



MarinTrust Standard V2

By-product Fishery Assessment Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in FAO 27, ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island)

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 Area 27 Northeast Atlantic, in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island)
	Country of origin of the product:	Norway
	Stock:	Haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island)
Date	23 June 2023	
Report Code	NOR16	
Assessor	Léa Lebechnech	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	Norway	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	N/A	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): TripleNine Vedde AS - Norway			
Country: Norway			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Léa Lebechnech	Matthew Jew	0.5	Initial
Assessment Period	To June 2023		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
Stock	Haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island)
Fishery Location	FAO Area 27 Northeast Atlantic
Management Authority (Country/ State)	Norway, North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)/ Joint Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission
Gear Type(s)	N/A
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessor's recommendation
Recommendation	APPROVED

Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>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 Marin Trust raw material. Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) does not appear as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, nor does it appear in the CITES appendices; therefore, haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island) is eligible for approval for use as Marin Trust raw material.</p> <p>This stock is managed under the Joint Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission management plan. There is a stock assessment for this stock, with reference points defined and a set TAC. Therefore, the stock was assessed under Category C.</p> <p>In the last stock assessment, removals are considered, and the stock is above its limit reference point B_{lim}, therefore the stock PASSES clauses C1.1 and C1.2.</p> <p>Consequently, haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island), is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the Marin Trust Standard v.2.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The assessor correctly classified haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2 as Category C, the stock is subject to a specific management regime and reference points are defined by the Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission.</p> <p>Fishery removals are considered in the stock assessment process. The most recent stock assessment shows that the stock is above B_{lim}. Therefore, the stock is considered to have biomass above the limit reference point.</p> <p>Haddock in subareas 1 & 2 passes both clauses (C1.1 and C1.2) and therefore should be approved under the MarinTrust Standard v.2.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor
<p>N/A</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 ¹	CITES Appendix 1 ²
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2 (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island)	Norway, NEAFC/ Joint Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission	C	LC ³	No

¹ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

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

³ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/13045/45097487>

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
<p>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.</p> <p>Due to the temporary suspension of Russian scientists from ICES, the latest advice on fishing opportunities for Northeast arctic haddock in 2024 in ICES subareas 1 and 2 was conducted by the Joint Russian-Norwegian Arctic Fisheries Working Group (JRN-AFWG), consisting of scientists from VNIRO (Russia), and IMR (Norway) (Howell et al., 2023). It and can be found in the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research (IMR-PINRO) website⁴, where it has been published on the 22 of June 2023. This advice has been conducted outside ICES and should not be considered as ICES advice. However, this assessment and advice has been produced following the methodology agreed at the ICES benchmark in 2020. The decline in catches and spawning stock is expected to continue at least until the 2021 year-class is fully recruited to the fishery and spawning stock after age 5. The 2022 data from the ecosystem survey were not included in the assessment due to incomplete spatial coverage and poor synopticity. JRN-AFWG advises that when the Joint Norwegian–Russian Fisheries Commission management plan is applied, catches in 2024 should be no more than 127 550 tonnes.</p> <p>The assessment type is an age-based analytical assessment, SAM that uses catches in the model and in the forecast. The input data considered in the last stock assessment are the following: commercial landings (international landings, ages, and length frequencies from catch sampling); four survey indices (RU-BTr-Q4 (Btr), BS-NoRU-Q1(Aco), BS-NoRu-Q1 (BTr), and Eco-NoRu-Q3 (Btr)); annual maturity and stock weight-at-age data from surveys; from 1984, the natural mortalities are derived from the consumption of haddock (ages 3–6) by cod. Discards are considered negligible in the recent years.</p> <p>Catches are presented in the figure below:</p>			

