

BUSINESS ASSURANCE

**MSC Fishery
Information day**

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20140527

Agenda

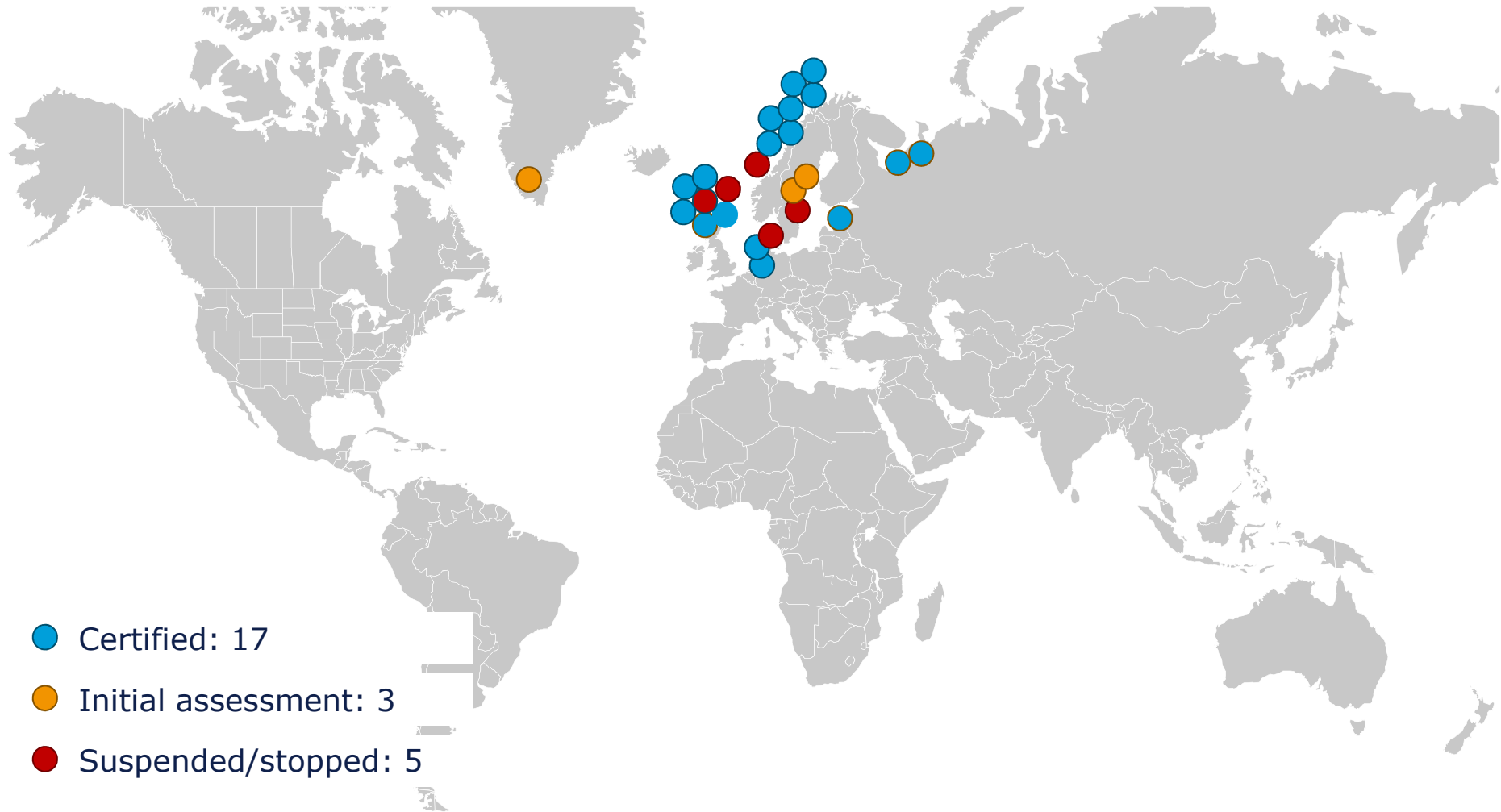
Time	Topic
8.30 – 9.00	Registration and welcome coffee
9.00 – 10.45	The MSC certification programme and the MSC Fisheries standard
10.45 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	The certification process Pre-assessment The seven steps of the full assessment assessment results conditions client action plans Roles and responsibilities Surveillance audit
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break
13.30 – 15.00	Some key concepts Scope of assessment Unit of certification Other eligible fishers and certificate sharing Risk based framework Target / actual eligibility date Harmonisation MSC Chain of custody Use of the MSC ecolabel

Expectations

Introduction

DNV GL and the MSC programme

MSC Fishery – DNV GL status May 2014



MSC fishery clients DNV Business Assurance

Country	Name of the Fishery	Status
Denmark	DPPO Atlanto Scandian herring	Certified 2009
	DPPO North East Atlantic mackerel	Certified 2009 - suspended
	DPPO North Sea herring	Certified 2009
Faroe Island	Faroe Island North East Arctic cod	Certified 2012
	Faroe Island North East Arctic Haddock	Certified 2012
	Faroe Island Saithe	Certified 2013
	Faroe Island silver smelt	Certified 2012
	FPO North East Atlantic herring	Certified 2010 - suspended
	FPO North East Atlantic mackerel	Stopped IA (failed after objection stage)
	North East Arctic cold water prawn	Certified 2013
Estonia	North East Arctic cold water prawn	Certified 2013
Russian Federation	North East Arctic cod	Certified 2014
	North East Arctic haddock	Certified 2014

MSC fishery clients DNV Business Assurance

Country	Name of the Fishery	Status
Norway	North East Atlantic mackerel	Certified 2009 - suspended
	Norway North East Arctic cod	Certified 2011 / 2010
	Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn	Certified 2012
	Norway North East Arctic haddock	Certified 2011 / 2010
	Norway North East Arctic saithe	Certified 2008 – recertified 2013
	Norway North Sea and Skagerrak herring	Certified 2009
	Norway North Sea saithe	Certified 2008 – recertified 2013
	Norway spring spawning herring	Certified 2009
Sweden	SFPPO North East Atlantic mackerel	Certified 2011 - suspended
	Sweden and Norway Skagerrak and Kattegat Sprat	In assessment
	Sweden Skagerrak and the Norwegian Deep cold-water prawn	In assessment
Greenland	Greenland lumpfish	In assessment

Reference I

- Norwegian Fishermen Association
www.fiskarlaget.no



Contact: Jan Birger Jørgensen (Assistant Secretary-General)

jan.birger@fiskarlaget.no , +47 73 54 58 68 / +47 930 44 346

Responsible client for the fisheries

- North East Atlantic mackerel
- Norway North East Arctic cod (inshore and offshore)
- Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn
- Norway North East Arctic haddock (inshore and offshore)
- Norway North East Arctic saithe
- Norway North Sea and Skagerrak herring
- Norway North Sea saithe
- Norway spring spawning herring

Reference II

- Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery
- Client: Reyktal Ltd and Reval Seafood Ltd



The screenshot shows the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) website. At the top, there are language options: Dansk, Deutsch, English, Español, Français, Italiano, Nederlands, Norsk, Polski, Português, Svenska, Русский, 中文, 日本語. There are buttons for '> Donate Now' and 'log in'. The MSC logo is on the left, and the text 'Marine Stewardship Council Certified sustainable seafood' is in the center. A search bar is on the right. Below the logo, there is a navigation menu with buttons: Home, About us, Healthy oceans, Track a fishery (highlighted), Get certified!, Global impacts, Where to buy, Cook, eat, enjoy, News & events, Documents. A purple breadcrumb trail reads: 'YOU ARE HERE: Home > Track a fishery > Fisheries in the MSC program > Certified fisheries > North-east Atlantic > Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn'. On the left, a sidebar menu shows 'Fisheries in the MSC program' with sub-items: 'Certified fisheries' (Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Inland), and 'North-east Atlantic' (AGARBA Spain Barents Sea cod, Barents Sea cod and Barents Sea haddock). The main content area features the title 'Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn' in purple, followed by 'MSC status' (Certified as sustainable in 7 November 2013), 'Summary' (Species: Cold water prawn (Pandalus Borealis), Location: ICES Ia,b and IIb in FAO statistical area 27, Fishing methods: Bottom trawl with sorting grid, Vessels: 4, Number of fisheries: 1).

The MSC programme and the MSC Fisheries standard

Eco-labelling: Using consumer power to change practice

Marine Stewardship Council



The MSC programme

▪ Vision

- Our vision is of the world's oceans teeming with life, and seafood supplies safeguarded for this and future generations.

