



**Carlos Montero Castaño**  
MSC Fisheries Officer  
for Spain and Portugal

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Marine Stewardship Council

**How the MSC assesses  
environmental issues of tuna  
fisheries and minimizes their  
impacts on the ecosystems**



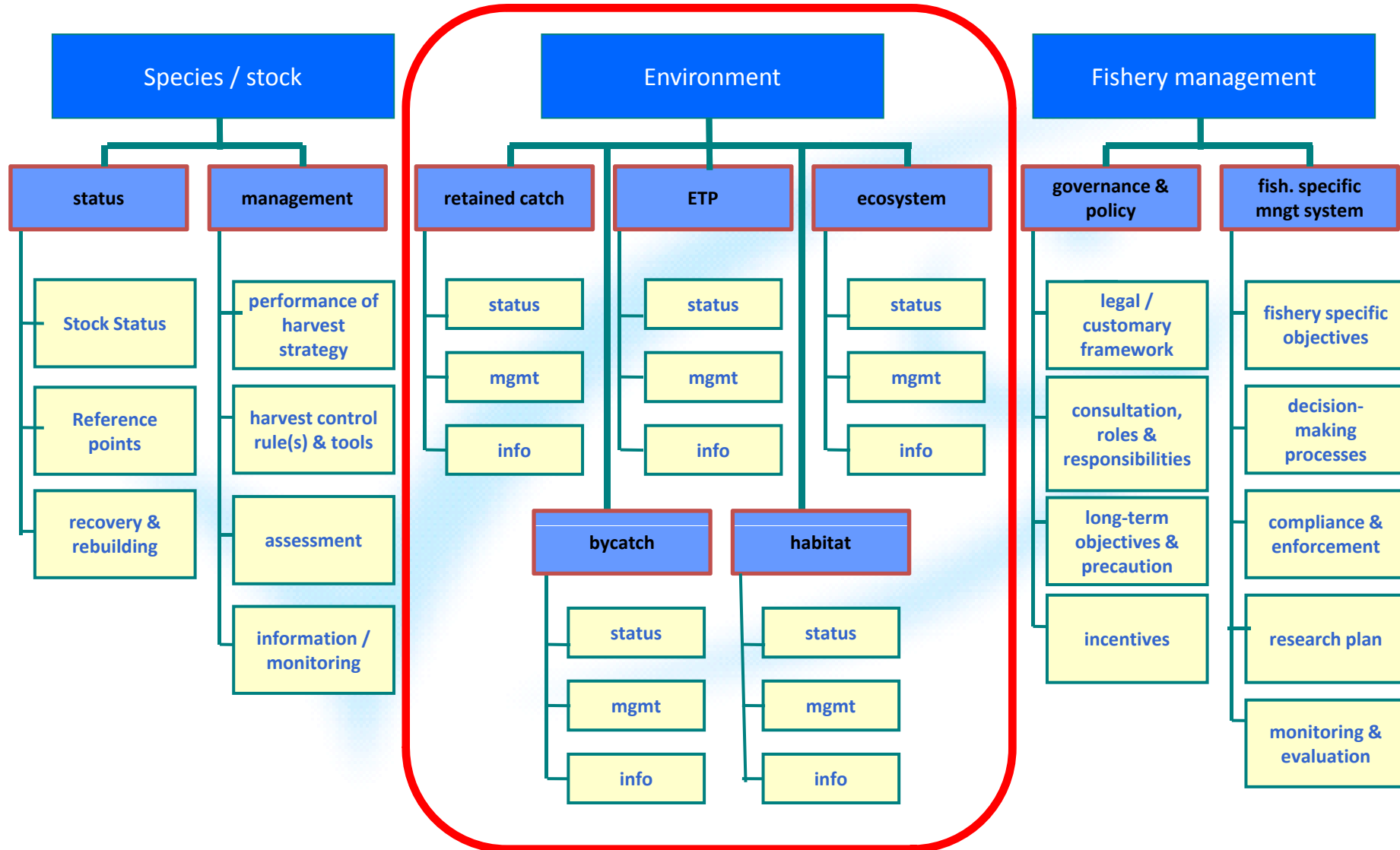
# MSC Standard for fisheries



- **31 Performance Indicators (PIs).**
- **Each PI must score  $\geq 60$ .**
- **Each Principle must reach an average score  $\geq 80$ .**

