



# Client Document Checklist



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## Quick Links

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Responsibility for this manual

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### Versions Issued

Version Number	Date	Description of amendment
1.1	01 September 2016	Simplification Pilots

# Introduction

## Simplification Overview

This template has been developed by the Marine Stewardship Council for piloting a revised assessment process. This process aims to simplify the assessment process – reducing complexity and cost whilst improving effectiveness of stakeholder engagement and maintaining credibility.

[Read more about the simplification pilot process >](#)

This introduction provides guidance to certifiers to use this template to provide a reference list into MSC assessment.

This template has been designed to work with the Fishery Certification Requirements v2.0. Please contact [standards@msc.org](mailto:standards@msc.org) if you have any questions.

## Using the template for Client Document Checklist

Review the information provided in this document, and then complete the Client Document Checklist by finding as much information related to your fishery as possible to provide the certifier (also known as CAB).

**The more information you can provide to the certifiers at this early stage, the better.**

## Supporting Information

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.

### What is a fishery?

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.

## The MSC Fisheries Standard

[Click here for more detailed information on the requirements you'll be assessed against, MSC Fisheries Certification Requirements.](#) 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. [Click here to view these annexes on the MSC website.](#)

# Client Document Checklist

<b>Client name</b>	ANABAC (Echebatar??)		
<b>Fishery name</b>	Tropical Tuna PS fisheries in the Indian Ocean		
Data Type	Available	References (including links)	Comments
<b>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</b>			
Target species (the species that will be under MSC assessment)	Yes	<p>2015 IOTC SC meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>2016 IOTC WPTropical Tuna meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE_-_FINAL_0.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE_-_FINAL_0.pdf</a></p>	The report of 2016 IOTC Scientific Committee will be available shortly (by beginning of 2017)
Other retained species	Yes	<p>2015 IOTC SC meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>2016 IOTC WPTropical Tuna meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE_-_FINAL_0.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE_-_FINAL_0.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPBillfishes 2016 Meeting report  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/10/IOTC-2016-WPB14-RE_-_FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/10/IOTC-2016-WPB14-RE_-_FINAL.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPneritics 2016 Meeting report  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/08/IOTC-2016-WPNT06-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/08/IOTC-2016-WPNT06-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC 2016 WPEcosystem and Bycatch Meeting</p>	<p>Except Yellowfin (YFT) and Bigeye (BET) the rest of retained species form a low proportion of the total catch by weight (less than 5%).</p> <p>Albacore (Thunnus alalunga) and some billfishes and neritics are bycaught and retained in few quantities. However, for those species stock assessment are available in IOTC.</p>

		<p><a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC 2016 WPTemperate meeting report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents/report-sixth-working-party-temperate-tunas">http://www.iotc.org/documents/report-sixth-working-party-temperate-tunas</a></p>	
Discarded/slipped species	Yes, partial	<p>2015 IOTC SC meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPBillfishes 2016 Meeting report  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/10/IOTC-2016-WPB14-RE - FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/10/IOTC-2016-WPB14-RE - FINAL.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPneritics 2016 Meeting report  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/08/IOTC-2016-WPNT06-RE - FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/08/IOTC-2016-WPNT06-RE - FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC 2016 WPEcosystem and Bycatch Meeting  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf</a></p>	<p>All the discard species form a low proportion of the total catch by weight (less than 5%).</p> <p>Stock assessment available for billfishes and neritic tunas which are discarded in very few quantities. For some shark species the assessment is carried out using fishery indicators. For other finshes that are caught and discarded in few quantities, there is not fishery stock assessment available in IOTC.</p>

