

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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1 Principle 1	A fishery must be conducted in a manner that does not lead to over-fishing or depletion of the exploited populations and, for those populations that are depleted, the fishery must be conducted in a manner that demonstrably leads to their recovery.		
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1.1 (MSC Criterion 1)	The fishery shall be conducted at catch levels that continually maintain the high productivity of the target population(s) and associated ecological community relative to its potential productivity.		
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1.1.1	Scientifically defensible stock units have been defined for the target species and the geographic distribution of each stock is known.		
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1.1.1.1	The target species is readily identified.	There is only a moderate degree of confidence in proper identification and reporting of the target species.	The target species is unlikely to be confused with any other species.	The target species is readily identified by all and is recorded appropriately.
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1.1.1.2	The geographic distribution of the target species is known.	An estimate of the geographical range of the target species is available.	A reliable estimate of the geographic range of the target species is available	The complete geographic range of the target species, including seasonal patterns of movement, is well documented.
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1.1.1.3	The stock units are well defined for the purposes of conservation, fisheries management and stock assessment.	Stock units have been defined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stock units are well defined. Stock units have been shown to be precautionary for the purposes of conservation, fisheries management and stock assessment. 	There is an unambiguous description of each stock unit, including its geographic location.
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1.1.2	Reliable data are available for use in stock assessments such that the high productivity of the stocks targeted by the fishery can be maintained.		
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1.1.2.1	Estimates exist of the removals from each target stock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch estimates for each target stock are available. A mechanism to ensure accurate catch reporting is in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable haul-by-haul estimates of the catches and discards are available for each target stock harvested in the fishery and gear type is recorded for each haul. Estimates of catches and discards of the target species for the same stocks from outside the fishery are available. A mechanism to ensure accurate catch reporting at the haul-by-haul level is in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistically robust estimates (and their uncertainty) of all catches and discards of the target species for each stock in the fishery, by gear type, are available at a spatial and temporal resolution that is appropriate for stock assessment. Reliable estimates of the mortality rates associated with release or discard are available for fish of the target species, caught by each gear type, which are released or discarded.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
1.1.2.2	The age and size structure of catches (and discards) is known.	Age and/or size data are available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data on the age and size structure of catches and discards of the target stocks in the fishery and estimates of uncertainty are available, with adequate statistical coverage. Estimates of the age and size structure of catches of the target species are available for the same stocks outside the fishery. Data on the age and size structure of catches from fishery independent surveys and estimates of uncertainty are available, with adequate statistical coverage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive data on the age and size structure of all catches and discards from each targeted stock are available at a spatial and temporal resolution that is appropriate for stock assessment. Comprehensive data on the age and size structure of catches from fishery independent surveys are available at a spatial and temporal resolution that is appropriate for stock assessment.
1.1.2.3	Fishing effort, at an appropriate spatial and temporal resolution and broken down by gear type, is known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main fishing methods and gear types used in the fishery, and changes over time, are known. Nominal effort data are available. Spatial and temporal patterns of fishing are well understood 	Accurate estimates of fishing effort by each gear type are available at a level of spatial and temporal resolution appropriate for stock assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fishing methods are known. In-situ observations are made of fishing practices. Comprehensive haul-by-haul records are kept of fishing effort, broken down by gear type.
1.1.2.4	The selectivity of each fishing gear used in the fishery is known.	Some information is available on selectivity (<i>i.e.</i> , combination of size/age-dependent availability/vulnerability) and on qualitative changes in selectivity over time.	Broad patterns of selectivity have been estimated for all gears, locations and times of fishing over time.	Selectivities have been accurately estimated for all gears, locations and times of fishing over time.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
1.1.2.5	Details of the life history of the target species are known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the life history of the target species is understood. There is information available on the maturity, growth and factors causing natural mortality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The life history of the target species is clearly documented and understood. Information is adequate to support an appropriate population model. Estimates of proportion mature at length, growth rates and natural mortality are available, together with estimates of the uncertainties of these life history parameters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is comprehensive knowledge of the life history characteristics of the target species, including growth rates, proportion mature at length, fecundity, recruitment, habitat interactions and requirements, and factors affecting natural mortality. Reliable estimates of the parameters of life history are available and are monitored over time to detect trends and shifts. Dependence of life history parameters on density, environment and ecologically related species is well understood and taken into account.
1.1.2.6	There is knowledge of the behavior (movement, migration, feeding, reproduction) of the stocks.	There is broad knowledge of the behavioral ecology of the target species, which can be incorporated into stock assessment.	The knowledge of the behavioral ecology of the target species is sufficient to undertake precautionary assessments.	There is comprehensive knowledge of the behavior and ecological interactions of the target stocks.
1.1.2.7	There is information on trends in abundance of stocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery independent surveys of abundance are undertaken on an ad hoc basis. Fishery dependent indices of abundance are available as indicators of stock size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery independent surveys of abundance, which cover all significant spatial components of the population, are undertaken on a frequent basis. Fishery dependent indices of the abundance of each stock, and estimates of uncertainty, are available. Survey design and sampling methods are statistically rigorous and robust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive fishery dependent and independent surveys of abundance covering all significant stocks are undertaken at an appropriate frequency. Trends in indices are consistent and there is clear evidence that they are representative of the stock size. Time series of surveys extend back prior to the start of significant fishing.
1.1.2.8	There is knowledge of environmental influences on stock dynamics.	Impacts of inter-annual variability in environmental conditions on distribution and availability of fish have been studied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of inter-annual variability on stock abundance have been studied and are taken into account in the assessment. Impacts on distribution and availability of fish have been studied and inform the stock assessment process. 	Impacts of regime shifts and inter-annual variability in environmental conditions are well understood and incorporated in the assessments.
1.1.3		Appropriate reference points have been set for the management of the stock.		

SCORING CRITERIA		SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
1.1.3.1	Limit Reference Points (LRPs) or operational equivalents have been set.	LRPs for target stocks have been chosen and are justified based on standard international practice.	LRPs for target stocks are justified based on stock biology and take into account available knowledge of fishery impacts on non-target species and the ecosystem.	LRPs for target stocks are justified based on biology, uncertainty, variability, data limitations, knowledge of ecosystem impacts, and statistical simulations of these factors.
1.1.3.2	Target Reference Points (TRPs) or operational equivalents have been set.	TRPs for target stocks have been chosen and are justified based on standard international practice.	TRPs for target stocks are justified based on stock biology and take into account available knowledge of fishery impacts on non-target species and the ecosystem.	TRPs for target stocks are justified based on biology, uncertainty, variability, data limitations, knowledge of ecosystem impacts, and statistical simulations of these factors.
1.1.4		There is a robust assessment of the stocks.		
1.1.4.1	Assessment models are used and are appropriate to the biology of the stock and the nature of the fishery.	Generic assessment models are used for each stock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment models are available for each stock and take into account the biology of the species. The assessment models used are state of the art for single species assessments, and take account of all likely sources of fishing mortality. The variability associated with environmental variables and the ecosystem is broadly included in the assessment model. Alternative models have been investigated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment models capture all major features appropriate to the biology of the species and the nature of the fishery, and represent the stock at a spatial and temporal resolution that is appropriate to address management needs. Natural mortality is time and age specific and takes explicit account of predation mortality.
1.1.4.2	Stock assessment methods are statistically rigorous, major uncertainties have been considered and assumptions have been evaluated.	Sensitivity analyses have been conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment uses parameter estimation procedures that take account of observation and process uncertainty and are recognized to comply with accepted standards of statistical analysis. The assessment takes into account major uncertainties in the data and functional relationships. The robustness of the management advice to sensitivities in the assessment has been investigated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment method has been simulation tested and the results show that major outputs of management interest meet required levels of precision and accuracy. The assessment addresses all statistically significant uncertainties in the data and functional relationships and evaluates the assumptions in terms of scope, direction and bias relative to management-related quantities. There is a comprehensive evaluation of sensitivities to assumptions, parameters and data for key outputs of interest such as stock abundance.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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1.1.5	Stocks are not depleted and harvest rates are sustainable.		
