


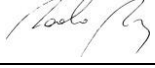


Friend of the Sea Standard

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:

Dimitrios I Shipping Co Gambia Ltd

b) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:

Dimitrios I Shipping Co Gambia Ltd

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:

Anastasakis Group: Dimitrios I Shipping Co Gambia Ltd, Triton Seafood SA, Anastasakis Artemios

d) ADDRESS OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED:

Banjui Gambia Senegal

e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:

gianni@triton.gr Ioannis Anastasakis

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbour</i>	<i>Ship owner, if different from "a"</i>
DIMITRIOS I	BJL100294	Gambia	Bottom otter trawl (OTB)		Dakar Senegal	

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
DIMITRIOS I	BJL100294	Dakar Senegal

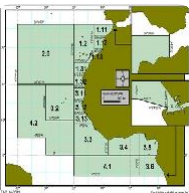
h) FISHING ZONE (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include a map.):

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
(CECAF) ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major
Fishing Area 34) Subdivision 34.3.12

Subarea 34.3 is divided into six divisions:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area34/en#FAO-fishing-area-34.3.1>
back to parent Cape Verde Coastal (Division 34.3.1)
back to area list

from 16°00' north latitude to Cape Roxo at 12°20' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude.



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Surmullet	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>
Common octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>
Common cuttlefish	<i>Sepia Officinalis</i>
tiger shrimp	<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>
Southern pink shrimp	<i>Penaeus notialis.</i>
Giant tiger prawn	<i>Penaeus monodon</i>
Caramote prawn	<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

16

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:

none

I) 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:

Information and consultation of relevant Stakeholders is integral part of the preliminary audit phase. Numerous Stakeholder have been contacted and informed. for complete list please refer to the dedicate folder (I) STAKEHOLDERS INPUT) in the Dimitrios I Audit Dossier (name when available, role, e-mail and Organization):

- NGO Sea shepherd global Africa;
- CECAF on behalf the FAO Regional Office for Africa;
- Gambian Ministry of Fisheries and Water;
- NGO Coalition for fair fisheries arrangements (Brussels office);
- Greenpeace Africa.


(no comments were found as concern our request).

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.

Initial audit

- The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** (*If not, the auditor shall provide a short description*).
- 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.**
- The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit.**
- The duration of the audit was agreed upon.**
- 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).

CERTIFICATION BODY: London Associati Ltd.	AUDIT TEAM: Pierluigi Monticini	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 7 May 2021 15 Jul 2021
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: gianni@triton.gr Ioannis Anastasakis	AUDIT CODE: 000022 TYPE OF AUDIT: Initial (remote)

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Essential	<p>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).</p>	Y	<p>The Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) is the FMO that is in place as concern the stock status fir the area of competence: ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34)</p> <p>The area of the Committee is defined as all the waters of the Atlantic bounded by a line drawn as follows: from a point on the high water mark on the African coast at Cape Spartel (lat. 35°47'N, long. 5°55'W) following the high water mark along the African coast to a point at Ponta de Moita Seca (lat. 6°07'S, long. 12°16'E) along a rhumb line in a northwesterly direction to a point on 6° south latitude and 12° east longitude, thence due west along 6° south latitude to 20° west longitude, thence due north to the Equator, thence due west to 30° west longitude, thence due north to 5° north longitude, thence due west to 40° west longitude, thence due north to 36° north longitude, thence due east to 6° west longitude, thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to the original point a Cape Spartel.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/cecaf/overview/en/.</p> <p>in particular the Subdivision 34.3.12 back to parent Cape Verde Coastal (Division 34.3.1) back to area list from 16°00' north latitude to Cape Roxo at 12°20' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude. The Fishery Committee</p>

					<p>for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) was established in 1967, by Resolution 1/48 adopted by the FAO Council at its Forty-eighth Session held in Rome under Article VI (2) of the FAO Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Committee - Its Rules of procedure, particularly the description of the purpose, functions and responsibilities of the Committee, were amended in 2003. <p>Amendments of the Statutes of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF).</p> <p>Data are assessed with analysis document from this link: http://www.fao.org/cecaf/data/en/ and the data covers a range of fisheries data sources specific to its areas of competence. Primary sources of regional fisheries data are based of the CECAF Working group data. To access this data please refer to each Working Group and their reports: http://www.fao.org/cecaf/publications/full-list/en/.</p> <p>The Link posted below present the current stock status and management advice for stocks of interest to the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), for which assessments have been conducted. Each file has a similar layout, providing the latest information on stock status and management advice, research recommendations, useful references and links to previous stock assessment documents. Available also the following link with all the</p>
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					CECAF meeting Report: http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/CECAF/CECAF-SSC8/default.htm
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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	<p>$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $F \leq F_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>The Reference document about the determination of the stock status is the Report of the Twenty-Second Session of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (Libreville, Gabon, 17-19 September 2019). http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/CECAF/CECAF2019/2e.pdf and the Report of the FAO/CECAF working group on the Assessment of Demersal Resources Subgroup North Mauritania 2-10 December 2019 starting from pag.54.</p> <p>- The FAO definition about the world fish stocks is as a follow: UNDEREXPLOITED: Undeveloped or new fishery. Believed to have a significant potential for expansion in total production; MODERATELY EXPLOITED: Exploited with a low level of fishing effort. Believed to have some limited potential for expansion in total production; FULLY EXPLOITED: The fishery is operating at or close to an OPTIMAL YIELD LEVEL, with no expected room for further expansion; OVEREXPLOITED: The fishery is being exploited at above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the long term, with no potential room for further expansion and a higher</p>
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					<p>risk of stock depletion/collapse; - According FOS an overexploited stock is a stock subject to overfishing; For a non-overexploited stock, the following condition shall be verified: $F \leq FMSY$ or $F / FMSY \leq 1$</p> <p>DEPLETED: Catches are well below historical levels, irrespective of the amount of fishing effort exerted; RECOVERING: Catches are again increasing after having been depleted.</p> <p>- The sub-Fishing Area is the ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34) Subdivision 34.3.12 Subarea 34.3 is divided into six divisions: http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area34/en#FAO-fishing-area-34.3.1 back to parent Cape Verde Coastal (Division 34.3.1) from 16°00' north latitude to Cape Roxo at 12°20' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude. In the Report is indicated generally as a follow, Management recommendations summary sheet - Demersals - CECAF - North Table 3 pag. 58 and 59.</p> <p>TABLE LEGEND: Bcur/B0.1: Ratio between the estimated biomass for the last year and the biomass corresponding to F0.1. Bcur/BMSY: Ratio between the estimated biomass for the last year and the biomass coefficient corresponding to FMSY. Fcur/F0.1: Ratio between the observed fishing mortality coefficient during the last year of the series and F0.1 Fcur/FMSY: Ratio between the observed fishing mortality coefficient during the last year of the series and the</p>
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					<p>coefficient giving maximum long-term sustainable yield.</p> <p>F_{cur}/F_{SYcur}: Ratio between the observed fishing mortality coefficient during the last year of the series and the coefficient that would give a sustainable yield at current biomass levels.</p> <p>SHRIMPS</p> <p>The exploitation of crustaceans in the western coastal states of Africa has a relatively long history. Two main groups of shrimps are commercially important in the region from Morocco to Guinea-Bissau: the coastal shrimps, represented principally by the southern deep-water rose shrimp <i>Penaeus notialis</i>, and the deepwater shrimps, of which the deep-water rose shrimp <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> is the most important, although the striped red shrimp <i>Aristeus varidens</i> has increased its relevance in catches in certain fisheries. Other less abundant shrimp species are also caught in the area: <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>, <i>Aristeus antennatus</i>, and several species of genus <i>Plesionika</i>.</p> <p>The fishery targeting coastal shrimps is highly developed in Senegal and The Gambia, with two fleets, industrial and artisanal, catching in particular <i>P. notialis</i>. The industrial fleet targeting <i>P. notialis</i> in Senegal decreased from 57 trawlers in 2008 to 28 units in 2018. The number of units of the artisanal fleet in Senegal is close to 25 000 canoes which represent the number of artisanal canoes active in Senegal for the period 2013-2016. The status stock</p>
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				<p>about the species under Audit is as follow:</p> <p>1) <i>Penaeus notialis</i> (monodon). Ten national surveys (Senegal and Gambia) were carried out between 2014 and 2016 with five targeting the coastal demersal stocks and five directed at the deep demersal resources, both during the cold season and the warm season. It should be remembered that no demersal surveys have been carried out since 2016, due to several technical problems affecting the national R/V Itaf Dème. The minimum landing size and weights for shrimps established by the countries in the northern sub region (Senegal) of CECAF is: <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> 7 cm TL; <i>Penaeus notialis</i> 200 ind./kg. Stock identity: Two different units of <i>P. notialis</i> have been identified in this area. A spawning and nursery area are situated in the Banc d'Arguin (Mauritania) and another at the mouth of the Senegal River. The unit associated with the Senegal River is considered to be composed of four sub-units associated with the Senegal River, Saloum, Gambia and Casamance. It was not possible to obtain disaggregated information (landing and effort) for these different sub-units. For this reason, the Working Group decided to carry out an assessment for only two stock-units, one in Mauritania and the other in Senegal-Gambia. Discussion: The fit for the data from Senegal-The Gambia was satisfactory for the shorter time series and the results were adopted</p>
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				<p>by the Working Group. The results of this assessment indicate that the stock of <i>P. notialis</i> of Senegal-The Gambia is FULLY EXPLOITED both in terms of biomass and fishing mortality. This improvement might be related to the 2-year fishing ban established in The Gambia in 2015-2016. In addition, environmental factors might have contributed to good species recruitment during last years. However, a great effort increase was reported for both artisanal and industrial Gambian fleets during last two years and thus, this fishery should be monitored with caution.</p> <p>Management recommendations for Senegal and Gambia - indicates a situation of fully exploitation the Working group recommends not to increase the current fishing mortality (2016). The Working Group made projections of catches and abundance over three years based only on one scenario (status quo) for each of the stocks, taking into account that their situation of fully exploitation does not require any specific catch limitation, for Senegal and Gambia Taking into consideration that the assessment indicates a situation of full exploitation, the Working Group recommends not to increase the current catch level (2018).</p> <p>The Working Group made the following recommendations for future research on <i>P. notialis</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve knowledge of the biology of this species; - Continue the biological sampling programme for
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					<p>Mauritanian catches from Spanish and Mauritanian observers. Continue the biological sampling programmes implemented for Mauritania and Senegal-The Gambia by the project DEMERSTEM for both artisanal and industrial fleets and make the data available to the Working Group;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue stock identity studies initiated by the project DEMERSTEM in Mauritania and Senegal-The Gambia and present the results to the Working Group; - Study the possible relationships between environmental factors (SST, rain, etc.) and the abundance of the species; - Study discards produced by the fleets targeting <i>P. notialis</i>; - Update and examine the fishery statistics for Gambian artisanal fleet for the period 2007-2012; <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of <i>Penaeus notialis</i> in Senegal-The Gambia by the production model: Table 4.4.4b: Pag 72 of the Report:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Stock/abundance index</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bcur/B0.1</td> <td>Bcur/BMSY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fcur/F0.1</td> <td>Fcur/FMSY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fcur/FSYcur</td> <td><i>Penaeus notialis</i> Senegal-Gambia</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>112%</td> <td>124%</td> <td>93%</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>109%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Ref. pag 72 of the Report. 2) <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> and <i>Penaeus monodon</i> are no data appearing on the available literature and libraries, nor any assessments or mention on an endangered species Red List. Therefore, is possible nly assume that up to this point the abundance and their stocks' health does not cause any concern on the managing</p>	Stock/abundance index				Bcur/B0.1	Bcur/BMSY			Fcur/F0.1	Fcur/FMSY			Fcur/FSYcur	<i>Penaeus notialis</i> Senegal-Gambia			112%	124%	93%	84%	109%			
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109%																													

