

Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild –Non-Freezer Vessels Sustainable fishing Requirements

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
0	18/01/2013	First issue	OK	OK
1	01/07/2015	Content update	OK	OK
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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 weeks 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 (k day du) 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."

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

ANNEX G

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>
CORAL	9986	LEIGH
SIR ALLAN MC NUB	5876	LEIGH
NICOLE	15929	LEIGH
FLEETWOOD	11087	LEIGH
ICHI	900828	LEIGH
BONA DEA 11	313	TAURANG

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*)

The main fishing area is indicated as:

FMA Area 1 – Northern East Coast of the North Island of New Zealand

37°32.3'S to 177°59.0'E

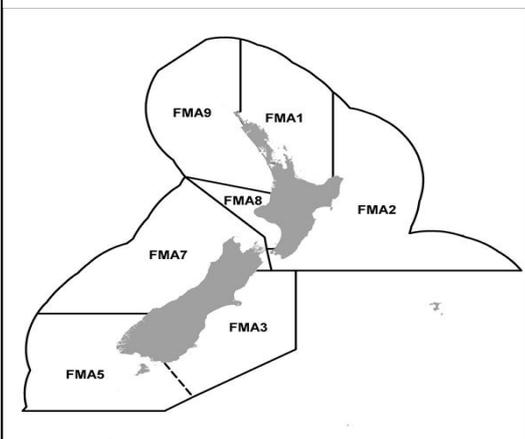
FMA Area 2 – Central East Coast of the North Island of New Zealand

33°27.7'S to 177°59.0'E

FMA Area 9 – North West Coast of the North Island of New Zealand

42°10.0'S to 173°56.5'E

Annex H



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
<i>Alfonsino</i>	<i>Beryx splendens</i>
<i>Bluecod</i>	<i>Parapercis colias</i>
<i>Bulenose</i>	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>
<i>Groper</i>	<i>Polyprion oxygeneios</i>
<i>Bass</i>	<i>Polyprionius americanus</i>
<i>Frostfish</i>	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>
<i>Japanese Gurnard</i>	<i>Pterygoprion picta</i>
<i>John dory</i>	<i>Zeus Faber</i>
<i>Kahawai</i>	<i>Arripis trutta</i>
<i>Kingfish</i>	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>
<i>Moonfish</i>	<i>Lampris guttatus</i>
<i>Pink moa moa</i>	<i>Caprodon longimanus</i>
<i>Porae</i>	<i>Nemadactylus douglasii</i>
<i>Red Gurnard</i>	<i>Chelidonichthys kumu</i>
<i>Red Snapper</i>	<i>Trachichthodes affinis</i>
<i>Red Scorpion</i>	<i>Scorpaena cardinalis</i>
<i>Sea Perch</i>	<i>Helicolenus barathri</i>
<i>Snapper</i>	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>
<i>Spotted dog</i>	<i>Mustelus Antarcticus</i>
<i>Swordfish</i>	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>
<i>Tarakihi</i>	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>
<i>Trevally</i>	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>
<i>Red Rock lobster</i>	<i>Jasus edwardsii</i>
<i>Packhorse Lobster</i>	<i>Jasus verreauxi</i>
<i>Yellowbelly flounder</i>	<i>Rhombosolea leporine</i>
<i>Sand flounder</i>	<i>Rhombosolea plebeian</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

27

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

DOLPHIN SAFE

PART OF THE PROJECT OF SOUTHERN SEABIRD SOLUTION TO PROTECT SEABIRD

Fisheries Inshore New Zealand Limited (Industry Group overseeing all aspects relating to Inshore fishing in NZ)

Greg Bishop Director
Tom Searle Steering Committee member

<http://www.inshore.co.nz/>

Black Petrel Working Group (collaboration of government, industry and eNGO's working to protect the vulnerable Black Petrel)

Tom Searle- member

http://www.southernseabirds.org/fileadmin/documents/Other/Black_Petrel_Working_Group_Pledge.pdf

Highly Migratory Species Steering Committee (industry group consulting on policy/operational aspects relating to HMS fisheries)

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Lee Fish is a distribution company selling fresh chilled fish all around the world through its own subsidiaries placed in Europe, U.S, China and Singapore. The company is buying fish from the coastal fisheries in the north of New Zealand. It receives, selects and packs fish in its facilities in Leigh. The company is well known in the market for the high quality of fish it distributes due to the high skill spread in the fisheries by its experts.

