

Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild - Generic Sustainable fishing Requirements

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue		
2	03/11/2014	First review		

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Preface

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

The certification diagram of Friend of the Sea assesses according to sustainability criteria and indicators fishing and aquaculture projects. The certification, granted by Independent Certification Bodies following an audit, ensures that a product complies with sustainability requirements.

The Friend of the Sea fishing certification diagram guarantees that **the "GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES (FAO)"** are observed. Therefore, all indicators refer to compliant criteria and conform with "Minimum substantive criteria" included in the following FAO Guidelines.

"Management systems"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stocks under consideration

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

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

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

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

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

Ecosystem considerations

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

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

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

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

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

Methodological aspects

Assessing current state and trends in target stocks

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

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

Following the reference Friend of the Sea Criteria used during the audit. For each criterion the respective Minimum Substantive Criterion observed is mentioned in brackets.

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

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

Essential Indicators: for essential requirements a 100% conformity is required in order to allow the Certification Body to recommend the Company for Certification. Each deficiency towards these requirements is considered as a Major non-conformity and it is required to undertake appropriate corrective measures, to be implemented within three months from when the non-conformity was found. The Company shall provide satisfactory evidence on the correction of all major non-conformities to the Certification Body. Exclusively for requirements 2.1 and 2.2, considering the complexity of possible missing data to be retrieved, the time interval allowed for the correction of non-conformities is extended to 6 months.

Important Indicators: for important requirements a 100% conformity is required in order to allow the Certification Body to recommend the Company for Certification. Each deficiency towards these requirements is considered as a Minor non-conformity and it is required to propose appropriate corrective measures (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the Certification Body within three months from when the non-conformity was found. This proposal must also include a chronogram concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each corrective action must be fully implemented within a year.

Recommended Indicators: the compliance with these requirements is not strictly required in order to obtain the certification. However, during the inspection all the aspects concerning these requirements will be checked and each deficiency will be highlighted in the Auditing Report as a recommendation. The Company shall evaluate the possible necessity of implementing corrective measures and, within the following inspection, shall inform the Certification Body regarding the decisions taken and the corrective measures implemented.

If a requirement is not applicable for the audited Organisation, it should be marked with N.A.