⁴ <https://www.hi.no/en/hi/nettrapper/ivr-pinro-en-2023-4>

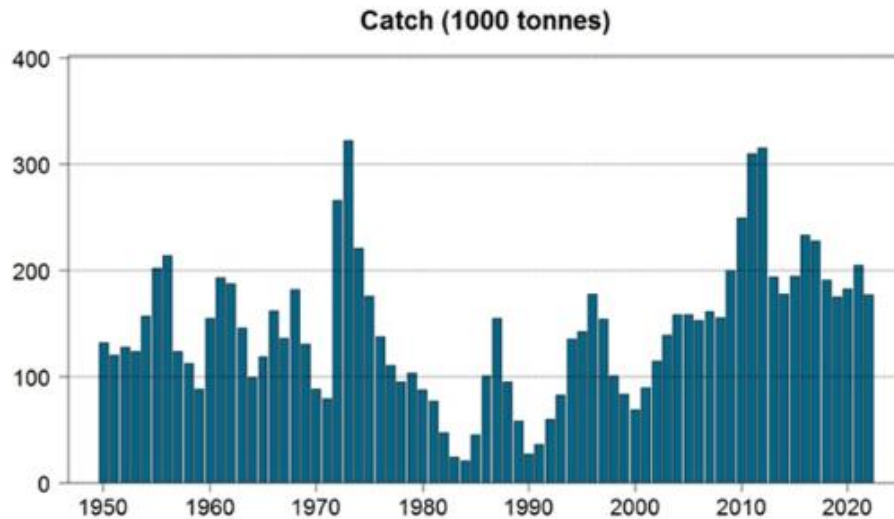


Figure 1. Catches of haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2.
Source: Howell et al., 2023

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and 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.

Fishing pressure on the stock is below F_{MSY} and F_{lim} and the spawning-stock size is above B_{pa} , and B_{lim} . The spawning stock biomass has been stable in last years, but the total stock biomass is declining.

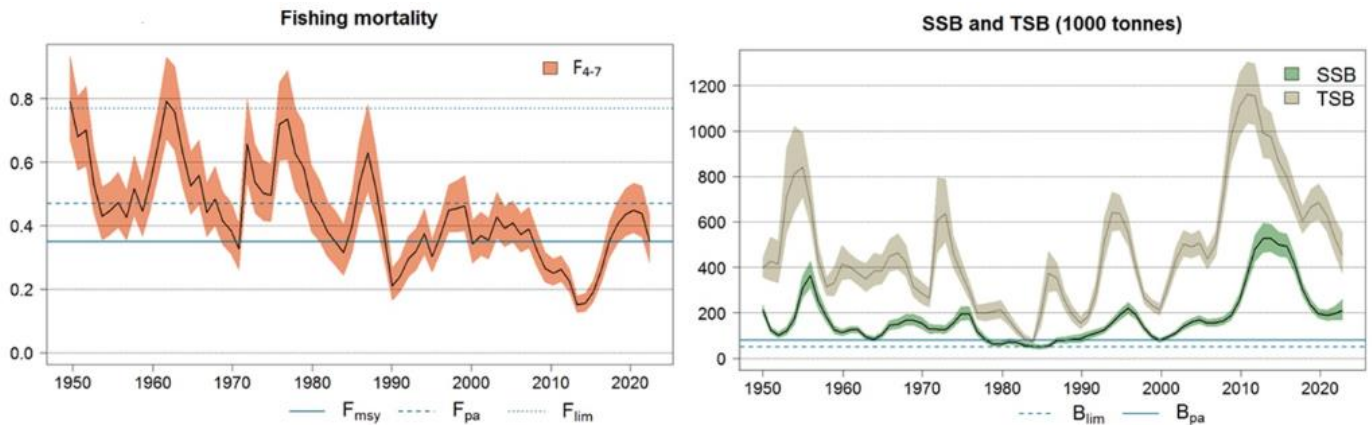


Figure 2. Haddock in ICES subareas 1 and 2. Catch, recruitment, F, SSB and TSB (total stock biomass, age 3+) with 95 % confidence levels. The biomass reference points relate to SSB.
Source: Howell et al., 2023.

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

Howell et al., 2023. Report of the Joint Russian-Norwegian Working Group on Arctic Fisheries (JRN-AFWG). IMR-PINRO no.7-2023: <https://www.hi.no/hi/nettrapporter/imr-pinro-en-2023-7>

Links

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