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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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Fishery Under Assessment	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) ICES IVa-c, VIa,b,d-h,j
Date	February 2018
Assessor	Jim Daly

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome				
Name: Pelagia				
Address: Killybegs				
Country:		Zip:		
Tel. No.:		Fax. No.:		
Email address:		Applicant Code		
Key Contact:		Title:		
Certification Body Details				
Name of Certification Body:		SAI Global		
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-approval	Whole fish/ By-product
Jim Daly	Conor Donnelly	1	Surveillance	By-product
Assessment Period	2017			

Scope Details	
Management Authority (Country/State)	EU/CFP
Main Species	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
Fishery Location	North East Atlantic ICES IVa-c, Via,b,d-h,j2
Gear Type(s)	Demersal and otter trawls, seines
Outcome of Assessment	
Overall Outcome	Pass
Clauses Failed	None
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with recommendation
Recommendation	Pass

Assessment Determination
<p>In some parts of the assessment area vessels actively targeting haddock have been subject to the EU landing obligation since 2016. Other fleets, for which haddock is a bycatch species, are not currently under a landing obligation. A range of additional management measures are in place, but these vary between regions, as does the extent to which management plans are in place.</p> <p>The ICES regions where advice is given does not precisely match the stock units for assigned quotas. Haddock are caught in mixed fisheries with cod and whiting; ICES take this into account when publishing their stock advice. Biomass and fishing mortality reference points are available in most of the assessment area. The high level of fishing mortality in some parts of the assessment area is a concern. Catch data provided through sampling programmes such as Fully Documented Fisheries (FDF) assist ICES in monitoring trends. Removals are considered when quotas are calculated.</p> <p>IUCN has categorised haddock as a vulnerable species. This species does not appear in the CITES appendices (both sites accessed 12.03.18).</p> <p>The assessment team recommends maintaining the approval of haddock as by-product material under the IFFO RS Standard.</p>
Peer Review Comments
Notes for On-site Auditor

Species-Specific Results

Category	Species	% landings	Outcome (Pass/Fail)	
Category A			A1	
			A2	
			A3	
			A4	
Category B				
Category C	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)		PASS	
Category D				

[List all Category A and B species. List approximate total % age of landings which are Category C and D species; these do not need to be individually named here]

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>	North East Atlantic		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		
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
Evidence		
Common Fisheries Policy:		
<p>Member States of the European Union implement the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) in their waters. In force since 1983, the CFP aims to reconcile resource conservation with the preservation of income and jobs in coastal zones that offer few alternatives in terms of production or employment. It therefore covers not just resources but also markets and structures.</p> <p>With regard to resource management, the CFP regulations comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traditional management tool based on Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and quotas; • Technical measures relating to gear or catch; • Effort-related management, based on vessel engine power and the number of days at sea. <p>The CFP also provides for the introduction of measures to rebuild, over a period of several years, stocks that are threatened in terms of sustainable harvesting, and for recourse to effort-related management rules to supplement TACs and quotas.</p> <p>The CFP is periodically reviewed and reformed. The most recent CFP reform process was completed in 2013 and came into effect from the 1st January 2014. Key changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of an objective to ‘ensure high long-term fishing yields for all stocks by 2015 where possible, and at the latest by 2020’ (i.e. movement towards an MSY-based approach). • The gradual (2015-2019) introduction on a fishery-by-fishery basis of a ‘landing obligation’, which effectively bans discarding. • An overhaul of the management structure, including increased regionalisation and more extensive stakeholder consultation. 		
Species-specific Management:		
<p>Haddock in the area relevant to this assessment is subject to a number of separate annual quotas. The management regions and associated TACs for 2018 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area IV, EU waters of IIa: 41,767 t • Area Vb and VIa: 4,654t • Areas VIIb-k, VIII, IX, X and EU waters of CECAF 34.1.1: 6,910t • Area VIIa: 3,207t 		

ICES Advice:

The ICES regions where advice is given does not precisely match the stock units for assigned quotas. A range of additional management measures are in place, but these vary between regions, as does the extent to which management plans are in place.

