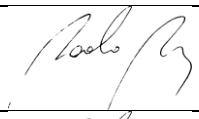
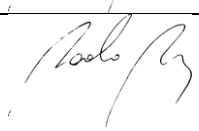
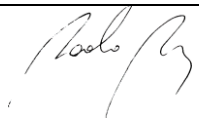
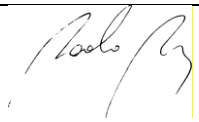
Friend of the Sea Standard

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: Al Wusta fisheries industries (AWF)

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT: Al Wusta fisheries industries (AWF)

c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS: It is part of Fisheries Development Oman (FDO)

Group members: Al Wusta fisheries industries, Oceanic Shrimp, Blue Waters, and International Sea Food Company.

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: AL Wusta Fisheries Industries (AWF)

Minarat Al Qurum Building, 5th floor Al Qurum, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman P. O. Box 1093, P.C. 130

e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR: Khadija Al-Uwaisi

Fish Science Officer

M: +968-98079020

E: Khadija.aluwaisi@awf.om

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)*
JAWHART AL WUSTA	IMO 9256664	Sultanate of Oman	Mid Trawled net	1,600 tonnes	Duqm port in Oman.	
Al Masara	IMO 86040548	Sultanate of Oman	Mid Trawled net	1,600 tonnes	Duqm port in Oman.	
Al Naema	IMO 8509143	Sultanate of Oman	Mid Trawled net	1,600 tonnes	Duqm port in Oman.	

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
Al Naema	IMO 8509143	Duqm port in Oman.

h) FISHING ZONE *(Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include a map.)***:** INDIAN OCEAN, WESTERN (Major Fishing Area 51)the Western Indian Ocean (Major Fishing Area 51). A description of the area and its subareas follows. All marine waters of the Western Indian Ocean bounded by a line commencing on the southeast coast of India at 77°00'E longitude where the boundary between the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu meet at the sea; thence due south to the Equator; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to latitude 45°00'S; thence running due west along parallel 45°00'S from 80°00E longitude to 30°00'E longitude; thence due north to the coast of southern Africa; thence in a northeasterly direction along the east coast of the African continent to the northern entrance to the Suez Canal; thence running in a southeasterly direction along the east coast of the Red Sea; thence round the Arabian Peninsula and along the coast of Iran, Pakistan and India to the point of departure.
Red Sea (Subarea 51.1)
The waters bounded by the northern entrance of the Suez Canal and a rhumb line on the south drawn from the frontier between Eritrea and Djibouti on the coast of Africa, running across the mouth of the Red Sea, to Al Mukha on the coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

Gulf (Subarea 51.2)
The waters of the Gulf closed by a line commencing at the northern tip of Ra's Musandam and running due east to the coast of Iran.

Western Arabian Sea (Subarea 51.3)
The eastern and southern boundaries are a line from the Iran/Pakistan frontier on the coast of Asia running due south to the parallel 20°00'N; thence due east to the meridian 65°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 10°00'N; thence due west to the coast of Africa; northern boundaries determined by the south coast of the Arabian Peninsula and running along the coast to the northern tip of Ra's

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Horse Mackerel	Trachurus indicus
Chub Mackerel	Scomber japonicus

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:30

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS none

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: Ministry of agriculture and fisheries in Sultanate of Omani

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Friend of the Sea Certification surveillance

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

☐ **X 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**

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

☐ **X The duration of the audit was agreed upon**

☐ **X 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: London Associati srl	**AUDIT TEAM:** Pierluigi Monticini	**AUDIT START AND END DATE:**26.01.2024
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	**NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:** Khadija Al-Uwaisi Fish Science Officer M: +968-98079020 E: Khadija.aluwaisi@awf.om	**AUDIT CODE:**

