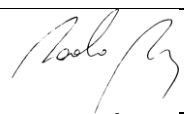

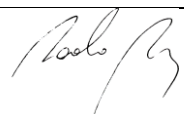


# Friend of the Sea Standard

## FOS - Wild Sustainable Fishing Requirements

**Friend of the Sea**  
[www.friendofthesea.org](http://www.friendofthesea.org)

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue	Paolo Bray	
2	01/07/2015	Update	Paolo Bray	
3	30/09/2016	Standards update	Paolo Bray	

## Foreword

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation, which was established in 2008. Its aim is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources by 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 following an audit by independent certification bodies, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

Requirements are classified as Essential, Important or Recommendations, according to their level of importance.

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 shall also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed corrective action shall be fully implemented within the following 12 months.

Recommendations: Compliance with recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with recommendations 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 shall be filled out in English if spoken fluently.

**a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

CHINA NATIONAL FISHERY CROP CNFC

**b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:** CHINA NATIONAL FISHERY CROP CNFC

**b) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS:**

**NO**

**d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

Buiding 19,Block 18, 188 West Road, South 4th Ring Road, Fengtai District, Beijing, P.R.China  
Tel: [+86 10 83959936](tel:+861083959936) Cell Phone: [+86 18610494942](tel:+8618610494942)

**e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:** PANRUJIA

PANRUJIA@CNFC.COM.CN

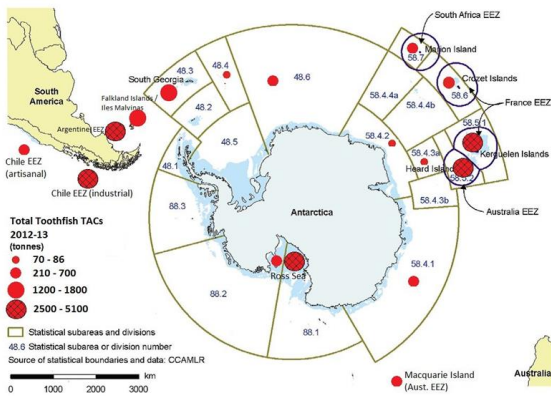
**f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED: ANNEX F**

<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 harbour</i>	<i>Ship owner, if different from a)</i>
LONGTEN G	412270002	CHINA	TRAWLIN G	2329	QIN HUANG DAO	CHINA NATIONAL FISHERIES CORP.
LONGDA	412280982	CHINA	TRAWLIN G	1163	QINHUAN GDAO	CHINA NATIONAL FISHERIES CORP.

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

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour

**h) FISHING ZONE** (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include a map.): **CCAMLR SUB AREAS**



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
<i>KRILL</i>	<i>EUPHASIA SUPERBA</i>

**j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:**


### **k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS**

**All the two vessels operate under CCMARL agreement and are supplied of the following national certificates Annex K:**

- International anti-fouling system certification
- International fishing vessel safety certificate
- International oil pollution prevention certificate
- International sewage pollution prevention certificate
- Certificate of fishing gear and lifting appliances
- Certificate of vessel's nationality

### **l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

- XThe Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the Auditor shall provide a short description)*
- XThe 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**
- XThe Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit**
- XThe duration of the Audit was agreed upon**
- XThe information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) has been confirmed** (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided):

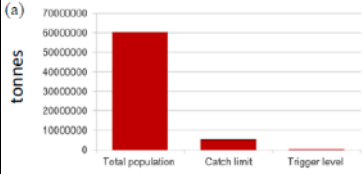
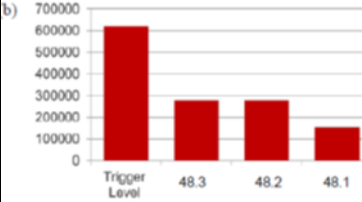
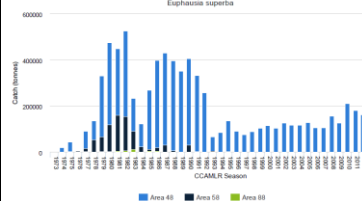
<b>CERTIFICATION BODY: RINA SERVICES</b>	<b>AUDIT TEAM: MARCO PEDOL TEAM LEADER MARCO PEDOL TEAM LEADER</b>	<b>AUDIT START AND END DATE: 20/04/2017</b>
<b>SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:</b> 	<b>NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:</b>  <b>PANRUJIA</b>	<b>AUDIT CODE:</b>  <b>2017DGDF 18</b>

## NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor shall fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor shall provide an explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor shall write YES when the Organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor shall comment and explain the positive or negative answers. Simple "YES," "NO," or "N.A." are insufficient.
- 6) Each relevant document shall 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	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
1.1	The state of the stock under consideration shall be assessed by the fisheries management organisation.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate to collect data in accordance with applicable international standards (e.g. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the FAO Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 382; Deep Sea Fishery (DSF) in the High Seas, FAO Programme).	Y	<p>The stock status in Antarctic area is monitored by scientist and researchers working for the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources CCAMLR. Surveys are yearly carried on to verify catches and impact on the Ecosystem. <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org">www.ccamlr.org</a></p> <p>The ecosystem impact is monitored through the program Scheme of International Scientific Observation (SISO) <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/science/ccamlr-scheme-international-scientific-observation-siso">www.ccamlr.org/en/science/ccamlr-scheme-international-scientific-observation-siso</a></p> <p>And the program CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP) <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/science/ccamlr-ecosystem-monitoring-program-cem">www.ccamlr.org/en/science/ccamlr-ecosystem-monitoring-program-cem</a></p> <p>These fisheries are reviewed annually by CCAMLR's <a href="#">Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management (WG-EMM)</a> and the <a href="#">Scientific Committee</a>. The Commission's agreed limits for the current fishing season are defined in the <a href="#">Conservation measures</a>.</p>
<p><b><i>The fisheries management organisation is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organisation may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.</i></b></p>					
1.1.1	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient	Essential		Y	Data, surveys and reports are publicly available on CCAMLR website but not official and formal stock assessment has been carried on since 2000 due to the cost connected to assess all the circumpolar area and to the large abundance of the resource. CCAMLR set up a management plan for the fishery.

1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be Over-exploited.	Essential	<p><math>F \leq F_{msy}</math> within probability range of available stock assessments or at least <math>F \leq F_{lim}</math> (limit reference point – or its proxy)</p> <p>If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>The stock status does not result Over-Exploited and it is monitored through the Gym model (Generalised Yield model) Annex 1.1.2</p>  <p>Schematic of (a) the total population size of krill and associated catch limit and trigger level in Area 48</p> <p>Sustainability of the krill fishery is ensured by setting limits on the fishery such that the catches taken by the fishery will leave enough krill to ensure that there is a healthy breeding population and also that there is enough for the predators (such as penguins and whales). Sustainability of the krill fishery is dependent on the size of the catch relative to the population. Basically, CCAMLR's approach to managing the krill fishery is to minimise the impact on the ecosystem rather than trying to maximise the size of the fishery. Scientists use computer models that simulate the krill population (controlled by a set of equations for the number of births, the rate of growth and the rate of death) and then use this data to predict what might happen with different levels of fishing. Thousands of simulations are carried out in order to determine a catch level that is sustainable. There are lots of pieces of information that go into projecting the future krill population and for many of these there are no precise values. A sensible range of values is defined and simulations are run using all values in the range. Simulations take into account what is known and what is not known about the ecosystem. The total allowable catch for the southwest Atlantic is currently about 5.6 million tonnes annually. However, CCAMLR has decided that the catch will be regulated within a 620 000 tonne 'trigger' level which is distributed across four regions in the southwest Atlantic. This 'trigger' level represents approximately 1% of the estimated 60 million tonnes of the unexploited biomass, or virgin size, of the krill population in this region. The actual annual catch is around 0.3% of the unexploited biomass of krill. CCAMLR has agreed that any expansion in the krill fishery should not happen unless the scientific data indicate that it will continue to be sustainable. CCAMLR also maintains a network of stations where information is collected on other components of the Antarctic ecosystem to monitor change. This program, the <a href="#">CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP)</a>, was established in 1989. The information collected under this initiative contributes to CCAMLR's efforts to develop what is called a 'Krill Feedback Management procedure' which will help inform decisions regarding acceptable total precautionary levels of krill harvest." <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/fisheries/krill-fisheries-and-sustainability">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/fisheries/krill-fisheries-and-sustainability</a></p>
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be Over-Fished.	Essential	<p><math>B &gt; B_{msy}</math> within probability range of available stock assessments or at least <math>B &gt; B_{lim}</math> (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>The stock status does not result Over- Fished and the trigger level to determine fish quota is fixed with a precautionary approach Annex 1.1.2</p>  <p>Schematic of (a) the total population size of krill and associated catch limit and trigger level in Area 48, and (b) the trigger levels in Subareas 48.1, 48.2 and 48.3.</p> 