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1.1.5.1	Current stock sizes are above associated limit reference points.	Stock assessments show that there is a reasonable chance that the stock is at or above the LRP.	Stock assessments show that there is a high probability that the stock is above the LRP.	Stock assessments show the stock to be above the LRP with greater than 90% probability.
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1.1.5.2	Current exploitation rates are below associated limit reference points.	Stock assessments show that there is a reasonable chance that the current exploitation rate is at or below the LRP.	Stock assessments show that there is a high probability that the current exploitation rate is below the LRP.	Stock assessments show the current exploitation rate to be below the LRP with greater than 90% probability.
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1.1.6	There is a precautionary harvest strategy to manage the target stocks, including rules for setting catch limits.		
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1.1.6.1	Clear, well-tested, precautionary harvest control rules have been established and tested and shown to be effective in meeting management objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an explicit, well-documented control rule that is effective in achieving the objectives with respect to limit reference points. • The control rule is being applied. • Decisions about catch limits generally follow the agreed strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harvest control rule has been simulation tested and shown to be effective with respect to the uncertainty concerning the biology of the stock and the uncertainties associated with stock assessment. • Decisions about catch limits follow the agreed strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harvest control rule has been thoroughly simulation tested and shown to be effective when taking into account ecological interactions, predator-prey relationships, and regime shifts. • The agreed harvest strategy is applied without exception.
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1.2 (MSC Criterion 2)	Where the exploited populations are depleted, the fishery will be executed such that recovery and rebuilding is allowed to occur to a specified level consistent with the precautionary approach and the ability of the populations to produce long-term potential yields within a specified time frame.		
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1.2.1	There is a well-defined and effective strategy, and a specific recovery plan in place, to promote recovery of the target stock within a reasonable time frame.	A recovery plan is under development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a well-defined precautionary trigger that initiates the recovery strategy. • There are comprehensive and pre-agreed management responses to ensure recovery of a depleted stock within a specified and appropriate time frame. • Through simulation testing, it has been demonstrated that the recovery plan has a high probability of achieving successful recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy requires that regular fishery independent monitoring of stock is implemented to monitor progress of the recovery plan. • The strategy requires that the management response is modified if monitoring demonstrates significant departure of the stock from the expected recovery trajectory.
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1.3 (MSC Criterion 3)	Fishing is conducted in a manner that does not alter the age or genetic structure or sex composition to a degree that impairs reproductive capacity.		
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SCORING CRITERIA		SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
1.3.1	The age/sex/fecundity/genetic structure of the stock is monitored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population age/sex/maturity structure of each target stock is based on some sampling and verification. Some genetic information is available on the target stocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population age/sex/maturity/fecundity structure of each target stock is based on adequate sampling and verification. Ageing errors are estimated. Genetic studies of the target stocks have been made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population age/sex/maturity/fecundity structure of each target stock is well estimated with only insignificant errors. Genetic studies of the target stocks are made at time intervals appropriate to the species.
1.3.2	Information from stock assessment indicates no changes in structure that would alter reproductive capacity.	Trends in age, sex, genetic structure, recruitment, and spawning stock have been examined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An attempt has been made to determine whether trends in recruitment and spawning stock are related to changes in age, sex and genetic structure for each target stock. There are no downward fishery induced trends in recruitment or spawning stock levels due to impacts of the fishery on local stocks or genetically identified stocks. 	Data and assessments indicate that recruitment and spawning stocks are at robust levels for all genetically identified stocks of the target species.
2 Principle 2	Fishing operations should allow for the maintenance of the structure, productivity, function and diversity of the ecosystem (including habitat and associated dependent and ecologically related species) on which the fishery depends.			
2.1 (MSC Criterion 1)	The fishery is conducted in a way that maintains natural functional relationships among species and should not lead to trophic cascades or ecosystem state changes.			
2.1.1	Knowledge of the ecosystems, habitats and species where the fishery operates is adequate to enable an assessment of the impacts of the fishery on natural functional relationships, trophic changes, and ecosystem state changes.			

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

2.1.1.1	The nature and distribution of the species, habitats and ecosystems relevant to the fishing operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some knowledge of the major types of habitat in the area of the fishery. • Research initiatives have been or are being identified on the predators and preys of the target species, trophic (predator-prey) relationships and the natural variability in the ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is good knowledge of the major types of habitat and species assemblages in the area of the fishery, and aspects of their distribution. • There is a basic knowledge of the main trophic relationships amongst species in the region. • There is good knowledge of the conservation status of the main assemblages and important species • The natural variability in the ecosystem, including natural physical forcing factors such as dominant currents and seasonal patterns in oceanographic conditions and ocean production, is broadly understood. • Research projects are underway to develop improved knowledge of habitats, major species assemblages and trophic relationships in the region where the fishery operates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major habitat types have been determined and mapped across the areas where the fishery operates, using a comprehensive and fine-scale biophysical habitat classification. • There is comprehensive quantitative data on species assemblages, diversity, population structures and the natural trophic (predator-prey) relationships among the main species, including the target species. • The conservation status of all the main species and assemblages has been determined. • The dominant natural large-scale factors responsible for structuring the marine ecosystems and their composition are known, and the dominant ecological effects of the major ocean currents on primary and secondary production, have been established. • The nature, spatial and temporal extent of major natural variation in the ecosystem is understood. • Major research programs are underway to further evaluate the nature and values of species, assemblages and habitats where the fishery operates.
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2.1.1.2	The functional roles and importance of the target species in the trophic relationships of the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key prey, predators and competing species are broadly understood • There is a basic knowledge of feeding relationships of some of the main species. • Research is being designed to study foodwebs in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic structure of the regional foodwebs have been determined • The trophic role (predator-prey relationships) of the target species at each of its main life stages is broadly understood. • Research is underway to study the nature and extent of foodwebs in the region, including the functional relationships of the target species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure of the regional foodwebs is well understood • There is a good quantitative knowledge of the trophic (predatory-prey) relationships between the main species • The trophic role and functional relationships of the target species is well known at each of its main life stages. • There is a range of ongoing research programs designed to evaluate the natural dynamics and productivity in regional foodwebs.
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2.1.2	The nature of the fishing activities and characteristics of the fishery are adequately known for the purposes of ecosystem assessments.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
2.1.2.1	The nature of the fishing activities and characteristics of the fishery are adequately known for ecosystem assessment purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a limited number of gear types are approved for use in the fishery • Gear deployment is self-monitored and reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gear types used in the fishery and their deployment characteristics are well understood • Details of gear deployment are monitored at fine scales of space and time using independent observers and systematically reported for use in ecosystem assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a detailed knowledge of the types of gear used in the fishery, including fine-scale details of places and times of gear deployment of each type, for use in management • The gear deployment procedures are well documented and consistently applied • Fishing effort is documented using independent observers and VMS
2.1.2.2	The nature and extent of fishing gear, fishing wastes and discards lost or disposed to the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a self-monitoring and reporting program for lost and disposed fishing gear, wastes or discards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a comprehensive monitoring and reporting program of all lost and disposed fishing gear, wastes and disposal in terms of type, place, amount • Monitoring and reporting of gear loss, wastes and discards at sea is conducted by independent observers • Beach-stranded fishing gear is regularly surveyed, with accompanying estimates of ecological impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a comprehensive and detailed monitoring and reporting program of all lost and disposed fishing gear, fishery wastes and discards, in terms of type, place, amount and condition when lost/disclosed • Monitoring and reporting of gear, wastes and discards loss and disposal at sea is conducted by independent observers, with incident-based reporting • There is a comprehensive gear reconciliation program, which is designed to track and validate the life-cycle fate of all fishing gear used in the fishery • The fishery has an agreed code of practice to minimise loss of gear, at sea wastes and discards, which is fully independently audited. • Beach-stranded fishing gear is regularly surveyed, with accompanying estimates of ecological impact on individual predator species and indicator marine species and habitats.
