



FRIEND OF THE SEA

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FRIEND OF THE SEA CERTIFICATION CRITERIA CHECKLIST FOR WILD CATCH FISHERIES

(Last Update 11/05/2010)

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation founded in 2007 with the purpose of conserving the marine habitat and its resources by incentivising a sustainable market and specific protection and conservation projects.

Friend of the Sea has created a certification program for products deriving from both fishing and sustainable aquaculture. Certification follows audits carried out by Independent bodies and ensures that the product conforms to the sustainability requirements.

The use of the logo is authorized by Friend of the Sea only following a positive outcome of an inspection carried out by the Assessing Entity.

For Sustainable Fishery, certification covers the following areas:

1. Stock status criteria
2. Ecosystem impact criteria
3. Selectivity criteria
4. Legal compliance criteria
5. Management
6. Waste management
7. Energy management
8. Social accountability



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Each of these areas sets out essential or important requirements, or recommendations.

Essential requirements: 100% conformity to essential requirements is necessary in order for the Certification body to recommend the enterprise for certification. Any shortfall with regard to these requirements is considered as a Major Nonconformity and corrective actions are necessary, to be carried out within a maximum term of three months from the date of the Nonconformity finding. The enterprise must provide the Certification body with satisfactory evidence of corrective actions for all Major Nonconformities. Solely for requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of the complexity of the information to be covered, the term allowed for assessing the nonconformity is extended to 6 months.

Important Requirements: 100% conformity to important requirements is necessary in order for the Certification body to recommend the enterprise for certification. Any shortfall with regard to these requirements is considered as a Minor Nonconformity and corrective actions (declaration of intent and plan of action) must be proposed to the Assessing Entity, to be submitted within a maximum term of three weeks from the date of the Nonconformity finding. The enterprise must include in their proposal a timeline for the achievement of each corrective action. The maximum term for the complete implementation of each corrective action is one year.

Recommendations: conformity to recommendations is not a strict requirement in order to be recommended for certification. However, as part of the assessment, all aspects relating to such requirements will be inspected and each shortfall will be indicated in the Audit report under the form of a Recommendation. The enterprise must assess any possible corrective action and, no later than the subsequent inspection, must inform the Certification body of decisions taken and corrective actions carried out.

Where a requirement is not applicable to the Organisation assessed this requirement should be marked N/A.



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This document has been compiled by the Certification body and the Auditor responsible for undertaking the inspection.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED:

CRA 5 Rock Lobster Industry Association Incorporated (“CRAMAC5”)

b) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED:

Canterbury – Marlborough Rock Lobster
PO Box 4
Ward
Marlborough 7248
New Zealand

Tel: +64 (03) 5756877 / Fax: +64 (03) 5756803

c) IS THE ORGANISATION PART OF A GROUP OR ASSOCIATION?

CRAMAC 5 is part of the wider New Zealand Rock Lobster Industry Councilⁱ (NZRLIC) who represents the rock lobster industry in New Zealand. NZRLIC is an umbrella organisation for the nine CRAMACs, which operate in each of the rock lobster management areas of New Zealand. NZRLIC is itself a commercial stakeholder organisation (CSO) and shareholder in SeaFIC. CRAMAC 5 Quota Share Owners (QSO) therefore pays levies to support each of CRAMAC 5, NZRLIC and SeaFIC. The three organisations deal progressively with local, wider rock lobster industry and general seafood industry issues. A copy of the CRAMAC5 constitution has been included with this report*



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d) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

| Fishing vessel name | Reg. Number | Country Flag | Fishing Method* (*Rock Lobster) | Capacity (Metric Tons) | Harbour of unload | Ship-Owner Company - if different from a) |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Crossfire | 900567 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | PICTON | Alpha Fisheries Limited |
| Compass Rose | 900807 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | PICTON | We Cray Fishing Company Limited |
| Fugitive | 6342 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | PICTON | Legacy Fishing Limited |
| Gwenymay | 63064 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | PICTON | Edward & Peter Collins |
| Huntress | 6296 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | PICTON | Vaughan Hokianga |
| Redwing | 6834 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | PICTON | Allan Charles Bowler |
| Te Kahurangi | 62771 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | PICTON | Waikawa Fishing Co Ltd |
| Trident | 62996 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | WARD | Gregg Fishing Co Ltd |
| White Knight | 62570 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | WARD | Dennis Lindsay Burkhart |
| Te Ariki | 64084 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | WARD | J & H Heberley |
| Tamatea-Ariki-Nui | 900734 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | WARD | Trevor Milton Burkhart |
| Takitimu | 44197 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | WARD | Trevor Milton Burkhart |
| Tamatea | 63686 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | Rodney Hugh Clark |
| Liquidator III | 63464 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | Reader Fishing Limited |
| Nemesis | 70894 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | D & C Sutherland Limited |
| Nemesis | 62852 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | Serene Fishing Co Limited |
| Pirate | 63153 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | M G Pooley Holdings Ltd |
| Rachel Anne | 70485 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | Richard John Baxter |
| Temptress | 62898 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | Mark Edward Baxter |
| Ms Emma | 41176 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | Richard James Cleall |
| Legacy | 64015 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | Motonau | Paul Jerome Reinke |
| Matuku | 63876 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | KAIKOURA | Geoffrey Charles Harmon |
| Legacy | 64015 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | MOTUNAU | Murray James Vanstone |
| Navigator | 64016 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | MOTUNAU | G & K Basher |
| Rebel III | 70646 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | MOTUNAU | M G Pooley Holdings Ltd |
| Cherilyn J | 63139 | N/A – Inshore NZ | Potting | N/A (Note 1*) | AKAROA | John Glanville Wright |

