Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild
Sustainable Fishing Requirements

Friend of the Sea
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	Standard update	Paolo Bray	
3.1	18/10/2017	Definitions and guidance to standard	Paolo Bray	

REV	DATE	REASON	APPROVED	VALIDATED	RATIFIED
4	18/03/2020	Standard update	Friend of the Sea Technical Committee	Accredia	Friend of the Sea Board of Directors

Valid from: 18/03/2020

Compulsory from: 18/03/2023

Foreword

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008. Its objective is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources, encouraging a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

The Friend of the Sea certification program allows for the 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: The unit of certification shall be 100% compliant with essential requirements to be recommended for certification by the Certification Body (CB). Failure to comply with essential requirements is a major non-conformity. To achieve certification, corrective actions shall be implemented within three months from the date of assessment of non-conformities. Exclusively for the correction of requirements 2.1, 2.2, 3.1.1, 5.1.1b and 5.10.2 due to their more complex nature, six months are allowed. The unit of certification shall provide the CB with satisfactory evidence of correction of all major non-conformities, if necessary, with additional audits.

Important Requirements: Failure to comply with important requirements is a minor non-conformity. To achieve certification, the unit of certification shall first propose a corrective action plan within maximum three weeks from the date of assessment of the non-conformities - to the satisfaction of the CB. In the proposal, the unit of certification shall include the timeframe for the implementation of each corrective action, considering that all minor non-conformities must be closed before the surveillance audit. The proposal shall be analysed by the CB regarding its consistency and feasibility. If accepted, the certificate can be granted. Then, in the surveillance audit, the unit of certification shall be able to demonstrate that all minor non-conformities reported in the approved proposal were solved. If the approved proposal has not been fully implemented, the certificate is suspended until the resolution of any remaining minor non-conformities.

Recommendations: It is not compulsory for the unit of certification to comply with recommendations to achieve certification. Nonetheless, compliance with recommendations shall be verified during the audit and any non-conformities shall be highlighted in the audit report as a "recommendation". The unit of certification shall inform the CB, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements that are not applicable to the audited unit of certification will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the unit of certification

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the CB in charge of the audit. It shall be filled out in English, if spoken fluently.

a) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED: Sürsan Su Ürünleri San ve Tic A.Ş

b) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT: Sürsan Su Ürünleri San ve Tic A.Ş

c) IS THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION 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 UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED: Centre Office : Kale mah. Ferah sok. No : 5 / 4 İlkadım / SAMSUN
1. Fish meal and fish oil factory : Liman mahallesi Sinop Bulvarı No: 246 Yakakent / SAMSUN
2. Fish meal and fish oil factory : Karağaç köyü. Güzelceçay mevkii. Güzelceçay küme evleri. Sürsan Blok No: 89 Dikmen / SİNOP

e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR: bulentcetiner@sursanaqua.com

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner, if different from "a)"*
SÜRSAN 1	55A1012	Türkiye	Purseseine	208		
SÜRSAN 22	55A2145	Türkiye	Purseseine	118		
SÜRSAN 26	55A3113	Türkiye	Purseseine	146		
SÜRSAN 34	55A3455	Türkiye	Purseseine	195		

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

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
SÜRSAN	2655A3113	Blacksea Coast

h) FISHING ZONE *(Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include a map.)**:*** FAO area Black sea 4.1 and 4.2

i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED, WITH THE RESPECTIVE FISHING METHODS:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Anchovy	Engraulis encrasicolus	Purse seine or trawler

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 107 personnel .

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:

Environmental permit certificate.
Zero waste certificate

l) STAKEHOLDERS INPUT:

*Before or during the audit, the CB shall inform all the relevant stakeholders about the audit of the unit of certification and recommend their input. Please refer to paragraph "**2.4.4. Stakeholders consultation in fishery assessments**" (FOS-Audit Guidance v.2) and provide the list of all contacted stakeholders below:*

GFCM BlackSea4Fish Project Coordinator
Black Sea Unit

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Please specify the type of audit (initial, surveillance, additional, unannounced or recertification). In the case of multi-site audits, please specify also the method for calculation of sites inspected.

first friend of the sea certification

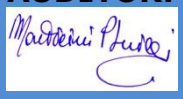
☐ **xx The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the auditor shall provide a short description).*

☐ **xx The unit of certification 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.**

☐ **xx The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit.**

☐ **xx The duration of the audit was agreed upon.**

☐ **xx The information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was confirmed** (in the case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided).

<table>
<tr><td>CERTIFICATION BODY:
CERTI AL</td><td>AUDIT TEAM:
Pierluigi Monticini</td><td>AUDIT START AND END DATE:
30/06/2023
05/07/2023</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:
</td><td rowspan="2">NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:
bulentcetiner@sursanaqua.com</td><td>AUDIT CODE:--</td></tr>
<tr><td>TYPE OF AUDIT:
Initial</td></tr>
</table>

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 unit of certification 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 evidence added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.

8) After a revised standard come into effect, a transitional period of three years is given to the certified companies to come into compliance. After this transitional period, the revised standard is considered compulsory.