2.1.3		The general risk factors in the fishery have been adequately determined		

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
<p>2.1.3.1 The ecological risks and potential ecological impacts of the fishery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential effects of the fishery have been determined by internal fishery analysis • The potential impacts of the fishery are established in consultation with a limited range of stakeholders and experts, and based on literature data from other fisheries or regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential effects of the fishery have been determined by detailed, scientifically defensible and peer reviewed analysis of risks using existing data, and based on comparative studies between fished and non-fished but otherwise comparable ecosystems, considering space and time scales that are relevant to the scale of the fishery • The potential impacts of the fishery are established in consultation with stakeholders and a range of relevant experts • Causes and effects in the fishery are broadly known and include the range of habitats in the fishery and use ecologically relevant attributes and statistically robust designs. • A program of research targeting the main ecological risks posed by the fishery is underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential effects of the fishery have been determined by detailed, comprehensive, scientific and peer reviewed analysis of risks based on comparative studies between fished and non-fished but otherwise comparable ecosystems, across large space and time scales, and using precautionary threshold levels of effect of the fishery for a broad range of ecological attributes/indicators. • The potential impacts of the fishery are established in consultation with stakeholders and a range of relevant experts • Causes and effects in the fishery are well known, comprehensive across habitats and regions and use ecologically relevant attributes and statistically robust designs. • There are ongoing research programs designed to assess impacts, and include space and time across a range of scales up to the scale of the fishery. • The impact-detection designs include and control for the effects of factors outside the fishery in determining fishery impacts.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
<p>2.1.3.2 The availability of information on bycatch in the fishery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the species composition of bycatch is monitored and reported for management response on an ad hoc basis Data on bycatch is archived by management agencies, but not routinely synthesised and assessed for management response, or summarised for public release Research projects on bycatch populations are under development, in relation to fishery impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the species composition and numbers of bycatch (retained species and discards) in each fishing operation (trawl) is monitored and reported to fishery managers Monitoring is conducted by independent observers, and reported to fishery managers at the end of each fishing trip Data on bycatch are routinely synthesised and assessed by fishery managers, with summaries for public release Models of bycatch populations are under development, for the specific purpose of determining fishery impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine scale details of bycatch, including species composition, numbers and size of retained species and discards, in each fishing operation (trawl) is monitored and reported for management response Monitoring is conducted by independent observers, and frequently reported to fishery managers Data on bycatch is routinely synthesised and assessed by fishery managers, with summaries for public release Bycatch data is routinely used in models for assessing impacts on populations of bycatch species, with summaries for public release There is an ongoing research program designed to better understand the impacts of bycatch in the fishery
<p>2.1.3.3 The potential for ecosystems, habitats and species that may be affected by the fishery to recover from any fishery impacts, or to have impacts mitigated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resilience to fishery impacts and recovery potential have been estimated for the main bycatch species and habitats research projects are underway to improve estimates of impacts and the recovery potential for bycatch species, dependent species or habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate estimates of resilience to fishery impacts and recovery potential have been determined for the main bycatch species and habitats research projects, including modelling and field measurements, are underway to improve estimates of impacts and the recovery potential for dependent species that may be potentially affected by the fishery, either through removal of target species, bycatch or habitat impacts models and estimates of resilience and recovery potential take account of important aspects of ecosystem dynamics, environmental uncertainty and other factors external to the fishery areas closed to fishing are used to provide support for addressing the fishery impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> robust estimates of resilience to fishery impacts and recovery potential have been determined for the all the documented bycatch and major potentially affected dependent species by removal of the target species, bycatch or habitat impacts research projects, including modelling and field measurements, are underway to improve estimates of impacts and the recovery potential for the most important impacts models and estimates of resilience and recovery potential take full account of ecosystem dynamics, environmental uncertainty and other factors external to the fishery closed areas (permanent no-take reserves) are used to provide adequate offset for otherwise unavoidable impacts of the fishery.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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2.1.4	Strategies have been developed within the fisheries management system to effectively address and restrain any important impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem, habitats or non-target species.		
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2.1.4.1	Management objectives and limits in relation to important aspects of ecosystems, habitats, species and productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fisheries management system includes elements to identify and address environmental issues • The fisheries management system has the capacity to act upon environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fisheries management system includes management objectives, limits and strategies for key aspects of the ecosystem, including habitats, species diversity and productivity • The fisheries management system has the appropriate monitoring and response arrangements to adjust/control fishery operations if adverse ecological impacts of the fishery are detected • There is evidence that these fishery controls are effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management objectives, limits and strategies designed to adequately protect ecosystems, habitats, populations and productivity from degradation are included as in the fisheries management plan and procedures • Fisheries operations use the objectives and limits for ecological change to direct operational practices • Variables related to ecosystems, habitats and populations of non-target species are included within the fisheries monitoring program and in the management plan, and these data are used to guide and revise fishery management practices • When limits are approached, there are agreed impact mitigation procedures that can be put in place by the fishery to avoid exceeding any ecological limit, and there is evidence that these procedures are effective.
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2.1.5	There are no unacceptable impacts on the structure or function of ecosystems or habitats, or on the populations of associated or ecologically dependent species.		
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
<p>2.1.5.1 The impact of the removal of the target species or other direct fishery activities on ecosystems, habitats, associated or dependent species, or on biological productivity of the region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some direct impacts of the fishery through removal of the target species have been identified • existing evidence does not suggest that impacts are exceeding limits • there is a fishery-independent monitoring program of some impacts • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential impacts and to explore mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the important direct impacts of the fishery resulting from removal of the target species have been identified • the main impacts on ecosystems, habitats, productivity and ecologically associated or dependent species are within the agreed limits, and other existing evidence does not suggest other impacts are exceeding limits • there is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the main impacts, with frequent reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential impacts and to further develop mitigation measures • key impacts of the fishery that may be unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all the likely impacts of the fishery resulting from removal of the target species are identified and quantified • the ecological impacts on ecosystems, habitats, productivity and ecologically associated or dependent species are within the agreed limits • there is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the important impacts, with high intensity reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate all impacts, to develop predictive cause-effect models, and to improve mitigation measures • key impacts of the fishery that may be unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
<p>2.1.5.2 The impact of the removal of bycatch or non-target species on ecosystems, habitats, associated or dependent species, or on biological productivity of the region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some impacts of the fishery resulting from the removal of the bycatch and non-target species have been identified • Existing evidence does not suggest that impacts are exceeding limits • There is a fishery-independent monitoring program of some of the impacts • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential direct and indirect impacts and to explore mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the important impacts of the fishery through removal of the bycatch and non-target species have been identified • the main impacts on ecosystems, habitats, productivity and ecologically associated or dependent species are within the agreed limits, and other existing evidence does not suggest other impacts are exceeding limits • there is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the main impacts, with frequent reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential direct and indirect impacts and to improve mitigation measures • key impacts of the fishery that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all important impacts of the fishery through removal of bycatch and non-target species are identified and quantified • the ecological impacts on ecosystems, habitats, productivity and ecologically associated or dependent species are within the agreed limits • there is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the important impacts, with high intensity reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate all impacts, to develop predictive cause-effect models, and to improve mitigation measures • key impacts of the fishery that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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2.1.5.3	The impact of the use of benthic fishing gear on ecosystems, habitats, associated or dependent species, or on biological productivity of the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some impacts of the fishery resulting from the use of fishing gear have been identified • Existing evidence does not suggest that impacts are exceeding indicative limits • There is a fishery-independent monitoring program assessing benthic impacts • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential direct and indirect impacts of the benthic fishing gear and to explore mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential impacts of the fishery resulting from the use of benthic fishing gear have been assessed • the main identified impacts on ecosystems, habitats, productivity and ecologically associated or dependent species are within the agreed limits, and other existing evidence does not suggest other impacts are exceeding limits • there is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the main impacts of the benthic fishing gear, with frequent reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential direct and indirect impacts and to improve mitigation measures • key impacts of the fishery that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all potential impacts of the fishery that may result from the use of benthic fishing gear have been identified and quantified • the ecological impacts on ecosystems, habitats, productivity and ecologically associated or dependent species are within the agreed limits • there is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the important impacts, with high intensity reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate all impacts, to develop predictive cause-effect models, and to improve mitigation measures • key impacts of the fishery that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis.
