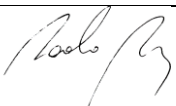





Friend of the Sea Standard

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: O.P. I FASOLARI SOC. COOP.

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT: O.P. I FASOLARI SOC. COOP.

c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS: NONE

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: Via Maestri del Lavoro, 50 Chioggia(VE), 30015 , Italia

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

Umberto Paulon

Email: Umberto.ifasolari@gmail.com

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbour</i>	<i>Ship owner, if different from a)</i>
see the folder FOS - O.P. Fasolari vessel list	see the folder FOS - O.P. Fasolari vessel list	ITALY	HYDRAULIC DREDGE	see the folder FOS - O.P. Fasolari vessel list	PORTO DI CHIOGGIA, PORTO DI CAORLE, PORTO DI MARANO LAGUNARE, PORTO DI GRADO. (ITALY)	see the folder FOS - O.P. Fasolari vessel list

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
ARDITO	CI2964	CHIOGGIA
CELI	CI3086	CHIOGGIA
LADY	1MN2302	MONFALCONE (GRADO)
ARDITO	1MN2301	MONFALCONE (GRADO)
CELENTANO II	4VE050	VENEZIA
LUPO DI MARE II	VE8899	VENEZIA
OCEANIA III	3VE931	VENEZIA

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 Major Fishing Area 37 - MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA Central Mediterranean (Subarea 37.2)

Adriatic (Division 37.2.1) Northern Adriatic Sea.

Available detailed map with fishing coordinates divided by area for the three fishing compartments.

Available under the Legislation point of view the following documentation:

- Delibera Giunta Regionale 200 DGR 24/02/2021 - DGR 796 05/07/2022; allegato A*
- DRG 796 05/07/2002; allegato B*

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
<i>Fasolari</i>	<i>Callista chione</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 5

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:


CO.GE.VO. Venezia è il “Consorzio per la Gestione e la Tutela della Pesca dei Molluschi Bivalvi nel Compartimento Marittimo di Venezia”.

CO.GE.VO. Chioggia “Consorzio di Gestione e Valorizzazione dei Molluschi Bivalvi nel Compartimento Marittimo di Chioggia Venezia”,

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

First Friend of the Sea Audit Certification

- ☐ **XX** The Friend of the Sea project was introduced *(If not, the auditor shall provide a short description)*
- ☐ **XX** 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
- ☐ **XX** The organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit
- ☐ **XX** The duration of the audit was agreed upon
- ☐ **XX** The information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) has been confirmed *(in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)*

CERTIFICATION BODY: LONDON ASSOCIATI LTD.	AUDIT TEAM: PIERLUIGI MONTICINI	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 08.09.2022
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: umberto.ifasolari@gmail.com - Umberto Paulon	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 management of the resource is given by mandate of the Ministry to the Management Consortia, in our case COGEVO of Chioggia, COGEVO of Venice and COGEMO of Monfalcone which deal with the management of the resource, imposing the quantities of fishing and implementing the collection of data of the fishing and their communication. I enclose "National management plan for fishing activities with the system of hydraulic dredges and boat rakes as identified in the name of the fishing gear in mechanical dredges including turbo blowers (HMD) and mechanized dredger (DRB)" http://cogevo.it . Latest access November 8, 2022.
<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 under considerations NOT be data deficient. The internal data relating to the quantities of fishing are stable over the last 4 years, therefore there has never been a decline in the quantities of fish caught due to problems related to the resource. A rotational and custom fishing system is applied with fishing stoppages longer than those required by law. SUMMARY TABLES OF SALE QUANTITIES YEARS: 2018-2019-2020-2021 O.P. THE FASOLARI.(see annex) An empirical analysis of the exploitation of the resource can be given by the fishing quantities allowed by the Ministry and by the related Management Consortia as required by the National Management Plan for fishing activities with the hydraulic dredging system and boat rakes as identified in the denomination. of fishing gear in mechanical dredges including turbo blowers

