Food Certification International Ltd

Findhorn House
Dochfour Business Centre
Dochgarroch
Inverness IV3 8GY
United Kingdom

T: +44(0)1463 223 039
F: +44(0)1463 246 380

Specialist assurance for
the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

www.foodcertint.com

MSC SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES CERTIFICATION

Off-Site Surveillance Visit - Report for SPFPO Swedish North Sea Herring Fishery

1st Annual Surveillance Report

July 2014

Prepared For: **Astrid Fiske A/B**

Prepared By: **Food Certification International Ltd**

CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD MSC www.msc.org

Assessment Data Sheet

Certified Fishery	SPFPO Swedish North Sea Herring Fishery
Fishery Management Agency	The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)
Species	Herring (*Clupea harengus*)
Fishing Method	Purse seine w/bunt-end mesh size 32mm and Pelagic trawl gear w/cod-end mesh size 32mm
Certificate Code	F-FCI-0030
Certification Date	16.06.2013 (Re-certified)
Certification Expiration Date	15.06.2018

Certification Body

FOOD CERTIFICATION INTERNATIONAL Ltd
Findhorn House, Dochfour Business Centre
Dochgarroch, Inverness, IV3 8GY, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44(0)1463 223 039

MSC Fisheries Department

Email: fisheries@foodcertint.com

Web: www.foodcertint.com

Surveillance Stage:	1st Annual Surveillance Report
Surveillance Date:	09.06.2014

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1. Introduction

The purpose of the annual Surveillance Report is fourfold:

1. to establish and report on whether or not there have been any material changes to the circumstances and practices affecting the original complying assessment of the fishery;
2. to monitor the progress made to improve those practices that have been scored as below "good practice" (a score of 80 or above) but above "minimum acceptable practice" (a score of 60 or above) – as captured in any "conditions" raised and described in the Public Report and in the corresponding Action Plan drawn up by the client;
3. to monitor any actions taken in response to any (non-binding) "recommendations" made in the Public Report;
4. to re-score any Performance Indicators (PIs) where practice or circumstances have materially changed during the intervening year, focusing on those PIs that form the basis of any "conditions" raised.

Please note: The primary focus of this surveillance audit is assess changes made in the previous year. For a complete picture, this report should be read in conjunction with the Public Certification Report for this fishery assessment.

2. General Information

2.1 Certificate Holder details

Certificate holder: Astrid Fiske A/B

Address: Swedish Pelagic Federation Producers Organisation (SPFPO)
PO Box 2066, SE-471 11
Rönäng, Sweden

Contact Name: Bengt Gunnarsson

Tel: +46 705 36 55 01

Email: bengt.gunnarsson@telia.com

2.2 General Background about the fishery

The Swedish Pelagic Federation Producers Organisation (SPFPO) Swedish North Sea Herring Fishery was certified against the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) standard on 16th June 2013. This is the reporting output of the 1st annual surveillance audit, carried out after the first year of certification. The current certificate is valid until 15th June 2018. Below are further details about the fishery:

2.2.1 Area Under Evaluation

There are two Units of Certification for this fishery, as detailed below:

Species:	Herring (*Clupea harengus*)
Stock:	Autumn spawning North Sea herring
Geographical area:	North Sea and Eastern Channel in ICES divisions Iva, IVb, IVc, VIId
Harvest method:	Purse seine w/bunt-end mesh size 32mm
Client Group:	Swedish Pelagic Federation Producers Organisation (SPFPO) vessels fishing for North Sea herring in ICES Divisions Iva, IVb, IVc, VIId using Purse seine gear w/cod-end mesh size 32mm
Other Eligible Fishers:	Swedish registered vessels fishing for North Sea herring in ICES Divisions Iva, IVb, IVc, VIId using Purse seine gear w/cod-end mesh size 32mm that are not currently members of the client group (Swedish Pelagic Federation Producers Organisation (SPFPO)).

