

Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild - Generic Sustainable fishing Requirements

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue		

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Introduction

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008, whose aim is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources incentivising a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

Friend of the Sea certification program allows assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted by Independent Certification Bodies following an audit, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

The Friend of the Sea fishing certification program complies with the "**GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES (FAO)**". All requirements refer to criteria which conform with the "Minimum substantive criteria" included in the following FAO Guidelines.

"Management systems

28. Requirement: The fishery is conducted under a management system which is based upon good practice and that ensures the satisfaction of the requirements and criteria described in Paragraph 29. The management system and the fishery operate in compliance with the requirements of local, national and international law and regulations including the requirements of any regional fisheries management organization that manages the fisheries on the "stock under consideration".

28.1 For the "stock under consideration" there are documented management approaches with a well based expectation that management will be successful taking into account uncertainty and imprecision.

28.2 There are objectives, and as necessary, management measures to address pertinent aspects of the ecosystem effects of fishing as per paragraph 31.

29. The following criteria will apply to management systems for any fisheries, but it must be recognized that special consideration needs to be given to small-scale fisheries with respect to the availability of data and with respect to the fact that management systems can differ substantially for different types and scales of fisheries (e.g. small scale through to large scale commercial fisheries).

29.1 Adequate data and/or information are collected, maintained and assessed in accordance with applicable international standards and practices for evaluation of the current state and trends of the stocks⁴ (see below: Methodological aspects). This can include relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified.

29.2 In determining suitable conservation and management measures, the best scientific evidence available is taken into account by the designated authority, as well as consideration of relevant traditional fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, in order to evaluate the current state of the "stock under consideration"⁵ in relation to, where appropriate, stock specific target and limit reference points.

29.2bis: Taking due account of paragraph 32, for the "stock under consideration" the determination of suitable conservation and management measures should include or take account of:

- Total fishing mortality from all sources is considered in assessing the state of the "stock under consideration", including discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catches and catches in other fisheries.*

- Management targets are consistent with achieving maximum sustainable yield (MSY) (or a suitable proxy) on average, or a lesser fishing mortality if that is optimal in the circumstances of the fishery (e.g. multispecies fisheries) or to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.*

- The management system should specify limits or directions in key performance indicators (see 30.2), consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible, and specify the actions to be taken if the limits are approached or the desired directions are not achieved.*

29.3 Similarly, data and information, including relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, are used to identify adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem, and timely scientific advice is provided on the likelihood and magnitude of identified impacts (see paragraph 31).

29.4 The designated authorities adopt and effectively implement appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the "stock under consideration" based on the data, information and scientific advice referred to in the preceding bullets.⁷ Short-term considerations should not compromise the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.

29.5 An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the fishery⁸ and compliance is ensured through effective mechanisms for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement (see paragraph 6).

29.6 In accordance with the Code of Conduct Article 7.5, the precautionary approach is being implemented to protect the "stock under consideration" and to preserve the aquatic environment.

Inter alia this will require that the absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures. Further, relevant uncertainties are being taken into account through a suitable method of risk assessment. Appropriate reference points are determined and remedial actions to be taken if reference points are approached or exceeded are specified.

Stocks under consideration

30. Requirement: The "stock under consideration" is not overfished, and is maintained at a level which promotes the objective of optimal utilization and maintains its availability for present and future generations taking into account that longer term changes in productivity can occur due to natural variability and/or impacts other than fishing. In the event that biomass drops well below such target levels, management measures (Code of Conduct Article 7.6) should allow for restoration within reasonable time frames of the stocks to such levels (see also paragraph 29.2.bis). The following criteria are applicable:

30.1 The "stock under consideration" is not overfished if it is above the associated limit reference point (or its proxy).

30.2 If fishing mortality (or its proxy) is above the associated limit reference point, actions should be taken to decrease the fishing mortality (or its proxy) below that limit reference point.

30.3 The structure and composition of the "stock under consideration" which contribute to its resilience are taken into account.