Description of the organisation

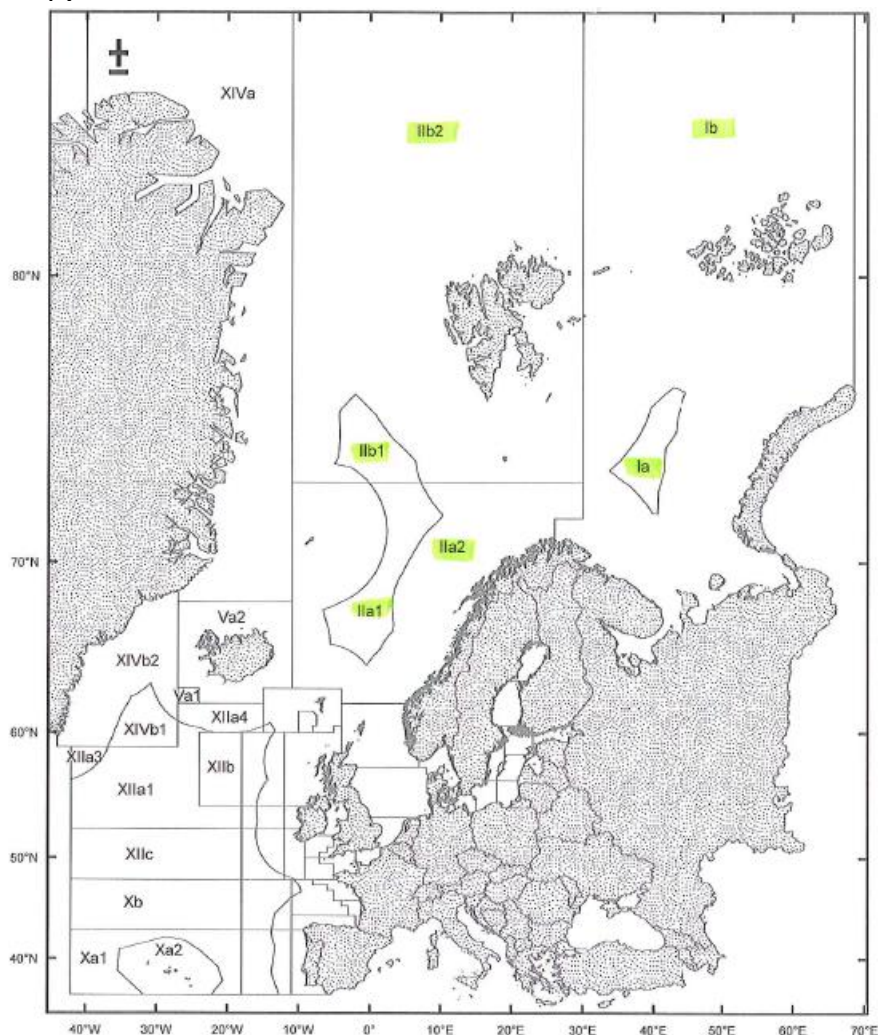
This document shall only be filled-in by the Certification Body and the Auditor in charge of the inspection. It must be filled in the native tongue or in English only if spoken fluently.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: COLD WATER PRAWNS OF NORWAY																																																															
b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION THAT REQUESTED THE AUDIT: COLD WATER PRAWNS OF NORWAY																																																															
c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? COLD WATER PRAWNS OF NORWAY																																																															
d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: Senjahopen - Norway																																																															
e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: STINA JOHANSEN																																																															
f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Registration number</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Country flag</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Fishing method</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Capacity (MT)</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Unloading harbor</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Ship owner if different from a)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ARCTICSWAN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F-35-A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">COLDWATER PRAWNS OF NORWAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SUNDEROY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N-100-0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PRESTFJORD</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PRESTFJORD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N-445-0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PRESTFJORD</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ANDENESFISK 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N-100-A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">TONSNES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">T-2-H</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">J.BERGVOLL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">T-1-H</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">VOLDSTAD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">M-11-A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">HERMES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F-1-L</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NORWAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOTTOM TRAWLER</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">TROMSO</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Country flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>	ARCTICSWAN	F-35-A	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO	COLDWATER PRAWNS OF NORWAY	SUNDEROY	N-100-0	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO	PRESTFJORD	PRESTFJORD	N-445-0	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO	PRESTFJORD	ANDENESFISK 1	N-100-A	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO		TONSNES	T-2-H	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO		J.BERGVOLL	T-1-H	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO		VOLDSTAD	M-11-A	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO		HERMES	F-1-L	NORWAY	BOTTOM TRAWLER		TROMSO	
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g) BOATS AUDITED ON SITE: (the auditor must list the audited boats that represent the fleet)

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbor
ARCTIC SWAN	F-35-A	TROMSO
SUNDERØY	N-100-O	TROMSO
PRESTFJORD	N-445-O	TROMSO

h) FISHING ZONE (E.g.: coordinates, FAO area, ZEE, CIEM area, etc... if available also include a map) FAO 27 AND FAO 21 ICES 1 AND 2



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

Common name	Scientific name
<i>Coldwater shrimps</i>	<i>Pandalus Borealis</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

16

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

MSC CERTIFIED
KRAV CERTIFIED

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

☒ **x The Friend of the Sea project was presented**


(If not the Auditor must provide a short description)

☒ **x The Organisation was informed of the possibility, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products**

☒ **x The Organisation has a document certifying the roles of the staff carrying out the audit**

☒ **x The duration of the Audit was agreed**

☒ **x The information included in the Preliminary Information have been confirmed:** (in case of changes send an update promptly)

CERTIFICATION BODY RINA Services S.p.A	AUDIT TEAM: MARCO PEDOL (lead auditor)	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 26 th October 2015
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE RESPONSIBLE PERSON FROM THE ORGANISATION ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: STINA JOHANSEN Quality manager (processing plant) GERT SANDVIK (Arctic Swan Chieftain)	AUDIT CODE: Contract n° : 2015/QHE/24 File n° : 2015 DG DF 27