9) The application process is NOT discriminatory on size, scale, management, minimum number of operators and number of vessels involved.

10) Enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities are not applicable to this standard. Friend of the Sea has excluded enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities from its Wild Standard because, among other reasons, these practices imply human intervention in the natural biological cycles of aquatic species. Due to the lack of knowledge on the consequences of these practices on the environment, Friend of the Sea has decided to adopt a responsible approach.

11) The FOS Audit Guidance Version 2 provides guidance on the content of this document. Please review the following definitions: "*best scientific evidence available", "legal framework", "management objectives", "precautionary approach", "irreversible or very slowly reversible", "enhanced fisheries", "enhancement activities" "essential habitat", "ecosystem (structure, processes and function)", "recruitment overfishing", "resilience", "fishery management plan", "participatory",* "data (information): adequate, reliable, current", *"stock under consideration" and "management system".*

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
1.1.1	The fisheries management organization or arrangement shall coordinate the collection and analysis of adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information necessary to assess the state and trends of the stock under consideration taking into account the structure and composition of that stock which contribute to its resilience. Management decisions made by the fisheries management organization or arrangement shall be based on this assessment. In data limited situations, with special regards to the deep-sea fisheries stocks in the high seas, a precautionary approach shall be applied. In these cases, it is required to the fishery to acknowledge and explain challenges in data collection and maintenance to cover all stages of fishery development, in accordance with applicable international standards and practices.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate it collects adequate, reliable and current data and /or information 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).	Y	http://www.ims.metu.edu.tr/seadatanet/indexclimat.asp?doc=pageT.htm http://hamsi.ims.metu.edu.tr/index.php file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Gizem_Akkus_MScThesis%20(3).pdf file:///C:/Users/hp/Desktop/ANCHOVY%20STOCK.pdf
The fisheries management organization is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organization may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance. ***FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.***					
1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overexploited.	Essential	F ≤ Fmsy within probability range of available stock assessments or at least F ≤ Flim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	Y	Overfished (or overexploited) - A stock is considered to be overfished when its abundance is below an agreed biomass based reference target point, like B0.1 or BMSY. To apply this denomination, it should be assumed that the current state of the stock (in

					biomass) arises from the application of excessive fishing pressure in previous years. This classification is independent of the current level of fishing mortality. Stock subjected to overfishing (or overexploitation) - A stock is subjected to overfishing if the fishing mortality applied to it exceeds the one it can sustainably stand, for a longer period. In other words, the current fishing mortality exceeds the fishing mortality that, if applied during a long period, under stable conditions, would lead the stock abundance to the reference point of the target abundance (either in terms of biomass or numbers) Reporting Year: 2021 After the data preparation meeting (online, 21-22 June 2021), at which the input

					data was updated (CAA with new ALKs, standardized CPUE, etc.), the Black Sea anchovy stock was assessed during the not- finalized-benchmark session hold online on 5-9 July 2021 with the participation of the stock assessment experts as well as the external reviewers. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, at the data preparation meeting, 2019 and 2020 data were compiled, and the quality of all input data was improved with the efforts of Black Sea experts with the support of the BlackSea4Fish project. In the benchmark, updated data were used and the aimed advice for the reference year of 2020 was tried to afford. For this two models were run. One is eXtended Survival Analysis (XSA), previously used in the accepted assessment of the

					Black Sea anchovy. The other is the State-space assessment model (SAM), the first time trying for this stock that was not converged with the updated data. On the other hand, unrealistically high SSB estimation of the XSA with the new data made the updated input data questionable. Therefore, previously accepted assessment (2018)'s input data (till 2017) were reused with the added 2018-20 data. The temporary advice of not to increase the fishing mortality was given based on this model outputs. Thus, the benchmark was not concluded. A roadmap for the finalization of the benchmark was suggested. SSB in 2020 was estimates as 522 thousands tonnes which is slightly lower than the last assessment (622 K tonnes). The current

					exploitation rate (E=0.50), estimated based on the average F[1:3] of the last 3 years (F[2018-2020:1-3] = 0.78) , exceeds the precautionary threshold 0.4 recommended for small pelagic fish (Patterson, 1992) F[2020:1-3] = 0.66 F[2018-2020:1-3] = 0.78 E[2018-2020:1-3] = 0.50 E[2014-16:1-3] / 0.4 = 1.25 please see pag. 31 of the latest report provided by GFCM Final Diagnosis: Uncertain Relative low biomass: Values lower than or equal to 33rd percentile of biomass index in the time series (OL)
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	B ≥ Bmsy within probability range of available stock assessments or at least B>Blim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is	Y	Overfished (or overexploited) - A stock is considered to be overfished when its abundance is below an agreed biomass based reference target point, like B0.1 or

			suspended or revoked.		BMSY. To apply this denomination, it should be assumed that the current state of the stock (in biomass) arises from the application of excessive fishing pressure in previous years. This classification is independent of the current level of fishing mortality. Stock subjected to overfishing (or overexploitation) - A stock is subjected to overfishing if the fishing mortality applied to it exceeds the one it can sustainably stand, for a longer period. In other words, the current fishing mortality exceeds the fishing mortality that, if applied during a long period, under

