



## MarinTrust Standard V2

# By-product Fishery Assessment Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in FAO 27, Division 7.a (Irish Sea)

### MarinTrust Programme

Unit C, Printworks

22 Amelia Street

London

SE17 3BZ

E: [standards@marin-trust.com](mailto:standards@marin-trust.com)

T: +44 2039 780 819

**Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome**

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )
	Geographical area:	FAO Area 27 Division 7.a (Irish Sea)
	Country of origin of the product:	Denmark (Flag country: Denmark)
	Stock:	Haddock in ICES Division 7.a (Irish Sea)
Date	17 January 2023	
Report Code	DNK03	
Assessor	Matthew Jew	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Denmark (Flag country: Denmark)	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): FF Skagen: Skagen; FF Skagen: Hanstholm; TripleNine Fish Protein a.m.b.a: Thyboron			
Country: Denmark			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Matthew Jew	Léa Lebechnech	0.5	Surveillance 2
Assessment Period	January 2022 to January 2023		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )
Stock	Haddock in ICES Division 7.a (Irish Sea)
Fishery Location	FAO Area 27 Northeast Atlantic Ocean
Management Authority (Country/ State)	European Union (Common Fishery Policy), Danish Directorate of Fisheries ( <i>Fiskeristyrelsen</i> )
Gear Type(s)	Demersal trawls
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's determination
Recommendation	APPROVED

**Table 2. Assessment Determination**

Assessment Determination
<p>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 Marin trust raw material. Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) is not assessed on IUCN’s Red List, and does not appear in CITES appendices; therefore, <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> is eligible for approval for use as Marin trust by-product raw material.</p> <p>An EU multiannual management plan (MAP) has been agreed by the EU for this stock (EU, 2019) and which ICES considered to be precautionary. There is no agreement with UK regarding this plan and ICES provides advice based on the MSY approach, and to include FMSY ranges in the catch scenarios. Catch scenarios consistent with the MAP <math>F_{MSY}</math> ranges are provided.</p> <p>As reference points are defined for this stock and there is a management plan in place, it has been assessed under category C. Removals of the species are taken into consideration in the last stock assessment (June 2022) and the biomass is well above <math>B_{lim}</math> reference point, so the stock PASSES clauses C1.1. and C1.2.</p> <p>Therefore, haddock in ICES Division 7.a, is <b>APPROVED</b> for the production of fishmeal and fish-oil under the current Marin Trust v 2.0 by-products.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The internal peer reviewer agrees with the assessor’s determination, who correctly classified the stock of haddock in ICES division 7.a under Category C, as the stock is subject to a specific management regime in place and reference points are defined.</p> <p>Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment and the stock has its biomass above limit reference point, so it passes Clauses C1.1 and C1.2.</p> <p>Therefore, haddock in FAO Area 27 ICES division 7.a (Irish Sea), is <b>APPROVED</b> for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v 2.0 by-products standards.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
<p>NA</p>

## Species Categorisation

**NB:** If any species is categorised as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, or if it appears in CITES Appendix 1, it **cannot** be approved for use as a MarinTrust raw material.

### IUCN Red list Category

By-product material from a species listed by IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the Red List for the following categories shall immediately fail the assessment;

- EXTINCT (E) AND EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- ENDANGERED (EN) facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

By-product material may be used from the following categories provided that all clauses in the MarinTrust standard are passed.

- VULNERABLE (VU) facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
- NEAR THREATENED (NT) does not qualify for above now, but is close or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.
- LEAST CONCERN (LC) Widespread and abundant.
- DATA DEFICIENT (DD) and NOT EVALUATED (NE)

## Table 3 Species Categorisation Table

Common name	Latin name	Stock	Management	Category	IUCN Red List Category <sup>1</sup>	CITES Appendix 1 <sup>2</sup>
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Haddock in Division 7.a	European Union (Common Fishery Policy), Danish Directorate of Fisheries ( <i>Fiskeristyrelsen</i> )	C	LC	No

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

## CATEGORY C SPECIES

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. Where a species fails this Clause, it should be assessed as a Category D species instead.

<b>Species Name</b>		<b>Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)</b>	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	<b>C1.1</b>	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.	Yes
	<b>C1.2</b>	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.	Yes

**Clause outcome:** PASS

**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.**

ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2023 should be no more than 2648 tonnes. ICES notes the existence of a precautionary management plan, developed and adopted by one of the relevant management authorities for this stock.