▪ Mission

- Our mission is to use our ecolabel and fishery certification program to contribute to the health of the world's oceans by recognizing and rewarding sustainable fishing practices, influencing the choices people make when buying seafood, and working with our partners to transform the seafood market to a sustainable basis.

▪ How

- Under the MSC program, fisheries and businesses can get certified if they meet the [MSC standard for sustainable fishing or seafood traceability](#).
- To maintain impartiality, the MSC operates a 'third-party' certification programme. This means that MSC itself does not issue certificates. Certificates are issued by [certifiers](#) who are independently accredited to be able to perform assessments of fisheries and businesses against the MSC standards.

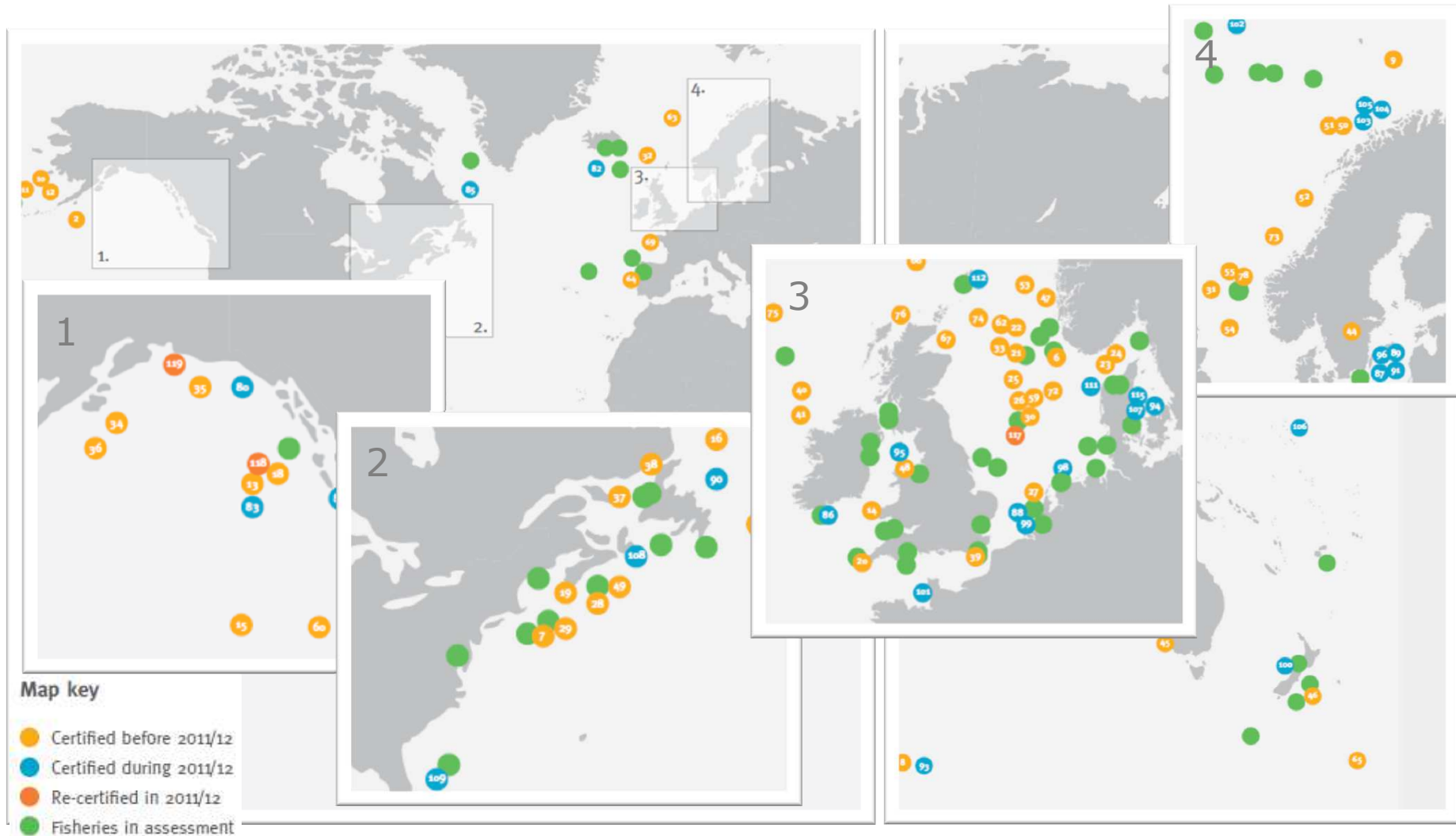
Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

- The MSC is an **independent non-profit organization** that was set up in 1997 to offer a solution to the global problem of overfishing and reward **well-managed** and sustainable fisheries
- MSC fishery standard applies to **marine and freshwater capture fisheries**
- It is the world's only seafood certification program that is consistent with the majority of international norms such as:
 - The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing (UN FAO)
 - Guidelines for the Eco-labelling of Fish (UN FAO)
 - The Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards (ISEAL)
 - World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement.

MSC Fisheries in numbers

223 certified fisheries, 108 fisheries in assessment

40 to 50 fisheries in confidential pre-assessment.



The MSC fishery standard

- The MSC Fishery certification programme and the following consumer facing eco-label are based on well managed sustainable fisheries
- Based on 3 Main principles:
 - Sustainable fish stocks
 - Minimizing impact on ecosystem
 - Effective management of the fishery
- More info: www.msc.org

Marine Stewardship Council

MSC Fishery Standard

Principles and Criteria for Sustainable
Fishing

Version 1.1 – 1st May 2010

MSC reference documents

- MSC Certification Requirements v1.3 Annex CB
 - The detailed standard
- MSC Certification Requirements v1.3
 - The certification process
- Guidance to MSC CR v1.3

Marine Stewardship Council

MSC Certification Requirements
Annex CB



Version 1.3, 14 January 2013

Document: MSC Certification Requirements V1.3
Date of issue: 14 January 2013

Page C141
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Principle 1: The target stock

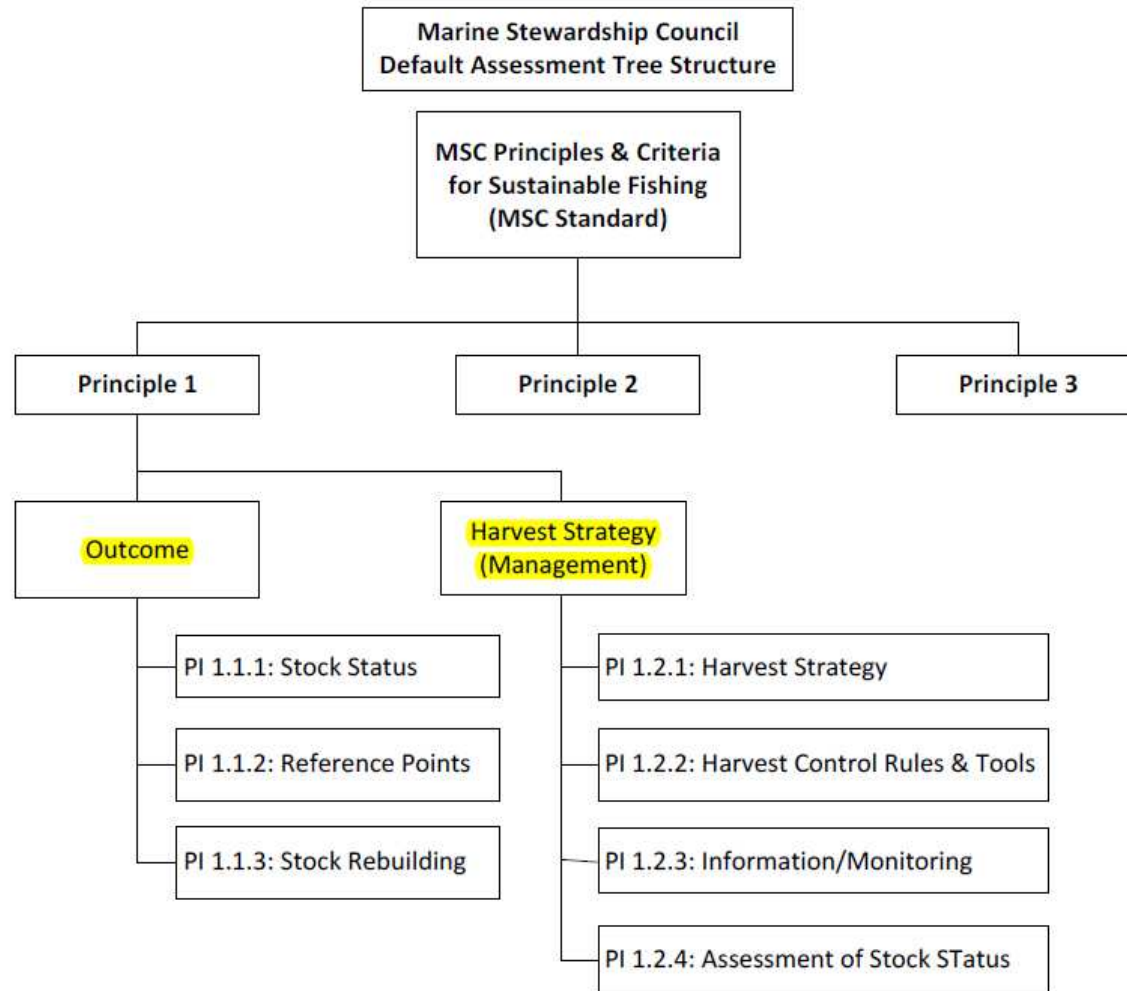
- **A fishery must be conducted in a manner that does not lead to over-fishing or depletion of the exploited populations and, for those populations that are depleted, the fishery must be conducted in a manner that demonstrably leads to their recovery**