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The auditor shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, in the case of data limited fisheries, shall consider the Precautionary Approach.					
1.1.4	The current status and management measures for the stock under consideration shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch of all the fisheries over the entire area of the distribution of the stock under consideration.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	No discards are allowed due to fishing because A selective system is applied. Mesh and mesh size defined.
1.1.5	The methodology, the results and the trends of the stock status assessment under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner and based on the best scientific evidence available, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Su-Urunleri-2022-49678 latest access June 28, 2023

2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
2.1	Adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information are collected and updated at the level of the Fishery Management System, taking into account the best scientific evidence available, in order to make an assessment of the effects of the unit of certification on the ecosystem structure, function, processes and essential habitats for the stock under consideration and for habitats that are vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification (with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and vulnerable marine ecosystems). This includes knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing and an assessment on non-target stocks, Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, habitats and ecosystem services. The methodology and results of the likelihood and magnitude of adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem shall be made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate. In order to assess severe adverse impacts[1] on dependent predators, data and information shall be collected considering the role of the stock in the food web, including all sources of fishing.	Essential	Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme). The data and analysis may include any traditional, fisher or community knowledge used within the management system. [1]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Y	The Black Sea is a nearly enclosed and zonally elongated basin with the zonal dimension of about 1200 km and the meridional dimension varying from 500 km on the western side to 250 km towards the eastern side. With a surface area of 423,000 km2, it is approximately one-fifth of the surface area of the Mediterranean. It has a limited interaction with the Aegean Sea through the Turkish Straits System. The Black Sea receives fresh water inflows all around the basin but the important ones (Danube, Dniepr and Dniestr) discharge into the north-western coastal waters. The River Danube being one of the largest rivers in Europe introduced dramatic effects on the Black Sea ecosystem.

					Having in mind that 87% of the sea water is naturally anoxic, the Black Sea is highly sensitive to anthropogenic impacts due to the huge catchment area and almost landlocked nature. Every year, about 350 cubic kilometres of river water pours into the Black Sea. This water brings a variety of products originated from the activity of more than 170 million people, who live in some of the most populated areas of the 17 different countries along river banks. The sea continues to suffer from a long list of ailments: pollution by land-based sources; losses of biodiversity as a consequence of pollution, invasive species and the destruction of habitats; overexploitation of

					marine living resources leading to a collapse of fisheries, etc, having a significant impact on the ecosystem health. https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/oceans-seas/what-we-do/working-regional-seas/regional-seas-programmes/black-sea latest access July 05, 2023.
2.2	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and plotters tracking and World database.	Y	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations. https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/marine-protected-areas/file latest access July 5, 2023.
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 http://www.mpatlas.org/map/mpas/, where applicable).					
2.3	The unit of certification shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed, unless it is proved that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The auditor shall list all the gear types used by the applicant unit of certification and assess their impact on the specific type of seabed and its benthic communities.	***NA***	the UoC use Purse seine as a fishing gear
The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.					

3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments

3.1	Accidental catches (bycatch) coming from the unit of certification shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.	Essential	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. These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.	Y	no accidental catches are recorded because fishing is very selective. Mesh and net size are defined. www.iucnredlist.org. can be checked at
3.2	The unit of certification collects and maintains adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information about its effects on endangered species, non-target catches and discards in accordance with applicable international standards and practices. It is required the monitoring and subsequent assessment of the extent to which non-target catches and discards by the unit of certification of stocks other than the stock under consideration threaten those non-target stocks	Essential	Evidence of conformity	Y	There are no caught species included in the IUCN redlist. www.iucnredlist.org. can be checked at

	with recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.				
The auditor shall obtain records kept by the unit of certification 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 www.redlist.org. The Auditor shall provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.					
3.3	The level of discard shall not be over 8% of total catch (in weight).	Essential	Discards are bycaught species, which are not used for human consumption nor for fishmeal or fish oil production.	Y	No discards are recorded because fishing is very selective. Mesh and net size are defined.
3.4.1	The unit of certification shall provide a census of the number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployed per vessel during the previous 12 months. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report.	NA	Not applicable
3.4.2	The unit of certification shall use non-entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	NA	Not applicable
3.4.3	Marking FADs and FAD components with ownership	Important	More information about Voluntary Guidelines	NA	Not applicable

	details, consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear, adopted at the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI 33). **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**		for the Marking of Fishing Gear at this link: https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Gear%20Marking_FAO.pdf The auditor shall attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.		
3.4.4	Equipping all FADs with a tracking device and sharing real-time FAD location with relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of tracking devices.	NA	Not applicable
3.4.5	Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.	NA	Not applicable
3.4.6	Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels for recovered FADs. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify that there is adequate storage space on boat/vessels for recovered FADs, collecting evidence through pictures that have to be attached to the audit report.	NA	Not applicable