Species:	Herring (*Clupea harengus*)
Stock:	Autumn spawning North Sea herring
Geographical area:	North Sea and Eastern Channel in ICES divisions Iva, IVb, IVc, VIId
Harvest method:	Pelagic trawl gear w/cod-end mesh size 32mm
Client Group:	Swedish Pelagic Federation Producers Organisation (SPFPO) vessels fishing for North Sea herring in ICES Divisions Iva, IVb, IVc, VIId using Pelagic trawl gear w/cod-end mesh size 32mm
Other Eligible Fishers:	Swedish registered vessels fishing for North Sea herring in ICES Divisions Iva, IVb, IVc, VIId using Pelagic trawl gear w/cod-end mesh size 32mm that are not currently members of the client group (Swedish Pelagic Federation Producers Organisation (SPFPO)).

The area under evaluation is therefore, for Principle 1: The whole North Sea autumn spawning herring fishery in ICES Sub-area IV and Division VIId; For Principle 2: The Swedish North Sea herring fishery by vessels of the SPFPO purse seine and pelagic trawl fleet occurring in ICES Divisions IVa, IVb of the North Sea. For principle 3 the main jurisdiction falls within Sweden, although the majority of management measures are applied at an EU levels, and enforcement controls include both the national jurisdiction of the fishing grounds (in this case typically within UK EEZ) and the port of landing (typically Denmark).

2.2.2 Fishery Ownership & Organisational Structure

The client for this fishery is the Swedish Pelagic Federation Producers Organisation (SPFPO). The constituent members SPFPO include all the member vessels of 2 previously MSC certified client groups; namely Astrid Fiske and the Swedish Pelagic Producers Organisation (SPPO).

Astrid Fiske AB is a Swedish fishing company based at Rönnäng, West Goetaland which owns and operates the two refrigerated seawater (RSW) pelagic fishing vessels (www.astridfiskexport.se). Whilst the vessels operate from Rönnäng in Sweden, they typically land their North Sea maatjes herring catches directly to the processing plant of Werner Larsson Fish Export A/S in Skagen, Denmark.

Svenges Pelagiska Producent Organisation (SPPO) served as the industry body for Swedish Pelagic vessels and in doing so played an important role in recent fishery developments such as the introduction of individual transferable fishing rights in the pelagic fishery.

The SPFPO represent all member vessels in on-going discussions on regulatory or policy changes, including through representation to the Pelagic Regional Advisory Council. Work is conducted on behalf of members in cooperation with the pelagic Committee of the Swedish Fishermen's Federation, whilst at the same time working continuously with other issues affecting the pelagic fisheries.

2.2.3 History of the Fishery

9th June 2008	The Astrid Fiske purse seine fishery for North Sea maatjes herring was first MSC certified.
20th May 2010	The SPPO pelagic trawl North Sea herring fishery was first MSC certified.
October 2012	MSC accept proposal of the combining of 2 previously certified fisheries into a single assessment, noting the rational of: Bringing all Swedish registered vessels seeking MSC certification fishing for the North Sea herring stock under a single certificate. Existing cross over between vessels on the previous certificates – for example the Astrid Fiske vessels were covered on the SPPO certificate when using pelagic trawl gear. Increased simplicity of certificate administration and reduced on-going costs and providing a clearer, more streamlined and transparent approach for all interested stakeholders and Chain of Custody clients.
16th June 2013	The new client grouping (SPFPO) herring fishery is certified – acting as a recertification for the 2 previous certificates.

3. Assessment Process

3.1 Scope & History of the Assessment

Fig 1 - Original allocation of weighted scores at Sub-criteria, Criteria and Principle levels

Principle	Component	PI	Performance Indicator (PI)	Score
One	Outcome (status)	1.1.1	Stock status	100
		1.1.2	Reference Points	80
		1.1.3	Stock Rebuilding	NA
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	95
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules & tools	75
		1.2.3	Information & monitoring	90
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	90