					<p>committees and Organizations overseeing the state of the North-West Africa's marine fisheries resources. The situation could be similar to the status of the Stock of Penaeus spp. (monodon, notialis) in this fishing area;</p> <p>According to the FOS Guidance the situation is under the DATA LIMITED FISHERY, in this case it is possible to apply the Precautionary approach until further statistical data could be available until the Surveillance Audit.</p> <p>CEPHALOPODS</p> <p>The main target species are octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>), cuttlefish (<i>Sepia</i> spp.: <i>Sepia officinalis</i>, <i>S. bertheloti</i> and <i>S. hierredda</i>), and squid (<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>). The octopus is the dominant species in the sub-region and represents 65 percent of total cephalopod landings, between 2014 and 2018.</p> <p>In Senegal and Gambia, cephalopods are exploited by industrial coastal fishing and artisanal fishing. The industrial fishery concerns fish trawlers (172 in 2000, 117 in 2004, 84 in 2008, 33 in 2012) which target both coastal demersal fish species and cephalopods. During the last 3 years, the number of ships has remained almost the same: 57 in 2016, 56 in 2017 and 54 in 2018. As for the Senegalese artisanal fleet, operating mainly in the small and large coasts, and able to target cephalopods, it has 450 727 units in 2016, 436 621 units in 2017, and 435 949 units in 2018. In 2018, the active demersal trawler fleet in The Gambia</p>
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					<p>consists of 62 trawlers distributed among 21 Gambian trawlers, 17 Senegalese and 6 Spanish, 5 Chinese and 13 other trawlers. The average GRT is 223 tonnes for Senegalese coastal trawlers. The artisanal fishing gear targeting cephalopods is mainly jiggers, traps and trammel nets. The jigger is mainly intended for octopus fishing while the trap and the trammel are used to catch the cuttlefish.</p> <p>3) Octopus vulgaris Three different octopus' stocks have been identified in the sub-region since the first assessment Working Group held in 1978: Dakhla Stock (26 °N-21 °N) Cape Blanc Stock (21 °N-16 °N) Senegal-Gambia Stock (16 °N-12 °N) Senegal-Gambia stock (16°N-12°N)</p> <p>Total landings in the Senegal-Gambia zone during the period 1990-2012 varied between a minimum of 1 900 tonnes in 2014 and a maximum of 44 000 tonnes in 1999 with an average of 9 000 tonnes. Between 2009 and 2012, catches increased slightly, from 5 076 tonnes to 8 640 tonnes. Beyond 2012, there is a drop in the level of octopus catches in the Senegal-Gambia area (Table 5.3.3a and Figure 5.3.3c). During the last 3 years, the catches in the area, dominated by Senegalese artisanal fishing, reached 4 500 tonnes in 2016, 2 900 tonnes in 2017, and 4 900 tonnes in 2018. Landings in the Gambia which were around 40 tonnes between 2014 and 2016 increased substantially in 2017 with 394 and especially in 2018 where they reach</p>
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				<p>800 tonnes.</p> <p>Most of the effort directed at the Senegal-Gambia stock is carried out by the Senegalese industrial and artisanal fleets. The effort of the Senegalese artisanal fleet (mostly motorized canoes) experienced an upward trend throughout the series (1990-2018). This increase was especially marked in 2009 with an effort reaching 971 207 trips. This sharp increase is maintained until 2012 with an average effort of 947 920 outings. This effort experienced a decrease from 2013 with an average of 729 263 trips between 2013 and 2016. We then recorded a significant increase, going from 762 895 trips in 2017 to 809 590 trips in 2018, an increase of 3 percent (Table 5.3.3b and Figure 5.3.3f). The industrial fishing effort decreased sharply between 2006 and 2018, going from 28 300 to 8 614 days at sea.</p> <p>As for The Gambia, the industrial fishing effort increased between 2013 and 2018, going from 8 256 to 10 463 days at sea with an annual average of 8 808 days at sea. Relative to Gambian artisanal fishing, a notable increase of the effort is observed from 2017. Indeed, the effort increased from 19 329 days in 2016 to 32 952 days in 2018, an increase of 26 percent.</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> (Senegal-Gambia stock) Table 5.3.4c of the Report pag. 88.</p> <p>Bcur/B0.1 - Bcur/BMSY - Fcur/F0.1 - Fcur/FMSY - Fcur/FSYcur 99% 109% 36% 32% 36%</p> <p>Discussion: The Senegal-Gambia octopus stock was</p>
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					<p>assessed at FULL EXPLOITATION, although the fishing mortality levels are low. Indeed, despite the improvements experienced by this stock (2012-2016), the catches remained low. This could be explained by the change in the artisanal fishery strategies targeting this species.</p> <p>Management recommendations:</p> <p>The assessment shows different situations of octopus stocks in the sub-region. Indeed, the two stocks of Dakhla and Cap Blanc are overexploited while the octopus of Senegal-Gambia is FULLY EXPLOITED. Given the reduction in fishing effort in Morocco in recent years and the change in the state of the Cap Blanc stock currently compared to 2017, the Working Group recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain catches at the same level as those of 2018 for the Dakhla stock; • reduce catches by at least 10 percent compared to that of 2018 for the Cap Blanc stock; • as a precautionary approach, the Working Group recommends not to exceed the current fishing mortality and Maintain the fishing effort at its current level (Status quo) as those of 2018 for Senegal-Gambia. <p>4) <i>Sepia Officinalis</i> Sampling the catches of boats fishing for cuttlefish has made it possible to update certain biological parameters. These samples were collected in Dakhla from landings during the 2015-2016 period.</p> <p>During the 2003 meeting, the Working Group adopted the definition of</p>
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					<p>three administrative stocks as follows: Dakhla stock (26°N-21°N) Cape Blanc stock (21°N-16°N) Senegal-Gambia stock (16°N-12°N)</p> <p>Cuttlefish are generally of high value and fished in a significant way, they cannot be considered as by-catch but as joint catch.</p> <p>The total catch of cuttlefish from the Senegal-Gambia stock showed a global downward trend from a maximum value of 13 800 tonnes in 1991 to a minimum value of 2 500 tonnes in 2009. It should be noted that the series of data shows other secondary maxima in 1997 (7 400 tonnes) and 2003 (5 800 tonnes). From 2009, a slight increase in catches was observed, reaching 4 300 tonnes in 2014. The last four years (2015 and 2018) of the series have been marked by an increase in catches, which went from 2 249 tonnes in 2015 to 4 308 tonnes in 2018 with an annual average of around 3 250 tonnes</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of Sepia spp. (Senegal-Gambia stock) Table 5.4.4c PAG. 94 of the Report</p> <p>Bcur/B0.1 - Bcur/BMSY - Fcur/F0.1 - Fcur/FMSY - Fcur/FSYcur 98% 108 % 126% 114% 124%</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>The Senegal-Gambia cuttlefish stock IS OVEREXPLOITED.</p> <p>Despite the decline in abundance indices since 2016, catches have continued to increase, during 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>Management recommendations for Senegal and Gambia, as a precautionary approach, the Working Group recommends not</p>
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					<p>to exceed the current fishing mortality also for Senegal and Gambia The 2018 catch level is not sustainable, the group recommends a reduction of this catch level.</p> <p>DEMERSAL FISH</p> <p>5) Mullus surmuletus</p> <p>According the FOS Guidance the situation is under the DATA LIMITED FISHERY, in this case it is possible to apply the Precautionary approach until further statistical data could be available until the Surveillance Audit. The Unit of Certification has provide some information about the landing catch and has declared that until 2019 they operate in Mauritania only for shrimps and they don't have a historical data related to Gambia and Senegal.</p> <p>As concern the Mullus surmuletus other than they know about their captain confirms that is species easy to catch and in abundance, are available some the landings information for the last six months that they partially targeting it. Including bellow the landing quantities for that period but need should calculate that "mullus surmuletus" is not the main UoC target species and that the boat is working on it when they ask for which is depended on the market demand and other factors.</p> <p>Mullus surmuletus landings in kg:</p> <p>17/2/2021 4348 18/3/2021 6417 13/4/2021 4969 7/5/2021 6175 26/5/2021 14490 24/6/2021 10878 (annex 1.1.2-1.1.3.)</p>
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock	Y	The Reference document about the determination of the stock status is the Report of the Twenty-

