

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.

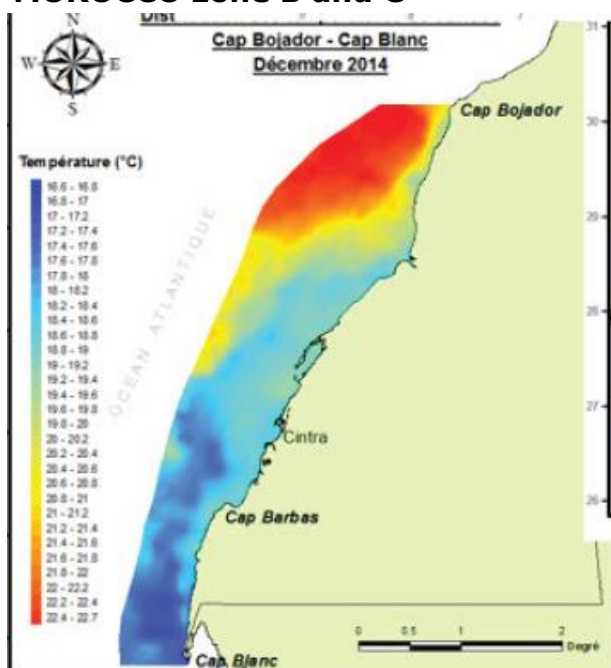
a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: DELIMAR II						
b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION THAT REQUESTED THE AUDIT: DELIMAR II						
c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? UNIMER GROUP						
d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: LOT B 610 ZONE INDUSTRIELLE AIT MELLOUL AGADIR						
e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: Mr Mohamed FADOUACH						
f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:						
<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<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>
ABLMOURIT	7-866	MOROCCO	PURSE SEINE		BOUJDOUR	
SAAD 2	8/1-34	MOROCCO	PURSE SEINE		BOUJDOUR	
ERIKA	8-101026	MOROCCO	PURSE SEINE		DAKHLA	
MIDOY	12-67	MOROCCO	PURSE SEINE		DAKHLA	
KOUNOUZ OMAR	6/2-158	MOROCCO	PURSE SEINE		BOUJDOUR	
SOUKAINA-2	3/3-184	MOROCCO	PURSE SEINE		BOUJDOUR	

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
ABELMOURIT	7-866	BOUJDOUR
SAAD-2	8/1-34	BOUJDOUR
KOUNOUZ OMAR	6/2-158	BOUJDOUR
SOUKAINA-2	3/3-184	BOUJDOUR

h) FISHING ZONE (E.g.: coordinates, FAO area, ZEE, CIEM area, etc... if available also include a map)

FAO SUBAREA 34.2 MOROCCO zone B and C



i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED	
Common name	Scientific name
sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>
mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>
j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: (optional)	
k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS -	
l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	

X The Friend of the Sea project was presented

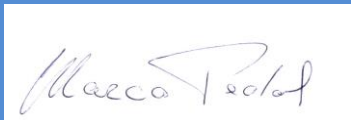
(If not the Auditor must provide a short description)

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

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

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

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

NAME OF THE CERTIFYING BODY: RINA SERVICE S.p.A.	AUDIT TEAM: EMMA TOMASELLI (TEAM LEADER) MARCO PEDOL (CO-TEAMER)	START AND END DATE OF THE AUDIT : 18-19/06/2015
SIGNATURE OF THE AUDITOR : 	SIGNATURE OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION THAT ACCOMPANIES THE AUDITOR DURING THE INSPECTION: Mohamed FADOUACH	AUDIT CODE: CNTR NO: 2015/QHE/8 FILE NO: 15/DG/DF/11

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	Annex 1.1 The fish stock is evaluated by INRH (Institut national de recherche Halieutique Marocain)
1.1.1	Low on data	Essential		Y	
1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$	Y	Sardine is not overexploited in zone c Sardine: stock in centre (A + B), due to the large fluctuations observed biomass and large uncertainties in fishing effort, despite the different evaluations tests, the model results prove inconclusive to decide on the operating status of this stock. However, the biomass and abundance indices estimated by acoustic method, the last four years show an upward trend since 2008 with a peak in 2013. This gradual recovery of the stock would be linked to improved environmental conditions including those of the upwelling, which were favourable to good recruitment. http://www.inrh.ma/petits-pelagiques/diagnostic-de-letat-dexploitation-des-stocks Mackerel is fully exploited
1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$	Y	Sardine is not overfished in zone c Sardine The strategic plan developed by Morocco for small pelagic stocks guarantee sustainable exploitation of this resource and ensure the maximizing of its value. It concerns five fisheries scattered along the coast: Mediterranean, North Atlantic, central Atlantic and South Atlantic. This development plan, launched in February 2010 has introduced management measures to governing the permitted fishing areas, allowable species and accessories, operating procedures by different fleets and tracking documents and monitoring catches. Mackerel is not overfished
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.					
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.	