e) ONSITE AUDITED VESSELS: (Vessels actually audited as a sample of the fleet)

| Fishing vessel name | Registration Number | Harbour of unload |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1.- Nemesis | 70894 | Kaikoura |
| 2.- Mystique II | 901093 | Kaikoura |
| 3.- Magic | 901176 | Ward |
| 4. Takitimu | 44197 | Ward |
| 5. Tamatea-Ariki-Nui | 900734 | Ward |
| 6. Gwenymay | 63064 | Picton |

Note 1*: The Vessels are all small in-shore boats and not subject to weighing (to provide a tonnage capacity figure –above). The dimensions of each vessel, if required, has been provided in information provided by the client i.e pages 2/3 of the attached document labelled 'Friend of the Sea Audit - Information Supplied by CRAMAC5 0611'



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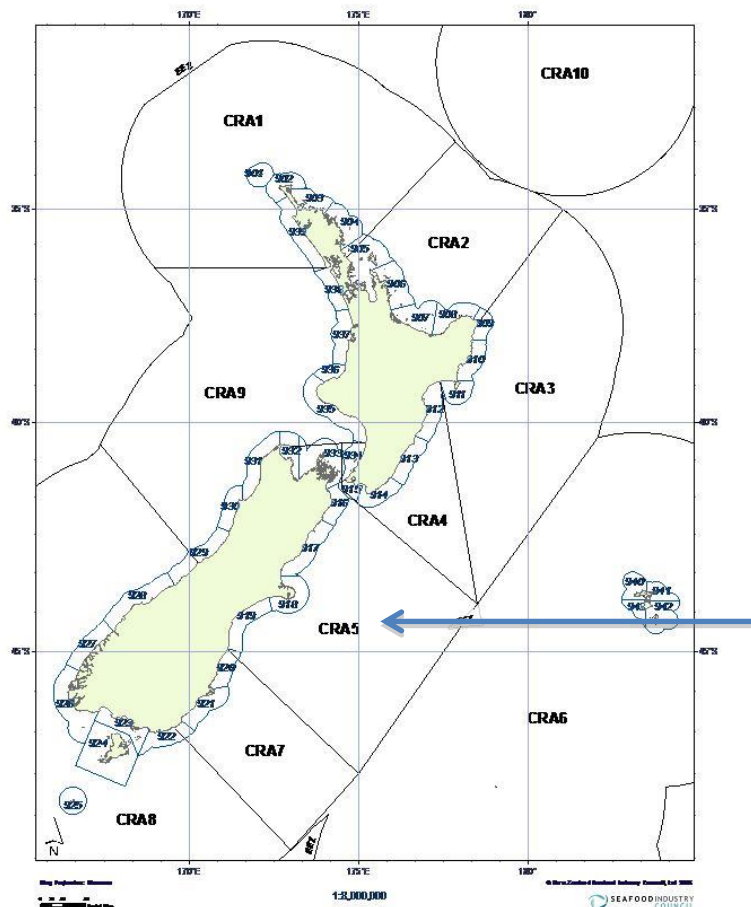
f) FISHING AREA:

(eg: Coordinates, FAO Area, ICES Area, EEZ, etc. Include a map when available)

Quota Management Area (QMA) **Canterbury/Marlborough** known as CRA5. The area is defined in the Fisheries Act (1996). The area defined is shown in Figure 1. The specific definition is: *all that area of New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—*

- (a) commencing on the mean high-water mark of the South Island at the easternmost point of Bush End Point (approximately 40°32.9'S and approximately 173°00.6'E); then
- (b) proceeding in generally south-easterly then south-westerly directions along the mean high-water mark of the South Island to the latitude of the Waitaki River South Head Aero Beacon (approximately 44°57.3'S and 171°07.8'E); then
- (c) proceeding in a generally south-easterly direction directly to a point at 47°30.0'S and 175°00.0'E; then
- (d) proceeding in a generally north-easterly direction directly to a point 44°00.0'S and 178°30.0'E; then
- (e) proceeding in a generally north-westerly direction directly to a point 41°30.0'S and 174°30.0'E; then
- (f) proceeding north along the 174°30.0'E line of longitude to the latitude of the westernmost point of the southern bank of the Manawatu River mouth on the mean high-water mark of the North Island (approximately 40°28.5'S); then
- (g) proceeding in a generally westerly direction directly to the point of commencement.

