

MSC Client Document Checklist



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Introduction

The following is a breakdown of core information required for all fisheries assessments. There are exceptions and variations to this, and this list is by no means exhaustive, but it forms a starting point upon which the rest of the scoring process can be built. This information needs to be given to the assessment team so that they can score the fishery in a full assessment.

Because the MSC fisheries standard covers every type of fishery from every corner of the globe, it is impossible to create a list that will be applicable to everyone. As such, it may be that the information your assessment team requires is not included in the listed documents. This is fine – it's the data that's important, not where it comes from.

It's also important to know what information is available and what isn't. If you look for documents and you can't find them, there is also space here for you to note that so the assessment team is made aware of any shortfalls.

When we use the term “the fishery”, it can have several different definitions, for example it can refer simply to the specific unit of assessment (client fishery) but can also refer to a wider fisheries management system at a national or stock level. Usually, information comes from one or several of these levels interchangeably (e.g. a policy document with objectives could be an internal company policy or local, national, or international policy). However, with reference to stock levels, information about the entire stock is needed.

For more detailed information on the requirements you'll be assessed against, please see the MSC's default assessment tree and MSC Fisheries Certification Requirements available [here](#). The default assessment tree and its Performance Indicators are what the assessment team scores the fishery against in the fishery assessment. Some of the listed documents can be used for more than one Performance Indicator.

Note: For enhanced bivalve and salmon fisheries, there are separate requirements (defined in Annex SB and Annex SC, respectively) within the overall MSC Fisheries Certification Requirements that may require different or additional information to the data specified below. These annexes are available on the MSC website [here](#).

Stock status data

What is it?

This is information about the condition of all of the stocks being fished and how this is monitored.

What do we need to see?

- We need to know the reference points that are used to evaluate stock status and/or fishing mortality, how they were calculated, and the status of the stock in relation to these reference points. This is usually available in stock assessment reports.
- We need to know how the stock is being monitored, including the details of any scientific models and the data that goes into them. We need to know how the fishery uses this information for management.
- We need similar data on species caught by the fishery other than the species under MSC assessment, even if not specifically targeted by the fishery, to ensure that they are not being adversely affected by fishing effort. This includes both weight of species caught and an indication of how this relates to the overall population status of that species.
- If the species forms a low proportion of the total catch by weight (less than 5%), you may not need to consider it in as much detail, unless the species is known to be less resilient to fishing pressure (generally long lived, low fecund species such as most sharks). However, if data are available, they will still be useful.

What if you don't have this information?

If reference points are not defined for the fishery or if formal data to assess stock status are not available, another method of assessment called the Risk-Based Framework (RBF) may be used by the assessment team, either for the stock under certification or for other species impacted by the fishery.

In this case, some data over time on catch, effort, CPUE, fish length and age indexes, sex ratio, catch composition, species distribution, etc. may be used instead as indicators (proxy data) to identify and score the most vulnerable aspect affected as a result of the fishing activity.

Details of harvest strategy & harvest control rules

What is it?

This refers to the mechanisms used by the fishery to moderate its fishing effort should it become apparent that current levels of fishing effort are causing stock levels to decline.

What do we need to see?

- External regulations (such as quota limits, effort limitations, minimum sizes, gear restrictions and technical measures, etc.) that aim to control the exploitation of the stocks.
- Internal rules and triggers for modifying fishing effort when data available suggest that current levels are too great.

- Records of how this is monitored and when/how it has been enforced/followed in the past.
- This information is explicitly needed for the stock(s) under assessment but will also be useful for other stocks caught by the fishery, whether targeted, retained or discarded. Although for species of low commercial importance, there may not be specific regulations in place; this is not necessarily a problem from an MSC assessment perspective.

Ecosystem management strategy data

What is it?

This is the strategy used by fishery management to monitor and moderate the effect that its fishing effort has on the wider ecosystem in which it operates.

What do we need to see?

- Records of the internal and/or external restrictions placed upon the fishery in order to monitor its impact upon the following:
 - Bycatch/Discarded species
 - Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species
 - Habitats
 - Wider ecosystem
- Information about the actions taken by the fishery to control these impacts (e.g. closed areas, gear selection, gear modifications, fishing time/place/season, etc.).
- Details of how impacts are monitored (e.g. logbooks, observer reports, VMS/AIS, self-sampling, scientific monitoring and mapping programmes, ecosystem empirical research and/or modelling, etc.).
- Details of species legally protected in the fishery's country or area of operation (e.g. national protected species lists; this may include marine mammals, reptiles, birds, fish or shellfish).
- Information about how the fishery deals with, and tries to minimize, mortality of unwanted catches.
- Any information about unobserved mortality (e.g. as a result of gear loss, illegal fishing, injury/stress from fishing resulting in mortality).