**Most recent scientific advice, scientific surveys or research publications on biology and ecology**

Target species (the species that will be under MSC assessment)	Yes	<p>2015 IOTC SC meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>2015 IOTC Executive summaris:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/science/status-summary-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-">http://www.iotc.org/science/status-summary-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-</a></p>	<p>The report of 2016 IOTC Scientific Committee will be available shortly (by beginning of 2017)                  SKJ- not overfished not overfishing</p> <p>Latest Management Advice (2017): The adoption of Resolution 16/02 requires that an estimate of</p>
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		<p><a href="#">iotc</a></p> <p>2016 IOTC WPTropical Tuna meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE - FINAL 0.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE - FINAL 0.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="#">Resolution 16/02 On harvest control rules for skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence</a></p>	<p>SB/SB0 from future skipjack assessments is used to parameterise the Harvest Control Rule (HCR). The next assessment for skipjack will be conducted in 2017, at which time the HCR will be applied and a total allowable catch for skipjack will be advised for 2018. No additional management measures are required at this time, however continued monitoring and improvement in data collection, reporting and analysis (including fishery indicators) is required to reduce the uncertainty in assessments.</p> <p>Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
Other retained species	Yes	<p>2015 IOTC SC meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL DO NOT MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL DO NOT MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>2015 IOTC Executive summaris:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/science/status-summary-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-iotc">http://www.iotc.org/science/status-summary-species-tuna-and-tuna-species-under-iotc-mandate-well-other-species-impacted-iotc</a></p>	<p>The report of 2016 IOTC Scientific Committee will be available shortly (by beginning of 2017)</p> <p>ALB – not overfished, not overfishing (Latest Management Advice (2017): Although considerable uncertainty remains in the SS3 assessment, particularly due to the lack of biological information on Indian Ocean albacore tuna stocks, a precautionary approach to the management of albacore tuna should be applied by capping total catch levels to MSY levels (approximately 40,000 t).</p> <p>BET- not overfished, not overfishing (Latest Management Advice (2017): The stock status determination did not qualitatively change in 2016, but is somewhat less optimistic than in 2013. If catch remains below the estimated MSY levels estimated for the current mix of fisheries, then immediate management measures are not required. However, increased catch or increases in the mortality on immature fish will likely increase the probabilities of breaching reference levels in the future. Continued monitoring and improvement in data collection, reporting and analysis is required to reduce the uncertainty in assessments.</p> <p>YFT- overfished and overfishing occurring (Latest Management Advice (2017): The stock status determination did not change in 2016, but does give a somewhat more optimistic estimate of stock status than the 2015 assessment as a</p>

			<p>direct result of the use of more reliable information on catch rates of longline fisheries and updated catch up to 2015. The stock status is driven by unsustainable catches of yellowfin tuna taken over the last four (4) years, and the relatively low recruitment levels estimated by the model in recent years. The Commission has an interim plan for the rebuilding of this stock (Resolution 16/01), with catch limitations beginning January 1 2017. The possible effect of this measure can only be assessed once estimates of abundance in 2018 would be available at the 2019 assessment. The projections produced to advise on future catches are, in the short term, driven by the below average recruitment estimated for in recent years since these year classes have yet to reach maturity and contribute to the spawning biomass</p>
Discarded/slipped species	Yes	<p>2015 IOTC SC meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPBillfishes 2016 Meeting report  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/10/IOTC-2016-WPB14-RE_-_FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/10/IOTC-2016-WPB14-RE_-_FINAL.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPNeritics 2016 Meeting report  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/08/IOTC-2016-WPNT06-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/08/IOTC-2016-WPNT06-RE_-_FINAL_DO_NOT_MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPEcosystem and Bycatch Meeting  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE_-_FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE_-_FINAL.pdf</a></p>	<p>Update advice on 2016 IOTC SC report (which will be available on January 2017)</p>

Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species	Yes	<p>2015 IOTC SC meeting Report:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL DO NOT MODIFY.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/01/IOTC-2015-SC18-RE - FINAL DO NOT MODIFY.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC WPEcosystem and Bycatch Meeting  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf</a></p>	Update advice on 2016 IOTC SC report (which will be available on January 2017)
Habitats	Not really applicable to Tuna pelagic fisheries (with the possible exception on FADs)	<p>IOTC WPEcosystem and Bycatch Meeting  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/09/IOTC-2016-WPEB12-RE - FINAL.pdf</a></p> <p>2016 IOTC SC report (which will be available on January 2017)</p>	Click or tap here to enter text.
Ecosystem	No	<p>IOTC-2016-SC19-12  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-12 - ecosystem_report_card.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-12 - ecosystem_report_card.pdf</a></p> <p>2016 IOTC SC report (which will be available on January 2017)</p>	Discussion on application on Ecosystem Based Fishery Management has started in IOTC.