3.4.7	Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	NA	Not applicable
3.5	Shark finning is prohibited.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity: site inspection and interview. The unit of certification shall declare that they do not practice shark finning.	Y	Shark fins are never used. Information is written in the official origin and transport document
3.6	Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are in place and subjected to periodic maintenance. **Only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps.**	Important	The unit of certification shall have appointed at least one employee to monitor the functioning and maintenance of TEDs. The auditor shall collect evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with	NA	not applicable

			technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of TEDs.		
3.7	The unit of certification shall use circle hooks. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet using pole and line and long line fishing methods.**	Recommendation	Evidence of conformity	NA	not applicable

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All fishing vessels are officially registered: Sürsan - 1 : License registration number : 55A1012 Fleet registration number : TUR001445851 Sürsan - 22 : License registration number : 55A2145 Fleet registration number : TUR001435175 Sürsan - 26 : License registration number : 55A3113 Fleet registration number

					: TUR002270057 Sürsan - 34 : License registration number : 55A3455 Fleet registration number : TUR00267889. (annex 4.1.)
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).					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience. Please refer to: https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm	Y	The fleet do not include vessels with a flag of convenience.
4.3	The fleet does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.	Y	The fleet do not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries**	Essential	The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	NA	not applicable

	targeting any other species.				
The Auditor shall verify conformity on the latest list of approved Dolphin Safe companies and/or importers, brokers, and retailers. A copy of the signed EII DS Policy shall be included in the audit report.					
4.5	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries regulations. In particular, based on the best scientific evidence available, compliance with the following regulations has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/anasayfa/MevzuatFihristDetayIframe?MevzuatTur=9&MevzuatNo=34823&MevzuatTertip=5 latest access June 30, 2023
4.5.1	Total Allowable Catches (TAC).	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable limits.**	Y	There is no TAC for anchovies. Fisheries legally open to hunting from 1 September, It expires on April 15. Within the framework of the Communiqué No. 5/1 Regulating Fisheries Commercial Fishing

					issued in accordance with the Fisheries Law No. 1380.
4.5.2	Use of a logbook.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	sample logbook available. There is a logbook. It is also followed by the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Turkey. (The sample was sent during the traceability) (annex 4.5.2.)
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	Upper side : 7 - 8 mm Central side : 18 – 19 mm Bottom side : 40 mm

4.5.4	Net size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	Length : 1200 m Dept : 90 fathomsY
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	9 cm (15% under size is allowed on fishing) Annex 4.5.5
4.5.6	Distance from the shore.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	In the Black Sea, it is prohibited to fish from a depth of 18 meters from the shore between 1 September and 15 December, from a depth of 24 meters between 16 December and 14 April, and in shallow waters from a depth of 24 meters from the shore in other seas during the period, with purse seine nets.

4.5.7	Measures that minimize unwanted catch and discards, where appropriate.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable measures.**	Y	The by-catch reduction measure are in place as: 1 test fishing before purse seining 2 size of mesh 3 use of eco-sonar
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	No fishing is allowed in protected area. https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/anasayfa/MevzuatFihristDetayIframe?MevzuatTur=9&MevzuatNo=34823&MevzuatTertip=5 latest access June 30, 2023 Location bans in the Black Sea ARTICLE 7
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gear, chemical substances and explosives.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	No prohibited hunting gear or tools not available on board
The auditor shall verify, according to fisheries 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/faolex/en/.

5 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
5.1.1a	The fishery management system of which the unit of certification is a part is managed under an effective legal framework according to a regularly updated Fishery Management Plan (FMP), at the appropriate level, and complies with local, national and international laws and regulations.	Essential	The Unit of Certification shall provide a copy of the FMP according to the Fishery Management System (FMS). In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMOs). A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html	Y	Fisheries are regularly controlled. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Coast Guard, Police and veterinarian Transactions are provided with services control. All first sales It is registered on the fishing site. The Ministry is able to control the ships continuously. Fisheries data announced by the Ministry are regularly checked
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 organization or arrangement is in place.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	Fleet is working respecting the legal framework that is performing fishing activity

	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, with clear roles and responsibilities. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted. In order to find out the potential effects of bycatch management and discard reduction measures, States shall also provide an assessment on livelihoods to ascertain the potential effects of their implementation and the support necessary to facilitate their uptake.				for anchovy only in a short period of the year respecting mesh and net size
5.1.1c	The fishery management organization or arrangement convenes to update its management advice according to the most updated data and in a timely manner, with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries, adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, bycatch management, reduction of discards and ecosystem structure, function and processes.	Essential	Evidence of meeting frequency.	Y	All hunting report information saved in the registry. It can be controlled by the provincial directorates of Agriculture and Forestry.
The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure of the fishery management system in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations. ***Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing craft with size < 24 m and engine <375 kW.*** ***Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing craft with size ≥ 24 m, engine ≥375 kW, vessels with freezing facilities and/or factory vessels (i.e. ocean-going vessels with on-board facilities for processing and freezing).***					

5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be **both** participatory and transparent, including consultation with "responsible" deep-sea fishers, 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 when applicable.	Y	Fisheries-related data can be tracked transparently by government institutions at any time.
5.2.1	A precautionary approach shall be applied, through the FMS, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment, with special consideration for data limited fisheries.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	At the end of purse seine fishing, live fish and the net is put on the side of the ship The sea, which was accidentally caught before taking the fish on board living creatures are returned to the sea alive.

