25	<2.5

Susceptibility attributes		High susceptibility/ High risk	Medium susceptibility/ Medium risk	Low susceptibility/ Low risk
		Score 3	Score 2	Score 1
Availability	1) Overlap of adult species range with fishery	>50% of stock occurs in the area fished	Between 25% and 50% of the stock occurs in the area fished	<25% of stock occurs in the area fished
	2) Distribution	Only in the country/ fishery	Limited range in the region	Throughout region/ global distribution
Encounterability	1) Habitat	Habitat preference of species make it highly likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. demersal, muddy/sandy bottom)	Habitat preference of species make it moderately likely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. rocky bottom/reefs)	Depth or distribution of species make it unlikely to encounter trawl gear (e.g. epi-pelagic or meso-pelagic)
	2) Depth range	High overlap with trawl fishing gear (20 to 60 m depth)	Medium overlap with trawl fishing gear (10 to 20 m depth)	Low overlap with trawl fishing gear (0 to 10 m, >70 m depth)
Selectivity		Species >2 times mesh size or up to 4 m length	Species 1 to 2 times mesh size or 4 to 5 m length	Species <mesh size or >5 m length
Post capture mortality		Most dead or retained Trawl tow >3 hours	Alive after net hauled Trawl tow 0.5 to 3 hours	Released alive Trawl tow <0.5 hours

Note: Availability 2 is only used when there is no information for Availability 1; the most conservative score between Encounterability 1 and 2 is used.

D3		Average Susceptibility Score		
		1 - 1.75	1.76 - 2.24	2.25 - 3
Average Productivity Score	1 - 1.75	PASS	PASS	PASS
	1.76 - 2.24	PASS	PASS	TABLE D4
	2.25 - 3	PASS	TABLE D4	TABLE D4

D4	Species Name		
	Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements		
	D4.1	The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.	
	D4.2	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.	
		Outcome:	

Evidence

D4.1: The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.

D4.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.

References

Links	
MARINTRUST Standard clause	1.3.2.2, 4.1.4
FAO CCRF	7.5.1
GSSI	D.5.01