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| Name of Fishery | WESTERN ASTURIAS OCTOPUS TRAPS FISHERY OF ARTISANAL COFRADÍAS | |
| 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 surveillance audit timing is the same as the one published in previous surveillance report. The surveillance audit is going to take place remotely. The Appendix 1 includes the current surveillance program.</p> | |
| Surveillance number (tick one) | 1st Surveillance | |
| | 2nd Surveillance | ✓ |
| | 3rd Surveillance | |
| | 4th Surveillance | |
| | Other (expedited etc) | |
| Proposed Team Leader | <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> | |



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| | <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 act as team leader and Principle 1 and 3 expert. He has no conflicts of interest in relation to the fishery under assessment.</p> |
| <p>Proposed team members</p> | <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 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</p> |



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| | <p>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 and, from his experience managing fishery impacts, collaborate with the team leader on the report for the Principle 3.</p> <p>He has no conflicts of interest in relation to the fishery under assessment.</p> |
| Audit/review time and location | <p>The remote surveillance audit is scheduled on the 23rd and 24th of July. Calls with the different stakeholders will be arranged along those two days.</p> <p>Before the off-site surveillance the team will review the new information and the documents developed by the client in response to the conditions.</p> |
| Assessment/review activities | <p>What will be assessed/reviewed during the audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check progress and performance against the certification conditions• Review the administrative framework and the current regulations;• Harvest strategy, legal figures, harvest control rules in place;• New information on potential changes to the scientific information (environment, stock assessment, etc.);• Review traceability and segregation of the MSC product. |

Submitted by: Macarena García Silva

Date: 14/06/2018



Appendix 1: Surveillance frequency

The surveillance level and the fishery surveillance program remains the same as in the first surveillance report. The surveillance level is number 4 (2 on-site and 2 off-site). Table 4.1 and 4.2 includes the details for the second surveillance.

Table 4.2: Fishery Surveillance Program

| Surveillance Level | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Level 4 | <i>On-site surveillance audit</i> | <i>Off-site surveillance audit</i> | <i>On-site surveillance audit</i> | <i>Off-site surveillance audit & re-certification site visit</i> |

Table 4.3: Timing of surveillance audit

| Year | Anniversary date of certificate | Proposed date of surveillance audit | Rationale |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | February 2016 | July 2017 | <p>The change of the surveillance timing is due to the following circumstances of the fishery:</p> <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 takes place from January to April. The surveillance timing proposed in the PCR will significantly alter the fishermen and biologist work. The Management Plan (MP) is annually reviewed and published in the Official Gazette of the Principality of Asturias (BOPA). The MP for 2016-2017 fishing season was published 7th December 2016. <p>In relation to the actions to be carried out by the client in order to comply with the conditions the situation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new monitoring committee has been included in the MP (BOPA 2016-2017) but will be formalized in February. In addition, a technical committee has been also created internally for the guilds certified which includes different stakeholders. This last one is operating but they have meeting scheduled for the following months. The CEP (in English, Fisheries Experimentation Centre) has started an enhanced data collection system for the new season (December 2016). The results will need to be assessed by the end of the fishing season. |
| 2 | | July 2018 | |
| 3 | | July 2019 | |
| 4 | | July 2020 | |
| 5 | | Before February 2021 | |