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 that allow for the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe. These measures shall be based on the best scientific evidence available. This requirement also pertains to species introductions or translocations that have occurred historically and that have become established as part of the natural ecosystem.	Essential	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	Fishing respects everyone. The restrictions set by the region are strictly adhered to. This is stated in the legal legislation. https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/anasayfa/MevzuatFihristDetayIframe?MevzuatTur=9&MevzuatNo=34823&MevzuatTertip=5 Location bans in the Black Sea ARTICLE 7
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions are kept under continual review in order to evaluate and adjust the regulatory measures as necessary. The assessment shall take into account the multipurpose nature of the use patterns in inland and marine waters.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	Management evaluates regulatory measures as necessary and their effectiveness and possible interactions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. This is achieved by taking into account the inland and sea

					water level.
The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the unit of certification refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise, the unit of certification shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.					
5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is ensured by the fishery management organization or arrangement through an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	This requirement refers to the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part. Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	It is done in accordance with the fishing legislation and monitoring and surveillance is done under the control of the state. Log book, certificate of origin and fish transport documents are followed by government agencies.
The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidence of the activities undertaken by the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part and its enforcement system to ensure compliance.					
5.4	The unit of certification shall record bycatch and discards during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	P23-Sustainable fishing and practices procedure

5.5	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	False catch and discard data are recorded and the coast guard and other official institutions can check them whenever they want P23 - FR01 Accidental catch form
The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discard reports to the audit report.					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch, reduction of discards and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place and in compliance with national policies, legal and institutional frameworks. This shall consider international fisheries management plans and include objectives, strategies, standards and directed measures.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Y	Fishing is carried out in accordance with the legislation. Control is provided by government agencies. In addition, anchovy is made in accordance with the instructions for purse seine fishing of Sürsan A.Ş. P23 - TA01 Fishery management instructions for fishing and

					applications with girgir network
5.7	The unit of certification implements a management program with an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement to manage bycatch and reduce discards. The management of bycatch shall be consistent with achieving management objectives and include procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival. This shall consider the "FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards", where applicable.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity. Refer to: http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf , Para 4.1.4.	Y	The fleet is using normal network. in the region There are no turtles. Dolphin It is found in small quantities, but not during the hunting season. Legal rules are followed. In addition, Sürsan A.Ş. Sustainability fishing and the application procedure are followed. P23-Sustainable fishing and practices procedure
The auditor shall provide documented evidence that the unit of certification 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 gear to avoid "*ghost fishing"*.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	If any net is lost and salvage is not possible, the ship should report the point of loss to the coast guard.
5.8.1	Vessels shall have appropriate equipment on board to assist in the safe recovery of lost fishing gear.	Important	Evidence of conformity.	Y	Ships are equipped with appropriate equipment to assist in the safe recovery of lost fishing gear. It provides this with electronic and mechanical equipment.
5.8.2	When retrieval is not possible, the vessel must record the last known position of lost gear and report to the relevant authorities. If fishing authorities do not have the means to collect information on lost fishing gear, an alternative option is to report the details to the Global Ghost Gear Initiative via the Ghost Gear Reporter App.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Further information about the Ghost Gear Reporter App: https://www.ghostgear.org/news/2018/7/6/ggi-ghost-gear-reporter-app	Y	In cases where it is not possible to retrieve equipment, the ship records the last known location of the lost equipment and is reported to the relevant authorities. P23-Sustainable

					fishing and practices procedure
5.8.3	Vessels shall be prepared and commit to the recovery and salvage of fishing gear lost by other vessel operators and to recycle damaged or found fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Necessary practices and measures are specified in the procedure. P23-Sustainable fishing and practices procedure
5.8.4	The unit of certification undertakes an annual assessment of the lost gear records (amount and reasons for loss) and, in high-risk areas or during high-risk times, implement mitigation measures to address, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Such measures could include: reducing soak times, implementing gear use limits in high-risk areas or during high-risk times (e.g. inclement weather), implementing other spatial or temporal measures as needed (e.g., to avoid severe weather or crowded fishing areas) and measures to reduce gear conflict that could result in gear loss.	Y	The certification unit acts in accordance with the legal and company procedures regarding the control of lost equipment records.
The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.					