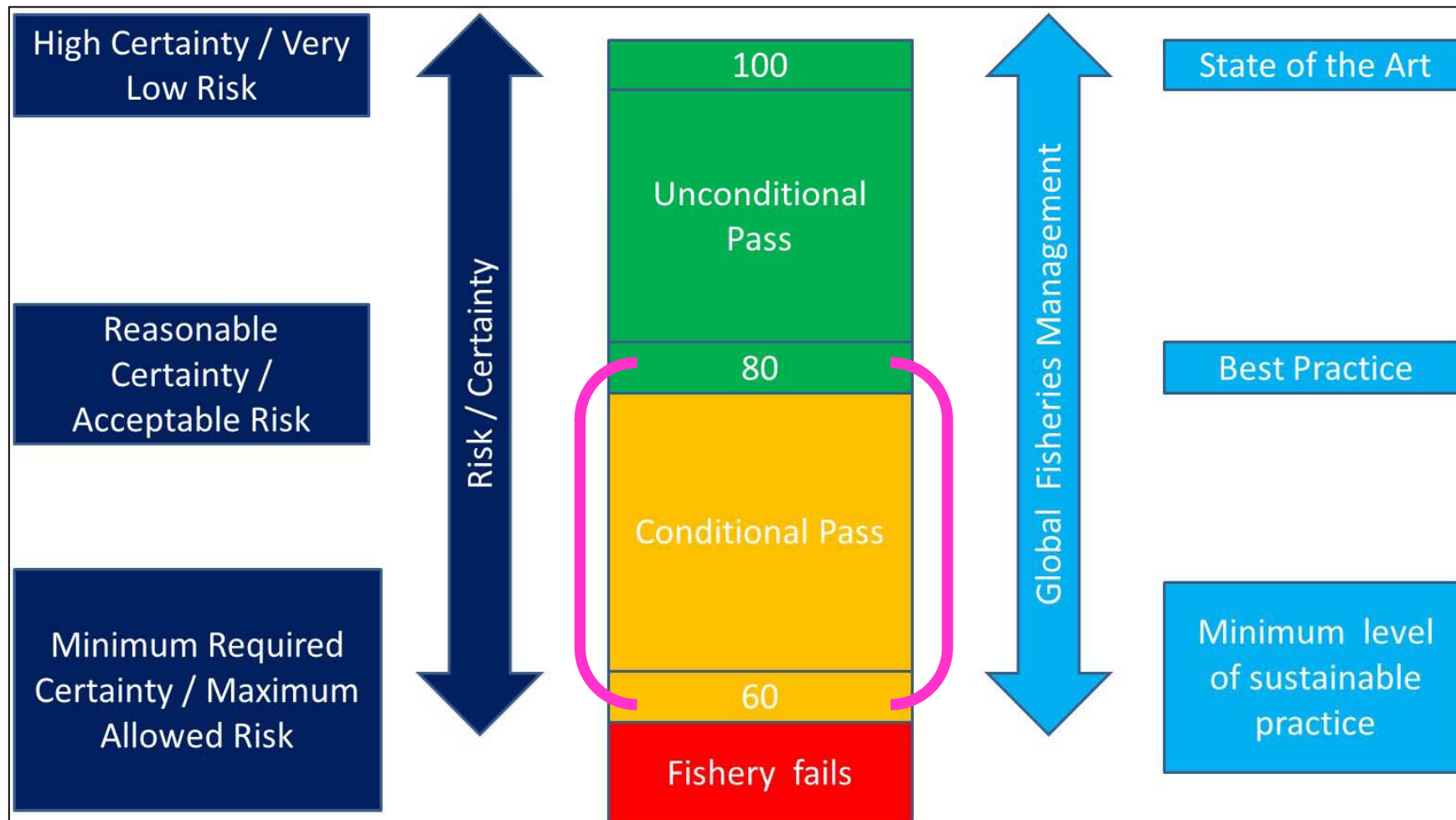
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# Standard Assessment Tree



