



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*) in FAO 27, ICES 3.c.22-d.32

MarinTrust Programme

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 27 Northeast Atlantic, ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32
	Country of origin of the product:	Norway (Flag countries: Denmark)
	Stock:	Sprat in ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32
Date	23 June 2023	
Report Code	NOR18	
Assessor	Léa Lebechnech	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Norway (Flag countries: Denmark)	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	N/A	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Scanbio Ingredients AS			
Country: Norway			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Léa Lebechnech	Matthew Jew	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period	To June 2023		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)
Stock	Sprat in ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32
Fishery Location	FAO Area 27 Northeast Atlantic
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Norway/European Union (Common Fisheries Policy-CFP)
Gear Type(s)	Pelagic trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's recommendation
Recommendation	APPROVED

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in the CITES appendices, it cannot be approved for use as Marin Trust raw material. Sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, nor does it appear in the CITES appendices; therefore, sprat in ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32 is eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust raw material.</p> <p>There is a species-specific management regime in place for this stock, an EU multiannual plan (MAP) for the Baltic Sea, including a stock assessment with reference points defined and a TAC set. Therefore, the stock was assessed under Category C.</p> <p>In the last stock assessment, removals are considered and the stock is above its limit reference point B_{lim}, therefore the stock PASSES clauses C1.1 and C1.2.</p> <p>Consequently, sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>) in ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32 is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the Marin Trust Standard v.2.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>) in ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32 as Category C, the stock is subject to a specific management regime and reference points are defined.</p> <p>Fishery removals are considered in the stock assessment process. The most recent stock assessment shows that the stock is above $MSY B_{trigger}$, B_{pa}, and B_{lim}. Therefore, the stock is considered to have biomass above the limit reference point.</p> <p>Sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>) in ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32 passes both clauses (C1.1 and C1.2) and therefore should be approved under the MarinTrust Standard v.2.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
N/A

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
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	Sprat in ICES divisions 3.c.22-d.32	Norway, European Union (CFP)	C	LC ³	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

³ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/198583/45077260>

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		Sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)	
C1	Category C Stock Stat-s - 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 EU multiannual plan (MAP) for the Baltic Sea is applied, catches in 2024 that correspond to the F ranges in the plan are between 191 075 tonnes and 247 704 tonnes. According to the MAP, catches higher than those corresponding to F_{MSY} (241 604 tonnes) can only be taken under conditions specified in the plan, whilst the entire range is considered precautionary when applying ICES advice rule.

The assessment type is an age-based analytical assessment, SAM that uses catches in the model and in the forecast. The input data considered in the last stock assessment are the following: Commercial catches; two acoustic surveys (BASS [A7041], BIAS [A1588]); natural mortalities from multispecies model (SMS) until 2021, M in 2022 = M in 2021, fixed maturity ogive. Catches for Russian Federation since 2022 are taken from AtlantNIRO. Discards are not included, they are considered negligible.

Catches are presented in the figure below:

Catches

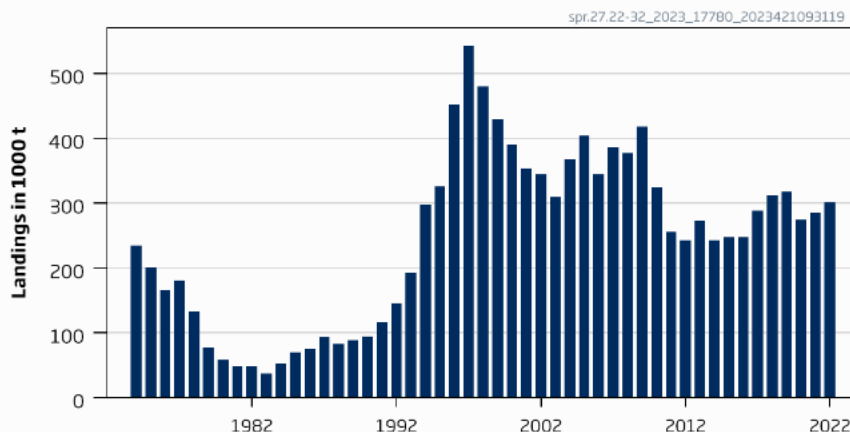


Figure 1. Long term catches for sprat in subdivisions 22-32.

Source: ICES 2023.

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and 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} .

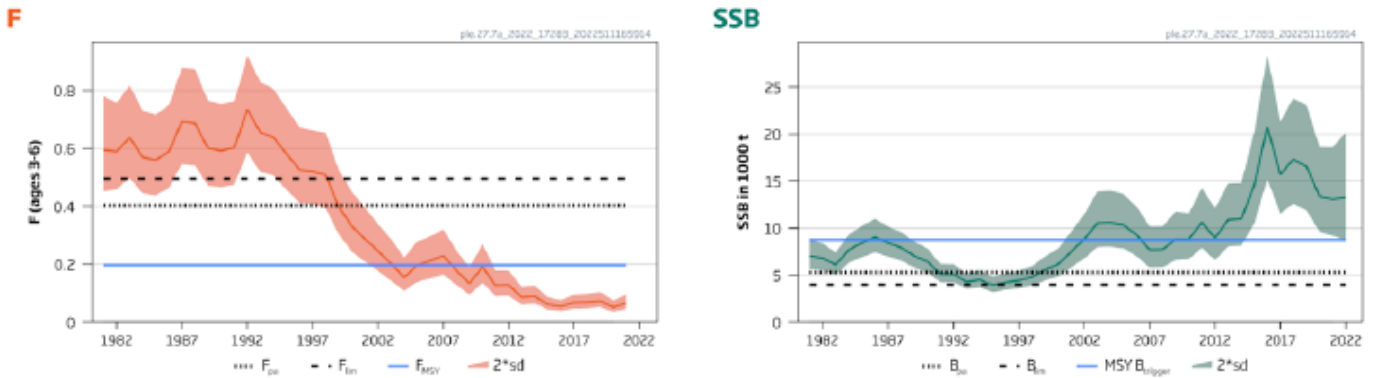


Figure 2. Sprat in subdivisions 22–32. Summary of the stock assessment. SSB at spawning time is predicted for 2023. Source: ICES, 2023.

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. 2023. Sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*) in subdivisions 22–32 (Baltic Sea). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2023. ICES Advice 2023, spr.27.22–32. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.21820581>

Links

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