5.9	The unit of certification has an independent observer on board, from the fisheries management organizations or States. In alternative, a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. **Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.**	Important	Documented evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	Y	The certification body can present an observer on board, independent of fisheries management organizations or States.
The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.					
5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, shall be consistent with all management objectives related to the unit of certification and the conservation of stock under consideration. Management objectives shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, where applicable, take into account a Precautionary Approach regarding:	Essential	Documented evidence.	Y	SSB in 2020 was estimates as 522 thousands tonnes which is slightly lower than the last assessment (622 K tonnes). The current exploitation rate (E=0.50), estimated based on the average F[1:3] of the last 3 years (F[2018-2020:1-3] = 0.78) , exceeds the precautionary threshold 0.4 recommended for small pelagic

					fish (Patterson, 1992) F[2020:1-3] = 0.66 F[2018-2020:1-3] = 0.78 E[2018-2020:1-3] = 0.50 E[2014-16:1-3] / 0.4 = 1.25
5.10.1	Clear target reference points consistent with achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield, MSY (or a suitable proxy) on average and limit reference points (or proxies) consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Essential	A proxy is a surrogate or substitute approach that results in acceptable outcomes consistent with the primary approach.	Y	During hunting, Maximum Sustainable yield complies with government and company rules, documents and practices.
5.10.2	Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas that have low productivity. Biological reference points shall be set, in a precautionary manner and determined on a case-by-case basis, to ensure long-term sustainability. **Only applicable to deep-sea fisheries.**	Essential	Documented evidence that deep-sea stocks are harvested at levels that are sustainable in the long term.	NA	not applicable
5.11	There are clear management objectives[1] based on the best scientific evidence available, applicable to the unit of certification and the stock under consideration, as well as consistent with the outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically	Essential	[1]Management objectives consider all the economic, social and environmental aspects for the	Y	Procedures are followed.

	reviewed by means of risk assessment, including knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat[2], to ensure protection and/or avoid significant/severe[3] adverse impacts[4] on:		fishery of which the unit of certification is part. In addition, it includes recruitment overfishing or other impacts likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible. [2]Consideration of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing. [3]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible and are applicable only in relation to dependent predators. Thus, the auditor shall consider the term "severe adverse impacts" only in relation to the requirement 5.11.4 and the term "significant adverse impacts" in relation to the requirements 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3 and 5.11.5. [4]Adverse impacts are from the interaction with the unit of certification.		
5.11.1	Essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems (with special consideration to high seas), that are specifically those of the unit of the certification, and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification.			Y	Legal and company procedures are complied with and acted upon
5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	Endangered species cannot be hunted or transported. Black Sea cetaceans are isolated and nominated as endemic subspecies listed in the IUCN Red List of Endangered species: the harbour porpoise and bottlenose dolphin as Endangered (EN) and the common dolphin as Vulnerable (VU). Studies of their distribution and

					abundance are scarce but obligatory for assessment of their conservation status. Being highly mobile apex predators entails large variations in spatial and temporal distribution. Two vessel line–transect distance sampling surveys were conducted in 2017 in the Bulgarian shelf with the aim to estimate the density, abundance and distribution during spring and autumn. Results have revealed a shift from the coastal to offshore shelf of harbour porpoises with marked southern movement. Density of

					porpoises varied from 1.423 ind./km2 (CV = 25.4%) in spring to 0.576 ind./km2 (CV = 43.43%) in autumn. The density of common dolphins was also decreasing, from 0.391 ind./km2 (CV = 36.84%) to 0.088 ind./km2 (CV = 42.13%), which was more significant in offshore (0.031 ind./km2, CV = 58.04%) than in the coastal shelf (0.138 ind./km2, CV = 48.59%). Bottlenose dolphins had almost constant density in both seasons in the coastal shelf: 0.211 ind./km2 (CV = 52.15%) and 0.187 ind./km2 (CV = 52.13%) but a

					very low density in the offshore shelf in autumn: 0.042 ind./km2 (CV = 71.07%). The importance of existing NATURA 2000 sites for the harbour porpoise (BG0000621 Shabla-Ezerets, BG0000573 Kompleks Kaliaka, BG0001001 Ropotamo and BG0001007 Strandzha) and bottlenose dolphin (BG0000621 Shabla-Ezerets, BG0000573 Kompleks Kaliaka, BG0001501 Emona and BG0001001 Ropotamo) were confirmed. Ref.Seasonal Abundance, Density and Distribution of

					Cetaceans in the Bulgarian Black Sea Shelf in 2017 by Dimitar Popov 1,2,*ORCID, Marina Panayotova 3, Radoslava Bekova 3ORCID, Hristo Dimitrov 2 and Galina Meshkova 1 latest access July 05 2023
5.11.3	Non-target stocks represented by non-target catches and discards coming from the unit of certification. Additional research shall be conducted where information is insufficient to conduct a risk assessment.			Y	All rules regarding by-catch and discard coming from the certification unit are complied with. Coastal security and government agencies are also monitoring this sensitive issue. Ref.The Common Problem in the Black Sea Fisheries: By-catch and Its Effects on the Fisheries Economy Nazli