Principle	Component	PI	Performance Indicator (PI)	Score	
				Trawl	Purse
Two	Retained Species	2.1.1	Outcome (status)	100	100
		2.1.2	Management	95	95
		2.1.3	Information	100	100
	Bycatch	2.2.1	Outcome (status)	100	100
		2.2.2	Management	80	80
		2.2.3	Information	80	80
	ETP Species	2.3.1	Outcome (status)	95	95
		2.3.2	Management	80	80
		2.3.3	Information	80	80
	Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome (status)	100	100
		2.4.2	Management	95	95
		2.4.3	Information	95	95
	Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome (status)	80	80
		2.5.2	Management	80	80
		2.5.3	Information	100	100

Principle	Component	PI	Performance Indicator (PI)	Score
Three	Governance & Policy	3.1.1	Legal & customary framework	95
		3.1.2	Consultation, roles & responsibilities	85
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	100
		3.1.4	Incentives for sustainable fishing	80
	Fishery Specific Management System	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	80
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	80
		3.2.3	Compliance & enforcement	95
		3.2.4	Research plan	80
		3.2.5	Management performance evaluation	80

Sourced from original assessment

As a result of the assessment, **1** condition of certification was raised by the assessment team, and maintenance of the MSC certificate is contingent on the SPFPO Swedish North Sea Herring Fishery moving to comply with this condition within the time-scales set at the time the certificate was issued. In addition, **3** recommendations were made which, whilst not obligatory, the client is encouraged to act upon within the spirit of the certification. These conditions and recommendations are detailed in **Section 4.2.1** of this report.

3.2 Details of 1st Surveillance Audit Process

3.2.1 Determination of surveillance level

Please see **Appendix 2**

3.2.2 Surveillance team details

The assessment team for this fishery assessment comprised of Tristan Southall, who acted as team leader and primary Principle 3 specialist; Andres Uriarte who was primarily responsible for evaluation of Principle 1 and Massimilliano Cardinale who was primarily responsible for evaluation of Principle 2 and Paul Macintyre was responsible for traceability / chain of custody considerations.

The off-site surveillance visit was carried out by Tristan Southall, Paul Medley and Massimilliano Cardinale. The Report Leader/Team Leader was Tristan Southall.

3.2.3 Date & Location of surveillance audit

Off-site w/c 09.06.14.

3.2.4 Stakeholder consultation & meetings

What was inspected

Due to the relatively high scores and low number of conditions at the time of the original assessment, this fishery qualified for a remote surveillance (see Appendix 2 for further details). This means that no site visit was required. Although stakeholders in the fishery were made aware of the up-coming audit process, no stakeholders came forward with any issue of concern to be addressed by the assessment team. As a result, the main focus of consolation was with the fishery client. A conference call was held between the Assessment team and the following client representatives: Bengt Gunnarsson and Björn Lindblad from the Swedish Pelagic Federation PO and Jan Norlenius from the Swedish Fishermen's Producer Organisation.

In addition, the assessment team held a brief (remote) harmonization meeting on 6th June 2014, with representatives of the Intertek Fisheries Certification (IFC) assessment team undertaking 3rd annual surveillance audit of the Dutch Pelagic Freezer-Trawler Association North Sea herring fishery. Discussion focused on the condition relating to PI1.2.2 Harvest Control Rules. It was agreed that the language and requirements of the conditions in the Dutch assessment had a slightly different focus to the condition in this assessment (primarily as a result of the assessment occurring 2 years earlier), therefore it was appropriate for slightly different approaches to be taken. Both teams outlined their thinking and proposed conclusions and it was agreed that both were compatible.

Stakeholder Consultation

A total of 38 stakeholder organisations and individuals having relevant interest in the assessment were identified and consulted during this surveillance audit. The interest of others not appearing on this list was solicited through the postings on the MSC website.

No stakeholders came forward with either written submissions or requests to meet the assessment team.

Documents referred to

See **Appendix 4**.

3.3 Surveillance Standards

3.3.1 MSC Standards, Requirements and Guidance used

This surveillance audit was carried out according to the MSC Fisheries Certification Requirements v1.3.

3.3.2 Confirmation in relation to destructive fishing practices or controversial unilateral exemptions

No indication was given or suggested during the surveillance audit to suggest that either of these practices is in evidence for this fishery

3.3.3 Enhancement Activities

There is no enhancement of the fishery, for example through hatchery stages or provision of artificial habitat, therefore this policy is not relevant.