30.4 In the absence of specific information on the "stock under consideration", generic evidence based on similar stocks can be used for fisheries with low risk to that "stock under consideration". However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the sustainability of intensive fisheries.

Ecosystem considerations

31. Requirement: Adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem should be appropriately assessed and effectively addressed. Much greater scientific uncertainty is to be expected in assessing possible adverse ecosystem impacts of fisheries than in assessing the state of target stocks. This issue can be addressed by taking a "risk assessment/risk management approach". For the purpose of development of ecolabelling schemes, the most probable adverse impacts should be considered, taking into account available scientific information, and traditional, fisher or community knowledge provided that its validity can be objectively verified. Those impacts that are likely to have serious consequences should be addressed. This may take the form of an immediate management response or further analysis of the identified risk. In this context, full recognition should be given to the special circumstances and requirements in developing countries and countries in transition, including financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, and training and scientific cooperation. The following criteria are to be interpreted in the context of avoiding high risk of severe adverse impacts:

31.1 Non target catches, including discards, of stocks other than the "stock under consideration" are monitored and should not threaten these non-target stocks with serious risk of extinction; if serious risks of extinction arise, effective remedial action should be taken.

31.2 The role of the "stock under consideration" in the foodweb is considered, and if it is a key prey species in the ecosystem, management measures are in place to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.

31.3 There is knowledge of the essential habitats for the "stock under consideration" and potential fishery impacts on them. Impacts on essential habitats and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear involved are avoided, minimized or mitigated (Code of Conduct 7.2.2). In assessing fishery impacts, the full spatial range of the relevant habitat should be considered, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing.

31.4 In the absence of specific information on the ecosystem impacts of fishing for the unit of certification, generic evidence based on similar fishery situations can be used for fisheries with low risk of severe adverse impact. However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the adequacy of mitigation measures.

Methodological aspects

Assessing current state and trends in target stocks

32. There are many ways in which state and trends in stocks may be evaluated, that fall short of the highly quantitative and data-demanding approaches to stock assessment that are often used for large scale fisheries in developed countries. Use of less elaborate methods for stock assessment should not preclude fisheries from possible certification for ecolabelling. However it should be noted that, to the extent that the application of such methods results in greater uncertainty about the state of the "stock under consideration", more precautionary approaches to managing fisheries on such resources will be required which may necessitate lower levels of utilization of the resource. There is a variety of management measures commonly used in small scale or low value fisheries that nonetheless can achieve quite adequate levels of protection for stocks in the face of uncertainty about the state of the resource. A past record of good management performance could be considered as supporting evidence of the adequacy of the management measures and the management system."

Friend of the Sea criteria and their compliance with Minimum Substantive Criteria (FAO)

For each of the following criteria whose compliance is verified in the course of the audit, the respective FAO Minimum Substantive Criterion observed is mentioned in brackets.

1. Status of stock (30)
2. Ecosystem Impact (31)
3. Selectivity (31)
4. Legal Compliance (28)
5. Management (28, 29)
6. Waste management
7. Energy Management
8. Social Accountability

Each one of these criteria contains essential or important requirements or recommendations.

Essential Requirements. 100% conformity to Essential Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements will generate a Major Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to undertake effective Corrective Actions, to be implemented within three months from the issuing of the Non-Conformity. The Organisation shall provide satisfactory evidence to the Certification Body of correction of all major non-conformities. Six months are allowed exclusively for correction of requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of their more complex nature.

Important Requirements. 100% conformity to Important Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements is to be considered as a Minor Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to propose effective Corrective Actions (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the Certification Body within three months from the issuing of the Non Conformity. This proposal must also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed Corrective Action must be fully implemented within the following twelve months.

