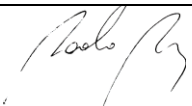
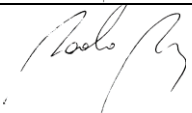
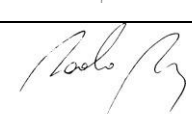
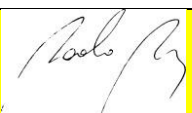


Friend of the Sea Standard

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	Standards update	Paolo Bray	
3.1	18/10/2017	Definitions and guidance to standards	Paolo Bray	

Foreword

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

Friend of the Sea certification program allows 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: 100% conformity to essential requirements is mandatory in order for the certification body to certify the organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements will generate a Major Non Conformity and the organisation has to undertake effective corrective actions, to be implemented within three months from the issuing of the Non Conformity. The organisation shall provide satisfactory evidence to the certification body of correction of all major non conformities. Six months are allowed exclusively for correction of requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of their more complex nature.

Important Requirements: 100% conformity to important requirements is mandatory in order for the certification body to certify the organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements is to be considered as a Minor Non Conformity and the organisation has to propose effective corrective actions (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the certification body within three weeks from the issuing of the non conformity. This proposal shall also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed corrective action shall be fully implemented within the following 12 months.

Recommendations: Compliance with recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with recommendations will be verified during the audit and any deficiency will be included in the Audit Report as a recommendation. The organisation shall inform the certification body, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements which are not applicable to the audited organisation will be marked with 'N.A.'

Description of the Organisation

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

a) **NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:** ATLANTIC SARDINE ANCHOVIES
TAN-TAN ASAT

b) **NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:** ATLANTIC SARDINE
ANCHOVIES TAN-TAN ASAT

c) **IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS:** DINA HOLDING

d) **ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

Head office: 28, bloc A, lot. Zaitoune 80650 Tikiouine - Maroc

Factory : Q.I., route principale BP 82000 - Tan Tan - Maroc

e) **NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:**
Abderrahim AAMOR, quality Director

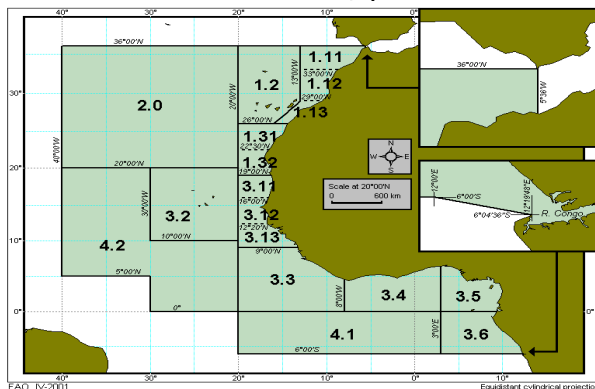
f) **FLEET TO BE AUDITED:**

<i>Vessel name</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading hardboard</i>	<i>Ship owner</i>
OCEAN VENTURE	12-107	Morocco	purse seiner	44,08	DAKHLA	STE SJOVIC MAROC
ASSODAIS	7-906	Morocco	purse seiner	99,04	LAAYOUN E	HABZA
ZANDER -2	12-109	Morocco	purse seiner	673,56	DAKHLA	ZANDIC MAROC SARL
EL MOURAZIK-3	11-268	Morocco	purse seiner	107,02	TANTAN	AOUAD AHMED
KARAM-1	11-293	Morocco	purse seiner	56,8	LAAYOUN E	EL HABZA
AL ANSAR-2	8-958	Morocco	purse seiner	99,95	TANTAN	OUADA AHMED AND OUADA MOHAMMED
MOUSTAQIM	7-756	Morocco	purse seiner	86,3	TANTAN	OUADA AHMED AND OUADA MOHAMMED
AFGHANI	7-706	Morocco	purse seiner	99,36	LAAYOUN E	HABZA
AL WAFAE	12--80	Morocco	purse seiner	78,65	DAKHLA	STE SJOVIC MAROC
OCEAN VENTURE	12-107	Morocco	purse seiner	44,08	DAKHLA	HABZA
ASSODAIS	7-906	Morocco	purse seiner	99,04	LAAYOUN E	

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

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
EL MOURAZIK-3	11-268	TANTAN
AL ANSAR-2	8-958	TANTAN
MOUSTAQIM	7-756	TANTAN

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 34.1.13**



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
European sardine (Sardine européenne)	Sardine pilchardus
Atlantic chub mackerel (Maquereau espagnol atlantique)	Scomber colias

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 270.