4. Results, Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Discussion of Findings

4.1.1 Changes in fleet structure or operation

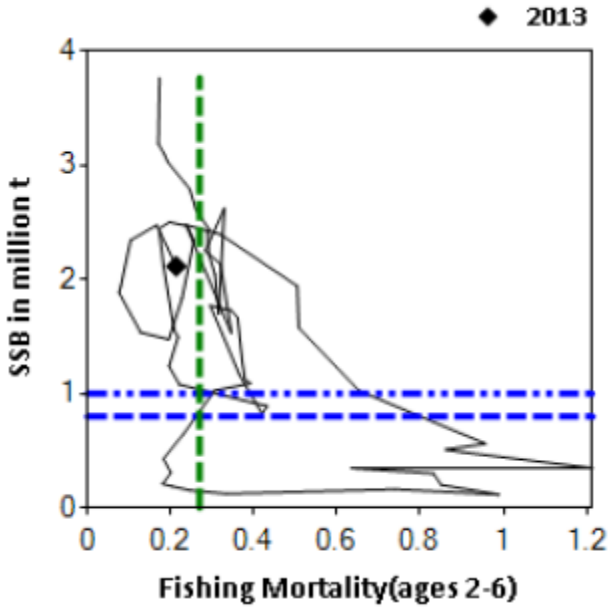
There have been no significant changes to either fleet structure or fleet operational practices. The fishery remains in the same area and season as described in the original certification report and there have been no notable changes to gear design or changes to any regulations that would affect operational practices.

4.1.2 Changes in stock status and exploitation patterns

The stock has remained high relative to the MSY reference point and fishing mortality is below the target level in 2013 (Figure 2). Year-class strength has been consistently weak since 2002 with year classes 2002 to 2007 being among the weakest, and ICES considers that the stock is in a low productivity phase. Fishing mortality has been below F_{MSY} since 1996. There has been no change in status since the full assessment in 2012 and changes to exploitation patterns.

A management plan was agreed by the EU and Norway in 2008. ICES evaluated the 2008 plan (ICES, 2012) and concluded that it is consistent with both the precautionary and MSY approaches. Although a new management plan has been agreed by EU–Norway in 2014, until ICES evaluates this management plan as precautionary, the 2008 plan remains the basis for scientific advice.

Fig 2 - Fishing mortality and spawning stock biomass relative to MSY. Dotted lines indicate reference points.



Source: ICES (2014)

4.1.3 Changes in ecosystem interaction or management

There have been no notable changes in operational practices which affect ecosystem interaction. There have been no reported issues in relation to bycatch or ETP interaction which would require either an update on scoring justifications or scores from the original assessment. There have been no significant new ecosystem management measures such as marine protected areas created.

4.1.4 Changes in management

There have been no significant changes in management practices, regimes, or personnel. The regulatory framework remains much as it was at the time of certification.

4.1.5 Catch data

Fig 3 – A summary of catch data in the fishery for the last 12 month period.

Total TAC for most recent fishing year (2013):		**478,000t**
Unit of Certification share of the total TAC established for the fishery in most recent fishing year*		
Original Allocations	**Swedish North Sea**	**5,785t**
	Swedish IIIa, permissible to take in North Sea	**12,090t**
	Total	**17,875t**
Revised Allocations (after swaps)	**Swedish North Sea**	**6,841t**
	Swedish IIIa, permissible to take in North Sea	**11,316t**
	Revised Total	**18,157t**
Client share of the total Swedish quota established for the fishery in most recent fishing year:		**100%**
Total greenweight catch taken by the client group in the most recent calendar year:		**16,206t**

Source: Data provided by client.