		<p>assessments or at least B>Blim (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	<p>Second Session of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (Libreville, Gabon, 17-19 September 2019). http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/CECAF/CECAF2019/2e.pdf and the Report of the FAO/CECAF working group on the Assessment of Demersal Resources Subgroup North Mauritania 2-10 December 2019 starting from pag.54.</p> <p>- The FAO definition about the world fish stocks is as follows: UNDEREXPLOITED: Undeveloped or new fishery. Believed to have a significant potential for expansion in total production; MODERATELY EXPLOITED: Exploited with a low level of fishing effort. Believed to have some limited potential for expansion in total production; FULLY EXPLOITED: The fishery is operating at or close to an OPTIMAL YIELD LEVEL, with no expected room for further expansion; OVEREXPLOITED: The fishery is being exploited at above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the long term, with no potential room for further expansion and a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse; - According to FOS an overexploited stock is a stock subject to overfishing; For a non-overexploited stock, the following condition shall be verified: $F \leq FMSY$ or $F / FMSY \leq 1$ DEPLETED: Catches are well below historical levels, irrespective of the amount of fishing effort exerted; RECOVERING: Catches</p>
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					<p>are again increasing after having been depleted.</p> <p>- The sub-Fishing Area is the ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34) Subdivision 34.3.12 Subarea 34.3 is divided into six divisions: http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area34/en#FAO-fishing-area-34.3.1 back to parent Cape Verde Coastal (Division 34.3.1) from 16°00' north latitude to Cape Roxo at 12°20' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude. In the Report is indicated generally as a follow, Management recommendations summary sheet - Demersals - CECAF - North Table 3 pag. 58 and 59.</p> <p>TABLE LEGEND:</p> <p>Bcur/B0.1: Ratio between the estimated biomass for the last year and the biomass corresponding to F0.1.</p> <p>Bcur/BMSY: Ratio between the estimated biomass for the last year and the biomass coefficient corresponding to FMSY.</p> <p>Fcur/F0.1: Ratio between the observed fishing mortality coefficient during the last year of the series and F0.1</p> <p>Fcur/FMSY: Ratio between the observed fishing mortality coefficient during the last year of the series and the coefficient giving maximum long-term sustainable yield.</p> <p>Fcur/FSYcur: Ratio between the observed fishing mortality coefficient during the last year of the series and the coefficient that would give a sustainable yield at current biomass levels.</p> <p>SHRIMPS</p> <p>The exploitation of crustaceans in the western coastal states of Africa has a relatively</p>
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					<p>long history. Two main groups of shrimps are commercially important in the region from Morocco to Guinea-Bissau: the coastal shrimps, represented principally by the southern deep-water rose shrimp <i>Penaeus notialis</i>, and the deepwater shrimps, of which the deep-water rose shrimp <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> is the most important, although the striped red shrimp <i>Aristeus varidens</i> has increased its relevance in catches in certain fisheries. Other less abundant shrimp species are also caught in the area: <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>, <i>Aristeus antennatus</i>, and several species of genus <i>Plesionika</i>.</p> <p>The fishery targeting coastal shrimps is highly developed in Senegal and The Gambia, with two fleets, industrial and artisanal, catching in particular <i>P. notialis</i>. The industrial fleet targeting <i>P. notialis</i> in Senegal decreased from 57 trawlers in 2008 to 28 units in 2018. The number of units of the artisanal fleet in Senegal is close to 25 000 canoes which represent the number of artisanal canoes active in Senegal for the period 2013-2016. The status stock about the species under Audit is as follow:</p> <p>1) <i>Penaeus notialis</i> (monodon).</p> <p>Ten national surveys (Senegal and Gambia) were carried out between 2014 and 2016 with five targeting the coastal demersal stocks and five directed at the deep demersal resources, both during the cold season and the warm season. It should be remembered that no demersal surveys</p>
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					<p>have been carried out since 2016, due to several technical problems affecting the national R/V Itaf Dème.</p> <p>The minimum landing size and weights for shrimps established by the countries in the northern sub region (Senegal) of CECAF is: <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> 7 cm TL; <i>Penaeus notialis</i> 200 ind./kg.</p> <p>Stock identity: Two different units of <i>P. notialis</i> have been identified in this area. A spawning and nursery area is situated in the Banc d'Arguin (Mauritania) and another at the mouth of the Senegal River. The unit associated with the Senegal River is considered to be composed of four sub-units associated with the Senegal River, Saloum, Gambia and Casamance. It was not possible to obtain disaggregated information (landing and effort) for these different sub-units. For this reason, the Working Group decided to carry out an assessment for only two stock-units, one in Mauritania and the other in Senegal-Gambia.</p> <p>Discussion: The fit for the data from Senegal-The Gambia was satisfactory for the shorter time series and the results were adopted by the Working Group. The results of this assessment indicate that the stock of <i>P. notialis</i> of Senegal-The Gambia is FULLY EXPLOITED both in terms of biomass and fishing mortality. This improvement might be related to the 2-year fishing ban established in The Gambia in 2015-2016. In addition, environmental factors might have contributed to good species recruitment</p>
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					<p>during last years. However, a great effort increase was reported for both artisanal and industrial Gambian fleets during last two years and thus, this fishery should be monitored with caution.</p> <p>Management recommendations for Senegal and Gambia - indicates a situation of fully exploitation the Working group recommends not to increase the current fishing mortality (2016). The Working Group made projections of catches and abundance over three years based only on one scenario (status quo) for each of the stocks, taking into account that their situation of fully exploitation does not require any specific catch limitation, for Senegal and Gambia Taking into consideration that the assessment indicates a situation of full exploitation, the Working Group recommends not to increase the current catch level (2018). The Working Group made the following recommendations for future research on <i>P. notialis</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve knowledge of the biology of this species; - Continue the biological sampling programme for Mauritanian catches from Spanish and Mauritanian observers. Continue the biological sampling programmes implemented for Mauritania and Senegal-Gambia by the project DEMERSTEM for both artisanal and industrial fleets and make the data available to the Working Group; - Continue stock identity studies initiated by the project
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					<p>DEMERSTEM in Mauritania and Senegal-The Gambia and present the results to the Working Group;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study the possible relationships between environmental factors (SST, rain, etc.) and the abundance of the species; - Study discards produced by the fleets targeting <i>P. notialis</i>; - Update and examine the fishery statistics for Gambian artisanal fleet for the period 2007-2012; <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of <i>Penaeus notialis</i> in Senegal-The Gambia by the production model: Table 4.4.4b: Pag 72 of the Report:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Stock/abundance index</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bcur/B0.1</td> <td>Bcur/BMSY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fcur/F0.1</td> <td>Fcur/FMSY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fcur/FSYcur</td> <td><i>Penaeus notialis</i> Senegal-Gambia</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>112%</td> <td>124%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>93%</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>109%</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Ref. pag 72 of the Report.</p> <p>2) <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> and <i>Penaeus monodon</i> are no data appearing on the available literature and libraries, nor any assessments or mention on an endangered species Red List. Therefore, is possibly assume that up to this point the abundance and their stocks' health does not cause any concern on the managing committees and Organizations overviewing the state of the North-West Africa's marine fisheries resources. The situation could be similar to the status of the Stock of <i>Penaeus</i> spp. (<i>monodon</i>, <i>notialis</i>) in this fishing area;</p> <p>According the FOS Guidance the situation is under the DATA LIMITED FISHERY, is this case it is possible to apply the</p>	Stock/abundance index				Bcur/B0.1	Bcur/BMSY			Fcur/F0.1	Fcur/FMSY			Fcur/FSYcur	<i>Penaeus notialis</i> Senegal-Gambia					112%	124%			93%	84%			109%	
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					<p>Precautionary approach until further statistical data could be available until the Surveillance Audit.</p> <p>CEPHALOPODS</p> <p>The main target species are octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>), cuttlefish (<i>Sepia</i> spp.: <i>Sepia officinalis</i>, <i>S. bertheloti</i> and <i>S. hierredda</i>), and squid (<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>). The octopus is the dominant species in the sub-region and represents 65 percent of total cephalopod landings, between 2014 and 2018.</p> <p>In Senegal and Gambia, cephalopods are exploited by industrial coastal fishing and artisanal fishing. The industrial fishery concerns fish trawlers (172 in 2000, 117 in 2004, 84 in 2008, 33 in 2012) which target both coastal demersal fish species and cephalopods. During the last 3 years, the number of ships has remained almost the same: 57 in 2016, 56 in 2017 and 54 in 2018. As for the Senegalese artisanal fleet, operating mainly in the small and large coasts, and able to target cephalopods, it has 450 727 units in 2016, 436 621 units in 2017, and 435 949 units in 2018. In 2018, the active demersal trawler fleet in The Gambia consists of 62 trawlers distributed among 21 Gambian trawlers, 17 Senegalese and 6 Spanish, 5 Chinese and 13 other trawlers. The average GRT is 223 tonnes for Senegalese coastal trawlers. The artisanal fishing gear targeting cephalopods is mainly jiggers, traps and trammel nets. The jigger is mainly intended for octopus fishing while the trap and the trammel are</p>
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				<p>used to catch the cuttlefish.</p> <p>3) <i>Octopus vulgaris</i></p> <p>Three different octopus stocks have been identified in the sub-region since the first assessment Working Group held in 1978:</p> <p>Dakhla Stock (26 °N-21 °N) Cape Blanc Stock (21 °N-16 °N)</p> <p>Senegal-Gambia Stock (16 °N-12 °N) Senegal-Gambia stock (16°N-12°N)</p> <p>Total landings in the Senegal-Gambia zone during the period 1990-2012 varied between a minimum of 1 900 tonnes in 2014 and a maximum of 44 000 tonnes in 1999 with an average of 9 000 tonnes. Between 2009 and 2012, catches increased slightly, from 5 076 tonnes to 8 640 tonnes. Beyond 2012, there is a drop in the level of octopus catches in the Senegal-Gambia area (Table 5.3.3a and Figure 5.3.3c). During the last 3 years, the catches in the area, dominated by Senegalese artisanal fishing, reached 4 500 tonnes in 2016, 2 900 tonnes in 2017, and 4 900 tonnes in 2018. Landings in the Gambia which were around 40 tonnes between 2014 and 2016 increased substantially in 2017 with 394 and especially in 2018 where they reach 800 tonnes.</p> <p>Most of the effort directed at the Senegal-Gambia stock is carried out by the Senegalese industrial and artisanal fleets. The effort of the Senegalese artisanal fleet (mostly motorized canoes) experienced an upward trend throughout the series (1990-2018). This increase was especially marked in 2009 with an effort reaching 971 207 trips. This sharp increase</p>
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				<p>is maintained until 2012 with an average effort of 947 920 outings. This effort experienced a decrease from 2013 with an average of 729 263 trips between 2013 and 2016. We then recorded a significant increase, going from 762 895 trips in 2017 to 809 590 trips in 2018, an increase of 3 percent (Table 5.3.3b and Figure 5.3.3f). The industrial fishing effort decreased sharply between 2006 and 2018, going from 28 300 to 8 614 days at sea.</p> <p>As for The Gambia, the industrial fishing effort increased between 2013 and 2018, going from 8 256 to 10 463 days at sea with an annual average of 8 808 days at sea. Relative to Gambian artisanal fishing, a notable increase of the effort is observed from 2017. Indeed, the effort increased from 19 329 days in 2016 to 32 952 days in 2018, an increase of 26 percent.</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> (Senegal-Gambia stock) Table 5.3.4c of the Report pag. 88.</p> <p>Bcur/B0.1 - Bcur/BMSY - Fcur/F0.1 - Fcur/FMSY - Fcur/FSYcur 99% 109% 36% 32% 36%</p> <p>Discussion:</p> <p>The Senegal-Gambia octopus' stock was assessed at FULL EXPLOITATION, although the fishing mortality levels are low. Indeed, despite the improvements experienced by this stock (2012-2016), the catches remained low. This could be explained by the change in the artisanal fishery strategies targeting this species.</p> <p>Management recommendations:</p> <p>The assessment shows</p>
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					<p>different situations of octopus stocks in the sub-region. Indeed, the two stocks of Dakhla and Cap Blanc are overexploited while the octopus of Senegal-Gambia is FULLY EXPLOITED. Given the reduction in fishing effort in Morocco in recent years and the change in the state of the Cap Blanc stock currently compared to 2017, the Working Group recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain catches at the same level as those of 2018 for the Dakhla stock; • reduce catches by at least 10 percent compared to that of 2018 for the Cap Blanc stock; • as a precautionary approach, the Working Group recommends not to exceed the current fishing mortality and Maintain the fishing effort at its current level (Status quo) as those of 2018 for Senegal-Gambia. <p>4) <i>Sepia Officinalis</i> Sampling the catches of boats fishing for cuttlefish has made it possible to update certain biological parameters. These samples were collected in Dakhla from landings during the 2015-2016 period. During the 2003 meeting, the Working Group adopted the definition of three administrative stocks as follows: Dakhla stock (26°N-21°N) Cape Blanc stock (21°N-16°N) Senegal-Gambia stock (16°N-12°N) Cuttlefish are generally of high value and fished in a significant way, they cannot be considered as by-catch but as joint catch. The total catch of cuttlefish from the Senegal-Gambia stock showed a global</p>
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					<p>downward trend from a maximum value of 13 800 tonnes in 1991 to a minimum value of 2 500 tonnes in 2009. It should be noted that the series of data shows other secondary maxima in 1997 (7 400 tonnes) and 2003 (5 800 tonnes). From 2009, a slight increase in catches was observed, reaching 4 300 tonnes in 2014. The last four years (2015 and 2018) of the series have been marked by an increase in catches, which went from 2 249 tonnes in 2015 to 4 308 tonnes in 2018 with an annual average of around 3 250 tonnes</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of Sepia spp. (Senegal-Gambia stock) Table 5.4.4c PAG. 94 of the Report</p> <p>Bcur/B0.1 - Bcur/BMSY - Fcur/F0.1 - Fcur/FMSY - Fcur/FSYcur 98% 108 % 126% 114% 124%</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>The Senegal-Gambia cuttlefish stock IS OVEREXPLOITED.</p> <p>Despite the decline in abundance indices since 2016, catches have continued to increase, during 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>Management recommendations for Senegal and Gambia, as a precautionary approach, the Working Group recommends not to exceed the current fishing mortality also for Senegal and Gambia the 2018 catch level is not sustainable, the group recommends a reduction of this catch level.</p> <p>DEMERSAL FISH</p> <p>5) Mullus surmuletus</p> <p>According the FOS Guidance the situation is under the DATA LIMITED FISHERY, in this case it is possible to apply the Precautionary approach</p>
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					<p>until further statistical data could be available until the Surveillance Audit. The Unit of Certification has provide some information about the landing catch and has declared that until 2019 they operate in Mauritania only for shrimps and they don't have a historical data related to Gambia and Senegal.</p> <p>As concern the Mullus surmulletus other than they know about their captain confirms that is species easy to catch and in abundance, are available some the landings information for the last six months that they partially targeting it. Including bellow the landing quantities for that period but need should calculate that "mullus surmulletus" is not the main UoC target species and that the boat is working on it when they ask for which is depended on the market demand and other factors.</p> <p>Mullus surmulletus landings in kg:</p> <p>17/2/2021 4348 18/3/2021 6417 13/4/2021 4969 7/5/2021 6175 26/5/2021 14490 24/6/2021 10878 (annex 1.1.2-1.1.3.)</p>
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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	<p>The overarching management of the fisheries in the region is underpinned by UNCLOS and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA 1995). In this case the structure of the Management measures is as follows:</p> <p>1. At Global / regional level: the CECAF is the main Regional</p>
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					<p>Fishery Management Organization (RFMO);</p> <p>2. At Regional level the consolidation of, or subset of CECAF member states comprising the Fishing Area and the related Subareas;</p> <p>3. At National level the individual countries comprising the members of the CECAF.</p> <p>The Committee is composed of Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization selected by the Director-General of FAO. Such Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization are selected from among Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization in Africa whose territory borders the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Spartel to the mouth of the Congo River, and such other Member Nations and Associate Members fishing or carrying out research in the sea area concerned or having some other interest in the fisheries thereof, whose contribution to the work of the Committee the Director-General deems to be essential.</p> <p>Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) operate through different Working Groups established permanently by the CECAF Scientific</p>
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					<p>Sub-Committee, the task is to address small pelagic species, demersal species, and artisanal fisheries.</p> <p>The general objective for the small pelagic and demersal Working Group is to assess the state of resources within the CECAF area and make recommendations on fisheries management and exploitation options aimed at ensuring sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>The general objective for the artisanal fisheries Working Group is to improve regional knowledge on small-scale fisheries in CECAF member countries.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/cecaf/advice/en/</p>
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	<p>The Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) is in place as concern the Stock Status assessment. Data are assessed with the analysis of the following document:</p> <p>Report of the Twenty-Second Session of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic, Libreville, Gabon, 17-19 September 2019 / Rapport de la vingt-deuxième Session du Comité des pêches pour l'Atlantique centre-est, Libreville, Gabon, 17-19 septembre 2019.</p> <p>This document is the final report of the twenty-second session of the Fishery Committee for</p>