					(HMD) and mechanized dredger (DRB) of 17 June 2019, i.e. a maximum of 1500kg per week for a maximum of 10 months (2 are compulsory fishing stops). So the weeks available for fishing for each boat are 43, the boats dedicated to cockpit fishing are 87 therefore the possible quantity of fishing according to the quantities of the law for the whole organization would be: $43 \times 1500 \times 87 = 5.611.500$ kg while the average quantity of the last 4 years is around 1,100,000. kg, about 20% of the permitted quantity. Considering that the fishing quantities are imposed in relation to the assessments carried out regarding the resource and its good management, we can define the fishing volume of cockles below the risk range. (annex 1.1.1.- 1.1.2 - 1.1.3.)
1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-exploited.	Essential	<p>$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $F \leq F_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy)</p> <p>If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>The stock under considerations NOT be over-exploited.</p> <p>The internal data relating to the quantities of fishing are stable over the last 4 years, therefore there has never been a decline in the quantities of fish caught due to problems related to the resource. A rotational and custom fishing system is applied with fishing stoppages longer than those required by law.</p> <p>SUMMARY TABLES OF SALE QUANTITIES YEARS: 2018-2019-2020-2021 O.P. THE FASOLARI.(see annex)</p> <p>An empirical analysis of the exploitation of the resource can be given by the fishing quantities allowed by the Ministry and by the related Management Consortia as required by the National Management Plan for fishing activities with the hydraulic dredging system and boat rakes as identified in the denomination. of fishing gear in mechanical dredges including turbo blowers (HMD) and mechanized dredger (DRB) of 17 June 2019, i.e. a maximum of 1500kg per week for a maximum of 10 months (2 are compulsory fishing stops). So the weeks available for fishing for each boat are 43, the boats dedicated to cockpit fishing are 87 therefore the possible quantity of fishing according to the quantities of the law for the whole organization would be: $43 \times 1500 \times 87 = 5.611.500$ kg while the average quantity of the last 4 years is around 1,100,000. kg, about 20% of the permitted quantity. Considering that the fishing quantities are imposed in relation to the assessments carried out regarding the resource and its good management, we can define the fishing volume of cockles below the risk range. (annex 1.1.1.- 1.1.2 - 1.1.3.)</p>

1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	Essential	<p>$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $B > B_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>The stock under consideration is NOT be over-fished.</p> <p>The internal data relating to the quantities of fishing are stable over the last 4 years, therefore there has never been a decline in the quantities of fish caught due to problems related to the resource. A rotational and custom fishing system is applied with fishing stoppages longer than those required by law.</p> <p>SUMMARY TABLES OF SALE QUANTITIES YEARS: 2018-2019-2020-2021 O.P. THE FASOLARI.(see annex)</p> <p>An empirical analysis of the exploitation of the resource can be given by the fishing quantities allowed by the Ministry and by the related Management Consortia as required by the National Management Plan for fishing activities with the hydraulic dredging system and boat rakes as identified in the denomination. of fishing gear in mechanical dredges including turbo blowers (HMD) and mechanized dredger (DRB) of 17 June 2019, i.e. a maximum of 1500kg per week for a maximum of 10 months (2 are compulsory fishing stops). So the weeks available for fishing for each boat are 43, the boats dedicated to fasolari fishing are 87 therefore the possible quantity of fishing according to the quantities of the law for the whole organization would be: $43 \times 1500 \times 87 = 5.611.500$ kg while the average quantity of the last 4 years is around 1,100,000. kg, about 20% of the permitted quantity. Considering that the fishing quantities are imposed in relation to the assessments carried out regarding the resource and its good management, we can define the fishing volume of cockles below the risk range.</p>
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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	<p>The Management Consortia and the Ministry are updated on a daily basis regarding the quantities of fishing taken, the fishing areas and the fishing times.</p> <p>All studies relating to the resource are published on our website, projects section.</p> <p>Ex: https://www.fasolari.it/progetti/progetto-cava-jc/</p> <p>Latest access November 8, 2022.</p>
1.2	<p><u>Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (i.e. it is not applicable to large-scale fisheries and fleets)</u></p> <p>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.</p>	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	The Organization is defined as a small-scale fishery.