NOTES FOR THE AUDITOR

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

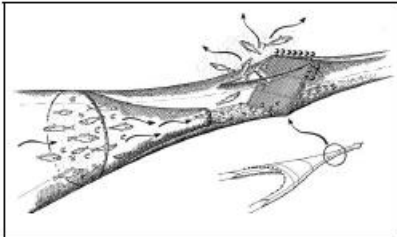
1 – STATUS OF STOCK

No.	Requirement	Level	Reference quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments												
1.1	Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status have been collected from one of the following bodies: FAO, Regional Organisation for Fishing Management, Marine Research National Authority. These data determine that the stock is NOT:			Y													
1.1.1	Low on data	Essential		Y													
1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$	Y	<p>The Stock in the Barents Sea doesn't result overexploited following the Ices report 2015. Throughout the history of the fishery, estimates of the stock biomass have been far above MSY Btrigger Annex 1.1</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>2012</th><th>2013</th><th>2014</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MSY (Btrigger)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓ Above trigger</td></tr> <tr> <td>Precautionary approach (B_{lim})</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓ Full reproductive capacity</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		2012	2013	2014	MSY (Btrigger)	✓	✓	✓ Above trigger	Precautionary approach (B _{lim})	✓	✓	✓ Full reproductive capacity
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Precautionary approach (B _{lim})	✓	✓	✓ Full reproductive capacity														
1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$	Y	<p>The stock in the Barents Sea does not result overfished following the ICES advice 2015. The stock has always been exploited far below the Fmsy Annex 1.1</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>2011</th><th>2012</th><th>2013</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MSY (F_{msy})</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓ Below target</td></tr> <tr> <td>Precautionary approach (F_{lim})</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓ Harvested sustainably</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		2011	2012	2013	MSY (F _{msy})	✓	✓	✓ Below target	Precautionary approach (F _{lim})	✓	✓	✓ Harvested sustainably
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<p>The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. The Auditor must provide proof on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear references to documents and websites.</p>																	
1.2	The 1.1 requirement does not apply to ichthyic companies that:			n.a.													
1.2.1	comply with all other criteria	Essential		n.a.													
1.2.2	are not responsible for the over-exploitation of the reserves and do not catch more than 10% of total fish in the "reserves in question".	Essential	The fish caught with such fishing method are not over 10% of total fish caught from the same stock.	n.a.													
<p>The Auditor must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement</p>																	

2- ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

N°	Requirement	Level	Reference quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments
2.1	The fleet doesn't operate in Marine Protected Areas	Essential	Verify according to VMS and plotters tracking the observance of Protected Marine Areas as per World database www.mpaglobal.net	Y	The boat doesn't operate in any protected area. The boat is monitored by the fishing authority in Bergen through the GPS and if it is approaching a marine protected area is immediately called to take distance.
The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the boats or valid alternative evidence, must be able to verify that the fishing does not occur in Protected Marine Areas (PMA). Alternatively an official declaration that the fishing is not carried out in Protected Marine Areas must be provided by the Control Authorities. The Auditor must provide a list of Protected Marine Areas (refer to www.mpaglobal.org)					
2.2	The Organisation must use devices that do not affect the sea-bed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	the sea-bed and marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing method on the sea-bed.	Y	The BOAT is fishing with bottom trawling on a mud seabed. In the Svalbard area during the winter time there are just 5 boats fishing shrimps. During the summer time they can arrive to 20. The area is very large and the seabed has the time to recover after every passage. The bottom trawler for shrimps is operating from 200 to 700 mt deep. The trawls used do not dig into the bottom and sandy seabeds are less affected by fishing gear <i>than other habitats</i> The seabed environment is dynamic, with natural disturbances masking the effects of trawling and obliterating the trawl tracks over time. Therefore, impacts of moderate amounts of cold water prawn trawling should be minor (See Seafish - Responsible Sourcing Guide: cold water prawns. Version 5 – March 2012 pag.6).
2.3	The Organisation must provide evidence that the fishing does not impact negatively the reproduction grounds of fish.	Essential		Y	The boat is not fishing in reproduction grounds of fish. It is normally operating from 200 to 700 mt at a minimum distance of 12 miles from the Norwegian Coast.
The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.					
2.4	The role of the stock in the food chain was taken into account. (Cfr. Art. 31.2 of FAO guidelines 2009)	Raccomandation	The following Fundamental parameters must be known: - Biology of the species - Nutrition and predators Such parameters must be taken into account when evaluating the status of the stock.	Y	The role of the stock is taken into consideration: " <i>Northern shrimps is an important forage species in the Barents Sea ecoregion and ecosystem considerations need to be taken into account in the management of this fish stock. This may require setting fishing mortality target lower than FMSY.</i> " Ices 2015
The Auditor must collect all the studies available and must ask the organisation if correlated studies have been carried out. If no study has been carried out yet, the Auditor must suggest starting on within 12 months in their report.					

3- SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Reference quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments
3.1	Accidental catches shouldn't be included in the IUCN red list of the endangered species (assessment carried out not more than 10 years before and classified in the category Vulnerable or High Risk).	Important	Studies of the relevant bodies on accidental catches must be available. These studies should not include the presence of dying out species in the list www.redlist.org classified as Vulnerable or worse. Relevant presence means over 0.25% of total catches.	Y	No accidental catches are recorded. No evidence or impact on other fishes is registered Selectivity is guaranteed by the compulsory application of grid in the net. This system results with practically no accidental catches.  Once a year an enhanced audit observers from the fishing authority are coming on board (OVT Overvaakingstjenesten for fiskefelt Fiskeridirektoratet) for fishing trips to check by catch and discards. Annex 3.1

The Auditor must obtain a list of the species that are generally caught accidentally. Such list must be provided by the audited organisation with the available studies. The information included in the list must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org. The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.

3.2	In case the accidental catch (young individuals or undesired species) is over 8% in weight, the fleet must be withdrawn from the fishing zone	Essential	Verify the existence of relative procedure. Verify the logbook and evidence of on-board observers. Verify during unload operation a maximum of 8% of young individuals and undesired species.	Y	Accidental catch with small fish just like red fish or cod could happen. In this case for red fish if there are more than 3 pieces for 10 kg the area is closed to fishing, For Cod if there are more than 8 pieces for 10 kg the area is closed. Annex 3.2
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The Auditor must obtain a copy of the relevant procedure. The document must include reference to size and maturity of the targeted species in the fishing zone and, if any, minimum dimensions required by law. The on-board inspector must provide evidence of the conformity with these provisions.

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Reference Quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing boats must be officially registered.	Essential	Boat registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All the boats are officially registered. Arctic Swan is registered in Alesund
The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)					
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	Verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm). In case it is registered to another FOC Nation the Organisation still must comply with the Social Accountability requirements of Friend of the Sea (8)	Y	The fleet does not include any flag of convenience.
The Auditor must verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.					
4.3	The fleet does not include INN (illegal, non-declared, non-regulated) fishing boats and does not operate in areas where regulations and management programs are seriously eluded.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF	Y	The fleet does not include INN fishing boats
The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF					
4.4	The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	n.a.	The fleet is not targeting tuna
The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org					
4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations, especially those concerning the reduction of the environmental footprint of fishing, such as, but not only:	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The fleet complies with the Norwegian national regulation using the compulsory grid for the shrimps trawlers, respecting the tac system for shrimps, minimum size of shrimps, distance of fishing from the coast and the size of nets.
4.5.1	TCA (Total catching allowed)	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The total quota for shrimps is 105 mt in 2015. Normally all the Norwegian fishing fleet never reach the total quota. In Greenland, Arctic Swan has a quota of 250 ton.
4.5.2	use of a logbook	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	All the boats uses electronic logbook passing by mail to the fishing directorate every morning and every evening. The fishing trip of a shrimps' boat is an average 4/5 weeks.
4.5.3	size of mesh	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	35 mm on diamond shape
4.5.4	size of the net	Essential	The national is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must	Y	Length to the belly 75 m Opening 56 mt large and 10 mt high