					<p>the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), which was held in Libreville, Gabon from 17 to 19 September 2019. Major topics discussed were:</p> <p>(i) action on recommendations from the 21st session; (ii) main outcomes of the eighth session of the Scientific Sub-Committee (SSC); (iii) the independent cost-benefit assessment for improved directions of CECAF; (iv) improvement of data quality and assessment models for Working Groups; (v) CECAF rules and procedures for Working Group members; (vi) the EU-funded PESCAO project Improved regional fisheries governance in west Africa; (vii) matters regarding the EAF Nansen programme; (viii) and other matters including the CECAF Programme of Work for 2019-2020, and other ongoing activities.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/cecaf/publications/full-list/en/</p> <p>.</p>
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2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/N.A.	Comments
2.1	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In order to assess severe adverse impacts¹ on dependent predators, data and information shall be collected considering the role of the stock in the food web, including all sources of fishing.</p>	Essential	<p>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.</p> <p>¹Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.</p>	Y	<p>The UoC brings on its fishing activities in the FAO fishing area 34 ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34), Subdivision 34.3.12 Subarea 34.3 is divided into six divisions: http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area34/en#FAO-fishing-area-34.3.1 back to parent Cape Verde Coastal (Division 34.3.1) from 16°00' north latitude to Cape Roxo at 12°20' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude.</p> <p>The Senegalese EEZ is dominated by several cyclonic gyres, including the Guinea Dome at 10°N, 20°W, driven by the North Equatorial Counter Current (Tomczak and Godfrey, 1994). Because the cyclonic rotation induces upwelling (doming of the thermocline), these features are more productive than the surrounding waters. The productivity of the Senegalese waters is high during winter, as a result of</p>

				<p>river run-off after the rainy season, localized upwelling, and cyclonic eddies retaining productive waters. Around May, the hydrographic conditions off Senegal become less favorable, with SST rising towards ca. 25°C, stratification of surface water, and decreasing food availability (Zeeberg et al., 2008). The upwelling starts on the Senegalese continental shelf induced by trade winds from November to January. Then, it extends from the North to the South coast, with a maximal intensity in March-April. Along the North coast, the upwelling localizes around Saint Louis, being extremely coastal and with maximal intensity in December-March. This marked seasonality of upwellings and the latitudinal displacement through the Mauritanian and Senegalese coasts produce important changes in the structure of the biological communities. In short periods (weeks), the system</p>
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				<p>can alternate from a warm equatorial phase to a cold subtropical phase, this deriving in an alternated dominance between tropical and temperate communities (Meiners, 2007).</p> <p>The RMFO responsible is the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), which promotes the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources within its area of competence by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fishing operations.</p> <p>The Committee has the following functions and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the state of the fish resources within the CECAF area of competence; - Promote, encourage and coordinate research on the living resources and draw up programmes required to organize such research; - Promote the collection, interchange, dissemination and analysis or study of statistical,
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					<p>biological, environmental and socio-economic data and other marine fishery information;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish the scientific basis for regulatory measures leading to the conservation and management of marine fishery resources, to formulate such measures through subsidiary bodies; - Provide advice for the adoption of regulatory measures by Member Governments, sub regional or regional organizations, as appropriate; - Provide advice on monitoring control and surveillance, especially as regards issues of a sub-regional and regional nature; - Promote and encourage the utilization of the most appropriate fishing craft, gear and techniques; - Promote dialogs between institutions within the sea area served by CECAF and to review working arrangements with international organizations that share related objectives within the
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				<p>area.</p> <p>The Committee is composed of Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization selected by the Director-General of FAO. Such Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization are selected from among Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization in Africa whose territory borders the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Spartel to the mouth of the Congo River, and such other Member Nations and Associate Members fishing or carrying out research in the sea area concerned or having some other interest in the fisheries thereof, whose contribution to the work of the Committee the Director-General deems to be essential.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/cecaf/overview/en/.</p> <p>The Committee also established a Scientific Sub-Committee in 1998. The main function of the Scientific Sub-Committee is to provide appropriate science-based advice to the Committee for</p>
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				<p>fisheries management decisions. In 2000, the CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee established permanent Working Groups to address small pelagic species, demersal species, and artisanal fisheries. The Working Groups meet as required and on an intersessional basis. The general objective for the small pelagic and demersal Working Group is to assess the state of resources within the CECAF area and make recommendations on fisheries management and exploitation options aimed at ensuring sustainable fisheries. The Working Groups collate data and information about the fisheries resources and conduct stock assessments to analyze the state of the fish stocks. Using both traditional statistical analyses and considering other scientific information known about the stocks, the Working Groups determine if the stocks are: not fully</p>
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				<p>exploited, fully exploited, or overexploited.</p> <p>The Scientific Sub-Committee reviews the results of the Working Group assessments and formulates management advice for the stocks, which are then endorsed by the Member Countries during the Committee sessions.</p> <p>The Management advices endorsed by the Member Countries during the Committee sessions are the official document issued by the CECAF and made that the FMS had made an assessment on the requested of 2.1.</p> <p>The Latest document is the is the final report of the twenty-second session of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), which was held in Libreville, Gabon from 17 to 19 September 2019. Major topics discussed were: (i) action on recommendations from the 21st session; (ii) main outcomes of the eighth session of the Scientific Sub-Committee (SSC); (iii) the</p>
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				<p>independent cost-benefit assessment for improved directions of CECAF; (iv) improvement of data quality and assessment models for Working Groups; (v) CECAF rules and procedures for Working Group members; (vi) the EU-funded PESCAO project Improved regional fisheries governance in west Africa; (vii) matters regarding the EAFNansen programme; (viii) and other matters including the CECAF Programme of Work for 2019-2020, and other ongoing activities. Other relevant documents are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - http://www.fao.org/cecaf/events/detail/en/c/1177516/ and the related meeting document, - http://www.fao.org/cecaf/events/detail/en/c/1177517/ - FAO/CECAF Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Resources - Subgroup North 06 June 2017 – 15 June 2017 Tenerife Spain. <p>Based on the definitions provided by FOS in its Audit Guidance v. 2 page</p>
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				<p>12, below is shown the list of major ETP species that can be affected by the UoC (already reported in point 3.1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCIAENA UMBRA: <p>IUCN- Red List (Near Threatened NT) - LAST ASSESSED at the global level - 03 March 2020. CITES status: Not evaluated.</p> <p>References: Chao, L. 2020. Sciaena umbra. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020: e.T198707A130230194. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-2.RLTS.T198707A130230194.en. Downloaded on 19 May 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/198707/130230194. - https://www.fishbase.de/summary/1707. - EPINEPHELUS MARGINATUS: <p>IUCN- Red List (Vulnerable VU) - LAST ASSESSED at the global level 20 November 2016. CITES status: Not evaluated.</p> <p>References:</p>
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				<p>Pollard, D.A., Afonso, P., Bertoncini, A.A., Fennessy, S., Francour, P. & Barreiros, J. 2018. <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T7859A100467602. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T7859A100467602.en. Downloaded on 19 May 2021.</p> <p>- https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Epinephelus-marginatus.html</p> <p>- https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/7859/100467602.</p> <p>- MARINE TURTLE (different species): IUCN Status: Endangered EN or Critically Endangered CR all species are included in the CITES annex I The accidental catch under Near Threatened, Vulnerable or Endangered IUCN status are regularly released alive.</p> <p>References: (Zeeberg et al., 2008), Climate modulates the effects of <i>Sardinella aurita</i> fisheries of</p>
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					<p>Northwest Africa https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0165783607002160; (Meiners, 2007)NAO related small pelagic fisheries fluctuations off Morocco and Senegal,Conference : Working Group on Small Pelagic Fishes, their Ecosystems and Climate Impact (WGSPEC) At: Fuengirola, Spain. (Annex 2.1)</p>
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	Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain--and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features--that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.

					<p>Gambia has 68,0 km² / < 1% Marine Protected area designated and 23.097 km² in exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>https://mpatlas.org/countries/GMB</p> <p>The Unit of Certification complies with the Marine protected Area regulation with a constant analysis of the Log Book data, and the Onboard Observer. Some GPS screen shot available. (annex 2.2.)</p>
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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.	Y	<p>The UoC use Single Boat Bottom Otter Trawls as a fishing gear also they operate in very low depth areas and the sea-bed is mainly sand.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/fishery/geartype/306/en.</p> <p>FAO hosts the Secretariat of CECAF and provides technical support together at the International Seabed Authority (ISA) about the safeguard of seabed.</p> <p>Bottom fisheries: Given the limited extent of deep-sea fisheries on the high seas of the CECAF area, there is normally little information related to these fisheries in the CECAF reports. There are, however, deepwater fisheries for hake, shrimp and other species within the EEZs.</p> <p>Vulnerable marine ecosystems: Most of the high seas</p>
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				<p>region of the CECAF area is very deep, with only its northwestern and southwestern corners over the mid-Atlantic Ridge, and some other seamount areas being within fishable depth. There has been no discussion in CECAF relating to the identification of VMEs within the eastern central Atlantic Ocean until very recently. Deep-sea fisheries and VMEs were discussed at the seventh meeting of the Scientific Sub-Committee in 2015, and at the 21st session of CECAF in April 2016. In 2011, SEAFO closed an area in the central Atlantic Ocean, which overlaps with a small area of CECAF's competence area, to bottom fishing to protect likely VMEs on four seamounts with recorded depths between 1 294 m and 1 749 m. These seamounts appear to be relatively unknown: there have been no benthic surveys in the area, and it is believed that there has not been any fishing on these seamounts. At its 21st session in April 2016, the Committee recommended that the members of CECAF should respect the SEAFO VME closures in the overlapping area of competence. Other regulations that also protect benthic areas: CECAF has no other regulations in effect that could lead to enhanced protection of benthic areas on the high seas.</p> <p>VULNERABLE MARINE ECOSYSTEM CLOSURES AND OTHER REGULATED AREAS:</p> <p>Apart from the area closed to bottom fishing in the overlapping jurisdiction of SEAFO and CECAF there are no other</p>
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					<p>areas in CECAF that are closed to protect VMEs. Available the southern part of the CECAF area of application and the northern part of the SEAFO Convention Area in the eastern central Atlantic Ocean (in grey). The location of closure adopted by SEAFO in 2011 to protect likely VMEs on seamounts (in red). (annex 2.3.)</p>
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The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.