4.2 Reporting on Conditions

4.2.1 Condition 1

Performance Indicator	1.2.2 Available evidence indicates that the tools in use are appropriate and effective in achieving the exploitation levels required under the harvest control rule
Score	75
Rationale	A well-defined harvest control rule is in place. However, it has proved to be not entirely consistent with the harvest strategy and can be considered to be still under development. There is recent evidence of the TAC being set above the level of the inter-annual variation constraint within the harvest control rule. Consequently the final decision of TAC has not been a strict interpretation of the HCR. Although the HCR is broadly working to maintain the stock size consistent with the harvest strategy, as demonstrated by the fact that the stock is well within the target region, these ad hoc adjustments prevent this scoring issue being met at this time.
Condition	The agreed HCR should be used as the basis for annual TAC decisions. Any deviations from the HCR should be avoided, but where present, should be fully justified. Any continuous deviations from any element of the agreed HCR would be expected to trigger a timely re-evaluation of the HCR to enable it to be fully complied with in future TAC decisions.
Milestones	All Surveillance Audits: TAC is set according to the agreed HCR and catches remain within acceptable errors, with evidence that the target fishing is being or likely to be achieved in the longterm. The condition will be closed on the fourth surveillance audit as long as the precautionary HCR has been followed, or where there are departures, proper justification is obtained for any departures that shows that such decisions have been precautionary.
Client action plan	From the SPFPO side we will point to the fact that, as a private sector applicant, there are clear limits to what a single fishery client on an issue that will be determined at an international management level, however within that context, SPFPO will raise this issue with relevant authorities.
Consultation on condition	This specific issue has been discussed with both the head of the ICES Herring Assessment Working Group and also the Swedish representative from SLU in the ICES Herring Assessment Working Group.

Progress against interim milestones

The primary concern is that the tested HCR is being implemented as described. There has been some doubt that this is the case because the inter-annual constraint on the TAC which forms part of the rule has not been implemented in all years. This has not been seen as a critical problem because fishing mortality has not exceeded F_{MSY}, but it has undermined confidence in the HCR.

Since 2012, the TAC has been set according to the HCR (2008 EU-Norway management plan). The recommended TAC for 2015 will be 462 thousand tonnes. This meets the intention of the condition, if this is the agreed TAC.

Remedial actions

None

Changes to condition

The milestones have been changed to reflect possible paths that the condition might take which will still achieve the objective. Previously milestones indicated that a new management plan would be implemented. This is certainly current intention, but is not necessary to meet the MSC standard. That is, the 2008 Management Plan meets the MSC standard as long as it is implemented. No report has been produced by the client (original 1st milestone), but it is not clear that any report is necessary. A new HCR has been agreed, but is untested. Advice is correctly following the old HCR until the new management plan has been tested.

The key requirement is that the management abides by the harvest control rule which has been tested and shown precautionary. The original milestones, which could still be considered an action plan, were:

- *1st Surveillance Audit: A report should be reviewing the management plan and indicating appropriate adjustments for achieving management objectives.*
- *2nd Surveillance Audit: There should be evidence that a new management plan has been established and is being applied.*
- *3rd Surveillance Audit: The new management plan should still be in place and should be applied. It should be possible to compare the TAC from the management plan with that which was agreed and the actual catch of the previous year.*
- *4th Surveillance Audit: The new management plan should still be in place and should be applied. It should be possible to compare the TAC from the management plan with that which was agreed and the actual catch of the previous year.*

These have been replaced by the milestone above.

Updated status

Because the TAC has been implemented according to the HCR which has been tested and declared precautionary by the ICES, the condition remains on target.

4.3 Reporting on Recommendations

There are 3 recommendations for this fishery. Recommendations are non-binding and are raised even though the relevant scoring indicator has met the unconditional MSC scoring threshold (80). As such they are advisory, but none the less are considered important potential steps toward ongoing commitment to sustainable fisheries. Details of the recommendations for this fishery are outlined below.

Recommendation 1 - Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM)

Historically, unaccounted mortality has been a challenge in pelagic fisheries. Today much of the uncertainty over unaccounted mortality has gone. Enforcement is much tighter, compliance is much improved, and scientific assessments point to a smaller and largely resolved problem of unaccounted mortality. The on board logs that fishermen have introduced to record any exceptional impacts are welcome, and there now exists a system for recording any instances of slippage, or ETP interaction, for example. To date these have shown zero interaction.