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

l) STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT:

Before or during the audit, the CB shall inform all the relevant stakeholders about the audit of the applicant organisation and recommend their input. Please provide the list of all contacted stakeholders below:

Mr MOUTAOUIKIL, national port office – office national des ports ONP TanTan.

Mr OUAGHZIF, national port office- – office national des ports ONP TanTan.

Mr EL AYYOUBI, national fisheries research institute/ institut national de recherche halieutique- Agadir.

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The previous audit is done on 17.04.2019.

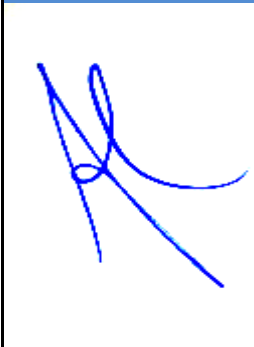
The Friend of the Sea project was introduced (*If not, the auditor shall provide a short description*)

The organisation and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products

The organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit

The duration of the audit was agreed upon

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

CERTIFICATION BODY: DNV gl	AUDIT TEAM: Ibrahim OUABBI	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 17-07-2020
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Abderrahim AAMOR	AUDIT CODE: PRJN-186524-2020-PA-MAR

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 organisation 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 evidences added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.
- 8) In the present document 'organisation' is used to refer to the unit of certification.

1 STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
1.1	The state of the stock under consideration shall be assessed by the fisheries management organisation.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate to collect data 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; Deep Sea Fishery (DSF) in the High Seas, FAO Programme).	Y	<p>The state of the stock is assessed by the fisheries ministry and by its representation in each port DPM, The DPM ensures the monitoring of all catching fisheries, and the stock study done by national fisheries research institute (INRH), the last activity report is done 2018, show that the sardine in the C are in not fully exploited, the TAC is fixed to 1 000 000 t for all small pelagique.</p> <p>The makerel are not overexploitation.</p> <p>A management plan is available to ensure, the resources protection.</p> <p>Fishing boats are mandatory to respect the biological rest dictated by the fishing ministry.</p> <p>The quantities fished are controlled, in order to respect of the fishing quotes, reviewed annually in accordance to information about the resources (a protected fishing area is known by the fisheries), in conformity with the regulation loi n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973).</p>
<p><i>The fisheries management organisation is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organisation may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance.</i></p> <p><i>FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.</i></p>					
1.1.1	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient	Essential		Y	The stock underconsideration data are available, the INRH ensure the publication of the data, about the stock, the last one is dated on 2018

1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-exploited.	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 consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	Y	In accordance to INRH study 2018 and the FAO, CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee Libreville, Gabon, 17–19 September 2019, both the sardine and Marel in the A, B and C area are not over exploitation, this area is considered for the FOS vessel.
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	Essential	$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $B > B_{lim}$ (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 under consideration is not over fished; In accordance to INRH study 2018 and the FAO, CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee, Libreville, Gabon, 17–19 September 2019. The quota is fixed for each vessel to avoid over-fished, the quotas is based on the INRH study about the store. The stock under consideration in the area A,B and C is not over fished

All the requirements related to the current status and trend of the stock under assessment shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch outside of the unit of certification.

Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. Other information may include generic evidence based on similar stocks, when specific information on the stock under consideration is not available, providing there is low risk to the stock under consideration in accordance with the Precautionary Approach.

1.1.4	The methodology of assessment of the status and trends of the stock under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner.	Essential	Documental evidence	Y	The detail about the stock are will described in INRH study, the report in available and accessible to public, in the INRH website. The method use foe stock evaluation is the Schaefer global dynamic method, XSA analytic method, LCA/YPR and ASPIC method, see the annex of the document above:
1.2	<u>Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (i.e. it is not applicable to large-scale fisheries and fleets)</u> If the organisation complies with all the requirements of the standard in the present document and does not catch more than 10% of the total catch (weight) of the stock under consideration, requirements 1.1.2., 1.1.3. do not apply.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under assessment is not over 10% of total catch from the same stock.	Y	For vessel the cached quantities are followed by the DPM, to ensure the monitoring. The fishing is stopped when the quota come reached. The fishing quota tack into consideration the stock under assessment.