**All the requirements related to the current status and trend of the stock under assessment shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch outside of the unit of certification.**

**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. Other information may include generic evidence based on similar stocks, when specific information on the stock under consideration is not available, providing there is low risk to the stock under consideration in accordance with the Precautionary Approach.**

1.1.4	The methodology of assessment of the status and trends of the stock under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner.	Essential	Documental evidence	Y	The methodology of assessment and stock status is clearly published on CCMARL web site <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/document/publications/krill-fishery-report-2016">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/document/publications/krill-fishery-report-2016</a> The last report has been published on March 2016 annex 1.1.2
1.2	<u>Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (i.e. it is not applicable to freezer vessels)</u>  If the organisation complies with all the requirements of the standards in the present document and does not catch more than 10% of the total catch (weight) of the same target species in the stock under consideration, requirements 1.1.1, 1.1.2., 1.1.3. do not apply.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under assessment is not over 10% of total catch from the same stock.	n.a.	

**The Auditor shall fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement.**

**The aim of this requirement is to allow certification of small-scale artisanal and/or traditional fisheries targeting stocks which might have been overfished by bigger scale vessels and fisheries.**

## **2 ECOSYSTEM and HABITAT IMPACT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and Information	Y/N	Comments
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2.1	<p>Current data and/or other information is collected and updated about the effects of the fishery under assessment on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear, also considering the role of the stock in the food web (e.g. key prey or predator species).</p> <p>The same information regarding any associated enhancement activities is also collected and maintained.</p>	Important	<p>Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme).</p> <p>The data and analysis may include local, traditional or indigenous knowledge and research, providing its validity can be objectively verified.</p> <p>The methodology and results of the analysis of the most probable adverse impacts of the unit of certification and any associated culture and enhancement activity on the ecosystem are made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.</p>	Y	<p>All the krill fishing vessels have international observers onboard collecting data to assess impact on ecosystem, structure and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear. Info regarding by catch and discards are collected on the observer's register that is immediately transmitted to the CCMARL office and to the national fishing authorities. Annex. 3.2</p>
2.2	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.	Essential	<p>Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database <a href="http://www.mpaglobal.org">www.mpaglobal.org</a> etc</p>	Y	<p>The fleet operates according to the CCAMLR regulation for Marine protected area. "CCAMLR includes MPAs as one part of its approach to marine spatial protection to complement a variety of management tools such as fishing limits and gear restrictions."  <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/science/marine-protected-areas-mpas">www.ccamlr.org/en/science/marine-protected-areas-mpas</a>  <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures</a>  All the Marine protected areas are clearly indicated on the plotter.</p>
<p><b>The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, shall verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities shall be produced. The Auditor shall provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to <a href="http://www.mpaglobal.org">www.mpaglobal.org</a>).</b></p>					
2.2	The fishery or fleet shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	<p>The seabed and benthic marine wildlife shall revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.</p>	Y	<p>The mid water trawling doesn't operate on the seabed. No damages are recorded on seabed. The krill trawling operates in the pelagic area where the sea has a depth of around 900 m.</p>
<p><b>The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.</b></p>					