At the same time, state funding for research and observer programmes has reduced in recent years, therefore there is now less independent corroboration of fisheries interactions at sea, than there has been in the past, although arguably past research and observations have led the focusing of scare resources on the (other) fisheries with higher perceived risk of impact. None the less, there remains considerable scope for improving the independent corroboration of the fisheries impact at sea. This has not been the subject of a condition as it is accepted that at current times the rationale and evidence available suggest that potential impacts are likely to be low – in particular in terms of slippage, ETP or habitat interactions. However, some form of independent corroboration, has a number of advantages, such as providing strengthened assurance of minimal impact and detecting any changes in the patterns of interactions.

One form of independent observation which is rapidly becoming more accessible, affordable and tailored to the needs of the fishing industry has been the use of remote electronic monitoring (REM), including CCTV cameras. These are being increasingly adopted in demersal fisheries and part of the catch quota scheme. Given the state of the art sophistication of UK pelagic fleet, and their pioneering progress in moving toward a position of assured sustainability, REM should be given careful consideration as a best practice tool to provide true assessment of the fishery's minimal impact as well as important information for research. Other EU pelagic fisheries are also currently examining the role and potential of REM, but as yet, none of the EU pelagic fleet has taken the step. The assessment team are therefore of the view that this could be a useful addition to a fishery seeking to demonstrate their on-going sustainability.

Update on Progress

The discard ban is expected to come into force for EU pelagic vessels in January 2015. At the time of the surveillance audit the client, and indeed the pelagic RAC are actively engaged in discussions about the practicalities of this introduction. Remote Electronic Monitoring is one aspect being covered by these discussions. At yet, no vessel within the client group have trialled this technology. There are no further moves to implement any further observer programmes in the fishery.

Recommendation 2 – Fishery Specific Objectives

In order to find the fishery specific objectives for this fishery, it is necessary to either look at a higher level of national or EU policy, or to look at the agreed terms of the EU-Norway Management Agreement for North Sea herring. As this long term management plan (containing the harvest control rule) is an EU-Norway agreement, it is not translated into an EU regulation, as would be the case for many other EU fisheries. In other fisheries it is in the EU regulation for the long term management plan where the objectives and wider objectives of the fishery are explicitly stated.

Ideally, the foundation for the renewed EU-Norway Agreed Management Plan on North Sea herring, would be presented in the context of the agreed wider objectives (both P1 and P2), perhaps in the introduction to the agreement, before stating through the detail of the harvest control rule, how these objectives will be met. Ideally this stating of the wider fishery specific objectives should be well defined and measurable.

Update on Progress

This was discussed with the client at the time of the surveillance audit. Given that the new management plan is currently under-going the process of discussion, development, review and implementation, it would seem a good opportunity to set the harvest control elements into a wider context and seeking to define the management objectives, including in relation to P2 elements. However, the priority at the moment appears to be agreeing the harvest control rules.

Recommendation 3: To support the inclusion of ecosystem considerations in the definition of Reference Points for the management of NSAS herring.

Target reference points as established within the ICES FMSY framework do not take into account the ecological role of the stock in the ecosystem. However, the high abundance and importance of herring in the North Sea ecosystem suggest that management of this stock should be regarded in the framework of ecosystem approach to fisheries management currently pursued in the EC directives.

The assessment team recommends SPFPO Swedish North Sea herring to support the definition of reference points for herring which more explicitly take into account the ecological role of the stock in the ecosystem, because the relevant role played by the herring in the North Sea as a major component of the pelagic community deserves that ecosystem considerations become gradually taken into account. This recommendation is considered to be aligned with responsive management inspiring MSC principles and with the ecosystem approach to fisheries management currently pursued in the EC directives

Update on Progress

Making empirical use of full ecological modeling in the determining of reference points remains under discussion within ICES but remains some way off in terms of routine implementation. However, greater emphasis is being given to ecological consideration within the annual advice.

4.4 New Conditions & Recommendations

None.