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2.2 (MSC Criterion 2)	The fishery is conducted in a manner that does not threaten biological diversity at the genetic, species or population levels and avoids or minimises mortality of, or injuries to endangered, threatened or protected species.
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2.2.1	Knowledge of the ecosystems, habitats and species where the fishery operates is adequate to enable an assessment of the impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected or 'icon' species.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
2.2.1.1	The populations, distributions and habitats of the threatened, protected or 'icon' species, relevant to the fishing operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a program in place to identify threatened, protected or 'icon' species in the region • The important aspects of distributions, main habitats, feeding, nesting, reproduction and resting requirements of populations of any known threatened, protected or 'icon' species have been studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The threatened, protected or 'icon' species in the region have been identified • The main aspects of distributions, main habitats, feeding, nesting, reproduction and resting requirements of populations of all threatened, protected or 'icon' species are known • There is an ongoing and effective program of research that is focused on improving the knowledge base about the populations of the threatened, protected or 'icon' species, and in particular to determine conservation status in relation to potential impacts of the fishery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The threatened, protected or 'icon' species in the region have been identified • The distributions, main habitats, feeding, nesting, reproduction and resting requirements of populations of any threatened, protected or 'icon' species are comprehensively known • The natural dynamics of any such populations have been monitored and are continually under assessment • There is an ongoing and effective program of research that is focused on improving the knowledge base about the populations of the threatened, protected or 'icon' species, and in particular to determine conservation status and threats
2.2.1.2	The functional roles and importance of the target species in the trophic network of any threatened, protected, or 'icon' species in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key prey, predators and competing species are broadly understood • There is a basic knowledge of feeding relationships of some of the main threatened, protected, or 'icon' species • Research is being designed to study foodwebs in the region and trophic requirements of some of the threatened, protected, or 'icon' species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic structure of the regional foodwebs have been determined • There is a good basic knowledge of the trophic relationships and requirements of the main threatened, protected, or 'icon' species • The trophic role of the target species at each of its main life stages is broadly understood in relation to the trophic requirements of the main threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. • There is an ongoing research program designed to evaluate the natural dynamics and productivity in regional foodwebs, and to model and assess the impacts of the fishery on the trophic requirements of the main threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure of the regional foodwebs is well understood • There is a good quantitative knowledge of the trophic relationships and requirements of the threatened, protected, or 'icon' species • The trophic role of the target species is well known at each of its main life stages in relation to the trophic requirements of the threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. • There is a range of ongoing research programs designed to evaluate the natural dynamics and productivity in regional foodwebs, and to model and assess the impacts of the fishery on the trophic requirements of the threatened, protected, or 'icon' species.
2.2.2	The nature of the fishing activities and characteristics of the fishery are adequately known to determine the impact of the fishery on threatened, protected, or 'icon' species			

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
2.2.2.1	The nature and distribution of fishing effort, including gear types, in space and time in relation to any threatened, protected, or 'icon' species and their ecological requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a limited range of gear types are approved for use in the fishery • Gear deployment is self-monitored and reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gear types used in the fishery are well understood • Details of deployment are monitored at fine scales of space and time using independent observers and systematically reported to fishery managers, with special emphasis on places and times where interactions with threatened, protected, or 'icon' species may occur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a detailed knowledge of the types of gear used in the fishery, including fine-scale details of places and times of gear deployment of each type, for use in management to reduce the risk of fishing impacts on threatened, protected, or 'icon' species • The gear deployment procedures are well documented and consistently applied • Fishing effort is documented using independent observers and VMS with special emphasis on places and times where interactions with threatened, protected, or 'icon' species may occur.
2.2.3	The specific risk factors in the fishery for any threatened, protected or 'icon' species have been adequately determined.			

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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2.2.3.1	<p>The ecological risks and the range of potential ecological impacts of the fishery on any threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential effects of the fishery have been determined by internal fishery analysis • The potential impacts of the fishery are established in consultation with a limited range of stakeholders and experts, and based on literature data from other fisheries or regions • Resilience to fishery impacts and recovery potential have been estimated for the main threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential effects of the fishery have been determined by detailed, scientifically defensible and peer reviewed analysis of risks based on existing data, using precautionary threshold levels of effect of the fishery on populations of all threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species. • Adequate estimates of resilience to fishery impacts and recovery potential have been determined for the main threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species • The potential impacts of the fishery are established in consultation with stakeholders and a range of relevant experts • Research projects, including modelling and field measurements, are underway to improve estimates of impacts and recovery potential • Models and estimates of resilience and recovery potential take account of important aspects of environmental uncertainty and other relevant factors external to the fishery • Studies of risks in the fishery are comprehensive across habitats and regions and use statistically robust designs. • Areas closed to fishing are used to provide support for addressing potential fishery impacts on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential effects of the fishery have been determined by detailed, comprehensive, scientific and peer-reviewed analysis of risks, across large space and time scales, and using precautionary threshold levels of effect of the fishery on populations of all the threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species. • Robust estimates of resilience to fishery impacts and recovery potential have been determined for the all the threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species • The potential impacts of the fishery are established in consultation with stakeholders and a range of relevant experts • Research projects, including modelling and field measurements, are underway to improve estimates of impacts and the recovery potential for the most important impacts on all the threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species • Models and estimates of resilience and recovery potential take full account of ecosystem dynamics, environmental uncertainty and other factors external to the fishery • Studies of causes and effects in the fishery are comprehensive across habitats and regions across a range of scales up to the scale of the fishery, and use a range of species-specific attributes and statistically robust designs • Closed areas (permanent no-take reserves) are used to provide adequate offset for otherwise unavoidable potential impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species.
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2.2.4	<p>Strategies have been developed within the fisheries management system to effectively address and restrain any important impacts of the fishery on the threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species.</p>
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
<p>2.2.4.1 Management objectives and limits in relation to threatened, protected, or 'icon' species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fisheries management system includes elements to identify and address issues in relation to threatened, protected, or 'icon' species The fisheries management system has the capacity to act upon environmental issues. A research program is being designed to to establish safe limits for threatened, protected or 'icon' species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fisheries management system includes management objectives, limits and strategies to ensure protection of the populations of the threatened, protected, or 'icon' species, established in conjunction with stakeholders and independent expert advisors. The fisheries management system has the appropriate monitoring and response arrangements to adjust/control fishery operations if adverse ecological impacts of the fishery are detected on any threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. A research program is underway to improve estimates of safe limits for the impacts of the fishery on all threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management objectives, limits and strategies designed to adequately protect populations of threatened, protected, or 'icon' species from degradation, are established in conjunction with stakeholders and independent expert advisors, and maintained through annual consultative processes Theses objectives, limits and strategies are included in the fisheries management plan and procedures Fisheries operations use the objectives and limits for environmental change to guide operational practices Variables related to threatened, protected, or 'icon' species are included within the fisheries monitoring program and in the management plan, and these data are used to guide and revise fishery management practices When limits are approached, there are agreed impact mitigation procedures put in place by the fishery to avoid exceeding any environmental limit. There is an ongoing program of research to determine the effectiveness of the limits, and to model population responses to specific fishery pressures for all the threatened, protected, or 'icon' species.