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	The state of the stock under consideration shall be assessed by the fisheries management Organization. Available as a documental evidence the following documents: - FAO Fisheries technical paper 391; a survey from 1975 to 1993; - Al Mustaqila report 2009, a survey was conducted in the Arabian sea; - Preliminary Omani mackerel stock assessment: an analysis conduced by Prof. Yung from University of Maine in the USA; - Fish data update 0422; a presentation describing the whole process of the company using the actual data. (annex 1.1)
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. ***FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.***					
1.1.1	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient	Essential		Y	The stock for the two species under consideration shall NOT be data deficient. Available as a documental evidence the following documents: - FAO Fisheries technical paper 391; a survey from 1975 to 1993; - Al Mustaqila report 2009, a survey was

					conducted in the Arabian sea; - Preliminary Omani mackerel stock assessment: an analysis conduced by Prof. Yung from University of Maine in the USA; - Fish data update 0422; a presentation describing the whole process of the company using the actual data. (annex 1.1.1.)
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	The stock under consideration is NOT consider over-exploited. The Reference document about the determination of the stock status is the Preliminary Omani mackerel stock assessment: an analysis conduced by Prof. Yung from University of Maine in the USA; - The FAO definition about he world fish stocks is as a follows: UNDEREXPLOITED: Undeveloped or new fishery. Believed to have a significant potential for expansion in total production; MODERATELY EXPLOITED: Exploited with a low level of fishing effort. Believed to have some limited potential for expansion in total production; FULLY EXPLOITED: The fishery is operating at or close to an OPTIMAL YIELD LEVEL, with no expected room for further expansion; OVEREXPLOITED: The fishery is being exploited at above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the long term, with no potential room for further expansion and a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse; - According FOS an overexploited stock is a stock subject to overfishing; For a non-overexploited stock, the following condition shall be verified: F ≤ FMSY or F/ FMSY ≤ 1 DEPLETED: Catches are well below historical levels, irrespective of the amount of fishing effort exerted; RECOVERING: Catches are again increasing after having been depleted. Introduction: They conducted a preliminary stock assessment for the Wusta Mackerel and Horse Mackerel stocks in Omani fishing areas P1, P2a and P2b. Because of limited information available for the assessment, we combined the two species in the assessment. Because of limited data available for the

					assessment, we explored a suite of data-limited methods. The biological data are limited and catch-effort data are only available from 2019. Thus, it is almost impossible to use the data with years as time step. They explored various approaches with month as time step and the number of fishing vessels as effort. They also evaluated published literature to get some prior information on key biological information. It is important to note that this is a preliminary stock assessment and only covers the stock areas of two species covered by the fishing fleet. Stock biomass outside the fishing area is not included in this assessment. Thus, all the key stock parameters estimated in the assessment are only for exploitable stock (not the whole stock). Methods and materials: The data available for the stock assessment are provided in Table 1. Given the characteristics of the data and requested MSY-based estimates, we considered Schaefer model (a surplus production model) as the best available stock assessment model. The model assumes the exploitable stock as a whole and perfect homogeneity among individuals within the stock. This means all individuals are of similar size and vulnerability to fishing. The model uses catch data and CPUEs (as abundance indices) as input and yields estimates of MSY-based reference points as well as stock size and status information, which are key to sustainable fisheries management. The model is widely used globally and treated as key components of stock assessment methods in EU Atlantic (ICES) and data-limited methods in the US. 1) They assume the stock is at virgin biomass and close to the maximum carrying capacity at the beginning of the first TS. This is in accordance to the fact that the fishery is newly emerged after 2019. 2) They assume the mackerel life history and the fishing behaviors do not significantly vary by month. Thusly, we use month as single time step (TS), unlike the traditional stock assessment which are mostly year-based. This revision allows us to fully utilize the high-quality catch-by-month data and expand the available catch time series to 26 TS. 3) They assume the two zero catch observations in TS 5 and 19 is due to low fishing activity and, if the stock was