2.3	The organisation has requested or conducted an assessment of the impact of its activities on essential habitats for the stock under consideration and on habitats vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear.	Recommendation	The RFMO shall carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it shall take this into account when producing managements advices.	Y	CCMARL is regularly assessing the impact of the fisheries on Antarctic Habitat caring the role of krill in the food web. Annex 1.1.2 – All the management advices are issued caring the protection of Antarctic Habitats <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/organisation/about-ccamlr">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/organisation/about-ccamlr</a>
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**The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.**

2.4	In the case of enhanced fisheries (e.g. fishery and aquaculture activities) the organisation is assessed also against FOS Aquaculture standards	Essential	Full compliance of FOS-Aqua standards	N.a	
2.4.1	Natural reproductive stock components of enhanced stocks are not overfished nor substantially displaced by stocked components.	Essential	The displacement shall not result in a reduction of the natural reproductive stock component below abundance-based target reference points (or their proxies).	n.a	
2.4.2	Management objectives are in place that seek to avoid significant negative impacts of enhancement activities on the natural reproductive stock component of the stock under consideration and any other wild stocks from which the organisms for stocking are being removed.	Essential	Target Reference points or their proxies.	n.a.	

**Only applicable to enhanced fisheries.**

**Enhanced fisheries are fisheries supported by activities aimed at supplementing the recruitment and raising the total production of a fishery beyond a level supported by natural processes (FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries. Inland fisheries. No 6. Rome, FAO 1997.**

### **3 SELECTIVITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it shall have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to <a href="http://www.redlist.org">www.redlist.org</a>.</p>	Y	<p>All the accidental catches are recorded on the logbook by an international independent observer. By catch could happen with Antarctic Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus gazella</i> that is classified in IUCN red list as Least Concern. <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/2058/0">http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/2058/0</a></p> <p>CCMARL has introduced a series of advices to drop this kind of by catch limiting catches to near zero. In 2008, six seal mortalities were observed in Subarea 48.3 and the Scientific Committee suggested the krill fishery notification pro forma should be amended to include specific information on gear configurations such as mesh size, net opening, presence and design of SEDs (SC-CAMLR-XXVII, paragraph 4.11). The Commission agreed to amend the general mitigation provisions in CM 25-03 to introduce the mandatory use of mammal exclusion devices on trawls in the krill fisheries in Area 48 (CM 51-01) and Divisions 58.4.1 (CM 51-02) and 58.4.2 (CM 51-03). The conservation measures were adopted by the Commission and are still in force.</p> <p>25. There were no seal mortalities reported between 2008 and 2014, however, there were three mortalities of Antarctic fur seals in both 2015 and 2016.</p>
3.1.1	The organization collects and maintains current data and/or other information about the effects of the fishery and associated enhancement activities on endangered species, non-target catches and discards.	Essential	Traditional, fisher or community knowledge can be used as reference, provided its validity can be objectively verified	Y	All the information and survey are collected and maintained by CCMARL
<p><b><i>The Auditor shall obtain records kept by the organisation of the species that are caught accidentally, and an assessment of the effects of the fishery on non-target stocks. The information included in the list shall be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list shall also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list <a href="http://www.redlist.org">www.redlist.org</a>. The Auditor shall provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.</i></b></p>					
3.2	The level of discard (in weight) shall not be over 8% of total catch.	Essential	Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fish oil production.	Y	Discards are very few and below 8%. All the discards are reported on the logbook and monitored by the international observers onboard annex 3.2

3.3.1	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 or fishery shall provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its shall report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report	n.a.	
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 shall use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.	Important	Audit shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	n.a.	

