



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in FAO 27, ICES Division 5.a: Icelandic Grounds

MarinTrust Programme

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Table 1 Application details and summary of the assessment outcome

Fishery Under Assessment	Species:	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
	Geographical area:	FAO 27 Northeast Atlantic
	Country of origin of the product:	Iceland
	Stock:	Haddock in FAO 27 Division 5.a (Icelandic Grounds)
Date	15 September 2022	
Report Code	ISL05	
Assessor	Matthew Jew	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Iceland	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	NA	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Loðnuvinnslan hf			
Country: Iceland			
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	Initial
Assessment Period	Up to September 2022		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
Stock	Haddock in FAO 27 Division 5.a (Icelandic Grounds)
Fishery Location	FAO 27 Northeast Atlantic
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Icelandic Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
Gear Type(s)	2021 Estimates: Bottom Trawl (62%), Longline (29%), Demersal Seine (9%)
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with the assessor's recommendation of approval
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>) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List, nor do they appear in CITES appendices; therefore, <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> is eligible for approval for use as Marin trust by-product raw material.</p> <p>The Icelandic Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries has a management plan for Icelandic haddock. TAC is set based on $B_{trigger}$ and the current estimated biomass. ICES evaluated the HCR in 2019 and concluded that is precautionary and in accordance with ICES MSY approach. The stock is subject to a specific management regime and reference points are defined, therefore it was assessed under Category C.</p> <p>Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment and it PASSES Clause C1.1. The stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have biomass above the limit reference point, it PASSES Clause C1.2.</p> <p>Therefore, haddock in Division 5.a (Icelandic Grounds) is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v2.0 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 Icelandic haddock 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 reference point, so it passes Clauses C1.1 and C1.2.</p> <p>Therefore, haddock in FAO 27 Division 5.a (Icelandic Grounds) is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MarinTrust v 2.0 by-products standards.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
N/A

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 an 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 ¹	CITES Appendix 1 ²
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Haddock in FAO 27 Division 5.a (Icelandic Grounds)	Icelandic Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	C	VU	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

² <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.

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.	Yes
	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.	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.			
This stock assessment is a statistical catch-at-age model, that uses catches (including commercial landings) and two survey indices in the model and in the forecast (ICES, 2022b). Long-term catch data are presented in Figure 1.			
ICES advises that when the Icelandic management plan is applied, catches in the fishing year 2022/2023 should be no more than 62 219 tonnes (ICES, 2022).			
<div><div>Catches</div><div><p>had.27.5a_2022_16965_202253010501</p></div></div>			
Figure 1. Long-term catches for Haddock in Division 5.a (Icelandic Grounds). Source: ICES 2022a.			
Therefore, fishery removals of the stock, including from the fishery under assessment, are included in the stock assessment process. 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.			
The most recent ICES stock assessment (2022) indicates that spawning-stock biomass (SSB) and biomass of fish 45 cm+ (B45cm) are above B_{pa} and B_{lim} (Figure 2).			

Stock size

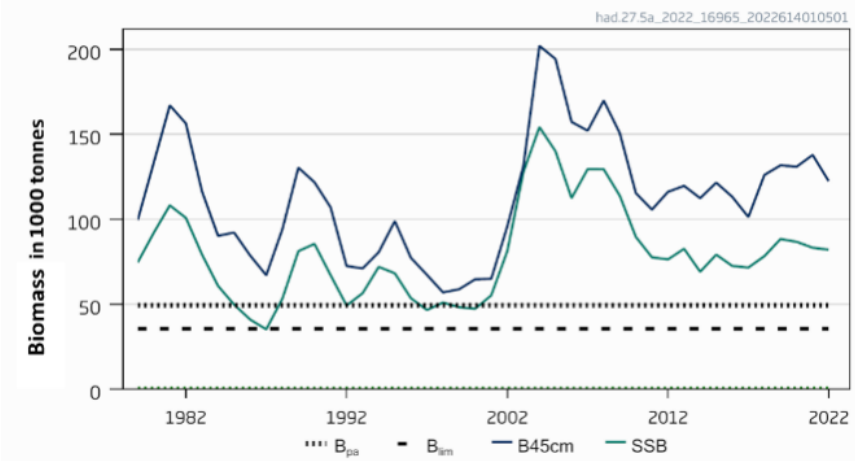


Figure 2. Long-term spawning stock biomass (SSB) and biomass of fish greater than 45cm (B45cm) trends in Division 5.a (Icelandic Grounds). Source: ICES 2022a.

Therefore, the stock is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have biomass above the limit reference point. The stock PASSES Clause C1.2.

References

ICES. 2022a. Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in Division 5.a (Iceland grounds). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2022. ICES Advice 2022, had.27.5a, <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.19447949>.

ICES. 2022b. North-western Working Group (NWWG). ICES Scientific Reports. 4:42. <http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.19771381>.

Links

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