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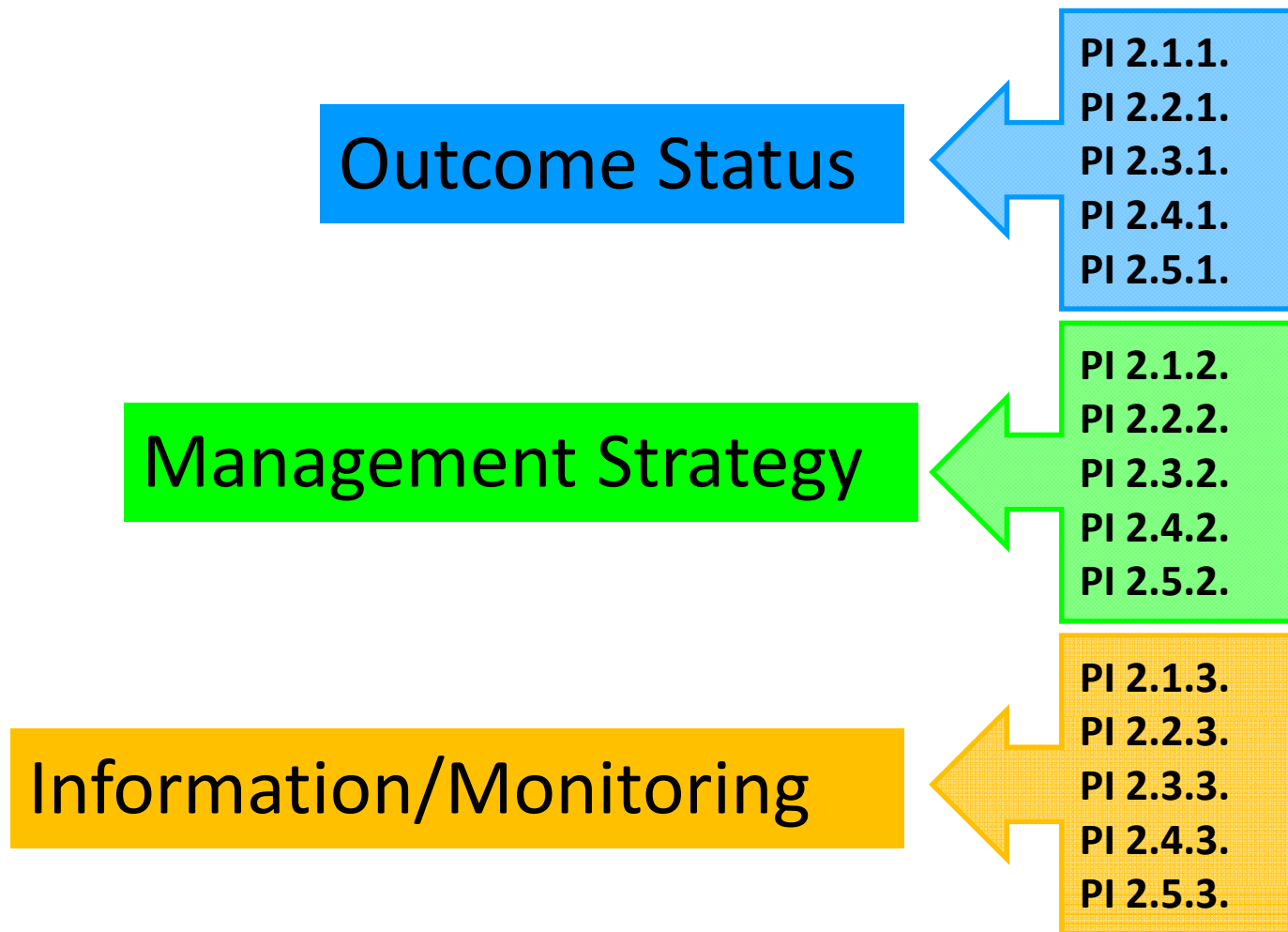
# MSC Theory of change



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# P2 Performance Indicators





# P2 Performance Indicators

## Outcome Status

*The fishery does not pose a risk of serious or irreversible harm to the retained species / bycatch / ETP / habitats / ecosystem and does not hinder recovery of depleted retained species / bycatch / ETP / habitats / ecosystem.*



# P2 Performance Indicators

## Management Strategy

There is a strategy in place for managing retained species / bycatch / ETP / habitats / ecosystem that is designed to ensure the fishery does not pose a risk of serious or irreversible harm to retained species / bycatch / ETP / habitats / ecosystem.



