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:

Frabelle Fishing Corporation, Frabelle PNG

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

Frabelle Fishing Corporation

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:
FRABELLE PNG LIMITED- FISHING OPERATIONS
FRABELLE FISHING CORPORATION

d) ADDRESS OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED:
P.O. Box 1255 Section 277 Lot 1 Speybank Street LAE CITY, Papua New Guinea
Sitio Cabu Brgy Bawing General Santos City 9500 Philippines

e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:
Glenn Mesias glenn.mesias@frabellefpg.com
Aileen Carolino aileen.carolino@frabelle.net

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Vessel's flag	Fishing method	Capacity (MT)	Unloading harbour	Ship owner if different from a)
Alpine Rose	000937	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	630	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Amaryllis 88	001594	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	750	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	KF (PNG) LTD
Cherry Blossoms 88	000948	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	600	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**

Gardenia 888	001539	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	700	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Golden Sapphire 88	001538	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	615	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Golden Shower 888	00-0002166	Philippines	Purse seine	950	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Jasmin 888	00-0003917	Philippines	Purse seine	800	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	FFC SUBIC SEAFOOD CORP.
Lavender 888	001227	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	420	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Milflores 888	001540	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	731	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Mistletoe 888	12-0001572	Philippines	Purse seine	442	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Niupelalip NO.8	001322	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	650	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	KF (PNG) LTD
Purple Beauty 888	00-0002671	Philippines	Purse seine	700	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	FFC SUBIC SEAFOOD CORP.
Purple Lilac 888	001210	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	1100	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**
Red Robin 888	001003	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	690	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	**--**

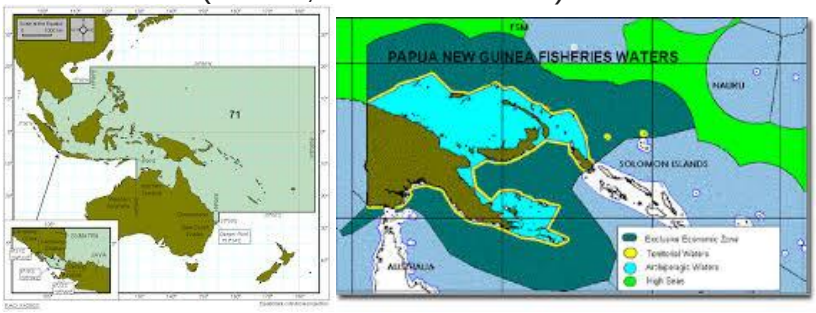
Red Tulip 888	001121	Papua New Guinea	Purse seine	420	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	--
Sunflower 8	00-0003240	Philippines	Purse seine	710	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	FFC SUBIC SEAFOOD CORP.
Glaxinia 888	00-0002012	Philippines	Purse seine	1463	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	--
Primrose 888	00-0002035	Philippines	Purse seine	2310	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	--
Tangerine 88	12-0001479	Philippines	Purse seine	1550	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	DIAMOND EXPORT CORPORATION
Vanda 888	00-0002036	Philippines	Purse seine	2300	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	--
Vanilla	00-0002305	Philippines	Purse seine	1200	Port of LAE (PG LAE)	--

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
Ref Robin 888	001003	Frabelle PNG ltd. Wharf – Port of LAE
Gardenia 888	1539	Frabelle PNG ltd. Wharf – Port of LAE
Milflores 888	1540	Frabelle PNG ltd. Wharf – Port of LAE
Glaxinia 888	00-0002012	Frabelle PNG ltd. Wharf – Port of LAE

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

FAO Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central).



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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Skipjack Tuna	*Katsuwonus pelamis*	Purse seine
Yellowfin Tuna	*Thunnus albacares*	Purse seine
Bigeye Tuna	*Thunnus obesus*	Purse seine

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

1,743

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:
CEPA ENVIRONMENT PERMIT
CEPA APPROVED AEPR 2019
EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE

DOLPHIN SAFE CERTIFICATE

l) STAKEHOLDERS INPUT:

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

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 (l) STAKEHOLDERS INPUT) in the Frabelle Audit Dossier (name when available, role, e-mail and Organization):
- Oceana Philippine Mrs. Gloria Estenso Ramos;
- WWF international Philippines;
- Harrison Foundation Philippines Mr. Gregorio E. de LA Ros Jr.;
- IBON Foundation NGOs Philiphines;
- Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WFPC);
- Pacific Community Dr. Andrew Smith;
- FAO Infofish International Mrs Joelyn Sentina;
- Worldfish Center CGIAR Research Program on Fish Agri-food Systems Mr. M. Philips;
- FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Mrs. Susana Siar;
- Ministry of Fisheries Philippines;
- Ministry of the Environment Philippines;
- Ministry of Fisheries PNG;
- Ministry of the Environment PNG;
- PNA Party of Narua Agreement.
(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.

Friend of the Sea Frabelle Fishing Corporation Re-certification.

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

☐ **XX The unit of certification and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products.**

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

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

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

<table>
<tr><td>CERTIFICATION BODY:
London Associati Co Ltd.</td><td>AUDIT TEAM:

Pierluigi Monticini</td><td>AUDIT START AND END DATE:
18/05/2020
And
15/09/2020</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:

LONDON ASSOCIATI</td><td rowspan="2">NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:

Glenn Mesias - Fishing Operations/ Mary Evelyn Santos- Aileen Carolino- FISHING Operations</td><td>AUDIT CODE:
00037</td></tr>
<tr><td>TYPE OF AUDIT:
Re-certification</td></tr>
</table>

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

1) The auditor shall fill out all fields in the checklist.

2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.

3) The Auditor shall provide an explanation when requirements are not applicable.

4) The Auditor shall write YES when the unit of certification complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.

5) The Auditor shall comment and explain the positive or negative answers. Simple "YES," "NO," or "N.A." are insufficient.

6) Each relevant document shall be added to the final audit report in a separate and numbered attachment.

7) Photographic evidence added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.

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

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

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

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

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
1.1.1	The fisheries management organization or arrangement shall coordinate the collection and analysis of adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information necessary to assess the state and trends of the stock under consideration taking into account the structure and composition of that stock which contribute to its resilience. Management decisions made by the fisheries management organization or arrangement shall be based on this assessment. In data limited situations, with special regards to the deep-sea fisheries stocks in the high seas, a precautionary approach shall be applied. In these cases, it is required to the fishery to acknowledge and explain challenges in data collection and maintenance to cover all stages of fishery development, in accordance with applicable international standards and practices.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate it collects adequate, reliable and current data and /or information in accordance with applicable international standards (e.g. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the FAO Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 382).	**Y**	The Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is the Fisheries Management Organization (FMO) that oversees the Stock Status for the FAO Major Fishing Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central). The WCPFC was established by the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPF Convention) which entered into force on the 19th June 2004. The Convention was concluded after six years of negotiation, which commenced in 1994. The period between the conclusion of the Convention and its entry into force was taken up by a series of Preparatory Conferences that laid the foundations for the Commission to commence its work. Data should be assessed against the relevant documents from the following link: https://www.wcpfc.int/current-stock-status-and-advice The files posted below present the current stock status and management advice for stocks of interest to the WCPFC, 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: - WCPO SKIPJACK TUNA (*Katsuwonus pelamis*); SC15 2019 (STOCK ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED; 2019) (Date of Issue: Tuesday, November 19, 2019). https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/03/skipjack-tuna - WCPO YELLOWFIN TUNA (*Thunnus albacares*) SC13 2017 (Updated STOCK ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED – 2019) (Date of Issue: Tuesday, November 19, 2019). https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/02/yellowfin-tuna -WCPO BIGEYE TUNA (*Thunnus obesus*) SC13 2017 (Updated STOCK ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED - 2019) (Date of Issue: Tuesday, November 19, 2019). https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/01/bigeye-tuna FAO: 'Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data', *i.e.* FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 382 should be used as a reference point. (annex FOS - Frabelle Stock assessment and some documentation).
The fisheries management organization is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organization may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance. ***FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.***					
1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overexploited.	Essential	$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $F \leq F_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy). If overfishing of a stock under	**Y**	The stock for the species in consideration is NOT overexploited, Overexploited stock is a stock subjected to overfishing, *i.e.* to a level of fishing effort or fishing mortality (F) higher than the maximum rate of fishing mortality that

			consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.		allows for the maintenance of the population size at its reproductive capacity (maximum sustainable yield of fishing mortality, F_{MSY}). The terms 'overfishing' and 'maximum sustainable yield' are defined in the Section 1.4 – Definition and Abbreviations. Additional relevant content, *i.e.* 'The development and diversity of reference points' is available at: http://www.fao.org/3/v8400e/V8400E02.htm For a non-overexploited stock, the following conditions shall be verified: $F \leq F_{MSY}$ or $F/F_{MSY} \leq 1$. Data are available at: 'Overview of Stocks of Interest to the WCPFC' https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/00/overview-stocks-interest-wcpfc More specifically: SKIPJACK TUNA (*Katsuwonus pelamis*): Table SKJ-02 - SC15, p.3. (The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE SKIPJACK TUNA (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) STOCK STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE 2019 stock assessment publication (annex 1.1.2) (saved as 03 Skipjack Tuna SS and MA 2019) SC15 noted that under recent fishery conditions (2017 catch level for longline and other fisheries and effort level for purse seine), the skipjack stock was initially projected to decrease for a short

					period as recent relatively high recruitments move out of the stock. Projected fishing mortality is given below: F_{recent}/F_{MSY} Mean 0.461 Median 0.447 Minimum 0.270 10th percentile 0.343 90th percentile 0.600 Maximum 0.679 In the longer term, assuming long term average recruitment, modest increases in the stock were projected. WCPO YELLOWFIN TUNA (*Thunnus albacares*): Table YFT-2 SC15 2019, p. 11. (The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WCPO YELLOWFIN TUNA (*Thunnus albacares*) (saved as 02 Yellowfin Tuna SS and MA 2019) - STOCK STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE publication (annex 1.1.2): Indicators that were updated include that yellowfin stock is initially projected to increase as recent estimated recruitments support adult stock biomass. Adult stock biomass is then projected to decline slightly before again increasing. Projected fishing mortality is given below: F_{recent}/F_{MSY} Mean 0.77 Median 0.74 Minimum 0.54 10th percentile 0.62 90th percentile 0.97 Maximum 1.13 WCPO BIGEYE TUNA (*Thunnus obesus*): Table BET-2 SC15 2019, p.6.

