



## MarinTrust Standard V2

### By-product Fishery Assessment

#### *Report Template*

#### *Vietnam Haddock*

### FAO Areas 27.1 and 27.2

**MarinTrust Programme**

Unit C, Printworks

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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 27.1 and FAO 27.2
	Flag country:	Russia, Norway
	Stock:	ICES Subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic)
Date	25/07/2022	
Report Code	BP097	
Assessor	Heri	
Flag country - PASS	PASS	
Flag country - FAIL		

<b>Application details and summary of the assessment outcome</b>			
Company Name(s): Thien Quynh Co Ltd			
Country: Vietnam			
Email address: thienquynh.co@gmail.com		Applicant Code:	
<b>Certification Body Details</b>			
Name of Certification Body:		LRQA	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Heri	Kate Morris	0,5	Initial
Assessment Period	To July 2022		

<b>Scope Details</b>	
Main Species	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )
Stock	ICES in Subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic)
Fishery Location	FAO 27 Subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic)
Management Authority (Country/ State)	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
Gear Type(s)	Demersal trawls, gillnets , longlines
<b>Outcome of Assessment</b>	
Peer Review Evaluation	Pass
Recommendation	

## Table 2. Assessment Determination

<b>Assessment Determination</b>
<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 MARINTRUST raw material.</p> <p>Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) appear as Vulnerable on IUCN's Red List and does not appear in CITES appendices; therefore, Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) in ICES in Subareas 1 and 2, Norwegian coast and Northeast Arctic Waters, is eligible for approval for use as MARINTRUST by-product raw material.</p> <p>The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) is responsible for management of the fishery. There are reference points defined for this stock and therefore it has been assessed under category C.</p> <p>Removals of the species are considered in the last stock assessment and it PASSES clause C1.1. In the last stock assessment the biomass was above proxy, therefore it PASSES clause C 1.2.</p> <p>In order to be approved, the stock assessed must pass Clauses C 1.1 and C1.2; therefore, as this is the case here, by-product covered by this report is APPROVED for the production of fishmeal and fish oil under the current MARINTRUST v2 by-product standard.</p>
<b>Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments</b>
<p>The by-product fishery under assessment here is the Northeast arctic Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) fishery, targeted by Russian and Norwegian flagged vessels in FAO 27, ICES 1&amp;2. Haddock is correctly classified by the auditor as category C species, and the C1 scoring are completed with evidence to support the final determination. The assessment would benefit from additional information on fishery specific removals in C1.1. and how this is incorporated into the management advice. Following additional review by the auditor, the fishery under assessment may pass C1 scoring.</p> <p>The peer review supports the auditor's recommendation to approve this fishery under the Marin Trust IFFO RS v2.0 by-product standard for the production of fishmeal and fish oil.</p>
<b>Notes for On-site Auditor</b>

## 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. material<sup>1</sup> If the IUCN assessment was completed more than 5 years prior to the time of the assessment please refer to the most recent stock assessment, ICES advice<sup>2</sup>, current national legislation or international binding agreements.

### 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>	ICES in Subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Artic)	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	C	VU	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.

Species Name							
<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			
<b>Clause outcome:</b>				<b>PASS</b>			
<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>							
Landing data was collected by The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) to monitor it against ongoing TAC and advice the next year TAC.							
Basis	Total catch (2022)	F <sub>ages 4-7</sub> (2022)	SSB (2023)	% SSB change *	% TAC change **	% Advice change ***	
<b>ICES advice basis</b>							
Management plan	178532	0.35	198402	-1.9	-23.2	-23.2	
<b>Other scenarios</b>							
MSY approach: F <sub>MSY</sub>	178532	0.35	198402	-1.9	-23.2	-23.2	
F = 0	0	0	304533	50.6	-100.0	-100.0	
F = F <sub>2021</sub>	214127	0.44	178010	-11.9	-7.9	-7.9	
F <sub>pa</sub>	225224	0.47	171719	-15.1	-3.1	-3.1	
F <sub>lim</sub>	318304	0.77	120428	-40.4	36.9	36.9	
* SSB 2023 relative to SSB 2022.							
** Catch in 2022 relative to TAC in 2021 (232 537 tonnes).							
*** Catch for 2022 relative to the advice for 2021 (232 537 tonnes).							
<p><b>Figure 1.</b> Haddock in subareas 1 and 2. Annual catch scenarios. All weights are in tonnes.</p> <p>Source: Report of ICES Advisory Committee 2021</p>							
In the current harvest control rule (HCR) for haddock, it is stated that TAC for the next year will be set at level corresponding to FMSY; TAC should not be changed by more than ±25% compared with the previous year TAC; and if the spawning stock falls below Bpa, the procedure for establishing TAC should be based on a fishing mortality that is linearly reduced from FMSY at Bpa to F = 0 at SSB equal to zero. At SSB-levels below Bpa in any of the operational years (current year and a year ahead) there should be no limitations on the year-to-year variations in TAC.							
<b>Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process</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.