					similarly fished as in other months, the observed catch should be similar to those of other months. We therefore replace the two zero catch observations with the mean values of the whole time series. This action can potentially contribute to more accurate model fitting because zero-value catch would be mistaken as the stock is close to extinction, which contradicts the first assumption and could cause the fitting not able to converge. 4)They assume the active vessel number as a representative measurement of fishing effort. We further calculate nominal CPUE data by dividing catch with vessel number for each TS. To improve the quality of stock assessment, we used prior knowledge in stock assessment for the Bayesian fitting procedure. The r prior was used because it can be deduced from assessment for similar species as in Table 2 (Trachurus.). We used the mean value (0.533) and standard deviation (0.1) of the available estimates to generate a monthly normalized r-prior distribution N(0.036, 0.1). We finally fitted the model with the data and priors. Results and discussion The model fitting was converged. The estimated model parameters and reference points are presented in Table 3. The estimated time series are presented in Table 4. By the last time step (April 2021), the stock is not overfished (B>BMSY) and not subject to overfishing (F<FMSY). The Kobe plot (Figure 1) indicates that fishing mortality in the last few TS have exceeded FMSY, indicating that the fishing intensity should be strictly restricted in the future management. In comparison, the risk of stock being overfished is very low. This conclusion is also supported by the observation in the trend of 12-month moving average for catch and CPUE, where increased catch does not lead to decreased CPUE. F/FMSY ratio of current fishing mortality and FMSY 0.625. Pls. see table 3. of the publication. Ref. Preliminary Omani mackerel stock assessment: an analysis conduced by Prof. Yung from University of Maine in the USA; (annex 1.1.2 - 1.1.1.3)
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	Essential	$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of	Y	The stock under consideration is NOT

			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.		consider over-Fished. The Reference document about the determination of the stock status is the Preliminary Omani mackerel stock assessment: an analysis conduced by Prof. Yung from University of Maine in the USA; - The FAO definition about he world fish stocks is as a follows: UNDEREXPLOITED: Undeveloped or new fishery. Believed to have a significant potential for expansion in total production; MODERATELY EXPLOITED: Exploited with a low level of fishing effort. Believed to have some limited potential for expansion in total production; FULLY EXPLOITED: The fishery is operating at or close to an OPTIMAL YIELD LEVEL, with no expected room for further expansion; OVEREXPLOITED: The fishery is being exploited at above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the long term, with no potential room for further expansion and a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse; - According FOS an overfished stock is a stock subject to overfishing; For a non-overfished stock the following condition shall be verified: B ≥ BMSY or B/BMSY ≥ 1, or SB ≥ SBMSY or SB/SBMSY ≥ 1, where B is the biomass of all the individuals in the stock under consideration, and BMSY is the biomass that enables a stock to deliver the maximum sustainable yield. The surplus biomass that is produced by the population at BMSY is the portion that can be harvested without reducing the population.. DEPLETED: Catches are well below historical levels, irrespective of the amount of fishing effort exerted; RECOVERING: Catches are again increasing after having been depleted. Introduction: They conducted a preliminary stock assessment for the Wusta Mackerel and Horse Mackerel stocks in Omani fishing areas P1, P2a and P2b. Because of limited information available for the assessment, we combined the two species in the assessment. Because of limited data available for the

					assessment, we explored a suite of data-limited methods. The biological data are limited and catch-effort data are only available from 2019. Thus, it is almost impossible to use the data with years as time step. They explored various approaches with month as time step and the number of fishing vessels as effort. They also evaluated published literature to get some prior information on key biological information. It is important to note that this is a preliminary stock assessment and only covers the stock areas of two species covered by the fishing fleet. Stock biomass outside the fishing area is not included in this assessment. Thus, all the key stock parameters estimated in the assessment are only for exploitable stock (not the whole stock). Methods and materials: The data available for the stock assessment are provided in Table 1. Given the characteristics of the data and requested MSY-based estimates, we considered Schaefer model (a surplus production model) as the best available stock assessment model. The model assumes the exploitable stock as a whole and perfect homogeneity among individuals within the stock. This means all individuals are of similar size and vulnerability to fishing. The model uses catch data and CPUEs (as abundance indices) as input and yields estimates of MSY-based reference points as well as stock size and status information, which are key to sustainable fisheries management. The model is widely used globally and treated as key components of stock assessment methods in EU Atlantic (ICES) and data-limited methods in the US. 1) They assume the stock is at virgin biomass and close to the maximum carrying capacity at the beginning of the first TS. This is in accordance to the fact that the fishery is newly emerged after 2019. 2) They assume the mackerel life history and the fishing behaviors do not significantly vary by month. Thusly, we use month as single time step (TS), unlike the traditional stock assessment which are mostly year-based. This revision allows us to fully utilize the high-quality catch-by-month data and expand the available catch time series to 26 TS. 3) They assume the two zero catch observations in TS 5 and 19 is due to low fishing activity and, if the stock was