Recommendations. Compliance with Recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with Recommendation will be verified during the audit and any deficiency will be included in the Audit Report as a Recommendation. The Organisation shall inform the Certification Body, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements which are not applicable to the audited Organisation will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the Organisation

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the Certification Body in charge of the audit. It must be filled out in English.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PT. KARYA CIPTA BUANA SENTOSA						
b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT PT. KARYA CIPTA BUANA SENTOSA						
c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP There was no specify group name						
d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED JL. DON SLIPI, WAILITI, MAUMERE FLORES, NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR, INDONESIA, 86114						
e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR THEODORUS E.U. HON (AS OFFICE MANAGER)						
f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:						
Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Vessel's flag	Fishing method	Capacity (MT)	Unloading harbor	Ship owner if different from a)
KCBS 11	523.37/62/KPP TSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	17 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	
KCBS 12	523.37/61/KPP TSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	17 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	
KCBS 15	523.37/60/KPP TSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	17 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	
KCBS 16	523.37/154/KP PTSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	
KCBS 19	523.37/153/KP PTSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	
KCBS 20	523.37/233/KP PTSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	
Harum Baitulah	523.37/58/KPP TSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	15 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Ibrahim Ainu
Indah Baitulah	523.37/15/KPP TSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	8 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Alimin
Nurlia Jaya	523.37/125/KP PTSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	18 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	La Alima
Lompo Batang	523.37/121/KP PTSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	16 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Syarudin Said
Didi saputra	523.37/130/KP PTSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Baco Amina
Niat sayang			Pole & Line			
Merpati	523.37/268/KP PTSP/2014	Indonesia	Pole & Line	17 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	La Dini
Intan sari	523.37/96/KPP TSP/2014	Indonesia	Pole & Line	17 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	H. Abdul Karim

FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>
Padang pasir	523.37/251/KPP TSP/2014	Indonesia	Pole & Line	17 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	H. Taufik
Padang usaha	523.37/16/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	H. Taufik
Ati merenu	523.37/248/KPP TSP/2014	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Baharudin Dahlan
Sinar Surya	523.37/51/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	La Ani
Yerlin Indah	523.37/157/KPP TSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	8 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Ode Elina
Asti sayang			Pole & Line			
Kanzzha	523.37/59/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Ahmad Riyadi
Didi Sukarman	523.37/18/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Suhadi
Nur Aulia	523.37/159/KPP TSP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Taufik
Nur Baitulah			Pole & Line			
Pahlawan sejati	523.37/57/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	18 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	H. Abdul Syukur
Salam Baitulah						
Gemala NTT						
Madani 02						
Inka Mina 699						
Inka Mina 697						
Inka Mina 444						
Cendana Wangi						
Kasih Irma						
Iskandar 01						
Iskandar 02	523.37/245/KPP TSP/2014	Indonesia	Pole & Line	17 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	H. Suhari
Tujuan Baru						
Tujuan Bersama						
Hajar Aswad 01						
Hajar Aswad 02	523.37/14/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	H. Nurdin
KMN. Gemala NTT - 01	523.37/99/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Suparno
KMN. Putra Kencana	523.37/289/KPP TSP/2014	Indonesia	Pole & Line	9 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Yusuf
KMN. Surya Mas	523.37/89/KPPT SP/2015	Indonesia	Pole & Line	18 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	Wahyu Santoso
KMN. Bintang Laut	KPPTPM.P3.B/3 2/XII/2015	Indonesia	Hand Line	2 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	
KMN. Cinta Bahari	KPPTPM.P3.P/8 0/X/2015	Indonesia	Hand Line	1 NT	PPI Alok Maumere, Larantuka and Kupang	