Principle 1 – Status of the Stock

- **Intent:** assess impact of the fishery on the target stock and ensure that there is a management system in place that maintain target stock within sustainable levels.
- **Outcome**
 - Stock status
 - Reference points (Limit and Target)
 - Stock rebuilding (if depleted)
- **Harvest Strategy (Management)**
 - Harvest Strategy
 - Harvest Control Rules and Tools
 - Information and Monitoring
 - Assessment of stock status



Principle 1



Principle 1 example: PI 1.1.1 – stock status

PI 1.1.1		The stock is at a level which maintains high productivity and has a low probability of recruitment overfishing		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Guidepost	It is likely that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.	It is highly likely that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.	There is a high degree of certainty that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.

Example of PI 1.1.1 scoring Norway North Sea and Skagerrak herring

Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Guidepost	It is likely that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.	It is highly likely that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.	There is a high degree of certainty that the stock is above the point where recruitment would be impaired.
	Met?	Y	Y	Y
	Justification	The North Sea autumn spawning herring stock is currently more than three times the biomass limit reference point which was defined in 1997 as the minimum biologically acceptable level and redefined in 2008 as the level below which poor recruitment has been observed and can be expected. The stock is also currently well above the biomass precautionary reference point based on a 5% risk of SSB falling below the limit reference point. This difference affords a high degree of certainty that the stock is currently above the point where recruitment would be impaired.		

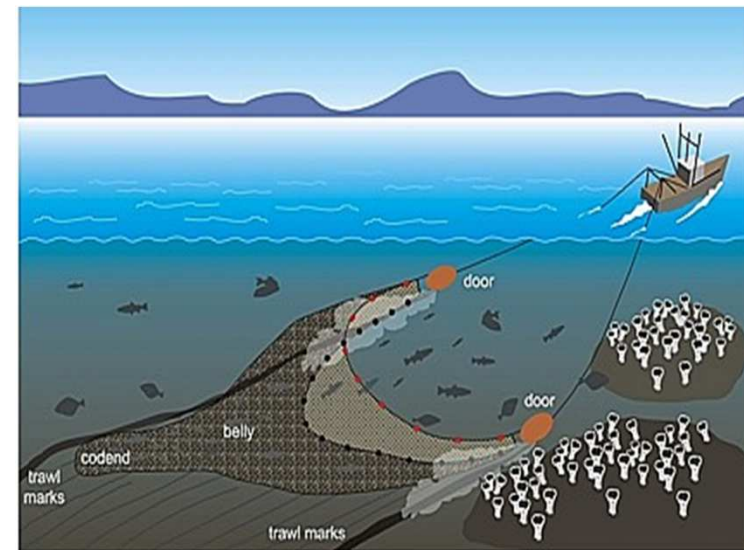
Principle 2: the ecosystem

- **Fishing operations should allow for the maintenance of the structure, productivity, function and diversity of the ecosystem (including habitat and associated dependent and ecologically related species) on which the fishery depends.**

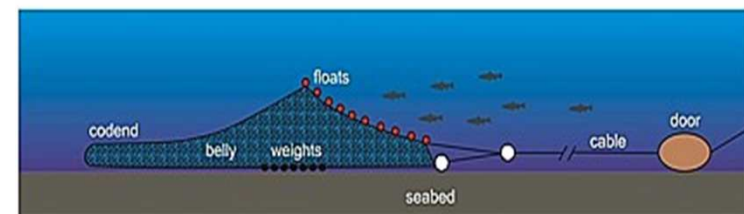
Principle 2 - Ecosystem impact

Intent: assess direct and indirect impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem.
(Outcome + Management + Information)

- Retained species
- Bycatch species
- ETP species
- Habitats
- Ecosystem (trophic structure and function, community composition, biodiversity).

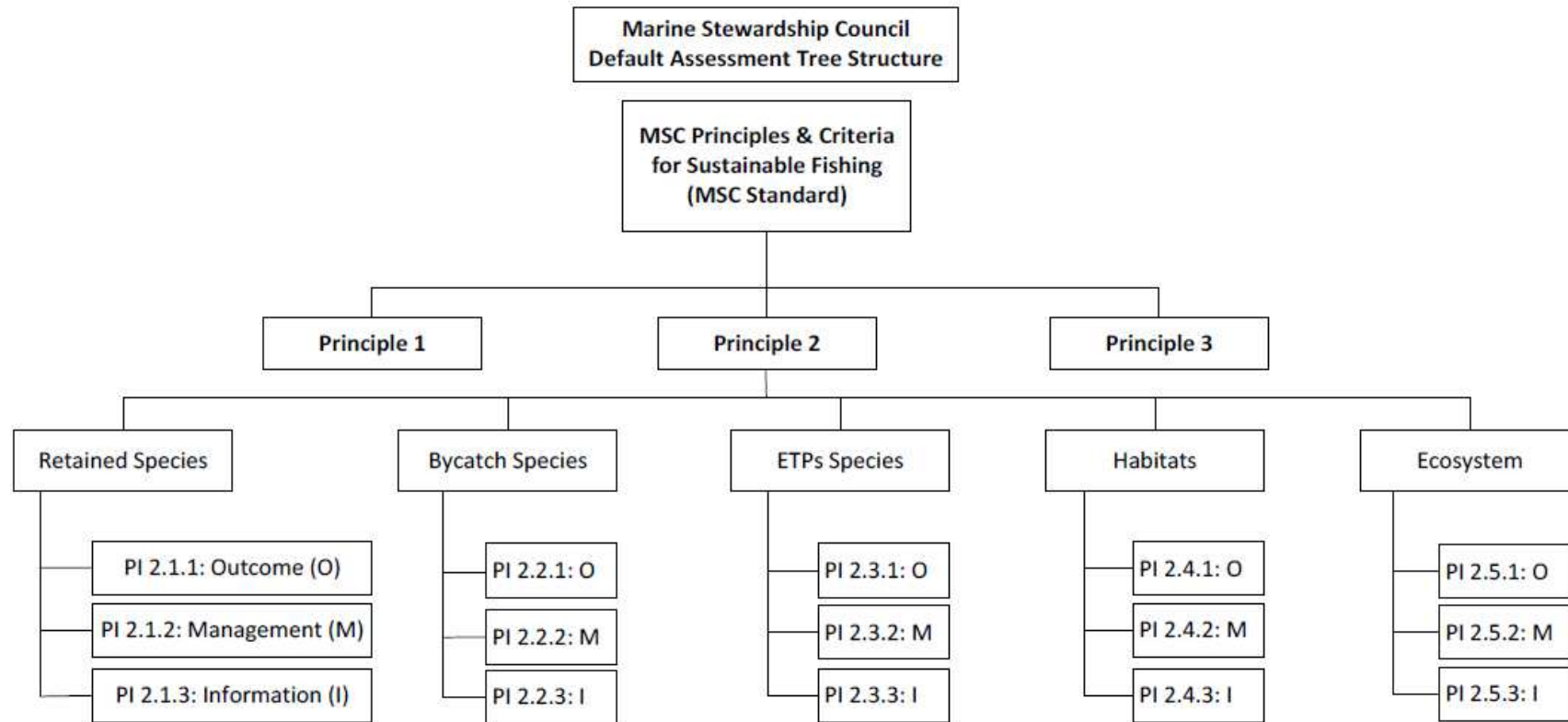


(after Christen, 1999)



(after Messieh et al., 1991)

Principle 2 Criteria



Principle 2 example: PI 2.1.1 – stock status

PI 2.1.1		The fishery does not pose a risk of serious or irreversible harm to the retained species and does not hinder recovery of depleted retained species		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
A	Guidepost	Main retained species are likely to be within biologically based limits (if not, go to scoring issue c below).	Main retained species are highly likely to be within biologically based limits (if not, go to scoring issue c below).	There is a high degree of certainty that retained species are within biologically based limits and fluctuating around their target reference points.