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>1) type of substrate (mud, fine sediments, coarse sediments, gravel / pebbles, boulders, rocky substrate, biogenic);</p> <p>2) geomorphology (plain, slope, sea mountains, canyons, etc.);</p> <p>3) predominant communities (sponges, corals, bivalve beds, encrusting invertebrates, seagrass meadows, etc.).</p> <p>Parts of the text of the attached documents that meet these requirements are reported below. FEAMP PROJECT 02 / SSL / 2019</p> <p>Assessment of the state of the Callista chione resource in the JC quarry area over 10 years after dredging</p> <p>Final Technical Report page 16</p> <p>"Areas and fishing systems</p> <p>In the North Adriatic the Fasolaro is the object of fishing with hydraulic dredger by fishermen who adhere to the Management Consortia of Bivalve Molluscs (Co.Ge.Mo. and Co.Ge.Vo.) in areas</p> <p>consisting of sandy bumps positioned at a distance from the the coast varies between a few and 15-20 miles. Fishing continues throughout the year with a technical stop of two months per boat, carried out in rotation, in order to ensure market continuity. "</p> <p>FEAMP PROJECT 02 / SSL / 2019</p> <p>Assessment of the state of the Callista chione resource in the JC quarry area over 10 years after dredging</p> <p>Final Technical Report page 16</p> <p>"Areas and fishing systems</p> <p>In the North Adriatic the Fasolaro is the object of fishing with hydraulic dredger by fishermen who adhere to the Management Consortia of Bivalve Molluscs (Co.Ge.Mo. and Co.Ge.Vo.) in areas</p> <p>consisting of sandy bumps positioned at a distance from the the coast varies between a few and 15-20 miles. Fishing continues throughout the year with a technical stop of two months per boat, carried out in rotation, in order to ensure market continuity. "</p> <p>FEAMP PROJECT 02 / SSL / 2019</p> <p>Assessment of the state of the Callista chione resource in the JC quarry area over 10 years after dredging</p> <p>Final Technical Report page 21</p> <p>"The measurement of the following chemical-physical parameters of the water column:</p> <p>Temperature (° C) Salinity (ppt) Turbidity (NTU) Dissolved oxygen (mg / l) was</p>

					<p>carried out using a Hydrolab HL7 multiparameter probe with embedded depth, exposing data along the water column with a discretion equal to 0.1 m. Before each survey, the functionality of all sensors was checked and recalibration carried out with the use of standard solutions at known concentrations provided by the manufacturer. At each station, with the fishing boat stopped and the engine in neutral so as not to create turbidity with the rotation of the propeller, the probe was gradually immersed until it rested on the seabed. During the descent, every 0.1 meters, the data was recorded through the HL7 handheld and the recovery of the instrumentation was carried out following the stabilization of the depth, an element that guaranteed the achievement of the marine substrate. Below are the data collected with the use of the Hydrolab HL7 multiparameter probe, divided by sampling station and referring to the turbidity (NTU), temperature (T ° C), salinity (ppt) and dissolved oxygen (mg / l) parameters. . In general, it was noted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pH in the marine environment is very stable at all stations, with variations of the order of a tenth of a degree, for an overall average value of 9.8. • In the bathymetric range 8-12 meters there is the thermocline (layer of water in which a clear temperature gradient occurs) " <p>FEAMP PROJECT 02 / SSL / 2019 Assessment of the state of the Callista chione resource in the JC quarry area over 10 years after dredging Final Technical Report page 65-66</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.org etc	Y	<p>The vessels conferring the O.P. Fasolari have no obligation regarding GPS tracking, neither through the Harbor Master's Office nor through anyone else. On a voluntary basis some fishing vessels have adopted the inclusion of GPS, but it is used only for internal use. However, there are no Marine Protected Areas in the fishing area.</p>
<p><i>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).</i></p>					

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	From the attached document, a citation of which is given below, it is clear that "the dredging execution methods agreed for the second excavation activity were carried out along the agreed lines and had less impact than those used in 2004." FEAMP PROJECT 02 / SSL / 2019 Assessment of the state of the Callista chione resource in the JC quarry area over 10 years after dredging Final Technical Report page 82 "One year after the end of the second dredging activities (2013), the average values referring to the entire JC area appear substantially in line with those found in the monitoring prior to the 2011 excavation, around 34-35 g / m2. This balance in the abundance data indicates that the dredging execution methods agreed for the second excavation activity were carried out along the shared lines and were less impactful than those used in 2004.
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	SEE. 2.3
The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.					