### Information on vessels/fishers pursuing the stock

The client group/fishery under assessment only:	Yes	<p>Review of the statistical data and fishery available at IOTC  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPDCS12-07_Rev1 - Data_collection.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPDCS12-07_Rev1 - Data_collection.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC-2015-WPTT17-12 - EU PS statistics:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2015/10/IOTC-2015-WPTT17-12 - EU_PS_statistics.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2015/10/IOTC-2015-WPTT17-12 - EU_PS_statistics.pdf</a></p> <p>IOTC-2015-WPTT17-13 - Spanish PS statistics:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents/statistics-purse-seine-spanish-fleet-indian-ocean-1990-2014">http://www.iotc.org/documents/statistics-purse-seine-spanish-fleet-indian-ocean-1990-2014</a></p> <p>Review of the statistical data and fishery trends for tropical tunas  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2014/01/IOTC-2013-WPTT15-07_Rev_1.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2014/01/IOTC-2013-WPTT15-07_Rev_1.pdf</a></p>	Enter additional comments here
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Description of how they operate	Yes	<p>A detailed account of the tuna purse seining process is available at <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/fishtech/40/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/fishtech/40/en</a> (FAO fishing practice description for tuna purse seining).</p>	<p>Before 1979 tuna was fished in the Indian Ocean mainly with longlines and pole and lines, but purse seining for tuna expanded considerably during the first half of the 1980s. The bulk of the catch is composed of more or less equal amounts of yellowfin and skipjack tuna. A large proportion of the catch is taken by vessels from outside the region.</p> <p>Pesqueras Echebistar utilises purse seine gears exclusively to catch target stocks of tuna. An important part of catches result from purse seine sets that are associated with floating objects including both natural objects (e.g. logs) and artificial devices (FADs), seamounts and whales. These purse seine technique account for the great majority (approaching 80%) of the overall catch of tunas – especially of skipjack tuna, which are otherwise difficult to catch by purse seine. In order to ensure that fishing using FADs remains efficient, it is common practice in the Indian Ocean nowadays for tuna fleets to maintain a vessel at sea exclusively for the purposes of deploying and maintaining FADs.</p>
Description of gears used	Yes	<a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/geartype/249/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/geartype/249/en</a>	Enter additional comments here
Catch/effort data	Yes	<p>Catch and effort data publicly available at IOTC webpage. : <a href="http://www.iotc.org/data/datasets">http://www.iotc.org/data/datasets</a>. It is mandatory to collect and submit the data to IOTC Resolution 15/01 and 15/02</p> <p>Catch and effort data publicly available for PS/BB: <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents/ce-purse-seine-and-bait-boat">http://www.iotc.org/documents/ce-purse-seine-and-bait-boat</a></p>	Catch and effort data of the PS are publicly available at <a href="http://www.iotc.org">www.iotc.org</a>