Example of PI 2.1.1 a scoring Norway North Sea and Skagerrak herring

Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
A	Guidepost	Main retained species are likely to be within biologically based limits (if not, go to scoring issue c below).	Main retained species are highly likely to be within biologically based limits (if not, go to scoring issue c below).	There is a high degree of certainty that retained species are within biologically based limits and fluctuating around their target reference points.
	Met?	Y	Y	N
	Justification	<p>All retained species are caught in nugatory quantities and do not meet the MSC threshold criterion for being termed main retained species; i.e. >5% the total catch of all species. The retained species recorded from the North Sea and Skagerrak herring (NS&SH) fishery 2010–12 are: mackerel (40 t purse seine) Norway pout (38 t), horse mackerel (22 t). There is a high degree of certainty that each of the species that is caught in measurable quantities (i.e. > 1 t per year) is within or fluctuating around biologically based limits</p> <p>Mackerel: SSB = 2.68 Mt; F 0.36 (F exceeds F_{MSY} due to breakdown in management agreement but SSB still above reference levels) Norway pout: SSB = 205 kt; F 0.70 Horse mackerel: SSB = 1.66Mt; F 0.17</p>		

*list of retained species shortened for purpose of example

Principle 3

- **The fishery is subject to an effective management system that respects local, national and international laws and standards and incorporates institutional and operational frameworks that require use of the resource to be responsible and sustainable.**

Principle 3 – Management System

Intent: ensure that there is an institutional and operational framework capable of delivering sustainable fisheries in accordance with outcomes in P1 and P2.

- **Governance and Policy**

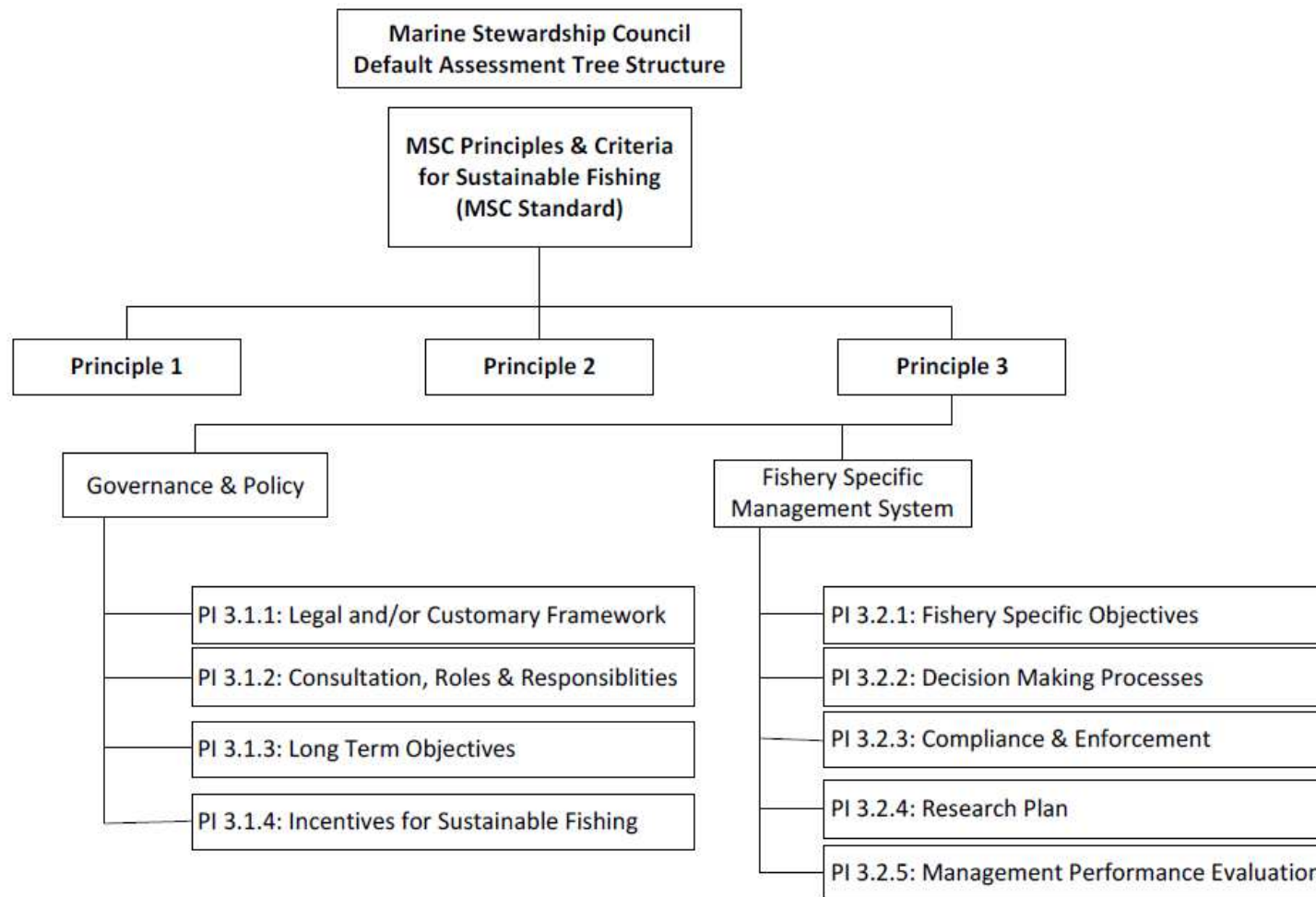
- Legal and/or Customary Framework
- Consultation, Roles and Responsibilities
- Long Term Objectives
- Incentives for Sustainable Fishing

- **Fishery Specific Management System**

- Fishery specific objectives
- Decision Making Process
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Research Plan
- Management Performance Evaluation



Principle 3 Criteria



Example – PI 3.1.1 scoring issue a

PI 3.1.1		<p>The management system exists within an appropriate legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is capable of delivering sustainable fisheries in accordance with MSC Principles 1 and 2; and • Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and • Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework. 		
Scoring Issue		SG 60	SG 80	SG 100
a	Guidepost	<p>There is an effective national legal system and a <u>framework for cooperation</u> with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.</p>	<p>There is an effective national legal system and <u>organised and effective cooperation</u> with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.</p>	<p>There is an effective national legal system and <u>binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties</u> which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.</p>

Example – PI 3.1.1 scoring issue a

Scoring Issue	SG 60	SG 80	SG 100	
a	Guidepost	There is an effective national legal system and <u>a framework for cooperation</u> with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and <u>organised and effective cooperation</u> with other parties, where necessary, to deliver management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.	There is an effective national legal system and <u>binding procedures governing cooperation with other parties</u> which delivers management outcomes consistent with MSC Principles 1 and 2.
	Met?	Y	Y	Y
	Justification	Norway has a well-established system for fisheries management, now codified in the 2008 Marine Resources Act. The Act provides for a formal system of cooperation between regulatory bodies of governance, such as the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, the Directorate of Fisheries and the Coast Guard, and further for cooperation between management authorities and scientific research institutes, primarily the Institute of Marine Research. The 2008 Integrated Management Plan for the Norwegian Sea provides for cooperation between different sector authorities, such as the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs and the Ministry of Environment. Norway and the EU concluded an agreement on the management of North Sea and Skagerrak herring in 1998. The agreement was revised in 2004 and 2008. It comprises binding procedures related to the regulation of the fisheries, including the settlement and allocation of quotas. The national and international legal documents refer to and are in compliance with relevant international agreements, such as the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention and the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement. The system is considered to be effective insofar as it constitutes a coherent set of rule-making practices at national and international level.		