					similarly fished as in other months, the observed catch should be similar to those of other months. We therefore replace the two zero catch observations with the mean values of the whole time series. This action can potentially contribute to more accurate model fitting because zero-value catch would be mistaken as the stock is close to extinction, which contradicts the first assumption and could cause the fitting not able to converge. 4)They assume the active vessel number as a representative measurement of fishing effort. We further calculate nominal CPUE data by dividing catch with vessel number for each TS. To improve the quality of stock assessment, we used prior knowledge in stock assessment for the Bayesian fitting procedure. The r prior was used because it can be deduced from assessment for similar species as in Table 2 (Trachurus.). We used the mean value (0.533) and standard deviation (0.1) of the available estimates to generate a monthly normalized r-prior distribution N(0.036, 0.1). We finally fitted the model with the data and priors. Results and discussion The model fitting was converged. The estimated model parameters and reference points are presented in Table 3. The estimated time series are presented in Table 4. By the last time step (April 2021), the stock is not overfished (B>BMSY) and not subject to overfishing (F<FMSY). The Kobe plot (Figure 1) indicates that fishing mortality in the last few TS have exceeded FMSY, indicating that the fishing intensity should be strictly restricted in the future management. In comparison, the risk of stock being overfished is very low. This conclusion is also supported by the observation in the trend of 12-month moving average for catch and CPUE, where increased catch does not lead to decreased CPUE. B/BMSY ratio of current biomass and BMSY 1.56 Pls. see table 3. of the publication. Ref. Preliminary Omani mackerel stock assessment: an analysis conduced by Prof. Yung from University of Maine in the USA; (annex 1.1.2 - 1.1.1.3)

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	- FAO Fisheries technical paper 391; a survey from 1975 to 1993; - Al Mustaqila report 2009, a survey was conducted in the Arabian sea; - Preliminary Omani mackerel stock assessment: an analysis conduced by Prof. Yung from University of Maine in the USA; - Fish data update 0422; a presentation describing the whole process of the company using the actual data. (annex 1.4.)
1.2	Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (*i.e.* it is not applicable to large-scale fisheries and fleets) 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.	NA	Not applicable - the fleet is not consider as a small scale fisheries

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	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 local, traditional or indigenous knowledge and research, providing its validity can be objectively verified. 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.	Y	A TECHNICAL REPORT 1 FISH RESOURCES OF THE ARABIAN SEA COAST OF OMAN was carried out by the Ministry of Fish Wealth, Sultanate of Oman and used as a referent point in particular in the section 6: HABITAT, BIODIVERSITY AND OCEANOGRAPHY ..... 68 6.1 OBJECTIVES AND DATA COLLECTION .... 68 6.2 SPATIAL HABITAT INFORMATION ....70 6.3 OCEANOGRAPHY..... ....73 Appendix 5: List of species identified in samples 106 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: The primary goal of the survey reported in this document is to provide estimates of the fishable biomass of principal demersal, small pelagic and mesopelagic fish species off the Arabian Sea coast of Oman for ongoing stock assessment of Omani fisheries, to guide
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	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation, they operate around 20 miles from the shore, all the MPAs in Oman are coastal. 664 km2 / < 1% marine area designated 556.490 km2 total marine area (to limit
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	The fishery or fleet shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible. The fishing gear used by all our vessels (pelagic trawl) is designed to catch pelagic species, and the area we fish in (20 miles from the coastline) is deep (more than 150m deep). There is no direct contact with the seabed
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	The Organization has requested or conducted an assessment of the impact of its fishing activities on essential habitats for the stock under consideration. Available as a documental evidence the following publication Small Pelagic Fisheries Developments - Al West Fisheries Industries LLC April 2022. (annex 2.4.)
The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.					