ICES assesses that fishing pressure on the stock is above FMSY but below Fpa and Flim and that the spawning-stock size is above MSY Btrigger and Bpa.

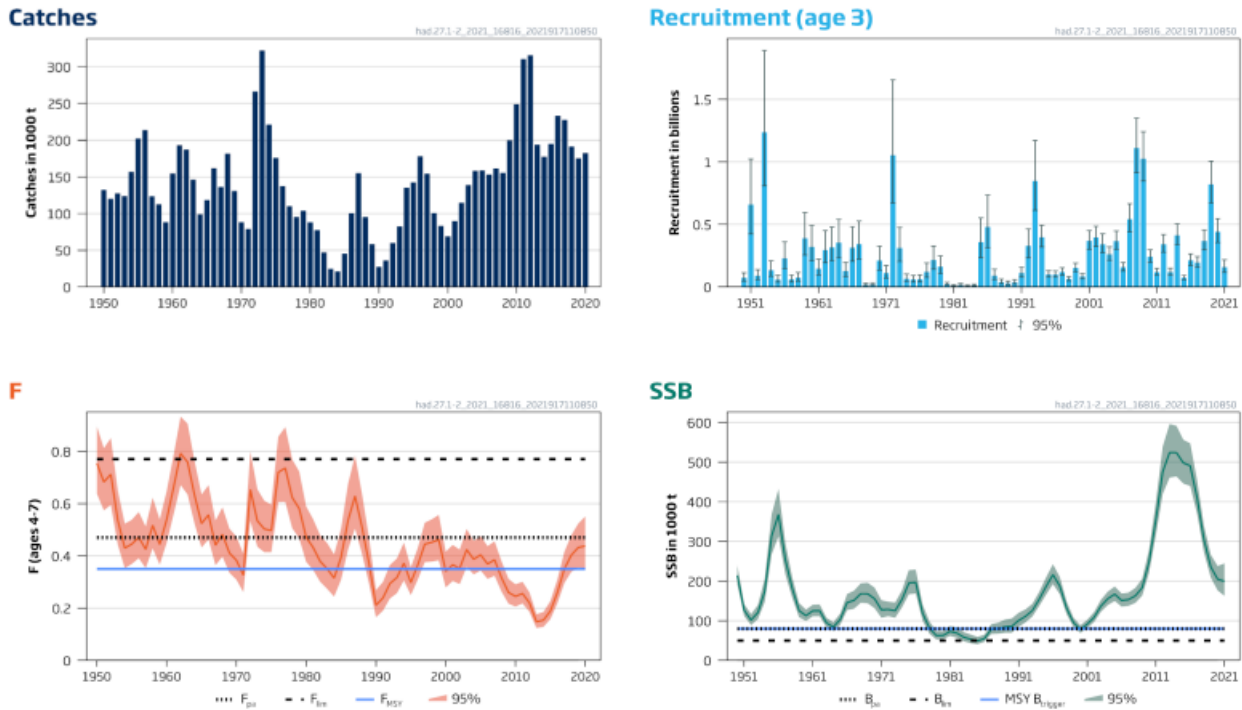


Figure 2. Haddock in subareas 1 and 2. Summary of the stock assessment. For this stock,  $F_{MGT} = F_{MSY}$  and  $SSB_{MGT} = MSY B_{trigger} = B_{pa}$ ; therefore, the horizontal lines representing these points in the graph overlap

**The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy)**

**References**

ICES. 2021. Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in subareas 1 and 2 (Northeast Arctic). In Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2021. ICES Advice 2021, had.27.1-2. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.8449>

**Links**

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