



## MarinTrust Standard V2

### By-product Fishery Assessment

### *GBR05 - Haddock FAO 27, ICES 7.b-k*

**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, Southern Celtic Seas & English Channel
	Country of origin of the product:	UK & Ireland
	Stock:	ICES Divisions 7b-k
Date	June 2024	
Report Code	GBR05	
Assessor	Jose Peiro Crespo	
Country of origin of the product - PASS	UK, Ireland	
Country of origin of the product - FAIL	None	

Application details and summary of the assessment outcome			
Company Name(s): Lunar FPR Ltd, Aberdeen (Pelagia), Killybegs (Pelagia), Grimsby (Pelagia)			
Country: UK, Ireland			
Email address:		Applicant Code:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		LRQA	
Assessor	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-approval
Jose Peiro Crespo	Sam Peacock	0.5	Surveillance 1
Assessment Period	June 2024 – June 2025		

Scope Details	
Main Species	Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )
Stock	ICES Divisions 7b-k
Fishery Location	FAO 27, Southern Celtic Seas & English Channel
Management Authority (Country/ State)	UK, Ireland
Gear Type(s)	All gears
Outcome of Assessment	
Peer Review Evaluation	Agree with assessment outcome
Recommendation	<b>Pass</b>

## Table 2. Assessment Determination

Assessment Determination
<p>Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) meets the eligibility criteria for approval as Marin Trust by-product raw material, as it is not categorized as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List (IUCN) (it is classified as Least Concern in Europe and Vulnerable at the global level), and it does not appear in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) appendices. Haddock in ICES Divisions 7b-k is managed relative to established reference points and it has been assessed under Category C.</p> <p>The most recent stock assessment was conducted by ICES Working Group for the Celtic Seas Ecoregion (WGCSE) in 2023. The assessment included catch data, bycatch and discards. Therefore, <b>it passes against Clause C.1.</b> That stock assessment concluded that the current stock biomass (SSB2024) is well above the target reference point, and therefore also substantially larger than the limit reference point. Therefore, <b>it meets Clause C1.2.</b></p> <p>Consequently, Haddock in FAO 27, ICES 7.b-k, has been granted <b>approval</b> for the production of fishmeal and fish oil, adhering to the existing MarinTrust v2.3 by-products standard.</p>
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Comments
<p>The peer reviewer agrees that this species is eligible for assessment under the MarinTrust byproduct assessment methodology, and that the stock falls into Category C. The most recent stock assessment was adequate to meet the requirements of C1.1, and biomass is currently estimated to be above the target reference point level, meeting the requirements of C1.2. Overall, the peer reviewer agrees that this stock should be approved as a source of byproduct raw material for MarinTrust certified facilities.</p>
Notes for On-site Auditor

## 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 <sup>1</sup>	CITES Appendix 1 <sup>2</sup>
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	ICES 7b-k	Yes	C	Least Concern <sup>3</sup>	No