## **4 LEGAL CONFORMITY**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Parameters and information</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments</b>
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All the vessels are officially registered. Annex F
<b><i>The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)</i></b>					
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience ( <a href="http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a> ).	Y	All fishing vessels are registered in China and have Chinese flag. Annex F
<b><i>The Auditor shall verify according to the website <a href="http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a>.</i></b>					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF</a>	Y	The fleet does not include any IUU fishing vessels <a href="http://www.fao.org/gfcm/data/fleet-iuu-vessel-list/en/">http://www.fao.org/gfcm/data/fleet-iuu-vessel-list/en/</a>
<b><i>The Auditor shall verify according to the list on the website <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF</a></i></b>					

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 shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafe tuna.org	N.A.	
<b>The Auditor shall verify the conformity on the list <a href="http://www.dolphinsafetuna.org">www.dolphinsafetuna.org</a> or else the company shall sign the EII DS Policy and a copy shall be included in the audit report</b>					
4.5	The Organization 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 <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	<i>"This country profile provides statistics and indicators produced through FAO's Statistics programmes, supplemented with information derived from national and other sources and valid at the time of compilation."</i> <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/CHN/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/CHN/en</a> Fishery respects national and international regulations. Chinese and CCAMLR. Tac level is fixed by CCAMLR and controlled by Norwegian authorities and by CCAMLR.
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	TAC is fixed by CCAMLR <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures">www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures</a>
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	Electronic logbook is used on the vessels according to the CCMARL regulations. Annex 3.2 All the vessels are also equipped with VMS and sonar
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	No legal minimum mesh size is in place for krill fishing. The mesh size used by the vessels is 15 mm

4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	No maximum net size is in place for krill fishing. The coden size used by the vessels is 2.6 m width and 1.2 m height. The length of the net is from 16.8 to 24 m. Annex 4.5.4
4.5.5	Minimum size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	No minimum size is in place
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators	Y	No distance from the coast is requested but the fleet operates under the constant control of CCMARL
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries fisheries laws available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	To reduce accidental bycatches of predator and mammals are in place the following measures: a) Marine mammal exclusion device (the net mouth is covered by a fine mesh filter)  The exclusion of fishing area overlapping with predator breeding area
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators	Y	No fishing is allowed in protected area. All the fishing campaign is tracked by satellite and observers
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor shall specify applicable indicators	Y	No forbidden gears are on board. Checked by observers.

**The Auditor shall 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	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
5.1.1a	A fishery management organization, that holds a legal mandate in compliance with national and international laws, manages, by means of a Fishery Management Plan, the fishery of which the fishery or fleet under audit is a part.	Essential	Evidence of conformity to local laws and regulations.  A map of existing RFMOs is available at <a href="http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html">http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html</a>  In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMO).	Y	The fishing company operates in Antarctic area ruled by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/organisation/about-ccamlr">www.ccamlr.org/en/organisation/about-ccamlr</a> that was formed by a convention from different countries in 1982. Today CCAMLR counts 25 members states and other 11 acceded to the convention. CCAMLR issues the conservation measures for the Antarctic environment and the fishery management plan. The control of the rules is assured by the single members states and by independent international observers that are on board of the vessels during the fishing season. China National Fisheries CORP. is controlled by the People's Republic of China and CCAMLR. "Monitoring of the fisheries is performed using information reported to the Secretariat in real-time and other short intervals during the fishing season." <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/fisheries/fisheries">www.ccamlr.org/en/fisheries/fisheries</a>
5.1.1b	If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organisation or arrangement is in place.  States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species over their entire area of distribution.  The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.	Essential	Evidence of consideration of the rights of small scale fishing communities.	Y	The stock under consideration is exploited under CCMARL control. No small scale fishing communities are in place fishing Krill in Antarctica
5.1.1c	The fishery management organization convenes at least yearly to update its management advices according to the most updated data.	Essential	Evidence of meetings frequency.	Y	"These fisheries are reviewed annually by CCAMLR's <a href="#">Working Group on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management (WG-EMM)</a> and the <a href="#">Scientific Committee</a> . The Commission's agreed limits for the current fishing season are defined in the <a href="#">Conservation measures</a> ."