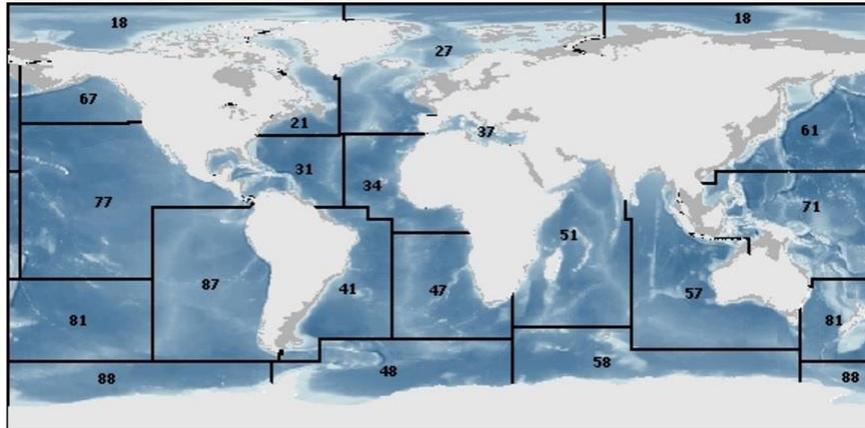
g) VESSELS AUDITED ON SITE: (the auditor must list the vessels which have actually been audited on site as sample representing the fleet)

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbor
KCBS 16	523.37/154/KPPTSP/2015	PPI Alok Maumere
KMN. Bintang Laut	KPPTPM.P3.B/32/XII/2015	PPI Alok Maumere

h) FISHING ZONE (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available please include also a map)

1. <http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area71/en>

Browse FAO Fishing Areas Fact Sheets by map



Source | Citation | XML | Print | PDF

FAO Major Fishing Areas

PACIFIC, WESTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 71)

Search area

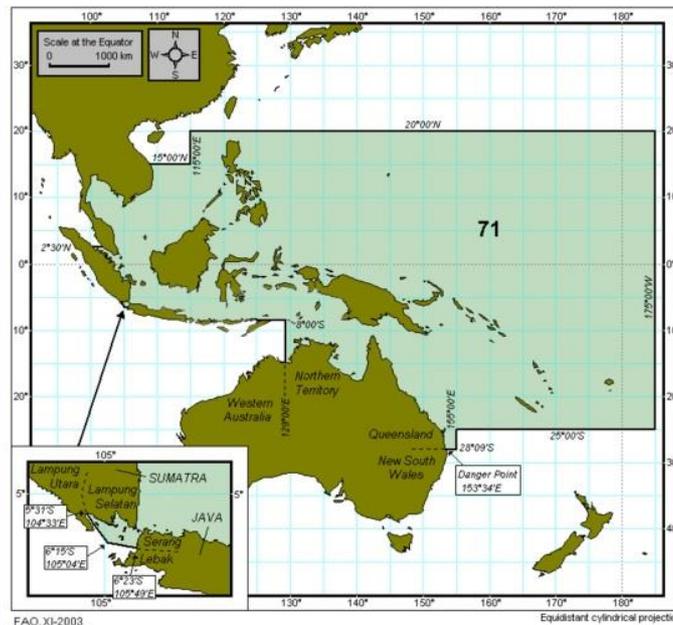


Fig. H4.71.0 shows the boundaries of the Western Central Pacific (Major Fishing Area 71).

Fig. H4.71.0 shows the boundaries of the Western Central Pacific (Major Fishing Area 71).

A description of the area is as follows:

All marine waters of the Western Central Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the southeast coast of Asian Mainland at 15°00'N latitude; thence due east to 115°00'E longitude; thence due north to 20°00'N latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 175°00'W longitude; thence running due south along this meridian to 25°00'S latitude; thence due west to 155°00'E longitude; thence due south to 28°09'S latitude; thence due west to meet a point on the coast of Australia at the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Queensland; thence due north along the coast of Queensland and the State of Northern Territory to a point at 129°00'E longitude at the boundary between the State of Western Australia and the Northern Territory; thence due north to 8°S latitude thence due west to 113°28'E longitude; thence due north to meet the south coast of Java at 8°23'S latitude; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Java; thence across the marine waters between Java and Sumatra; thence along the east coast of Sumatra and running due north in the Strait of Malacca to 2°30'N latitude; thence across the Strait to meet the coast of Malay Peninsula; thence round the coasts of the Peninsula and running due north along the coast of Asian Mainland to the point of departure.