					(The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WCPO BIGEYE TUNA (*Thunnus obesus*) STOCK STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE publication (annex 1.1.2.). (saved as 01 Bigeye Tuna SS and MA 2019) - SC15 noted that no stock assessment was conducted for WCPO bigeye tuna in 2019. Therefore, the stock status description from SC14 is still current. Indicators that were updated include that the bigeye stock is initially projected to increase as recent estimated recruitments support adult stock biomass. Adult stock biomass is then projected to decline slightly before again increasing. Projected fishing mortality is given below: F_{recent}/F_{MSY} Mean 0.789 Median 0.768 Minimum 0.592 10^{th} percentile 0.667 90^{th} percentile 0.931 Maximum 1.058
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	B ≥ Bmsy within probability range of available stock assessments or at least B>Blim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	**Y**	The stock for the species in consideration is NOT overfished. A stock is considered overfished when exploited past an explicit limit, beyond which its abundance is considered too low to ensure reproduction, *i.e.* when biomass is estimated to be below a limit biological reference point. For a non-overfished stock, the following condition shall be verified: $B \geq B_{MSY}$ or $B/B_{MSY} \geq 1$,

					or SB ≥ SB_{MSY} or $SB/SB_{MSY} \geq 1$, Definition and Abbreviations; additional relevant content FAO: 'The development and diversity of reference points' is available at: http://www.fao.org/3/v8400e/V8400E02.HTM Data are available at: 'Overview of Stocks of Interest to the WCPFC': https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/00/overview-stocks-interest-wcpfc More specifically: SKIPJACK TUNA (*Katsuwonus pelamis*): Table SKJ-02 - SC15, p.3 (The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean). SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE SKIPJACK TUNA (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) STOCK STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE 2019 (saved as 03 Skipjack Tuna SS and MA 2019) stock assessment publication (annex 1.1.2) stock assessment. SC14 noted that under recent fishery conditions (2017 catch level for longline and other fisheries and effort level for purse seine), the skipjack stock was

					initially projected to decrease for a short period as recent relatively high recruitments move out of the stock. Median F2019/F_{MSY} = 0.47; median *SB*2019/SB_F=0 = 0.45; median SB2019/SB_{MSY} = 1.67. In the longer term, assuming long term average recruitment, modest increases in the stock were projected as follows: $\underline{SB_{latest}/SB_{MSY}}$ Mean 2.468 Median 2.382 Minimum 1.551 10th percentile 1.779 90th percentile 3.356 Maximum 3.925 WCPO YELLOWFIN TUNA (*Thunnus albacares*): Table YFT-2. - SC15 2019, p. 11. (The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean) SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WCPO YELLOWFIN TUNA (*Thunnus albacares*) - (saved as 02 Yellow fin Tuna, Tuna SS and MA 2019) STOCK STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE publication (annex 1.1.2) Fishery Indicators have been updated to show the yellowfin stock is initially projected to increase as recent estimated

					recruitments support adult stock biomass. Adult stock biomass is then projected to decline slightly before again increasing. $\underline{SB_{latest}/SB_{MSY}}$ Mean 1.40 Median 1.39 Minimum 0.80 10th percentile 1.02 90th percentile1.80 Maximum 1.91 WCPO BIGEYE TUNA (*Thunnus obesus*): Table BET-2 - SC15 2019, p. 6. (The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean). SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WCPO BIGEYE TUNA (*Thunnus obesus*) STOCK STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE publication (saved as 01 Bigeye Tuna Tuna SS and MA 2019) - (annex 1.1.2) Indicators have been updated to show the bigeye tuna stock is initially projected to increase as recent estimated recruitments support adult stock biomass. Adult stock biomass is then projected to decline slightly before again increasing. $\underline{SB_{latest}/SB_{MSY}}$ Mean 1.633 Median 1.624 Minimum 1.146 10th percentile 1.306 90th percentile 1.933

					Maximum 2.187 A general summary of overfishing status of the three species under audit is reported in the document named 'Overview of stock status'. (annex 1.1.3). For the complete list of the downloaded stock assessment reports, please refer to folder 1.1.1,1.1.2,1.1.3,1.1.5 (FOS – Frabelle WildFish v.4 Documental Evidence).
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**	The overarching management of the fisheries in the region is underpinned by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA, 1995). In this case, the structure of the Management measures are as follows: 1. At a global/regional level: the WCPFC is a large pelagic tuna Regional Fishery Management Organization (RFMO) within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO); 2. At a regional level, the consolidation of, or subset of, WCPFC

					member states comprising the Parties to Nauru Agreement (PNA); 3. At a National level, the individual countries comprising the members of the WCPFC; There are many management measures in place, mostly implemented through the WCPFC. The Parties to the Naura Agreement (PNA) countries also have developed fisheries policies, a Fisheries Act (or similar enactment) and regulations underpinning the national legislation. In particular, Papua New Guinea (PNG) has in place the following Fishery Governance Measures, *i.e.* WCPFC Member, Observer on board, National Plan of action for Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, Fishery Information System, National Fishery Legislation and a Tuna Management Plan. (PNG: Ind. State of Papua New Guinea - No. 48 of 1998. Fisheries Management Act, 1998). PNA have introduced a comprehensive fishery information e-reporting system as well as 100% observer coverage of their fleet. Observers are now an integral part of

					nearly all aspects of the management of the fishery. Examples of Conservation Management Measures (CMMs) with other specific observer instructions include: - Observers are asked to record all species caught in the WCPO and all by-catch discards in accordance with the minimum standard; - Observers are asked to collect the standard data fields, and report on the mitigation devices and their use by an operator when handling hooked or entangled turtles; - Observers are asked to record all tuna discards and their condition upon discarding; - Observers are asked to record information on vessel sightings to help to identify vessels who may be undertaking IUU fishing. Information is available from the following documents: Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and Resolutions of the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) - Compiled 28 May 2020 - 12:30 (saved as CMM

					and Resolution in annex 1.1.4) the photo in attach refer to the following link: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40152-014-0017-2 (annex 1.1.4).
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**	The WCPFC is a framework in place to monitor the Stock Status: Data are assessed with reference to the following link: https://www.wcpfc.int/current-stock-status-and-advice - SKIPJACK TUNA (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) SC15 2019 (STOCK ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED – 2019); - WCPO YELLOWFIN TUNA (*Thunnus albacares*) SC13 2017 (STOCK ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED – Updated 2019 - SC15 2019); -WCPO BIGEYE TUNA (*Thunnus obesus*) SC13 2017 (STOCK ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED Updated 2019 – SC15 2019. (annex 1.1.5).

2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
2.1	Adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information are collected and updated at the level of the Fishery Management System, taking into account the best scientific evidence available, in order to make an assessment of the effects of the unit of certification on the ecosystem structure, function, processes and essential habitats for the stock under consideration and for habitats that are vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification (with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and vulnerable marine ecosystems). This includes knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing and an assessment on non-target stocks, Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, habitats and ecosystem services. The methodology and results of the likelihood and magnitude of adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem shall be made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate. In order to assess severe adverse impacts[1] on dependent predators, data and information shall be collected considering the role of the stock in the food web, including all sources of fishing.	Essential	Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme). The data and analysis may include any traditional, fisher or community knowledge used within the management system. [1]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	**Y**	The Unit of Certification covers fishing activities in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) (*e.g.* not including archipelagic waters) of Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines. Fishing is carried out at a minimum distance of 12 miles from the coast, where water depth is more than 3.000 ft. The habitat under consideration is therefore pelagic and demersal, and is not directly affected by the fishing activities of the unit of certification (UoC). The Western Central Pacific Ocean ecosystem is defined as a warm pool ecosystem, whose key elements include two different convergence zones, *i.e.* the warn pool and the cold tongue (see photo attached in the annex 2.1.). Skipjack Tuna have a key role in the food-web due to their high production rate and high biomass. Schools of Skipjack Tuna are also a valuable food resource for most of the top predators. These are considered an indicator of ecosystem

					productivity and existence of high order predators in the warm pool ecosystem. Therefore, according some authors, Skipjack Tuna take up a core position within the predator – prey system. Reference: Allain, V., Nicol, S., Essington, T., Okey, T., Olson, B. & D. Kirby (2007). An Ecopath with Ecosim model of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean warm pool pelagic ecosystem. Scientific Committee, Third Regular Session, 13-24 August 2007, Honolulu, USA. WCPFC-SC3-EB SWG/IP-8. 42 pp. Based on the definitions provided by FOS in its Audit Guidance v. 2, p. 12, below is shown the list of major Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species that can be affected by the UoC. - Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*): IUCN Status: Near threatened (NT) http://www.iucn.it/scheda.php?id=-603438721 included in the CITES annex II; - Whale shark

					(*Rhincodon typus*): IUCN status: Endangered (EN) https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/19488/2365291 included in the CITES annex II; - Marine turtle (different species): IUCN Status: Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR) https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?query=marine%20turtle&searchType=species all species are included in the CITES annex I; - Manta ray (*Mobula alfredi*): IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU) https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/195459/68632178 included in the CITES annex II - Giant Manta ray (*Mobula birostris*): IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU) https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/198921/126669349 included in the CITES annex II - False killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*): IUCN Status: Near Threatened (NT) https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/18596/145357488

					included in the CITES II - Seabird (unidentified): Various ETP species: IUCN Status: N/A CITES n/a data. References: https://www.cites.org/eng/prog/shark/more.php https://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php The Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are the official documents issued by the WCPFC and prove that the Fishery Management System (FMS) has made an assessment on the Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species: - CMM 2011-04 Conservation and Management Measure for Oceanic Whitetip Sharks https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2011-04/conservation-and-management-measure-oceanic-whitetip-sharks - CMM 2013-08 Conservation and Management Measure for Silky Sharks https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2013-08/conservation-and-management-measure-silky-sharks - CMM 2010-07

					Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2010-07/conservation-and-management-measure-sharks - CMM 2012-04 Conservation and Management Measure on the protection of whale sharks from purse seine operations https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2012-04/conservation-and-management-measure-protection-whale-sharks-purse-seine-operations - CMM 2011-03 Conservation and Management Measure to Address the Impact of Purse Seine Activity on Cetaceans https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2011-03/conservation-and-management-measure-address-impact-purse-seine-activity-cetaceans - CMM 2018-03 Conservation and Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2018-03/conservation-and-management-measure-mitigate-impact-fishing-highly-migratory-fish

					- Resolution 2005-03 Resolution on Non-Target Fish Species https://www.wcpfc.int/node/919 These cited CMMs are available in the folder (annex 2.1). The methodology and results of the likelihood and magnitude of adverse impacts of the UoC on the ecosystem are made publicly available in a timely manner, as soon as there are new updates. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is in place for the CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE FOR BIGEYE, YELLOWFIN AND SKIPJACK TUNA IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN 2018-01 Commission Fifteenth Regular session December 2018 and for the CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON MARINE POLLUTION 2017-04. (annex 2.1.).
2.2	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and plotters tracking and World database.	Y	The PNG National Fisheries Authority Vessel Monitoring System (National Fisheries Authority) has created a system to annually monitor the fishing vessels, in order to assess if fishing activities are being

					carried out in the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). If they do fish in MPAs, a certificate is issued and sent to the UoC. Attached are three examples of vessels under this audit showing that the UoC is in compliance with this requirement. (annex 2.2) The reference document is the 'Ecological responses to blue water MPAs' - WCPFC-SC16-2020/EB-IP-09 issued by the SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION ELECTRONIC MEETING 11-20 August 2020 (annex 2.2.). Concerning national regulations, the 2015 Maritime Zone Act is in place; Part XI Marine Environmental Protection point 40; Designation of MPAs pp. 23-24. https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/legislation. Also available is the publication; 'Designating Spatial Priorities for Marine Biodiversity Conservation in the Coral triangle' https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2018.00400/full The random positions of three vessels were

					verified using a vessel-tracking system https://www.vesselfinder.com/ (annex 2.2.).
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**	The unit of certification (UoC) uses purse seine fishing methods in open seas, which does not affect the seabed. For this reason, this requirement is therefore respected.
The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.					