5.1.1d	If the fishery management system includes trade-related measures, they shall be adopted and implemented in accordance with international law, including WTO Agreements.	Essential		Y	CCMARL has recently improved its Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) to trace product and fight illegal fishing. <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/news/2017/ccamlr-improves-its-catch-documentation-scheme-cds">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/news/2017/ccamlr-improves-its-catch-documentation-scheme-cds</a>
<b>The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations.</b>					
<b>The fishing company or organisation may also be part of traditional or community system of management of the stock, provided their performance can be objectively verified.</b>					
5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be both participatory and transparent, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decision-making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information.  Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out if applicable.	Y	CCAMLR data are publicly available on the web site <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/data/ccamlr-data">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/data/ccamlr-data</a> and they are used to support the Commission's decision. " The Secretariat's Data Centre is the custodian of data which underpin the Commission's decisions and support the implementation and monitoring of those decisions. These data, collectively known as 'CCAMLR data', are used principally by CCAMLR's Scientific Committee, specialised groups and community of scientists, resource managers, fishery officers and policy makers. <a href="#">Rules for Access and Use of CCAMLR Data</a> generally govern the administration and use of data held by the Secretariat. Additional rules apply to the release of data from the Catch Documentation Scheme and data from the Vessel Monitoring System (refer <a href="#">Conservation Measure 10-24</a> ). CCAMLR data are submitted on standard forms and include data from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● fisheries in the Convention Area</li> <li>● scientific observations on board fishing vessels</li> <li>● research surveys and ecosystem monitoring</li> <li>● compliance activities and processes.</li> </ul> Some CCAMLR data are freely available in the public domain and these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● registry of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) and risk areas</li> <li>● fishery and trade summaries published annually in the Statistical Bulletin.</li> </ul> The Secretariat also maintains a range of common software tools and analytical applications such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● nautical twilight calculator</li> <li>● tag overlap calculator</li> <li>● stock assessment models."</li></ul>
5.1.3	Small-scale fishing communities and deep-sea fishers, shall be involved in the planning and implementation of management measures affecting their livelihood, as appropriate.	Important	Evidence of involvement of local communities. E.g. monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas	Y	Small scale fishing communities are not present in Antarctica and all the fishing campaign are monitored by satellite and onboard observers.
5.2.1	A precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and its habitat and safeguard the marine environment.  (FAO Code of conduct, art 7.5)	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	See 1.1.2
5.2.2	Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives. These measures shall prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable time frame.	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and time frame.	Y	See 1.1.2 and 1.1.3
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions is kept under continuous review.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	See 1.1.2 and 1.1.3

**The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the organisation shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.**

5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and sub and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	Y	The monitoring and control is provided by satellite and observers onboard that provide together with the crew an electronic logbook reporting all the relevant data and information. Annex 3.2 and Annex 4.5.8 All the data are reported to CCAMRL and National authorities.
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**The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidences of the activities undertaken by the fishery enforcement system to ensure compliance.**

5.4	The fleet or fishery shall record bycatch from each fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	All the by catch is registered on the logbook indicating species and weight Annex 3.2
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	All discards are registered on the logbook indicating species and weight Annex 3.2
5.5.1	The organisation shall make bycatch and discard data publicly available.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	All the data are reported on electronic logbook and are publicly available

**The Auditor shall provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.**

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Y	A management system is in place to prevent any by catch of endangered species. See 4.5.7
5.7	The organisation implements a management program to reduce the accidental catch of non-target species, including procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity.	Y	The Fleet implement programs to guarantee that any live animals accidentally caught could be released alive at sea. All these practices are monitored by independent observers.

