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IFFO RS  
Global Standard for Responsible Supply  
of Marine Ingredients

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# Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients Fishery Assessment Methodology and Template Report V2.0



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<b>Fishery Under Assessment</b>	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> ) Division 7a
<b>Date</b>	March 2020
<b>Assessor</b>	Jim Daly
<b>Stock Pass</b>	Division 7a
<b>Stock Fail</b>	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
<b>Name:</b> Pelagia				
<b>Address:</b>				
<b>Country:</b> UK & Ireland		<b>Zip:</b>		
<b>Tel. No.:</b>		<b>Fax. No.:</b>		
<b>Email address:</b>		<b>Applicant Code:</b>		
<b>Key Contact:</b>		<b>Title:</b>		
Certification Body Details				
<b>Name of Certification Body:</b>		SAI Global Ltd		
<b>Assessor</b>	<b>Peer Reviewer</b>	<b>Assessment Days</b>	<b>Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval</b>	<b>Whole fish/ By-product</b>
Jim Daly	Vito Romito	0.5	Re-approval	By-product
<b>Assessment Period</b>	2020			

Scope Details		
<b>Management Authority (Country/State)</b>	EU/Common Fisheries Policy	
<b>Main Species</b>	Haddock	
<b>Stock:</b>	Division 7a	
<b>Fishery Location</b>	Irish Sea	
<b>Gear Type(s)</b>	Demersal and otter trawls, seines	
Outcome of Assessment		
<b>Overall Outcomes:</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Clause(s) failed</b>
Haddock	PASS	NONE
<b>Peer Review Evaluation</b>	AGREE	
<b>Recommendation</b>	APPROVE	

### Assessment Determination

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 IFFO RS raw material. Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material.

One stock forms part of this assessment:

- 1) Division 7a (Irish Sea)

Fishery removals of the stock are considered in the various stock assessment processes so the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.1.

For Haddock in the assessment area the most recent estimated spawning stock biomass ( $SSB_{2020}$  14,160t) is above Blim (2,994t) and removals are not considered to be negligible therefore, the stock **PASSES** Clause C1.2.

In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass both Clause C1.1 and C1.2; therefore:

- 1) Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* is **APPROVED** by SAI Global assessors in the assessment area for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-products standard.

### Peer Review Comments

In 2019 ICES assessed that spawning-stock size (14,160t) is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim (2,994t).

The reviewer agrees that Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* in the area under assessment is **APPROVED** for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current IFFO RS v 2.0 by-products standard.

### Notes for On-site Auditor

## HOW TO COMPLETE THIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

### By-products

The process for completing the template for **by-product raw material** is as follows:

1. ALL ASSESSMENTS: Complete the Species Characterisation table with the names of the by-product species and stocks under assessment. The '% landings' column can be left empty; all by-products are considered as Category C and D.
2. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY C BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete clause C1 for **each** Category C by-product.
3. IF THERE ARE CATEGORY D BYPRODUCTS UNDER ASSESSMENT: Complete Section D.
4. ALL OTHER SECTIONS CAN BE DELETED. Clauses M1 - M3, F1 - F3, and Sections A and B do not need to be completed for a by-product assessment.

By-product approval is awarded on a species-by-species basis. Each by-product species scoring a pass under the appropriate section may be approved against the IFFO RS Standard.

## SPECIES CATEGORISATION

The following table should be completed as fully as the available information permits. Any species representing more than 0.1% of the annual catch should be listed, along with an estimate of the proportion of the catch each species represents. The species should then be divided into Type 1 and Type 2 as follows:

- **Type 1 Species** can be considered the ‘target’ or ‘main’ species in the fishery. They make up the bulk of annual landings and are subjected to a detailed assessment.
- **Type 2 Species** can be considered the ‘bycatch’ or ‘minor’ species in the fishery. They make up a small proportion of the annual landings and are subjected to relatively high-level assessment.

**Type 1 Species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 Species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch (see Appendix B).**

Species which make up less than 0.1% of landings do not need to be listed (NOTE: ETP species are considered separately). The table should be extended if more space is needed. Discarded species should be included when known.