All of the vessels/fishers pursuing the stock:	Yes	<p>Review of the statistical data and fishery available at IOTC <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPDCS12-07_Rev1_-_Data_collection.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPDCS12-07_Rev1_-_Data_collection.pdf</a></p> <p>National Reports from IOTC SC 2016. <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents">http://www.iotc.org/documents</a></p> <p>For example: MALDIVES <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-NR17_Rev_1-_Maldives.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-NR17_Rev_1-_Maldives.pdf</a></p> <p>Catch and effort data publicly available for BB/Gillnet: <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents/ce-purse-seine-and-bait-boat">http://www.iotc.org/documents/ce-purse-seine-and-bait-boat</a> <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents/ce-other-gears">http://www.iotc.org/documents/ce-other-gears</a></p>	<p>Less information for the artisanal component of the IO fleets catching skipjack.</p> <p>To find information of other gears: <a href="http://www.iotc.org/document">www.iotc.org/document</a> and search for “National Reports” under SC and most recent year (2016)</p> <p>Or in WPTT meeting documents where information on other fisheries could be found: <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents">www.iotc.org/documents</a> -&gt; meeting documents of WPTT in 2016.</p>
Description of how they operate	Yes	<p>National Reports from IOTC <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents">http://www.iotc.org/documents</a>: SC 2016.</p> <p>For example: MALDIVES <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-NR17_Rev_1-_Maldives.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-NR17_Rev_1-_Maldives.pdf</a></p>	<p>Less information for the artisanal component of the IO fleets catching skipjack</p>
Description of gears used		<p>National Reports from IOTC <a href="http://www.iotc.org/documents">http://www.iotc.org/documents</a>: SC 2016.</p> <p>For example: MADLIVES <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-NR17_Rev_1-_Maldives.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-SC19-NR17_Rev_1-_Maldives.pdf</a></p>	<p>Less information for the artisanal component of the IO fleets catching</p>
Apportionment of catch between the various different fisheries on the stock	Yes	<p>Nominal catches by especies/gear/countries are available at: <a href="http://www.iotc.org/data/datasets">http://www.iotc.org/data/datasets</a></p> <p>Review of the statistical data and fishery trends for tropical tunas <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2014/01/IOTC-2013-WPTT15-07_Rev_1.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2014/01/IOTC-2013-WPTT15-07_Rev_1.pdf</a></p> <p>Review of the statistical data and fishery available at IOTC <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPDCS12-07_Rev1_-_Data_collection.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPDCS12-07_Rev1_-_Data_collection.pdf</a></p>	<p>nter additional comments here</p>

		<p>IOTC WPTT2016 REPORT  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE_-_FINAL_0.pdf">http://www.iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/2016/11/IOTC-2016-WPTT18-RE_-_FINAL_0.pdf</a></p>	
<b>Logbook/landings data</b>			
Species that will be under MSC assessment	Yes	It is Mandatory in IOTC: IOTC Resolution <a href="#">15/01</a> and <a href="#">15/02</a>	Information collected by VMS and logbooks are submitted to IOTC through the Spanish Ministry on Fisheries
Other retained species	Yes	<p>It is Mandaory in IOTC:: IOTC Resolution <a href="#">15/01</a> and <a href="#">15/02</a>                      Logbooks SGPM</p> <p>It is mandatory to have observer onboard in IOTC (minimum 5 % of obsevers). This data is submitted to IOTC covering the catch and discards of various species:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme">http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme</a></p>	Information collected by VMS and logbooks are submitted to IOTC through the Spanish Ministry on Fisheries
Discards/slipped species	Yes	<p>It is mandatory to have observer onboard in IOTC (minimum 5 % of obsevers). This data is submitted to IOTC covering the catch and discards of various species:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme">http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme</a></p> <p>100 % Observer coverage. Observer data is maintained in a database by AZTI Tecnalia (<a href="http://www.azti.es">www.azti.es</a>) and submitted to IOTC.</p> <p>See for example submission details on IOTC SC 2016 Report when available in January 2017.</p>	Enter additional comments here

Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species	100 % Observer coverage. Observer data is maintained in a database by AZTI Tecnalia ( <a href="http://www.azti.es">www.azti.es</a> ) and submitted to IOTC.	<p>It is mandatory to have observer onboard in IOTC (minimum 5 % of observers). This data is submitted to IOTC covering the catch and discards of various species:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme">http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme</a></p> <p>100 % Observer coverage. Observer data is maintained in a database by AZTI Tecnalia (<a href="http://www.azti.es">www.azti.es</a>) and submitted to IOTC.</p>	Enter additional comments here
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**Reports, maps and other documents**

Local, national and international regulations and laws (quotas, closed season, closed areas, technical measures, etc.)	Yes	<p>IOTC Resolutions on Precautionary Approach, Decision Framework, Skipjack Harvest Control Rules, Mandatory Fishery statistics, List of Authorized vessels, Observer Scheme, Limitation on FADs etc... can be found in:</p> <p><a href="http://www.iotc.org/cmms/basic">http://www.iotc.org/cmms/basic</a></p> <p>For skipjack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution 16/02 On harvest control rules for skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence</li> <li>• Resolution 15/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and a recommendation for non-targeted species caught by purse seine vessels in the IOTC area of competence</li> <li>• Resolution 13/10 On interim target and limit reference points and a decision framework</li> <li>• Resolution 13/11 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and non-targeted species caught by purse seine vessels in the IOTC area of competence</li> </ul> <p>Gear limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution 16/07 On the use of artificial lights to attract fish 2016 Active &amp; supersedes</li> <li>• Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids</li> <li>• Resolution 15/08 Procedures on a FADs management</li> </ul>	Enter additional comments here
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plan, including a limitation on the number of FADs, more detailed specs of catch reporting from FAD sets, & the development of improved FAD designs to reduce incidence of entanglement of non-target species which implements the use of Non-Entangling FADs

- Resolution 16/01 on the YFT and limitations on FADs.