3 GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches (bycatch) shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.</p>	Y	<p>There is data on the catches of protected species at the following link: https://chioggia.biologia.unipd.it/banche-dati/ https://chioggia.biologia.unipd.it/banche-dati/segnalazioni/ Lista-segnalazioni/ Latest access October 24, 2022.</p> <p>From the document: "Strategy for the enhancement of the Fasolari fishery (Callista chione), through the survey aimed at certifying the environmental sustainability of the fishing system and the allocation of the fish supply on the market" It is clear that: Page 65 "The fishermen interviewed were aware of the activities that ISPRA carries out, especially in the field of observatory of rare and protected species, sighted in the Adriatic area. To this it should be added that the Veneto Region manages a database in which fishing and aquaculture data are monitored and in which, in a specific section, it is possible to report whether protected or rare fish specimens have been sighted or caught. In this regard, the public information contained in the database by the Region is reported with respect to the data monitored and collected in the Chioggia Area, in which operators can immediately communicate any sightings or accidental and / or accidental catches of protected marine species. Operators fishing for cockles have never caught or damaged species other than their target catch. The element that characterizes the fair degree of responsibility for preserving rare and protected species is demonstrated, however, by the knowledge of a high percentage of operators (almost all) of knowing the procedure they are obliged to carry out when fishing for protected specimens Furthermore: Page 114 "In general, all the activities carried out in the project to analyze and monitor the environmental performance of the OP have amply demonstrated a fishing system that is highly selective, does not impact the ecosystem and is practiced by highly specialized and informed personnel both on the procedures strictly related to the own activity and correct practices aimed at safeguarding the environment (therefore correct management of waste similar to organic waste and special waste) correct knowledge of any protocols to be followed in case of accidental and / or accidental fishing of rare and protected species. "</p>
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	Fasolaro fishing does not involve accidental catches or discards since the fishing gear is very selective, manual selection is carried out on board the fishing boat by Fasolaro only the target species suitable for marketing. What is not selected is put back into the sea immediately.

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 Level of discard is not over 8% Available copies of some sample logbook as a documental evidence (annex 3.2.)
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.
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.

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	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered. Documental evidence and sample of fishing license available. (annex 4.1.)
The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfs.eafarers.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

					<p>- freedom to employ cheap labour from the global labour market; https://www.itfglobal.org/en/sector/seafarers/flags-of-convenience. Latest access September 14, 2022. The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience. (annex 4.2.)</p>
The Auditor shall verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.					
4.3	<p>The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.</p>	Essential	<p>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</p>	Y	<p>Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a major threat to sustainable fisheries and, more broadly, to marine resources. IUU vessel list has been established by General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) in May 2014 according to the recommendation GFCM/33/2009/8 on the establishment of a list of vessels presumed to have carried out IUU fishing in the GFCM area. Furthermore the European Commission has adopted an updated list of vessels that cannot land or sell their fish in the EU as they have been identified as taking part in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU). The List comprises vessels included in the IUU lists adopted by regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) around the world. https://www.fao.org/gfcm/news/detail/en/c/295696/ Latest access September 15, 2022. The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels. Documental evidence available. (annex 4.3.)</p>
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	<p>The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species</p>	Essential	<p>The organisation shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org</p>	NA	Not applicable
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	<p>The organisation complies with national and international fisheries regulations.</p> <p>Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:</p>	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>Available under the Legislation point of view the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delibera Giunta Regionale 200 DGR 24/02/2021 - DGR 796 05/07/2022; allegato A - DRG 796 05/07/2002; allegato B. <p>(annex 4.5.)</p>

4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable limits.</p>	Y	<p>The European and national legislation in force for hydraulic dredgers also applies to Fasolaro</p> <p>fishing. There are, then, specific measures for the management of Fasolaro fishing, such as, for example, the rules established by the Ministerial Decree of 15 June 1993 and subsequent</p> <p>amendments, which set a daily catch quota for each boat, equal to 500 kg, for a maximum amount of 1,500 kg per week, with a tolerance of 5% exceeding. This ceiling can be lowered by decision of the Consortia and in collaboration with the OP I Fasolari, depending on the availability of the</p> <p>resource and market demands.</p> <p>https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeAttachment.php/L/IT/D/8%252F6%252F1%252FD.2a9f4e545beb7053e678/P/BLOB%3AID%3D13760/E/pdf?mode=download</p> <p>Latest access October 24, 2022.</p> <p>See p. 34 point 7.2</p> <p>"The maximum weekly fishing quantity per boat is set at 1500 kg, the number of weekly fishing days and the maximum daily quantity will be fixed by the general registers of Monfalcone, Venice and Chioggia in compliance with the maximum weekly quota"</p> <p>The maximum daily quota chosen by the various management consortia is 500kg.</p> <p>https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvvg/export/sites/default/RAFVG/igianato-imprese/pesca-acquacoltura/FOGLIA22/FOGLIA1/allegati/14012021_decreto_192_2021.pdf.</p> <p>latest access October 24, 2022.</p>
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>Sample Logbook available as a documental evidence.</p> <p>(annex 4.5.2.)</p>