The certification process

Pre-assessment

The seven steps of the full assessment

assessment results

conditions

client action plans

Roles and responsibilities

Surveillance audit

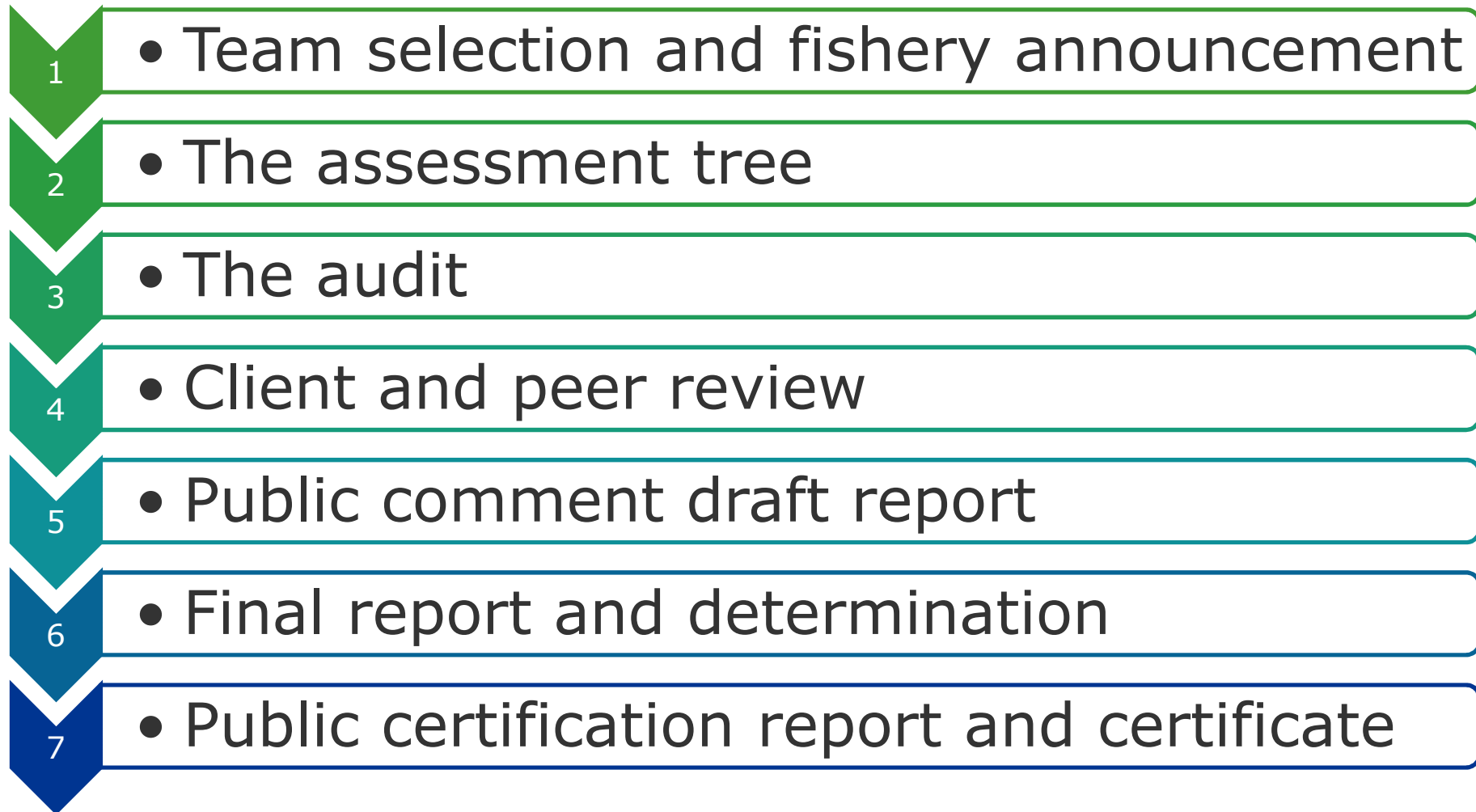
Pre-assessment outcome

- Assessment of the extent of which the fishery is consistent with the MSC's Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing. Fishery readiness
- Review of availability of data
 - Use of **Risk Based Framework**
- Recommendations on actions to take prior to full assessment
- Obstacles or barriers to certification
- Defining of **scope**

Table 6.3. Summary of pre-assessment scoring

Principle	Component	PI number	Performance Indicator	Likely scoring level
1	Outcome	1.1.1	Stock status	PASS with condition - RBF
		1.1.2	Reference points	PASS - RBF (Default score 80)
		1.1.3	Stock rebuilding	NA - RBF
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	FAIL
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules and tools	FAIL
		1.2.3	Information and monitoring	Pass with Condition
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	Pass - RBF (Default score 80)
2	Retained species	2.1.1	Outcome	PASS
		2.1.2	Management	PASS
		2.1.3	Information	PASS with condition
	Bycatch species	2.2.1	Outcome	PASS with Condition
		2.2.2	Management	PASS
		2.2.3	Information	PASS
	ETP species	2.3.1	Outcome	PASS
		2.3.2	Management	PASS
		2.3.3	Information	PASS
	Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome	PASS
		2.4.2	Management	PASS
		2.4.3	Information	PASS
	Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome	PASS
		2.5.2	Management	PASS
		2.5.3	Information	PASS
3	Governance and Policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework	PASS
		3.1.2	Consultation, roles and responsibilities	PASS
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	PASS
		3.1.4	Incentives for sustainable fishing	PASS
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	PASS
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	PASS
		3.2.3	Compliance and enforcement	PASS
		3.2.4	Research plan	PASS with Condition
		3.2.5	Management performance evaluation	PASS with Condition

The full assessment process



Stage 1: Team selection and fishery announcement

- **Notification report to MSC**

- Confirmation of **scope**
- Determination of **target eligibility date**

- **Team selection**

- P1: The target stock
- P2: Ecosystem impacts of the fishery
- P3: Management of the fishery
- Current knowledge of the country, language and local fishery context
- **Chain of custody**
- Use of **Risk based framework**
- Stakeholder consultation on proposed team members (**10 days**)

- **Announcement of assessment**

- indicative timeline and **target eligibility date**
- Statement on certificate sharing, if applicable

Stage 2: The assessment tree

- After team is confirmed, they shall confirm the assessment tree to be used
 - Default assessment tree?
 - Special requirements for
 - Inseparable or practically inseparable stocks
 - Fisheries with enhanced stocks
 - Harmonised fisheries
 - Use of **Risk based framework** for data deficient fisheries
- Stakeholder consultation on assessment tree (**30 days**)

Stage 3: The site visit, stakeholder consultation, information collection and scoring of the fishery

- **Site visit to be announced 30 days beforehand**

- Invitation to stakeholders to participate in process
- MSC website + one or more media outlets

- **Site visit purpose:**

- Collect information in order to assess the fishery against MSC Fisheries standard

- **Confidentiality**

- If something is confidential, please inform the assessment team
- This information will not be disclosed and used in the assessment/scoring of the fishery.

- **Stakeholder meetings**

- to make sure that the team is aware of any concerns or information that stakeholders may have.

- **Scoring of the fishery**

- Assessment team review gathered information and score the fishery
- Setting of conditions
- Determination on start of chain of custody

Assessment results

■ Scoring

- <60: Failed
- >60, <80: Condition
- >80: Pass without condition

Scoring worksheet - MSC Fishery Assessment Methodology - Default Assessment Tree - Version 2.1 - 1 May 2009
Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery
 Note: Scores are to be entered in the green-shaded cells in column K
 Columns G, H and L apply in fisheries where the stock rebuilding PI (1.1.3) is NOT triggered
 Columns I, J and M give the Principle 1 Outcome score contributions in fisheries where the stock rebuilding PI (1.1.3) is triggered