<p>2.2.4.2 Fishery management strategies that will enable rebuilding of populations of any threatened, protected or 'icon' species that may be affected in the future by the fishery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery management system detects impacts of the fishery on the main threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. The fishery contains response measures designed to mitigate any detected impacts on threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery management system detects all important impacts of the fishery on all threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. The fishery contains suitable agreed response measures that have been tested and would act to mitigate any detected impacts in an effective and timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery management system detects all important impacts of the fishery on all threatened, protected, or 'icon' species. The fishery contains suitable agreed response measures that have been tested and would act to mitigate any detected impacts in an effective and timely manner There is a detailed and ongoing research program that is focused on improving understanding of the impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected, or 'icon' species, on developing cause-effect models, and on determining the optimum requirements for population rebuilding.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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2.2.5	There are no unacceptable impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected or ‘icon’ species.
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2.2.5.1	<p>The impact of the removal of the target, non-target or bycatch species on populations of threatened, protected or icon species, or on their foodwebs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on existing evidence there is a low probability that impacts are exceeding limits • There is a fishery-independent monitoring program, with high intensity reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential impacts and to explore mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The important direct impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species through removal of the target species, bycatch or non-target species, and use of fishing gear have been identified • the main impacts on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species are always within the agreed limits, and other existing evidence does not suggest other impacts are exceeding limits • There is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the main impacts, with frequent reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential impacts on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species and to improve mitigation measures • key potential impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The important direct and indirect impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species through removal of the target species, bycatch or non-target species, or use of fishing gear are identified and quantified • The ecological impacts on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species are always within the agreed limits • There is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides robust data on the levels of all the important impacts, with high intensity reporting to fishery managers • an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate all impacts, to develop predictive cause-effect models, and to improve mitigation measures • key potential impacts of the fishery on threatened, protected, or ‘icon’ species that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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2.2.5.2	The impacts of the fishery on the structure or function of habitats of the region that are important to threatened, protected or icon species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing evidence does not suggest that habitat impacts are exceeding limits There is a monitoring program of fishing effort in relation to habitat impacts an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential habitat impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The important direct impacts of the fishery on habitats of importance to threatened, protected, or 'icon' species have been identified the main impacts on these habitats are always within the agreed limits There is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides good data on the levels of all the main habitat impacts an ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate a range of the potential impacts on habitats and to improve mitigation measures Key potential impacts of the fishery on habitats that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The important direct and indirect impacts of the fishery on the habitats of importance to threatened, protected, or 'icon' species are identified and quantified The ecological impacts on these habitats are always within the agreed limits There is a fishery-independent monitoring program that provides highly robust data on the levels of all the habitat impacts, with high intensity reporting to fishery managers An ongoing program of research is designed to model and evaluate all habitat impacts, to develop predictive cause-effect models, and to improve mitigation measures Key potential impacts of the fishery on these habitats that are unavoidable through gear or deployment modifications are mitigated on a precautionary basis through the use of closed areas (no-take reserves) on a regional basis.
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3.1 (MSC Criterion 3)	Where exploited populations are depleted, the fishery will be executed such that recovery and rebuilding is allowed to occur to a specified level within specified time frames, consistent with the precautionary approach and considering the ability of the population to produce long-term potential yields.
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2.3.1	There is a well-defined and effective strategy to ensure that ecological impacts of the fishery would be restrained to permit recovery and rebuilding of populations of impacted species if they become adversely affected through any actions of this fishery.
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2.3.1.1	Management strategies that include provision for restrictions to the fishery to enable recovery of populations of impacted species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management takes account of statutory requirements to protect threatened, protected or icon species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has control mechanisms and strategies to reduce impacts on depleted species, to allow them to recover and rebuild. There is evidence from other fisheries that these mechanisms and strategies can be effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has control mechanisms and strategies to reduce impacts on depleted species, to allow them to recover and rebuild. There is evidence from within the fishery that these mechanisms and strategies will be effective.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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3 Principle 3	The fishery is subject to an effective management system that respects local, national and international laws and standards and incorporates institutional and operational frameworks that require use of the resource to be responsible and sustainable
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3.1	Management Framework
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3.1.1	A management system containing an institutional and operational framework exists that is appropriate to the cultural context, scale and intensity of the fishery with clear lines of responsibility.
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3.1.1.1	Organisations with management responsibility are clearly defined including areas of responsibility and interactions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations with management responsibility are known. Responsibilities and interactions are to be determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations with management responsibility have been defined including key areas of responsibility and interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations with management responsibility are clearly defined including all areas of responsibility and interaction.
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3.1.1.2	The extent to which the management system is consistent with the cultural context, scale and intensity of the fishery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programme is in place to address inconsistencies that arise in key areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system is consistent with key elements of the cultural context, scale, and intensity of the fishery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system is entirely consistent with the cultural context, scale, and intensity of the fishery.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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3.1.2	<p>The management system recognizes applicable legislative and institutional responsibilities and coordinates implementation on a regular, integral, and explicit basis.</p> <p>Elements considered in scoring include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency and quality of compliance with federal law (efforts to assure compliance, reasons for incidents of non-compliance, severity of consequences of non-compliance) • Integration of compliance requirements among the multiple domestic legal regimes that apply to the fishery • Recognition of and respect for applicable private property rights • Recognition of and respect for applicable subsistence or customary rights
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3.1.2.1	<p>The extent to which the fishery is managed and conducted in a manner that respects international conventions and agreements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessels operating in the fishery are all flagged by countries party to applicable international agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system is normally in compliance with international fisheries and environmental law. • The management system does not operate under any controversial exemption to an international fisheries or environment-related agreement but may occasionally seek exemptions that are non-controversial. • The management system has access to and normally makes use of experts in international law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system is in full compliance with all aspects of applicable international law, including but not limited to international law on species and ecosystem protection, indigenous cultures, property, labour, law enforcement, communications, and jurisdictional boundaries. • The management system does not employ or in any manner seek to operate within any exemption to otherwise applicable international law. • The management system regularly and consistently seeks and uses appropriately the advice of experts in international law, including independent experts.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
3.1.2.2	The extent to which the fishery is managed and conducted in compliance with domestic law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system makes consistent, good faith efforts to be in compliance with all substantive and procedural aspects of applicable domestic law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system is normally in compliance with all substantive and procedural aspects of applicable domestic law related to protection of the human or natural environment, individual species, ecosystems, or fishery dependent communities.. The management system has access to and normally makes use of experts in domestic law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system is in compliance with all aspects of applicable domestic law. The management system, including its component institutional entities, has not been found at any time to be in wilful violation of any order of any domestic court of jurisdiction on any matter related to performance of any statutory duty concerning the icefish fishery. No officer or agent of the management system, including its component entities, has at any time been found to be in contempt of any domestic court of jurisdiction on any matter related to performance of official duties on behalf of the management system concerning the icefish fishery. The management system regularly and consistently seeks and uses appropriately the advice of experts in domestic law, including independent experts.
