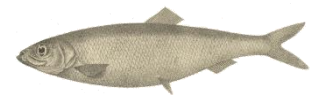


NORWEGIAN SPRING-SPAWNING HERRING

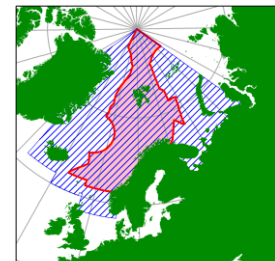
(The Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean)

Sub-areas 1, 2 and 5 and in Divisions 4.a and 14.a



ADVICE FOR 2023

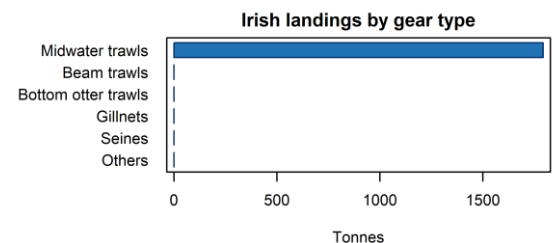
ICES advises that when the long-term management strategy agreed by the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and the Russian Federation is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 511,171 t.



□ TAC/Management area
▨ Assessment area

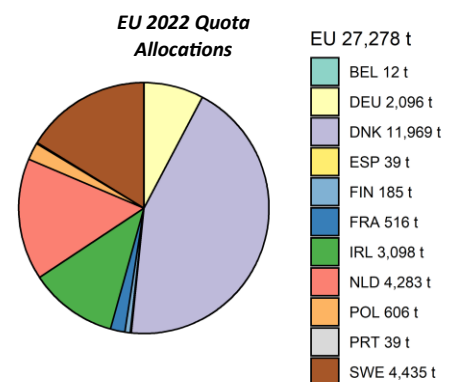
KEY POINTS

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| ICES Assessment Category | I (Quantitative Assessment) | |
| Management Plan | Yes (EU, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Russia in 2018) | |
| Advice Basis | Management plan | Catch = 511,171 t |
| Ranges | F _{MSY} Range Lower | Not Appropriate |
| | F _{MSY} | Catch = 568,410 t |
| | F _{MSY} Range Upper | Not Appropriate |
| Landing Obligation | From 2015 | No derogations or exemptions relevant to Ireland |



MANAGEMENT IN 2022

- A long term management strategy (LTMS) was agreed by Coastal States; the EU, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Russia in 2018.
- ICES considers that the HCR proposed for the LTMS is consistent with the precautionary approach.
- Since 2013, there has been no agreement by the Coastal States on TAC sharing. This has led to unilaterally set quotas, which together are higher than the TAC indicated by the management plan.
- In 2022, the sum of the declared national quotas is 827,963 t, which is above the ICES advice of 598,588 t.
- The Irish quota is allocated to a small number of vessels on a lottery basis.
- EU access to the Norwegian sector where the most fishable aggregations occur is negotiated on a yearly basis. The Irish quota is not useable without EU access to the Norwegian EEZ.



KEY STOCK CONSIDERATIONS

- The stock has stabilised, following a steady decline since 2008, SSB is estimated to be above MSY $B_{trigger}$ in 2022.
- Fishing mortality has increased since 2015 and is estimated to be above F_{MSY} in 2021.
- The advice is based on the target fishing mortality in the long-term management strategy, but it does not take into account the deviations from the plan as evident from the sum of declared unilateral quotas.
- SSB is predicted to decline below MSY $B_{trigger}$ in 2024 following the management plan advice for 2023.

- The only available catch data from Russian Federation for 2021 was total catch by ICES division from the ICES preliminary catch database, and no Russian catch samples were available.
- The 2016 year-class is expected to dominate the catches in 2023 and the subsequent year classes recruiting to the fishery are estimated to be weak.
- Irish vessels were unable to catch their full quota in 2021 due to the EU quota being exhausted before they had the opportunity to fully exploit their share of the EU quota.

Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a, Norwegian spring-spawning herring (the Northeast Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean)

ICES advice on fishing opportunities

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.

Stock development over time

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} .

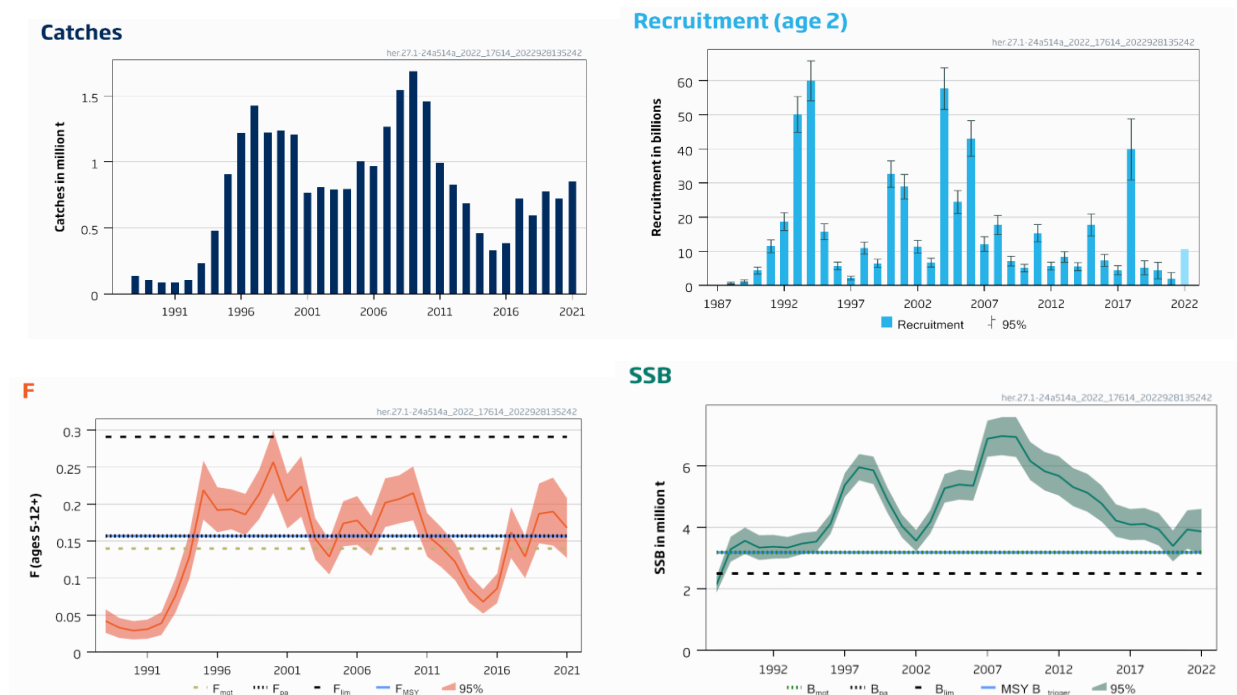


Figure 1 Herring in subareas 1, 2, and 5, and in divisions 4.a and 14.a (Norwegian spring-spawning herring). Summary of the stock assessment. The assumed recruitment value for 2022 is shaded in a lighter colour.