			specify applicable indicators.		
4.5.5	Minimum size	essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	6 cm
4.5.6	distance from the shore	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	The distance from the coast is 12 miles
4.5.7	measures for the reduction of accidental catching	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The fleet is using eco-sonar and is controlled by VSM system. A grid system is mounted on the net to implement selectivity, and a system of led light is in place at the mouth of the net to avoid fishing of red fish.
4.5.8	no fishing in protected habitats	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	No fishing in protected area is performed
4.5.9	inspection of the on-board equipment and absence of forbidden devices and fishing methods, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	The national regulation is available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	No forbidden devices, chemical substances and explosives are present on board

The Auditor must verify, according to national and international regulations, if 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	Reference quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments
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5.1	The fishing company has a legal and administrative structure, locally, nationally or regionally, as appropriate (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1).	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	Y	<p>The Directorate of Fisheries' role is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide professional input to the policy making process by way of analyses, statistics and advice, legislature, regulative work and regulation planning development; to be an efficient manager: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by implementing political decisions, processing applications and appeals; - by conducting monitoring and control; - being a partner through active cooperation with trade and industry, research community and relevant public services, - sharing national and international knowledge with various stakeholders and the general public <p>The Directorate has seven regional offices, located at the coast from Egersund in the south to Vadsø in the north. Their responsibilities include dealing with individual cases, providing guidance and conducting monitoring and auditing activities, including resource monitoring. The regional offices are also in charge of a number of local offices.</p> <p>The Directorate was founded in 1900, and its main goal is to promote profitable economic activity through sustainable and user-oriented management of marine resources and the marine environment.</p> <p>The Fiskeridirectorate operates as surveillance and control entity and performs a constant monitoring on the stocks thanks to an informatic organization using logbook data and the results of the inspection activity on the boats. In relation of the general situation of the stocks they decide specific measures in the availability of catching areas, closing or re-opening them. Each single measure is defined for specific specie, area limits, period and it's communicated directly to the vessels captain by e-mail.</p> <p>The activity is performed in connection and integration with the Coastal Guard.</p> <p>The sanctions, in case of non-compliance with the law and regulations causes the withdrawal of the license.</p> <p>In 2011, on the shrimp stock they have performed 108 days of controls for 229 samples. After each inspection an informatic logbook is issued (See Annex 5.1_ Fiskeridirectorate logbook and Annex 6B_Remoy logbook)</p> <p>Coastal Guard : Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The activity of the Coast Guard is generally considered vital for the functioning of the management regime as a whole.</p> <p>Research: A primary basis for determining fishing quotas are the recommendations issued through ICES from Norwegian and international marine researchers. Norway attaches great importance to research, and actively seeks to acquire increased knowledge of the marine environment and resources, as well as expertise on the interaction of different species.</p> <p>(See the site: http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/)</p> <p>The Norges Råfisklag is one of the six fish sales organizations in Norway. Norges Råfisklag's head office is in Tromsø, and the organization has approximately 60 employees</p> <p>According with the Norway legislation all the fish has to be sold through the recognized fishermen organization, such as Norges Råfisklag.</p> <p>The main scope of these organizations is to keep under control all the catches in order to ensure that all the fish is sold under license and complying the regulations.</p> <p>Therefore the Norges Råfisklag covers all the 7000 vessels fishing in the directorate area, and the average 170000 landings.</p> <p>The system organization follows: the landing is bought by the buyer, who immediately issues the "contract note", signed by the vessels master and the same buyer.</p> <p>One copy of the document will be kept by the buyer, a second one by the master and a third one immediately appears on the Norges Råfisklag thanks to the web net programme.</p> <p>The payment and the invoice made through the Norges Råfisklag . Norges Råfisklag validates performing a three types of electronic checks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Check if all necessary information are present 2) Logical tests with reference to the content 3) On the Directorate information base, received by web every night, checking of the legal registered vessel, appropriateness of specie, fishing method, etc. <p>The quota control takes some more time – at present it is performed 4 times a year.</p> <p>Anyway for prawns there is a precautionary TAC on the specie and a precautionary measure is taken when the limit is almost reached, closing the whole area for that species, to all vessels, no matter the flag.</p> <p>Therefore, if a buying exceeds the quota, thanks to the Norges Råfisklag intermediation the fishermen will be charged of the difference and he will pay immediately or a balance with future catching will be established.</p> <p>Norges Råfisklag generates the catch certificate referred to that contract note as the evidence of its validation.</p> <p>On prawns the above system is applied with the only exception that, at present, thanks to the good situation of the stock, there is not quota for each vessel.</p> <p>The price is the auction price</p> <p>Besides, Norges Råfisklag performs a control on landings. In 2011, have been controlled approximately the 25% of shrimps. A report is issued for each control and it's shared with the other Directorate.</p> <p>Among the controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checking the size Presence of other species (haddock, halibut, juveniles,) ...
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The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.					
5.2	According to the Code of conduct (art 7.5) a precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the "stock in question" and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	See point 5.1
The Auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the Code of conduct. Otherwise the Organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures.					
5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and application. (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring control.	Y	See Point 5.1
The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.					
5.4	The fishing company must adopt a responsible recording method of accidental catching.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	All accidental fishing is recorded on the logbook
5.5	The fishing company must adopt a responsible recording method of discarded fish (young individuals or undesired species).	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	All the discarded fish are recorded on the logbook
The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be implemented.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The shrimps boat are using a device at the mouth of the net a grid of 1,9 mm of distance among barrels
5.7	The fleet implements a management program that guarantees that any live animals that may be accidentally caught are immediately released in the water under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	All the live animals are sorting out of the net alive before the grill
5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures to minimize losses and guarantees a quick retrieval, where possible, of the fishing device to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fleet normally recovers lost nets. If some piece of the nets is lost at sea and not recovered it is signalled to the DPM
The Auditor must obtain a copy of the afore mentioned procedure.					
5.9	The fleet has a full-time on-board inspector, approved by Friend of the Sea, who reports the compliance with the Friend of the Sea criteria, upon request of the latter.	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	n.a.	The fleet has not on board inspector. As the majority of the vessels they have just one man on board.
The Auditor must verify the presence of the inspector and obtain their CV and contacts.					
5.10	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	The fleet implements threshold reference limits following the Norwegian law.
The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.					