The assessment type in an age-structured assessment programme (ASAP) that uses catches in the model and in the forecast (Figure 1). The input data considered in the last stock assessment are the following: four survey indices (NIGFS-WIBTS-Q1 [G7144], NIGFS-WIBTS-Q4 [G7655], NIMIK [I9826], UKFSPW [B7897]); annual maturity and growth data from the NIGFS-WIBTS-Q1 (G7144) survey and from commercial landings in quarter 1. Discards and bycatch are included in the assessment for the full time-series.

Catches are presented in the figure below:

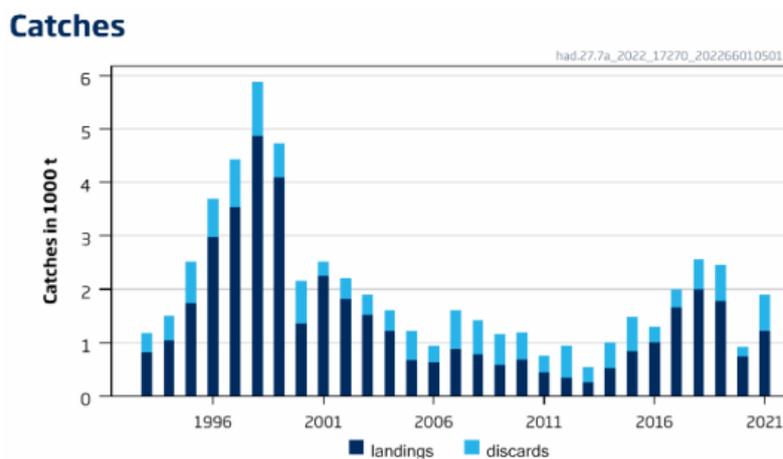


Figure 1. Long term catches for haddock in division 7.a from 1993 to 2021. Source: ICES 2022.

**Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.**

**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.**

This stock was benchmarked in 2017 which led to the revision of reference points in 2018.

Haddock in division 7.a is caught as part of a mixed fishery with cod and whiting. For nearly the past decade, fishing pressure has been below  $F_{MSY}$  and biomass has been above  $MSY B_{trigger}$  (Figure 2). ICES advised nearly a 13% reduction in catch for 2023 due to poor recruitment in 2020 leading to a reduction in the forecast stock size and downward revision of the spawning stock size. The annual reallocation has increased since 2006, peaking in 2017. In 2021 the reallocation accounted for 68% of ICES landings in Division 7.a and contributed 9% of the estimated landings in divisions 7. b–k . This should be considered when setting TACs for the two management areas for haddock in divisions 7.a and 7.b–k. Changes in the TAC for the haddock stock in Division 7.a may have implications for the fishing pressure on haddock in divisions 7.b–k.

Fishing pressure on the stock is below  $F_{MSY}$ , and spawning-stock size is above  $MSY B_{trigger}$ ,  $B_{pa}$ , and  $B_{lim}$ .

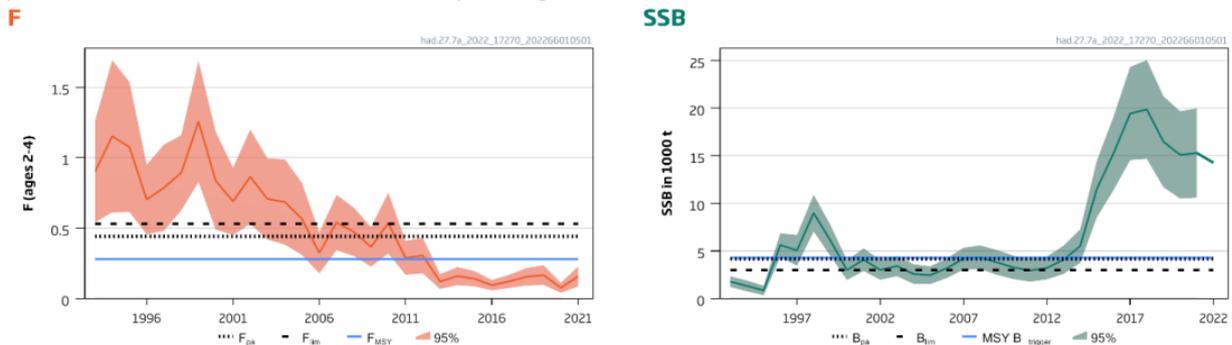


Figure 2. Haddock in Division 7.a summary of the stock assessment. The left panel shows the historical fishing pressure from 1993 to 2021 and the right panel show historical biomass over the same time period.  
Source: ICES 2022.

**Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point and it PASSES clause C1.2.**

**References**

ICES. 2022. Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in Division 7.a (Irish Sea). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2022. ICES Advice 2022, had.27.7a. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19447958>.

**Links**

MarinTrust Standard clause	1.3.2.2
FAO CCRF	7.5.3
GSSI	D.3.04, D5.01