3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

No .	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/ N/ A.	Comments
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<p>3.1</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species. 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.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>There are two species the is possible to found in the IUCN red list,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCIAENA UMBRA: <p>IUCN- Red List (Near Threatened NT) - LAST ASSESSED at the global level - 03 March 2020. CITES status: Not evaluated.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>Chao, L. 2020. Sciaena umbra. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020: e.T198707A130230194. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-2.RLTS.T198707A130230194.en. Downloaded on 19 May 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/198707/130230194. - https://www.fishbase.de/summary/1707. - EPINEPHELUS MARGINATUS: <p>IUCN- Red List (Vulnerable VU) - LAST ASSESSED at the global level 20 November 2016. CITES status: Not evaluated.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>Pollard, D.A., Afonso, P., Bertocini, A.A., Fennessy, S., Francour, P. & Barreiros, J. 2018. Epinephelus marginatus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T7859A100467602. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T7859A100467602.en. Downloaded on 19 May 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Epinephelus-marginatus.html - https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/7859/100467602. - Marine turtle (different species): IUCN Status: Endangered EN or Critically Endangered CR all species are included in the CITES annex I <p>The accidental catch under Near Threatened, Vulnerable or Endangered IUCN status are regularly released alive. The UoC rarely sow in the distance past.</p> <p>Both live in rocky areas and they never see these species in the mainly sandy areas that they are fishing.</p>
<p>3.2</p>	<p>The unit of certification collects and maintains adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information about its</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>Evidence of conformity</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Dimitrios I has a Gambian Fisheries Authority observer onboard and monitor fishing activities throughout the duration of each fishing trip. The Authorities collect all relevant data and information that will help to maintain all good fishing practices. Also, the Captain, fishing Master and crew are aware of the conservation and management measures and recommendation, to protect the endangered species. (annex 3.2.)</p>

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 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	The UoC recording the discards on special forms provided by Gambian Fisheries Department. The discards are anyway below 8%. These forms are on the vessel so and are not available until the vessel enters the port in Senegal. Available a discard Log, and a Observer Report. (annex 3.3.)
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.	N.A	Not applicable - the UoC doesn't target tuna
3.4 .2	The unit of certification shall use	Important	Auditor shall collect evidence	N.A	Not applicable - the UoC doesn't target tuna

	<p>non-entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</p>		<p>including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.</p>		
3.4.3	<p>Marking FADs and FAD components with ownership details, consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear, adopted at the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI 33).</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries</p>	Important	<p>More information about Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear at this link: https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Guidelines/WCPFC_Guidelines%20Marking%20Fishing%20Gear%20AO.pdf</p> <p>The auditor shall attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.</p>	N.A	Not applicable - the UoC doesn't target tuna

	and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.				
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.	N.A	Not applicable - the UoC doesn't target tuna

<p>3.4 .5</p>	<p>Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.</p>	<p>N.A</p>	<p>Not applicable - the UoC doesn't target tuna</p>
<p>3.4 .6</p>	<p>Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels for recovered FADs.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>N.A</p>	<p>Not applicable - the UoC doesn't target tuna</p>

	tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.				
3.4 .7	<p>Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</p>	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	N.A	Not applicable - the UoC doesn't target tuna

3.5	Shark finning is prohibited.	Essential	<p>Procedure and evidence of conformity: site inspection and interview.</p> <p>The unit of certification shall declare that they do not practice shark finning.</p>	Y	<p>Shark finning is the act of removing fins from sharks and discarding the rest of the shark back into the ocean. This act is prohibited in many countries. The sharks are often still alive when discarded, but without their fins. Unable to swim effectively, they sink to the bottom of the ocean and die of suffocation or are eaten by other predators. Shark finning at sea enables fishing vessels to increase profitability and increase the number of sharks harvested, as they must only store and transport the fins, by far the most profitable part of the shark; the shark meat is bulky to transport. Some countries have banned this practice and require the whole shark to be brought back to port before removing the fins.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shark_finning</p> <p>Regulation No. 2008-6 of 9th of June 2008, Fisheries Regulations, 2008 is in place as a follow:</p> <p>73. (1.) A person shall not carry out fining of sharks, skates or rays or dump the carcasses of these species in the fisheries waters of The Gambia.</p> <p>(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) of this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand dalasis or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both the time and imprisonment.</p> <p>(3) All sharks caught in the fisheries waters of The Gambia shall be landed ashore in The Gambia. pag. 36. The UoC certification targets fish species not associated with shark.</p> <p>The Gambian National Regulation provide also an onboard observer. (Posting of Observer available dated February 26, 2021) (annex 3.5.)</p>
3.6	<p>Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are in place and subjected to periodic maintenance.</p> <p>Only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps.</p>	Important	<p>The unit of certification shall have appointed at least one employee to monitor the functioning and maintenance of TEDs.</p> <p>The auditor shall collect evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and</p>	N	<p>Turtle Excluder Device (TED) is a device fitted to a net or modification that allows turtles to escape immediately after capture in the net. TEDs were originally designed to exclude the capture of turtle or other large animals in shrimp nets so as to lend protection to this endangered species from capture.</p> <p>Fishing Technology Equipments Turtle Excluder Device (TED) www.fao.org.</p> <p>Many sea turtle species rest and forage on the bottom and are at risk of being captured in bottom trawls. Capture in a bottom trawl could result in:</p> <p>Drowning from being trapped in the net and held underwater for the duration of the trawl. Broken appendages or shell from the weight of the catch on top of them.</p> <p>Injury from the drop to the deck when the net is emptied aboard the fishing vessel. Stress and exhaustion from capture and release. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/bycatch/fishing-gear-bottom-trawls</p> <p>The depths they are fishing are between 20 and 50 meters. Available a screenshot with the ships position in the last 2 days. The numbers on the map are the depth in meters. To avoid confusion .. numbers on the map like 169 means 16,9 .</p> <p>The Unit of Certification don't use Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) for</p>

			maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of TEDs.		targeting shrimps. References: https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/A06158BD9417F233E17178E6D532B727/S0030605304000353a.pdf/distribution_and_conservation_status_of_marine_turtles_in_the_gambia_west_africa_a_first_assessment.pdf . (annex 3.6)
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	N.A	Not applicable - The UoC uses the Bottom trawl (OTB).

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	The fish vessel DIMITRIOS I is officially registered: IMO NO. 8675899 Call sign. C5J106. Documentation available (annex 4.1.)
<i>The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents).</i>					
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	A flag of convenience ship is one that flies the flag of a country other than the country of ownership. For workers onboard, this can mean: - very low wages - poor on-board conditions

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate food and clean drinking water - long periods of work without proper rest, leading to stress and fatigue By 'flagging out', ship owners can take advantage of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimal regulation - cheap registration fees - low or no taxes - freedom to employ cheap labour from the global labour market. <p>https://www.itfglobal.org/en/sector/seafarers/flags-of-convenience. The fleet is not as a part of flag of convenience. (annex 4.2.)</p>
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.L.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.	Y	In the context of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its overall objective of sustainable fisheries, the issue of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in world fisheries is of serious and increasing concern. IUU fishing undermines efforts to conserve and manage fish stocks in all capture fisheries. When confronted with IUU fishing, national and regional fisheries management organizations can fail to achieve management goals. This situation leads to the loss of both short and long-term social and economic opportunities and to negative effects on food security and environmental protection. IUU fishing can lead to the collapse of a

					<p>fishery or seriously impair efforts to rebuild stocks that have already been depleted. Existing international instruments addressing IUU fishing have not been effective due to a lack of political will, priority, capacity and resources to ratify or accede to and implement them.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/fishery/ipoa-iuu/en.</p> <p>The International Plan of Action (IPOA-IUU) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing is reference basin.</p> <p>The Dimitrios I is not as a part of IUU fishing vessel https://iuu-vessels.org/; https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_21_646. (annex 4.3.)</p>
4.4	<p>The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</p>	Essential	<p>The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org</p>	N.A.	The UoC doesn't target tuna.

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 UoC is in compliance with the national, and International fisheries regulations. Available for the Dimitrios I the following documents: Certificate of Registry, international tonnage certificate and the Vessel safety certificate. (annex 4.5)
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.	N.A.	Not applicable for the species under Audit, regarding TAC in Gambia the reference of applicable conservation and management measures in Gambia are the Fisheries Act 2007: Parts IV, VI, XII, XIII and Fisheries Regulations 2008: Parts II, III, and XI. (annex 4.5.1.)
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.	4.5.2	The UoC uses the Logbook - available the Ships log Report screenshot from 03 May 2021 to 11 May 2021 and the daily production Report. (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	Y	Minimum net mesh size, is exist for each species; 50 mm for shrimps; 70 mm for fishes and Cephalopods. The references of applicable conservation and management

			specify applicable indicators.		measures in Gambia are the Fisheries Act 2007:Parts IV,VI,XII,XIII and Fisheries Regulations 2008: Parts II,III, and XI. SCHEDULE XXVII (regulation 69) MINIMUM STRETCHES OF MESH SIZES FOR FISHING NETS MINIMUM MESH SIZES FOR FISHING NETS (STRETCHED MESH). (annex 4.5.3.)
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.	N.A.	Not applicable for the target fish species. The references of applicable conservation and management measures in Gambia are the Fisheries Act 2007:Parts IV,VI,XII,XIII and Fisheries Regulations 2008: Parts II,III, and XI. (annex 4.5.4.)
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	Minimum legal size of each of the target species; Shrimps 100 individuals per kilogram Octopus 500 gm. (eviscerated) Cuttlefish 13 cm Red Mullet 15 cm The references of applicable conservation and management measures in Gambia are the Fisheries Act 2007:Parts IV,VI,XII,XIII and Fisheries Regulations 2008: Parts II,III, and XI. SCHEDULE XXVIII (regulation 71) MINIMUM FISH WEIGHT OR LENGTH LIMITATIONS. (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	Dimitrios I respects the distance from the shore. The Audit has verified the position by the https://www.vesselfinder.com/it/?imo=8675899 . The vessel was in the harbour port. available also the GPS localization by the vessel on date May 12, 2021. (annex 4.5.6)
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 UoC takes in place the following measures to minimize unwanted catch and discards, where appropriate: - Mesh size: Respecting the minimum mesh size regulations has an immediate consequence on the size of the catch that results to be over the Minimum Conservation Reference Size (MCRS). Otherwise undersized catch should be discarded. - High utilization: As They are fishing in an African Country but targeting both international and local markets almost all catches are utilized. A high local demand exists for low value fish that should otherwise be considered as non-targeted fish. As a result, discards are low due to high utilization levels. - Short fishing trips: They keep fishing trips short so that there is always space in our refrigerators and thus there is no reason to increase the selectivity by choosing higher value fish

					<p>and discard those with lower value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and targeting fishing areas: <p>By recording the overall fishing activity and studying the results they optimize the targeting areas in order to avoid areas that gives unwanted catch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They instruct the workers that any under-sized or unwanted caught fish should be immediately returned to the fisheries waters if the fish can live. <p>Some Others recommended voluntary mitigation measures for reducing marine mammal bycatch include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the number of turns per tow at night. - Reducing the duration of each tow. - Encouraging frequent radio communications between captains to raise awareness of nearby animals. <p>Available documental evidence about the mesh size net. (annex 4.5.7.)</p>
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats.	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>The UoC doesn't carried out the fishing activities int he protected area, also according the Gambian National Regulation is available a onboard observer. (Posting of Observer available dated February 26, 2021) The UoC always stays away from protected habitats. There are six marine</p>

					protected areas in Gambia (see attached MPAs) and almost all of them inside the Gambian river so there is no way for a vessel to go fishing there. In a theoretical case where they can obtain a fishing license from a nearby country like Senegal, Mauritania or Guinea, all these countries request the presence of a Government assigned observer to reassure that all fishing activities are respecting the applicable law. The vessel also has installed AIS ,VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) transmitting automatically the vessel's position to the local authorities. (annex 4.5.8.)
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	The UoC doesn't use forbidden gear but Bottom trawl (OTB). http://www.fao.org/fishery/geartype/306/en . (annex 4.5.9.)

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
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<p>5.1.1a</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>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/qeoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>For nearly 50 years, the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) has been working to encourage the sustainable use of living marine resources in a particularly productive region comprising in the FAO fishing area 34. CECAF directly set about strengthening scientific cooperation, developing research programmes and assisting member countries to establish the scientific basis needed for fisheries development. In this regard, CECAF continues to make recommendations for fisheries management, based mainly on the results of stock assessments. In order to better determine the expectations and needs of Member Parties as regards the information needed for fisheries management and particularly the elaboration of development and management plans. The updated CECAF Fishery Management Plan (FMP) focus on the following TORs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote, coordinate and support national and regional research and development programmes for rational use of marine
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					<p>resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assist member governments to establish a scientific basis for regulatory measures to ensure the conservation and improvement of marine resources; - encourage education and training through the strengthening or creation of national and regional institutions and by the promotion and organisation of seminars, study trips and training centres; - assist member governments to develop programmes and implement them with international financing in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives; - promote relations and cooperation between the institutions concerned in the area of competence of the Committee. <p>Ref. Fisheries Management in the CECAF region: fisheries management recommendations and their utilization for fisheries management Twenty-first session - Dakar, Senegal, 20 – 22 April 2016 (annex 5.1.1.a)</p>
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	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	N.A.	Not applicable the Fish stock under consideration is not as a part of transboundary

	<p>regional or regional fisheries organization or arrangement is in place.</p> <p>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.</p>				<p>fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock.</p>
5.1.1c	<p>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.</p>	Essential	Evidence of meeting frequency.	Y	<p>The FMO updates its management advice according the most updated data in a timely manner. The deliberations of CECAF are published in an irregular manner but are mainly disseminated with much delay for various reasons. The documents published by CECAF are disseminated on the website of the FAO Fisheries Department and when a search for CECAF publications is made on the FAO web site, there are 79 references for the publications and 44 concerning the meetings. Since 2006, CECAF has made available to FIRMS (System for monitoring fish stocks and</p>

				<p>fisheries) the reports of its Working Groups, so that they can be shared and also disseminated on its website and CECAF has published on the FIRMS website, 98 reports on the status of marine resources and 77 reports on the state of fisheries.</p> <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical recommendations on mesh size; - Recommendations concerning the regulation of fishing effort; - Recommendations in the form of TAC.
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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).

