MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Report Template

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Herring (*Clupea harengus*)
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 27, Northeast Atlantic
	Country of origin of the product:	Denmark and Poland
	Stock:	Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subdivisions 30 and 31 (Gulf of Bothnia)
Date	07/10/2021	
Report Code	BP201	
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		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 (*Clupea harengus*)
Stock	Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subdivisions 30 and 31 (Gulf of Bothnia)
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, trapnets and gillnets
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's recommendation of approval
Recommendation	**APPROVED**

Table 2. Assessment Determination

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 Marintrust raw material Herring (Clupea harengus) 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. An EU multiannual plan (MAP) in place for stocks in the Baltic Sea includes herring (EU, 2016, 2019). The advice, based on the FMSY ranges used in the management plan, is considered precautionary. Reference points are defined for this stock therefore it has been assessed under category C. 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 above Blim reference point and. Therefore, the stock PASSES clause C1.2. In order to approve, the stock needs to pass all C clauses, as it is the case here, Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subdivisions 30 and 31 (Gulf of Bothnia) is **APPROVED** for the production of fishmeal and fish-oil under the current Marin Trust v 2.0 by-products.
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
The assessor correctly classified the Gulf of Bothnia herring stock as category C, reference points are defined to assess status of the stock relative to. Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment process so the stock PASSES Clause C1.1. The Gulf of Bothnia herring stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point, it PASSES Clause C1.2. Therefore, Gulf of Bothnia herring should be approved.
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*	Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subdivisions 30 and 31 (Gulf of Bothnia)	European Commission (EC) , Danish Directorate of Fisheries (Fiskeristyrelsen) and Polish Fisheries Department (Departament Rybołówstwa)	C	LC	No

[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	Herring (Clupea harengus) in subdivisions 30 and 31 (Gulf of Bothnia)	
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.	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.

The stock was benchmarked in 2021 (ICES, 2021a), where the stock assessment model and reference points were revised. Revisions were made to input data, including survey information, which was quality assured. Commercial catches (since 1963); two tuning fleets: one acoustic survey, since 2007 (BIAS, A1588) and one commercial survey, 1990–2006 (trapnet); Annual maturity data from Finnish commercial trawl catches before spawning; age-specific natural mortalities, constant through time were the input data used in the last stock assessment (Figure 1).

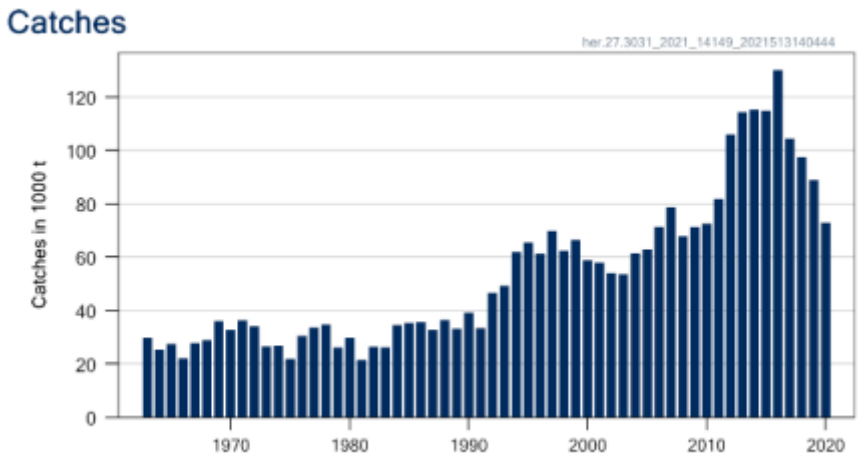

Figure 1. Herring *(Clupea harengus*) in subdivisions 30 and 31 (Gulf of Bothnia). Commercial catches. Source: ICES 2021

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 and spawning-stock size is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim. (Figure 2)

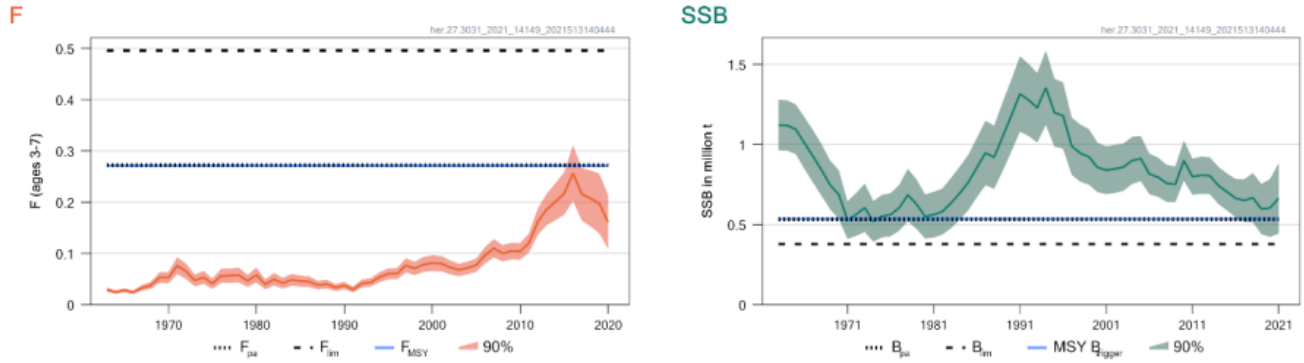

Figure 2. Catches from herring in subdivisions 30 and 31. The assumed recruitment value for 2021 is shaded in a lighter colour. Source: ICES 2021

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

References

ICES. 2021. Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in Subdivisions 30 and 31 (Gulf of Bothnia). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2021. ICES Advice 2021, her.27.3031. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.7769.

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

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	Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subdivisions 20–24, spring spawners (Skagerrak, Kattegat, and western Baltic)	
	Productivity Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	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
		Average Productivity Score	**1.28**
	Susceptibility Attribute	**Value**	**Score**
	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
		Average Susceptibility Score	**1.75**
		PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)	**PASS**
		Compliance rating	**PASS**

References

https://www.fishbase.se/Summary/SpeciesSummary.php?ID=24&AT=Herring

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