Catch and effort data

What is it?

This is a record of what is caught by the fishery and the amount of fishing effort required to catch it (e.g. number of fishing trips taken per vessel, number of days per trip, distance covered, gear used [when and where], number of traps/hooks/lines, length of fishing net, etc.).

What do we need to see?

Records of the following catch and fishing effort data:

- Target species (species that will be assessed against the MSC fisheries standard)

- Retained species (other than MSC-assessed species)
- Discards/slipped catches
- Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species

Governance and policy information

What is it?

Here we are looking at the wider legal framework within which the fishery operates. There may be a formal legal framework (international and/or national policies, laws and regulations), and/or there may be a customary framework (including customs and traditions that are protected by law).

What do we need to see?

- Local, national and international laws, regulations and agreements that govern any element of the fishery process, information on how the fishery ensures that it meets these requirements, and evidence of compliance.
- Any policy documents or management plans that provide guidance to the fishery management system.
- List of organisations or groups involved in, or potentially impacted by, the fishery and information on how these stakeholders (including yourselves) can participate in the fishery management or policy-making system. (Note: a list of stakeholders may have already been prepared as part of the pre-assessment.)

Fishery-specific management system information

What is it?

This is a fishery's own management policy related directly to how the fishery operates. This could be a fishery management plan or other policy document relating to the fishery directly, whether at local, national or regional level and/or policies and statements of objectives from commercial stakeholders. This also includes information on the day-to-day operation of the fishery (e.g. decision making, monitoring, control and surveillance, review of the management system).

What do we need to see?

- Policies or statements of objectives relating to the fishery.
- Details of monitoring, control and surveillance system at sea and quayside (e.g. at-sea inspection, quayside inspections, cross-checking of logbook and landings data, observers, VMS, CCTV, etc.). This includes details of any infractions by the client fishery and how these were dealt with. (Note: minor accidental infractions are not likely to be an issue for MSC certification; for major infractions, show how the operation of the fishery has been adapted to ensure that there is no repeat.)
- Details of how the fishery is kept informed about regulations (e.g. information from authorities or protection officers, instructions to skippers, etc.).

Data-deficient fishery information

What is it?

If you have been informed by your CAB that your fishery will be, or might be, assessed against the Risk-Based Framework (RBF) for some aspects, you will be required to provide different types of information to assist the team.

What do we need to see?

- Management arrangements in place together with any specific strategies such as bycatch reduction of species recovery strategies.
- Descriptions of any monitoring strategies in place, including at-sea observer programmes (coverage, duration, objectives).
- Maps of:
 - The distribution of fishing effort within the jurisdictional boundaries of the fishery.
 - The distribution of all fishing effort on the target stock outside the fishery being certified.
 - Species, habitat and community distributions (including depth ranges).
- The level of overlap between the species, habitat, ecosystem and the fishery's gear.
- Information to assist in identifying the most vulnerable subcomponent for a species (e.g. reproductive capacity, age/sex structure, population size).
- Information needed for scoring the consequence of fishing activity on the species and/or habitats.

Data/information checklist

Client name	Danish Fishermen PO	
Fishery name	DFPO Limfjord Blue Mussel and Cockle Fishery	
Data Type	Available	Comments
Stock assessment reports by scientific bodies such as regional scientific bodies (e.g. ICES or working groups of RFMOs), national bodies (e.g. IMARES – Netherlands, DFO – Canada, etc.) and/or local bodies for:		
Target species (the species that will be under MSC assessment)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Mussels: Yes, based upon sampling hauls in production areas. See EIA Loegstoer 2013 Cockles: Only landings data
Other retained species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	None
Discarded/slipped species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Largest (but non-main) bycatch is Starfish. This is covered by the two EIAs which estimate biologically safe removals (EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014)
Most recent scientific advice, scientific surveys or research publications on biology and ecology for:		
Target species (the species that will be under MSC assessment)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Mussels: EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014 Cockles: None
Other retained species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	None
Discarded/slipped species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Starfish: EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014
Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Habitats	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014
Ecosystem	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014
Information on vessels/fishers pursuing the stock		
The client group/fishery under assessment only:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Vessel list