<p>5.1.2</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>CECAF use a participatory and transparent consultative bodies for the development and monitoring to his fisheries management system (FMS) in the ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34), their area of competence. As regards GAMBIA and SENEGAL the Consultative bodies for fisheries management are the Agriculture and Natural Resources Working Group (ANR_ Working Group) and Conseil National Consultatif des peches Maritimes (Marine Fisheries National Advisory Council) with the National Working Group Structures established as part of the EAF-NANSEN Project, respectively. The structures may have different forms and mandates, as can be seen in the different examples below: In SENEGAL there is a National Advisory Council for Marine Fisheries which also plays this role. In addition, national commissions to support the management of specific fisheries have been established as part of the development of management plans for specific fisheries. This is the case for the</p>
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					<p>deep-water shrimp fishery and octopus fishery.</p> <p>It is also noted that in 14 countries, National Working Groups (GTN) were established from 2007, within the framework of the EAF-Nansen project activities to support the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in coastal countries of Africa and the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) project in the case of Morocco, Mauritania, GAMBIA and SENEGAL. These structures are "tasked with directing the process and ensuring the implementation of activities at national level and their adaptation to local conditions".</p>
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	The precautionary approach was first stated by Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992. "In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-

				<p>effective measures to prevent environment degradation” (www.pprinciple.net).</p> <p>This principle is part of a larger group of terms, concepts, principles and issues, which define the wider idea of Sustainability (Weybrecht, 2014; VanderZwaag D.L & Chao G. 2012; De Young, 2008; Garcia, 2003 &1994).</p> <p>Its application to Fisheries management is particularly important. In fact, Fishery planning and management are frequently surrounded by uncertainty and ignorance of the potentially irreversible damages caused by unscrupulous decisions. Therefore, higher the level of risk, higher should be the degree of precaution employed in decision making. Although Fisheries management still suffers from lack of scientific certainties of potential consequences, making the precautionary Principle often hard to apply, FAO offers some precious guidelines through its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Article 6.5 of General Principles, and 7.5 of Fisheries Management, in particular, stress</p>
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				<p>again on the need of never postponing conservation in case of absence of sufficient scientific information.</p> <p>If these guidelines were applied on both target and non-target species, through an international reinforcement of pre-existing regulations, there would be many beneficial consequences for biodiversity and environment conservation.</p> <p>In addition to this, waste management also were enforce to manage all waste product on every fishing trip.</p> <p>The CECAF recommendation is that for all stocks, as a precautionary measure, the Working Group recommended that the catch level should not exceed the average of the last five or three years or, in some cases, the previous year's (2016) catch.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Precautionary approach is reiterated by the COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/1570 of 16 September 2019 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union within the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF). (annex 5.2.)</p>
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<p>5.2.2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This requirement also pertains to species introductions or translocations that have occurred historically and that have become established as part of the natural ecosystem.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Required citation: FAO. 2020. Report of the FAO/CECAF Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Resources – Subgroup North Nouakchott, Mauritania, 2–10 December 2019 / Rapport du Groupe de travail FAO/COPACE sur l' valuation des ressources d mersales – Sous-groupe Nord Nouakchott, Mauritanie, 2–10 decembre 2019. CECAF/ECAF 20/83. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1539b. MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR SHRIMPS: - Minimum landing sizes and weights for shrimps established by the countries in the northern sub-region of CECAF for Gambia not provided; - Minimum mesh sizes (mm, stretched mesh) for shrimps established by the countries in the northern sub-region of CECAF for Gambia 50mm for <i>Penaeus notialis</i> - not provided for <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>. Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of of <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> in Senegal-The Gambia by the</p>
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				<p>production model: The Working Group made a projection of catches and abundance over three years based on different scenarios for each of the stocks of Senegal and The Gambia:</p> <p>Scenario 1: Maintain the catch at its current level (status quo). Maintaining the catch at its current level would led to an abundance decrease in 2019-2021, well below the MSY level</p> <p>Scenario 2: Reduction of current catch by 10 percent.</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of <i>Penaeus notialis</i> in Senegal-The Gambia by the production model: The Working Group made projections of catches and abundance over three years based only on one scenario (status quo) for each of the stocks, taking into account that their situation of fully exploitation does not require any specific catch limitation for Gambia and Senegal:</p> <p>Scenario 1: Maintain the catch at its current level (status quo). Maintaining the catch at its current level could lead to a steady abundance increase during the second and third year of the projection (2020-</p>
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				<p>2021), above the sustainable levels. Taking into consideration, the Working Group recommends not to increase the current catch level.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR CEPHALOPODS:</p> <p>The main target species are octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>), cuttlefish (<i>Sepia</i> spp.: <i>Sepia officinalis</i>, <i>S. bertheloti</i> and <i>S. hierredda</i>), and squid (<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>). The octopus is the dominant species in the sub-region and represents 65 percent of total cephalopod landings, between 2014 and 2018.</p> <p>The Senegal-Gambia octopus stock was assessed at full exploitation, although the fishing mortality levels are low. Indeed, despite the improvements experienced by this stock (2012-2016), the catches remained low. This could be explained by the change in the artisanal fishery strategies targeting this species.</p> <p>The Working Group projected catches and abundance over three years according to different catch scenarios depending on the state of the stock.</p> <p>- as a</p>
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					precaution, keep catches at the same level as those of 2018 for Senegal-Gambia. The Working Group made a projection of catch and abundance over five years based on two scenarios for the cuttlefish stocks, FOR Senegal-Gambia No projection could be validated for this stock.
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	The Management measures and recommendation carried out by the numerous actors involved, are in continual review in order to implement the Ecosystem and the fishery activities. As a references please consult the following related sources information: - the CECAF page a http://www.fao.org/cecaf/overview/en/ , - the FIRMS related area http://firms.fao.org/firms/fishery/573/en#AssociatedSpecies . - the already cited COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/1570 of 16

					September 2019 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union within the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF); - the Member state Regulation such as the Gambian Regulation No. 2008-6 of 9th of June 2008, "Fisheries Regulations, 2008" and the related arrangement if sections.
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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	The purpose of the Gambian National Fisheries Authority is to pursue our vision through the operation of best practice service in order to fulfill our national and global obligations. Gambian Government pursue this through the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance: These onboard observers have the following responsibility: 1. full access to the bridge, fish onboard and areas which may be used to hold, process weight and store fish; 2. Full access to the vessel records including its log and documentation for the purpose of records inspection and copying;
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					<p>3. Reasonable access to navigation equipment and chart;</p> <p>4. Access to the radio for communication with Monitoring Control and Surveillance.</p> <p>Monitoring, control and surveillance are activities undertaken by the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part and its enforcement system to ensure compliance with the fishery regulations.</p>
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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	<p>The UoC records the bycatch and discards during every fishing trips.</p> <p>These forms are compiled by the Gambian observer on board and kept on the vessel.</p> <p>The UoC follows the Gambian Regulation No. 2008-6 of 9th of June 2008, "Fisheries Regulations, 2008 - Part XI — FISHERIES CONSERVATION MEASURES, By-catch 72. (1) Any under-sized or unlawfully caught fish shall be immediately returned to the fisheries waters if the fish can live.</p> <p>(2) Any dead or dying under-sized or unlawfully caught fish</p>
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					shall be landed and the taking and landing of the by- catch shall be recorded in the logbook if a logbook is required to be maintained. Available the Log. discard and the Observer on board report (annex 5.4.)
5.5	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	Not in compliance - data not available

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	According the latest CECAF working group on demersal fish to better manage fishing effort on demersal species, license fees for industrial vessels have been increased 100 percent in Gambian waters. In addition, a new categorization of fishing as "semi-industrial" was introduced to limit certain vessels to only fish within 7 nm. (p.7). Senegal/Gambia - Management measures for shrimps: Countries in the region such as Gambia are striving to regulate the shrimp fishery and in so doing, have already put
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				<p>in place some management regulations. Current measures in place in most of the countries are related to the control of sizes of individuals captured, and include mesh sizes, gears and rates of bycatch and zoning. The Working Group recommends not to increase catches compared to the 2018 level. (pag.55 and 117). Management measures for CEPHALOPODS: In Senegal and Gambia, cephalopods are exploited by industrial coastal fishing and artisanal fishing. The industrial fishery concerns fish trawlers (172 in 2000, 117 in 2004, 84 in 2008, 33 in 2012) which target both coastal demersal fish species and cephalopods. During the last 3 years, the number of ships has remained almost the same: 57 in 2016, 56 in 2017 and 54 in 2018. As for the Senegalese artisanal fleet, operating mainly in the small and large coasts, and able to target cephalopods, it has 450 727 units in 2016, 436 621 units in 2017, and 435 949 units in 2018. In 2018, the active demersal trawler fleet in The Gambia consists</p>
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				<p>of 62 trawlers distributed among 21 Gambian trawlers, 17 Senegalese and 6 Spanish, 5 Chinese and 13 other trawlers. The average GRT is 223 tonnes for Senegalese coastal trawlers. The artisanal fishing gear targeting cephalopods is mainly jiggers, traps and trammel nets. The jigger is mainly intended for octopus fishing while the trap and the trammel are used to catch the cuttlefish - As a precautionary measure, the Working Group recommends to maintain catches at the same level as those of 2018 for the Senegal-Gambia stock for Octopus vulgaris and as the 2018 catch level is not sustainable, the Working Group recommends a reduction in this catch level for Cuttlefish Sepia spp. (pag. 78 and 118 and 119).</p> <p>Ref.FAO. 2020. Report of the FAO/CECAF Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Resources – Subgroup North Nouakchott, Mauritania, 2–10 December 2019 CECAF/ECAF 20/83. Rome.</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1539b. (annex 5.6-</p>
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					5.7)
5.7	<p>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.</p> <p>This shall consider the "FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards", where applicable.</p>	Essential	<p>Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity.</p> <p>Refer to: http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf , Para 4.1.4.</p>	Y	<p>Discard levels and discard rates varied by geographic region, also Discards and discard rates varied by target species of fisheries. Fisheries targeting demersal fish had the highest discard levels, while fisheries targeting mollusks (excluding cephalopods) had the lowest discards levels.</p> <p>References: Pérez Roda, M.A. (ed.), Gilman, E., Huntington, T., Kennelly, S.J., Suuronen, P., Chaloupka, M. and Medley, P. 2019. A third assessment of global marine fisheries discards. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 633. Rome, FAO. 78 pp.</p> <p>The UoC has implemented a management program according the FAO International Guidelines on By-catch Management and reduction of discards.</p>

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	The fishing vessel is equipped with measures that allow a retrieval of lost fishing gear
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	The vessel is equipped with the appropriate equipment for the recovery of lost fishing gear. Fishing gear also they use are quite expensive, so as a policy, the UoC always tries to avoid that happens. Available some photos of UoC equipment for the recovery of lost fishing gear. (annex 5.8.1.)
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/gqi-ghost-gear-reporter-app	Y	The UoC is not aware about a local relevant authority that collects data about lost fishing gear. When that happens the UoC always record the position on our plotter and inform the vessels around about the fact. The UoC can although also use the Ghost Gear Reporter App that can be installed on mobile devices and they will use it. The report will be

					done when the vessel arrives the port and they have an internet connection. (annex 5.8.2)
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	When other vessel's lost fishing gear recovered and it is practically possible the UoC carries it to the port and dispose it properly.
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	<p>Procedure and evidence of conformity.</p> <p>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.</p>	Y	<p>The UoC undertakes an annual assessment of the lost gear record. Available an excel file as the requirement, a ghost Fishing Form and a ghost Fishing Report screenshot. As concerns the mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the number of turns per tow at night. - Reducing the duration of each tow. - Encouraging frequent radio communications between captains to raise awareness of nearby animals. (annex 5.8.4)

The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.