3.1.2.3	The extent to which the fishery is managed or conducted in a manner that observes legal and customary rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery management system limited efforts to understand and recognize property, subsistence, and customary rights, if any, in the fishery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery management system recognizes property rights in the fishery. The fishery management system recognizes subsistence and customary rights in the fishery. The fishery management system provides a fair means to avoid and reconcile conflicts between legal and customary rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery management system recognizes and makes affirmative efforts to enhance the security and value of property rights in the fishery. The fishery management system recognizes and makes affirmative efforts to enhance the security and value of subsistence and customary rights in the fishery. The fishery management system provides a fair, efficient, predictable means to avoid and reconcile conflicts between legal and customary rights.
3.1.3	<p>The management plan incorporates an appropriate mechanism for stakeholder involvement and the resolution of disputes arising within the system.</p> <p>Elements considered in scoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of decision-making and advisory bodies and terms of service Process for appointment to standing or ad hoc bodies, criteria for selection and rejection Quality of advance notice of meetings, availability of information, and other elements of management process Established, routine system available to all Objective decision maker Explanation of decision 			

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
3.1.3.1	The extent of stakeholder involvement in the management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system acknowledges the need for stakeholder involvement in the decision-making process. • The management system has unofficial or informal decision making procedures with respect to stakeholder involvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system provides for involvement by all significant public and private stakeholders and consideration of their interests. • The management system operates pursuant to stable, predictable, objective procedures. • The management system does not show any distinct evidence of a pattern of discrimination against significant stakeholder interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system provides for direct representation of all significant public and private stakeholder interests. • The management system shows no evidence of discrimination against significant stakeholder interests. • The management system produces decisions that take fully into account and address all significant stakeholder interests. • The management system operates pursuant to stable, predictable, objective procedures.
3.1.3.2	The system for the resolution of disagreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispute resolution mechanisms are in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system has established mechanisms for resolution of significant disputes arising within the system. • the management system demonstrates meaningful progress toward resolution of outstanding disputes. • The management system’s dispute resolution procedures show evidence of being open to a variety of participants and stakeholders. • The management system’s dispute resolution procedures show no evidence of a pattern of discrimination against any participants or significant stakeholder interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system has established mechanisms for resolution of disputes at the principal levels of, and for major issues arising within, the system. • The management system provides for appropriate documentation of the nature and resolution of disputes. • The management system actively encourages conflict resolution. • The management systems do not discriminate against any participants or significant stakeholder interest.
3.1.4	<p>The management system includes short and long-term objectives, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • objectives for managing the target fish stock(s) • objectives for managing the fishery • objectives for managing the effects of fishing on the ecosystem <p>Elements considered in scoring include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clear long-term objectives ○ Application of precautionary approach 			

SCORING CRITERIA		SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
3.1.4.1	Incorporation of explicit objectives for the sustainability of the target fish stock into the management system .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some management objectives that seek to restore or maintain the sustainability of the target stock(s) exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management objectives seek clearly to maintain target stocks at high levels of productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management plan includes long-term objectives for the target fish stock that are explicit and supported by appropriate control rules.
3.1.4.2	Incorporation of explicit objectives for the fishery into the management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system acknowledges the need to consider the status of the fishery when meeting other management objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system includes objectives for the fishery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system includes explicit objectives for the fishery that are shown to contribute to sustainable and economically efficient exploitation of the resource.
3.1.4.3	The management system incorporates explicit objectives for managing the effects of fishing on the ecosystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management plan acknowledges the need to consider ecosystem effects when meeting other management objectives.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system contains objectives for the mitigation of ecosystem impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system includes explicit objectives for managing the effects of fishing on the ecosystem that are shown to promote ecologically sustainable fishing The objectives lead to the mitigation of the impacts of fishing on the ecosystem.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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3.2	Management Measures
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3.2.1	<p>The management system operates in a timely and adaptive fashion on the basis of the best available information using a precautionary approach, particularly when dealing with scientific uncertainty, to achieve the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • objectives for managing the target fish stock(s); • objectives for managing the fishery; and the • objectives for managing effects of fishing on the ecosystem. <p>Elements considered in scoring include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of precautionary approach • Use of best scientific information • Explicit catch control rule (e.g., TAC) • Regular assessment of stock status with appropriate frequency
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3.2.1.1	The exploitation strategy for the target stock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploitation strategy includes an implicit catch control rule that can be applied deterministically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explicit catch control rule exists • The exploitation strategy, including catch control rule, can be shown to be precautionary. • Annual assessments are based on best available information from ongoing data collection efforts. • The exploitation strategy takes account of uncertainties in stock status. • The catch control rule is applied consistently and is not overridden routinely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploitation strategy, including catch control rule, is explicitly precautionary, accounting for uncertainties in stock size estimates and other scientific advice, and other risk factors. • Annual assessments are undertaken for all components of the population, based on sound long-term data, including data developed prior to inception of the icefish fishery, if any.
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
3.2.1.2	The setting of catch levels in relation to the productivity of the target population and the ecosystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch levels and/or catch arrangements are regularly set in a manner directly tied to, objectives for target species population(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch levels are regularly set in a manner that considers objectives for managing the effects of fishing on the ecosystem ecological productivity goals, such as, but not limited to, protection of biodiversity, predator-prey dynamics, prey abundance and spatial distribution, food web requirements, and habitat needs. Catch levels are set in accordance with a precautionary approach to management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch levels are set regularly in a manner directly tied to, and limited by, target species population goals, including goals for population subcomponents. Catch levels are set regularly in a manner directly tied to, and limited by, specific ecological productivity goals, such as, but not limited to, protection of biodiversity, predator-prey dynamics, prey abundance and spatial distribution, food web requirements, and habitat needs.
3.2.1.3	The application of closures or restrictions or when catch limits are reached.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system applies closures or restrictions. The management system has a record of identifying factors that impair the effectiveness of catch limit-related closures or restrictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has demonstrated a willingness to close or restrict the fishery to prevent catch limits being exceeded. The management system has a record of eliminating factors that impair the effectiveness of catch limit-related closures or restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has demonstrated a consistent ability and willingness to close or restrict the fishery to prevent catch limits being exceeded. The management system has a record of identifying and eliminating factors in season that impair the effectiveness of catch limit-related closures or restrictions.
3.2.1.4	The provision for rebuilding and recovery of depleted stocks within the management system .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has targets for rebuilding and recovery goals for overfished stocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has effective provisions for achieving targets for rebuilding and recovery for overfished stocks within a specified time frame. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system sets and has demonstrated a trend toward achieving rebuilding and recovery goals for all over-fished stocks. The management system does not allow fishing on any stock impacted by the fishery that has declined below limit reference points until the fishery can be demonstrated to be significantly above the limits imposed.
3.2.1.5	The strategies to achieve the management objectives for the fishery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery management system seeks to understand the social and economic consequences of decision-making in an adaptive manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system includes specific strategies for achieving objectives for the fishery. The fishery is free from subsidies that directly and substantially promote overfishing or ecosystem degradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system demonstrates a record of understanding and integration of all social and economic consequences of management decisions. The fishery is free from subsidies that directly or potentially contribute to unsustainable fishing practices.

SCORING CRITERIA		SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
3.2.1.6	Strategies to avoid catch of non-target species, minimise mortality of this catch, and promote the productive use of non-target species that cannot be released alive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system applies a programme to minimise catch of non-target species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme to minimise catch of non-target species includes specific thresholds that are not exceeded and are precautionary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system applies an established, widely accepted programme to minimise catch of non-target species, including specific thresholds that are not exceeded and are precautionary. The management system provides for productive economic or social uses of non-target species that cannot be released alive.