- x The Friend of the Sea project was introduced**(If not the Auditor must provide a short description)
- x The Organisation and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products**
- x The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit**
- x The duration of the Audit was agreed**
- x 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: RINA SERVICES SPA	AUDIT TEAM: MARCO PEDOL (Lead Auditor)	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 29/08/2016 01/09/2016
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: TOM SEARLE (OPERATIONAL MANAGER)	AUDIT CODE: Cntr. No. 2016/QHE/15 File No. 16/DG/DF/17

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:			Y	The ministry for primary industry (PMI) is in charge of managing the fishery policy to issue the fishery plan of management. PMI conducts fish stock assessment of different species defining TACC and fisheries policy. The most targeted species are regularly evaluated while the by catch coastal species present a lack of information due to the low level of catches. ANNEX 1.1 http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/legal-overviews/fisheries/the-health-of-new-zealands-fisheries/ http://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/legal-overviews/fisheries/the-health-of-new-zealands-fisheries/ file:///C:/Users/Marco/Downloads/status-of-nz-fisheries-2015.pdf http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24003/Stock%20Status%20Table%20Nov%202015%20symbols.pdf.ashx Annex 1.1 http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=61&k=212
1.1.1	Data deficient	Essential		Y	Some of the species are fished as bycatch and are data deficient for the low level of fishing.
1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	The following species are reported not overexploited according to the MPI assessment Annex 1.1 : Alfonsino, Bluecod, Bluenose, Kahawai, Red Gurnard, Swordfish and Rock lobster, albacore, John Dory
1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	The following species are reported not over-fished according to the MPI assessment Annex 1.1 : Alfonsino, Bluecod, Bluenose, Kahawai, Red Gurnard, Swordfish and Rock lobster, Albacore, John Dory

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% in weight 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.

Y

The following species are caught as by catch with the following weight in the last five years. Longline and potting fishing represent less than 10% of the total catches of the same stock.

SPECIES	CAUGHT BY LEE FISH IN THE LAST 5 YEARS TON	AVERAGE PER YEAR BY LEE FISH TON
FLATFISH	55,303	11,061
FROSTFISH	7,267	1,453
HAPUKU & BASS	344,371	68,874
JAPANESE GURNARD	13,575	2,715
KING FISH	75,747	15,149
LING	174,944	34,989
MOONFISH	110,023	22,005
PACK ROSE LOBSTER	37,763	7,553
PINK MOA MOA	11,162	2,232
PORAE	31,315	6,263
RED PERCH	34,461	6,892
RED SCORPION FISH	38,749	7,75
RED SNAPPER	78,584	15,717
SEA PERCH	3,455	691
RIG	25,781	5,156
TRAKIHI	420,524	84,105

TOTAL CATCH IN NEW ZEALAND FOR FISHING METHOD

<http://fonz.tridentsystems.co.nz/summaries.html>

Sub-activities	Fishing days (%)	Catch (%)
Trawling and Danish seining	29.4	84.8
Potting	24.7	1.3
Lining	20.7	3.8
Netting and beach seining	18.1	1.8
Dredging	3.1	0.0
Diving and hand gathering	2.3	0.0
Jigging	0.9	1.4
Purse seining	0.8	5.8

Snapper and trevally are the two species caught with Danish purse seiner that in the statistic are summed to the trawlers. In the following tab we can see how Danish purse seiner in the inshore fishing in North East New Zealand it represents less than 10% of the total fishing indicated in the previous tab. Fish caught by Trawler and Danish purse seine. Inshore fishing (coastal fishing) represents 12% of total catch in weight.

<http://fonz.tridentsystems.co.nz/summaries.html>

Sub-activities	Fishing days (%)	Catch (%)
Inshore	63.8	12
Offshore	36.2	88
Other	0.0	0

Of the total caught the North Island represents the 33,9% in weight

Sub-activities	Fishing days (%)	Catch (%)
South Island	57.0	66.1
North Island	42.9	33.9
Other	0.2	0.1

If we just consider this figure Danish seine and trawler in the costal fishing in the north Island, it represents 3,4% of the total caught. If we consider that in the North Island the snapper/trevally fishing represents 42,4% of the total weight