<p>5.9</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Documented evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>Not applicable because - the Dimitrios I is not as a part of large scale vessel. However the UoC has an observer on board assigned by the Gambian authorities. Available the Government observer assignment. (annex 5.9)</p>
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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.

<p>5.10</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Management objectives shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, where applicable, take into account a Precautionary Approach regarding:</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>Documented evidence.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>please see 5.10.1</p>
<p>5.10.1</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>A proxy is a surrogate or substitute approach that results in acceptable outcomes consistent with the primary approach.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Required citation/Citation require: FAO. 2020. Report of the FAO/CECAF Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Resources – Subgroup North Nouakchott, Mauritania, 2–10 December 2019 / Rapport du Groupe de travail FAO/COPACE sur l’ valuation des ressources d mersales – Sous-groupe Nord</p>

				<p>Nouakchott, Mauritanie, 2-10 decembre 2019. CECAF/ECAF 20/83. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1539b. MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR SHRIMPS: - Minimum landing sizes and weights for shrimps established by the countries in the northern sub-region of CECAF for Gambia not provided; - Minimum mesh sizes (mm, stretched mesh) for shrimps established by the countries in the northern sub-region of CECAF for Gambia 50mm for <i>Penaeus notialis</i> - not provided for <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>. Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of of <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> in Senegal- The Gambia by the production model: Stock/abundance index Bcur/B0.1 Bcur/BMSY Fcur/F0.1 Fcur/FMSY Fcur/FSYcur <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> 59% 65% 161% 145% 107% Senegal-Gambia/ Senegalese industrial trawlers. The Working Group made a projection of catches and abundance over three years based</p>
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				<p>on different scenarios for each of the stocks of Senegal and The Gambia:</p> <p>Scenario 1: Maintain the catch at its current level (status quo). Maintaining the catch at its current level would led to an abundance decrease in 2019-2021, well below the MSY level</p> <p>Scenario 2: Reduction of current catch by 10 percent.</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of <i>Penaeus notialis</i> in Senegal-The Gambia by the production model:</p> <p>Stock/abundance index $B_{cur}/B_{0.1}$ B_{cur}/B_{MSY} $F_{cur}/F_{0.1}$ F_{cur}/F_{MSY} F_{cur}/F_{SYcur}</p> <p><i>Penaeus notialis</i> 112% 124% 93% 84% 109%</p> <p>Senegal-Gambia/ Senegalese industrial trawlers (<250 GT)</p> <p>The Working Group made projections of catches and abundance over three years based only on one scenario (status quo) for each of the stocks, taking into account that their situation of fully exploitation does not require any specific catch limitation for Gambia and Senegal:</p> <p>Scenario 1: Maintain the catch at its current level (status quo). Maintaining the catch at its current level could lead to a steady</p>
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				<p>abundance increase during the second and third year of the projection (2020-2021), above the sustainable levels. Taking into consideration, the Working Group recommends not to increase the current catch level.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR CEPHALOPODS:</p> <p>The main target species are octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>), cuttlefish (<i>Sepia</i> spp.: <i>Sepia officinalis</i>, <i>S. bertheloti</i> and <i>S. hierredda</i>), and squid (<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>). The octopus is the dominant species in the sub-region and represents 65 percent of total cephalopod landings, between 2014 and 2018.</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> (Senegal-Gambia stock):</p> <p>Stock/abundance index $B_{cur}/B_{0.1}$ $B_{cur}/BMSY$ $F_{cur}/F_{0.1}$ $F_{cur}/FMSY$ F_{cur}/FSY_{cur}</p> <p>Senegal-Gambia/ 99% 109% 36% 32% 36% industrial freezer trawlers.</p> <p>The Senegal-Gambia octopus stock was assessed at full exploitation, although the fishing mortality levels are low. Indeed, despite the</p>
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					<p>improvements experienced by this stock (2012-2016), the catches remained low. This could be explained by the change in the artisanal fishery strategies targeting this species.</p> <p>The Working Group projected catches and abundance over three years according to different catch scenarios depending on the state of the stock.</p> <p>- as a precaution, keep catches at the same level as those of 2018 for Senegal-Gambia.</p> <p>Indicators on the state of the stock and fishery of Sepia spp. (Senegal-Gambia stock)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Stock/abundance index</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bcur/B0.1</td> <td>Bcur/BMSY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fcur/F0.1</td> <td>Fcur/FMSY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fcur/FSYcur</td> <td>Sepia spp.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stock</td> <td>98%</td> <td>108%</td> <td>126%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>114%</td> <td>124%</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Senegal-Gambia / CPUE Senegalese industrial vessels.</p> <p>The Working Group made a projection of catch and abundance over five years based on two scenarios for the cuttlefish stocks, FOR Senegal-Gambia No projection could be validated for this stock.</p> <p>Management recommendations for Senegal and Gambia, as a precautionary approach, the Working Group recommends not</p>	Stock/abundance index				Bcur/B0.1	Bcur/BMSY			Fcur/F0.1	Fcur/FMSY			Fcur/FSYcur	Sepia spp.			Stock	98%	108%	126%		114%	124%	
Stock/abundance index																													
Bcur/B0.1	Bcur/BMSY																												
Fcur/F0.1	Fcur/FMSY																												
Fcur/FSYcur	Sepia spp.																												
Stock	98%	108%	126%																										
	114%	124%																											

					to exceed the current fishing mortality also for Senegal and Gambia The 2018 catch level is not sustainable, the group recommends a reduction of this catch level.
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.	N.A.	Not applicable, the UoC does not fish on the high seas but in a very shallow water. Available some screenshot about the evidence of that. (annex 5.10.2)
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 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:	Essential	¹ Management objectives consider all the economic, social and environmental aspects for the 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	Y	The UoC operates in accordance with the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), with the The Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) and the Gambian Fisheries Regulation, 2008. For the requirements (5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3, 5.11.4 and 5.11.5) there are sufficient elements and data provided by the CECAF. To clarify the legal implications of the range of decisions that the CECAF may take The CECAF Working

			<p>is potentially affected by fishing.</p> <p>³Severe 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.</p> <p>⁴Adverse impacts are from the interaction with the unit of certification.</p>		<p>Groups collate data and information on fisheries resources and conduct stock assessments to analyze the state of the fish stocks. Using both traditional stat the Working Groups determine if the stocks are: not fully exploited, fully exploited, or overexploited.</p> <p>The Scientific Sub-Committee also reviews the results of the Working Group assessments and formulates MANAGEMENT ADVICE for the stocks, which are then endorsed by the Member Countries during the Committee sessions.</p> <p>The latest Management advice published was output during the CECAF - Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic - 22nd Session 17 September 2019 - 19 September 2019. http://www.fao.org/fi/s-tatic-media/MeetingDocuments/CECAF/CECAF2019/default.htm. (annex 5.11)</p>
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	The UoC does not affect serious or irreversibly the habitat or the ecosystem structure according to the basis of the area covered by the CECAF in authority for the Management of Fisheries in the area where the Unit of

				<p>Certification operates.</p> <p>The water in depth in the area of consideration, is very low in deep, with sand and mud in the sea bottom. For this reason, there is a scarce possibility that the UoC affects demersal habitats.</p> <p>Moreover, there aren't any scientific evidence that there are other potential adverse interaction with the pelagic habitats.</p> <p>Management objectives require to monitor through the VMS system and the observers on board the impact on the essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystem.</p> <p>To cover these management objectives, the UoC applies the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All vessel are equipped with the VMS; - 100% observer onboard coverage by the Gambian Fisheries Authorities. <p>These two measures comprise a strategy that ensure that the fishery mitigate the impacts into the demersal habitats, furthermore there is no quantitative evidence that there is any potential for significant adverse interaction with pelagic habitats.</p>
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5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	<p>The Unit of Certification has in place a management strategy to mitigate the effect on mortality of Endangered species, based on what required by the CECAF - Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic.</p> <p>This includes the 100% Gambian national onboard observer coverage and the comprehensive sampling regime, allowing the collection of data at a very high level.</p> <p>The research is periodically discussed and the Recommendations are presented and managed through the CECAF Working Groups and reviewed by the CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee.</p> <p>Many Conservation Management Measures have been in force in order to achieve the safeguard of the Endangered species, minimizing their interactions with the UoC.</p> <p>The Committee covers all living marine resources within its area of competence.</p> <p>However, there are currently no quantitative analyzes on the impact of fishing activities on endangered species. A</p>
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				<p>number of key decisions were made at the second Meeting of the Parties, summarized here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Parties adopted the Rules and Procedures for meetings; - The Parties supported the recommendations of the Technical Working Groups and agreed that the Global Information Exchange System (GIES) should be operational as soon as possible; <p>In particular as outputs some project in the area underline the relevance of the impact of fishing activities on endangered species e.g.:</p> <p>Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) - CECAF-PESCAO - PESCAO Component 3: Research https://fcwc-fish.org/projects/pescao/pescao-component-3-research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result 3 - These management measures may include specific measures to reduce by-catches of endangered species, the impact on marine habitats and/or post-harvest losses.
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<p>5.11.3</p>	<p>Non-target stocks represented by non-target catches and discards coming from the unit of certification.</p> <p>Additional research shall be conducted where information is insufficient to conduct a risk assessment.</p>			<p>Y</p>	<p>The non-target catches and discards are defined as a species not consider as a target stock - all catch species other out of the scope of the certification</p> <p>Their definition does not include species under the Washington Convention or listed under IUCN as endangered, threatened, near-threatened or protected.</p> <p>The catch profile confirmed that the following species are caught in a percentage that is less that 5 percent</p> <p>For a complete list of fish species in the area please refer to the FAO species identification guide - The Living Marine resources if the Eastern Central Atlantic Vol.1</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/a5063f19-1e22-48bf-9b17-d19c3af98123/</p> <p>The Unit of Certification fishing vessel have have its own log sheets and all catch including discards and by-catch for each fishing trips are reported.</p> <p>In this specific case the CECAF does not provide a management objectifies but a series of Recommendations that allow the UoC to do not threat non-target stocks with recruitment</p>
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					<p>overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible. Most of non-target catches are used for personal consumption by the crew and also for the local consumption. (annex 5.11.3)</p>
5.11.4	<p>Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.</p>			Y	<p>A demersal, neritic species occurring predominantly on sandy to muddy bottoms from the coastline to about 200 m depth, but most abundant in the upper 100 m. <i>Sepia officinalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758 and other <i>Sepia</i> species are the KEY PREDATORS and KEY PREY species at the demersal level. Food consists of small mollusks, crabs, SHRIMPS, other cuttlefishes, and juvenile demersal fishes. Cannibalism is common and has been interpreted as "strategy" to overcome temporary shortage of adequately sized prey (Caddy, 1979). Daily feeding rates of 10 to 30% of body weight in juveniles do not seem unlikely, in view of the high growth rate and the relatively short lifespan (up to 2 years in the fishery). Predators of common cuttlefish include SHARKS, SPARIDS and</p>

				<p>other demersal fishes and cuttlefishes.</p> <p>FAO references:</p> <p>-Bakhaykho & Drammeh, (1982, biology of Senegalese stocks) Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) (1982, stock assessment); Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée (CGPM) (1982, stock parameter for the Mediterranean).</p> <p>-Caddy, (1981, ecological role and management consideration in northwest African fisheries)</p> <p>-Fischer, (1973, Species Identification Sheets, Mediterranean and Black Sea, fishing area 37)</p> <p>-Hatanaka, (1979a, spawning season northwest African stocks)</p> <p>-Mangold-Wirz, (1963, biology, western Mediterranean)</p> <p>-Pascual, (1978, growth and food conversion in aquarium conditions)</p> <p>-Roper & Sweeney, (1981, Species Identification Sheets, eastern central Atlantic, fishing areas 34/47 in part)</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/2711/en</p>
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			<p>Y</p> <p>FISHERY AREA</p> <p>Climatic zone: Temperate; Tropical.</p>