3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N / N.A.	Comments
3.1	Accidental catches (bycatch) coming from the unit of certification shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.	Essential	Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species. These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.	Y	The National Fisheries Authority Fish Aggregating Device (NFA FAD) Management Policy regulates this point in the section 4.10 Bycatch Monitoring: All bycatch taken during purse seine fishing are reported to the NFA through the regionally approved log sheet forms. The unit of certification follows the Conservation and Management Measures issued by WCPFC, *e.g.* CMM2011-03 (Conservation and Management Measure for the protection of Cetaceans from Purse Seine Fishing Operation). Attached herewith are the following: 1) CMM2011-03; 2) samples of Communication and email reports to the National Fisheries Authority of PNG on unintentional encircling of whales, whale sharks, dolphins, *etc*. Below is the complete list of the common by-catch taken during daily fishing trips in PNG, as reported in daily catch logsheets: 1. SALMON/RAINBOW RUNNER = RRU (*Elegatis bipinnulata*). IUCN status: Least Concern (LC) https://www.fishbase.de/summary/412 2. PAGUE / MANTAY RAY = MAN (*Manta birostris)*. IUCN status: Vulnerable (VU) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/2061 3. MACKEREL SCAD = MSD (*Decapterus macarellus*). IUCN status: Least Concern (LC) https://www.fishbase.in/summary/993 4. TRIGGER FISH/PACOL = TRI (family *Balistidae*). IUCN status: Least Concern (LC) *e.g.*

					https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Balistes-capriscus.html https://www.fishbase.se/summary/2300 https://www.fishbase.se/summary/9 5. WHALE SHARK = RHN (*Rhincodon typus* Smith, 1828). IUCN status: Endangered (EN) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/2081 6. SILKY SHARK = FAL (*Carcharhinus falciformis*). IUCN Status: Near threatened (NT) https://www.fishbase.de/summary/868 7. BLACK MARLIN = BLM (*Makaira indica*). IUCN status: Data Deficient (DD) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Makaira-indica.html 8. TIGER SHARK = TIG (*Galeocerdo curvier*). IUCN status: Near threatened (NT) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/galeocerdo-cuvier.html 9. BULLET TUNA = BLT (*Auxis rochei*). IUCN status: Near Threatened (NT) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Auxis-rochei 10KAWA-KAWA = KA (*Euthynnus affinis*). IUCN status: Least concern (LC) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/96 11. ALBACORE = ALB (*Thunnus alalunga*). IUCN status: Near Threatened (NT) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Thunnus-alalunga.html The accidental catch under Near Threatened, Vulnerable or Endangered IUCN status are regularly released alive. Available also is the 'Marine species Identification Manual for Horizontal Longline

					Fishermen' by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPS), the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council and the Australian Government AusAID. An email communication with the Friend of the Sea Scientific Officer is in the annex and saved as Audit Frabelle point 3.1 e-mail with FOS September 29 -2020. (annex 3.1.)
3.2	The unit of certification collects and maintains adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information about its effects on endangered species, non-target catches and discards in accordance with applicable international	Essential	Evidence of conformity	Y	Frabelle fleets have a National Fisheries Authority (NFA) of Papua New Guinea observer onboard who monitors fishing activities throughout the duration of each fishing trip. In addition, the Authorities collect all relevant data and information that will help to maintain all good fishing practices. Furthermore, the Captain, fishing Master and crew are aware of the conservation and management measures (CCMs) in place to protect the endangered species. As an example, see attached a sample of the Report submitted to the authorities effecting

	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 release of Dolphins and a Whale Shark unharmed and alive. (annex 3.2.)
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 level of discard for the unit of certification (UoC) is always less than 8%. Discard ranges between 1.5 – 0.26%. In July 2020 a haul was made on board the vessel Frabelle SUNFLOWER 8, and the result was as follows. - Skipjack 2.58 metric tonnes - Yellowfin tuna 23.16 metric tonnes (6.45 plus 16.71). total retained catch = 25.74 metric tonnes Discards reference point = 8%. (*i.e.* around 2,059 metric tonnes) Actual total discards = 0.75 metric tonnes *i.e.* around 2.9% of total catch. Available are several Secretariat of the Pacific Community Forum Fisheries Agency (SPC/FFA) Regional Purse Seine Log sheets which shows the discards for each vessel. (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.	Y	A fish aggregating (or aggregation) device (FAD) is an artificial object used to attract ocean-going pelagic fish such as marlin, tuna and dolphin fish when used with purse seine and pole and line fishing. According the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) a Management of FAD devices Policy is in place: https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/legislation (annex 3.4.1.). The unit of certification has a team to monitor deployment of FADs on their vessels (please see the file concern the Cherry blossoms position for June to July 2020). No FADs are deployed during the FAD closure period. At other times, deployment must be conducted in accordance with the following requirements: - every PNG licensed vessel is subject to 100% observer coverage, *i.e.* to monitor and record the details of the deployment and use of all FADs; - FADs are not be deployed by a non-licensed vessel; - No FADs shall be deployed unless they are registered, and the unique FAD registration number has been approved by NFA; - NFA may publish criteria concern the allocation and deployment of FADs; - All FAD deployments shall be notified to the NFA in the form required by the NFA, within 24 hours of their deployment. The unit of certification has made available the FADs approvals for year 2020 (census) and their location. The unit of certification has provided a census of the number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) that were deployed within 2020. The total number of FADs is 50, equally divided between the total number of vessels of the unit of certification. See in the attached folder the document 'FADs census 2020; Frabelle' and the approval declaration from National Fisheries Authority 'FADs approval, year 2020'

					(annex 3.4.1).
3.4.2	The unit of certification shall use non-entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	Y	The FADs used by the Unit of Certification are designed to avoid entanglement of the non-target species such as sharks and turtles. Please see the attached documental evidence. A Conservation and Management Measure on the application of high seas FAD closures and catch retention is in place; CMM 2009-02. According the National Fisheries Authority (NFA), a Management of FAD devices Policy is in place; https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/legislation. (annex 3.4.2).
3.4.3	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). **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting**	Important	More information about Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear at this link: https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Gear%20Marking_FAO.pdf The auditor shall attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.	Y	FADs are compliant; currently employed FADs are made of biodegradable materials and markings/name of vessel is only indicated on the satellite-linked (SatLink) buoy. See attached photos for reference. A Conservation and Management Measure on the application of high seas FAD closures and catch retention is in place CMM 2009-02 (annex 3.4.3-3.4.4). In addition, according the National Fisheries Authority (NFA), a Management of FAD devices Policy is in place; https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/legislation

	tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.				According to the FAD device Policy, point 5.1., FAD REGISTRATION - each unit of certification must register each FAD, and each satellite buoy, including the make, model and unique identification number. (annex 3.4.3-3.4.4).
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.	Y	All the FADs are equipped with a tracking device and FAD location shared in real time with relevant authorities (see the attachment in the folder). A Conservation and Management Measure on the application of high seas FAD closures and catch retention is in place; CMM 2009-02. According to the FAD device Policy, point 4.9., FAD MONITORING - satellite trading buoys shall be assigned a unique identification number and linked to the registered FAD and the vessel that deployed the FAD. The FAD operator shall provide the NFA with a direct feed of all data (including but not limited to location, time, I.D. number and associated vessel and sonar data) that is being transmitted from all buoys linked to a FAD, whether that satellite buoys registered with NFA or not. (annex 3.4.3.-3.4.2).
3.4.5	Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment . **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.	Y	For recovery, we have our lightboats assigned to recover all deployed FADS. A Conservation and Management Measure for the recovery of high seas FADs and catch retention is in place; CMM 2009-02. National Legislation by the NFA enforces a FAD device policy: According to Point 5.3. REPLACING LOST FADs, a vessel owner shall notify to NFA that a FAD has been permanently lost by providing the following information: the date and position of the last reported position or sighting the FAD; the location recorded in degrees and minutes of last position; the FAD number, satellite buoy identification number and the FAD construction material; when a FAD is found on a reef, the unit of certification or the company who deployed it shall be required to remove or ensure the debris is removed, or may be required to reimburse any

					costs associated with its removal.
3.4.6	Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels for recovered FADs. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify that there is adequate storage space on boat/vessels for recovered FADs, collecting evidence through pictures that have to be attached to the audit report.	Y	Adequate storage space was verified for FADs on board. In addition, the unit of certification holds the FADs in adequate storage space on the vessel. (annex 3.4.6).
3.4.7	Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	Y	A Technical team are responsible for the reporting of lost FADs. Please see sample correspondence. A Conservation and Management Measure on the application of high seas FAD recoveries and catch retention is in place; CMM 2009-02. The PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA) has the authority to reinforce the legislation. National Legislation by the NFA enforces a FAD device policy: According to Point 5.3. REPLACING LOST FADs, a vessel owner shall notify the NFA that a FAD has been permanently lost by providing the following information: the date and position of the last reported position or sighting the FAD; the location recorded in degrees and minutes of last position; the FAD

					number, satellite buoy identification number and the FAD construction material; when a FAD is found on a reef, the unit of certification or the company who deployed it shall be required to remove or ensure the debris is removed, or may be require to reimburse any costs associated with the removal. (annex 3.4.7).
3.5	Shark finning is prohibited.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity: site inspection and interview. The unit of certification shall declare that they do not practice shark finning.	Y	Shark finning: the practice of removing fins and discarding the carcass, usually pertaining to sharks. In 2010, the WCPFC introduced CMM 2010-07, which specifies that Commission Members (CCMs) take measures necessary to require their fishers to fully utilize any retained catches of sharks, with all parts of the shark, with the exception of head, guts and skins, to be retained to the point of first landing or trans-shipment. CMM 2010-07 also requires that CCMs take measures to encourage the release of live sharks that are caught incidentally and are not used for food or other purposes in fisheries not directed at sharks. CMM 2011-04 was then adopted and requires that no oceanic whitetip sharks *(Carcharhinus longimanus*) are retained in whole or in part, while CMM 2013-08 also requires that silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) are not retained in whole or in part. Importantly, there is a requirement for 100% observer coverage in the PNA FTF (although some purse seine observer data are yet to be processed; SPC, pers. comm.), and while there is evidence of shark finning having occurred in the PNA FTF, the number of finning instances has dropped considerably in the recent period, and the overall number of animals concerned has also dropped dramatically (Table 16). The recent introduction and enforcement of CMM 2011-04 and 2013-08 appears to have been fundamental in this regard, in particular because silky shark was, by far, the species that was most commonly recorded as being finned. It is noted that finning or possession of sharks in contravention of legislation is an offence, and the Assessment Team was provided with evidence to show that PNA member countries are prosecuting vessel masters as required (p. 58-59; PNA Western

					and Central Pacific skipjack and yellowfin, unassociated / non FAD set, tuna purse seine fishery - March 2018 Public Certification Report). There were no communications from the stakeholders questioned to suggest that this practice is not being carried out. The Organization, however, has its own an anti-shark finning Policy (annex 3.5.). Available is a National Fisheries Authority onboard observer interview video (annex 3.5.).
3.6	Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are in place and subjected to periodic maintenance. **Only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps.**	Important	The unit of certification shall have appointed at least one employee to monitor the functioning and maintenance of TEDs. The auditor shall collect evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of TEDs.	N/A	N/A – this is only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps. The unit of certification targets Tuna using the Purse Seine fishing method.
3.7	The unit of certification shall use circle hooks. **Only applicable**	Recommendation	Evidence of conformity	N/A	N/A - the Fishing vessel in Audit is NOT using pole and line and long line fishing methods BUT targeting Tuna with Purse Seine.

	to fisheries and fleet using pole and line and long line fishing methods.				