3.2.1.7	Strategies to prevent, mitigate, or minimize adverse impacts on habitat caused by fishing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system incorporates effort to identify, document, and assess risks of fishery impacts on habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has taken significant actions to restrict fishing gear and practices to prevent, mitigate, or minimize actual or potential impacts on habitat caused by fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system requires continuing, comprehensive effort to identify, document, and assess the risks of fishery impacts on habitat. The management system has demonstrated a pattern of actions to restrict fishing gear and practices to prevent, mitigate, or minimize adverse impacts on habitat and has achieved a demonstrated trend of reductions in adverse habitat impacts from fishing, or has determined that no impacts on habitat result from fishing.
3.2.1.8	Strategies to prohibit the use of destructive fishery practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery management system has a mechanism to determine whether participants use destructive fishery practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishery does not use explosives or toxic chemicals to kill or stun aquatic species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system affirmatively and comprehensively prohibits fishery or operational practices that damage or destroy natural geologic, biologic, or chemical features or characteristics of the aquatic area in which the fishery occurs, except those impacts that are physically unavoidable consequences of authorized uses of fishing gear.
3.2.1.9	Use of no-take zones, and MPAs, or other mechanisms, to achieve harvest limits and ecosystem objectives.	The management system is developing no-take zones, MPAs, or other control mechanisms, where appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established no-take zones, MPAs, or other control mechanisms, where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has demonstrated a consistent ability and willingness to establish no-take zones and/or MPAs or other mechanisms where appropriate in order to achieve harvest limit and ecosystem goals. The management system has identified criteria and standards for establishment of control mechanisms.

SCORING CRITERIA		SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
3.2.1.10	Minimisation of operational waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established rules to minimise operational waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system monitors the implementation of rules to minimise operational waste Rules to minimise operational waste are enforced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has eliminated operational waste other than accidental loss of fishing gear.
3.2.2	<p>The management system includes a research plan to support the achievement of management objectives, including the identification and mitigation of ecosystem impacts, and provides for the dissemination of research results to all interested parties in a timely fashion.</p> <p>Elements considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of science in setting research agenda Role of science in decision making by managers Diversity and quality of input Transparency of process Nature of the guidelines for responding to assessment outcomes Timing, scope of response to assessment outcomes (actual relevance of process) Relationship between those who design research and those responsible for implementation Relationship to present and future management needs Long-term commitment Adequacy of funding Predictability of funding Prioritisation/allocation of funding The principles of ethical and humane research 			
3.2.2.1	Identification of key research areas requiring further information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some major areas requiring further research have been identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key areas requiring further research have been identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive regular review of information requirements takes place on an on-going basis.
3.2.2.2	Allocation of funding and other resources to key research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research funding supports at least sporadic investigations, allowing coverage of some topics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for research is adequate to address major gaps in knowledge. Funding is adjusted to meet requirements of newly identified research priorities. Funding is predictable over long-enough time scale to allow continuity of all major stock assessment and ecological interactions research programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for research is adequate to address all significant knowledge gaps. Funding is adjusted in a timely and appropriate manner to serve changing research priorities. Funding is predictable over a long-enough time scale to allow research planning appropriate to long-term research needs.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
3.2.2.3	The status of the research plan supporting the harvest strategy and the identification and mitigation of ecosystem impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An objective research planning organization is identified (or established). Research is carried out in sporadic projects with basic strategic planning or coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is adequate to support near-term research needs. Regular agreement between fishery managers and research scientists on near term research needs and priorities in the fishery. Evident progress in scientific understanding related to target and impacted species. Evident application of scientific understanding to harvest strategy. Evident progress in scientific understanding related to ecosystem impacts of fishery. Evident application of scientific understanding to strategy for managing ecological impacts of fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an ongoing, funded, comprehensive and balanced research programme, linking research to the management plan. Stable, well-led, diverse and objective research planning organization. Ample and secure funding to support near and long-term research needs. Significant and regular coordination and agreement between fishery managers and research scientists on research needs and priorities in the fishery. Continuing, significant progress in scientific understanding of target and impacted species. Continuing, significant progress in application of scientific understanding to harvest strategy. Continuing, significant progress in scientific understanding of ecosystem impacts of fishery. Continuing, significant progress in application of scientific understanding to ecosystem management strategy.
3.2.2.4	Consideration of relevant research carried out by other organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system is aware of research activities carried out by other objective research organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate research carried out by other objective research organisations is taken into consideration. Some proactive co-ordination between organisations occurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant research carried out by other objective research organisations is taken into account. This research is often co-ordinated with existing research plans of the management system.
3.2.3	<p>The management system includes measures to ensure effective compliance, control, surveillance and enforcement to ensure its effective implementation.</p> <p>Elements considered in scoring include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system contains procedures for effective compliance, monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement which ensure that management system controls are not violated and appropriate corrective actions are taken Actual adherence to procedures is considered under section 3.3.3 			

SCORING CRITERIA		SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
3.2.3.1	Compliance control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with management measures is enforced on an ad-hoc basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established a compliance and enforcement system. There is a record of consistent enforcement and prosecution of violations in the fishery. Penalties for violations of rules have deterrence value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established a comprehensive compliance and enforcement system. The management system has demonstrated a consistent ability to enforce applicable rules, including a independently verified system for validation of reported results. Penalties for violations of rules provide substantial deterrence value.
3.3		Operation of the fishery		
3.3.1	The fishing operation assists and co-operates with management authorities in the collection of catch, discard, and other information of importance to effective management of the resources and the fishery.			
3.3.1.1	Cooperation with management in the collection of catch information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no other catch recording procedures exist, at a minimum catch data are recorded at the end of a fishing trip by dealers at the dock (or to whom ever the fishing operation sells its catch). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing operations use logbooks to record catch information by time and area on a real time basis. Some fishing operations take trained fishery observers onboard for a portion of fishing days to allow some estimation of fishery-wide discard mortality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing operations use electronic logbooks, VMS, or some other real-time monitoring to report all catch information by time and area. Comprehensive data are collected routinely and independently by trained fishery observers deployed at a coverage level in the fishery suitable for achieving management objectives.
3.3.1.2	The level of cooperation between the fishing operation and management in the collection of data on bycatch, including discards and incidental takes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is available to managers on the catch of non-target species. Some fishing operators volunteer to collect information on discards and other incidental takes (i.e. protected species, birds, turtles, whales). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fishing operators collect information on all discards. Some fishing operations take fishery observers onboard for a portion of fishing days to allow estimation of fishery-wide discard mortality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive data collection of discards and other takes is collected independently by trained fishery observers; and/or other independent technological advances.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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3.3.2	<p>The fishery operates in such a way that demonstrably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevents, mitigates or minimises impacts on non-target species and inadvertent impacts upon target species; prevents, mitigates or minimises or mitigates adverse impacts on habitat; • prevents destructive fishing practices; and • minimises operational waste. <p>Elements considered in scoring include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishery practices and performance • Use of gears 		
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3.3.2.1	Avoidance of impacts on non-target species and inadvertent impacts upon target species are avoided. These include by-catch and discard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures have been implemented that are intended to reduce the major impacts on non-target species and inadvertent impacts on target species but their effectiveness is not known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures have been implemented to reduce the major impacts on non-target species and inadvertent impacts on target species and there is some evidence that they are having the desired effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures have been implemented to reduce the major impacts on non-target species and inadvertent impacts on target species, and their effectiveness is clearly demonstrated.