The auditor shall fill-in requirement 1.2 ONLY in case of negative answer to the requirement 1.1. The aim of this requirement is to allow certification of small-scale artisanal and/or traditional fisheries targeting stocks which might have been overfished by bigger scale vessels and fisheries.

Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing crafts with size < 24 m and/or engine <375 kW.

Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing crafts 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).

2 ECOSYSTEM and HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and Information	Y/N	Comments
2.1	Current data and/or other information are collected and updated about the effects of the fishery under assessment on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear, also considering the role of the stock in the food web (e.g. key prey or predator species).	Important	<p>Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme).</p> <p>The data and analysis may include local, traditional or indigenous knowledge and research, providing its validity can be objectively verified.</p> <p>The methodology and results of the analysis of the most probable adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem are made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.</p>	y	<p>This part is managed by the DPM, the office collect information from the National Fisheries Research Institute (INRH) study.</p> <p>The information's about the ecosystem structure are communicated to the vessel manger, and measures are taken to protect the resources, the sensible area are identified and communicated to vessels, in order to prohibit any fishing activities in this area</p> <p>The protected are are indicated in the fishing licence.</p> <p>All vessels are equipped by VSM, and tracked by the DPM, to ensure the fishing is done in the authorised zone.</p>
2.2	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.n etc	Y	<p>There is no protecting area in this fishing zone; the distance in the sea is limited for the pelagic vessels (traditional or RSW vessels). The protected area are communicated to vessel and indicated in the fishing licence.</p> <p>VMS is mandatory for all vessels. The fishing area and the distance from the shore are indicated in the fishing licence.</p> <p>The DPM check the position of each vessel in the sea by satellite.</p>

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 www.mpaglobal.org).

2.3	The fishery or fleet shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The seabed and benthic communities shall return to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	Fishing by purse seiner traditional fishing vessel and trawling for the RSW vessel, the seabed is never touched, to protect the net and the seabed.
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The auditor shall collect conformity evidence.

2.4	The organisation has requested or conducted an assessment of the impact of its fishing activities on essential habitats for the stock under consideration and on habitats vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear.	Recommendation	Studies made available by the competent FMO can be used. These studies shall consider the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem and shall be considered when producing management advice.	y	This part is monitored by INRH institute, the results are communicated to all fishing department. The study takes into consideration the impact for stock and the marine ecosystem.
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The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.

GEAR SELECTIVITY


No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	Accidental catches (bycatch) 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.	Important	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 fishing is limited to species indicated in the fishing licence. The net is checked before loading, if the species is not compliant with the allowed species to catch, the fishing is launched in the sea. The by catch is fixed between 2% and 5% of the total fishing by tide (Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et de la pêche maritime n°3279 10 du 10 moharrem 1432 (16 décembre 2010) relatif à la « pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique Sud » tel que modifié et complété). The bycatch is not mandatory to be declared officially for the traditional vessel, but the DPM ensure the control during loading. For RSW vessel the bycatch report is mandatory for each fishing trip.
3.1.1	The organisation collects and maintains current data and/or other information about the effects of the fishery on endangered species, non-target catches and discards.	Essential	Traditional, fisher or community knowledge can be used as reference,	y	This part is done in coordination with the DPM, about the vulnerable species. The accident catch is avoided; this catch is not authorized by the law, the fishing is limited to species in indicated in the fishing licence. The regulation n° 3279 10 du of 16 December

			provided its validity can be objectively verified		2010, indicate the list of protected species in the Moroccan coast.
<p>The auditor shall obtain records kept by the organisation 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.</p>					
3.2	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 not for fish meal or fish oil production.	Y	The discard is limited between 2% and 5% in weight; this discard is declared in the caching fish sheet to DPM, in accordance to regulation n° 3279 10 du of 16 December 2010.

3.3.1	The fleet or fishery shall provide a census of number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployed during the previous 12 months and shall report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report	NA	The vessels are allowed for sardine and mackerel fishing.
3.3.2	The fleet 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	Audit shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	NA	Only vessels for sardine and mackerel fishing.

3 LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All vessels are officially registered; the registration is conducted each year. A fishing licenses are available for all vessels.
<i>The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)</i>					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	Just a boat with legal registration in Morocco,
<i>The Auditor shall verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.</i>					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The vessels cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG	Y	The vessels are not including in IUU, the list is checked in the webs site, and all vessels are legally registered in morocco.