Data:

- Resolution 15/01 On the recording of catch and effort data by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence
- Resolution 15/02 Mandatory Statistical Reporting Requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-contracting Parties (CPCs)
- Resolution 14/02 For the conservation and management of tropical tunas stocks in the IOTC area of competence
- Resolution 11/04 On a regional observer scheme

Fishery:

- Resolution 14/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence
- Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information

Endangered species:

Marine Mammals

- Resolution 13/04 On the conservation of Cetaceans
- Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

Marine turtles

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles</li> </ul> <p>Sharks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolution 13/06 On a scientific and management framework on the Conservation of sharks species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries, which prohibits to retain onboard oceanic whitetip shark.</li> <li>Resolution 12/09 On the conservation of thresher sharks (family Alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence which prohibits to retain onboard thresher sharks.</li> <li>Resolution 05/05 Concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC</li> </ul>	
Code(s) of conduct or other license conditions	Yes	There are several conditions to fish under Fishery Partnership Agreements as well as license conditions.	Enter additional comments here
Observer reports and video monitoring	Yes	<p>It is mandatory to have observer onboard in IOTC (minimum 5 % of observers). This data is submitted to IOTC covering the catch and discards of various species:  <a href="http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme">http://www.iotc.org/cmm/resolution-1104-regional-observer-scheme</a></p> <p>100 % Observer coverage. Observer data is maintained in a database by AZTI Tecnalia (<a href="http://www.azti.es">www.azti.es</a>) and submitted to IOTC.</p> <p>Electronic Monitoring Systems are also being incorporated in the Echebatar fleet.</p>	Enter additional comments here
VMS or AIS maps or reports	Yes	<p><a href="#">IOTC Resolution 15/03 on the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)</a>. It is mandatory to have VMS in IOTC authorized vessels.</p> <p>It is mandatory the use of VMS in the European Purse Seiners fleet by EU Regulation.</p>	Enter additional comments here
Any management plans, policy documents or information that affect the fishery at the national or	Yes	Best Practice Code of Conduct signed by ANABAC/OPAGAC for which Echebatar fleet is a Member. The document is attached.	Enter additional comments here

regional level			
Management reviews and internal audits	Not Sure	<a href="#">Click here to include references.</a>	Enter additional comments here
List of protected marine species in jurisdiction	Yes	<p>IOTC prohibits to retain onboard Thresher sharks and Oceanic Whitetip shark. IOTC prohibits to set the purse seiner on marine mammals and whale sharks:</p> <p>Sharks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution 13/06 On a scientific and management framework on the Conservation of sharks species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries, which prohibits to retain onboard oceanic whitetip shark.</li> <li>• Resolution 12/09 On the conservation of thresher sharks (family Alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence which prohibits to retain onboard thresher sharks.</li> <li>• Resolution 05/05 Concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC</li> </ul> <p>Marine turtles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles</li> </ul> <p>Endangered species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution 13/04 On the conservation of Cetaceans</li> <li>• Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (Rhincodon typus)</li> </ul>	Enter additional comments here
Habitat maps	No	Not applicable as there are not negative effect of the pelagic fisheries.	Enter additional comments here
Inspection reports and details of infractions	Yes	Resolution 16/11 On port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Enter additional comments here

## Overlapping MSC assessments

MSC assessment reports for other fisheries on the same stock

Yes

SKJ – Maldives

[Maldives pole & line and handline tuna](#)

Enter additional comments here

# Traceability

This should include any information on traceability at the fishery, based on the factors below, to ensure that product is eligible to enter certified Chains of Custody.