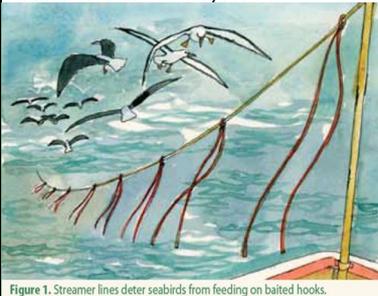
Sub-activities	Fishing days (%)	Catch (%)
Snapper/Trevally	36.4	42.4
Tarakihi	24.2	30.5
Gurnard	20.7	14.4
John Dory	8.1	4.1
Flatfish	6.9	2.1
Barracouta	1.8	3.3
Blue warehou	1.2	2.1
Other	0.7	1.1

The snapper and trevally fishing with Danish seine and trawler for the coastal fishing in the North Island it weighs 1.45% of the total fishing

2 ECOSYSTEM IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
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	The Fleet complies with marine protected area. All the protected areas are clearly indicated on VMS of the vessels by MPI
<i>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).</i>					
2.2	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the sea bed 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 fleet is just using passive gears that have no impact on seabed. The only gear that has assessed to have a negligible impact on the sea bed is the Danish seine but no damages are assessed on the benthos. Pots that are used for the cray fishing are set with attention with negligible impact on seabed.
<i>The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.</i>					
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.	Y	The ecosystem impact of the fishery is taken into account in the assessment carried out by MPI following different gears and their impact.
<i>The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.</i>					

3 SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
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>Bycatch is very low and can occur with longline with sea bird. Among them is the black petrel (<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>) that is included in the IUCN black list. The fishery has adopted mitigation actions to avoid any bycatch of this species and is part of the SEA BIRD SOULTION that is asking to the boat to use at least two of the following mitigations action:</p> <p>1 use of the tori line system</p>  <p>Figure 1. Streamer lines deter seabirds from feeding on baited hooks.</p> <p>2. weight on the line ling 3. night setting of the line</p> <p>The total bay catch of black petrel is below 0,25% of the total catch:</p> <p>Snapper vessels https://data.dragonfly.co.nz/psc/v20150002/black-petrel/snapper-longline/all-vessels/eez/2013-14/</p> <p>Blue nose vessels https://data.dragonfly.co.nz/psc/v20150002/black-petrel/bluenose-longline/all-vessels/eez/2013-14/</p> <p>Groper/bass vessels https://data.dragonfly.co.nz/psc/v20150002/black-petrel/hapuka-longline/all-vessels/eez/2013-14/</p> <p>tuna vessels https://data.dragonfly.co.nz/psc/v20150002/black-petrel/hapuka-longline/all-vessels/eez/2013-14/</p> <p>Pots for crayfish are built to leave the opportunity for the undersize lobster to flee from the trap. See Annex G Fleetwood</p>
<p>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.</p>					
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.	Y	The fishery has not discards as all the bycatch is unloaded and used in the market or as bait
3.3.1	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <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	Y	The Fleet is just using long lining and no FADs are used.

3.3.2	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices) The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	Y	No FADs device is used.
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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 license inspection.	Y	All Vessels are officially registered. All vessels inspected had their registration documents onboard as well as their fishing permit. See Annex G

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	All fishing vessels are registered in New Zealand
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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	The fleet just operates in the NZ coastal water and patrolled by NZ MPI (fisheries division). In the exclusive economic zone EEZ only NZ vessels can operate.
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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	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). 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.dolphin-safe.org	Y	The fleet is dolphin safe certified 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.dolphin-safe.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. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	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	The fishery respects national and international regulations. The fishery is monitored by MPI and the company comply with national and international regulation. The company is exporting fish supplying a catch certificate issued by MPI for every shipment reporting catch data (species, total weight, area of fishing, name and registration number of the boat, catch date, batch) catch certificate number: NZL2016/FEL59748431 date 29/08/2016 Leigh fisheries Limited Delivered to: Blue Island Holding Ltd 100 Polyfimou Street PO Box 26073, 1666
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Nicosia Cyprus					
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	A TAC system is in place and managed by MPI according with the assessment results. TAC are published on "The Atlas of Area Codes and TACs 2015/2016 "The Company as a licensed fish receiver has to supply figures of the received fish to MPI that is matched with the figures declared in the logbook of the fishing boats.
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	All the vessels maintain a logbook for every trip. A Catch Landing Return (CLER) with all the figures of the fishing is recorded at every trip indicating target fish and by catch. CLER is delivered at the 15 of every month to the MPI office and it is matched with the declaration of the LFR (licensed fish receivers)
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.	Y	Specification of mesh size of Cray pots are stipulated by fisheries legislation and monitored by MPI http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html
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.	Y	Net size on the ring nets (grey mullet) and gill nets (flounder) fishing are also stipulated by fisheries legislation. This is closely monitored by MPI during spot audits. http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html
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.	Y	This is stipulated by MPI by way of fisheries legislation. http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html
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	Y	Within NZ's inshore fishing areas defined by legislation. EEZ (referred to as 'the 200 mile zone').
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 Auditor	Y	Several measure are in place for the reduction of accidental catches for seabirds and turtles see 3.1 above

