

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Pacific Herring (<i>Clupea Pallasii</i>)
LOCATION:	FAO area 67, Pacific Northeast
DATE OF REPORT:	May 2016
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Thailand	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact: :	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Deirdre Hoare	Dave Garforth	Surveillance 1
1. Scope of Assessment		
By-Product surveillance 2015		
2. Fishery By-Product		
Pacific Herring (<i>Clupea Pallasii</i>)		
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
FAO area 67, Pacific Northeast		
4. Fishery Method		
Purse seine and pelagic gears		
5. Outcome of Assessment		
Maintain byproduct approval from Alaska and Canada waters		

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

It is not clear whether this byproduct is sourced from international waters or those of Alaska or Canada. This assessment recommends the approval of byproduct sourced from Alaska and Canada waters only. There are legal, administrative and research frameworks in place for fisheries in Alaska and Canada. Alaska and Canadian frameworks are applied specifically to Pacific Herring in their respective jurisdictions, but there is no evidence of any species- specific management in international waters. As the species is not categorised as threatened or endangered by the IUCN, the assessment team recommends the approval of the byproduct against the IFFO standard.

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>The management of the fishery used to produce the By- Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.</i>		
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.	
MEDIUM	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.	
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.	
<p><i>Determination: There are effective legal and administrative frameworks in place in Alaska and Canada. These are applied to Pacific herring in Alaska and Canadian waters; there is no evidence of species-specific management in international waters.</i></p> <p>Pacific herring in FAO area 67 is primarily found in Alaska and Canadian waters.</p> <p>Alaska</p> <p>Organisations with roles in managing Alaska fisheries resources include the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA’s NMFS), the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council for example the Status review conducted by the NMFS in 2014 which determined the stock was not at sufficient risk of extinction to justify listing under the Endangered Species Act. There is also evidence of regional management plans, for example in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat.</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Pacific herring in Canada falls primarily under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). The DFO has implemented an integrated fishery management plan for Pacific herring in Canadian waters, which is based on the best available scientific evidence, recognises the rights of aboriginal communities, and sets target harvest levels. Herring are divided into five major and two minor stock areas.</p> <p>International waters.</p> <p>There is no evidence of any management regime with responsibility for managing Pacific herring in international waters.</p> <p>R2 – R5</p>		H
B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.</i>		
LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist	
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.	
HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.	
<p><i>Determination: Species-specific research is conducted on the stocks in Alaskan and Canadian waters. There is no evidence of research conducted in international waters.</i></p> <p>Alaska</p>		H

Research in support of herring fishery management in Alaska is conducted by the ADF&G and NMFS. The level of research and understating varies between areas, as does the stock status. Surveys conducted include aerial and skiff surveys, spawn deposition surveys, research cruises and fishery-dependent sampling.

Canada

Herring management in Canadian waters is informed by a range of data collection and stock assessment activities. Catch and survey information is collected for each of the seven stocks separately. A statistical catch-at-age model is used to conduct the stock assessment for the major areas, and the precautionary approach is followed to determine appropriate levels of fishing.

International

There is no evidence of any research conducted on an international stock component.

R3- R 5

C. STOCK STATUS

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

C. The fish used to produce the fish By- Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.

LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
MEDIUM	The fish By- Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By- Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.

Determination: The byproduct has not been categorised by the IUCN, but it does not appear in the CITES appendices.

Clupea Pallasii has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List. The species is not listed in the CITES appendices.

R6

5. REFERENCES

R1 – Clupea Pallasaii image

<http://www.fishbase.se/summary/speciessummary.php?genusname=Clupea&speciesname=pallasii pallasii>

R2 – Southeast Alaska and Yakutat herring fishery management plans:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.herring#management>

R3 – NMFS Pacific herring status review, 2014:

<http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources/herring/statusrev0314.pdf>

R4 – DFO pacific herring integrated fisheries management plan, 2013/14 summary:

<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/mplans/2014/herring-hareng-2013-2014-sm-eng.pdf>

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R5 – Southeast Alaska herring stock assessment surveys, 2015: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FDS16-04.pdf>

R6 - IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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