Principle (L1)	Wt (L2)	Component	Wt (L2)	PI No.	Performance Indicator (PI)	Weight in		Score	Contribution to Principle Score				
						Either	Or		Either	Or			
One	1	Outcome	0,5	1.1.1	Stock status	0,5	0,25	0,333	0,1667	100	25,00	16,67	
				1.1.2	Reference points	0,5	0,25	0,333	0,1667	80	20,00	13,33	
				1.1.3	Stock rebuilding			0,333	0,1667			0,00	
	Management	0,5	1.2.1	Harvest strategy	0,25	0,125			80	10,00	10,00		
			1.2.2	Harvest control rules & tools	0,25	0,125			75	9,38	9,38		
			1.2.3	Information & monitoring	0,25	0,125			95	11,88	11,88		
			1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	0,25	0,125			95	11,88	11,88		
	Two	1	Retained species	0,2	2.1.1	Outcome	0,333	0,0667			100	6,67	6,67
					2.1.2	Management	0,333	0,0667			100	6,67	6,67
					2.1.3	Information	0,333	0,0667			100	6,67	6,67
Bycatch species		0,2	2.2.1	Outcome	0,333	0,0667			95	6,33	6,33		
			2.2.2	Management	0,333	0,0667			100	6,67	6,67		
			2.2.3	Information	0,333	0,0667			90	6,00	6,00		
ETP species		0,2	2.3.1	Outcome	0,333	0,0667			95	6,33	6,33		
			2.3.2	Management	0,333	0,0667			100	6,67	6,67		
			2.3.3	Information	0,333	0,0667			80	5,33	5,33		
Habitats		0,2	2.4.1	Outcome	0,333	0,0667			60	4,00	4,00		
			2.4.2	Management	0,333	0,0667			80	5,33	5,33		
			2.4.3	Information	0,333	0,0667			85	5,67	5,67		
Ecosystem		0,2	2.5.1	Outcome	0,333	0,0667			80	5,33	5,33		
			2.5.2	Management	0,333	0,0667			90	6,00	6,00		
			2.5.3	Information	0,333	0,0667			95	6,33	6,33		
Three	1	Governance and policy	0,5	3.1.1	Legal & customary framework	0,25	0,125			100	12,50	12,50	
				3.1.2	Consultation, roles &	0,25	0,125			100	12,50	12,50	
				3.1.3	Long term objectives	0,25	0,125			70	8,75	8,75	
				3.1.4	Incentives for sustainable fishing	0,25	0,125			75	9,38	9,38	
	Fishery specific management system	0,5	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	0,2	0,1			70	7,00	7,00		
			3.2.2	Decision making processes	0,2	0,1			95	9,50	9,50		
			3.2.3	Compliance & enforcement	0,2	0,1			75	7,50	7,50		
			3.2.4	Research plan	0,2	0,1			95	9,50	9,50		
			3.2.5	Management performance	0,2	0,1			100	10,00	10,00		
Overall weighted Principle-level scores									Either	Or			
Principle 1 - Target species						Stock rebuilding PI not scored			88,1				
Principle 1 - Target species						Stock rebuilding PI scored				73,1			
Principle 2 - Ecosystem									90,0				
Principle 3 - Management									86,6				

Conditions

- Condition shall be set if fishery achieves a score of less than 80 but more than 60 for any individual PI
- Condition shall result in improved performance to at least the 80 level within the period not longer than the term of certification (5 years)
- Milestones and timeframe shall be specified
 - The measurable improvements and outcomes (using quantitative metrics) expected each year.
 - The specific timeframes over which the milestones and the whole condition must be met.
 - The outcome and score that shall be achieved at any interim milestones.

Client action plan

- The CAB shall require the client to prepare a “client action plan” that includes:
 - How the conditions and milestones will be addressed
 - How the actions will improve the performance of the fishery
 - Who will address the conditions
 - Time period within which conditions will be addressed
- The CAB shall not accept a client action plan if the client is relying upon the involvement of other entities (fisheries management, research agencies) without consulting with these entities on whether the conditions are achievable and realistic.
- Especially if conditions require:
 - Investments of time or money by these entities
 - Changes to management arrangements or regulations
 - Re-arrangement of research priorities by these entities
- These entities have to commit to assist the fishery in undertaking the actions specified in the action plan.

Stage 4: Client and peer review

- **Preliminary draft report for client review**

- Client's opportunity to question the team and have an issue re-examined if the client has a concern that insufficient information is available to support the team's decisions or that a decision has been made in error.
- Client action plan to be submitted and approved
- Client review period: up to **30 days**

- **Peer review draft report**

- Nomination of peer reviewers – **10 days** stakeholder consultancy
- Report subject to peer review by minimum 2 peer experts

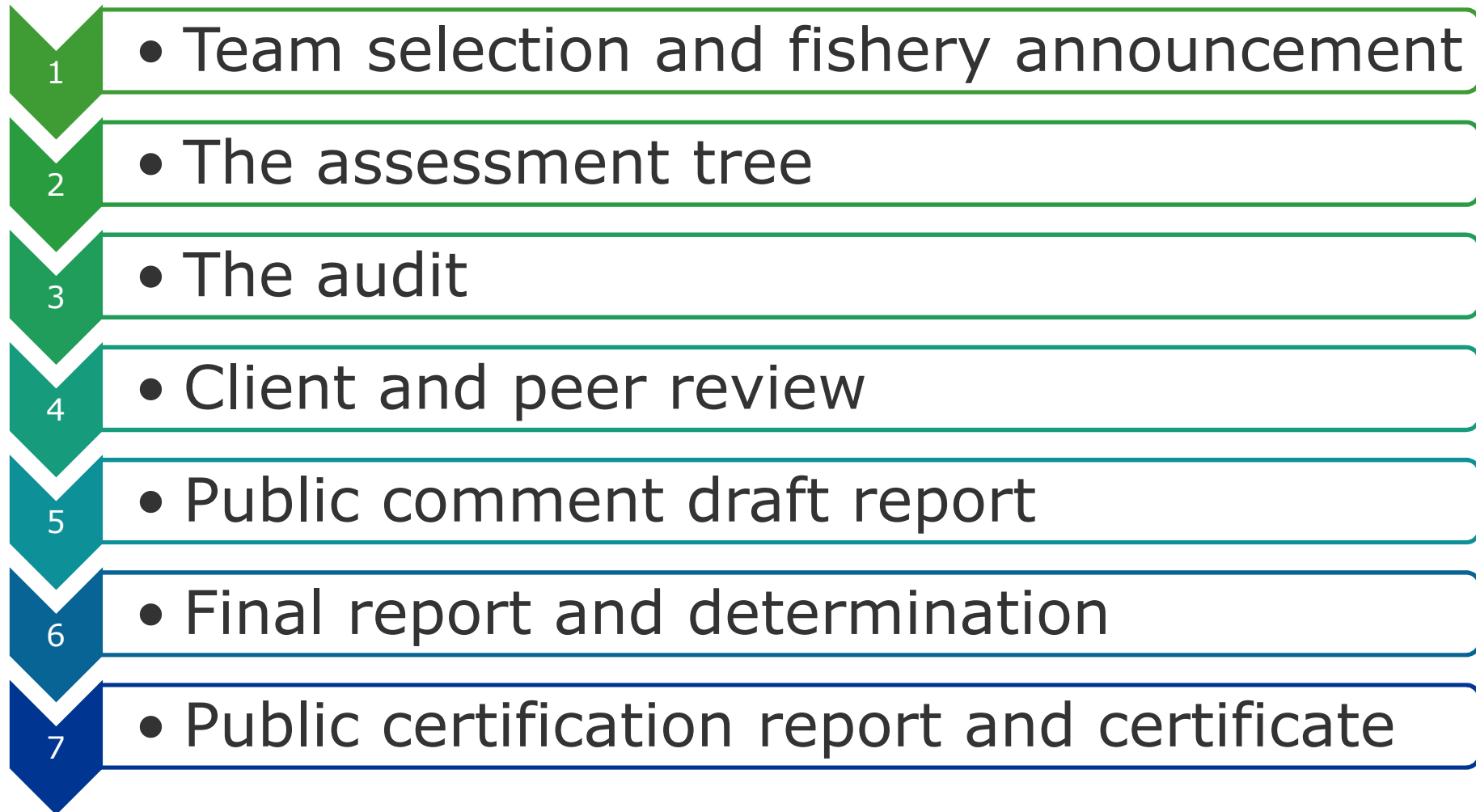
Stage 5: Public comment draft report

- Comments from client and peer reviewers incorporated
- Draft determination included
- Any stakeholder comments from previous steps incorporated
- **30 days** stakeholder consultancy
- Comments often received from MSC and from NGOs

Stage 6: Final report

- Final determination included
- Final report published, **15 days** possibility for stakeholders to lodge an objection to MSC's independent adjudicator

The full assessment process



Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) assessment

- Open process
- Stakeholder consultancy at every stage
- All information is made available on www.msc.org



The screenshot shows the MSC website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with options like Home, About us, Healthy oceans, Track a fishery, Get certified!, Global impacts, Where to buy, Cook, eat, enjoy, News & events, and Documents. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: YOU ARE HERE: Home > Track a fishery > Fisheries in the MSC program > Certified fisheries > North-east Atlantic > Norway North Sea and Skagerrak herring > Re-Assessment downloads. The main content area is titled 'Re-Assessment downloads' and is divided into two columns. The left column lists various fisheries under the 'North-east Atlantic' category, including AGARBA Spain Barents Sea cod, Barents Sea cod and Barents Sea haddock, Burry Inlet cockle, Clams and Cockle Fishery from Ria de Arousa, CSHMAC Celtic Sea herring, Cornwall sardine, UK, and Cooperative Fishery Organisation (CVO) North. The right column provides details for 'Stage 6: Final report and determination' and 'Stage 5: Public review of the draft assessment report', including dates and stakeholder notifications. A link for 'MSC email updates' is also present.