Product must be traceable back to the UoC to be eligible to be sold as certified. This requires

1. Identifying and documenting where risks of mixing or substitution exist within the fishery, and,
2. Where these risks exist, how they are addressed or mitigated by the systems in place.

The systems to address or mitigate risk may have been put in place by the fishery itself, or the systems may be part of the regulatory framework identified as part of the assessment under Principle 3 (e.g. VMS, electronic logbooks, dockside monitoring).

Factor	Response
<p><b>Will the fishery use gears that aren't part of the Unit of Certification?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If so, please describe whether this would occur on the same trip, same vessels, or during the same season?</li> </ul>	<p>NO</p> <p>The fishery do not use gears that aren't part of the Unit of Certification. The fishery capture all its catches with purse seiner set on free-swimming schools and purse seiner associated with FADs.</p>
<p><b>Will vessels in the Unit of Certification (UoC) also fish outside the UoC geographic area?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If so, does this occur on the same trip?</li> </ul>	<p>NO</p> <p>Vessels in the Unit of Certification only fish in UoC geographic area. There are no other stocks of skipjack in the Indian Ocean.</p>

**Do the fishery client members ever handle certified and non-certified products during any of the activities covered by the fisheries certificate? This refers to both at-sea and on-land activities. Please respond to each factor.**

- a. Transport;
- b. Storage;
- c. Processing;
- d. Landing; or,
- e. Auction.

**Does transshipment occur within the fishery?**

- ? If so, is it at-sea, in port, or both? Would the transshipment vessel handle product from outside the Unit of Certification?

The fishery client handle non-certified products during the fishing sets. This fishery yields mainly yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye, albacore and smaller tunas such as frigate and little tunny mixed in with the catch that is taken aboard. However, there is not potential chain of custody risk because SFA officers inspect 100% of landings in order to verify the breakdown by tuna species.

#### Transport and storage

Catches are not sorted on the vessel as they are mechanically loaded into large storage tanks filled with super chilled brine. Catches remain in the brine solution within tanks until they are unloaded in port. Accurate recording of the species mix entering each tank is therefore not possible during the fishing operation or while the vessel is at sea

#### Processing

There is no at sea processing and vessels are not equipped to undertake any processing. Practically all tuna is landed round frozen. All skipjack is landed round. Small amounts of sashimi grade yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna be landed gutted, bled and head off.

#### Landing

In order to provide accurate breakdowns of catches, sorting and subsampling is conducted at discharge. Catches are sorted by species as they are removed from tanks. Thereafter they are weighed and accurate catch data by stock is generated. SFA Officers also subsample catches from all landing events in order to verify the catch breakdown by species component. Inspection and subsampling of catches takes place on all vessels discharging into Port Victoria, irrespective of flag. Pesquera Echebaster catch reporting records indicate that catches are indeed separated and reported by species to national authorities in compliance with EU/Spanish/ and SFA and IOTC requirements.

#### Auction

Once fish is unloaded at Port Victoria it may enter local tuna processing facilities that are not owned or operated by Pesquera Echebaster or significant quantities (mainly skipjack) may be transhipped directly from Pesqueras Echebaster vessels to reefers for onward transport to processors at other locations around the Indian Ocean.

Transshipment mostly of (skipjack tuna) takes place in Port Victoria. However, there is not any potential risk because during transshipment, unloading/loading is witnessed and supervised by SFA inspectors. Transshipment takes place directly from purse seine vessel to reefers, from where fish is transported to Mauritius. All transhipped loads are verifiable by species and quantity and no transshipment takes place at sea or without the presence of SFA inspectors.

**Are there any other risks of mixing or substitution between certified and non-certified fish)?**

NO

There are no other stocks of skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean, and although Pesqueras Echebaster also catch small quantities of albacore tuna and these may be at risk of being mixed in with other species, the SFA inspectors verified the species of all landings.

Provide any references of supporting information here.

# What helpful information can you provide to the certifiers?

## Stock status data

### What is it?

This is information about the condition of all of the stocks being fished and how this is monitored. Where there is an MSC fishery certified or in assessment on the same stock as this fishery, information from this/these assessment(s) may be useful to include as well.

### 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 and 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; and,
- 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 or 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.