4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	The net size is fixed by the regulation of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries ministry n°. 3279 10 of 10 moharrem 1432 (December 16 th of 2010) on the "fishery of small pelagic fish from the South Atlantic (Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et de la pêche maritime n°3279 10 du 10 moharrem 1432 (16 décembre 2010) relatif à la « pêcherie des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique Sud) for the traditional fishing boat and RSW boat.
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	y	The minimum size is defined 40 mm, in conformity with the regulation.
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	y	The distance for the shore is 5 miles for traditional vessel and 8 miles for RSW vessels, is fixed in the regulation n°. 3279 10 of December 16 th of 2010
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable measures.	y	Use sonar for fish detection, check the fish species before loading in the boat.
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	There is no fishing in the protective area, the fishing area is indicated in the fishing license, and a monitoring is done by a fisheries delegation, by VMS control. The VMS is mandatory for all vessels. The protected areas are communicated to vessels,
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	This practice is prohibited by the law, all boat use a purse seine and trawling technique for fishing. This is indicated in the regulation : Dahir portant loi n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime (B.O. n° 3187) tel que modifié et complété.  MAR-85699.pdf

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/>

4 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
5.1.1a	A fishery management organisation, that holds a legal mandate in compliance with national and international laws, manages, by means of a Fishery Management Plan (FMP), the fishery of which the fishery or fleet under audit is a part.	Essential	The organization shall provide a copy of the FMP. A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMO).	Y	All vessels are in conformity with the national and international law. The fishery management is done by the fishery delegation DPM, that in charge of the respect of fishery ministry guidelines. The fishing is done in the FAO34 area. The management plan for small pelagic fishes in particular: -The global TAC per management unit; -The global volume, number and characteristics of the vessels authorized to fish small pelagics, taking into account, where appropriate, the target species. -Periods and fishing areas in which fishing for small pelagics is prohibited; -The number and types of gear authorized; -The percentage of by-catches allowed; -The procedures for allocating maximum authorized catches of small pelagics among authorized vessels; -The mandatory port (s) of landing, if applicable.
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 organisation 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. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	The fishing is done in the Moroccan sea area only.
5.1.1c	The fishery management organisation convenes regularly to update its management advices according to the most updated data.	Essential	Evidence of meetings frequency.	Y	The fishery ministry proceed to an annual updating of the management plan, in accordance to information supplied by the INRH institute.

The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations.

The fishing company or organisation may also be part of traditional or community system of management of the stock, provided their performance can be objectively verified.

5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be both participatory and transparent, 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	The fishery is transparent, all catching fish is declared to fishery delegation, and the fishery decisions are communicated to the vessels manager's. The management system is available in the fishery ministry website.
5.1.3	Small-scale fishing communities and deep-sea fishers shall be involved in the planning and implementation of management measures affecting their livelihood, as appropriate.	Important	Evidence of involvement of local communities. <i>E.g.</i> monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas	Y	The vessel are involved in fishery management system, the monitoring is done by the fishery delegation in each harbours. The catching quantities are followed by the DPM.
5.2.1	A precautionary approach is applied through the FMS to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fishing quota are fixed for each vessels, for each fishing season, the quantities and fish species allowed to catch are identified to keep a stock under control, and for safeguard the marine environment. The scientific information is given by National Institute for Fisheries Research INRH.
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. These measures shall prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe.	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	The actions taking for keeping the stock under consideration are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of the fishing quota. - Respect of the fishing quantities each fishing trip. - Declaration of all quantities and species fished to delegation fishery DPM. - Provide accidental fishing. - Use allowed fishing method and material (size of the net and mesh). - Respect of the fishing area. The DPM ensure the application of these measures.
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions is kept under continuous review.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	The measures are reviewed, by the fishery delegation DPM, for each fishing season.
<p>The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the organisation shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.</p>					

5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	Check the document of the vessel, licence and authorisation, technical control, ...
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The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidences of the activities undertaken by the fishery enforcement system to ensure compliance.

5.4	The fleet or fishery shall record bycatch during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	The bycatch is mandatory to be notified for DPM, for the RSW vessels, but not for the traditional vessels. In accordance to traditional vessels manager, there is no bycatch, this is very negligible
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	The discard is noted in the catching sheet, the discard can be between 2% and 5%.
5.5.1	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by either the FMO or the organisation.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	The catching sheet is communicated to the fishery delegation, for RSW vessels.

