

Glossary of terms for Fisheries Scope, Unit of Certification (UoC), and Traceability

Term	Definition
Name of Fishery	This is to be determined by the fishery client and the CAB. The name should be unique and unambiguous. In addition to specifying the species for which certification is sought, the name may also incorporate details of the client group for the assessment, geographical location of the fishery and the fishing method employed.
Species Common name	Common name(s) for the species. This should include common names used in the key commercial markets for the species.
Species Latin name	Scientific name(s) for the species
Stock name	A description of the biological unit stock exploited by the fishery, as commonly used in management and assessment reports (e.g. North Sea spring spawning herring).
Stock region	A description of the geographic area within which the fishery is undertaken. This may be only a part or the entire stock unit included under stock name above.
Common Name of Body of Water	Common name of the body of water within which the fishery is undertaken (e.g. North Sea).
FAO Statistical Area	This relates to FAO's 27 major fishing areas and are identified by their name and two-digit code http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/h/en
Local Fisheries Management Area	e.g. ICES divisions VI, VII, and VIII abc
Unit of Assessment (UoA)	<p>This is what the CAB and its expert team assess during an MSC fishery assessment. The UoA is set at the beginning of the assessment; anything outside this unit is not eligible to enter the certification at a later date, unless a certificate expansion is completed at that time.</p> <p>In fishery assessments with more than one target stock (assessed in P1) and/or gear type (assessed in P2), the combination of UoAs may be defined in the table provided. Rows may be added or deleted as needed to cover the scope of the assessment. Such tables should clearly show whether multiple species or gears are to be included in a single UoA, or separately assessed.</p>
Target stock	This refers to those fish stocks which have been assessed under Principle 1 of the MSC Fisheries Standard.
Fishing method	This can relate to the gear type used, type of vessel pursuing the stock, practice and season etc.

Fishing Operators	This can refer to whether the fishery is limited to any defined fleet or fleets, or part thereof, or any individual vessels or fishers, including lists of specific fishing vessels or operators and eligibility criteria.
Other Eligible Fishers	Those operators who have been fully assessed against the MSC's Fisheries Standard as part of the UoA; and are not currently part of the UoC, but are potentially eligible to join the UoC under a certificate sharing arrangement. This group is defined by the CAB and would normally comprise fishers targeting the same stock using the same methods/gear and operating under the same management regime as the fishers included in the UoC. It might also include other situations, for instance the catches of a stock defined in the UoA that are taken as incidental catch in another certified fishery.
Unit of Certification (UoC)	<p>This is the part of the UoA that would be expected to be covered by the MSC certificate, if the assessment is successful. The UoC may subsequently be expanded up to the limit defined by the UoA, through the addition of other eligible fishers, via the mechanism of certificate sharing.</p> <p>If assessing more than one target stock and/or gear type, the expected combination of UoCs will normally be the same as given in the UoA table, but excluding the information on other eligible fishers. Further clarifying comments may be provided as needed.</p>
Client Name	A client is an individual, organisation or group of organisations that makes a formal application and enters into a contract with a CAB for a fishery to be assessed against the MSC's Principles and Criteria. The MSC does not specify who may or may not be the client. The MSC does emphasise the importance of the client having some influence over the management of the fishery, or the ability to be able to implement any conditions raised by the CAB after certification. Fishery clients have included government agencies, fishing industry associations, processing companies and producer organisations and local management authorities. Fishing industry associations and NGOs, or different government agencies have also worked together as co-clients. A successful assessment results in the CAB issuing a fishery certificate to the client for use as specified in the contract, and by extension to fishers who have been identified by the CAB as being members of the client group.
Client Group	The client group includes those fishers within the UoC that the client identifies as being covered by the certificate. The client group may also include other entities that the client extends use of the certificate to. The client group is wholly and exclusively covered by the certificate. "Other entities" may include any processing companies or producer organisations or other bodies (agents, traders, auctions, transport, or storage companies) that the client wishes to make the certificate available to, at the exclusion of other non-client group members. It is the CAB's responsibility to determine who should or should not be allowed to use the fishery certificate they have issued. Only fish caught by those fishers that are identified by reference to or on a valid fishery certificate by the CAB shall be eligible for Chain of Custody certification and subsequent use of the MSC ecolabel.
Validity of Certificate	This refers to the initial 5 year period of certification stated on the fishery certificate. And should also include any certificate extensions and links to related variation requests and responses.

Traceability	<p>Traceability systems shall allow the fishery to trace MSC-certified sales back to the Unit of Certification (UoC), for example in the event of a product traceback carried out by the MSC or an investigation into an MSC supply chain. It is recommended that records demonstrating traceability back to the UoC should be kept for at least 2 years where practicable.</p> <p>Traceability records can be maintained by fishers, the fishery client group, auctions or other entities, depending on the management of the fishery and the point at which subsequent Chain of Custody begins.</p>
Eligibility to enter Chain of Custody	<p>The CAB will evaluate the traceability systems of the fishery and determine where Chain of Custody begins, i.e. on-board the vessel, at point of landing, or at point of sale.</p> <p>In determining the point at which subsequent Chain of Custody is required, the fishery report must document a list of the parties, or categories of parties, eligible to use the fishery certificates.</p> <p>Descriptions of the systems and activities of the fishery must always be documented. This includes a list of the parties, or categories of parties, eligible to use the fishery certificates. It also includes descriptions of where the fishery certification ends, the point of intended change of ownership of product, and the point from which subsequent Chain of Custody is required. As well, any other changes of ownership before subsequent Chain of Custody is required.</p>
Point from which subsequent Chain of Custody will begin from	<p>This should detail when Chain of Custody is required, for example, from on-board the vessel, point of landing, or point of first sale. As well, the point of first intended change in ownership and any other changes of ownership before subsequent Chain of Custody is required.</p>
Eligibility Date	<p>This is the date set in the Public Comment Draft Report confirming the date from which harvested product may be eligible to bear the ecolabel, subject to the fishery gaining certification.</p>
Other details relevant to traceability	<p>This may include any other details that would be useful for purchasers, Certification Bodies or other stakeholders to be aware of, to assist with their understanding of how to source MSC products, or any details they should be aware of to confirm traceability. This may include the points where ownership is likely to change, including at auctions, and processing activities at sea.</p> <p>Other details that the CAB and client may choose to clearly detail include which parties (vessels, fleets and/or any other client group members, including named companies) which are eligible to access the certificate; which other eligible fishers, if such exist, may be able to access the certificate through the mechanism of certificate sharing; and which points of landing or other transfer may be used for the sale of fish from the certified fishery into further Chains of Custody, if these are important to traceability or the supply chain.</p> <p>Details may include parties that may sell MSC product who are not part of the client group, such as 'Off-loader' operators and details on which MSC products will be available from the fishery, for example if Roe is not eligible to be MSC.</p>