New Zealand CRA Quota Management and Statistical Areas





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g) FISHING METHOD:

Potting

h) COMMON NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES:

“Red rock lobster”, “Spiny red rock lobster” or, most commonly, “rock lobster”.

i) SCIENTIFIC NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES:

Jasus edwardsii

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

CRAMAC5 – 3: Regional Officer - 1 / Liaison Officer -1 / Assistant Administrator - 1

Fisherman are all Independent Quota / Shareholders (Approximately 27 skippers and 42 crew)

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

None specifically, however CRAMAC 5 is a member of Te Korowai o Te Tai o Marokura, a multi-sector community organisation that might be translated as “Guardians of Kaikoura” (one of the key fishing areas within CRA5).

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CRAMAC5 are a fishing industry organisation, made up of member fisheries quota and licence holders which has been formed as an incorporated society, has a governing board and operates in accordance with ‘Rules of Association’ (Copy attached*)

Note that the audit covers aspects of the CRAMAC5 organisation, incorporating the role of CRA5 in respect to the coordination of fishery and fisherman, but excluding traceability (chain of custody) for products i.e. as the fisherman members are owners of the quota and catch not CRAMAC 5.


CRAMAC, if successful in their application CRAMAC 5 are seeking to be able allowed to display the Friend of the Sea logo on vessels that form CRAMAC5 (as listed in (d) and CRAMAC5 and utilise the logo in correspondence and to communicate the assessment results to interested parties. In order for processing or marketing companies to use the logo on product, it is acknowledged that a separate Traceability & Chain of Custody audit (of the licenced fisherman and/or licenced fish receiver) would be required.



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- Friend of the Sea project has been introduced**
(If not, auditor should provide short description)
- The Audited company has been informed that in case of approval confirmation, it can use the Friend of the Sea logo on its certified products**
- The Company has handed over a copy of the company organigram identifying the role of the staff involved in the audit** See file attached - labelled 'CRAMAC5 Organisation Information'
- Audit timing has been agreed upon.**
- Data of Preliminary Information Form have been confirmed:** (In case of different info please detail)

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| NAME OF THE CERTIFICATION BODY: SGS Systems & Services Certification (NZ) | AUDIT TEAM: Carol Rivera | AUDIT START AND END DATE: 19 th – 21 th May 2014 |
| SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:  Forestry and Fisheries Auditor | NAME OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR THROUGH THE ASSESSMENT: Lance Wichman Robyn Garrett | AUDIT CODE: EN |



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NOTES FOR THE AUDITOR

- 1) The Auditor must complete all fields of the checklist
- 2) The Auditor must read the notes in the blue boxes before filling in the fields
- 3) The Auditor must provide an explanation when qualification requirements are not applicable
- 4) The Auditor must answer Yes (Y) when the Organization is compliant with the requirement and No (N) when it is not compliant
- 5) The Auditor must provide comments and explanations for positive or negative responses. Yes, No or Not Applicable are not sufficient
- 6) Any significant documentation must be attached to the final audit report in a separate and numbered appendix
Also refer documents labelled 'Friend of the Sea Audit - Information Supplied by CRAMAC5 0611' and 'CRAMAC 5 Constitution'
- 7) Photographs added to the checklist and/or as an annex will be helpful
File labelled 'Images FOTS Audit CRAMAC 5 0611'

1 - STOCK STATUS CRITERIA

| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|-------|---|-----------|-----|---|
| 1.1 | Adequate data and/or information are collected and, according to the most recent stock assessment produced by one of the following: FAO, Regional Fishery Monitoring Organization, National Marine Research Authority, the stock under consideration is NOT | - | - | <p>A substantial amount of background data and expanded information has been provided by CRAMAC5, and is contained in document file titled 'Friend of the Sea Audit – Supplementary Information Supplied by CRAMAC5 0611'. This document also contains a bibliography. It is important, most particularly in respect to Stock Status and Ecosystems Impact criteria, that this document is referenced / read in conjunction with the below comments. During this audit relevant documents were shown to the auditor, one is called Plenary 2013 CRA-November, this document collect all the relevant information for Rock Lobster, another important document is called - A bibliography of the red rock lobster, <i>Jasus Edwardsii</i>, in New Zealand through 2012. These documents are attached to the report.</p> <p>Monitoring is also achieved at CRAMAC 5 by the use of Logbook program, the company use an electronic devise to take valuable data, 17 vessels are participating in collecting this type of data since 2010. Attached to this report is a document called CRA5 Logbook report.</p> |
| 1.1.1 | Data Deficient | Essential | Y | <p>There is a substantial amount of data on Rock Lobster collected by the Fishing Industry Industry Council (SEAFIC) and NZRLIC (Rock Lobster Industry Council), in conjunction with Ministry of Primary Industry (MPI) and Government Research Agencies (e.g NIWA Scientists). Latest data sources are summarised in the report from the Ministry of Primary Industry (MPI) Mid-Year Fishery Assessment Plenary, November 2013</p> |



