



Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS

**WESTERN ASTURIAS OCTOPUS TRAPS FISHERY OF
ARTISANAL COFRADÍAS FISHERY**

MSC Surveillance Announcement



1 Marine Stewardship Council surveillance announcement

Table 1 – Surveillance announcement

1	Fishery name	
	WESTERN ASTURIAS OCTOPUS TRAPS FISHERY OF ARTISANAL COFRADÍAS FISHERY	
2	Surveillance level and type	
	<p>The surveillance level set out in the Public Certification Report (PCR) was Level 4. The surveillance requirements for level 4 are 2 on-site surveillance audits and 2 off-site surveillance audits.</p> <p>The type of surveillance audit in years 3 and 4 was modified in the 2nd surveillance report. The off-site audit was moved from the 4th to the 3rd surveillance audit, while the on-site visit was moved from the 3rd to the 4th surveillance audit since the 4th surveillance audit will match with the re-certification site visit. The Appendix 2 includes the current surveillance program.</p>	
3	Surveillance number	
	1st Surveillance	
	2nd Surveillance	
	3rd Surveillance	X
	4th Surveillance	
	Other (expedited etc)	
4	Proposed team leader	
	<p>Jose Rios, holds a degree in Sea Sciences from the University of Vigo and an MSc in Fisheries and Aquaculture from the University of Wales-Bangor. He has more than 15 years of experience working in fisheries from different angles and places around the world. In 1999 he worked at the ICM-CSIC on trophic ecology of demersal fish species and participated in different research cruises on board the r/v Garcia del Cid. In 2001/02 he was hired by the University of Azores as observer and fisheries inspector assessing an experimental fishing license for Orange roughy. Between 2003 and 2010 he was responsible for designing and monitoring fisheries management plans for several marine resources (clams, cockles and barnacles) for the Regional Fisheries Authority of Galicia (Spain). In 2008-09 he developed and implemented a scientific monitoring scheme for an experimental octopus fishery in the waters of Namibia (IIM-CSIC). Between 2008 and 2012, as part of different projects funded by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECID), he supported local fisheries and aquaculture management bodies to strengthen organizational and managing capacities of the fishing and rural aquaculture sector in Namibia, Cape Verde, Colombia and Mozambique. Since 2013, as part of the fisheries team of WWF Spain, he promoted different initiatives to improve fisheries management in coastal Spanish fisheries. As the WWF representative in fisheries co-management committees, he took part in the daily management of the following coastal fisheries in the Spanish Mediterranean: Catalan sandeel, Balearic boat seines, and Palamós red shrimp. Since April 2016 he is a full-time employee at Bureau Veritas Fisheries Department and he has participated in several MSC fisheries assessments and surveillance audits.</p> <p>His 7 years in charge of designing and monitoring fisheries management plans for the exploitation different marine resources in Galicia, together with his experience on trophic ecology of demersal fish species in the Mediterranean (ICM-CSIC), his work with the University of Azores assessing an experimental fishing license for Orange roughy in the Azores islands, and his experience designing and monitoring an experimental fishing</p>	