There are no subdivisions of the Western Central Pacific (Major Fishing Area 71) that are recognized for the collection of STATPAC catch and effort data

i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED

Common Name	Scientific Name
<i>Skipjack Tuna</i>	<i>Katsuwonus Pelamis</i>
<i>Yellow Fin Tuna</i>	<i>Thunnus Albacares.</i>
<i>Big Eye tuna</i>	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

127 employee

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

Dolphin safe

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

PT. Karya Cipta Buana Sentosa is processing plant at Maumere – Nusa Tenggara Timur, located at Jl Don Slipi, Wailiti, Maumere Flores, Nusa Tenggara Timur – Indonesia, 86114, it is end processor and exporter. The activities covering:

1. Skipjack Tuna : Receiving, grading / sortation, weighing, washing, draining, freezing, cold storage, stuffing, delivery / shipping. Or the product as raw material for Katsuwobushi processing.
2. Yellow fin tuna or Big eye tuna : receiving material (fish), washing, cutting/trimming, sorting, freezing, metal detecting, vacuum packing/ Inner Plastic packing, packing into carton, cold storage.

Products mostly exported to Japan and US, shipment via Surabaya port and Jakarta Port
PT. Karya Cipta Buana Sentosa, have own jetty and an ice making plant.

The Friend of the Sea project was introduced

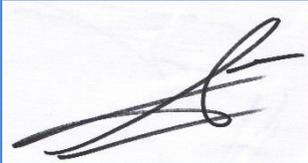
(If not the Auditor must provide a short description)

The Organisation and the shipowners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products

The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit

The duration of the Audit was agreed

The information included in the Preliminary Information Form has been confirmed: (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)

CERTIFICATION BODY: PT. SGS Indonesia	AUDIT TEAM: Wawan Somala Tri Laksana Budiawan	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 5 – 7 January 2016
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Theodours E.U.Han	AUDIT CODE:

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor must fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor must provide explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor must write YES when the Organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor must comment and explain the positive or negative answers. YES, NO, N.A. are not enough
- 6) Each relevant document must be added to the final Audit Report in a separate and numbered attachment
- 7) Photographic explanations added to the checklist or attached are appreciated

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
1.1	Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. This data concludes that the stock is NOT:				Stock assessment as per Captures Fisheries Statistic of Indonesia, 2014 Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia. Official website : http://statistik.kkp.go.id/uploads/buku_statistik/file/buku-kpda-2014.pdf And ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y5852e/y5852E23.pdf FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report. No. 940. 2010. http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1555e/i1555e00.pdf
1.1.1	Data deficient	Essential			Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) is consider Fully exploited in FAO Area 71 Yellow fin tuna (<i>thunnus albacares</i>) is consider fully exploited in FAO area 71 http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/y5852e/y5852E12.htm#tb12

1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y N	Yellow fin tuna is consider was fully exploited. Big eye tuna is consider has over exploited Data available from literature from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia http://infohukum.kkp.go.id/index.php/hukum/?produk_id=8&tahun_start=&tahun_end=&keyword=107&type_id=1&submit=CARI Y Skipjack tuna consider was moderate WCPFC https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/SC10-SA-WP-05%20%5BSKJ%20Assessment%5D_rev1_25July.pdf
1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	Skipjack tuna is consider in moderate. Yellow fin tuna consider not over fished Big eye tuna is consider not over fished Data available from literature from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia http://infohukum.kkp.go.id/index.php/hukum/?produk_id=8&tahun_start=&tahun_end=&keyword=107&type_id=1&submit=CARI

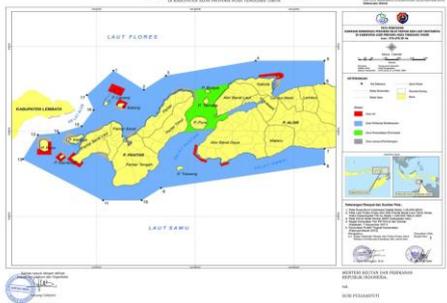
The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. Most updated stock assessments for tuna resources are carried out by the tuna RFMOs (IOTC, IATTC, CIAT, WCPFC). The Auditor must provide evidence on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear reference to documents and websites.