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| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----|---|
| | | | | (referred to as the 'Plenary Report 2013'). The nature, extent and controls on the management of this information confirm the stock is not data deficient. |
| 1.1.2 | Overexploited ($F > F_{msy}$) | Essential | Y | This is addressed in the MPI Plenary Report and summarised in the Supplementary Information provided (refer). The stock and fishing intensity are deemed to be well below F_{msy} . This official information confirms that the stock is not overexploited. |
| 1.1.3 | Overfished ($B < B_{msy}$) | Essential | Y | This is addressed in the MPI Plenary Report and summarised in the Supplementary Information provided (refer). The stock is therefore assessed to be well above B_{msy} and this confirms that the stock is not overfished. |



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|------------|--|-----------|-----|--|
| 1.2 | An exception to requirement 1.1 is made for those fisheries that: | | | Not Applicable (N/A) - as an exemption to 1.1 is not required to be sought |
| 1.2.1 | respect all other criteria | Essential | N/A | See Above |
| 1.2.2 | are not responsible for the overexploitation of the stock and represent no more than 10% of the total catch of the “stock under consideration” | Essential | N/A | See Above |

2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT CRITERIA

| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|------------|--|-----------------------|------------|--|
| 2.1 | The Fleet does not operate in Marine Protected Areas | Essential | Y | Marine Protected Areas are clearly identified on maps that are pre-programmed into vessel VMS and/or GPS systems. Warning systems prevent vessels drifting into these areas. All skippers of vessels visited were aware of the areas. The MRA's are closely monitored by MPI and the consequences of breaching MRA's carry significant legal consequences. It was also verified with the principal Fisheries Compliance Officer that CRAMAC5 Fisherman have / do not operate in MPA's. During the visit to vessels their crews explain how marine protected areas are identify by using their GIS system |
| 2.2 | The Fishery must use gears that do not impact the seabed unless evidence is provided that this impact is negligible. | Essential | Y | There is clear evidence from studies conducted in NZ and Australia (refer 'Friend of the Sea Audit – Supplementary Information Supplied by CRAMAC5 0611' and the bibliography in Appendix of this Checklist) that potting is a benign fishing methods and has minimal impact on the seabed. |
| 2.3 | The Organization must provide the evidence that the fishery does not negatively impact spawning and nursery grounds. | Essential | Y | Scientific studies reviewed and supplied (refer bibliography – Appendix) support the position that spawning naturally occurs within the fisheries and that fishing activities do not have any direct adverse affects. |
| 2.4 | The role of the “stock under consideration” in the foodweb is considered. (See Art.31.2 FAO 2009 Guidelines). | Recommen- -ndation | N/A | In CRA5 there have been no suggestions of foodweb interaction problems caused by rock lobster fishing. The Plenary Report (refer Appendix) provides a summary of the role of rock lobsters in the ecosystem and references key sources of information that, in the Auditor's opinion, support this position. |



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3 – SELECTIVITY CRITERIA

| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|-----|--|-----------|-----|---|
| 3.1 | The target species cannot be fished by gears that have discard levels higher than 8% in weight terms, considered by FAO 2005 to be the average discard level worldwide. (FAO 2005 “Discard in the World’s marine Fisheries. An Update”). | Essential | Y | By-catch is recorded in the Catch Effort Landing Report (CELR). By-catch is required by legislation and CRAMAC 5 to be recorded and verified at the time of unloading. MPI report findings indicate that the average by-catch is 6.7% over the last five years (refer data and bibliography in information provided - ‘Friend of the Sea Audit – Supplementary Information Supplied by CRAMAC5 0611’. |
| 3.2 | The normally by-caught species must not be included in the IUCN Redlist of endangered species (assessed maximum 10 years before and listed as Vulnerable or higher risk category). | Essential | Y | The complete list of reported by-catch species is contained in Appendix Y of the supplementary information supplied by CRAMAC 5. None of these species appear in the IUCN Redlist as endangered and by-catch is at extremely low levels. Fishermen interviewed were aware of by-catch reporting requirements. |

4 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|--|---|-----------|-----|---|
| 4.1 | All Fishing Vessels must be officially registered. | Essential | Y | Vessel registration documents of 6 (over 10%) of the total number of vessels operating in CRAMAC 5 were sighted and verified as current. See attached photos of Vessel Licence documents. |
| 4.2 | The Fleet does not include FOC (Flag Of Convenience) fishing vessels. | Essential | Y | All fishing vessels are in-shore, NZ owner-operated and do not include FOC vessels. |
| 4.3 | The Fleet does not include IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) fishing vessels and does not operate where regulations and management plans are seriously undermined. | Essential | Y | All vessels are registered in accordance with Maritime NZ requirements. Copies of Vessel Registration certificates have been provided (see photos). All vessels audited, in accordance with these requirements, have a Safe Ship Programme that is subject to auditing and certification by SGS M&I. Example Certificates also provided (see photos). |
| <i>The Auditor has checked with the list available on Friend of the Sea website.</i> | | | | |
| 4.4 | In case fishery is targeting tuna the fleet must be approved Dolphin-Safe by the Earth Island Institute. | Essential | N/A | Inshore fishing for Rock Lobster (only). Not targeting tuna. |