			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	Y	Fishing in protected area is forbidden and the protected area clearly indicated on the VMS of the boats
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	Y	Vessels are just equipped with their authorize gear indicated on the fishing license

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	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	Y	The company has a legal and administrative structure. It is LFR a licensed fish receiver's controlled by MPI (Ministry of primary
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.	Y	The fleet respects the quota system in place and the company is committed to source fish just from sustainable fishing boats.
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.	Y	All the boats are equipped by VMS and a system of control of quota caught is in place matching the quantities of fish declared by the boats at unloading on the CLER (Catch landing return) and the figures declared by LFR (licensed fishing receiver's)
The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.					
5.4	The fleet or fishery must record bycatches per each fishing trip	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	All the bycatch is recorded on the Catch Landing Return
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	Discards are all recorded on the Catch Landin Return and Unloaded to the Harbour.
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	See 3.1
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	See 3.1

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	All the fishing devices are tagged with marker buoys. On the long line different buoys are set at a certain distance on the ling to avoid to lose partial piece of the line. All the skippers are committed to recover the fishing gears to avoid ghost fishing. http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html
The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.					
5.9	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	The fishery respects the threshold limits set by the authorities.
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	Y/N	Comments
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	The fishing company operates with plastic bins and boxes. All the material is recycled, boxes are washed at reception and delivered to the boats together with ice. All the fish exported is packed in Styrofoam boxes with bags of ice. The Company has a \$1 million water treatment facility which treats waste water back to potable standards on site. This is then used in external hoses in the yard environs. Cardboard is collected in special bin and collected for recycling by a contractor. Plastic bottles, metal cans, small cardboard items and paper are collected in a small wheelie bin which is serviced by council each week for recycling The Company provides 2 x waste bins for fishermen to use at the Leigh Fisheries site to prevent waste being left on the wharf The Company constantly investigating new innovations in plastics and is working in partnership with the Biopolymer Network to trial and bring to market PLA (polylactic acid, corn-starch boxes) http://www.biopolymernetwork.com/content/Foams%2C-Fibre-And-Resin-Bioproducts/45.aspx Fish waste is sold via its domestic shop (heads and frames), bluenose heads are used by its cray fishermen as bait and the small amount of guts and skins etc. remaining is rendered to fishmeal by PVL Proteins.
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	A ship safety manual is in place on the boats with a risk assessment and measures in place to prevent dispersion or leakage of waste in the sea
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	Chemical must be MPI approved for used in the fishery. They are indicated in the approved management plan
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	The company does not use refrigerant that can cause ozone depletion. R22 has been replaced in the las three years Annex 6.4
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	The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure. The register must state at least the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)	Y	The company is daily recording energy consumption calculating KWH per kg of Ice produced in order to maintain under control the ice production. Water used is also under control and a system to filter is in place to recycle water. Annex 7.1 The company is engaged to control power consumption in order to reduce energy and dispersion in Ice production and in the refrigeration system. Petrol consumption and gasoline consumption per truck is under control by the transport company and by the boats.
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	This is not done for either the factory or the vessels. However, the company is starting to calculate power consumption per kg product.
<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:				
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/language/index.htm	Y	No children are employed in the industry.
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	All the employees are paid above the minimum wage fixed by the NZ labour law. Member of the crew and skipper are also paid with a percentage on the catches. Pay Advice Detail Report date 29/08/2016 Leigh Fisheries 2017-22 24/08/2016 to 30/08/2016
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	Medical care is assured for all the crew and skippers and all the employees of the plant
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	Safety manual is present on board of all the vessels and safety signals are clearly exposed.

8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	Evaluate possible SA8000 certification
The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.					

Further comments:

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CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

X The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

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

List major non conformities

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

List Minor non conformities

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RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendation

7.2	<i>The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
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8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation
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NEXT AUDIT SUGGESTED PLANNING

	TYPE	BY THE DATE
	Surveillance audit	08/2017
	Renewal audit	