3 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	No red list species was recorded as bycatch since the start of Al Wusta fishing activity. Available as documental evidence: Logbook
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, provided its validity can be objectively verified	Y	The Organization keep records of all catch data and the areas of fishing.
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.					
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 Organization has conducted an experience of freezing the discards for an entire fishing trip for evaluation. Total discards were approximately 0.5%.

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	Not applicable - the Organization do not target Tuna.
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	Not applicable - the Organization do not target Tuna.Y

4 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	The fishing vessel are officially registered. Vessel name IMO AL masara 8509143 AL naema 8604058 Jawhart al wusta 9256664
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 (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	A flag of convenience ship is one that flies the flag of a country other than the country of ownership. For workers onboard, this can mean: - very low wages - poor on-board conditions - inadequate food and clean drinking water - long periods of work without proper rest, leading to stress and fatigue. By 'flagging out', ship owners can take advantage of: - minimal regulation - cheap registration fees - low or no taxes - freedom to employ cheap labour from the global labour market. the fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience. (annex 4.2.)

The Auditor shall verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.					
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 fleet do not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels. Verified by the https://iuu-vessels.org/ - latest access January 31, 2024 (annex 4.3.)
The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list(http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.					
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 organisation shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	NA	Not applicable - the Organzation do not target tuna
The Auditor shall verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org or else the company shall sign the EII DS Policy and a copy shall be included in the audit report					
4.5	The organisation complies with national and international fisheries regulations. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The Organzation has declared that complies with national and international fisheries regulations based on Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable limits.**	Y	Annual Catch should not exceed 30000 for Jawhart al Wusta 25000 for al Masara 25000 for al Naema
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	documental evidence available

4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	Should not be less than 60 mm
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	Not provided by law.
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	Not specified by law
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	20 nautical miles from the coast
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	The Organization apply Turtle Excluder Device as a measures for the reduction of accidental catch. Documental evidence available. (annex 4.5.7.)
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	- the eastern coast of Masirah Island - Ras Hasik. (annex 4.5.8.)

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	The Organization has declared that do not use forbidden fishing gear or chemical substances and explosives
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	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	Oman is part of RFMO. Add to that, in 2013 Oman issued a royal decree number 26/2013 regarding the accession of the Sultanate of Oman to the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU) (2013/26) It is still unknown if our targeted fish stock is migratory. However, it might be migrating to the south toward Yemen and Somalia or to the north toward Iran and Pakistan. There isn't any significant fishing effort targeting Mackerel and horse mackerel in these countries. Also, it is very difficult to establish a cooperation with some of these countries because of their political instability. The ministry of agriculture, fisheries, and water resources (maf.gov.om) is closely monitoring the fishery activity. All fishing vessels are monitored by VMS. Also, the ministry hires on board inspectors during the fishing trip and more inspectors during unloading (checking the species of the catch and their quality). The ministry collects the data from commercial and artisanal fishing and produce statistical books (2020 MAFWR; https://iuuriskintelligence.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Oman-Country-Report-Global-Fisheries-MCS-Report-2020.pdf). Also, the issue some rules from time to time based on the giving data. They communicate with us directly by sending formal letters. For example, a part of the fishing area we work on is to be closed a specific time of the year to preserve the marine life and the habitats (closing P1).