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| 4.5 | The Fishery respects national and international legislation, in particular legislation related to the reduction of the environmental impact of the fishery such as, but not limited to: | Essential | Y | A range of management measures are in place to control rock lobster fisheries in New Zealand. The primary management tool is the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) which exists within the overall Total Allowable Catch (TAC). TACC output controls and monitoring systems are the primary mechanism of ensuring sustainability and reduction of environmental impact under the NZ Fisheries Act (1996). |
| 4.5.1 | TAC (Total Allowable Catches) | Essential | Y | As noted above the primary management tool in the New Zealand Quota Management System (QMS) is the setting of TACC - Total Available Commercial catch. Fishing Licences are issued by Quota Holders who stipulate assignment of the TACC to each fisherman. Legislation provides for catch recording and reporting, and TACC is very strictly monitored. |
| 4.5.2 | use of logbook | Essential | Y | Catch Landing Effort Returns (CELR's) are required to be completed and submitted for each trip. These include provision for recording and reporting target species catch and by-catch. Examples are provided – see photos. |
| 4.5.3 | mesh size | Essential | Y | Pot design is laid out in the Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001 (SR 2001/253). The regulations lay out details of pot design including provision for construction materials and dimensions, and for alternative pot designs, provision for escape gaps. Surveillance auditing of pots (both commercial and recreation fishers) is carried out by MPI. |
| 4.5.4 | net size | Essential | N/A | Nets not used. See above (4.5.3) re Pots |
| 4.5.5 | minimum size | Essential | Y | Size limits for Rock Lobster are specified in the Fisheries Regulations 2001 (SR 2001/253). The minimum tail width regulation specifies 60mm for females and 54mm for males. Regulations set out details of measurement methods Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001 (SR 2001/253). Measurement Devices approved by MFish (see photos) must be held aboard each vessel. Rock lobsters caught below limits must be returned to the sea alive. |
| 4.5.6. | distance from the coast | Essential | Y | There are no specific spatial restrictions for rock lobster except as defined by the CRA5 Quota Management Areas (QMA (see Fishing Areas - (f) above), Marine Protected Areas (see section 2.1 and Figure 5) and those protected for NZ indigenous people referred to as 'Mataitai'. |



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| 4.5.7 | by-catch reduction measures | Essential | Y | From records audited, by-catch was verified as being minimal and non-protected (or quota) species (e.g sand shark in sandy areas and the very occasional Octopus. All by-catch is recorded and reported to MPI. Bycatch reduction measures are also provided for in regulations relating to the design of the width of the escapement gap in the lobster pot (see references at 4.5.3). |
| 4.5.8 | no fishing on protected habitat | Essential | Y | There are no rock lobster-specific protected areas in Quota Management Area referred to as CRA5. See 2.1 for a list of generally protected areas (habitat). |
| 4.5.9 | verify onboard equipment and absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances, explosive | Essential | Y | Audit activity, including on-board observations confirm the absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances or explosives. Photos have been provided (refer to attachments) illustrating the fishing gear used. |
| 4.5.10 | Other | Essential | Y | Various other restrictions related to the taking, possessing, processing, and sale of certain rock lobsters are set out in the Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001 (SR 2001/253). The restrictions relate to rock lobsters carrying external eggs, lobsters where external eggs may have been removed artificially, where the sex of the rock lobster cannot be determined, or where tail width cannot reliably be measured. |
| Documented and photographic evidence has been provided with the report – refer Attachment / Appendix | | | | |

5 – MANAGEMENT

| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|-----|--|-----------|-----|--|
| 5.1 | An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the Fishery (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Article 7.7.1). | Essential | Y | The rock lobster fisheries operates within the NZ Fisheries Act (1996), which fully encompasses the legal and administration framework for fisheries management, licencing of commercial operations, and contains provision for quota management, compliance monitoring and enforcement. |
| 5.2 | In accordance with the Code of Conduct (Art 7.5) a precautionary approach is implemented to protect the “stock under consideration” and to preserve the aquatic environment. | Essential | Y | The Code was adopted by NZ in 1995. A precautionary approach is built in to the NZ Fisheries Act (1996) - Part 2, Section 10 Information Principles. The organisation has adopted and appears to be fully cognisant of these principles. |
| 5.3 | Compliance to point 5.1 and 5.2 is obtained through effective mechanism for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement. (Code of Conduct for responsible Fishery Art.7.7.1). | Essential | Y | The NZ Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) have implemented a comprehensive programme of monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement. This includes registration of all vessels and Licenced Fish Receivers (LFR’s), auditing and surveillance. In addition to Mfish compliance, CRAMAC 5 has held (voluntary) compliance training sessions |