Description of how they operate	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	See text in the Vilsund PCR
Description of gears used	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Ditto
Catch/effort data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Landings: Landings 2010-2014
All of the vessels/fishers pursuing the stock:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	See the Vilsund PCR
Description of how they operate	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Ditto
Description of gears used	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Ditto
Apportionment of catch between the various different fisheries on the stock	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Logbook/landings data		
Species that will be under MSC assessment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	See Landings 2010-2014
Other retained species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Discards/slipped species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014
Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Reports, maps and other documents		
Local, national and international regulations and laws (quotas, closed season, closed areas, technical measures, etc.)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Muslingebekendtgørelse 2015 Fishing plans in EIA Loegstoer 2014 and EIA Lovns 2014
Code(s) of conduct or other license conditions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	DFPO Code of Conduct (for MSC-list vessels)
Observer reports and video monitoring	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	None (But all of the fishery is subject to 'black box' (extra accurate VMS + haul sensor technology) surveillance)
VMS or AIS maps or reports	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	In EIA Loegstoer 2014 and EIA Lovns 2014
Any management plans, policy documents or information that affect the fishery at the national or regional level	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Weekly rations per license imposed through 'Centralforeningen for Limfjorden' (self-management body – composed of the local Fishermens Associations around the fjord)
Management reviews and internal audits	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014
List of protected marine species in jurisdiction	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	EIA Loegstoer 2014

		EIA Lovns 2014
Habitat maps	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	EIA Loegstoer 2014 EIA Lovns 2014
Inspection reports and details of infractions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	None (but information can be sought from authorities at site visit)

Note: If you have looked for information and it's not available, please note this in the comments so that the assessment team can be aware of what information exists and what doesn't.

The data in the table above are not a prerequisite for the assessment to take place but will make it far easier for the assessment team to get the information they require in order to complete the assessment and scoring process. This should be used as a guide for the type of information that will be required and will also help to highlight areas where information may be lacking.

The more information available by the time of the site visit, from the list above, the more able the assessment team will be to progress the assessment without delays. The lists in the table below show the relevance of the different data types to the scoring of the Performance Indicators in the default tree.

Default Tree Table

Performance Indicator	Detail on information type needed
1.1.1 Stock Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch and effort data for the fishery under assessment (logbook and/or sales data, details of number of licences and size, type and number of active vessels or days at sea, number of pots, etc. as per most appropriate measure of effort) • Most recent scientific advice to managers • Most recent stock assessment report • Information on how the reference points are derived (if not included in the stock assessment report) • Information on trends in catch/landings, fishing mortality, CPUE and recruitment (if not included in the stock assessment report) • Information detailing how the points of potential recruitment impairment (PRI) and maximum sustainable yield (MSY) could be evaluated in the fishery (if not included in the stock assessment report) • For a key Low Trophic Level (LTL) species, multi-species stock assessment models or other information that assesses ecosystem-based reference points
1.1.2 Stock Rebuilding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most recent scientific advice and stock assessment report • Future simulations of the outcome of different management strategies (if not included in the scientific advice) • Management or rebuilding plan and timeframes (if not included in the scientific advice) • Information on the management decision made in response to scientific advice on rebuilding (e.g. changes to TAC or effort regulation currently in force)
1.2.1 Harvest Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan (single- or multi-species) • Scientific advice and stock assessment reports • List of data used in stock assessment (if not given in stock assessment report) • Details of strategy to manage discards of target species • Information on review of harvest strategy • Logbooks (e.g. including information on shark finning, as appropriate) • Observer records • Information on National Plan of Action for sharks
1.2.2 Harvest Control Rules & Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan, including internal rules and triggers for modifying fishing effort when available data suggest that current levels are too high

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of how management has responded to scientific advice over the last few years (e.g. time series of TACs or effort controls such as number of licences, etc., as compared to scientific advice) • List of regulations applying to the stock as a whole (catch and effort limitations, quota limits, minimum sizes, gear restrictions and technical measures, etc.)
1.2.3 Information/Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of all the data used in the stock assessment (e.g. stock structure, productivity, fleet composition, stock abundance, fishery removals) • Analysis of the uncertainties and gaps in these data sets (should both be included in the stock assessment report)
1.2.4 Assessment of Stock Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most recent stock assessment report, giving full details of data and models used, sensitivity analyses, different scenarios tried, etc. (Sometimes to get this information, you have to backtrack through several years of stock assessment reports because the most recent may say for example ‘analysis based on 2010 stock assessment with the following changes ...’) • Peer review report for stock assessment or at least information that has been peer reviewed (peer review comments may be included in the final version of the stock assessment report) • Science Working Group papers, where available • Evidence of precautionary approach in assessment
2.1.1 Primary Species Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch data for the fishery under assessment (logbook and/or sales data) • Most recent scientific advice • Most recent stock assessment or other report giving details of reference points or other biologically based limits • Management plan or details of management actions taken in relation to scientific advice (e.g. time series of TACs or effort) • Logbooks • Risk assessments • Observer reports • National Plans of Action (e.g. sharks)
2.1.2 Primary Species Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan, if any • List of regulations applying to the fishery (e.g. TAC and quotas, effort restrictions, etc.) • Details of measures or strategy to manage these species • Observer records • Reviews/studies undertaken of other mitigation measures if there are unwanted (i.e. discarded, unused) catches