					Please note that all the formal letters in Oman are in Arabic. Royal decree normally have Arabic and English versions. (annex 5.1.1.a - 5.1.1.b - 5.1.1.c - 5.1.2. - 5.2.1.)
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	Oman is part of RFMO. Add to that, in 2013 Oman issued a royal decree number 26/2013 regarding the accession of the Sultanate of Oman to the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU) (2013/26) It is still unknown if our targeted fish stock is migratory. However, it might be migrating to the south toward Yemen and Somalia or to the north toward Iran and Pakistan. There isn't any significant fishing effort targeting Mackerel and horse mackerel in these countries. Also, it is very difficult to establish a cooperation with some of these countries because of their political instability. The ministry of agriculture, fisheries, and water resources (maf.gov.om) is closely monitoring the fishery activity. All fishing vessels are monitored by VMS. Also, the ministry hires on board inspectors during the fishing trip and more inspectors during unloading (checking the species of the catch and their quality). The ministry collects the data from commercial and artisanal fishing and produce statistical books (2020 MAFWR; https://iuuriskintelligence.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Oman-Country-Report-Global-Fisheries-MCS-Report-2020.pdf). Also, the issue some rules from time to time based on the giving data. They communicate with us directly by sending formal letters. For example, a part of the fishing area we work on is to be closed a specific time of the year to preserve the marine life and the habitats (closing P1). Please note that all the formal letters in Oman are in Arabic. Royal decree normally have Arabic and English versions. (annex 5.1.1.a - 5.1.1.b - 5.1.1.c - 5.1.2. - 5.2.1.)
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	Oman is part of RFMO. Add to that, in 2013 Oman issued a royal decree number 26/2013 regarding the accession of the Sultanate of Oman to the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU) (2013/26)

					It is still unknown if our targeted fish stock is migratory. However, it might be migrating to the south toward Yemen and Somalia or to the north toward Iran and Pakistan. There isn't any significant fishing effort targeting Mackerel and horse mackerel in these countries. Also, it is very difficult to establish a cooperation with some of these countries because of their political instability. The ministry of agriculture, fisheries, and water resources (maf.gov.om) is closely monitoring the fishery activity. All fishing vessels are monitored by VMS. Also, the ministry hires on board inspectors during the fishing trip and more inspectors during unloading (checking the species of the catch and their quality). The ministry collects the data from commercial and artisanal fishing and produce statistical books (2020 MAFWR; https://iuuriskintelligence.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Oman-Country-Report-Global-Fisheries-MCS-Report-2020.pdf). Also, the issue some rules from time to time based on the giving data. They communicate with us directly by sending formal letters. For example, a part of the fishing area we work on is to be closed a specific time of the year to preserve the marine life and the habitats (closing P1). Please note that all the formal letters in Oman are in Arabic. Royal decree normally have Arabic and English versions. (annex 5.1.1.a - 5.1.1.b - 5.1.1.c - 5.1.2. - 5.2.1.)
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	Y	Oman is part of RFMO. Add to that, in 2013 Oman issued a royal decree number 26/2013 regarding the accession of the Sultanate of Oman to the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU) (2013/26) It is still unknown if our targeted fish stock is migratory. However, it might be migrating to the south toward Yemen and Somalia or to the north toward Iran and Pakistan. There isn't any significant fishing effort targeting Mackerel and horse mackerel in these countries. Also, it is very difficult to establish a cooperation with some of these countries because of their

			applicable.		political instability. The ministry of agriculture, fisheries, and water resources (maf.gov.om) is closely monitoring the fishery activity. All fishing vessels are monitored by VMS. Also, the ministry hires on board inspectors during the fishing trip and more inspectors during unloading (checking the species of the catch and their quality). The ministry collects the data from commercial and artisanal fishing and produce statistical books (2020 MAFWR; https://iuuriskintelligence.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Oman-Country-Report-Global-Fisheries-MCS-Report-2020.pdf). Also, the issue some rules from time to time based on the giving data. They communicate with us directly by sending formal letters. For example, a part of the fishing area we work on is to be closed a specific time of the year to preserve the marine life and the habitats (closing P1). Please note that all the formal letters in Oman are in Arabic. Royal decree normally have Arabic and English versions. (annex 5.1.1.a - 5.1.1.b - 5.1.1.c - 5.1.2. - 5.2.1.)
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. *E.g.* monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas	NA	Not applicable - the fleet is not as a part of small scale fishing community and deep sea fisheries.
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 precautionary approach was first stated by Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992. "In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-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; VanderZwaag D.L & Chao G. 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, higher the level of risk, higher should be the degree of precaution employed in decision making. Although Fisheries management still suffers from lack of scientific certainties of potential consequences, making the precautionary Principle often hard to apply, FAO offers some precious guidelines through its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Article 6.5 of General Principles, and 7.5 of Fisheries Management, in particular, stress again on the need of never postponing conservation in case of absence of sufficient scientific information. If these guidelines were applied on both target and non-target species, through an international reinforcement of preexisting regulations, there would be many beneficial consequences for biodiversity and environment conservation. In addition to this, waste management also were enforce to manage all waste product on every fishing trip. Oman is part of RFMO. Add to that, in 2013 Oman issued a royal decree number 26/2013 regarding the accession of the Sultanate of Oman to the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU) (2013/26) It is still unknown if our targeted fish stock is migratory. However, it might be migrating to the south toward Yemen and Somalia or to the north toward Iran and Pakistan. There isn't any significant fishing effort targeting Mackerel and horse mackerel in these countries. Also, it is very difficult to establish a cooperation with some of these countries because of their political instability. The ministry of agriculture, fisheries, and water resources (maf.gov.om) is closely monitoring the fishery activity. All fishing vessels are monitored by VMS. Also, the ministry hires on board inspectors during the fishing trip and more inspectors during unloading (checking the species of