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Reference quantity parameters	YN	Comments
6.1	The fishing company recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fishing company is recycling all the equipment. Shrimps are frozen in blocks and wrapped in paper to deliver blocks to the processing plants.
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter).	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	All the waste is collected in the Harbour by a specialized company NJ- Bunker Tromsø
6.3	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	Boats are generally cleaned with seawater and is committed to use not toxic substances.
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	Shrimps are frozen on board with ammoniac freezer. R22 is used as a refrigerator for cold store.
<i>The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.</i>					

7- MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY

No.	Requirement	Level	Reference quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy consumption, updated at least once a year.	Essential	<p>The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.</p> <p>The register must state at least the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. incoming energy sources 2. energy consumption values and 3. consumption per production phase and 4. per product unit. 	Y	Boats are just daily recording fuel consumption. All the electrical devices are connected to the engine. Only one generator is working when the boat is a taxi.
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and undertake to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	Carbon footprint is not calculated
<i>The Auditor must request copies of the registers.</i>					

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Reference quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	comply with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm	Y	No child is on board. All the crew is enrolled following the fishermen contract that it count a minimum month salary and at the end of the year 2,5% of the revenues are divided among the crews' members
8.1.2	pay the workers adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	A minimum wage is granted following the national contract.
8.1.3	grant their workers access to healthcare	Essential		Y	To all workers is insured the national health assistance. A medical visit is performed once a year per people over 50 and twice a year per younger people
8.1.4	apply the safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	Safety measures are in place
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The Organisation is not SA8000 certified.

The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

- ☒ **X The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**
- ☐ **The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements**
The Auditor found the following non-conformities:

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

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES (to be reported within 3 weeks and confirmed within 1 year)

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

7.2. The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and undertake to reduce it every year.

8.2. The organisation should be SA8000 certified.