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

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 fleet does not operate in Marine protected area
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 audited fleet is just operating with purse seiner not affecting the sea-bed
2.3	The Organisation must provide evidence that the fishing does not impact negatively the reproduction grounds of fish.	Essential		Y	The reproduction grounds are considered marine protected area and they are not fished
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	Y	The role in the stock in the food chain is taken into account by assessment

N°	Requirement	Level	Reference quantity parameters	Y/N	Comments
			evaluating the status of the stock.		

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

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 catching is recorded in the small fleet. The only accidental catching regards other small pelagic fishes just as Anchovy <i>Egraulis</i> <i>Encrasicolus</i> , sardinelle (<i>sardinella aurita</i>)

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	A minimum size is requested for all the species. If accidental catches occurs fishermen don't close the seine leaving animals free. Accidental catching is allowed less than 5%.
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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
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 "Socially Safe"	Essential	The	n.d.	The fleet must be "Socially Safe"

	approved by the Earth Island Institute.		organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphin-safetuna.org		
The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list www.dolphin-safetuna.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 is operating under Moroccan fishing law in coastal fishing with a small impact in the environment.
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	A quota system is in place for the fishery. The sardine quota for the Boujdour seiner is 31.000 ton. No quota is in place in zone a and b but a plan is in discussion in Moroccan parliament.
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.	N	Boats are not using any logbook. All the figures are registered by the ONP (office national de peche) at the unloading. The DPM (department de peche maritime) is committed to convince and press fishermen to use the logbook
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.	N.a.	No mesh size is in force for the seiner
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	Y	Long 1000 m high 140 m Annex 4.5.4

			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	Sardine 40 pieces kg in zone c and 45 pieces per kg in zone A and B Mackerel 14 pieces kg
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 shore is 2 nautical miles in zone c Annex 4.5.4 Distance from the shore in zone a and b is 10 nautical 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 ecosonar and is controlled by VSM system
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
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	The fleet is controlled by two different authority.. The ONP (office national de peche) and the DPM (department de peche maritime). The Onp controlled all the commercial side recoding all the unloads and issuing transport documents. DPM is controlling fishing activities, releasing fishing licenses and controlling and patrolling vessels at sea. DPM is also in charge for the rescue at sea.
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 approached is undertaken to protect the "stock in question" and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The quota system is controlled by the ministry of fishery recording the ONP figures and releasing catch certificates.
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 and control.	Y	Onp has own officer on the quay every time vessels are unloading at the Harbours. Onp officers are controlling gear, sizes weight destination area of fishing identification of the boats and skipper .

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	Accidental catching are registered by the ONP officer at the unloading
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	Onp officer controls and register discards
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	If endangered fishes are accidentally caught the seiner is not close leaving them alive at sea
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 released at sea
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 is normally recovering 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 aforementioned 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 no requested.
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 Moroccan 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

7

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	All the boats are using plastic boxes that are normally cleaned and recycled. The plastic boxes are owned by the ONP and given in use to the Vessels. Onp has in place a facility to clean all the used boxes
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 in dedicated bins. ONP is in charge of cleaning all the harbour facilities. Agence National du port has the aim to clean the Harbour water. In Boujdour they have to boats which collect any waste in the water.
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	No refrigerants causing ozone depletion are used on the boats as there are no fridge.

The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.

8 - 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	The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure. The register must state at least the following parameters : 1. incoming energy sources 2. energy consumption values and 3. consumption per production phase	Y	All the boats have a diesel card with which they can fill the tank in the harbour. All the fuel consumption is registered.
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

The Auditor must request copies of the registers.

2 - 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	The company comply with the national law. No children are involved in working activity. Minimum age on board is 18 years old
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	All the workers are employed with a contract at part and they have granted access to the national social assistance.
8.1.3	grant their workers access to healthcare	Essential		Y	To all workers is insured the national health assistance
8.1.4	apply the safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	A safety risk assessment has been done and safety measures are in place. An audit by the DPM is done once a year before issuing the new fishing license that last one year.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The Organisation is not SA8000 certified.
<i>The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.</i>					

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

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)

Specify the points

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

Req. no. 4.5.2

The small boats should use logbook

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

Req. no. 7.2

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

Req. no. 8.2

The organisation should be SA8000 certified.