					Kasapoglu1, Ertug Duzgunes2 1 CentralFisheries Research Institute,FisheriesManagement, Trabzon,Turkey. 2 Karadeniz Technical University,Fisheries Technology Engineering, Trabzon,Turkey. Latest access July 5 2023.
5.11.4	Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.			Y	Only anchovy fishing is done with purse seine boats. The pelagic system (see also Figure 1) includes phytoplankton (1), zooplankton (2), small fish such as anchovies (3) and larger predator fish (4) and also larger predators such as the spiny dogfish (5). The

					pelagic system is coupled with the benthic system in a number of ways; examples shown here are through sea anemones (6) and mussels (7) feeding on small fish and plankton respectively (as well as heterotrophic bacteria in the case of some bivalves). Mussels have a few predators such as the sea snail Rapana (8) but contribute to the benthic food chain mostly through the production of detritus supplying bacteria and worms such as polychaetes (11). Many invertebrate benthic predators such as Rapana, crabs

					(bottom living and swimming crabs are illustrated, 9, as well as hermit crabs, 13) can feed off one another at different stages of growth and compete fiercely for space (some are also omnivores). Bottom living fish such as the flatfish (10) graze small benthic animals. Benthic macroalgae (12) and sea grasses (14) act as a habitat for a wide variety of animals (gobies and shrimp are illustrated, 15) and also provide a source of detritus for supplying the benthos with organic matter. One of the pelagic

					pathways, the pathway from zooplankton to jellyfish (17), leads to a 'dead end' since they have no obvious predators in the Black Sea . Jellyfish are a normal part of the Black Sea fauna but the ctenophore species Mnemiopsis leidyi (left hand of 16) was introduced from the ballast water of ships in the mid 1980s. It now has a predator , Beroe ovata (not shown) another ctenophore introduced in the same way as its prey. Humans, dolphins and some seabirds share a place as apex predators (17) of the system. Not all of

					the pathways to humans are illustrated; they also remove benthic fish, crabs, sea snails, bivalves and small pelagic fish. Humans are also responsible for many of the sources of organic matter and nutrients that flow from the land to the sea, as well as many contaminants (18). This diagram is based on the work of Dr. Alexander Vershinin (in Life of the Black Sea , p145, Moscow , 2003, in Russian). Tools for graphics (also Fig. 1) were kindly supplied courtesy of the Integration and Application Network, University of

					Maryland Center for Environmental Science. http://archive.iwlearn.net/bsepr.org/Text/ESP/Ecology.htm latest access July 05 2023.
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y	Only anchovy fishing is done with purse seine boats. The Black Sea has undergone huge changes in the past few million years (see the Geology Study Sheet) and its current inhabitants reflect the wide range of physical conditions found in the past 20,000 years or so, though their origins are much older. Each new condition brought entirely new species or forced existing

					ones to adapt; only the hardiest of the early settlers have survived and new species now continue to arrive as a result of human activities. Table 1 provides a guide to the groups of settlers that now inhabit the Black Sea and interact within its ecosystem. Table 1 gives us many insights into the modern Black Sea . It would be a mistake to imagine the Sea as a 'melting pot' of all of the groups listed. Each of the first four groups has a particular niche within the system though some are capable of living in a wider range of

					conditions. In some cases, species leave the conditions characteristic of their group in order to enjoy the opportunities for foraging in the wider Black Sea but then return to the conditions they evolved in for reproduction. Thus sturgeon return to spawn in rivers and mackerel return to the Mediterranean conditions of the Marmara Sea , though both can be found in the Black Sea at other times. Despite the wide range of conditions to be found in the Black Sea , it has less than half of the biological diversity of the

					neighbouring Mediterranean . The Sea has changed from a lake to a sea in a few thousand years and its biota are still adapting to the new conditions. This makes it particularly susceptible to 'invasion' by 'exotic' species brought from similar habitats in the ballast or on the hulls of ships. In the Black Sea they find abundant food and few predators. There is no doubt that humans are having a huge impact on its species composition. The term 'Anthropocene' – the era where humans are causing planetary change

					– is particularly apt under these circumstances.The distribution of benthic marine organisms is largely determined by physical and chemical factors including the substrate (rocky, sand, mud, etc.), the wave or current energy, the salinity (amount of salt in the water), the oxygen content, illumination by sunlight, temperature, the supply of organic matter and the amount of nutrients in the water column. These factors contribute to their rather patchy distribution. Assemblages of plants and animals tend to form in particular

					range combinations of the above conditions (biotopes). In some senses they can be regarded as small ecosystems within the overall Black Sea system. Each assemblage is usually characterised by a few 'keystone' species that are completely indispensable to its existence; remove them and the assemblage can no longer survive. Table 2 illustrates one interpretation of the benthic assemblages on the north-western shelf of the Black Sea (this is fairly representative of

					the entire Black Sea). With one exception, the key species cited are either bivalves or macrophytes. Both types of organism are vulnerable to environmental condition; macrophytes are limited by the available light and bivalves cannot survive for prolonged periods without dissolved oxygen. http://archive.iwlearn.net/bsepr.org/Text/ESP/Ecology.htm latest access July 05 2023.
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) that considers the interdependencies and functioning of the ecosystem, minimizing cumulative negative impacts and, as far as possible, enhancing ecosystem health and integrity is in place.	Recommendation	Documented evidence Refer to the EAF: http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en	Y	An annual management review meeting is held. Training is provided on this subject.
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral	Recommendation	Documented evidence	Y	Fisheries management

	part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries. Safeguards are in place to protect the fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.				approaches, plans and strategies Measures are in place to protect fisheries ecosystems from the negative effects of other sectors. Waste management plan is being implemented. P12 - PL05 Waste management plan
5.14	Any traditional, fisher or community knowledge[1] used within the management system can be objectively verified.	Essential	[1]Uncertainties can be assessed using a risk assessment/risk management approach.	NA	not applicable
The auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. In some cases, these can be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies. Therefore, the auditor shall verify if such limits were measured or estimated with acceptable certainty.					