**The auditor shall provide documental evidence that the organisation collects data to assess the impact of the fishing activities on non-target species and endangered fauna (i.e. IUCN listed). The data collection shall address specific outcome indicator(s) consistent with achieving management objectives.**

5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures that guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing devices to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	All gears are tagged as requested by the conservation measures issued by CCAMLR <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures">www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures</a> and the fleet is committed to recover any lost fishing device.
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**The Auditor shall obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedures.**

5.9	<u>ONLY APPLICABLE TO FREEZER VESSELS AND FLEETS. NOT APPLICABLE TO SMALL-SCALE ARTISANAL FISHERIES.</u>  The fleet has a full-time on-board independent observer who reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. In alternative a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	Y	The fleet has a full-time independent observer on board according to the CMMARL rules. Annex 5.9
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**The Auditor shall verify the presence of the observers and obtain their CV and contacts.**

5.10a	Outcome indicator(s), including Target and Limit reference points, are defined for all management objectives related to the conservation of the stock under consideration.  Management Objectives take into account the Best Scientific Evidence available	Essential	Target reference points. e.g maximum sustainable yield (MSY, or a suitable proxy) or a lesser fishing mortality if that is applicable to the fishery.  Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas have low productivity, thus biological reference points shall be set to ensure long term sustainability.	Y	See 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 "The catch and effort reporting system is used to provide near-real time information which is used by the Secretariat to monitor CCAMLR fisheries and forecasts fishery and area closures. CCAMLR Members and their vessels operating in CCAMLR fisheries or undertaking research fishing in the Convention Area are required to submit catch and effort reports as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Daily catch and effort reports (Conservation Measure 23-07 <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/node/74261">www.ccamlr.org/node/74261</a>) are required in exploratory finfish fisheries. The daily reporting period is from 0000h to 2400h UTC and daily reports must be submitted no later than 0600 hours UTC on the following day.</li><li>5-day catch and effort reports (CM 23-01) are required in established toothfish and icefish fisheries except in Division 58.5.2 (see below), established krill fisheries when krill catches exceed 10–80% of their respective limits (see below), and during research fishing conducted under CM 24-01. Reports must be submitted not later than two working days after the end of the 5-day reporting period.</li><li>10-day catch and effort reports are required in established fisheries in Division 58.5.2 (CMs 41-08 and 42-02) and must be submitted before the end of the next 10-day reporting period.</li><li>Monthly reports are required in established krill fisheries in Subareas 48-1 to 48.4 and Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2 and when the total catch is less than 50-80% of the trigger level (CMs 23-03 and 23-06), or 10% of the trigger level in Subarea 48.1 (CCAMLR-XXXIII, paragraphs 5.5).</li></ul> Catch and effort reports must be completed using the following data forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>CCAMLR Data Form CEv2016 (finfish fisheries)</li><li>CCAMLR Data Form CEv2016 (krill fisheries).</li></ul> The data form instructions (included in the zip file) provide a description of the fields in the form and examples of completed forms." <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/node/74766">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/node/74766</a>
5.11	There are clear management objectives, outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically reviewed by means of risk assessment to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on:	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, action taken and outcomes.	Y	The management objectives are yearly revised according to the CCMARL rules
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			Y	CCAMRL implements a set of conservation measures to protect Antarctic marine living resources and ecosystem <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures</a>
5.11.2	Endangered species			Y	Endangered species are protected by the conservation measures <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures</a>
5.11.3	Non target stocks			Y	<a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures</a>
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			Y	Dependent predators and/or preys are taken into consideration <a href="https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures">https://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/conservation-measures</a>
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes			Y	Ecosystem structure and processes are taken into consideration (ex. No fishing is allowed in penguin breeding area)
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	The Ecosystem approach is yearly reviewed "The total allowable catch for the southwest Atlantic is currently about 5.6 million tonnes annually. However, CCAMLR has decided that the catch will be regulated within a 620 000 tonne 'trigger' level which is distributed across four regions in the southwest Atlantic. This 'trigger' level represents approximately 1% of the estimated 60 million tonnes of the unexploited biomass, or virgin size, of the krill population in this region. The actual annual catch is around 0.3% of the unexploited biomass of krill. CCAMLR has agreed that any expansion in the krill fishery should not happen unless the scientific data indicate that it will continue to be sustainable."
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries.	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	Fisheries management approaches are integral part of integrated coastal management and ocean management as in the mission of CCMARL: Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