1.2	Requirement 1.1 and sub do not apply to fisheries or fleets which comply with all other requirements and which are not responsible for stock over-exploitation and do not catch more than 10% of total fish in the stock under consideration.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under audit, same capacity and targeting same stock is not over 10% of total catches from the same stock.	NA	
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The Auditor must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement

2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
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2.1	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.		Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.net	Y	Marine Protected Areas are notified by ministry of marine and fishery, as per local regulation (KEPUTUSAN MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 35/KEPMEN-KP/2015 TENTANG KAWASAN KONSERVASI PERAIRAN SELAT PANTAR DAN LAUT SEKITARNYA DI KABUPATEN ALOR PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR). 
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The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, must verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities must be produced. The Auditor must provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to www.mpaglobal.org).

2.2	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.		The seabed and benthic marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	The fishing gear used pole and line, that do not affect the seabed. 
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The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.

2.3	The ecosystem impact of the fishery or fleet is taken into consideration by the RFMOs. (Cfr. Art. 31.2 of FAO guidelines 2009)	Recommendation	The RFMO must carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it must take this into account when producing managements advices.	Yes	Pole and line case study. To ensure long-term sustainability, it is essential that governments set appropriate conditions from the outset. National tuna management and bait fish management plans need to be established in advance, with regular scientific monitoring of the fishery and its impacts http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/planet-2/report/2009/5/pole-line-case-study.pdf
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The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.

3- SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
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3.1	<p>Accidental catches must not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment must have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it must have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies must have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they must provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies must not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or worse among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.redlist.org.</p>	Y	<p>No accidental catches for pole and line methods,</p> <p>Base on www.redlist.org the current population for :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Katsuwonus pelamis was stable 2. Thunnus albacares was decreased. 3. Thunnus obesus was decreased. <p>During audit, not found the species that caught accidentally.</p>
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The Auditor must obtain a list of the species that are generally caught accidentally. Such list must be provided by the audited organisation with the available studies. The information included in the list must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the *database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org*. The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.

3.2	The level of discard (in weight) must not be over 8% of total catch.		Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fishoil production.	Yes	Total by catch less than 8%
3.3.1	<p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.</p>	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the Fleet or fishery and attach it to the Audit Report	N/A	
3.3.2	<p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.</p>	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	N/A	

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing	N	During audit found some vessels was not completed with SIPI (<i>Surat Ijin Penangkapan Ikan</i>) document and also found some license has expired. THE COMPANY

			license inspection.		<p>WILL HAVE TO ENGAGE TO SOURCE IN THE FUTURE ONLY FROM REGULARLY REGISTERED AND LICENSED VESSELS</p> <p>Certification is confirmed provided purchase only from officially registered vessels. This will be verified during the next surveillance audit.</p> <p>Vessels with no license document :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Niat Sayang 2. Asti Sayang 3. Nur Baitullah 4. Salam Baitullah 5. Gemala NTT 6. Madani 02 7. Inka Mina 699 8. Inka Mina 697 9. Inka Mina 444 10. Kasih Irma 11. Iskandar 01 12. Tujuan Baru 13. Tujuan Bersama 14. Hajar Aswad 01 <p>Vessels with expired license (SIPI)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Merpati (expired 7 Dec 2015) 2. Padang pasir (expired 28 Nov 2015) 3. Ati Merenu (expired 11 Nov 2015) 4. Iskandar 02 (expired 20 Oct 2015) 5. Putra Kencana (expired 18 Dec 2015) 6. Surya Mas (expired 5 Jul 2015)
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The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)

4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	None of the vessels is not registered to another nation identified as flag of convenience.
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The Auditor must verify according to the website <http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm>.