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| | | | | through the Seafood Industry Training Organisation (SITO). |
| 5.4 | The Fishery has a by-catch reporting methodology that is accountable. | Essential | Y | Bycatch information is collected on the Catch Effort Landing Return (CELR) forms and CRAMAC5 developed logsheets. Both of these are returned to CRAMAC5. The CELR is legally required to be reported to MFish and compliance with reporting requirements is subject to Internal (CRAMAC5) and external (MFish) compliance monitoring and auditing. |
| 5.5 | The Fishery has a discard reporting methodology that is accountable. | Essential | Y | Information on rock lobster discards is collected on the CELR forms. Other discarding is obtained using voluntary vessel logbooks that have been provided by and are collected / monitored by CRAMAC5. A copy of a sample CELR report (which includes a by-catch – Octopus) has been provided with this report. |
| <i>Evidence (photos) of reports have been provided / Reports are reference (Refer Appendix)</i> | | | | |
| 5.6 | A management system must be in place to prevent any accidental by-catch of endangered species. | Essential | Y | Accidental by-catch is minimized by the design of the pots, which includes provision for an escape hatch, the dimensions of which are dictated by legislation and monitored by MPI. Awareness of incident response and reporting procedures have been communicated to fisherman. Although there are endangered species (e.g. Hector Dolphins, Humpback Whales) there have been no reported incidents of accidental by-catch of endangered species in recent history within the CRA5 area. The company provide a booklet for each of their vessels, this is called Whale Safe, this booklet is use to record details of whales sightings, details as date, vessel, reporter, number are taken. A copy if this booklet is attached to this report (Whale Safe). CRAMAC 5 is also working in an application for smart phones where crews can place details about whale sighting. At this stage this is only a project but this demonstrates the engage of the company with a sustainable environment. |
| 5.7 | The Fleet has a management plan which ensures that any live animals that are caught accidentally are returned to the sea promptly and in a condition which affords a high chance of survival. | Essential | Y | The fishing gear used in potting is such that entanglement is a minimal risk. This is reflected in the minimal number of incidents, all of which are required to be reported under NZ Fisheries Law. Awareness and knowledge of disentanglement and reporting procedures is supported by training and guidelines, which were sighted / verified. |
| 5.8 | The Fleet includes measures to minimize the loss, and ensure prompt recovery where possible, of fishing gear to avoid 'ghost fishing'. | Essential | Y | All pots are electronically plotted when placed and labelled buoys mark their position. The cost of pots is a major disincentive to prevent loss and a strong incentive for recovery. All pots are fitted with anodes to prolong life. Pots are clearly maintained and anodes regularly replaced. There is no published information on |



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| | | | | ghost fishing by New Zealand rock lobster fisheries but an independent report (Breen – bibliography of information supplied by CRAMAC 5 in their submission) indicates the scale of the problem is low. |
| <i>The Auditor must obtain copies of the above procedures.</i> | | | | |
| 5.9 | The Fishery respects 'Threshold reference points', or 'precautionary limits' for both the biomass and fishing rate are in place. | Important | Y | Reference points have been used to guide rock lobster management advice and TAC/TACC setting for many years. Prior to establishment of a New Zealand Harvest Strategy Standard (HSS) in 2008, the reference point used for rock lobsters was termed Bref and was chosen for each stock as a mean CPUE level (as a proxy for biomass, B) from a period considered as productive (and conceptually consistent with maintaining the stock at a level able to support taking the maximum sustainable yield. Since 2008, the HSS has provided the guiding policy on reference points. |
| <i>The Auditor has verified "Reference points" and "Precautionary limits" are set by Regional Fishery Bodies and compliance.</i> | | | | |

6- WASTE MANAGEMENT

| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|--|---|-----------|-----|---|
| 6.1 | The Fishery recycles, reuses or reprocesses all materials used in fishing, storage and transport of fish to point of sale, including packaging, where possible. | Essential | Y | There are no materials used in fishing operations or transportation to in-shore collection points that are not reused or recyclable. Packaging materials are not used. Polypropylene ropes, (plastic) bins and (steel) pots are reused or recycled. |
| 6.2 | The Fishery implements measures to prevent the dispersion of wastes (including fuel and engine lubricants, and plastics) in the sea. | Essential | Y | Measures are in place and documented in the Safe Ship Programme in respect to minimizing and mitigation of potential fuel and oil lubricant spills. The principal 'plastics' used are mainly the ropes which are replaced regularly when they show signs of wearing and either disposed of or otherwise sold to locals (in essence, recycled). Accident spill procedures are outlined in the Safe Ship Management Manuals held on each vessel. |
| 6.3 | The Fishery uses all available non-toxic chemical alternatives to minimize the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulative substances. | Essential | Y | Chemicals used on the vessels were verified as being non-toxic alternatives. Evidence was provided of their type and use, and storage is being audited as part of the Maritime NZ required Safe Ship Programme by SGS (M&I Division). |
| 6.4 | The Fishery does not use CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or other ozone depleting refrigerants. | Essential | N/A | There are no refrigeration systems owned or operated by the organization. |
| <i>The Auditor has provided photographic evidence.</i> | | | | |