The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discards reports to the audit report.

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Y	Use sonar for detection fish in the sea. Use a purse seine and trawling technique for protection the seabed. Use authorised materiel net and mesh sizes, in conformity with the regulation. Declaration of all quantities and species catched during each fishing trip to DPM.
5.7	The organisation implements a management program to reduce the accidental catch of non-target species, including procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity.	y	The DPM guidelines are applicable, DPM ensure the application and conduct a control. The fishing quantities and species are declared in caching sheet to DPM, control of the fishing area by satellite. During the fishing the net is checked before loading in the boat, the live animals are released in the sea. And sometimes the net is open to release all caught fish.

The auditor shall provide documental evidence that the organisation 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 gears to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The vessels are aware about the ghost fishing phenomena, a measure are in place: use a good equipment, keep the equipment in a good condition, bring the finding equipment is sea for the shore,...
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The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.

5.9	The fleet has a full-time on-board independent observer who reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. 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	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	NA	There is no frozen vessel.
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The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.

5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, are defined for all management objectives related to the conservation of the stock under consideration. Management objectives take into account the best scientific evidence available	Essential	Target reference points. e.g maximum sustainable yield (MSY, or a suitable proxy) or a lesser fishing mortality if that is applicable to the fishery. Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas have low productivity, thus biological reference points shall be set to ensure long term sustainability.	Y	The objectives about the quantities and species fishing are available in the fishing license. The goals are established by the fishery ministry. The DPM ensure the control and monitoring, the evaluation of the measures efficiency is done by the INRH study. Any vessel that has reached its quota is informed to stop fishing.
5.11	There are clear management objectives, outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically reviewed by means of risk assessment to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on:	Essential	Procedure, outcome indicators, action taken and outcomes.	Y	The objectives are fixed in the fishing licence: - Fishing quotas; - Allowed species to be caught. - Authorised area. - Use authorised equipment's.
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			Y	The stock under consideration is taken into account during the quotas determination
5.11.2	Endangered species			Y	Respect of the requirement about the species, indicated in the fishing license.
5.11.3	Non-target stocks			Y	The allowed fishing quantities is indicated in the fishing license.
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			Y	For discard between 2 % and 5% are allowed.
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes			Y	Use adapted material in conformity with the regulation; the technique used dose not comes in contact with the sea bed.
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	The fishing license and the fishing quota is reviewed yearly, by the fishery ministry.
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries.	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	The fishery approaches are established by the fishery ministry, the Scientifics datas are given from the National Institute for Fisheries Research. The fishery management plan is available.

The auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. These can, in some cases, be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies.

The management measures implemented by the management system of the organisation shall be based on the best available scientific evidence. Any traditional or scientific knowledge can be used within the management system, given that it can be objectively verified by the auditor

5 WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The organisation recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The vessel re-use a material use for fishing and for fish conservation, exp net and plastic boxes.
6.2	The organisation implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic materials)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	All waste are collect in the boat, the lubricant and fuel are brought to shore. The boats don't still a long time in the sea.
6.3	The organisation utilises 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.	Na	There is no toxic chemical in the vessels.
6.4	The organisation does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion. <i>Only applicable to large-scale vessels</i>	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Na	It is not use by the vessels, there is cooling storage.

The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 1.

6 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The organisation 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. At 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	The energy recorders are available, for the traditional boat is done in the delivery note, for the RSW vessel, is done in the maintenance sheet, with indication of the daily consumption.
7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	There is no calculation of the carbon footprint.

The auditor shall review copies of the registers.

Z SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	The vessel respects the fishery labor law in the in morocco.
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm	Y	The vessel comply with the labor law and fishery regulation. Morocco is ratified the conventions all ILO convention/
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the organisation knows the minimum wage.	Y	The employees win a legal wages in morocco. In the list of the crew, the wage is indicated for all staff.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	All employees have a medical control, the doctor check the health for all crew, it obligatory for all staff.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		y	The safety measures are in place, this measure is obligatory for all fishing boat, the boat technique control take into account the safety measures.

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

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

MAJOR NON CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

List major non conformities

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

List minor non conformities

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations

7.2 There is no calculation of the carbon footprint.

8.2 There is no SA 8000 certification