2.1.3 Primary Species Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most recent stock assessment report or other analysis of stock status • Results of monitoring • Review of fishing surveys
2.2.1 Secondary Species Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch data for the fishery under assessment (logbook and/or sales data) or if discarded, details of quantities discarded (e.g. from observer reports or logbooks) • Stock assessment report, if available • Any information that might pertain to the stock status (e.g. trends in catch, CPUE, survey data, size frequency, scientific reports, etc.) • Logbooks • Risk assessments • Observer reports
2.2.2 Secondary Species Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan, if any • List of regulations applying to the fishery in relation to these species (e.g. obligations to discard or retain, move-on rules, closed areas, etc.) • Details of measures or strategy to manage these species • Observer reports • Reviews/studies undertaken of other mitigation measures if there are unwanted (i.e. discarded, unused) catches
2.2.3 Secondary Species Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any information that might pertain to the stock/population status (e.g. trends in catch, CPUE, survey data, size frequency, scientific reports, etc.) • Results of monitoring • Review of fishing surveys
2.3.1 ETP Species Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of protected species applicable to the jurisdiction concerned • Data on negative interactions with any species on this list (observer reports, logbooks) • Data on negative interactions with seabirds, marine mammals and turtles, if any (observer reports, logbooks); how many and what kind (e.g. non-injurious, injury, fatal) • Observer reports • Risk assessment of impacts of fishing
2.3.2 ETP Species Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any regulations that apply to the fishery in relation to these species (e.g. gear modifications, restrictions on fishing practices, closed areas or seasons)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of any actions taken by the fishery in this regard (e.g. training in handling, recording of interactions) • Details of strategy to reduce negative interactions with these species • National Plans of Action (e.g. marine mammals, bird, turtles, etc.) • Observer reports • Reviews of other possible mitigation measures
2.3.3 ETP Species Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on the population status and trends of relevant species (e.g. stock assessment reports, IUCN red listing details, scientific surveys or other analyses) • Data on negative interactions with these species (observer reports, logbooks) and outcome, if known
2.4.1 Habitats Outcome	<p>For demersal gear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of gear (e.g. for trawl – length of head and footrope, whether tickler chain, rockhopper or other, size and weight of doors; for pots – size and weight of pots, how many in a string, how many strings deployed at a time) • Details of operation of gear (e.g. the extent to which it touches the bottom, any habitat/ground restrictions to operation) • VMS maps or other information giving footprint of fishery • Details of habitat types in the area and the main or vulnerable species represented in these habitats (e.g. habitat maps, information from scientific surveys and/or observer reports) • Details of any closed areas and their purposes • Details of any other regulations designed to protect habitats (e.g. move-on rules, gear modifications or restrictions) • Details of any work done by the client to reduce habitat impacts (e.g. changes to gear or experiments on gear) <p>For pelagic gear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm that the gear does not make contact with the bottom • Habitat risk assessment • Information on habitat classifications and habitat characteristics
2.4.2 Habitats Management Strategy	<p>Same as Habitat Outcome and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel operational plans • Measures and strategies for habitat protection

2.4.3 Habitats Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat survey or other data giving information on changes in habitats in the fishing area over time • Details of vulnerability/resilience of the key species concerned for each habitat type
2.5.1 Ecosystem Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-species stock assessments and fishery management plans, where available • Ecopath or Ecosim models, where available • Diet analysis of the main target, managed and non-managed species (i.e. what do they eat and what eats them) • Any relevant scientific papers that might shed light on ecosystem structure and function
2.5.2 Ecosystem Management Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-species stock assessments and fishery management plans, where available • Ecosystem management plan, where available • Observer data • Review of implementation of strategies
2.5.3 Ecosystem Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecopath or Ecosim models, where available • Diet analysis of the main target, managed and non-managed species (i.e. what they eat and what eats them) • Any relevant scientific papers that might shed light on ecosystem structure and function
3.1.1 Legal and/or Customary Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of any local, national or international laws, acts, policies and regulations that have an impact on the fishery and its management • Details of any group that depends on the fishery for food and/or livelihood • Dispute resolution procedures
3.1.2 Consultation, Roles & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of organisations (statutory, commercial, NGO or other) involved in the fishery and their roles • Details of the consultation process • Evidence of stakeholder consultation/participation • Evidence of feedback to stakeholders and consideration of their views
3.1.3 Long-term Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of any local, national or international laws, acts, policies and regulations that have an impact on the fishery and its management
3.2.1 Fishery-specific Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishery management plan • Policy documents specifically related to this fishery • Regulations for this fishery