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.	NA	Not applicable
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.	NA	Not applicable
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	Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fishery resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending regulations (EC) no. 2019/2006, (EC) no. 1224/2009 and regulations (EU) no. 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing regulations (EC) no. 894/97, (CE) n. 850/98, (EC) no. 2549/2000, (EC) no. 254/2002, (EC) n. 812/2004 and (EC) no. 2187/2005 of the Council https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1241 Latest access October 25, 2022. Section "MEDITERRANEAN SEA PART A Minimum reference sizes for conservation " There is no minimum size in the Mediterranean Sea for the Callista Chione resource. (annex 4.5.5.)
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeAttachment.php/L/IT/D/8%252F6%252F1%252FD.2a9f4e545beb7053e678/P/BLOB%3AID%3D13760/E/pdf?mode=download Latest access October 25, 2022. Section 2. Normative References:

					<p>The use of the dredge is not allowed within a distance of 0.3 nautical miles from the coast.</p> <p>(annex 4.5.6.)</p>
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable measures.</p>	Y	<p>"The Fasolari are fished by means of a hydraulic dredge consisting of a metal cage which, dragged to the bottom, collects the silted molluscs. The sand retained by the tool is expelled by means of a series of water jets, while the molluscs are retained. After being dragged for about two hundred meters, the cage is hoisted on board, and the contents poured into a tank in the bow of the boat. Subsequently the product selected by hand by size by the fishermen themselves. The times and quantities of fishing trips are planned and regulated by the operational protocol drawn up every year at the beginning of the fishing campaign (in some cases even daily, based on market demand). The objectives are the management of fishing activities respecting the sustainability of the resource itself. In fact, the biological rest of the fishing areas are foreseen in order to protect the reproduction and growth of molluscs present in the natural banks "</p> <p>"Strategy for the enhancement of the Fasolari fishery (Callista chione), through the survey aimed at certifying the environmental sustainability of the fishing system and the allocation of the fish supply on the market"</p> <p>Page 38</p>
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>The vessels conferring the O.P. Fasolari have no obligation regarding GPS tracking, neither through the Harbor Master's Office nor through anyone else. On a voluntary basis some boats have adopted the inclusion of GPS, but it is used only for internal use. However, there are no in protected habitats in the fishing area.</p>
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>The Organization has declared that do not use forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives</p>
<p>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/</p>					

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	<p>The organization shall provide a copy of the FMP.</p> <p>A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html</p> <p>In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMO).</p>	Y	<p>A fisheries management organization, in possession of a regular mandate established by national and international laws, manages, by means of a Fisheries Management Plan, the activities which also include those carried out by the navy or by the audited fleet. Evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations. The map of existing RFMOs is available on the website http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html</p> <p>National authorities and ministries involved in the fisheries sector can also be taken into account, e.g. Fisheries Management Organizations (FMO).</p> <p>Pag. 17 - (Piano Draghe) https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeAttachment.php/L/IT/D/8%252F6%252F1%252FD.2a9f4e545beb7053e678/P/BLOB%3AD%3D13760/E/pdf?mode=download. "Supra-compartmental management Exclusive to the Northern Adriatic Consortia, it is highlighted as one of the most interesting management methods of the entire Italian national fishery. The CoGeVo of Chioggia and the CoGeVo of Venice manage the fishing activities of two different compartments, but effectively present a single management plan unanimously shared by the members of both Consortia, to which the 163 vessels of the Veneto Region belong. After an initial phase of organizational difficulty, a collaborative climate has been established between the two Consortia for many years, which has resulted in the establishment of two important producers' organizations, the OP Bivalvia Veneto and the OP I Fasolari. The management of fishing for The Fasolaro represents the maximum peak of management across the border, also involving the CoGeVo of Monfalcone, for fishing shared in its total management by as many as 3 different Consortia belonging to two different regions."</p>

5.1.1b	<p>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.</p> <p>States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species over their entire area of distribution.</p> <p>The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.</p>	Essential	<p>Evidence of conformity.</p> <p>In case this is not applicable, provide justification.</p>	NA	Not applicable
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	<p>The management concerns the fishing areas, the compulsory fishing stops, the voluntary biological stops and the management of the territory to guarantee the sustainability of the fishing and the protection of the natural banks.</p> <p>I Co.Ge.Vo. they define when, where and how much you can fish through management formulas of daily quotas for the withdrawal of the resource or issuing of appropriate ordinances issued by the Port Authorities.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>					
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	<p>Information and advice used in FMS decision-making is publicly available.</p> <p>A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information.</p> <p>Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out when</p>	Y	<p>Support actions for the fishing sector aimed at mitigating the impacts caused by beach nourishment and coastal defence interventions. Extraordinary regional intervention in favour of the Clam Management Consortia (Co.Ge.Vo.) of Venice and Chioggia. L.R. 23/02/2016, n.7 - art. 8. " DGR n. 745 of 27 May 2016</p>
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	<p>Evidence of involvement of local communities.</p> <p><i>E.g.</i> monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas</p>	Y	<p>The Management Consortia are characterized by a participatory system in that all the shipowners are associated and have the power to vote in the assembly, the CDA itself is elected by vote of the shipowners themselves who, supported by scientific bodies, receive technical-scientific opinions. Dredges Plan available. Page 12 Scientific support: "Each Consortium relies on the technical-scientific opinion of a reference research body. There are numerous cases of</p>