The ‘stock’ column should be used to differentiate when there are multiple biological or management stocks of one species captured by the fishery. The ‘management’ column should be used to indicate whether there is an adequate management regime specifically aimed at the individual species/stock. In some cases, it will be immediately clear whether there is a species-specific management regime in place (for example, if there is an annual TAC). In less clear circumstances, the rule of thumb should be that if the species meets the minimum requirements of clauses A1-A4, an adequate species-specific management regime is in place.

NOTE: 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 an IFFO RS raw material. This applied to whole fish as well as by-products.

### TYPE 1 SPECIES (Representing 95% of the catch or more)

**Category A:** Species-specific management regime in place.

**Category B:** No species-specific management regime in place.

### TYPE 2 SPECIES (Representing 5% OF THE CATCH OR LESS)

**Category C:** Species-specific management regime in place.

**Category D:** No species-specific management regime in place.

Common name	Latin name	Stock	% of landings	Management	Category
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Division 7a	N/A	EU/CFP	C

## CATEGORY C SPECIES

In a whole fish assessment, Category C species are those which make up less than 5% of landings, but which are subject to a species-specific management regime. In most cases this will be because they are a commercial target in a fishery other than the one under assessment. 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. A Category C species does not meet the minimum requirements of clause C1 should be re-assessed as a Category D species.

Species Name		Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</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.	PASS
	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.	PASS
Clause outcome:			PASS

### C1.1

#### Evidence

This assessment covers Haddock from the assessment area (**Figure 1**):



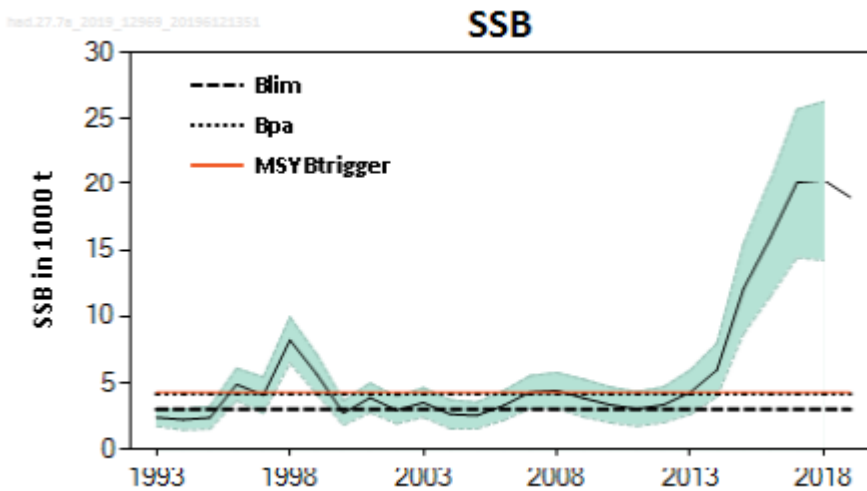
**Figure 1:** Haddock in the assessment area VIIa Irish Sea **R1**

The assessment is an ASAP (Age-Structured Assessment Programme) using catches in both model and forecast. Input data is derived from four survey indices; annual maturity, growth data and from commercial landings in Quarter 1. Commercial catch-at-age data is included. Discards and bycatch are included in the assessment for the full time-series. The stock was last benchmarked in 2017.

## C1.2

### Evidence

Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) is currently estimated to be well above MSY Btrigger (**Figure 2**):



**Figure 2** Haddock in Division 7.a. Summary of stock assessment (weights in thousand tonnes). Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Uncertainty boundaries are not available for 2019 **R2**

ICES assess that spawning-stock size (14,160t) is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim (2,994t).

### References

**R1:** Sub-areas and Divisions of FAO fishing areas 27 and 37:

[https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/sites/fisheries/files/docs/body/fishing\\_areas\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/sites/fisheries/files/docs/body/fishing_areas_en.pdf)

**R2:** ICES (2019) Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in Division 7.a (Irish Sea):

<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/had.27.7a.pdf>

**R3:** ICES. 2017a. Report of the Benchmark Workshop on the Irish Sea Ecosystem (WKIrish3) Galway, Ireland. ICES CM 2017/BSG:01. 165 pp

[http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/BSG/2017/WKIrish/wkiri\\_sh3\\_2017.pdf](http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/BSG/2017/WKIrish/wkiri_sh3_2017.pdf)

*Standard clauses 1.3.2.2*