					the catch and their quality). The ministry collects the data from commercial and artisanal fishing and produce statistical books (2020 MAFWR; https://iuuriskintelligence.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Oman-Country-Report-Global-Fisheries-MCS-Report-2020.pdf). Also, the issue some rules from time to time based on the giving data. They communicate with us directly by sending formal letters. For example, a part of the fishing area we work on is to be closed a specific time of the year to preserve the marine life and the habitats (closing P1). Please note that all the formal letters in Oman are in Arabic. Royal decree normally have Arabic and English versions. (annex 5.1.1.a - 5.1.1.b - 5.1.1.c - 5.1.2. - 5.2.1.)
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 main action taken in Oman in case of overfishing is to stop all fishing activities targeting the stock, in most cases the ban is implemented in a specific season (reproduction season) An example: Kingfish ban in Oman from (15-8 to 15-10 every year), the season for reproduction Arabic https://www.maf.gov.om/MediaCenter/NewsDetails/5378
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 ministry can keep track of the stock biomass from the continues data collections from all parties. Stock assessment can be undertaken for the overfished species and highly valuable species as well. For example; Stock assessment of abalone; https://www.maf.gov.om/MediaCenter/NewsDetails/13115. (latest access, January 31, 2024 in arabic
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.					
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	The Ministry closely monitors our fishing activity, their observer is on-board in almost every fishing trip. They also send more observer during the unloading process (up to 4 observers for every unloading)
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 Fishery record by catch every fishing trip. Available as a documental evidence copy of Logbook
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure	Y	The Fishery record discard every fishing

			and evidence of conformity		trip. Available as a documental evidence copy of Logbook
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	AL Wusta, as all the companies included in this sector, Send their catch reports to the Ministry (including bycatch). They do publish statistical books with all the species.
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	There has been a royal decree in 2009 number 20 to ban all kinds of demersal trawling to preserve seabed ecosystem
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 fishing gear is designed for small pelagic species and they do have a pump designed to fit small pelagic only, so, any bycatch will be discards immediately from the cod-end.
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 have a grappling system to retrieve lost parts of the fishing gear. As they only use midwater trawling, they hardly lost any parts
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.	Y	Each vessel has two full-time observes, they report directly to the fish science officer
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	Y	The Management measures were highlighted in the royal decree 2019/20 chapter 4. English: https://leap.unep.org/countries/om/national-legislation/royal-decree-no202019-promulgating-law-living-aquatic-wealth Arabic: https://www.maf.gov.om/BakEnd/Publications/637007526455103735.pdf. (annex 5.10)