MSC Fisheries assessment – project plan

		STATUS	2012				2013						
			Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	
STAGE 1: Fishery Announcement and Assessment Team Formation	Notification Report + eligibility date	Done	week 37										
	Stakeholder consultation plan	Done	week 38										
	Team selection	Done	week 38										
	Announcement of full Assessment + Indicative timetable	Done	week 38										
	Announcement of the assessment in two media outlets	Done		week 41									
	Notification of assessment team to MSC	Done	week 38										
	Confirmation of assessment team	Done		week 44									
STAGE 2: Building the assessment tree	Selecting Assessment Tree	Done											
	Announcement of the Assessment tree	Done											
	Announcement of assessment visit	Done		week 44									
STAGE 3: Stakeholder meetings and scoring	Preparation to audit and travel arrangements	Done											
	Interviews with key stakeholders + client meeting	Done											
	Scoring + Setting Certification conditions	Done											
	Determination of Chain of custody start	Planned											
STAGE 4: Client and peer review	Announcement of proposed peer reviewers	Planned											
	Confirmation of peer reviewers	Planned											
	Preliminary Draft Report	Planned											
	Client review - 14 days	Planned											
	Peer Review -Two days pr. expert	Planned											
STAGE 5: Public review of the draft assessment report	Update Report based on Peer review comments	Planned											
	Public comment Draft report: publication on www.msc.org	Planned											
STAGE 6: Final report and determination	Update Report based on stakeholder comments	Planned											
	TRW + determination	Planned											
	Final report: publication on www.msc.org	Planned											
STAGE 7: Public certification report	Public certification report: publication on www.msc.org	Planned											
	Certificate issue	Planned											

Assessment roles and responsibilities

- Fishery client
 - Ensures that the assessment team has unrestricted **access to data and information** about the fishery (language!)
 - Discloses all favourable and non-favourable **information of relevance to the fishery** to the assessment team
 - Ensures that the certifier is aware of **stakeholders** that should be contacted to be involved in the assessment.
- Stakeholders
 - Bring to the attention of the assessment team any **issues and concerns** they have regarding the conduct or performance of the fishery **relevant to the MSC standard**.
 - Provide well-formed and substantive arguments for their positions, including references to **objective evidence** that can assist the assessment team.
 - The stakeholder may act as a representative of his or her constituents, representing their interests and positions.

Surveillance audit

- During an on-site surveillance audit, the CAB shall actively seek the views of the client and stakeholders about
 - **the fishery**
 - its **performance in relation to any relevant conditions** of certification
 - **issues** relevant to the MSC's Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing.
- Hold **stakeholder interviews** to ensure that the team is aware of any concerns of stakeholders.
- Select areas to inspect within the fishery for current or recent management activity for continued conformity with the MSC standard, such as:
 - Review any potential or actual changes in **management systems**.
 - Review any changes or additions/deletions to **regulations**.
 - Review any **personnel changes** in science, management or industry to evaluate impact on the management of the fishery.
 - Review any **potential changes to the scientific base of information**, including stock assessments.

Surveillance audit

- If the CAB identifies an issue requiring further investigation then the CAB shall
 - Report and record the existence of the issue.
 - Re-score any PIs where the information base for the scores has changed.
 - If the scoring is less than 80; define conditions and client actions according to requirements.
- During each surveillance audit, the team shall verify that destructive fishing practices or controversial unilateral exemptions have not been introduced.

Some key concepts:

Scope of assessment

Unit of certification

Other eligible fishers and certificate sharing

Risk based framework

Target / actual eligibility date

Harmonisation

Scope of assessment

- **Unit of certification**
- Unilateral exemptions and destructive fishing practices
- Controversies – disputes in fisheries
- Fishery's previous involvement in MSC processes
- **Other eligible fishers**
- Inseparable or practically inseparable catches
- Enhanced fisheries
- Overlapping fisheries
- Introduced species based fisheries
- Expedited Principle 1 assessments

Unit of certification

- The **target stock(s)** combined with the fishing method/gear and practice (including vessel/s) pursuing that stock.
 - **Other eligible fishers** may be included in some units of certification but not initially certified (until covered by a **certificate sharing arrangement**).
 - The **unit of certification** cannot be changed during the assessment unless MSC approves it.

Dimension	Example
Species	Pikeperch / Zander (Sander lucioperca)
Geographical range of fishing operations	Lake Hjälmaren, Southern Sweden
Method of capture	Fish-trap and gillnet
Stock	Lake Hjälmaren is effectively discrete from other lakes in terms of fish stocks
Management	The National Board of Fisheries provides regulation of the fishery and allocates licenses. The County Administrative Boards carries out enforcement and surveillance and are also responsible for supervision.
Client group	Hjälmarens Fiskarförbund

Other eligible fishers and certificate sharing

- Other eligible fishers
 - Those operators who have been fully assessed against the **MSC's Principles and Criteria** for Sustainable Fishing as part of the **Unit of Certification**;
 - Are not currently part of the **client group** but may become eligible to join the **client group** under a **certificate** sharing arrangement.
 - Would normally comprise fishers targeting the same stock using the same methods/gear and operating under the same management regime as the fishers included in the **client group**.
 - It might also include other situations, for instance the catches of a stock defined in the **unit of certification** that are taken as incidental catch in another **certified fishery**.
- Certificate sharing
 - The agreement between the **client group** and other eligible fishers detailing a **certificate** cost sharing mechanism used and any other requirements to enable eligible fishers to join a **fishery certificate**.

Risk based framework (RBF)

- If a team concludes there are insufficient data to score a fishery using default tree **outcome** SGs according to Table AC2, the RBF may be used.
- Criteria for triggering the use of the RBF (table)

Performance Indicator	Criteria	Consideration	Notes
1.1.1 Stock status	Can the biologically-based limits for sustainability (e.g. reference points) be estimated such that serious of irreversible harm could be identified?	Yes	Use default PISGs within Annex CB for this PI
		No	Use Annex CC (RBF) for this PI
2.1.1 Retained species outcome & 2.2.1 Bycatch species outcome	Can the impact of the fishery in assessment on the P2 species be determined quantitatively?	Yes	Use default PISGs within Annex CB for this PI
		No	Use Annex CC (RBF) for this PI
2.3.1 ETP species outcome (where there are no national requirements for protection and rebuilding)	Can the impact of the fishery in assessment on ETP species be analytically determined?	Yes	Use default PISGs within Annex CB for this PI
		No	Use Annex CC (RBF) for this PI
2.4.1 Habitats outcome	Is information available to support analysis of the impact of the fishery on the habitat?	Yes	Use default PISGs within Annex CB for this PI
		No	Use Annex CC (RBF) for this PI
2.5.1 Ecosystem outcome	Is information available to support an analysis of the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem?	Yes	Use default PISGs within Annex CB for this PI
		No	Use Annex CC (RBF) for this PI

Target and Actual eligibility date

- Target eligibility date
 - The date from which product from a **certified fishery** may be permitted to bear the **MSC Ecolabel**.
 - This could be:
 - The date of the certification of the fishery
 - The beginning of the fishery management year
 - The start of the fishing season
- Actual eligibility date
 - The date from which product from a **certified fishery** is permitted to bear the **MSC Ecolabel**.

Harmonisation for overlapping fisheries

- If the **scope** of the fishery contains a fishery that overlaps another certified or applicant fishery, the fishery assessments shall be harmonized
- Purpose: To ensure consistency of outcomes so as not to undermine the integrity of MSC fishery assessments.
- CABs shall undertake following activities:
 - Coordinated certification process
 - The use of common assessment trees
 - The sharing of fishery information
 - Ensure that conclusions, scoring and conditions are consistent
 - “Where an assessment overlaps with a certified fishery, the team shall base their assessment on the rational and scores for the previously scored fishery”.