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

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

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

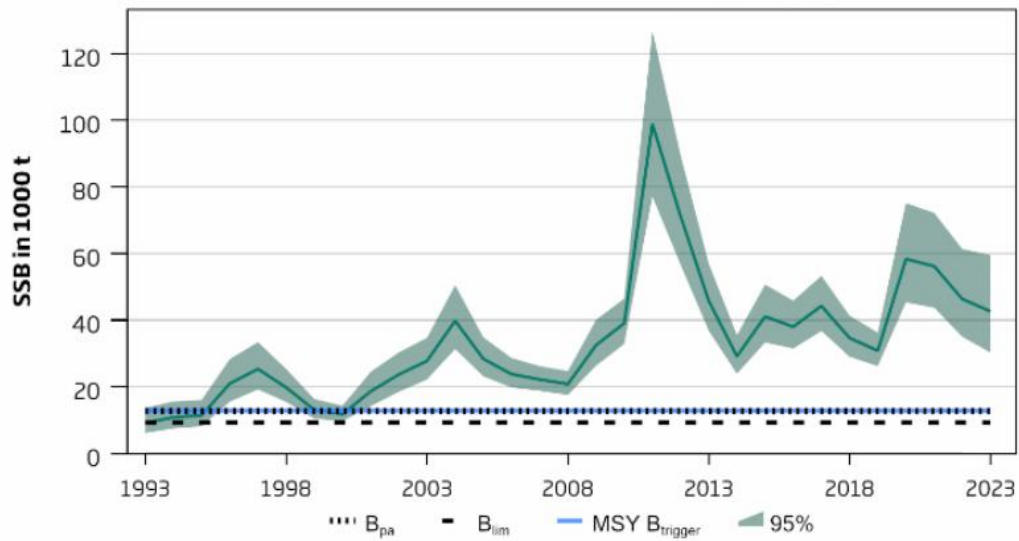
## CATEGORY C SPECIES

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.	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
<p><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></p> <p>Haddock in ICES Divisions 7b-k is subject to regular stock assessment by the ICES Working Group for the Celtic Seas Ecoregion (WGCSE). The most recent assessment was carried out in 2023, and was an age-based stochastic analytical assessment which utilised commercial catch data including age composition of landings and discards, a combined survey index, maturity and natural mortality data.</p> <p>Discards and bycatch are both included in the assessment. For the year 2024, the total projected catch is 8,252 tonnes, with 6772 tonnes corresponding to landings and 1480 tonnes to discards. The estimated total mortality rate (<math>F_{total}</math>) is 0.353, with a projected landing mortality (<math>F_{projected\ landings}</math>) of 0.30 and a projected discard mortality (<math>F_{projected\ discards}</math>) of 0.051. Fishery removals are included in the assessment process, and <b>C1.1 is met.</b></p> <p><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.</b></p> <p>The annual ICES catch advice includes an indication of the current status of the resource relative to established reference points. The spawning stock biomass (SSB) for the year 2025 is expected to be 30,295 tonnes (<math>SSB_{2024} = 27,781</math>), well above the target (<math>MSY\ B_{trigger} = 12,822</math>) and limit (<math>B_{lim} = 9,227</math>) reference points (see figure below).</p>			

## SSB



**FIGURE 1 ESTIMATED SPAWNING-STOCK BIOMASS FOR HADDOCK IN ICES DIVISIONS 7B-K RELATIVE TO CURRENT REFERENCE POINTS (ICES 2023).**

Stock biomass is estimated to be substantially larger than both the target and limit reference points, and **C1.2 is met**.

### References

ICES (2023). Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) in Divisions 7.b-k (southern Celtic Seas and English Channel). ICES Advice: Recurrent Advice. Report. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.advice.21840807.v1>.

### Links

<b>MarinTrust Standard clause</b>	1.3.2.2
<b>FAO CCRF</b>	7.5.3
<b>GSSI</b>	D.3.04, D5.01

## CATEGORY D SPECIES

Category D species are those which are not subject to a species-specific management regime. In the case of mixed trawl fisheries, Category D species may make up the majority of landings. The comparative lack of scientific information on the status of the population of the species means that a risk-assessment style approach must be taken.

<b>D1</b>	<b>Species Name</b>	<b>NA</b>	
	<b>Productivity Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Score</b>
	Average age at maturity (years)		
	Average maximum age (years)		
	Fecundity (eggs/spawning)		
	Average maximum size (cm)		
	Average size at maturity (cm)		
	Reproductive strategy		
	Mean trophic level		
	<b>Average Productivity Score</b>		
	<b>Susceptibility Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Score</b>
	Availability (area overlap)		
	Encounterability (the position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear)		
	Selectivity of gear type		
	Post-capture mortality		
	<b>Average Susceptibility Score</b>		
	<b>PSA Risk Rating (From Table D3)</b>		
	<b>Compliance rating</b>		
	<b>Further justification for susceptibility scoring (where relevant)</b>		
	<i>For susceptibility attributes, please provide a brief rationale for scoring of parameters where there may be uncertainty affecting your decision</i>		
<b>References</b>			
Standard clauses 1.3.2.2			

**Table D2 - Productivity / Susceptibility attributes and scores.**

Productivity attributes	High productivity (Low risk, score = 1)	Medium productivity (medium risk, score = 2)	Low productivity (high risk, score = 3)
Average age at maturity	<5 years	5-15 years	>15 years
Average maximum age	<10 years	10-25 years	>25 years
Fecundity	>20,000 eggs per year	100-20,000 eggs per year	<100 eggs per year
Average maximum size	<100 cm	100-300 cm	>300 cm
Average size at maturity	<40 cm	40-200 cm	>200 cm
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	Demersal egg layer	Live bearer
Mean Trophic Level	<2.75	2.75-3.25	>3.25

Susceptibility attributes	Low susceptibility (Low risk, score = 1)	Medium susceptibility (medium risk, score = 2)	High susceptibility (high risk, score = 3)
Areal overlap (availability) Overlap of the fishing effort with the species range	<10% overlap	10-30% overlap	>30% overlap
Encounterability The position of the stock/species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to the position of the gear	Low overlap with fishing gear (low encounterability).	Medium overlap with fishing gear.	High overlap with fishing gear (high encounterability). Default score for target species
Selectivity of gear type Potential of the gear to retain species	a Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught	a Individuals < size at maturity are regularly caught.	a Individuals < size at maturity are frequently caught
	b Individuals < size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	b Individuals < half the size at maturity can escape or avoid gear.	b Individuals < half the size at maturity are retained by gear.
Post-capture mortality (PCM) The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Evidence of majority released post-capture and survival.	Evidence of some released post-capture and survival.	Retained species or majority dead when released.

<b>D3</b>	Average Susceptibility Score		
	1 - 1.75	1.76 - 2.24	2.25 - 3



Average Productivity Score	1 - 1.75	PASS	PASS	PASS
	1.76 - 2.24	PASS	PASS	TABLE D4
	2.25 - 3	PASS	TABLE D4	TABLE D4

<b>D4</b>	<b>Species Name</b>		
	<b>Impacts On Species Categorised as Vulnerable by D1-D3 - Minimum Requirements</b>		
	<b>D4.1</b>	The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.	
<b>D4.2</b>	There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.		
<b>Outcome:</b>			
<b>Evidence</b>			
<b>D4.1: The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.</b>			
<b>D4.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.</b>			
<b>References</b>			
<b>Links</b>			
<b>MarinTrust Standard clause</b>		1.3.2.2, 4.1.4	
<b>FAO CCRF</b>		7.5.1	
<b>GSSI</b>		D.5.01	