3.2.2 Decision-making Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on decision-making processes • Evidence that decisions are made in response to issues identified in research/monitoring • Formal reporting of fishery performance and management actions • Judicial decisions and response • Information on availability of information to stakeholders
3.2.3 Compliance & Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection reports • Details of types and frequency of inspections at sea and quayside • Observer reports • Details of any finding of non-compliance with outcome (e.g. prosecutions) and actions taken to rectify • Education programs
3.2.4 Monitoring and Management Performance Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review documents of the management performance or process, if any • Corrective actions • Annual reports • Peer reviewed reports on aspects of the management system

RBF Table

Performance Indicator	Detail on information type needed
1.1.1 CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population size • Reproductive capacity • Age/size/sex structure • Geographic range • Risk causing activities (e.g. direct capture, unobserved mortality, capture as bycatch in another fishery) • Catch and effort data for the fishery under assessment (logbook and/or sales data) • Geographic distribution of stock and of all fisheries on the stock • Some measure of catch and size of fleet for all fisheries on the stock (e.g. catch from each fishery, number of vessels in each fishery) • Details of any other activities that might be having an impact on the stock (e.g. oil and gas, renewables, bait digging, etc.) • Any proxy information available about the status or exploitation rate of the stock (e.g. trends in catches, CPUE, recruitment, survey data, age- or size-frequency in the catch, number of licences or vessels) • Any information available on the biology of the species, particularly if specific to that area (e.g. size and age at maturity, maximum size and age, fecundity, etc.) • Depth range and habitat preferences of the species, particularly if specific to that area • Details of how the gear operates (e.g. selectivity by size [minimum and maximum size taken], geographic and depth range of operation, seasonal or habitat, or other restrictions on operation) • Rates of discarding (e.g. of undersized) and information on discard mortality, if available
1.1.1 PSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species productivity (e.g. average age at maturity, average maximum age, fecundity, average maximum size, average size at maturity, reproductive strategy, trophic level, density-dependence attributes [invertebrates]) • Susceptibility (e.g. areal overlap, encounterability, selectivity for gear types, post-capture mortality)
2.1.1 PSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species productivity (e.g. average age at maturity, average maximum age, fecundity, average maximum size, average size at maturity, reproductive strategy, trophic level, density-dependence attributes [invertebrates]) • Susceptibility (e.g. areal overlap, encounterability, selectivity for gear types, post-capture mortality)
2.2.1 PSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species productivity (e.g. average age at maturity, average maximum age, fecundity, average maximum size, average size at maturity, reproductive strategy, trophic level, density-dependence attributes [invertebrates]) • Susceptibility (e.g. areal overlap, encounterability, selectivity for gear types, post-capture mortality)
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2.3.1 PSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species productivity (e.g. average age at maturity, average maximum age, fecundity, average maximum size, average size at maturity, reproductive strategy, trophic level) • Susceptibility (e.g. areal overlap, encounterability, selectivity for gear types, post-capture mortality, density-dependence attributes [invertebrates])
2.4.1 CSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat types and distribution within the area covered by the governance body(s) responsible for fisheries management in the area(s) where the fishery operates • Recovery rates of affected habitat • Natural disturbance levels for the relevant habitats (as described in first bullet above) • Impact of gear(s) on relevant habitats, taking into account the gear footprint, size, weight, and mobility • Likelihood of attached biota to be removed by gear • Likelihood of substratum being moved by gear • Habitat's substratum hardness and ruggedness • Habitat's slope steepness and associated mobility of substrata once dislodged • Spatial overlap between the fishery and relevant habitats • Likelihood of gear(s) encountering relevant habitats
2.5.1 SICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial (area) and temporal scale (days per year) of fishing activity potentially causing impact to the ecosystem • Species composition • Functional group composition • Distribution of the community • Trophic size/structure • Risk-causing activities fishing, gear loss, and bait collection