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3.3.2.2	The extent to which fishing methods prevent, mitigate, or minimise adverse impacts of fishing on habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing operations use measures to reduce major impacts on habitat, especially in critical or sensitive zones such as spawning or nursery areas, but effectiveness is unknown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is evidence that fishing operations are effective in avoiding significant adverse effects on the environment, especially in critical or sensitive zones such as spawning or nursery areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is direct evidence that fishing operations effectively implement appropriate methods to avoid significant adverse impacts on all habitats.
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3.3.2.3	The use of destructive fishing practices in the fishery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fishery does not allow any destructive fishing practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement is considered sufficient to prevent the use of destructive fishing practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No destructive fishing practices occur in the fishery • There is a code of conduct for responsible fishing that is fully supported by fishers.
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3.3.2.4	Minimisation of operational waste from the fishery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures/facilities are in place to reduce sources of operational waste that are known to have detrimental environmental consequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures/facilities are in place to reduce all sources of operational waste that are known to have detrimental environmental consequences, and there is some evidence they are effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures/facilities are in place to reduce all sources of operational waste that are known to have detrimental environmental consequences, and there is evidence they are effective and these measures are supported by the fishers.
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3.3.3	Fishing operations are conducted in compliance with the management system and legal and administrative requirements.		
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SCORING CRITERIA		SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
3.3.3.1	Degree of awareness amongst fishers of the management system, legal and administrative requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishers are aware of some, management requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishers are aware of management requirements upon them and are kept up to date with new developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fishers are aware of all management requirements and demonstrate an understanding of and support for the management system
3.3.3.2	Extent to which fishers comply with the management system, legal and administrative requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a basic record of the level of violations in the fishery. Penalties exist for violations of rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishers are fully compliant with relevant management requirements. There is not a record of persistent violations in the fishery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishers are fully compliant with, and fully supportive of, a code of conduct which incorporates the legal and administrative requirements of the management system. The fishery operates with no patterns of evasion or non-compliance.
3.4		Monitoring and Performance Evaluation		
3.4.1		The management system provides for monitoring of the effects of fishing		
3.4.1.1	The monitoring programme for the fishery and the use of the results of monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established a comprehensive monitoring programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monitoring programs established in the fishery have been subject to outside review and comment. The results of monitoring efforts are compiled, analysed, and disseminated to fishery managers such that management and research efforts can be informed as to needed improvements in a timely manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established a comprehensive monitoring program. The management system has demonstrated a consistent ability to monitor all relevant aspects of the fishery and employs an independently verified system for validation of reported results. The fishery operates with no significant “blind spots”.
3.4.1.2	Monitoring of the catch of non-target species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is available to managers on the catch of non-target species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system requires reliable and timely monitoring of and accounting for catch of non-target species and use or discard of that catch throughout major components of the fishery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system requires real-time, reliable monitoring of and accounting for catch and use or discard of non-target species throughout all components of the fishery. The management system has achieved continued improvement in the accuracy and precision of monitoring and accounting of catch and use or discard of non-target species.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
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3.4.2	<p>The management system includes a rational and effective process for acquisition, analysis and incorporation of new scientific, social, cultural, economic, and institutional information.</p> <p>Elements considered in scoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitation and treatment of scientific information from scientific and technical sources • Solicitation and treatment of information from stakeholders • Accommodation of dissent and respect for differing perspectives • Training at all appropriate levels with respect to management principles and criteria • Burden of proof/persuasion applied to types of proposal or category of stakeholder • Efforts to quantify relative risks borne by different species, ecological systems, and stakeholders as a result of uncertainty • Presentation of alternatives to managers • Characterization of risk, uncertainty, consequences • Opportunity for deliberation 		
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SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100
<p>3.4.2.1 The extent to which the management system solicits and takes account of relevant scientific, social, cultural, economic, and institutional information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system allows for the introduction or consideration of new information that is potentially relevant to the management of the fishery. • A process to solicit relevant information exists. • The management system shows evidence of receiving and responding to diverse points of view. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system has an open and tolerant process to solicit relevant information. • The management system accepts information that may be controversial or reveal weaknesses in the management system. • The management system evaluates information in an unbiased, objective manner. • The management system does not place an unfair burden of proof on proposals of a certain type or arising from a particular category of stakeholder. • The management system allots analytical and deliberative resources in a manner that does not show any distinct evidence of a pattern of discrimination against significant stakeholder interests. • The management system attempts to characterize and reveal the risks of harm to different species, ecological systems, and stakeholders arising from management decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management system has a stable, well-led, predictable, open and tolerant process to solicit relevant information. • The management system seeks affirmatively to acquire information that improves management, even if it may be controversial or reveal weaknesses in the management system, including matters related to compliance with applicable international and domestic law. • The management system allots analytical and deliberative resources in a manner that shows no evidence of a pattern of discrimination against significant stakeholder interests. • The management system quantifies and documents the degree of risk imposed on different species, ecological systems, and stakeholders by particular decisions or courses of action, particularly in light of scientific uncertainty.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
3.4.2.2	The quality of the information and advice presented to managers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision-makers are presented with a basic range of alternatives for management action. Decision-makers receive qualitative information and advice on the relative risks associated with different management alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system regularly presents decision makers with a reasonable number of quantitatively analyzed alternatives for action that fall in a range that includes all legally permissible options proposed by stakeholders. The management system's decision makers show evidence of relying consistently upon the information provided to them. decision makers are aware of the consequences of their decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system regularly presents decision makers with a reasonable number of carefully analysed alternatives for action that fall in, and extend to the margins of a range that includes all legally permissible options. The management system provides decision makers with time and opportunity for deliberation in a manner suitable for the nature of the decisions under consideration. The management system shows evidence of a pattern of behaviour by decision makers that reveals that they have found the information provided to them to be useful, adequate in scope and detail, and otherwise appropriate to the performance of their duties.
3.4.3	<p>The performance of the management system is regularly and candidly evaluated against agreed performance measures and adapted as needed to meet management targets.</p> <p>Elements considered in scoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of evaluation Candor (accuracy and precision) Agreed measures of performance Transparency of evaluation Participation in evaluation 			
3.4.3.1	Internal assessment and review of the management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has a system for internal evaluation of management performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has a system for evaluation of management performance that allows input from interested participants and stakeholders with respect to criteria and results. The criteria for and results of the on-going evaluation of management performance are made public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has an open internal, continuing, objective system for evaluation of management performance that actively, seeks input from interested participants and stakeholders. The criteria for and results of the on-going evaluation of management performance are made public and reflect input from all interested participants and stakeholders. The management system shows a consistent pattern of seeking and using the results of the on-going evaluation of management performance.

SCORING CRITERIA	SCORING GUIDEPOST 60	SCORING GUIDEPOST 80	SCORING GUIDEPOST 100	
3.4.3.2	External assessment and review of the management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has a system for external evaluation of the main aspects of management performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system provides for independent, expert review of management performance. The criteria for evaluation of management performance are set outside the management system. The results of any independent review are made public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system provides for independent, expert review of all significant aspects of management performance on a regular and continuing basis. The criteria for evaluation of management performance are set outside the management system. The results of the independent review are made public. The management system shows a consistent pattern of seeking and using the results of the independent evaluation of management performance.
3.4.3.3	Guidelines for responding to the assessment of management performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established objective guidelines for responding to internal assessments of management performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established objective guidelines for responding to internal and external assessments of management performance. The management system shows evidence of improved performance based on the results of internal and external assessments of management performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management system has established comprehensive, objective standards or triggers for responding to internal and external assessments of management performance. The management system has demonstrated a consistent pattern of responding to the results of internal and external assessments of management performance. The management system has demonstrated a consistent pattern of incorporating significant recommendations for improvement developed through internal or external assessments of management performance.