					<p>productive and efficient collaboration both for stock maintenance and for the adoption of more selective and less impactful tools. The results of the studies and monitoring carried out in collaboration with research institutions have increased the interest and the positive stimulus of the fishing class towards a fishing activity that is increasingly managed and supported by scientific support, as demonstrated by the participation of the Consortia in various projects of research aimed at personnel training, improvement of product quality and environmental protection."</p> <p>An example of monitoring and research can be represented by the Cava Jc project of 2021, which can be used on our website--https://www.fasolari.it/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Progetto-FEAMP-02SSL2019-Cava-JC-Report-Final.pdf.</p>
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	<p>A precautionary approach is applied following CoGeMo of Monfalcone, Venice and Chioggia see Dredges Plan p. 34 "7.2 Landed quantities The maximum weekly fishing quantity per boat is set at 1500 kg, the number of weekly fishing days and the maximum daily quantity will be set by the CoGeMo of Monfalcone, Venice and Chioggia in compliance with the maximum weekly quota; 7.3 Fishing halt Compulsory fishing halt for each company for 2 months set by the Consortia;"</p> <p>"Strategy for the enhancement of the Fasolari fishing (Callista chione), through the survey aimed at certifying the environmental sustainability of the fishing system and the allocation of the fish supply on the market"- Pag 54 "Then are added the limitations voluntarily accepted within each Consortium, limitations of a temporal and spatial nature. In the Upper Adriatic, for example, there are so-called "buffer zones", basically fishing areas where you voluntarily do not go fishing in order to allow the recovery of the resource. Normally, at least for clam fishing, the "buffer zones" are such for a limited period of time during the year. Instead, for fishing for cockles there is a single "buffer zone", which is maintained throughout the year and located in waters that can be easily reached by dredgers armed with cockles. This area is used by the "Fasolari" in adverse weather conditions that do not allow fishing in the usual fishing areas".</p>

5.2.2	<p>Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives.</p> <p>These measures shall prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe.</p>	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe	Y	<p>Currently the reference points, i.e. objective indicators of optimal density of the animals being fished, are regulated by the DM 24/07/2015 (National Management Plan for fishing activities with the system of hydraulic dredges and boat rakes). The values reported in the DM for cockles are shown in Table 7. Pag. 35 Piano Draghe. https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/13760. Latest access December 16, 2022.</p>
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	<p>"The continuous monitoring of fishing activities at the level of the Upper Adriatic Maritime Compartments is entrusted to a scientific institute, chosen by the Management Consortia, which collaborates with the same Consortia for all the necessary technical and scientific aspects.</p> <p>The task of the reference Institute of the Consortium will be to monitor the situation of the resource and highlight any situations that could compromise the resources and fishing activities. Each Consortium, with its own members and with the support of the chosen scientific institute, continuously monitors the state of resources in the areas of its competence. The management resolutions of the Consortia, such as the closure and reopening of the areas, the maximum quantities that can be fished, the time periods for carrying out the activity, the establishment of restocking areas, the sowing and product movement activities, in order of their application must be accompanied by the reasoned opinion of the appointed scientific institute". Pages 34-35 PIANO DRAGHE</p>
<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	<p>All fishing vessel are subjected to the compilation of on-board documents including the Logbook which must be sent if completed online or delivered by hand if completed on paper, which indicates the species caught, the quantity, the fishing coordinates, the day it's time. In addition, the harbor master's office periodically carries out checks on compliance with the fishing quantities. The Captainty report is available. Furthermore, at a scientific level, sampling and monitoring of the fishing area is carried out as happened for the Cava jc. (annex 5.3.)</p>
<p>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.</p>					

