



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment

*Herring (Clupea harengus) in FAO 27,
ICES subareas 1, 2, 5, and divisions 4.a
and 14.a*

MarinTrust Programme

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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 Ocean
	Country of origin of the product:	Iceland (Flag country)
	Stock:	Herring in ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring
Date	20 July 2023	
Report Code	ISL02	
Assessor	Matthew Jew	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Iceland (Flag country)	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Eskja fiskimjölsverks miðja , Fiskimjolsverksmidja, Fiskimjölsverksmiðja, Neskaupstaður, Seyðisfjörður, Vinnslustödin Fiskimjol og lysi, Vopnafjordur			
Country: Iceland			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Matthew Jew	Ivan Mateo	0.5	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	Up to July 2023		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)
Stock	Herring in ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and divisions 4.a and 14.a
Fishery Location	FAO 27 northeast Atlantic Ocean
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Icelandic Ministry of Industries and Innovation
Gear Type(s)	Purse seine, pelagic trawl
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's assessment
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 Marin trust raw material. Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN’s Red List, and does not appear in CITES appendices; therefore, <i>Clupea harengus</i> is eligible for approval for use as Marin trust by-product raw material.</p> <p>A long-term management strategy was agreed by the EU, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway and Russian Federation in 2018. However, there is a disagreement over the TAC allocation resulting in the setting of unilateral quotas which the sum is above the TAC. Reference points are defined for the stock, therefore it was assessed under category C.</p> <p>Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment process, it PASSES Clause C1.1. The stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point, it PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>Therefore, Norwegian spring-spawning herring is APPROVED 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 Norwegian spring-spawning herring in category C, the stock is managed, and reference points are defined to assess the stock status against.</p> <p>Fishery removals from the stock are considered in the stock assessment process. The most recent stock assessment shows that the stock is considered to have a biomass well above the limit reference point.</p> <p>Therefore, Norwegian spring-spawning herring passes both C1.1 and C1.2 and therefore Norwegian spring-spawning herring is approved</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
<p>N/A</p>

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 a 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	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Herring in ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and divisions 4.a and 14.a	Icelandic Ministry of Industries and Innovation	C	LC	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

CATEGORY C SPECIES

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. Where a species fails this Clause, it should be assessed as a Category D species instead.

Species Name		Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)	
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.

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 2023 should be no more than 511 171 tonnes.

This stock is assessed using a statistical assessment model (XSAM) that uses catches in the model and in the forecast and also includes uncertainty in catches and abundance indices. The data incorporated into this model is as follows: Assessment period 1988–2022: commercial catches-at-age (stock weight-at-age from surveys and, since 2009, from catch sampling). Three survey indices: Norwegian acoustic survey on spawning grounds in February/March (NASF [A7918]; 1988–1989, 1994–1996, 1998–2000, 2005–2008, 2015–2022); International Ecosystem Survey in the Nordic Seas (IESNS; A3675) covering the adult stock in the Nordic seas (1996–2022), and the juvenile stock in the Barents Sea (1991–2002, 2005–2007, 2009–2019, 2021). Maturity ogive variable by year-class strength. Natural mortalities are fixed values from historical analyses (age 2 = 0.9; ages greater than 2 = 0.15) Discards are not included as they are considered negligible.



Figure 1. Long-term catches for herring in ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and divisions 4.a and 14.a. Source: ICES, 2022.

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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 above F_{MSY} and between F_{pa} and F_{lim} ; spawning-stock size is above $MSY B_{trigger}$, B_{pa} , and B_{lim} .

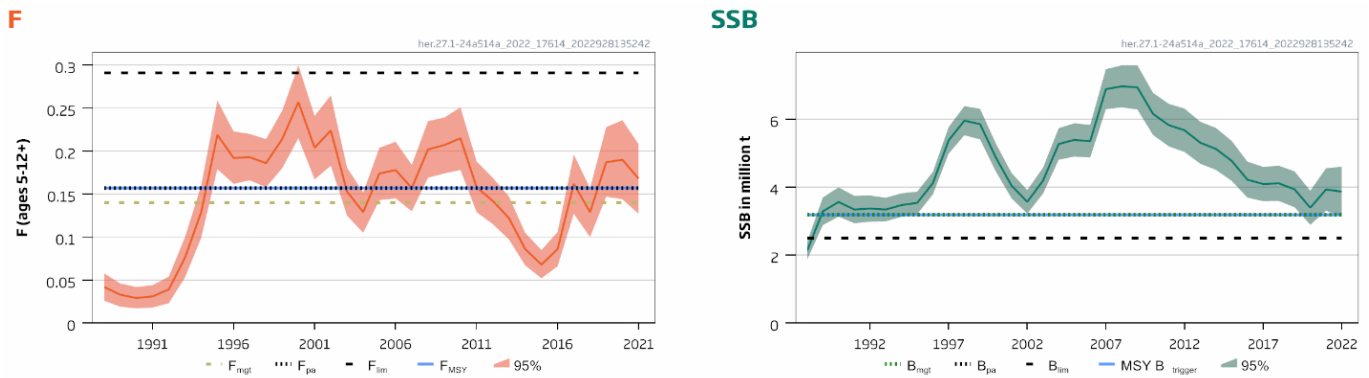


Figure 1. Herring in ICES subareas 1, 2, and 5, and divisions 4.a and 14.a (Norwegian spring-spawning herring). Summary of the stock assessment. The left panel shows the historical fishing pressure from 1988 to 2022 and the right panel show historical biomass over the same time period.

Source: ICES 2022.

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

References

ICES. 2022. Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subareas 1, 2, 5 and divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and Arctic Ocean). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2022. ICES Advice 2022, her.27.1-24a514a. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19772380>

Links

MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01