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Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients

Fishery Assessment Methodology and Template Report V2.0

Fishery Under Assessment	Haddock ICES Division 7b-k
Date	March 2020
Assessor	Jim Daly
Stock Pass	ICES Divisions 7b-k
Stock Fail	

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

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/Common Fisheries Policy
Main Species	Haddock
Stock:	Divisions 7.b–k
Fishery Location	Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel
Gear Type(s)	All compliant gears
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	**AGREE**
Recommendation	**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 does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor does it appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Haddock is eligible for approval for use as IFFO RS by-product raw material. One stock forms part of this assessment: 1) Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in divisions 7.b-k (southern Celtic Seas and English Channel) 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 Spawning-stock biomass SSB_{2020} (49, 821t) remains above both MSY Btrigger (10,000t) and BLIM (6,700t), 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 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 spawning-stock biomass for this stock as being above MSY Btrigger (10,000) and BLIM (6,700t) in 2019. 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	*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*	Divisions 7.b-k (southern Celtic Seas and English Channel)	N/A	EU/Common Fisheries Policy	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** ***Melanogrammus aeglefinus***	
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 report covers Haddock harvested from the assessment area **(Figure 1):**

Figure 1: MAP of the Assessment Area: Southern Celtic Seas and Western English Channel **R1**

The stock assessment is an Age-Structured Stochastic Assessment Programme model (ASAP) that uses catches in both model and forecast. Data to support the assessment is derived from commercial catches (age composition of landings and discards); two survey indices and a commercial index. Maturity data (surveys and observer data) and data from natural mortalities (assumed constant) are also used.

Discard and bycatch data are included in the assessment for the full time-series. This stock was last benchmarked in 2012 (ICES, 2012).

C1.2
Evidence
Spawning-stock biomass SSB_{2020} (49, 821t) remains above MSY Btrigger (10,000) and BLIM (6,700t) in 2019 **(Figure 2)**:

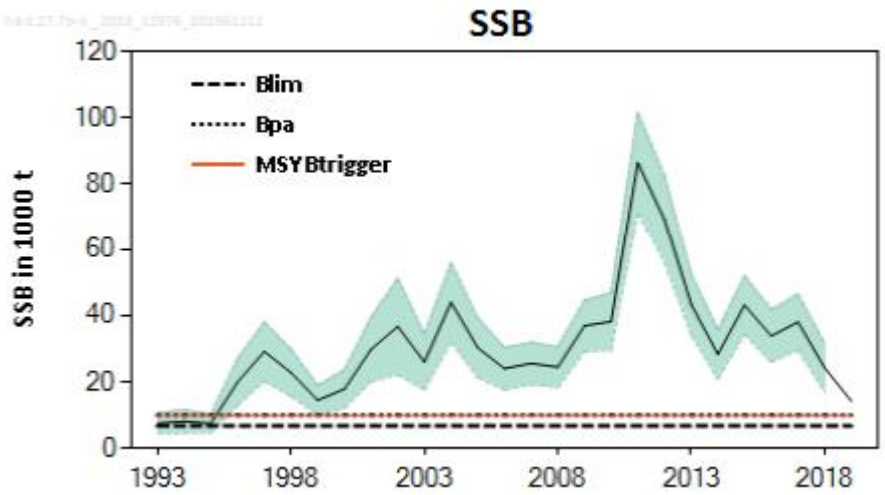

Figure 2: Haddock in divisions 7.b-k. Shaded areas in SSB plots represent 95% confidence intervals. **R2**

Haddock in 7b-k is caught as part of a mixed fishery with cod and whiting. Discards by weight continued to be high in 2018, comprising over 40% of the catch. The model estimates a high recruitment in 2018, these young fish are likely to be discarded in 2019 and 2020 if fishing practices follow those seen in recent years, leading to even higher amounts of discards.

References

R1 MAP of the Assessment Area: http://ontheworldmap.com/oceans-and-seas/english-channel/english-channel-physical-map.html

R2 ICES Advice (2019) Haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus) in divisions 7.b-k (southern Celtic Seas and English Channel)
ICES advicehttp://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/had.27.7b-k.pdf

R3 ICES. 2012. Report of the Benchmark Workshop on Western Waters Roundfish (WKROUND), 22-29 February 2012, Aberdeen, UK. ICES CM 2012/ACOM:49. 283 pp. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5424

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2