4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF	Y	Fishing was done with small traditional fishing boat, these does not included IUU fishing vessels. None of the vessels is included in the IUU vessels list or the greenpeace IUU vessels list
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The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF>

4.4	The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsa fetuna.org	Y	The organization has included in the dolphin – safe list of the Earth Island Institute http://savedolphins.eii.org/news/entry/eii-approved-dolphin-safe-tuna-processing-companies-and-fishing-companies
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The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report

4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available	Y	Fishery comply with national and international legislation.
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	Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:		on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.		Company is aware of Indonesia country law related to fishery and environmental impact Only pole and line and hand line is used as fishing gear http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/IDN/en
4.5.1	TAC (Total catching allowed)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/IDN/en
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Logbook is maintained at every landing center by company staff, boat wise details were available. http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/IDN/en
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	N/A	Not applicable All vessels use pole and line system http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/IDN/en
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	N/A	Not Applicable All vessels use pole and line system http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/IDN/en
4.5.5	Minimum size	essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	N/A	Not applicable, there was no regulation related minimum fish size. http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/IDN/en
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Yes	Approx. 20 miles from shore (Minimum distance between FADs of at least 10 nautical miles - http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/IDN/en)
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries fisheries laws available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The	N/A	Not applicable, no accidental catches in Pole and line method

			Auditor must specify applicable indicators.		
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Yes	Fishing is not done at protected habitat. Marine protected area are notified by local government, as per local regulation
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Yes	During audit, fishing boats were verified onsite, no banned fishing gears or explosive was noticed

The Auditor must verify, according to national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the Auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website <http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en>

5 – MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
5.1	The fishing company has a legal and administrative structure, locally, nationally or regionally, as appropriate (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1).	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	N	The regulatory and competent authority is "Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic Indonesia" Website: http://www.kkp.go.id/index.php Relevant regulation could be found in link below: http://infohukum.kkp.go.id/tampil1_uu.php The company was registered as fish processing unit by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic Indonesia but no evidence that company was updated regulation for Tuna catch from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic Indonesia (Kepmen no 107/kepmen-KP-2015, about <i>Rencana Pengelolaan Perikanan Tuna, Cakalang dan Tongkol</i>). However during audit found that fishing ground is area 7.1.3 and based on Indonesian regulation is allowed to catch Tuna and Cakalang.
The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.					
5.2	According to the Code of conduct (art 7.5) a precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	No procedure and No evidence that company have a precautionary approach to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment
The Auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the Organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures.					
5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and application. (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	N	No evidence and procedure how to monitoring, surveillance, control and application.
The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.					
5.4	The fleet or fishery must record by catches per each fishing trip	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	System is in place to report by-catch; however fishing operation with pole & line is reported no by-catch. Possibility of by catch is very low.

5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	System is in place to record discards catches (reject item).
The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be in place.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Procedure to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species was provided.
5.7	The fleet implements a management program that guarantees that any live animals that may be accidentally caught are immediately released in the water under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	No evidence system is in place to report live animal caught, however fishing operation is with Pole & Line. Possibility of accidentally caught is very low.
5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures which guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing device to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Fishing operation is using pole & line and done. Boat owner will control the device to avoid "ghost fishing".
The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.					
5.9	The fleet has a full-time on-board inspector, approved by Friend of the Sea, who can reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements.	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	N/A	Not applicable for pole and line fleets.
The Auditor must verify the presence of the inspector and obtain their CV and contacts.					
5.10	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	Assessment for Available biomass in Indonesian Sea is done by "Marine and Fisheries Department" and publish by "Kepmen no 107/Kepmen-KP/2015. Organization on periodically report to Marine and Fisheries Department region Maumere.
The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.					

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	YN	Comments
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6.1	The fishing company recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Management is committed for reduction of waste generation and maximum utilization of waste. Sterofoam box, used for fish packing at landing center is collected carefully and reused. Also reused waste of drum for collecting fish and ice from boat.
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter).	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	Maintenance condition of engine in good condition is responsible KKM (boat chief engineering) During audit was observed that waste of fuel and lubricant collected on designated drum and bring to the land before reused.
6.3	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	No chemical toxic used
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	N	Refrigerant R-22 (Included CFC categories) is used for F/G warehouse (cold storage).