				<p>Depth zone: Slope (200 m - 1000 m). Horizontal distribution: Neritic. Vertical distribution: Demersal/Benthic.</p> <p>Geo References for: Senegal / GAMBIA</p> <p>The Senegalese EEZ is dominated by several cyclonic gyres, including the Guinea Dome at 10°N, 20°W, driven by the North Equatorial Counter Current (Tomczak and Godfrey, 1994). Because the cyclonic rotation induces upwelling (doming of the thermocline), these features are more productive than the surrounding waters. The productivity of the Senegalese waters is high during winter, as a result of river run-off after the rainy season, localized upwelling, and cyclonic eddies retaining productive waters. Around May, the hydrographic conditions off Senegal become less favorable, with SST rising towards ca. 25°C, stratification of surface water, and decreasing food availability (Zeeberg et al., 2008). The upwelling starts on the Senegalese continental shelf inducted by trade winds from November to January. Then, it extends from the North to the South coast, with a maximal intensity in</p>
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					<p>March-April. Along the North coast, the upwelling localizes around Saint Louis, being extremely coastal and with maximal intensity in December-March. This marked seasonality of upwellings and the latitudinal displacement through the Mauritanian and Senegalese coasts produce important changes in the structure of the biological communities. In short periods (weeks), the system can alternate from a warm equatorial phase to a cold subtropical phase, this deriving in an alternated dominance between tropical and temperate communities (Meiners, 2007).</p>
5.12	<p>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.</p>	Recommendation	<p>Documented evidence</p> <p>Refer to the EAF: http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en</p>	Y	<p>The ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) entails a comprehensive and risk-based management planning process, addressing both the human (social and economic) and ecological (resources and ecosystems) dimensions of sustainability.</p> <p>The EAF-Nansen Programme (2017-2021) offers opportunities for some African countries and regional organizations to work together to</p>

				<p>achieve sustainable fisheries management for their shared stocks, for the benefit of all stakeholders.</p> <p>The contributions of the EAF-Nansen Programme towards improving knowledge on the state of fish stocks and introducing a practical way to implementing the ecosystem approach through fisheries management plans have been of vital importance to the Central Eastern Atlantic region (CECAF), http://www.fao.org/in-action/eaf-nansen/news-events/detail-events/en/c/1245430/</p> <p>Moreover, the CECAF conduct scientific studies with are then used to come up with conservation and management measures such as Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and Resolutions of the ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34), The objective of this Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) is, through the application of the Precautionary Approach and an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management (EAF), to ensure the long-term conservation and</p>
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					<p>sustainable use of fishing Resources. http://www.fao.org/3/I9543EN/i9543en.pdf Further References: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (2011) - Cambridge University Press by Villy Christensen and Jay Maclean; FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries 4 - The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries; FAO Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, CABI Publisher by Gabriella Bianchi et al. (annex 5.12)</p>
5.13	<p>Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries.</p> <p>Safeguards are in place to protect the fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.</p>	Recommendation	Documented evidence	Y	<p>The Unit of Certification Dimitrios I follows the two different level of Authorities: the National Legislation of Gambia and then since the vessel fish daily in the ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34), follow the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF). Please also see the following link about the the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) http://spcsrp.org/en/gambia. (annex 5.13)</p>
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.	Y	<p>The CECAF Artisanal Fisheries Working Groups collate data and information on fisheries resources and conduct stock assessments to analyze the state of the</p>

				<p>fish stocks. Using both traditional and modern methods, the Working Groups determine if the stocks are: not fully exploited, fully exploited, or overexploited.</p> <p>The FAO/CECAF Working Group for artisanal fisheries was created during the fifteenth session of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 1 to 3 November 2000. The activities of the Working Group on Artisanal Fisheries should cover the entire value chain, including the harvesting, processing, marketing and consumption aspects of the sector. To this end, the composition of the Working Group must reflect the multidisciplinary aspects of its tasks. Considering the added value and relevance of the information that could be provided by the stakeholders involved in artisanal fisheries, the Working Group encourages the participation, as an observer, of stakeholders involved in small-scale fisheries in the area. CECAF, including regional fisheries bodies and regional professional</p>
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				<p>organizations. The Artisanal Fisheries Task Force can establish work teams to address specific issues as needed. Nominations to the Artisanal Working Group are requested to all CECAF members by the CECAF Secretariat. As for the Assessment Working groups, stability of the membership over a certain period is also encouraged to facilitate the implementation of the work plan. It should be noted that given the different nature of the artisanal working group as compared to the assessment working groups, this working group also allows for observers. At the same time the procedures for how to express interest in becoming an observer to this group and the procedure for acceptance is not yet developed.</p> <p>The Report of the FAO/CECAF WORKING GROUP FOR ARTISANAL FISHERIES Accra, Ghana, 1–3 October 2019 is the latest publication available.</p> <p>This document reports on the Sixth meeting of Working Group for artisanal fisheries, which was organized in Accra, Ghana from 1 to 3 October 2019. The overall objective of the</p>
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					<p>Working Group is to improve regional artisanal fisheries knowledge of CECAF Member Countries. The Working Group was organized by FAO headquarters, in close collaboration with the FAO Regional Office for Africa.</p> <p>Statements by countries and Organizations - the Gambia, in summary, the issues addressed are enumerated below: No major developments and/or activities undertaken, only a general description of artisanal fisheries in the Gambia. (annex 5.14)</p>
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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	All materials used during fishing are reusable. For the materials that are damaged or reach the end of their life, there are storages on the vessel where we keep them until the vessel enter the port and dispose then properly. The catch, when frozen, is packaged in cartons containing 23-26 kg of catch each. These are then stored and transported as they are until they reach the final merchant. The packing material (carton) can be recycled. Available documental evidence. (annex 6.1.)
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	Used lubricants are placed in barrels and kept on board until the vessel enter the port and dispose then properly. Non-biodegradable waste is kept on board until the vessel enter the port and dispose then properly.
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	The UoC avoids the use of any toxic chemicals
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.	N.A.	Not applicable, The UoC is not considered a large scale vessel as reported in the Friend of the Sea Guidance v.2 pag. 93.
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	The UoC vessel as mention before has the storage facilities. (annex 6.5.)
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	The UoC pays a fee in the port operators, where there is storage facility.
6.7	Where applicable, the unit of certification shall work with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	Not in compliance - there aren't evidence about this point.

	gear.				
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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	<p>Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure.</p> <p>As a minimum, the register shall include the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not); 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport). 	Y	The UoC keeps an electronic register for the energy source consumption (annex 7.1.)
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.	N	The Unit of Certification doesn't calculate the carbon footprint

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:				
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	The UoC is in compliance with the national regulation and ILO child Labour https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm . No person under 18 years old is working in the Domitrios I vessel and never hire or work with minors. Available a crew list with the date of birth of the employees working in "DIMITRIOS I" (annex 8.1.1.)
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	According to ILO Wages: remuneration or earnings, however designated or calculated, capable of being expressed in terms of money and fixed by mutual agreement or by national laws or regulations, which are payable in virtue of a written or unwritten contract of employment by an employer to an employed person for work done or to be done or for services rendered or to be rendered. All the UoC employees are payed at least with the minimum wages valid in Senegal and Gambia. Available a payroll list with salaries, two detailed payment receipts and some

					screenshots from our payroll system with the basic salaries. (annex 8.1.2.)
8.1.3	Grant employees access to health care.	Essential	<p>The unit of certification shall have workers' compensation insurance to cover their employees when an illness or injury happens at work.</p> <p>The auditor shall verify that the unit of certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.</p>	Y	<p>The UoC complies with the health and safety regulations or with international standards where domestic legislation is weak or poorly enforced.</p> <p>Health care and Social security are obligatory in Senegal and the related institutions are I.P.M and IPRES (https://secusociale.ipres.sn/lipres/). The UoC has attached the relative documentation.</p> <p>So, their employees have compensation insurance to cover when an illness or injury happens at work.</p> <p>In the case of a job-related accident or injury, if the workers compensation insurance does not cover all the costs of treatment of employees, the UoC is responsible for that cost.</p> <p>Available one declaration to I.P.M. (INSTITUTIONS DE PREVOYANCE MALADIE). (annex 8.1.3.)</p>
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	<p>The UoC applies safety measures required by the law. Nonetheless, compliance with the minimum safety requirements are mandatory, even if not required by local law.- The UoC ensures that there are systems in place to detect, assess, avoid, and respond to potential threats to health and safety of workers.</p> <p>They shall take effective measures to prevent workers from having accidents, injuries, and illnesses, arising from associated with or occurring during work.</p> <p>Their measure should aim in minimizing so far as is reasonable the causes of hazards inherent within the workplace.</p> <p>Available the vessel safety certificate and some documental evidence. (annex 8.1.4.)</p>
8.1.5	Keep records of accidents or injuries.	Important	These records shall be used to take corrective measures and identify the	Y	<p>The unit of certification is in place with this point:</p> <p>Chief Officer of the vessel always keeps the records onboard.</p> <p>attaching screenshot from UoC injuries recording system where they will keep</p>

			causes of the incidents, preventing future occurrences.		records of injuries. (annex 8.1.5.)
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	The UoC shall not prevent workers' representative from having access to workers in the workplace or interacting with them. When operating in countries where the trade union activity is unlawful or free and democratic trade union activity is not allowed, the UoC shall respect this principle by allowing workers to freely elect their own representative with whom the company can cater into dialogue about workplace issues.
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	The UoC shall not engage in any form of servitude, forced, nonded, indentured, trafficked or non voluntary labour
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, bullying or harassment are prohibited.	Y	The UoC does not discriminate, exclude or have a certain preference for person on the basis of gender, age, religion, race, caste, birth, social background, disability, ethnic, and national origin, nationality, membership in unions, or any other legitimated organizations, political affiliations or opinions, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, marital status, diseases or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination. In particular, workers shall not be harassed or disciplined on any of the aforementioned grounds.

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>The UoC is in compliance with this requirement they also declare that declare that the UoC policy is always to comply with applicable law .</p> <p>Accommodation are maintained in a clean and habitable condition and are kept free of goods and stores that are not the personal property of the occupants or for their safety or rescue. Galley and food storage facilities are maintained in a good hygienic condition. In addition, the fishermen's working hours must be managed respecting aspects of safety and health, including prevention of fatigue.</p> <p>Therefore, the vessels are maintained in a clean and habitable condition.</p> <p>All Crew members have all their rights onboard.. They have access to the basic needs like food , water and communication.</p> <p>(annex 8.1.9)</p>

Further comments:

Requirements 1.1.2. and 1.1.3. The Senegal-Gambia cuttlefish (*Sepia* spp.) stock IS OVEREXPLOITED. Despite the decline in abundance indices since 2016, catches have continued to increase, during 2017 and 2018. Management recommendations for Senegal and Gambia, as a precautionary approach, the Working Group recommends not to exceed the current fishing mortality also for Senegal and Gambia the 2018 catch level is NOT SUSTAINABLE, the group recommends a reduction of this catch level.

Penaeus kerathurus and *Penaeus monodon* are no data appearing on the available literature and libraries, nor any assessments or mention on an endangered species Red List. Therefore, is possibly assume that up to this point the abundance and their stocks' health does not cause any concern on the managing committees and Organizations overviewing the state of the North-West Africa's marine fisheries resources. The situation could be similar to the status of the Stock of *Penaeus* spp. (*notialis*) in this fishing area;

According the FOS Guidance the situation is under the DATA LIMITED FISHERY, is this case it is possible to apply the Precautionary approach until further statistical data could be available until the Surveillance Audit.

According the FOS Guidance the situation is under the DATA LIMITED FISHERY, is this case it is possible to apply the Precautionary approach until further statistical data could be available until the Surveillance Audit. The Unit of Certification has provided some information about the landing catch and has declared that until 2019 they operate in Mauritania only for shrimps and they don't have a historical data related to Gambia and Senegal.

As concern the *Mullus surmulletus* other than they know about their captain confirms that is species easy to catch and in abundance, are available some the landings information for the last six months that they partially targeting it.

Including the landing quantities for that period but need should calculate that "*Mullus surmulletus*" is not the main UoC target species and that the boat is working on it when they ask for which is depended on the market demand and other factors.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

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)

List major Non-conformities

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

3.6. *the UoC doesn't use Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs);*

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

5.5. - *Bycatch and discard data are not publicly available by the fisheries management*

system.

7.2 - The Unit of Certification doesn't calculate the carbon footprint;

6.7.- The Unit of Certification is not in compliance with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.