



RESPONSIBLE  
SUPPLY

**IFFO RS**  
Global Standard for Responsible Supply  
of Marine Ingredients

**IFFO RS Limited**

T: +44 (0) 2030 539 195  
E: Standards@iffors.com  
W: www.iffors.com

Unit C, Printworks | 22 Amelia Street  
London, SE17 3BZ | United Kingdom



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



RESPONSIBLE  
SUPPLY

**IFFO RS**  
Global Standard for Responsible Supply  
of Marine Ingredients



<b>Fishery Under Assessment</b>	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> ) Subarea IV, Division VIa, and Subdivision 20
<b>Date</b>	January 2020
<b>Assessor</b>	Jim Daly

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
<b>Name:</b> FF Skagen				
<b>Address:</b>				
<b>Country:</b> Denmark		<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	Conor Donnelly	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>	Subarea IV, Division VIa, and Subdivision 20	
<b>Fishery Location</b>	North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak	
<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>
<b>Haddock</b>	PASS	NONE
<b>Peer Review Evaluation</b>	PASS	
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>APPROVE</b>	

### 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) Subarea IV, Division VIa, and Subdivision 20 (North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak)

Fishery removals of the stock is 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) is above Blim 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

### 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>	Subarea IV, Division VIa, and Subdivision 20	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.

<b>Species Name</b>		Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>
<b>C1</b>	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	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.	<b>PASS</b>
	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.	<b>PASS</b>
<b>Clause outcome:</b>			<b>See above</b>

### C1.1

#### Evidence

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



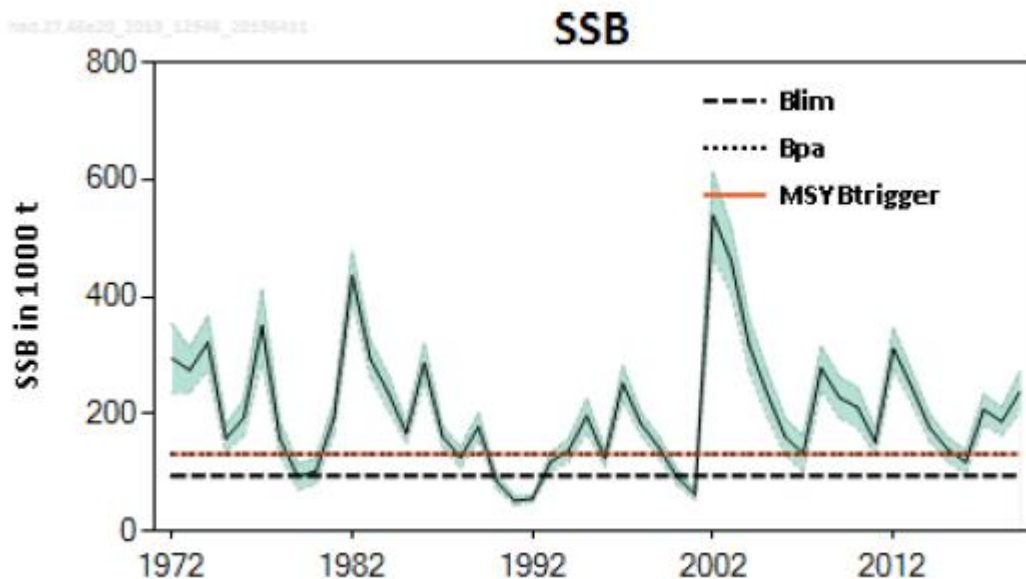
**Figure 1:** Haddock in the assessment area **R1**

The assessment is an age-based analytical assessment using catches in both model and forecast. Input data used includes commercial catches (international landings, ages from catch sampling) and two survey indices. Maturity data are assumed fixed over time, natural mortality data vary with age and over time. Discards, Below Minimum Size (BMS) landings and bycatch are included in the assessment with data from main fleets covering around 94% of landings. BMS landings, where reported, are included with discards as unwanted catch in the assessment from 2016 onwards. The assessment was last benchmarked in 2014.

## C1.2

### Evidence

Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has been above MSY Btrigger in most of the years since 2002. The 2019-year class is estimated to be the largest since 2000 (**Figure 2**):



**Figure 2** Haddock in Subarea 4, Division 6.a, and Subdivision 20. Summary of the stock assessment. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals **R2**

ICES assess that spawning stock size (204, 041t) is above MSY Btrigger, Bpa, and Blim (94,000t).

### 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 Subarea 4, Division 6.a, and Subdivision 20 (North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak)

<http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2019/2019/had.27.46a20.pdf>

**R3:** ICES. 2014. Report of the ICES Benchmark Meeting on Northern Haddock Stocks (WKHAD), 27-29 January 2014, Aberdeen, Scotland, and 24-28 February 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2014/ACOM:41. 150 pp. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.5327>

*Standard clauses 1.3.2.2*