Subarea 4, Division VIa, and Subdivision 20 (North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak):

Fishing mortality (F) has been fluctuating above FMSY for most of the time-series and was above FMSY in 2016. Spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has been mostly above MSY Btrigger since 2002. Recruitment since 2000 has been characterized by a low average level with occasional larger year classes, the size of which is diminishing. The 2014 recruitment estimate, though higher than recent low recruitment, is still below the long-term average. Catch data have been provided to ICES since 2012 through sampling programmes such as Fully Documented Fisheries (FDF), and through increased coverage by the Scottish industry/science observer sampling scheme.

Division VIIa (Irish Sea):

The spawning-stock biomass (SSB) is currently at the highest observed levels as the 2013 year class has matured. SSB is currently well above MSY Btrigger. Fishing mortality (F) has been below FMSY since 2012. Recent recruitment has been above the time-series mean, although recruitment has been highly variable throughout the time-series.

Divisions VII b-k (Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel):

SSB declined after 2011 but is currently well above MSY Btrigger. Fishing mortality (F) has been above FMSY for the entire time-series. Recruitment in 2016 is below average. Despite the introduction of square-mesh panels since 2012, the assessment does not show evidence for changes in selectivity. The assumption of a constant selectivity pattern in the model still appears to be valid. The TAC has been restrictive in recent years, which has resulted in increased levels of discarding of fish over the minimum conservation reference size (MCRS).

Division VIb (Rockall):

The spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has increased from the lowest observed in 2014 and is estimated to be above MSY Btrigger. Fishing mortality (F) is highly variable and in 2016 is below FMSY. Recruitment during 2008-2012 is estimated to be extremely weak but has improved since. Recruitment in 2017 is estimated to be high. There is no agreed management plan for haddock in this area. A discard ban has been in place in the NEAFC regulatory area since 2009.

The Greater North Sea ecoregion includes the North Sea, English Channel, Skagerrak, and Kattegat. The ICES Fisheries Overviews Greater North Sea Ecoregion Report for 2017 provides a summary of the status of resources and the level of exploitation relative to agreed objectives and reference points. Sandeel and haddock, caught using otter trawls/seines, account for the largest fraction of the demersal landings.

The report concludes that, in terms of tonnage of catch, most of the fish stocks harvested from the North Sea are being fished at levels consistent with achieving good environmental status (GES) under the EU's Marine Strategy Framework Directive; however, the reproductive capacity of the stocks has not generally reached this level. Almost all the fisheries in the North Sea catch more than one species; controlling fishing on one species therefore affects other species as well. ICES has developed a number of scenarios for fishing opportunities that take account of these technical interactions. **R1-R8**

References

R1 EU Fishing Quotas (2018):

- Council Regulation (EU) No. 2018/120 fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R0120>

R2 EU Technical Measures (Consolidated):

- Annex I Council Regulation (EC) No 850/98 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01998R0850>

R3 ICES Advice *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*):

- Subarea 4, Division 6.a, and Subdivision 20 North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2017/2017/had.27.46a20.pdf>
- Irish Sea (Division VIIa): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2017/2017/had.27.7a.pdf>
- Divisions VII b-k (Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2017/2017/had.27.7b-k.pdf>
- Division VIb (Rockall) <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2017/2017/had.27.6b.pdf>

R4 Commission Delegated Regulation:

- (EU) 2016/2375 of 12 October 2016 establishing a discard plan for certain demersal fisheries in North-Western waters. Official Journal of the European Union, L 352/39. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R2375&from=EN>.

R5 ICES Greater North Sea Ecoregion Report Chapter 9.2 29pp (Published July 2017):

- http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2017/2017/Greater_North_Sea_Ecoregion_Fisheries_Overview.pdf

R6 CITES Species Endangered list: <http://checklist.cites.org/#/en>

R7 IUCN Red list: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/search>

R8: MSC Track a Fishery:

- <https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/@@search?q=certified+saithe&start=0&stop>

Standard clauses 1.3.2.2