	<p>license for octopus in Namibia (IIM-CSIC) ensure he meets qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 for (i) Fishing impacts on aquatic ecosystems. Also, his 3 years of experience as a practicing fishery manager as a WWF representative in 3 Mediterranean fisheries, together with his 7 years of experience participating in the implementation of fisheries management plans in Galicia and his experiences assessing experimental fishing licenses in the Azores and Namibia ensure he meets qualification and competency criteria established in PC3 for (ii) Fishery management and operations.</p> <p>For this surveillance he will be in charge of Principle 2. He will also act as team leader. He has not a conflict of interest for this fishery.</p>
5	Proposed team members
	<p>Gonzalo Macho holds a BSc (1997) in Marine Sciences, a MSc (2000) in Marine Ecology & Ecosystems Functioning and a PhD (2006) on Barnacles Ecology & Population dynamics from the Univ. of Vigo (Spain). Afterwards he has done postdoctoral research (2008-2015) at the Univ. of Washington (Seattle, USA), CENPAT-CONICET (Puerto Madryn, Argentina) and the Univ. of South Carolina (Columbia, USA). He has a background as a marine ecology and fishery scientist (1998 - ongoing), as a fishery practitioner on shellfish resources (bivalves, echinoderms, crustaceans and algae) for a Fisher's guild and the Regional Fisheries Authority of Galicia, Spain (2007-2008), and as an independent consultant in fisheries & marine ecology (2011 - ongoing). He has published over 20 papers in SCI peer-reviewed journals, another 20 technical reports and has participated in more than 25 national and international scientific projects on population dynamics of shellfish resources (razor clams, cockles, gooseneck barnacle, clams & sea urchins), fisheries management and governance (octopus, razor clams, gooseneck barnacle, scallops, abalones, pelagic and deep-sea fishes in Argentina, Chile, Spain, Portugal and EU), reform of the EU common fisheries policy, marine socio-ecological systems and climate change impacts on marine invertebrates.</p> <p>He has worked on shellfish stock status since 2007 while hired as a practitioner leading a razor clam fishery assessment project, and has been involved in other assessments of octopus fishery in Madagascar (2017-18) and another razor clam fishery in Spain (2018-20). He has an extensive background on the biology, life cycle and population dynamics of shellfish with a focus on bivalves by being involved since 1999 in many projects (cephalopods (2017-20 & 2017-18), edible stalk barnacles (2017-20, 1999-2002), clams (2015-17 & 2011-15), Razor clams (2017-20, 2010-13 & 2007-10), Sea urchins (2005-08), intertidal invertebrates (2003-06) and cockles (2001-03)), ensuring he meets qualification and competency criteria for stock assessment & stock biology & ecology.</p> <p>Several of the projects mentioned and job background as a practitioner in fisheries management, have dealt with the impact of fisheries and other drivers on the fishery; monitoring of impacts and fauna associated in shellfish fisheries (2007-08), oil spills impact on marine benthonic invertebrates (2003-06), discards in the razor clam fishery and minimization through changes in the closed season and fishing grounds rotation (2017-20 & 2007-10) and the impact of the stalk barnacle fishery on the rocky ecosystem (2017-20). This ensures he meets qualification and competency criteria for fishing impacts on aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>He also has experienced since 2007 on fisheries management and governance as a practitioner first (2007-08) and then as a researcher (2008 - to present) and independent consultant (2011 - to present) in several different countries (Spain, Portugal, France, Argentina, Chile, USA, Madagascar...). He has participated in around 10 national and international scientific projects on the management and governance and the social implications, understanding fisheries as socio-ecological systems and applying ecosystem based management frameworks. This ensures he meets qualification and competency criteria for fishery management and operations.</p> <p>Gonzalo has worked since 2014 as an assessor on 11 MSC certifications (4 Full Assessments, 3 Annual Surveillances, 1 Peer review and 3 Pre-assessments) within Europe, USA and Latin America since 2015, acting as Team member on P1, 2 and 3 and as peer-reviewer. He has also completed the MSC Fishery Team Leader training on April 2018.</p> <p>Gonzalo has worked since 2014 as an assessor on 11 MSC certifications (4 Full Assessments, 3 Annual Surveillances, 1 Peer review and 3 Pre-assessments) within Europe, USA and Latin America since 2015, acting as Team member on P1, 2 and 3 and as peer-reviewer. For this surveillance he will be in charge of Principle 1 and 3. He has no conflicts of interest for this fishery.</p>
6	Audit/review time and location



	The remote audit is going to be undertaken on the third week of July 2019. Skype meetings or conference calls will be organised with the stakeholders.
7	Assessment and review activities
	<p>As part of the 'standard' surveillance activities the team will assess the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulatory framework and fishery management system (objectives, mechanisms for decision-making, monitoring, control, inspection, evaluation), including compliance of the certified fleet. ;• Changes affecting the 'management loop' (outcome, management, information) assessed in the initial certification process for the certified species and the other species impacted by the fishery, as well as for marine habitats and ecosystems impacted by the fishery.• New information on potential changes to the scientific information (environment, stock assessment, etc.);• Changes within the fishery which may impact traceability, focusing on the segregation MSC product from non-MSC product• Fishery performance in relation to the conditions of certification, verify whether progress is "on target" and re-score if applies; <p>And will perform the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conference Call with the managers of the companies included in the client group;• Actively seek the views of stakeholders.

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Appendix 1: Summary of CVs of team leader and team member(s) - optional

The BIO of each member is included in the announcement. The CVs can be send upon request.



Appendix 2: Surveillance frequency - if amended since PCDR

Year	Surveillance activity	Number of auditors	Rationale
3	Off-site audit	2 auditors off-site	No needed because it was determined in the PCR. Only the order was changed from the 4 th audit to this 3 rd audit. The reason is that the 4 th audit will be done at the same time as the re-certification.
4	On-site audit	2 auditors on-site	This surveillance audit will coincide with the reassessment audit. Remaining conditions shall be closed this year.

Year	Anniversary date of certificate	Proposed date of surveillance audit	Rationale
3	10 February 2019	July 2019	The assessment team considers that the surveillance timing date should be established in July due to the following circumstances of the fishery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fishing season runs from December through July. The fishery is closed the rest of the year. - The main catches of the fishery take place from January to April. The surveillance timing proposed in the PCR will significantly alter the fishermen and biologist work. - The Octopus Fishery Management Plan is annually reviewed and published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Asturias (BOPA).
4	10 February 2020	Before the 9 th of May 2020	The announcement of the reassessment has to be done no later than the date 90 after the fourth anniversary of the existing certificate.

Surveillance level	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Level 4	On-site	Off-site	Off-site	On-site surveillance audit. The reassessment site visit will take place separately.