5 Conclusions

Fig 4: Summary of progress on conditions/recommendations

Binding Conditions / Recommendations	Descriptions	Status of Progress
Condition 1	Available evidence indicates that the tools in use are appropriate and effective in achieving the exploitation levels required under the harvest control rule	On target
Recommendation 1	Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM)	Under Discussion
Recommendation 2	Fishery Specific Objectives	Not under discussion
Recommendation 3	To support the inclusion of ecosystem considerations in the definition of Reference Points for the management of NSAS herring.	At an early stage

Sourced from original assessment

5.1 Status of Certification

Following this fist surveillance audit the SPFPO Swedish North Sea Herring Fishery remains certified and eligible to carry the MSC logo.

Appendix 1 – Written Submissions from Stakeholders

None.

Appendix 2 - Surveillance Plan

Table A2.1: Fishery Surveillance Plan

Score from CR Table C3	Surveillance Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1	Remote Surveillance	Off-site	On-site surveillance audit	Off site	On-site surveillance audit & re-certification site visit

Rationale for determining surveillance score

The level of surveillance required over the 5 year life of the certificate is determined according to section 27.22 of the MSC certification requirements and specifically tables C3 and C3.

This fishery assessment makes use of the default assessment tree (0), has between 1 and 5 conditions (1), and has principle level scores above 85 (0). The condition relates to Harvest Control Rules and Tools, which is not considered an outcome PI (0). Overall therefore the score is 1. Because this fishery has scored relatively highly, with few conditions and because these conditions are not on 'outcome' performance indicators, it is recognized that appropriate level of surveillance can be achieved without the need for an annual site visit. In the proposed surveillance plan for this fishery, on-site surveillance will be carried out in alternate years. This can be changed should circumstances arise which necessitate a higher level of surveillance – but this is not foreseen.

Appendix 3 - Changes to Client Action Plan

None.

Appendix 4 - References

- ICES. 2012. Report of the Workshop for Revision of the North Sea Herring Long-Term Management Plan (WKHELP), 3–4 September 2012, Ijmuiden, The Netherlands. ICES CM 2012/ACOM: 72. 111 pp.
- ICES (2014). Herring in Subarea IV and Divisions IIIa and VIId (North Sea autumn spawners). Advice May 2014. Available on-line at:
- http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/2014/her-47d3.pdf

Appendix 5 – Vessel List

Vessel Name	Vessel Registration (PLN)	Vessel Engine power (kW)	Vessel gross tonnage	Year Made	Vessel overall length (m)	Vessel overall breadth (m)	Vessel fishing gear type
AHLMA	GG 206	1600	514	2003	39,8	9,0	Trawl
ASTRID	GG 764	2760	705	1997	42,0	10,5	Purse Seine/Trawl
BRISTOL	GG-229	1595	597	2001	44,2	10,1	Trawl
CLIPPERTON	GG-438	2030	764	1998	51,7	10,1	Trawl
GINNETON	GG 203	2700	845	1998	49,9	11,0	Purse Seine/Trawl
GLITTVÅG	GG-236	1067	489	1975	37,5	8,7	Trawl
LÖVÖN	GG-778	2000	807	2012	44,0	11,0	Trawl
RÖN	GG-683	736	358	1977	34,98	7,72	Trawl
ROSSÖ	GG 39	551	151	1995	23,97	6,1	Trawl
SUNNANLAND	GG 158	2480	599	2000	37,6	10,0	Trawl
SVANEN	GG-840	578	152	1988	23,9	6,1	Trawl
TORLAND	GG 207	3000	846	2000	44,9	12,0	Trawl
TOR-ÖN	GG 204	3000	846	2000	44,9	12,0	Trawl
VÄSTFJORD	GG-218	1280	499	1984	40,05	9,60	Trawl
VINGASAND	GG-690	1066	234	1967	33,8	7,4	Trawl
VINGASKÄR	GG-500	490	252	1987	29.77	7,1	Trawl
POLAR	GG 505	Under construction					
CARMONA	GG 330	Under construction					