# P2 Performance Indicators

## Information/Monitoring

Information on the nature and extent of retained species / bycatch / ETP / habitats / ecosystem is adequate to determine the risk posed by the fishery and the effectiveness of the strategy to manage retained species / bycatch / ETP / habitats / ecosystem.



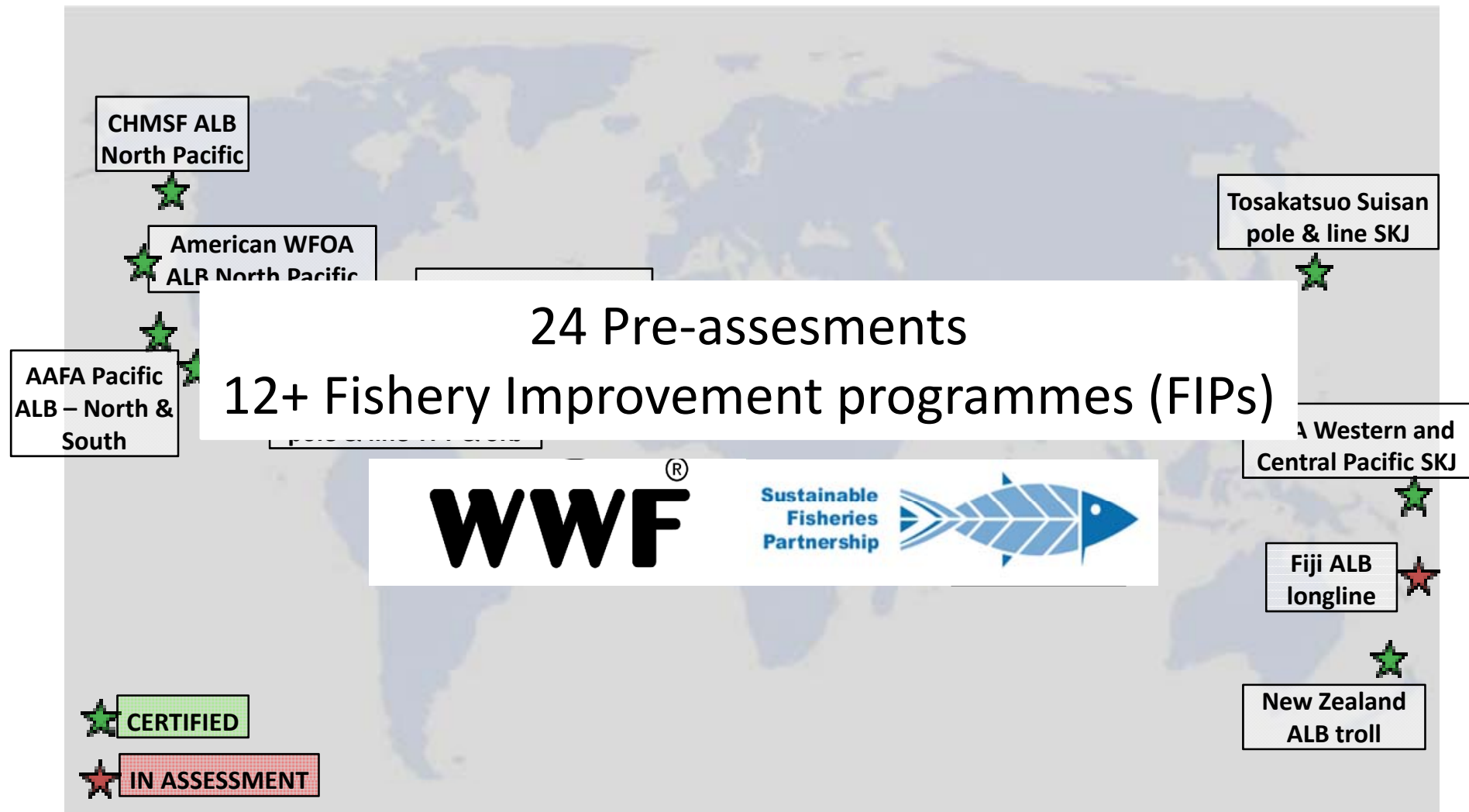


# Tuna fisheries in the MSC program

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# Tuna fisheries in the MSC program



