

Faroe Islands North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery

Marine Stewardship Council Certification

Certification Body: DNV Business Assurance

Intent to Undertake an Expedited Assessment

DNV GL would like to announce the intent to conduct an expedited audit for an extension of scope to the Faroe Islands North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery ([F-DNV-146646](#) - Valid from 5 December 2013 to 5 December 2018).

The intent of the expedited audit is to include a Lithuanian vessel owned by JSC SEIVALAS to the certificate and the UoC/UoA as per the table below.

Table 1 Unit of Certification/Unit of Assessment

Fishery Name	Faroe Islands North East Arctic Cold Water Prawn
Species	Northern shrimp, or cold water prawn (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>)
Geographical area	Barents Sea and Svalbard in FAO statistical area 27, ICES I and II
Method of capture	Bottom trawl with sorting grid
Stock	Barents Sea shrimp (ICES Division I and II)/FAO 27
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faroe Islands Fisheries Management • Greenland Fisheries Management (ref. comments below – on-going extension) • Lithuanian Fisheries Management/EU Commission • NEAFC • Norwegian Fisheries Management (Svalbard FPZ) • Russian Fisheries Management (EEZ of Russian Federation) <p>The stock is managed according to ICES advice</p>
Client group	<p>The client group Maresco A/S is represented by the following ship owners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P/F Thor with shrimp trawler Sermilik II • P/F Havborg with shrimp trawler Havborg. • P/F Líðin with shrimp trawler Arctic Viking. <p>On-going Extension: Greenland vessel owned by Nanoq Seafood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasermitut <p>New Extension: Lithuanian vessel owned by JSC Seivalas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLUTONAS
Eligible fishers	<p>Faroe Islands: The Faroese client group represents the entire Faroe Islands fishery for shrimp in the Barents Sea. If at a later date more vessels are added to the Faroe Islands shrimp fishery in the Barents Sea, their eligibility to share the certificate will be considered upon the application. New vessels owned by the client group will automatically be eligible to share the MSC certificate (subject to full compliance with MSC requirements).</p> <p>Greenland (on-going extension): There are currently no vessels other than Tasermitut included in the</p>

	<p>certification. If at a later date more vessels owned by Nanoq Seafood are added to the fleet that fish in the Barents Sea for cold water shrimp under Greenland license, they will automatically be eligible to share the MSC certificate(subject to full compliance with MSC requirements).</p> <p>Lithuanian (new extension)</p> <p>There are currently no vessels other than PLUTONAS included in the certification. If at a later date more vessels owned by JSC Seivalas are added to the fleet that fish in the Barents Sea for cold water shrimp under Lithuanian license, they will automatically be eligible to share the MSC certificate (subject to full compliance with MSC requirements).</p>
--	--

In line with the extension of scope requirements, DNV GL can confirm that:

1. There is broad overlap with the species, gears, or areas in the original UoA.
2. The target stock of the new proposed UoA is identical with the target stock previously assessed under P1 of the certified fishery;
3. The extended fishery operations are in the same geographical region;
4. The extended fishery operations use identical fishing gears.

A gap analysis was carried out, assessing the degree of overlap between the proposed new Unit of Assessment (UoA) and the already certified UoA fishery.

The gap analysis revealed that the assessment and scoring for four of the nine assessment components listed in Appendix 1 will be identical between the original and the new assessment.

The expedited assessment would involve an assessment against the harvest strategy component under Principle 1, the retained species and habitat components under Principle 2 and the governance and policy and fishery specific management components under Principle 3 (see Appendix 1).

Appendix 1: Full Gap Analysis

Gap Analysis for the New Proposed Unit of Assessment Faroe Islands North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery with added Lithuanian vessel.

To support DNV GL's proposal for an expedited audit of the Faroe Islands NEA cold water prawn fishery, the gap analysis below has been completed.

Component	UoA 1 (current certified)	UoA 2 (extended certification)	Gap analysis
P1 – Outcome	Status of North East Arctic cold water prawn stock (<i>Pandalus borealis</i>)	The proposed extended fishing operations incorporating the Lithuanian vessel will target the same stock in the same geographical area as the current certified fishery.	No assessment needed, score identical.
P1 – Harvest strategy	The harvest strategy for the target stock is managed under <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faroe Islands Fisheries Management • NEAFC • Norwegian Fisheries Management (Svalbard FPZ) • Russian Fisheries Management (EEZ of Russian Federation) 	The fishing operations of the fleet extension are managed under the same management system that manages the cold water prawn fishery in the Barents Sea. The Lithuanian vessel will be covered by the fishery management systems of the EU and Lithuania, and will be covered by NEAFC regulations and Norwegian regulations when fishing in the international zone and Svalbard FPZ respectively. The new vessel will therefore be fishing primarily under the same regulations as the current vessels, but Lithuanian regulations that form part of the harvest strategy have to be assessed.	Assessment needed.
P2 – Retained species	The only retained species for the client fleet is cod.	It is assumed that the Lithuanian vessel also retains cod on board, and therefore the impact of these catches on the cod stock has to be assessed.	Assessment needed.
P2 – Bycatch species	Unintended bycatch of client gear type in client	The Lithuanian vessel operates with identical fishing gear and mesh	No assessment needed, score identical.

	geographical area	size. The bycatch of the Lithuanian vessel will be similar or identical to the bycatch of the Faroe Islands vessels and will have identical impacts on the stocks of bycatch species.	
P2 – ETP species	ETP bycatch of client gear type in client geographical area	The Lithuanian vessel operates with identical fishing gear and mesh size. The interactions of the Lithuanian vessel with ETP species will be similar or identical to the interactions of Faroe Islands vessels with ETP species.	No assessment needed, score identical.
P2 - Habitats	Habitat impact of client gear type in client geographical area	The Lithuanian vessel operates with identical fishing gear in the same geographic region as the client fleet. The habitat impact of the Lithuanian vessel will be similar but the fishing locations of the Lithuanian vessel might be different from the location of the Faroe Islands fleet. The strategy in place that is designed to ensure that the Lithuanian vessel does not pose a risk of serious or irreversible harm to habitat types has to be assessed.	Assessment needed.
P2 - Ecosystem	Broad ecological community and ecosystem in which the fishery operates	The Lithuanian vessel operates with identical fishing gear in the same geographical region and targets the same stock as the client fleet. The ecosystem impact of the Lithuanian vessel will be similar or identical to the client fleet.	No assessment needed, score identical.
P3 – Governance and policy	Overarching management framework	The fishing operations of the fleet extension are managed under the same management system that manages the cold water prawn fishery in the Barents Sea (Norwegian, Russian and NEAFC	Assessment needed.

		management). However the Lithuanian part of the extended fleet falls under Lithuanian jurisdiction. This means that the Lithuanian regulations that form part of the overarching management system have to be assessed.	
P3 – Fishery specific management system	Fishery specific management system	The fishing operations of the fleet extension are managed under the same management system that manages the cold water prawn fishery in the Barents Sea (Norwegian, Russian and NEAFC management). However the Lithuanian part of the extended fleet falls under Lithuanian jurisdiction. This means that the Lithuanian regulations that form part of the fishery specific management system have to be assessed.	Assessment needed.