



## MarinTrust Standard V2

# By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

**MarinTrust Programme**

Unit C, Printworks

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**Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome**

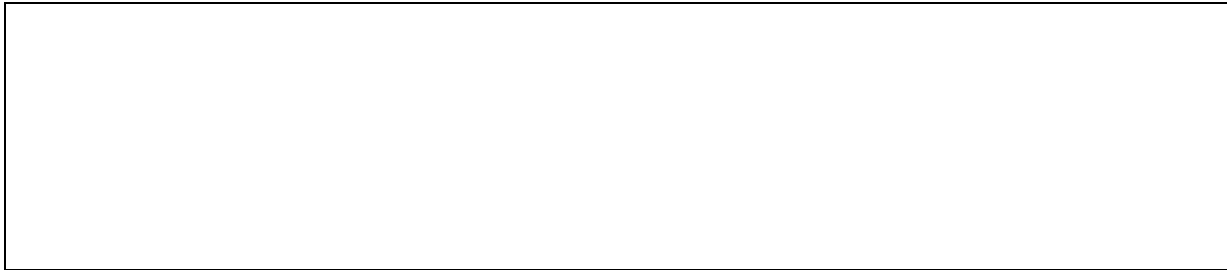
Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> )
	Geographical area:	FAO 27, Northeast Atlantic
	Country of origin of the product:	Denmark and Poland
	Stock:	Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> ) in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic)
Date	07/10/2021	
Report Code	BP199	
Assessor	Virginia Polonio	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Denmark and Poland	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Name: Scanbio Ingredients AS			
Address:			
Country: Denmark and Poland		Zip:	
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:	
Email address: pal.rostad@scanbio.com		Applicant Code:	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval
Virginia Polonio	Geraldine Criquet	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period	To October 2021		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> )
Stock	Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> ) in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic)
Fishery Location	Denmark and Poland
Management Authority (Country/ State)	European Commission (EC) , Danish Directorate of Fisheries (Fiskeristyrelsen) and Polish Fisheries Department (Department Rybołówstwa)
Gear Type(s)	Pelagic trawls and purse seine
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor’s recommendation of approval
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 Marintrust raw material Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) do not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, nor do they appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Herring is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.</p> <p>An EU Baltic Sea multiannual plan (MAP; EU, 2016) was established in 2016 and updated in 2019 (MAP; EU, 2019). It applies to herring in subdivisions 22–24, which is part of the distribution area of the WBSS stock. This plan is not adopted by Norway and thus not used as basis of the advice for this shared stock. Reference points are defined for this stock therefore it has been assessed under category C.</p> <p>Removals of the species are taken into consideration in the stock assessment and the 2021 stock assessment and it PASSES clause C1.1. The biomass is below Blim reference point and removals from Poland and Denmark are not negligible. Therefore, the stock has failed clause C1.2. As per guidance when a stock fails category C, it is required to be assessed under category D and a PSA analysis is performed.</p> <p>With an average susceptibility of 1.75 and average productivity of 1.28 the stock has passed the PSA.</p> <p>In order to approve, the stock needs to pass all C clauses, as it was not the case here the stock was assessed by using the PSA, therefore, Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic) is <b>APPROVED</b> for the production of fishmeal and fish-oil under the current Marin Trust v 2.0 by-products.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified the Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic herring stock as category C, reference points are defined to assess status of the stock relative to.</p> <p>Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1. The Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic herring stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass below the limit reference point, it DOES NOT PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>As per guidance, when a stock fails category C, it is required to be further assessed under category D. Therefore, a PSA was conducted.</p> <p>With an average susceptibility of 1.75 and average productivity of 1.28 the stock passes the PSA.</p> <p>Therefore, Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic herring should be approved.</p>
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 <sup>1</sup>	CITES Appendix 1 <sup>2</sup>
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> ) in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic)	European Commission (EC) , Danish Directorate of Fisheries (Fiskeristyrelsen) and Polish Fisheries Department (Department Rybołówstwa)	C and D	LC	No

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

## CATEGORY C SPECIES

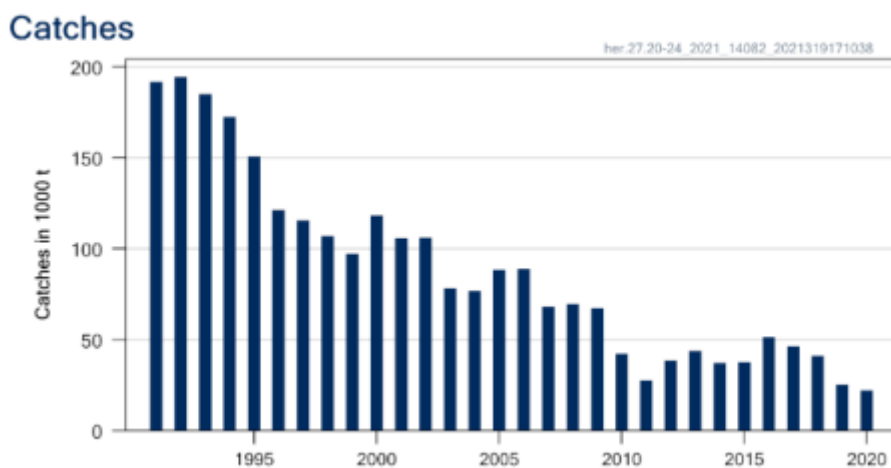
In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment.

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.