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	Documental evidence available as a follow: Sample Logbook for Chioggia, Monfalcone and Venezia vessel. (annex 5.4. - 5.5.)
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	Documental evidence available as a follow: Sample Logbook for Chioggia, Monfalcone and Venezia vessel. (annex 5.4. - 5.5.)
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	NA	Not applicable

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.	NA	Not applicable
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	<p>"The Fasolari from the collection floor are conveyed via a chute fed with water jets to the screening belts. Here the operators manually select the product and divide it into two commercial sizes: large and medium. The Fasolari are subjected to jets of water which clean the shells in order to make them free of dirt.</p> <p>Any product with no commercial value is thrown back into the sea."</p> <p>Technical regulation. Page 13 At the end of the screening belts there is an unloading chute where all the product not suitable for sale is thrown back into the sea, so that the product not yet ready for sale is reintroduced into the water as soon as possible.</p> <p>Available technical production specification. "In this regard, we report the public information present in the database by the Region with respect to the data monitored and collected in the Chioggia area, in which operators can immediately communicate any sightings or accidental and/or accidental captures of protected marine species. Operators fishing for Fasolari have never caught or damaged species other than their target catch."</p> <p>"Strategy for the enhancement of the Fasolari fisheries (Callista chione), through the survey aimed at certifying the environmental sustainability of the fishing system and the allocation of the fish supply on the market"</p> <p>Page 65 https://chioggia.biologia.unipd.it/banche-dati/segnalazioni/elenco-segnalazioni/ Latest access. December 19, 2022.</p>

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.	NA	not applicable.
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The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.

5.9	<p>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.</p> <p>Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.</p>	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	NA	Not applicable – NO large scale 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	<p>Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, are defined for all management objectives related to the conservation of the stock under consideration.</p> <p>Management objectives take into account the best scientific evidence available</p>	Essential	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Y	<p>Within the PIANO DRAGHE, systematically updated through studies produced by the various Management Consortia through their scientific consultant of reference, there appear to be Reference Points regarding the biomass density of the product of our interest. "Currently the reference points, i.e. objective indicators of optimal density of the animals being fished, are regulated by the DM 24/07/2015 (National Management Plan for fishing activities with the system of hydraulic dredges and boat rakes). The values reported in the DM for cockles are shown in Table 7. Table 7: Reference values of the densities of cockles in the various GSA (Geographical sub Areas, FAO) reported in the DM 24/07/2015. Pag. 35 del "Piano draghe"</p>
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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	<p>"The distribution of the shoals where the Fasolaro are fished is very wide and the shoals are small, but very numerous. This requires a close link between CoGeMo, fishermen and the scientific institute for the rotational verification of the situations of the populations in the different areas.</p> <p>The Management Plan for Fasolaro fishing provides that the Directorate General for Maritime Fishing, in collaboration with the regional administrations, supervises the correct execution of the Plan by acting as an intermediary with the competent offices of the European Commission.</p> <p>To this end, the General Directorate of Marine Fisheries receives all the necessary information through the Port Authorities, the Regions, the Scientific Institutes and the single recognized Management Consortia.</p> <p>Monitoring is carried out at an inter-compartmental level (maritime compartments of Monfalcone, Venice and Chioggia). The continuous monitoring of fishing activities at the level of the Upper Adriatic Maritime Compartments is entrusted to a scientific institute, chosen by the Management Consortia, which collaborates with the same Consortia for all the necessary technical and scientific aspects.</p> <p>The task of the reference Institute of the Consortium will be to monitor the situation of the resource and highlight any situations that could compromise the resources and fishing activities. Each Consortium, with its own members and with the support of the chosen scientific institute, continuously monitors the state of resources in the areas of its competence. The management resolutions of the Consortia, such as the closure and reopening of the areas, the maximum quantities that can be fished, the time periods for carrying out the activity, the establishment of restocking areas, the sowing and product movement activities, in order of their application must be accompanied by the reasoned opinion of the appointed scientific institute. Winter monitoring by the research body can give an indication of how much resource is in the sea before commercial exploitation (or conversely evaluate how much is left since the last withdrawal).</p> <p>The data collected by the fishermen (monthly logbooks) will indicate the actual quantity of resource withdrawn. The result obtained will give management indications to the management consortium for the following season.</p> <p>By 30 November of each year, each Consortium for the management and protection of bivalve molluscs is required to transmit to the General Directorate of Maritime Fisheries, extending for information to the competent Region, the program of management and protection activities it intends to carry out for the following year. Each Consortium prepares a detailed report on the management activity carried out by the Consortium itself in the previous year, by 28 February. "</p> <p>Page 34-35 PIANO DRAGHE</p>
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries				<p>Ref. Publications as evidence is PROGETTO FEAMP 02/SSL/2019 Valutazione dello stato della risorsa Callista chione nell'area di cava JC ad oltre 10 anni dagli interventi di dragaggio Relazione Tecnica Finale. pag. form 87 to 90. Capter 12.</p>