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	Frabelle fleets all have valid registration with the Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority (NFA) to operate. The complete fishing licenses for the fleet are available. (annex 4.1).
The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10%of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents).					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience. Please refer to: https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm	Y	The Flag of convenience (FOC) is a business practice whereby a ship's owner registers a merchant ship on a ship register of a country other than that of the ship's owner. The reasons for choosing an open register are varied and include tax avoidance, the ability to avoid national labor and environmental regulations, and the ability to hire crews from lower-wage countries. PNG is NOT a part of FOC Countries. The Frabelle fleet does not include vessels under flag

					of convenience - (the document is in the annex 4.2.) https://www.itfglobal.org/en/sector/seafarers/flags-of-convenience All vessels are regularly registered with the Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority (NFA).
4.3	The fleet does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.	Y	According to the FAO's definition of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, fishing is a broad term that captures a wide variety of fishing activities. IUU fishing is found in all types and dimensions of fisheries; it occurs both on the high seas and in areas within national jurisdiction. It concerns all aspects and stages of the capture and utilization of fish, and it may sometimes be associated with organized crime. Reference to broad activities classified as Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing are included in the IPOA-IUU. http://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/background/what-is-iuu-fishing/en/ The WCPFC has created an official document in which are listed the IUU vessels operating in the same fishing area of Frabelle. Simply by making a comparison, there is evidence that none of the vessels of the UoC are

					listed as IUU. The document is in the folder (annex 4.3) and is called WCPFC IUU list 2020; issued 8 may 2020. The following link is to the website containing the relevant info. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/wcpfc-iuu-vessel-list annex 4.3.).
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	Y	Frabelle, the unit of certification, was recently audited by Earth Island Institute and is still awaiting a renewed certificate. Attached is the certificate and a screenshot of Earth Island Institute. http://savedolphins.eii.org/news/entry/eii-approved-dolphin-safe-tuna-processing-companies-and-fishing-companies. (see annex 4.4.; signed EII certification and EII Audit 2019).
The Auditor shall verify conformity on the latest list of approved Dolphin Safe companies and/or importers, brokers, and retailers. A copy of the signed EII DS Policy shall be included in the audit report.					

4.5	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries regulations. In particular, based on the best scientific evidence available, compliance with the following regulations has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries regulations: At a Global/regional level: the WCPFC is a large pelagic tuna Regional Fishery Management Organization (RFMO) within the WCPO; At a Regional level the consolidation of, or subset of WCPFC member states comprising the Parties to Nauru Agreement (PNA); At a national level the unit of certification follow the PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA). also: According to FAO Lex (also considers the PNG Fisheries Legislation section). http://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=PNG
4.5.1	Total Allowable Catches (TAC).	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable limits.**	Y	The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) does not recognize a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) but a Total Allowable Effort (TAE). Therefore the exploitation rate in the PNA fishery (and the wider WCPFC fishery) is managed through effort. According to the ISSCF Glossary, the TAE is the

					control measure that specifies the maximum level of fishing effort that can be applied to a fish stock during a specific period, agreed to by fishery managers to achieve certain objectives. It is usually expressed in terms of limits on the number of fishing days and/or the number of operating vessels in the regulated area. https://iss-foundation.org/glossary/total-allowable-effort/ The Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) is a scheme whereby vessel owners can purchase and trade days fishing at sea in places subject to the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). The VDSs are the unit of measures of the TAE, *e.g.* PNA TAE 2016: 44890 VDS (source: Table 1: TAEs for 2016 – 2017; provisional TAE for 2018 - PARTIES TO THE PALAU ARRANGEMENT 22nd ANNUAL MEETING 5-7 April 2017 Majuro, Marshall Islands Purse Seine VDS TAE for 2018-202). (annex 4.5.1.) The Purse Seine fishing in PNG, as in all Nauru Agreement Member countries, is governed by the Vessel Day Scheme which sets a limit on Total

					Allowable Effort (TAE). https://www.pnatuna.com/vds The VDS TAE is determined annually in advance, currently for the next two years, based on the best available scientific, economic and management information and advice. The TAE is limited by the decisions of the WCPFC on the level of purse seine effort in PNA Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). The current provision in CMM 2015-01 limiting purse seine effort in PNA waters to the 2010 level was confirmed by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. (annex 4.5.1.) The 2020, TAE set by PNA is at 45,005 VDS. Attached is a copy of the outcomes of the 22nd Annual Meeting of PNA where the Purse Seine VDS TAE for 2018-2020 was set. Also attached herewith is the proof of Unit of Certification VDS allocation for 2020 purchase with PNG National Fisheries Authority (saved as Accepted 2020 Allocation - FPL file). (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.**	Y	Within Frabelle, the unit of certification, every fishing vessel, as a part of fleet, has its own deck logbook. Requirements for the completion of the logbook are regulated by the Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority (NFA) through the national Fisheries Management Act, 1998, and subsequent amendments (2000, 2015, 2016). https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/legislation A SECOND ARRANGEMENT IMPLEMENTING THE NAURU AGREEMENT SETTING FORTH ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ACCESS TO THE FISHERIES ZONES OF THE PARTIES. Information regarding management decisions dealing with tuna can be acquired from various sources. Tuna fishing vessels are required to record and submit logbook forms containing position, effort, and catch information. This routinely collected data is processed and analyzed by NFA's Research and Management Branch, where it is entered into a database and compared to targets in the Management Plan. (annex 4.5.2).
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws	Y	The PNA Implementing

			are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**		Arrangement determines mesh size. The Arrangement is legislated by the Fisheries Management Act and enforced through the Licensing Conditions. Use these links to the relevant documents: 1. https://pnatuna.com/Documents 2. https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/ Information regarding minimum mesh size can been found in the document 'A THIRD ARRANGEMENT IMPLEMENTING THE NAURU AGREEMENT SETTING FORTH ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ACCESS TO THE FISHERIES ZONES OF THE PARTIES': p. 3, Section 5, which states: (1) No purse seine vessel shall use or have in its possession a purse seine net which is smaller or less than a minimum size of 90 mm (3.5ins) measured from knot to knot in the bunt and 240 mm (9ins) in 70% of the body of each purse seine net. (As amended 1 May 2019) The size of the mesh used by the unit of certification on the bag portion is 90mm and on the center part is 300mm. This is used for all the three fish species under the Audit.

					(annex 4.5.3 seven as PNA IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT; Minimum Mesh Size).
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	The net size is 930 fathoms (a fathom is a unit of length in the imperial and the U.S. customary systems equal to 6 feet (1.8288 m), used especially for measuring the depth of water. The fathom is not an International Standard (SI) unit, nor is it accepted internationally as a non-SI unit. However, it is historically the most frequently employed maritime measure of depth in the English speaking world.) There are no specific net dimensions prescribed by the national regulations for the purse seine gear type and the species under audit. Since Tuna fishing is deep sea fishing, the length and depth of the net depends on the size and capability of the vessel and its machinery.
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	Catch retention are provisions of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) Implementing Arrangement. The Arrangement is legislated by the PNG Fisheries Management Act and enforced through the Licensing Condition Size. Use these links to the relevant documents:

					1. https://pnatuna.com/Documents 2. https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/ There is no specific minimum legal size for the target species, as prescribed by the national regulation or any WCPFC CMMs on the minimum catch size of the targeted species. The net mesh size is already regulated, and whatever suitable size used during catch would be legal in nature (please see point 4.5.3.). The three sample sizes are measured in centimeters; this is the smallest size that we have that time. The Unit of Certification bases the per kg. SJ- .999 below SJ- 1.0-1.79 SJ- 1.8-3.49 SJ-3.5 up YF- .999 below YF-1.0-1.49 YF- 1.5-2.49 YF-2.5-3.49 YF-3.5-9.99 YF-10up The CMM 2018-01- pp. 154-169 - version issued on 2 May 2019. Measurements for Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna

					is the reference document. (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	The fleet of the observed unit of certification operates more than 12 nautical miles from the shore, and this is within our licensing condition. This condition is verified every fishing trip by the NFA Observers on board and by the annual inspection carried out on the on-board instruments through the Mobile Transmitting Unit (MTU) certification. The PNG National Fisheries Authority Vessel Monitoring System (National Fisheries Authority) has created a system to annually monitor the fishing vessels, in order to assess that they fish at the required according to the fishing license of vessels under this audit (annex 2.2). It has been shown that the UoC is in compliance with this requirement. The regulatory part is specified in the license Conditions for Purse Seiner Vessels Operating in PNG Fisheries Waters - 2020 licensing Period, under the Fisheries Management Act, 1998; PURSE SEINE VESSEL LICENCE SPECIAL CONDITIONS PROHIBITED AREAS: fishing operations for all

					foreign-licensed purse seine vessels is prohibited: 1. Within PNG's Archipelagic Waters, as described in the National Seas Act Chapter, 361, 2. Within twelve (12) nautical miles seaward from the base line of PNG's archipelagic waters (referred to as the 'Territorial Sea'), 3. Within twelve (12) nautical miles seaward of any land, island or declared reef within PNG's fisheries waters. (annex 4.5.6). Regarding this, the positions of the following fishing vessels were verified by means of the vessel finder web page: https://www.vesselfinder.com/en - FV Glaxinia 888; - Cherry Blossom 88; - Alpine Rose. (see screenshot of this in 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 Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission is in place to regulate this aspect. The unit of certification complies with international fisheries regulations. The following Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are in force and regulate the unwanted catch and discard:

					1. CMM 2010-07; pp. 66-69: Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks; 2. CMM 2011-03; pp. 70-71: Conservation and Management Measure to Address the Impact of Purse Seine Activity on Cetaceans; 3. CMM 2011-04; pp. 72-73: Conservation and Management Measure for Oceanic Whitetip Sharks. (annex 4.5.7.).
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The unit of certification is bound to adhere to the fishing license conditions of PNG and not to fish in protected habitats that are intended as the habitats included in the MPAs. (please see above Requirement 2.2). The unit of certification is in compliance with the 'Ecological responses to blue water MPAs'; SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION ELECTRONIC MEETING 11-20 August 2020, WCPFC-SC16-2020/EB-IP-09. (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	Only Purse Seine fishing gear are used; no other forbidden fishing gear or explosives are used. With respect to the inspection of the boats, no unsuitable fishing gear, chemicals substances or explosives were found on

					board.

The auditor shall verify, according to fisheries national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/.