**The Auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. These can, in some cases, be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies.**

**The management measures implemented by the management system of the organisation shall be based on the best available scientific evidence. Any traditional or scientific knowledge can be used within the management system, given that it can be objectively verified by the auditor**

## **6 WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Parameters and information</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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 recycles all the materials on board.
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste following CCAMLR <b>Resolution 28/XXVII (2008)</b> And Conservation Measure 26-01 <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures">www.ccamlr.org/en/conservation-and-management/browse-conservation-measures</a>
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 and evidence of conformity.	Y	Chemical and non toxic products are used on board according to the CCAMRL indication.
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	The fleet uses Freon R22

***The Auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.***

## **7 ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Parameters and information</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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7.1	The Organisation shall keep a register of all energy sources and use thereof, which shall be updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure.  At minimum, the register shall include the following <b>parameters:</b> 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 1. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)	Y	The Organisation regularly records all the energy consumption
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	The Organisation does not calculate its Carbon Footprint

**The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.**

## **8 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm</a>	Y	The minimum age on board is 18 years old
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 shall verify that the organisation knows the minimum wage.	Y	Employees are recruited following an Agreement for employment of the Crew Annex 8.1.2
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	To all the crew is granted medical care on board and insurance Annex 8.1.3
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	Safety measures are on place onboard and a contingency plan is provided for the two vessels. Annex 8.1.4

8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The Organisation is not SA8000 certified
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***The Auditor shall 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 shall fill out the following fields

**The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**

**XThe fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements**

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

*List major non conformities*

6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.
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The company is using R22 that it is internationally forbidden as ozone depleting gas

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

*List minor non conformities*

**RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)**

*List recommendations*


7.2	The Organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N
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8.2 The organisation should be SA8000 certified. Recommendation N

# FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

Corrective Action Form	Recommendation	<input type="checkbox"/> to be checked during the following audit	Form 08.01 Rev.01 18/01/2016
	Minor NC	<input type="checkbox"/> proposal within three weeks	
	Major Nc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> implementation within 3/6 months	

Ref. Check list FOS - FISHERY		Company name: CHINA NATIONA FISHERY CORPORATION	
Audit date: 06/04/2017	CB: <b>RINA SERVICES S.P.A.</b>	Site(s) audited: <b>CNFC</b>	
Ref. Requirement: Point 6.4 Checklist FOS - FISHERY Criteria and Indicators for the Certification of the wild fishery of 'Friend of the Sea' products	Auditor : Marco Pedol	Contact person: PANRUJIA Sustainability manager: Contact details:	
NC notification date 13/06/2017	Deadline	Date of implementation/proposal	
Notified by 	Checked by _____	Accepted Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

NC or recommendation description	Req. N. 2.2
The company is using Freon R22 as an ozone depleting gas	

AC proposal <input type="checkbox"/> implementation <input type="checkbox"/>	Req. N.
Remark for the auditor: In case of implementation the auditor is kindly asked to provide evidences in attachment to this form	
About the problem of freon usage, at present, the internation regulation require that the developing countries have to replace refrigerants with fluorine-free refrigerants completely before 2040, we will replace with fluorine-free refrigerant before 2040 according to the international standards.	

Auditor comments (not mandatory)
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# FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