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# Examples of conditions to improve the environmental performance of the MSC tuna fisheries

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# PNA Western and Central Pacific Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) unassociated and log set purse seine Fishery



## Management Strategy of Bycatch species (2.2.2)

1. By the first annual surveillance audit, PNA should review available data (e.g. observer, logsheet) to provide the necessary **level of confidence** that the current management measure (CMM 2010-07) for **sharks** will work.
2. The review of **available information** should be completed by the second annual audit.
3. If the above should indicate that this fishery has a significant impact on shark populations, then **implementation** of those elements of the Pacific Islands RPOA for sharks that have “a high likelihood, in aggregate, of delivering improved conservation outcomes for sharks” should be instigated by the third surveillance audit, and completed by the fourth. These may include (i) the release of all live sharks, (ii) that sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached, allowing for fins to be partially severed and folded back against the carcass for storage; and (iii) the prohibition of dumping carcasses after landing.

# PNA Western and Central Pacific Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) unassociated and log set purse seine Fishery



## Outcome Status of ETP species (2.3.1)

PNA should **adopt** both the RPOA for Shark's recommended prohibition on schools associated with whale sharks as well as the subsequent PNA decision to prohibit sets on whale sharks. This should be validated by written and agreed rules to implement this by the first annual surveillance audit.

1. Reviews of the level of whale shark interactions should be begun by the second annual surveillance audit and published by the third annual audit.
2. Any necessary actions in response to the above should be initiated by the fourth surveillance audit.



# Mexico Baja California Pole & Line Yellowfin & Skipjack Tuna Fishery

## Information/Monitoring of Retained Species (2.1.3)

- By the first annual audit, the companies owning certified vessels must have **designed and implemented** a system to provide reliable information on the amount of Monterrey sardine harvested to be used as **bait**.
  - ➔ PPM will prepare and implement a **log book** showing the catch of Monterrey sardine (kg) by date and fishing area. Other data collected will note: average size as sampled by the skipper and the amount of discard and location at the end of the trip.
- By the second annual audit, there will be documented evidence that the information is being collected on a continuous basis and data is available by vessel.
  - ➔ PPM will prepare an **analysis** of the catch of Monterrey sardine by vessel, weight, season and location.



# Mexico Baja California Pole & Line Yellowfin & Skipjack Tuna Fishery

## Information/Monitoring of ETP Species (2.3.3)

Year 1:

- In **cooperation with an independent local ENGO**, PPM will prepare a **manual** with (i) illustrations to identify the ETP species with which boats may have interaction (ii) list some of the basic behavioural of relevant species and how to reduce the interactions with pole and line fishing vessels.
- PPM will design and introduce a form to be used by vessel skippers to keep a record of every interaction with ETP species.
- PPM will **train** vessel skippers and crew in identification of ETP species, the recording of events, the identification of factors that led to interaction and potential mitigation measures.



# Mexico Baja California Pole & Line Yellowfin & Skipjack Tuna Fishery

## Information/Monitoring of ETP Species (2.3.3)

Year 2:

- PPM will document evidence of interactions with an effective and permanent **record of incidents** of ETP species. This evidence will be reviewed by an independent local ENGO that has been identified but given the potential for changes over the intervening time period has not been confirmed.

Year 3:

- PPM will prepare documentation that analyses the interactions of the fishery with ETP species and identifies, if required, possible **measures to be adopted** by vessel skippers and crew to reduce incidences. The analysis will be completed by an independent local ENGO.

Year 4:

- Through documentation and independent observation, PPM will **demonstrate the effectiveness** of any measures that were considered necessary.





# Fiji Albacore Tuna Longline Fishery

## Outcome Status of Retained species (2.1.1)

Year 1:

- A **formal strategy and implementation plan** has already been developed in collaboration with the Fiji Ministry of Fisheries. The Fiji longline licence conditions for 2012 note: "No drop line and shark line is to be carried on board (section 1.3); all licensed vessels fishing in the archipelagic waters, the 12 miles territorial seas and the EEZ are to have on board fins that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks on board" (section 1.4; consistent with WCPFC decisions).
- The FTBOA will adopt the use of the shark by species **logbook** prepared by SPC to provide more detailed and accurate record keep of retained shark by species.