5 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
5.1.1a	The fishery management system of which the unit of certification is a part is managed under an effective legal framework according to a regularly updated Fishery Management Plan (FMP), at the appropriate level, and complies with local, national and international laws and regulations.	Essential	The Unit of Certification shall provide a copy of the FMP according to the Fishery Management System (FMS). In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMOs). A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html	Y	The Fishery Management System is defined as the framework of processes and procedures used to ensure that an organization can fulfill all tasks required to achieve its objectives. Elements within the Management System include: Management authority, Jurisdiction and Fishery Management Unit, which, together, enable positive referencing to a Management System. It includes, but is not restricted to, agencies or entities involved in the management of the fishery, the legislative framework within which the fishery is undertaken, the management measures implemented and the processes and procedures that enable the collective

					functioning of the various components. The unit of certification actively participates and operates within the following frameworks: Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority (NFA), the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Interest (PNA). By definition a Fishery Management Plan is a formal or informal arrangement between a fishery management authority and interested parties which identifies the partners in the fishery and their respective roles, details the agreed objectives for the fishery and specifies the management rules and regulations which apply to it and provides other details about the fishery which are relevant to the task of the management authority. The PNG National Tuna Fishery Management and Development Plan constitutes a Management Plan (The Plan) in accordance

					with section 28 of the Fisheries Management Act, 1998, and supersedes any previous tuna management plan. General provisions of the plan take effect immediately upon Gazettal. New provisions to the plan took effect from 1 January 2014. The National Fisheries Authority is bound by the National Tuna Fishery Management and Development Plan. https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/management-plan https://www.pnatuna.com/content/nauru-agreement https://www.wcpfc.int
5.1.1b	If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organization or arrangement is in place. 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	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted on December 1982 and came into force on November 1994, by 138 Member Parties (Bianchi *et al.,* 2008; Garcia *et al.,* 2003; Valdimarson *et al.,* 2003). The Convention establishes the basic legal agreement that oversees all aspects of the oceans and seas. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) or LOSC) also establishes a

	shall also provide an assessment on livelihoods to ascertain the potential effects of their implementation and the support necessary to facilitate their uptake.				framework for conservation, management and the development of measures regarding living marine resources. It also provides the responsibility of coastal States and the management of the fishery resources in their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). The main goal of this law is to preserve the fish stock, including breeding areas close to EEZs and different types of fish species (*i.e.* highly migratory species, marine mammals, anadromous and catadromous species). However, the living resources of the high seas are managed and protected (HLPE (High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition) Steering Committee members & FAO, 2014). As regards this work, the following is the most relevant article: Article 64; Highly migratory species: (1) The coastal State and other States whose nationals fish in the region for the highly migratory species listed in Annex I shall cooperate directly or through appropriate international organizations with a

					view to ensuring conservation and promoting the objective of optimum utilization of such species throughout the region, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zone. UNCLOS - ANNEX I. HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES: include, amongst others, Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*); Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis)*; Yellow-fin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). The other International agreement is the 'UN Fish Stock Agreement (FSA)', adopted at a global level on September 5, 1995 and came into force on December 11, 2001. The FSA provides a higher level of detail, compared to the Convention (UNCLOS). The main goal of the FSA is to promote and strengthen the management and conservation of highly migratory fish stocks. Furthermore, the UN Fish Stock Agreement has a strong, long-term vision through the implementation of the articles of UNCLOS. The terms 'conservation' and 'sustainable are at the core of this agreement, in order to 'to avoid

					negative effects on the marine environment and preserve bio-diversity'. Its main points are: • Precautionary approach; • Protection and conservation of biodiversity; • Sustainable use of marine resources; • Adopt an Ecosystem Approach. Concerning this point, PART III - MECHANISMS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CONCERNING STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS, in particular Article 8, is in place, and focuses on cooperation for conservation and management. This unit of certification is subject to international cooperation for management of the stock. Hence, as well as the legal mandate for establishing fisheries management measures, there is expected to be an international institution or arrangement established with PNG to be responsible for the coordination of fishery management

					activities over the entire area of distribution of the stock. Activities of the international institution include consultation between parties involved, formulation of fishery regulations and their implementation, collection of information and stock assessment. The unit of certification under PNG Legislation is operating under the Nauru Agreement (PNA) and WCPFC. https://www.pnatuna.com/content/nauru-agreement https://www.wcpfc.int
5.1.1c	The fishery management organization or arrangement convenes to update its management advice according to the most updated data and in a timely manner, with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries, adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, bycatch management, reduction of discards and ecosystem structure, function and processes.	Essential	Evidence of meeting frequency.	Y	The Fishery Management Organization (FMO) receives the best scientific evidence and responds in a timely manner concerning the stock status, with special emphasis on deep- sea fisheries, and any negative and adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystem, by-catch and discards. In order to achieve these goals, PNA and WCPFC conduct meetings, in order to establish the pathway for management

					measures and enforcement of the regulation. The following are taken from the PNA web page: https://pnatuna.com/content/meetings - 13th Special Ministerial Meeting FADs IA Legal Consultation Annual Official Meeting, 2019: PNAMIN14 PNAMIN13 from the WCPFC web page: https://www.wcpfc.int/meetings UPCOMING MEETINGS: 11 Aug 2020 to 20 Aug 2020: 16th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee - Electronic Meeting, 9 Sep 2020 to 11 Sep 2020. 16th Regular Session of the Northern Committee - Electronic Meeting, 21 Sep 2020 to 22 Sep 2020. 4th meeting of the WCPFC: E-reporting and E-monitoring Working Group, 23 Sep 2020 to 29 Sep 2020 16th Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee, 30 Sep 2020.

					South Pacific Albacore Roadmap: IWG face-to-face meeting (2), 8 Dec 2020 to 15 Dec 2020. 17th Regular Session of the Commission. RECENT MEETING: 15 Jul 2020: Online Heads of Delegation Meeting to Consider and Provide Guidance on Meeting Arrangements for Online Commission-related Meetings in 2020. Online Zoom: 5 Dec 2019 to 11 Dec 2019. 16th Regular Session of the Commission Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, 25 Sep 2019 to 1 Oct 2019. 15th Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, 3 Sep 2019 to 5 Sep 2019. Fourth Joint IATTC-NC Working Group Meeting on PBF Management - Refer to Northern Committee (NC15) Portland, Oregon, United States of America, 2 Sep 2019 to 6 Sep 2019. 15th Regular Session of the Northern

					Committee Portland, Oregon, United States of America, 12 Aug 2019 to 20 Aug 2019. 15th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.
The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure of the fishery management system in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations. ***Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing craft with size < 24 m and engine <375 kW.*** ***Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing craft with size ≥ 24 m, engine ≥375 kW, vessels with freezing facilities and/or factory vessels (i.e. ocean-going vessels with on-board facilities for processing and freezing).***					
5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be **both** participatory and transparent, including consultation with "responsible" deep-sea fishers, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decision- making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information. Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out when applicable.	Y	A participatory approach further requires that all major stakeholders have been identified and that the functions, roles and responsibilities of the key Organizations involved in the management process are explicitly defined and well understood. Participatory management; any form of management involving a degree of stakeholder participation. PNA and WCPFC website are transparent and demonstrate that there is a clear evidence of a

					participatory approach. Amongst these, the WCPFC web pages regarding Scientific Data Dissemination are particularly relevant. (updated 6 Nov. 2019) https://www.wcpfc.int/scientificdatadissemination In addition, please consult the Compliance and Monitoring Scheme at https://www.wcpfc.int/compliance-monitoring and the 2020 Key dates and annual reporting templates. (*e.g.* Final CMR adopted by WCPFC16_rev5May2020).
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 the 'Rio Declaration on Environment and Development' in 1992. It states that '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-effective measures to prevent environment degradation'. www.pprinciple.net This principle is part of

					a larger group of terms, concepts, principles and issues, which define the wider idea of Sustainability (Weybrecht, 2014; Vander Zwaag & Chao, 2012; De Young, 2008; Garcia, 2003 & 1994). 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, the higher the level of risk, the higher the degree of precaution that should be 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, *i.e.* Article 6.5 of General Principles, and Article 7.5 of Fisheries Management, in particular, emphasizing again on the need to never postpone conservation efforts in

					the case of absence of sufficient scientific information. 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 environmental conservation. NFA implements the FAD closure season as one of the precautionary approaches to preserve the marine environment. In addition to this, waste management also was enforced to manage all waste products on every fishing trip. The Precautionary approach is also a Key issue in the PNG National Tuna Fishery Management and Development Plan, based on PNG Fisheries Management Act, 1998, and recalling and cross reference in the numerous Conservation and Management Measures CMMs by the WCPFC.

5.2.2	Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives that allow for the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe. These measures shall be based on the best scientific evidence available. This requirement also pertains to species introductions or translocations that have occurred historically and that have become established as part of the natural ecosystem.	Essential	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	Management measures are here intended as specific controls to be applied to a fishery in order to contribute to achieving the following objectives, *i.e*. management objectives, including fishing effort limitations, catch quotas, gear regulations, closed areas and time closures and access and use rights. The WCPFC has established a system of frequent meetings and assessments in order to constantly update its management measures to adapt, for example, the target reference points (*e.g.* MSY) to the current status of the stock under consideration. (please refer to Point 5.1.1c to see the frequency of the meetings). This is to ensure that the management measures are constantly adapted; for example, in the case of the status of the stock under consideration, that it 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 are always taken based on the best scientific evidence available. The unit of certification work within the framework of the CMM's of WCPFC: - Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and Resolutions of the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC); Compiled 28 May 2020 - 12:30 – whole documents. (annex 5.2.2); - CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON DAILY CATCH AND EFFORT REPORTING, 2013-05. (annex 5.2.2); - PNA Western and Central Pacific skipjack and yellowfin, unassociated/non-FAD set, tuna purse seine fishery. (annex 5.2.2); The complete list of the current Conservation and management Measures and Resolutions of the WCPFC are in place. (see annex 5.2.2).