			deep-sea fisheries in the high seas have low productivity, thus biological reference points shall be set to ensure long term sustainability.		
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	Please review World Bank- sustainable management in Oman (annex 5.11)
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			Y	The fishing gear used by all their vessels is mesopelagic trawl, it has sensors in the door to measure the distance from the seabed. So, there is no contact with any demersal habitat.
5.11.2	Endangered species			Y	AWF submits all the catch data (quantity and species) after each trip including bycatch if present. Based on these data, the ministry publishes a yearly statical book including the fisheries data from all over the country and from artisanal and commercial fishing activities. (annex 5.11.2.)
5.11.3	Non-target stocks			Y	AWF submits all the catch data (quantity and species) after each trip including bycatch if present. Based on these data, the ministry publishes a yearly statical book including the fisheries data from all over the country and from artisanal and commercial fishing activities. fortore information available on the following link: https://books.google.com.om/books?hl=en&lr=&id=_7JD1V3PijUC&oi=fnd&pg=PA269&dq=fisheries++management+oman&ots=ADg9xjfHOg&sig=S0NEQWwGFEg75ObRt4lhCRxi1Hs&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=fisheries%20%20management%20oman&f=false. Latest access January 31 2024. (annex 5.11.3.)
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			Y	AWF submits all the catch data (quantity and species) after each trip including bycatch if present. Based on these data, the ministry publishes a yearly statical book including the fisheries data from all over the country and from artisanal and commercial fishing activities. fortore information available on the following link: https://books.google.com.om/books?hl=en&lr=&id=_7JD1V3PijUC&oi=fnd&pg=PA269&dq=fisheries++management+oman&ots=ADg9xjfHOg&sig=S0NEQWwGFEg75ObRt4lhCRxi1Hs&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=fisheries%20%20management%20oman

					&f=false.
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes			Y	Reconstruction of Domestic Marine Fisheries Catches for Oman (1950-2015) and Oman environmental evaluation available in file. (annex 5.11.5.)
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	review all the regulation of the fisheries sector in Oman available according EAF (in arabic) (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.	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	Al Wusta is continuously providing the ministry with data (catch data; total catch, species, distribution, and biological data; length, weight, maturity stage, fat contents, otolith samples). Also, they provide them with our recommendations regarding seasonality and minimum size …etc. It is an ongoing discussion with the Ministry of agriculture and fisheries and water resources. they do work together to help sustain the commercial fishery activities in Oman. It will need more time and data as we only started fishing in march 2019.
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***					

6 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	All the waste are disposed after the fishing trip in special containers provided by Duqm Port for recycling. The final product is put in cartons made of non-wax and non-color materials ready for recycling.
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	Available as documental evidence Supplement to the International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate (IOPP Certificate) (annex 6.2.)
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.	Y	All the cleaning agents used on board are food safe and nontoxic. (annex 6.3.- 6.4.)
6.4	The organisation does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion. *Only applicable to large-scale vessels*	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The refrigerants used are ammonia-based. (annex 6.3.- 6.4.)
The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 1.					

7 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 Organization keep a register of energy source and their use. (annex 7.1.)
7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	The Organization do not calculate carbon foot print. Available the Record of construction for he Energia Efficiency Certificate by DNV.

					(Annex 7.2.)
The auditor shall review copies of the registers.					

8 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
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	Is in compliance with national regulation and ILO on child labour. https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm.
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 Organization pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages. Operates under MLC 2006. MLC 2006; Maritime Labour convention 2006 - Royal Decree to approve MLC 2006; Oman ratified the MLC in 2022 and per this decree AWF is bound to the convention by the local authorities. - Crew member contract example: to ensure that medical insurance is one of the essential elements in every employment contract. (annex 8.1.2.-8.1.3.-8.1.4.)
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	The Organization grant employees access to health care - Provides no-cost access to Omani medical care as needed. All crew covered by P&I . MLC 2006; Maritime Labour convention 2006 - Royal Decree to approve MLC 2006; Oman ratified the MLC in 2022 and per this decree AWF is bound to the convention by the local authorities. - Crew member contract example: to ensure that medical insurance is one of the essential elements in every employment contract. (annex 8.1.2-8.1.3-8.1.4.)
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	The Organization has declared that apply safety measures by the law.
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

☐ **X 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)

-

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

-

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

Point 7.2. The Organization do not calculate carbon foot print