7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

| No | Requirement | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|-----|---|----------------|------|---|
| 7.1 | The Organisation must maintain a record of energy consumption updated at least annually. | Important | N/A* | CRAMAC 5 does not utilize any significant energy resource, as it does not own or operate vessels, storage or processing facilities. Fishermen monitor fuel usage closely, as there is an awareness of the environmental issues as it represents a significant proportion of operational cost. There would seem to be an opportunity however for CRAMAC5 to provide encouragement, advice and/or provide a collective monitoring role in this area |
| 7.2 | The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per unit of product and undertake to reduce it annually. | Recommendation | N/A* | Although CRAMAC does not operate vessels it is currently investigating means of measuring Carbon Footprint and assisting the members of its Association to measure, monitor and reduce their Carbon Footprint. |

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

| No | Requirements | Level | Y/N | Comments |
|-------|---|----------------|-----|--|
| 8.1 | The organisation must respect human rights by conforming to the following requirements: | - | - | - |
| 8.1.1 | compliance with international and ILO directives regarding child labour | Essential | Y | There is clearly no evidence at all of any child labour. Strict labour laws apply and are enforced in NZ and prevent any exploitation of child labour. |
| 8.1.2 | remunerating workers with salaries conforming at least to the legal minimum | Essential | Y | The minimum wage is set and protected by NZ Labour Laws. Workers employed by CRAMAC5 and associated Fishermen and employees of CRAMAC5 are being paid well above the minimum wage. |
| 8.1.3 | assuring workers' access to medical care | Essential | Y | First aid training is a legislative requirement of Maritime NZ's Safe Ship programme. Evidence was provided of training and certification. NZ's ACC legislation provides medical care in the event of an accident. This is also separately audited and certified by SGS M&I. |
| 8.1.4 | applying safety measures in accordance with legal requirements | Essential | Y | Health and safety management plans are also a requirement of the Safe Ship Programme. Evidence was provided that these plans are in place and training is given. This is also separately audited and certified by SGS M&I. |
| 8.2 | The organisation should be SA8000 certified. | Recommendation | N | The Auditor supports the position that NZ labour and employment legislation more than adequately protects workers / addresses the areas covered in SA8000. |



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

Additional Comments:

CRAMAC5 were found to be a very environmental/social responsible organization. It's members are well aware of the importance of sustainable fishing to the environment and in protecting their future livelihoods.

A publication has been created by Kaikorua Coastal Marine Guardians, this document show the Social/ Environmental commitment to keep their sea sustainable. "Kaikoura Marine Strategy 2012 – Sustaining our Sea"

The Auditor would like to express her thanks to those involved for the help and cooperation in conducting this assessment

CONCLUSIONS:

The Fleet **CONFORMS** to Friend of the Sea requirements.

The Fleet **DOES NOT CONFORM** to Friend of the Sea requirements.

The Auditor has found the following nonconformities:

MAJOR NONCONFORMITY (to conform within 3 months)

There were no major nonconformities

MINOR NONCONFORMITY (proposal within 3 weeks and conformity within 1 year)

There were no minor nonconformities

RECOMMENDATIONS (notification before the subsequent inspection)

N/a

Appendix - NOTES & REFERENCES

Endnotes below contain direct links and also references to numerous files which were provided by CRAMAC 5 and contained on an accompanying CD-ROM (note that the filenames do not include extensions). Some of these are also available on websites (where links are provided).



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

ⁱ <http://www.nzrocklobster.co.nz/n1199.html>

ⁱ <http://www.seafoodindustry.co.nz/sc-about>

ⁱ <http://www.fishserve.co.nz/information/vessels/>

ⁱ <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/whole.html#DLM401190>

ⁱ See file 'Cook Strait Cable Zone'

ⁱ See file 'Tory Channel shipping lane'

ⁱ

http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/DLM76407.html?search=ts_regulation_Commercial+Fisheries_resel&p=1&sr=1

ⁱ

http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/DLM78055.html?search=ts_regulation_Commercial+Fisheries_resel&p=1#DLM78055

ⁱ <http://fishnet.co.nz/teamkorowai/index.html>

ⁱ <http://fishnet.co.nz/teamkorowai/about-TeamKorowai.htm>

ⁱ <http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=113&dk=22427>; or see file 'PLENARY09-CRA_2010_FINAL'

ⁱ Bentley, N. and Starr, P.J. 2001. An evaluation of the stock structure of New Zealand rock lobster. New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report 2001/48. See file '01_48_FARD'

ⁱ Chiswell, S.M and J.D. Booth. 2008. Sources and sinks of larval settlement in *Jasus edwardsii* around New Zealand: Where do larvae come from and where do they go? Marine Ecology Progress Series 354:201-217. See file 'Chiswell_Booth_2008_Larval_sources_MEPS'

ⁱ

http://www.fish.govt.nz/en-nz/Research+Services/Research+Database+Documentation/nonfish_bycatch/Nonfish+bycatch+data.htm?wbc_purpose=Basic&WBCMODE=PresentationUnpublished%23fisheries

ⁱ

http://www.fish.govt.nz/en-nz/Research+Services/Research+Database+Documentation/nonfish_bycatch/Appendix+3.htm?wbc_purpose=Basic&WBCMODE=PresentationUnpublished%23fisheries

ⁱ http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/DLM401761.html?search=ts_act_Fisheries+act_resel&p=1#DLM401761

ⁱ See file 'ernie'

ⁱ http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/DLM396379.html?search=ts_act_Fisheries+act_resel&p=1#DLM396379

ⁱ http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/DLM396539.html?search=ts_act_Fisheries+act_resel&p=1#DLM396539

ⁱ Specifically, spring-summer commercial CPUE from Area 917.