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 carried out by the numerous participants involved are in continual review in order to implement the ecosystem approach and the fishery activities. As a reference, please consult the CMM 2013-07 (in the folder) and the complete list of CCMs (in the folder). In addition, Scientific monitoring projects, *e.g.* the Pacific tagging Project, is also in place, providing information on the progress of tagging experiments that have been implemented in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean by SPC and a West Pacific East Asia Project (WPEA), for the purpose of sustainable management of highly migratory fish stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas. https://www.wcpfc.int/scientificmonitoring
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	Y	The purpose of the National Fisheries Authority is to pursue our vision through the operation of best practice service in

			and control by the fishery management authority.		order to fulfill our national and global obligations. The NFA pursues this through our Business Groups, including the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance group. This business group comprises four separate units, *i.e.* 1. Enforcement Unit; 2. Observer Programme; 3. Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) Operations Unit; 4. Audit and Certification Unit. Monitoring, control and surveillance are activities undertaken by the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part, and its enforcement system, in order to ensure 100% compliance with the fishery regulations. There is a Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority (NFA) observer onboard and its Vessel monitoring system https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/monitoring-control-and-survailence (annex 5.3.).
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	Bycatch and discards data are recorded during every fishing trip and reported to the fishery management authority according to the applicable regulation. All bycatch and discards were recorded on the unit of certification vessel logsheets. *e.g.* Sunflower 8; SPC/FFA Regional Purse-Seine logsheet is available. (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.	Y	All discarded bycatch is listed and stated on the SPC Purse seine logsheets. WCPFC has also launched a new 'Bycatch Management Information System (BMIS) web portal' on 5 May in Pohnpei. This was launched on the eve of two major fisheries meetings for the Eastern and Western Pacific and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Management Commission (WCPFC), with funding from the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project, with the aim to explore past and present efforts to tackle critical bycatch issues. The Bycatch Management

					Information System (BMIS) was presented to participants in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission's Scientific Advisory Committee (IATTC-SAC) in San Diego and the Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC) in Canberra, both meeting from 8-12 May 2017. Bycatch in tuna fisheries is the collateral damage that is caused by fishing gear to non-target species such as seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks. In many cases these species are already severely threatened from a variety of activities, creating an urgent need to manage and mitigate impacts from fishing. Streamer lines that deter seabirds, leader materials that allow sharks to bite through, and baits and hooks that are less likely to attract and injure sea turtles are currently deployed in some fisheries. Success of these measure to mitigate the problems and reduce mortality rates, allowing tuna fisheries' bycatch populations to be sustainable is as yet unconfirmed in practice. This BMIS

					portal offers an engaging, user-friendly interface, allowing searching of over 1000 curated references by species group, fishing gear or mitigation technique, and provides pointers to species identification and safe release guides. The new BMIS also helps users, ranging from scientists to managers to fishers to the general public, to explore management options by linking to information on interaction rates and population status. A built-in blog feature, 'Bycatch Bytes', provides an easy way to keep up-to-date on the latest developments in bycatch reduction. www.bmis-bycatch.org The BMIS has been developed for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Management Commission (WCPFC) by the Pacific Community (SPC) with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) under the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This

					Project harnesses the efforts of a large and diverse array of partners, including the five tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), governments, inter- and non- governmental organizations, and the private sector to achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna production and biodiversity conservation. https://www.wcpfc.int/node/29406
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	WCPFC enforce its Conservation and Management Measures to all endangered species. Bycatch in tuna fisheries is the collateral damage that is caused by fishing gear to non-target species such as seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks. In many cases these species are already severely threatened from a variety of activities, creating an urgent need to manage and mitigate impacts from fishing. A documented

					management approach is in place to prevent possible accidental catch, reduction of discards and significant negative impacts of endangered species. The CMMS are the official documents issued by the WCPFC that prove that the FMS has made an assessment on the Endangered species: *e.g.* - CMM 2011-04 Conservation and Management Measure for Oceanic Whitetip Sharks; - CMM 2013-08 Conservation and Management Measure for Silky Sharks; - CMM 2010-07 Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks; - CMM 2012-04 Conservation and Management Measure on the protection of whale sharks from purse seine operations; - CMM 2011-03 Conservation and Management Measure to Address the Impact of Purse Seine Activity on Cetaceans; - CMM 2018-03 Conservation and

					Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds. - Resolution 2005-03 Resolution on Non-Target Fish Species. The WCPFC has also in place a Public domain Bycatch Data at https://www.wcpfc.int/public-domain-bycatch and an all-new Bycatch Management Information System (BMIS) (see Section 5.5 above). https://www.wcpfc.int/node/29406. (annex 5.6).
5.7	The unit of certification implements a management program with an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement to manage bycatch and reduce discards. The management of bycatch shall be consistent with achieving management objectives and include procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival. This shall consider the "FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards", where applicable.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity. Refer to: http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf , Para 4.1.4.	Y	According the FAO's 'International Guidelines on Bycatch management and Reduction of discards', the unit of certification fleet exert effort to release all unintentionally captured live animals. All the vessel crew and captains are well informed on several Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) that will minimize and protect cetaceans and other endangered species. The references document in place are: CMM 2013-05; 'Conservation and

					Management Measure on Daily Catch and Effort reporting' https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2013-05/conservation-and-management-measure-daily-catch-and-effort-reporting CMM 2011-03; 'Conservation and Management measure for the Protection of Cetaceans'. https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/CMM-2011-03-Conservation-and-Management-Measure-Protection-Cetaceans-Purse-Seine-Fishing-Operations.pdf (annex 5.7)
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	'Ghost fishing' refers to the unauthorized use of abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear and has detrimental effects on fish stocks. The unit of certification fishing gears have floaters which facilitate quick retrieval of gears to avoid ghost fishing. Information is also engraved on the triangle bar of the net for identification purposes. (annex 5.8).

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 unit of certification fleet have onboard divers to search and recover lost fishing gear. See attached evidence of diving equipment on board. (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/ggi-ghost-gear-reporter-app	Y	The unit of certification fleets report losses mainly of some satellite-linked buoys on the FADs, but report no losses of fishing gears/purse seine nets. The unit of certification have asked an IT team to install a Ghost Gear Reporter App on the computer of all fleets from now on. (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	The unit of certification fleet did not encounter other vessels' fishing gear, but if in case, in the future, they do, they will report it accordingly.

5.8.4	The unit of certification undertakes an annual assessment of the lost gear records (amount and reasons for loss) and, in high-risk areas or during high-risk times, implement mitigation measures to address, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Such measures could include: reducing soak times, implementing gear use limits in high-risk areas or during high-risk times (e.g. inclement weather), implementing other spatial or temporal measures as needed (e.g., to avoid severe weather or crowded fishing areas) and measures to reduce gear conflict that could result in gear loss.	**N**	The unit of certification does not undertake an annual assessment of the lost gear records.
The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.					
5.9	The unit of certification has an independent observer on board, from the fisheries management organizations or States. In alternative, a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. **Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.**	Important	Documented evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	Y	Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority (NFA) have an observer onboard on every fishing trip. Each vessel of the unit of certification is equipped with CCTV onboard surveillance and monitoring. CCTV photos attached from Deck and Engine... The NFA Observer Programme is part of an in-place Monitoring, Control and Surveillance business group, whose core

					functions are as follows: - Manage a best practice PNG fisheries observer program to increase the capacity for observer coverage, collect relevant data and monitor compliance with license conditions for fishing vessels operating in PNG waters; - Facilitate observer placement in the national, sub-regional and international observer programs as arranged through the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA); - Ensure effective observer debriefing and observer data management in support of the wider operational needs of the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of the NFA; - Maintain an active observer training program in order to build observer capacity in ensuring effective reporting and production of quality and reliable observer data Priority Objectives: - To ensure a best practice and proactive enforcement capacity that will prevent, deter and combat IUU activities through

					effective surveillance, enforcement and prosecution practices, development and implementation of relevant enabling policies and cooperation and strategic alliance with national and regional agencies; - To effectively operate a compatible and secure Vessel Monitoring System that is capable of monitoring and providing intelligence on vessel movement and activity for surveillance and enforcement purposes, and is responsive to regional and sub-regional requirements; - To effectively operate an internationally recognized and approved regulatory food safety management system that conveys and implements required standards and facilitates regulatory compliance in order to ensure the success of PNG seafood products in national and international markets; - To develop and maintain a highly competent and recognized national observer program that demonstrates high

					performance in collecting quality resource data and monitoring compliance with fishery license conditions and is responsive to regional and sub-regional requirements; - To increase the number of available observers through a committed training program and the early adoption of the proposed regional standard Pacific Island Qualified Fisheries Observer training and certification program; - To manage a best practice PNG fisheries observer program to increase the capacity for observer coverage, collect relevant data and monitor compliance with license conditions for vessels operating in PNG waters; - To facilitate observer placement in national, sub-regional and regional observer programs; - To ensure effective observer debriefing and observer data management in support of the wider operational needs of the NFA; - To maintain an active

					observer training program in order to build the numbers of trained observers and ensure the quality and reliability of observer data and reporting; - To recruit five or more observer port coordinators. Key Performance Indicators: - At least ten successful, coordinated inter-agency patrols are conducted and reported annually to the NFA Board with positive endorsement and 80% of cases progressed to court or Summary Administrative Panel (SAP) and effectively prosecuted; - NFA's Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) information is successfully integrated into the MCS function and effectively utilized with positive activity reporting submitted to NFA and other relevant agencies; - PNG achieves and sustains national and internationally recognized food safety certification standards and PNG producers of fish and fishery products are internationally

					recognized for high quality products; - PNG is able to improve levels of observer coverage in key target fisheries and the quality of observer data is validated through feedback from data users; - ACU becomes a separate Business Group. https://www.fisheries.gov.pg/monitoring-control-and-survailence The reports issued by the observers are confidential and it has been not possible to attach a sample observer's reports to this audit. (annex 5.9.)
The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.					
5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, shall be consistent with all management objectives related to the unit of certification and the conservation of stock under consideration. Management objectives shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, where applicable, take into account a Precautionary Approach regarding:	Essential	Documented evidence.	Y	The unit of certification follows the PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA) management system, which is governed by the 'NATIONAL TUNA FISHERY MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN'. The overarching authorities the WCPFC oversees all the CMMs are in place. The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

					in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean: 16th Regular Session of the Commission, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, 5–11 December, 2019, has set their Management Objectives in Section 6.3 p. 32 (annex 5.10) as follows: The Harvest strategies and interim objectives for the Bigeye, Skipjack and Yellowfin tuna, p. 4: 11. This measure is to create a bridge to the adoption of a harvest strategy for bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna stocks and/or fisheries in accordance with the work plan and indicative timeframes, as set out in the Agreed Work Plan for the Adoption of Harvest Strategies under CMM 2014-06, which includes the development of management objectives and target reference points. Taking into account the bridging role of this measure and the uncertainty of the framework for evaluating the impact of management measures on the bigeye stock, the Commission shall work towards achieving and sustaining the aims in paragraphs 12 to 14.