Year 2:

- **Testing the effectiveness** of the implemented strategy will be with the support of Fiji Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry observer programme, which combined with the monitoring programme initiated to address Condition 5 will allow a preliminary examination of the catch rates of sharks of different species within the FTBOA fishery, and comparison with historical catch rate information.

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# Fiji Albacore Tuna Longline Fishery

## Outcome Status of Retained species (2.1.1)

Year 3:

- FTBOA will provide any requested practical assistance for the **analysis of observer data** to assess the effectiveness of measures to provide verifiable information that measures are demonstrably effective such that the fishery does not hinder recovery and rebuilding.

In years 2 or 3, where deemed **scientifically necessary** (see above), FTBOA will discuss the implementation of enhanced shark bycatch mitigation measures with the Ministry. These measures may include avoiding particular locations or periods where analyses show fishing leads to a particularly high shark bycatch rate.



# Fiji Albacore Tuna Longline Fishery

## Management Strategy of Retained species (2.1.2)

The Client should put in place a formal strategy and implementation arrangements that are designed to ensure that there are demonstrably effective management measures so that the fishery does not hinder recovery and rebuilding of **vulnerable shark species** within three years of certification.

Year 1. A formal strategy and implementation plan should be developed in readiness for the first annual surveillance.

Year 2. Testing and demonstration of the formal strategy and implementation plan should be initiated by the second surveillance audit.

Year 3. There should be verifiable information that these measures are demonstrably effective by the third annual surveillance audit.



# Fiji Albacore Tuna Longline Fishery

## Information/monitoring of Retained species (2.1.3)

The Client fleet, with the assistance of the Fisheries Department, should seek to **improve the monitoring** of both shark landings and bycatch (discards or live releases) to species level for the key shark species identified in CMM-2010-07 (blue shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, mako sharks, and thresher sharks, porbeagle shark and hammerhead sharks (winghead, scalloped, great, and smooth)).

## Information/monitoring of ETP species (2.3.3)

A reporting system to record the occurrence and outcome of all **interactions with sea turtles and seabirds** should be developed at fleet level. The robustness of this reporting system should be independently verifiable.



# Pole and Line Skipjack Fishery in the Maldives

## Management Strategy of Retained species (2.1.2)

1. By the first annual audit, there will be documentary evidence that the client and representatives of the Government of Maldives have started to **collect the additional information** needed to draft a strategy and is consulting with stakeholders to assess the measures that may be needed to reduce the risk that the **bait** fishery will cause serious or irreversible damage to bait individual fish species.
2. By the second annual audit, there will be documented evidence that the **strategy has been finalised**.
3. By the third annual audit, there will be documented evidence that the **strategy has been implemented** and subject to on-going monitoring and enforcement.
4. By the fourth annual audit, there will be documentary evidence that gives **confidence** that the strategy will work.



# Pole and Line Skipjack Fishery in the Maldives

## Information/Monitoring of ETP species (2.3.3)

1. By the first annual audit, there must be documented evidence that the MoFA has provided **information to vessel skippers** on the ETP species that may interact with the P&L and bait fishing operation and that a plan has been developed to collect data that allows for a quantitative estimate of the impact.
2. By the second annual audit, there will be documented evidence that the information is being **collected and analysed**.
3. By the third annual audit, there will be a **report** on the information collected.
4. By the fourth annual audit, there will be an **up-date** to the report.



# Conclusions

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# How MSC does it

- Improve / increase information → reduce uncertainty
- Adopt and implement international / regional / national conservation plans
- Special focus on bait and sharks species
- Engagement of stakeholders (eNGO, research institutions, fisheries administrations)
- Develop strategies
- Demonstrate effectiveness
- Publish data





# THANK YOU

For more information:

[www.msc.org](http://www.msc.org)

Contact:

Carlos Montero Castaño

MSC Fisheries Officer for Spain and Portugal

[carlos.montero@msc.org](mailto:carlos.montero@msc.org)

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