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
6.1	The unit of certification 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	Packaging is not used during hunting. Fish are usually pumped from boats to tank trucks. Fish are transported to the factory in closed tanks.
6.2	The unit of certification implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels, lubricants and plastic materials).	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	There are regular contracts with licensed organizations that dispose of waste. There is a waste management plan. P - 12 Prerequisite procedure P12 - PL05 Waste management plan
6.3	The unit of certification utilizes 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	Non-toxic uses on fishing vessels The paint of the ship is done by hand.
6.4	The unit of certification does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The Fishery is using last generation of Freon A404
6.5	Fishing vessels must be equipped with storage facilities for damaged or end-of-life fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Evidence of conformity	Y	Necessary storage systems are available on the boats.
6.6	Gear shall be properly disposed of at port. If appropriate disposal facilities are not available, the unit of certification shall endeavour to work with port operators to provide adequate, low-cost and accessible disposal facilities.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Work is provided with appropriate disposal facilities. P - 12 Prerequisite procedure P12 - PL05 Waste management plan

6.7	Where applicable, the unit of certification shall work with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Work is provided with appropriate disposal facilities. P - 12 Prerequisite procedure P12 - PL05 Waste management plan
The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 5.					

7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
7.1	The unit of certification shall keep a register of all energy sources and their use, 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. As a minimum, the register shall include the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not); 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport).	Y	Fishing boats are recorded with a special system. Save all fuel consumption engine consumption can be seen from the system. OEK01-EKP05 Energy use policy P12 – TA 23 Energy management instruction
7.2	The unit of certification should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and commit to reducing it every year.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	P12 – FR 15 Emissions count monitoring form
The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.					

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
8.1	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:
8.1.1	Compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour.	Essential	The Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) sets "the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed".	Y	There is compliance with national regulations on child labor and ILO, and children are never employed
8.1.2	Pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with the minimum legal wages according to the international legal framework.	Essential	The minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the unit of certification is aware of the minimum wages of the countries in which it operates.	Y	Employees are paid an adequate salary, at least in line with the minimum legal wage, according to the international legal framework, and a salary certificate and information showing the

					working hours throughout the month are sent to the employees every month.
8.1.3	Grant employees access to health care.	Essential	The unit of certification shall have workers' compensation insurance to cover their employees when an illness or injury happens at work. The auditor shall verify that the unit of certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.	Y	Occupational health and safety is monitored by the licensed contracted organization. Continuous follow-up is provided by the occupational physician and occupational health protection specialist. It is possible for the employee to access health services.
8.1.4	Apply safety measures required by the law. Nonetheless, compliance with the minimum safety requirements are mandatory, even if not required by local law.	Essential	To assess the minimum safety requirements, the auditor shall verify and collect evidence of hazards and risks in the work environment, dangers to life, safe drinking water, health and safety training and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Y	A procedure is in place to implement the security measures required by law. In addition, instructions are provided that comply with minimum safety requirements, even if they are not required. P10 Emergency procedure P10 – TA 04 General occupational safety

					instruction
8.1.5	Keep records of accidents or injuries.	Important	These records shall be used to take corrective measures and identify the causes of the incidents, preventing future occurrences.	Y	Records of accidents or injuries are kept. P22 – FR09 Work accident report form
8.1.6	Freedom of association and collective bargaining.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if workers are free to form organizations to bargain collectively, advocate for and protect their rights.	Y	Those working on issues related to Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining are freed. P - 24 Social compliance procedure
8.1.7	No forced or compulsory labour.	Essential	All work, including overtime, must be voluntary. The hours worked in excess of the normal working hours must be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour.	Y	Forced or compulsory labor is strictly not applied. P - 24 Social compliance procedure
8.1.8	No discrimination.	Essential	Opportunities for recruitment, access to training, promotion, compensation, termination and retirement shall not be made based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. Physical, verbal or sexual abuse,	Y	There is absolutely no discrimination. P - 24 Social compliance procedure

			bullying or harassment are prohibited.		
8.1.9	Rights on board.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if the vessels are maintained in a clean and habitable condition and check if regular periods of rest of sufficient length are given to fishers.	Y	P - 24 Social compliance procedure

Further comments:

Certification is done only under precautionary approach due to the status of the stock provided by the GFCM was declared Uncertain.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

☐ **XX The unit of certification COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**

☐ **The unit of certification DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements**

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

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

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RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

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ATTN: Certification is done only under precautionary approach due to the status of the stock provided by the GFCM was declared Uncertain.