					Bigeye tuna: 12. Pending agreement on a target reference point for the spawning biomass depletion ratio ($SB/SB_{F=0}$) is to be maintained at or above the average $SB/SB_{F=0}$ for 2012-2015. *Skipjack tuna:* 13. The spawning biomass of skipjack tuna is to be maintained on average at a level consistent with the interim target reference point of 50% of the spawning biomass in the absence of fishing, adopted in accordance with CMM 2015-06. *Yellowfin tuna:* 14. Pending agreement on a target reference point, the spawning biomass depletion ratio ($SB/SB_{F=0}$) is to be maintained at or above the average $SB/SB_{F=0}$ for 2012-2015. The Commission reviewed the Management Objectives for tropical tunas contained in CMM 2018-01 and for South Pacific albacore and considered that there was no need to review the Management Objectives on an

					annual basis, but they should be amended as required. The following reference documents are available in the folder: - WCPFC16 Summary Report, issued 2 April 2020 - CMM 2018-1; - Conservation and Management Measures for Tropical Tuna, May 2019; - CMM 2015-06 CMM on a target Referent Point for WCPO Skipjack Tuna. (annex 5.10).
5.10.1	Clear target reference points consistent with achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield, MSY (or a suitable proxy) on average and limit reference points (or proxies) consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Essential	A proxy is a surrogate or substitute approach that results in acceptable outcomes consistent with the primary approach.	Y	The unit of certification follows the clear target reference point as established in the 'COMMISSION FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, 10-14 December 2018, on the Conservation and management measures for Bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna (CMM 2018-01). *Bigeye tuna:* Pending agreement on a target reference point, the spawning biomass depletion ratio ($SB/SB_{F=0}$) is to be maintained at or above the average $SB/SB_{F=0}$ for 2012-2015. According to the reference point 'WCPO Bigeye Tuna Stock Status and

					Management advice' in the Table BET-2: Summary of reference points over the 36 models in the structural uncertainty grid. Note that $SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}$ is calculated where SB_{recent} is the mean *SB* over 2012-2015 at the request of the Scientific Committee'. p. 6. $\underline{SB_{MSY}/SB_{F=0}}$ Mean 0.255 Median 0.255 Minimum 0.226 10th percentile 0.235 90th percentile 0.280 Maximum 0.287 (annex 5.10.1). *Skipjack tuna:* The spawning biomass of skipjack tuna is to be maintained on average at a level consistent with the interim target reference point of 50% of the spawning biomass in the absence of fishing, adopted in accordance with CMM 2015-06, p.2. The target reference point for the WCPO skipjack tuna stock shall initially be 50% of the spawning biomass in the absence of fishing. (SB_{F}=0, t1-t2). The method to be used in estimating the recent average spawning biomass in the absence of fishing shall be the same as

					that adopted by the Commission for the limit reference point for WCPO skipjack tuna, *e.g.* a) The time window shall have a length of ten years and be based on the last ten years used in the most recent skipjack stock assessment, *i.e.* t1=ylast-10 to t2=ylast-1 where ylast is the last year used in the assessment; and b) The estimation shall be based on the most recent skipjack stock assessment model estimates of recruitment that have been adjusted to reflect conditions without fishing according to the stock recruitment relationship. Regarding WCPO Skipjack Tuna stock status and Management advice (see Table SKJ-02). Summary of reference points over the various models in the structural uncertainty grid: F_{mult} is the multiplier of recent (2014-2017) fishing mortality required to attain MSY, F_{recent} is the average fishing mortality of recent (2014-2017), SB_{recent} is the average

					spawning potential of recent years (2015-2018) and SB_{latest} is the spawning potential in 2018. p. 3. $\underline{SB_{MSY}/SB_{F=0}}$ Mean 0.175 Median 0.176 Minimum 0.117 10th percentile 0.131 90th percentile 0.225 Maximum 0.23 (annex 5.10.1). *Yellowfin tuna:* Pending agreement on a target reference point, the spawning biomass depletion ratio (SB/SB_F 0) is to be maintained at or above the average SB/SB_F=0 for 2012-2015. According to the reference point 'WCPO Yellowfin Tuna Stock Status and Management advice' in the Table YFT-2, p. 11. Summary of reference points over the 48 models in the structural uncertainty grid retained for management advice using divisors of 20 and 50 for the weighting on the size composition data. Note that SB_{recent}/SB_F=0 is calculated where SB_{recent} is the mean SB over 2012-2015 instead of 2011-2014 (used in the stock assessment report), at

					the request of the Scientific Committee. $\underline{SB_{MSY}/SB_{F=0}}$ Mean 0.25 Median 0.26 Minimum 0.16 10th percentile 0.19 90th percentile 0.30 Maximum 0.35 (annex 5.10.1). The Commission reviewed the 'Management Objectives for tropical tunas' outlined in CMM 2018-01, and considered that, for South Pacific albacore, there was no need to review the Management Objectives on an annual basis, and that they should be amended as required.
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	Frabelle, the unit of certification, does not operate in the deep seas; however, they carry out their operations with a precautionary approach.
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	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	Y	Frabelle, the unit of certification, operates in accordance with the WCPFC and PNA scientific studies, as set out in the Conservation and Management Measures (CMMS). In this specific case,

	avoid significant/severe[3] adverse impacts[4] on:		overfishing or other impacts likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible. [2]Consideration of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing. [3]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible and are applicable only in relation to dependent predators. Thus, the auditor shall consider the term "severe adverse impacts" only in relation to the requirement 5.11.4 and the term "significant adverse impacts" in relation to the requirements 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3 and 5.11.5. [4]Adverse impacts are from the interaction with the unit of certification.		there are clear management objectives with special regards to the requirements (annex 5.11.4). For the other requirements, there are sufficient elements and data provided by the WCPFC. (annexes 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3, 5.11.5). To clarify the legal implications of the range of decisions that the WCPFC may take, the Second Meeting of the WCPFC (see WCPFC/Comm2/29 14 Dec, 2005) adopted the following nomenclature for its decisions. Resolutions describe NON-BINDING statements and recommendations addressed to members of the Commission and Cooperating non-members. Such Resolutions are sequentially numbered and include the year of adoption. Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) describe BINDING decisions relating to conservation and management measures. (annex 5.11).

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 unit of certification does not seriously or irreversibly affect the habitat or the ecosystem structure, according to the basis of the area covered by the Regional body in authority for the Management of Fisheries in the area where the unit of certification operates. The water depth in the area of consideration is very deep, *i.e.* more than 2000 meters, and the Purse Seine fishing gear operates at no more than 250 m in depth. For this reason, there is no possibility that the UoC impacts demersal habitats. Moreover, there is no scientific evidence to suggest that there are other potential adverse interactions with the pelagic habitats. Management objectives require monitoring by a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) system and on-board observers of the impact on the essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystem. To cover these management objectives, the UoC applies the following measures: - All vessels are

					equipped with a VMS; - there is 100% observer on-board coverage by the NFA (PNG - National Fisheries Authorities). Both these measures make up a strategy that ensures that the fishery does not impact demersal habitats. In addition, there exists no quantitative evidence to show any potential for significant adverse interaction with pelagic habitats. The following Conservation and Management Measure to 'Prohibit the use of Large-scale Driftnets on the High Seas in the Convention Area' - CMM 2008-04 is also in place. (annex 5.11.1).
5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	The unit of certification has a management strategy in place to mitigate the effect on mortality of Endangered species, based on WCPFC requirements. This includes the 100% PNA, on-board observer coverage and a comprehensive sampling regime, allowing the detailed collection of data. The research is periodically reviewed

					and the Conservation Management Measures (CMMs) are presented and managed through the WCPFC Scientific Committee (SC). Many Conservation Management Measures have been in force in order to achieve the safeguard of the Endangered species, thus minimizing their interactions with the UoC. However, there are currently no quantitative analyzes on the impact of fishing activities on endangered species. In accordance with the 'Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean' (The Convention), a CMM on endangered species is in place (file in the annex 5.11.2). The unit of certification also follows the legally binding CMMS to protect other endangered species, in particular: 1. Conservation and Management of Sea turtles; CMM 2013-08. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2018-04/conservation-and-management-measure-sea-turtles

					2. Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles; CMM 2008-03. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2008-03/conservation-and-management-sea-turtles 3. Conservation and Management Measure on the protection of whale sharks from purse seine operations; CMM 2012-04. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2012-04/conservation-and-management-measure-protection-whale-sharks-purse-seine-operations 4. Conservation and Management Measure to mitigate the impact of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds; CMM 2018-03. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2018-03/conservation-and-management-measure-mitigate-impact-fishing-highly-migratory-fish (annex 5.11.2).

5.11.3	Non-target stocks represented by non-target catches and discards coming from the unit of certification. Additional research shall be conducted where information is insufficient to conduct a risk assessment.			Y	The non-target by-catch and discards are defined as a species not considered as a target stock, *i.e.* all catch species other than Tuna. There are species out of the scope of the certification, defined as species not under the Washington Convention or listed under IUCN as endangered, threatened, near-threatened or protected. The catch profile confirmed that the following species are caught in a percentage that can range from 2-5%. Below is a list of a common non-target fish stocks in the area: - Rainbow runner (*Elagatis bipinnulata*) - Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*) - Striped marlin (*Kajikia audax*) - Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*) - Mahi mahi (*Coryphaena hippurus*) - Slender sunfish (*Ranzania laevis*) - Moontail bullseye (*Priacanthus hamrur*) - Mackerel scad / Saba (*Decapterus macarellus*) - Short-billed spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*)

					For the complete identification of the non-target stocks, please refer to 'Marine species identification manual for horizontal longline fishermen' by SPC Secretariat of the Pacific Community (ISBN 982-00-0138-2). Fishing vessels of the unit of certification fishing have their own log-sheets and all catch, including discards and by-catch for each fishing trip is reported. In this specific case, the WCPFC does not provide a specific management objective but a series of CMMs that do not allow the UoC to threaten recruitment of non-target stocks with overfishing or have any other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible The Unit of Certification also complies with the legally binding CMM 2013-05 on 'CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON DAILY CATCH AND EFFORT REPORTING' (annex 5.11.3): Below is a complete list of the major CMMs related to this point:

					- 'Conservation and Management Measure on daily catch and effort reporting'; CMM 2013-05. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/cmm-2013-05/conservation-and-management-measure-daily-catch-and-effort-reporting The following Resolution is also in place: 'Resolution on Non-Target Fish Species'; Resolution, 200503. https://www.wcpfc.int/node/919 (annex 5.11.3.).
5.11.4	Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.			Y	In this specific case, dependent predators are defined as the group of resident sharks and the skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). The skipjack tuna is in this case a key prey species, occupying a focal position within the ecosystem as a key cannibalistic predator and prey species, with a high biomass, high production and high consumption. Juvenile skipjack tuna are prey species within the warm pool food-web and are also the main source of food for all the top predators such as sharks.