The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.

7- ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	<p>The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.</p> <p>The register must state at least the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport) 	Y	Consumption of energy is recorded by monthly including Consumption of diesel, gasoline, kerosin, electricity,etc. There is no record annually consumption.

7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	Although organization has started calculating the fuel consumption, however Carbon Footprint per unit of product has not yet calculated and objective is not established
<i>The Auditor must request copies of the registers.</i>					

8- SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	During document review, on site audit and interview, shown that organization was respect of human right and comply with Indonesian regulation of labour.
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang -- en/index.htm	Y	Company follows labor law as per Indonesian Ministry of Manpower. Minimum age of recruitment is 18 years. During onsite visit no child labor was observed.
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	Company is following minimum wages requirement as per Indonesian Ministry of Manpower guideline. (Keputusan Gubernur Nusa Tenggara Timur no : 246/KEP/HK/2015) During Annually 'Ministry of Manpower' verified company's salary statement.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	Proper arrangement is made to provide medical facility. (i.e. first aid kit were available on site). Health insurance is provided by organization for all employees including their family.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		N	No evidence that emergency response procedure and emergency evacuation drill was conduct on the organization.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The organization is not yet certified of SA 8000.
<i>The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.</i>					

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

X The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

The Auditor found the following non-conformities:

MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

List major non conformities

1. Non-conformance clause : 4.1.

During audit found some vessels was not completed with SIPI (*Surat Ijin Penangkapan Ikan*) document and also found some license has expired.

Vessels with no license document :

1. Niat Sayang
2. Asti Sayang
3. Nur Baitullah
4. Salam Baitullah
5. Gemala NTT
6. Madani 02
7. Inka Mina 699
8. Inka Mina 697
9. Inka Mina 444
10. Kasih Irma
11. Iskandar 01
12. Tujuan Baru
13. Tujuan Besama
14. Hajar Aswad 01

Vessels with expired license (SIPI)

1. Merpati (expired 7 Dec 2015)
2. Padang pasir (expired 28 Nov 2015)
3. Ati Merenu (expired 11 Nov 2015)
4. Iskandar 02 (expired 20 Oct 2015)
5. Putra Kencana (expired 18 Dec 2015)
6. Surya Mas (expired 5 Jul 2015)

2. Non-conformance clause: 5.1.

No evidence that company was updated regulation for Tuna catch from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic Indonesia (Kepmen no 107/kepmen-KP-2015, tentang Rencana Pengelolaan Perikanan Tuna, Cakalang dan Tongkol)

3. Non-conformance clause : 6.4.

Refrigerant R-22 (Included CFC categories) is used for F/G warehouse (cold storage)

4. Non-conformance clause : 8.1.4.

No evidence that emergency response procedure and emergency evacuation drill was conduct on the organization.

Found during audit Fire extinguisher on Processing tuna loin put direct contact on the floor and empty.

During vessel inspection life jacket was stored at chamber that not easy to take and used in emergency situation

5. Non-conformance : FS – TR clause 1.2.

There was not specific procedure for traceability

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES (corrective plan to be produced within 3 weeks and correction within 1 year)

List Minor non conformities

1. Non-conformance clause: 5.2.

No procedure and evidence that company have a precautionary approach to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment

2. Non-conformance clause : 5.3.

No evidence and procedure how to monitoring, surveillance, control and application

3. Non-conformance clause : 5.9

No evidence that organization conduct inspection compliance with FOS requirement

4. Non-conformance FS-TR clause 1.4.

No evidence that organization has carries out a training course or an update for the employee involved in maintenance of chain of custody

5. Non-conformance FS-TR clause 1.6.

There was no product recall procedures and it was not evidence related recall test

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendation

1. Recommendation clause : 7.2.

Carbon Footprint per unit of product has not yet calculated and objective is not established

2. Recommendation clause : 8.2.

The organization is not presently certified for SA8000