<b>Species Name</b>		Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> ) in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic)	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	<b>C1.1</b>	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
	<b>C1.2</b>	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.	No
			<b>Clause outcome:</b> FAILS

**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 input data used in the last stock assessment were as follows: Two acoustic, two trawl, and indices from one larval survey (HERAS A5092, GerAS [BIAS] A1588, IBTS/BITS Q1 [G1022/G2916], IBTS/BITS Q3–4 [G2829/G8863], and N20 I2308 I7165); catch statistics and corrections for historical area misreporting; otolith microstructure and morphometric methods to calculate the proportion of NSAS in the catches. Discards and bycatch are considered to be negligible. The amount of slippage in Division 3.a is unknown (figure 1).

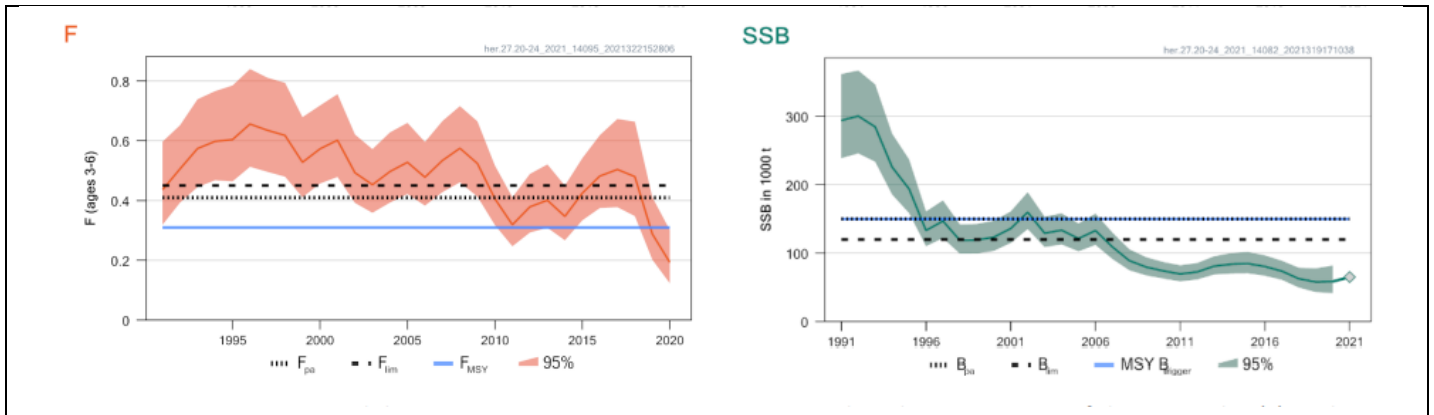


**Figure 1.** Herring in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners. Commercial catches. Source ICES 2021

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and it PASSES clause c 1.1.

**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.**

Fishing pressure on the stock is below FMSY, Fpa, and Flim; spawning-stock size is below MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim. (Figure 2)



**Figure 2.** Herring in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners. recruitment, fishing mortality (F), and spawning stock biomass (SSB) from the summary of the stock assessment; 95% confidence intervals are shown for SSB, F, and recruitment. The 2021 recruitment bar shaded in a lighter colour is the average value of 2015–2019, and the grey diamond in the SSB plot is a predicted number for 2021. Source ICES 2021

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass below the limit reference point (Blim) and it **FAILS** clause C1.2.

Catches from Poland and Denmark haven’t been negligible in the last 5 years and therefore the stock FAIL and as per guidance it has been assessed under category D.

**References**

ICES. 2021. Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subdivisions 20-24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2021. ICES Advice 2021, her.27.20-24, <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.7766>.

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**

<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.5.3
<b>GSSI</b>	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.

<b>D1</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> ) in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic)	
	<b>Productivity Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Score</b>
	Average age at maturity (years)	1.8	1
	Average maximum age (years)	6.9	1
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)	no value (min.)-59,700	1
	Average maximum size (cm)	45	1
	Average size at maturity (cm)	16.7	1
	Reproductive strategy	Non-guarders: open water/substratum egg scatterers	1
	Mean trophic level	3.4	3
	<b>Average Productivity Score</b>		<b>1.28</b>
	<b>Susceptibility Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Score</b>
	Overlap of adult species range with fishery	Between 25% and 50% of the stock occurs in the area fished	2
	Distribution	Throughout region	Not scored
	Habitat	Benthopelagic	1
	Depth range	Lower overlap with trawl	Not scored
	Selectivity	Species < mesh size	1
	Post-capture mortality	Most dead	3
	<b>Average Susceptibility Score</b>		<b>1.75</b>
	<b>PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)</b>		<b>PASS</b>
	<b>Compliance rating</b>		<b>PASS</b>
<b>References</b>			
<a href="https://www.fishbase.se/Summary/SpeciesSummary.php?ID=24&amp;AT=Herring">https://www.fishbase.se/Summary/SpeciesSummary.php?ID=24&amp;AT=Herring</a>			
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.

<b>D3</b>		<b>Average Susceptibility Score</b>		
		<b>1 - 1.75</b>	<b>1.76 - 2.24</b>	<b>2.25 - 3</b>
<b>Average Productivity Score</b>	<b>1 - 1.75</b>	PASS	PASS	PASS
	<b>1.76 - 2.24</b>	PASS	PASS	TABLE D4
	<b>2.25 - 3</b>	PASS	TABLE D4	TABLE D4

<b>D4 Species Name</b>			
<b>Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements</b>			
<b>D4.1</b>	The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.		
<b>D4.2</b>	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.		
<b>Outcome:</b>			
<b>Evidence</b>			
<b>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.</b>			
<b>D4.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.</b>			
<b>References</b>			
<b>Links</b>			
<b>MARINTRUST Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.2, 4.1.4		
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.5.1		
<b>GSSI</b>	D.5.01		