					Management objectives, outcome indicators and limit reference points are defined. Please refer to requirements 1.1.2 and 1.1.3. of this Audit Report. The WCPFO has defined a document called 'Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks'; (CMM 2019-04) that provides clear indications about how to manage sharks. Moreover, the unit of the certification complies with the 'CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURE ON THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND TERRITORIES'; Conservation and Management Measure, 2013-07. (annex 5.11.4)
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y	The unit of certification does not cause serious or irreversible threats to the key elements of marine ecosystem structure and function. These are often defined as the features of an ecosystem considered to be the most crucial in imparting the

					characteristic nature and dynamics of an ecosystem, and also includes its tropic structure and function, composition of community, primary and secondary productivity (*e.g.* upwelling or downwelling) and key issue characteristics of biodiversity. The main two key elements are: - Warm pool ecosystem and cold tongue zone; - Skipjack tuna - a very resilient species - as a key predator and prey species within the warm pool foodweb. The warm pool is characterized by a very low salinity, low ammonia compounds, *e.g.* nitrates, high temperatures and a deep thermocline. The maximum chlorophyll concentration is located at 90m depth and is delineated by a 29℃ surface isotherm. The upwelling system on the contrary is characterized by high salinity, high nitrate levels and low temperature. The boundary between the two zones, *i.e.* the warm pool and the cold tongue as described above, and their

					interactions is considered a driver of the ecosystem productivity and predator dynamics in warm pool ecosystem. In this case there are no clear management objectives, but the ecosystem, *i.e.* structure, processes and function, is well defined. The ecosystem is highly resilient to the top-down influence such as the purse seine fishing method.
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) that considers the interdependencies and functioning of the ecosystem, minimizing cumulative negative impacts and, as far as possible, enhancing ecosystem health and integrity is in place.	Recommendation	Documented evidence Refer to the EAF: http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en	Y	Both the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) conduct scientific studies resulting in conservation and management measures, such as Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and Resolutions of the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) -2020. The objective of this Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) is the application of the Precautionary Approach and an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management (EAF), that ensures the

					long-term conservation and sustainable use of fishing resources. The complete list of current Conservation and Management Measures and Resolutions of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission are in the CMM and resolution doc. p. 3 (in the folder 5.12). Note the specific cross reference in the CMM to shark management p. 250/3 of the same document. Further references: - Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, 2011. V. Christensen & J. Maclean. Cambridge University Press. - Garcia, S.M.; Zerbi, A.; Aliaume, C.; Do Chi, T.; Lasserre, G. The ecosystem approach to fisheries. Issues, terminology, principles, institutional foundations, implementation and outlook. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 443. Rome, FAO. 2003. 71 p. (annex 5.12).
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries. Safeguards are in place to protect the	ecommendation	Documented evidence	Y	Frabelle, the unit of certification, follows the management system of the PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA). Since their vessels fish

	fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.				mainly on PNG waters, they are governed by the NATIONAL TUNA FISHERY MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN. (annex 5.13).
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	The National Tuna Management and Development Plan covers other methods of fishing, *e.g.* Pole and Line. In addition, according the PNG National Fisheries Authority (NFA), a Rural Coastal Fisheries Development Programme (RCFDP) is in place. The objective of this project is to contribute to a sustainable improvement in the welfare of rural coastal communities in PNG by increasing rural family incomes through greater participation in the sustainable harvesting and improved marketing of marine resources. It is anticipated that the following outputs should be achieved: - Increased landings of finfish and other underexploited marine resources; - Increased catch values through improved handling, marketing and distribution;

					- Increased annual earnings of fishermen and processing workers trained by the project; -Improved management of inshore benthic species to allow an increase in the sustainable harvest. Project components are: - Provision of appropriate locally-built fishing boats and equipment which, initially, will be government owned and operated but will be eventually transferred to fishing families, and managed and maintained by private sector; - Training in seamanship, fishing skills, fish handling, small business management, processing and export marketing for fishing families and processing firms; - Developing sustainable fish aggregating devices (FAD) and their deployment in conjunction with the industrial fishing sector; - Improving the availability of ice;

					- Increasing fish retail marketing opportunities by constructing simple fish market facilities; -Promoting education and awareness of marine resources management issues and providing training. Also, as a part of Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Project (CFMDP), Community-based fisheries management is in place. The CFMDP has developed course manuals and has implemented a one-month training program for local and provincial fisheries officers in Community-Based Management (CBM) and communication skills. Following on from this training, the CFMDP is working with a local New Ireland Province NGO, Ailan Awareness (AA), to raise awareness about CBM through village 'road shows', making use of plays, songs and videos and radio programs to deliver their message. Follow up visits are made to communities that express a keen interest in actively managing their marine resources. Four communities have

					been selected for more comprehensive support, and the team is providing them with assistance and technical input in order for them to develop their own fishery management plans. The ultimate goal is to get a significant proportion — approximately 25% — of coastal waters around New Ireland Province under some form of community or customary-based protection. Two international NGOs directly support the community-based management program by providing funding and helping to carry out activities that support or complement those of the CBM program. (annex 5.14).
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.	equirement	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	According to Regulation 10 of Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL) http://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/ListOfConventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx Annex V Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships (entered into force 31 Dec, 1988). This deals with different types of garbage and specifies the distances from land and the manner in which it may be disposed of; the most important feature of the Annex is the complete ban imposed on the disposal into the sea of all forms of plastics. A record is to be kept of each discharge operation or completed incineration. This includes discharges into the sea, to reception facilities, or to other ships, as well as the accidental loss of garbage. Each unit of certification fishing vessel has their own garbage record book. (see example in the folder 6 concerning FV 'AMARYLLIS 88'). All scrap materials are unloaded at the end of every fishing trip and is recorded. Empty drums, used cables, used oil and used buckets are reused and sold to the locals or reused for the operations. (please see the Garbage book and the Removal report).

					(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	According to Regulation 10 of Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL), a record is to be kept of each discharge operation or completed incineration. This includes discharges into the sea, to reception facilities, or to other ships, as well as the accidental loss of garbage. Each unit of certification fishing vessel has his own garbage record book. (example in the folder 6 concerning FV 'AMARYLLIS 88'). Vessels bring their used oil into port and it is reused for their biomass boiler. In the event of an oil spillage, the vessel has SOPEP equipment and oil dispersants onboard to control the spill. (please see the attachment in the annex 6.2).
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	Food grade paints for the unit of certification vessel are used. These are approved paints for fish hatcheries. https://www.daviespaints.com.ph/product/protecto-nt-mastic/ (please see the copy of the invoice in the annex 6.3).
6.4	The unit of certification does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The unit of certification fishing vessels are using ammonia as a refrigerant. Ammonia is safe for the environment, with an Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) rating of 0 and a Global Warming Potential (GWP) rating of 0. (please see the invoice on the purchase of ammonia in the annex 6.4.).

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	For each unit of certification fishing vessel, the Captain always allocates one area of the vessel for placement of scrap materials which are then unloaded at port. (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	All used cables, old nets, empty drums, empty bags of rice, empty bags of salt and rubbish were unloaded from the vessel. Used cables are re-used as reinforcement bars in the repair and construction of the wharf; Old nets are used as fences; Empty drums are sold to the locals; Empty bags of rice and salt are recycled; Empty buckets are sold to the locals; Rubbish is collected and disposed at the designated government sanitary land fill. (annex 6.6. and annex 6.7.)
6.7	Where applicable, the unit of certification shall work with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The unit of certification works with harbor ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear. (See attached garbage form, annex 6.6. and annex 6.7.)
The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 5.					

7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
7.1	The unit of certification shall keep a register of all energy sources and their use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure. As a minimum, the register shall include the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not); 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport).	Y	All members of the Fleet of the unit of certification must have records regarding the engines' daily consumption. Please see a sample of an engine consumption record and sample bunkering receipt of one of Frabelle's vessels. MILFLORES 888 vessel documentation is attached (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	Not yet calculated.
The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.					

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
8.1	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	
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	Frabelle (PNG) Limited shall not directly or indirectly employ children below the minimum age, as defined by the law. Please see attached Frabelle BSCI Code of conduct. Analyzes also include the 'PNA Western and Central Pacific skipjack and yellowfin, unassociated /non FAD set, tuna purse seine fishery' and the 'Holder Forced and Child Labour Policies, Practices and Measures' (The full documents appear in annex 8.1.1.). Section 8, p. 5 concerns the National minimum age requirements, *i.e.* national minimum age requirements may vary by country. Pacific Social Accountability Guidelines prohibit anyone under the age of 16 being employed on board fishing vessels and require that any workers under the age of 18 shall be protected against the obligation to engage in dangerous work and to work at night. For privacy reasons is not possible to attach to the report the official identification of all the employees and their dates of birth, but I can confirm that I have read these documents and that the unit of certification is in

					compliance with this requirement. (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 the International Labour Organization (ILO) Wages: remuneration or earnings, however they may be designated or calculated, are 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. Papua New Guinea's minimum wage is 3.20 Papua New Guinean kina per hour for adult workers in the private sector. PNG local Crew are payed 3.78 Papua New Guinean kina per hour. The unit of certification therefore pays the basic legal wages to their vessel crew. Copies of pay slips were provided for one Philippino crew and one local crew for the reference (See annex 8.1.2.). A comparison was made with the legal minimun wage expected for 2020 (annex 8.1.2.).
8.1.3	Grant employees access to health care.	Essential	The unit of certification shall have workers' compensation insurance to cover their employees when an illness or injury happens at work.	Y	Frabelle (PNG) Limited complies with international standard health and safety requirements (note domestic legislation is usually weak or poorly enforced). Available also is a Health care insurance issued by the Alpha Insurance Limited; Policy

			The auditor shall verify that the unit of certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.		Number WC 17992; valid annually until December 31, 2020 (annex 8.1.3.).
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	Frabelle vessels were found to comply with the National Maritime Safety Authority (NMSA) of PNG. The NMSA also does a random inspection on the vessel to ensure that the vessels are seaworthy. Safety measures required by the law must be applied. Nonetheless, compliance with the minimum safety requirements are mandatory, even if not required by local law. Frabelle (PNG) Limited ensures that there are systems in place to detect, assess, avoid, and respond to potential threats to health and safety of workers. They take effective measures to prevent workers from having accidents, injuries, and illnesses, arising from, associated with or occurring during work. Their measures should aim to minimize, so far as is reasonable, the sources of hazards inherent within the workplace. Please see Frabelle BSCI Code of Conduct. (annex 8.1.4.).

8.1.5	Keep records of accidents or injuries.	Important	These records shall be used to take corrective measures and identify the causes of the incidents, preventing future occurrences.	Y	The unit of certification complies with the following point: the Chief Officer of the vessel always keeps the records onboard. A sample of a past accident is verified and a copy is also in 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	Frabelle (PNG) Limited shall not prevent workers' representatives from having access to workers in the workplace or interacting with them. When operating in countries where trade union activity is unlawful or free and democratic trade union activity is not allowed, Frabelle (PNG) Limited shall respect this principle by allowing workers to freely elect their own representative with whom the company can enter into dialogue about workplace issues. Please see Frabelle BSCI Code of Conduct, p. 3. (annex 8.1.6).
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	Frabelle (PNG) Limited shall not engage in any form of servitude or forced, bonded, indentured, trafficked or non-voluntary labour. Please see attached Frabelle BSCI Code of Conduct pp.1-5. (annex 8.1.7).
8.1.8	No discrimination.	Essential	Opportunities for recruitment, access to training, promotion, compensation, termination and	Y	Frabelle (PNG) does not discriminate, exclude or have a certain preference for persons on the basis of gender, age, religion,

			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.		race, caste, birth, social background, disability, ethnic, and national origin, nationality, membership of 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. Please see attached BSCI Code of Conduct , pp.1-5. (annex 8.1.8).
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	Accommodation should be maintained in a clean and habitable condition and kept free of goods and stored items that are not the personal property of the occupants or for the purpose of their safety or rescue. Galley and food storage facilities must be maintained in a good hygienic condition. In addition, the fishermen's working hours must be managed with respect to safety and health, including prevention of fatigue. Therefore the vessels are maintained in a clean and habitable condition. All Crew members have full rights onboard; they have access to the basic requirements, *e.g.* food, water and methods for communication. The unit of certification enforces the BSCI Code of Conduct, specifically concerning Rights on Board, p. 3 of the BSCI; see attached photos from F/V MILFLORES-888 vessel and GLAXINIA 888. (annex 8.1.9).

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

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

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

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

List major Non-conformities

None.

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

List minor Non-conformities

Point 5.8.4. The Unit of Certification doesn't undertake an annual assessment of the lost gear records.

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations

Point 7.2. Carbon footprint is not calculated every year;