ⁱ Internal review has been arranged every year in recent years with the Ministry of Fisheries funding an independent stock assessment expert to participate in the Rock Lobster Fishery Assessment working Group and stock assessment plenary meetings.

ⁱ Reviews were conducted on rock lobster assessments in 2006 and 2007 by Dr A.E. Punt, University of Washington, Seattle, USA. The final executive summary bullet of the 2007 report states "*I consider the current assessment model for red rock lobster to be the most sophisticated worldwide in its treatment of alternative population processes within a parameter estimation framework, and strongly encourage support for publishing the model in the peer-reviewed literature.*" (see file 'External_review_FinalReport')

ⁱ See file 'Email from MFish on Criteria 2.1 and 4.3 dated 22 March 2011'

ⁱ Breen, P.A. (2005) Managing the effects of fishing on the environment: what does it mean for the rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*) fishery? New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report 2005/53. See file 'BREEN_ENVIRO5_53_FAR'

ⁱ http://outernode.pir.sa.gov.au/fisheries/products/sa_fisheries_resources_current_status_and_recent_trends/sa_resources/9

ⁱ See file 'POTEFFEC_Casemen_Svane'

ⁱ Chiswell, S.M. and J.D. Booth (2008) Sources and sinks of larval settlement in *Jasus edwardsii* around New Zealand: where do larvae come from and where do they go? Marine Ecology Progress Series **354**:202-217. See file 'Chiswell_Booth_2008_Larval_sources_MEPS'

ⁱ Utility of puerulus settlement and other indices for predicting future states of red rock lobster stocks (*Jasus edwardsii*). Final Research Report fro CRA2006-01, 2009-10, Objective 5 (unpublished; report by P.A. Breen and P.J Starr; see file 'OBJ5_3103201FRR_v2')

ⁱ http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0088/latest/DLM401761.html?search=ts_act_Fisheries+act_resel&p=1#DLM401761

ⁱ

http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/DLM77062.html?search=ts_regulation_Commercial+Fisheries_resel&p=1#DLM77062

ⁱ

<http://www.fish.govt.nz/en-nz/International/High+Seas+Fishing/MFish+Approved+Species+Codes/MFish+Approved+Species+Codes+01.htm>

ⁱ <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search>

ⁱ Codes in Appendix Y used to determine correct scientific names in WAREHOU

ⁱ (<http://www.fish.govt.nz/en-nz/International/High+Seas+Fishing/MFish+Approved+Species+Codes/MFish+Approved+Species+Codes+0>



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

ⁱ <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/1998/0208/latest/DLM253727.html>

ⁱ <http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/Environmental/Environmental-requirements/Environmental-requirements.asp>

ⁱ An example berthage agreement can be seen as file 'port malboroughlease'.

ⁱ See file 'Friends of the Sea area of certification'

ⁱ These include *inter alia* the Employment Relations Act (2000)

[http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2000/0024/latest/DLM58317.html?search=ts_act_employment_resel&p=1&sr=1], the Health and Safety in Employment Act (1992)

[http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1992/0096/latest/DLM278829.html?search=ts_act_employment_resel&p=1&sr=1]. A complete listing of relevant Acts is most easily obtained by searching <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/searchquick.aspx> using the keywords "labour" or "employment".

ⁱ <http://www.dol.govt.nz/services/international>

ⁱ <http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/Rules/List-of-all-rules/List-of-rules.asp>

ⁱ <http://www.dol.govt.nz/services/international/child/index.asp>

ⁱ <http://www.dol.govt.nz/infozone/myfirstjob/employees>

ⁱ Minimum requirements are available at <http://dol.govt.nz/er/index.asp> and are well summarised in the attached files 'PayTheMinimumWage' and 'MinimumEmploymentRights'.

ⁱ See file 'Employment contractvessel'

ⁱ See file 'MinimumEmploymentRights'

ⁱ See <http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/Rules/List-of-all-rules/List-of-rules.asp> for all Maritime Rules and specifically files 'Part34-maritime-rule' and 'Part50-maritime-rule (1)' dealing with medical standards and medical stores respectively.

ⁱ See <http://www.acc.co.nz> for general overview of ACC.

ⁱ

<http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/Commercial/Safety-management-systems/Safe-ship-management/Requirements-commercial-operations.asp> and see file 'Part21-maritime-rule'

ⁱ <http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/Rules/List-of-all-rules/Part21-maritime-rule.asp>

ⁱ

<http://www.fish.govt.nz/en-nz/International/High+Seas+Fishing/MFish+Approved+Species+Codes/MFish+Approved+Species+Codes+03.htm>