MSC Chain of custody

Use of the MSC ecolabel

Start of Chain of Custody

- The CAB shall determine if the systems of tracking and tracing in the fishery are sufficient to make sure all fish identified and sold as MSC certified originate from the certified fishery.
 - Check systems in use
 - Possibility of fishing outside **Unit of Certification**
 - The opportunity of substitution of certified with non-certified fish prior or at landing
 - At-sea processing activities
 - Transshipment
 - The robustness of the management system.
- Start of chain of custody shall be defined in the fishery assessment report

Chain of custody certification

- Certification of all players in the supply chain, until the product is sealed in a tamper proof consumer package
- Purpose
 - Ensure that only fish products from an MSC certified fishery are identified as such
- Focus
 - Keeping certified and non-certified fish separated through the value chain
 - Management system in place to handle this

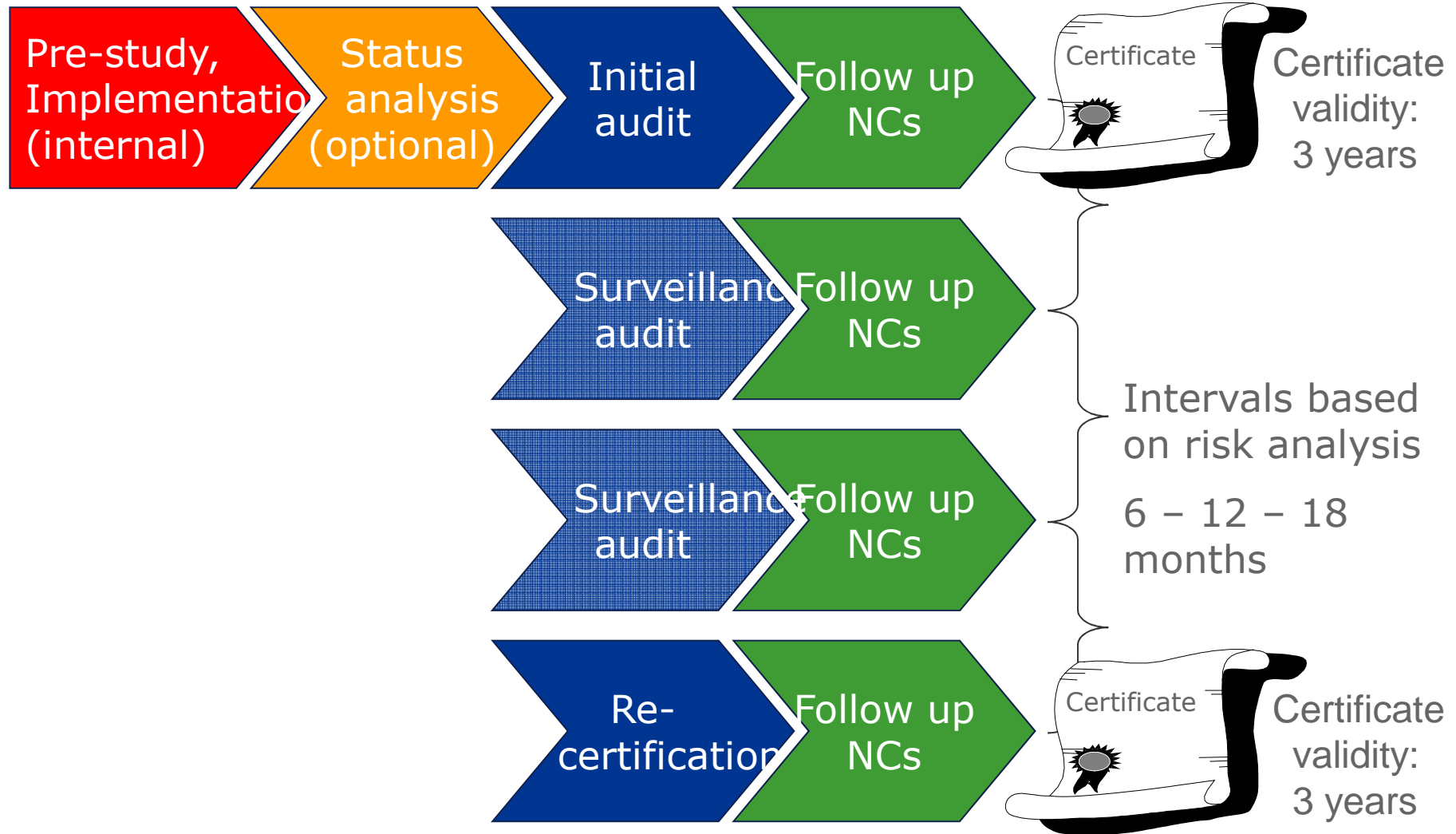


Who needs an MSC CoC certificate?



- All supply chain partners
 - takes ownership of the goods until the product is placed in a consumer ready tamper proof packaging
 - that wishes to handle, sell, or make a claim about its MSC-certified products or status
- Can be combined with food safety standards
 - BRC, SQF, IFS, GLOBALG.A.P Aquaculture CoC
- “small” audits – group certification an opportunity

The MSC CoC certification cycle process



Use of the MSC eco-label

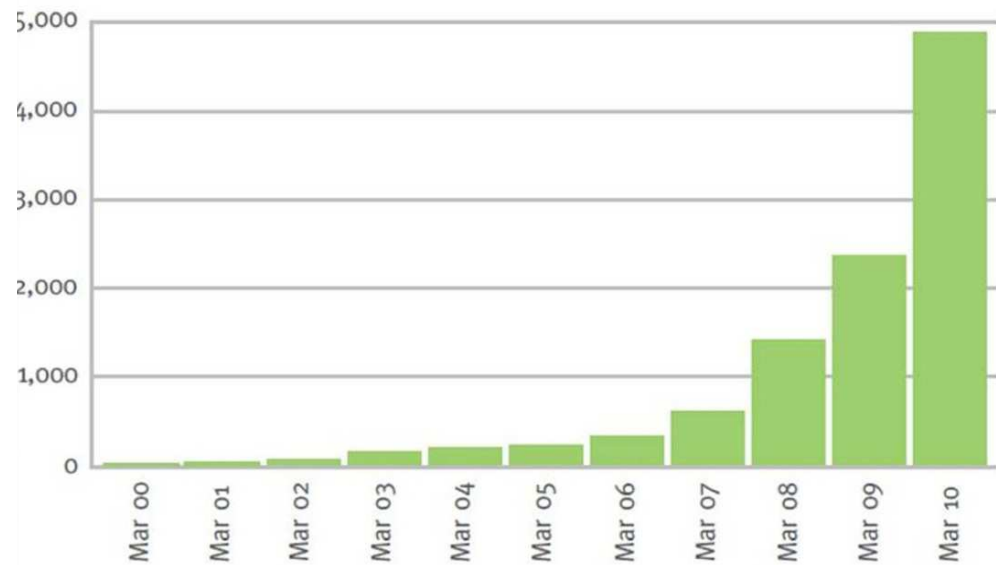
- Using the logo requires a logo licensing agreement with the MSC directly
 - Contact: MSC I - ecolabel@msc.org
- CB to monitor correct use
 - Control of use
 - Consistency in use
 - Wording accompanying logo – standard translations
 - Quarterly reporting for sales figures
- Guidance for correct use
 - see www.msc.org/get-certified/use-the-msc-ecolabel/use-the-msc-ecolabel



CoC certificates in numbers

- Exponential growth in MSC-labeled products
 - Doubling every 12-15 months
 - Dec 2010: > 6 200 products
 - Aug 2011: > 11 000 products
 - Nov 2012: > 15 000 products
- Certificates issued
 - > 6000 sites

Number of MSC labelled products as at 31 March 2010



Discussions

MSC advice to fishery certification clients

- *Fishery certification does not happen overnight. Good preparation is the key to smooth certification*
- Gather information about the fishery and communicate internally and externally.
- Make sure you involve all parties with an interest in your fishery at an early stage.
- Secure the support of management bodies, conservation groups, your local community and other fisheries all contribute to a successful assessment.

www.msc.org – Get certified!

The image shows a screenshot of the MSC website with two blue brochures overlaid. The website header includes the MSC logo and navigation links in various languages (Dansk, Deutsch, English, Español, Français, Русский, 中文, 日本語). A search bar and 'Donate Now' button are also visible. The main content area features a 'Get Certified!' section with a list of links: 'Get Certified! Fisheries', 'Get Certified! Supply chain', 'Get certified! Restaurants', 'Get certified! Fish and chip shops', 'Use the MSC ecolabel', 'Find a certifier', 'Grants and support', 'Become a certifier', and 'News'. The 'Use the MSC ecolabel' section contains text about communicating sustainability to customers. The two brochures are titled 'Get Certified! Fisheries' and 'Get Certified! Chain of Custody', both described as practical guides to the certification process. The brochures feature the MSC logo and a 'GETI CERTIFIED' badge. The background of the brochures shows a fisherman on a boat and two men in a restaurant setting, one holding a framed MSC certificate.

Consumers care – fill your business with trust



Thank you for your attention!

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SAFER, SMARTER, GREENER