			<p>EVALUATION OF THE STATUS OF THE ASSOCIATED BENTHIC MACROFAUNA WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO SPECIES OF ECOLOGICAL RELEVANCE</p> <p>The samples taken with a sampling bag made it possible to census, count and catalog the macrofauna associated with the natural banks of <i>C. chione</i>.</p> <p>With the analysis of the samples, the presence of numerous seabed species was ascertained as shown in Table 12.1, in which they are distinguished by survey area.</p> <p>The species recorded within the different areas are:</p> <p>Area I dredged in 2004: 39 species with 390 specimens Area E dredged in 2011: 45 species with 656 specimens Area JC: 51 species with 1,046 specimens Area F: 47 species with 398 specimens</p> <p>First of all, it should be noted that the <i>Corbula gibba</i> species (bivalve molluscs) was not found, which represents one of the pioneer and reference benthic organisms for following a process of recolonization of a marine area subject to instability or turbulence also due to excavation activities, which was found significantly in previous testing campaigns. (annex 5.11.1.to 5.11.4)</p>
5.11.2	Endangered species	Y	see 5.11.2
5.11.3	Non-target stocks	Y	see 5.11.2
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys	Y	see 5.11.2
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes	Y	<p>Scientific name: <i>Callista chione</i></p> <p>The fasolara or fasolaro is a bivalve mollusk similar to clams belonging to the Veneridae family. Like all bivalves, the body of the mollusc is protected by a shell formed by two valves composed of calcium carbonate.</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>It lives on muddy or sandy bottoms from a few meters up to about 30 m deep in the Adriatic Sea, the Tyrrhenian Sea and in the Lazio area.</p> <p>For fishing fasolara, a system called rake or blower tube is used. The fishing takes place 4 or 5 miles from the coast, at a depth ranging from 10 to 30 meters, with this method the sand is sieved to find the molluscs, which are retained by a grid, while the sediment is thrown out.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>http://www.chioggiapesca.it/it/?pesci=fasolari</p> <p>https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callista_chione</p> <p>http://www.aiamitalia.it/?option=com_schede&view=scheda&genere=Callista&specie=chionehttps://www.gacchioggiadeltadelpo.com/it/territorio/molluschi/fasolara</p> <p>Latest access December 06, 2022.</p>

5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	<p>FAO's definition of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture (EAF and EAA) is longer but reflects the same concept as the more general definition of the ecosystem approach:</p> <p>An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (or Aquaculture) strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking account of the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries. (FAO, 2003).</p> <p>Ecosystem-Based MSP for Enhanced Fisheries Sustainability: An Example from the Northern Adriatic (Chioggia—Venice and Rovigo, Italy) Publications available.</p>
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	<p>Available as documental evidence the following publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piano d'Azione del FLAG Veneziano "Promuovere lo sviluppo dell'economia marittima e lagunare della costa veneziana" Azione 6 "Riduzione degli effetti degli interventi infrastrutturali lungo la fascia costiera e gli ambienti lagunari". - PROGETTO FEAMP 02/SSL/2019 Valutazione dello stato della risorsa Callista chione nell'area di cava JC ad oltre 10 anni dagli interventi di dragaggio RELAZIONE TECNICA FINALE Dicembre 2021. (annex 5.13)

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	Disposable materials used during fishing activities are exclusively the plastic bags used for the packaging of fasolaro. These are 18-20kg bags ready for sale, since the fasolaro is a product caught in waters classified as zone A, they do not require purification and therefore the bags as received from the boats are sold directly to customers. Currently only a small part is reprocessed and repackaged in packages (usually nets) of reduced dimensions, the bag in that case is disposed of in the correct way by CSM in charge of packaging. All boats purchase the same bags sold by the O.P. I FASOLARI, which deals with the supply of this packaging material. Documental evidence available. (annex 6.1.)
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	In relation to the rules governing the correct management of waste produced by fishing vessels, it should be observed, in general, that fishing waste is not subject to the provisions of Legislative Decree no. 67 182/2003, which implements the EC Directive 59/2000. From 2003 to today, there have been countless interpretations, applicative theses or "illegitimate derogations that do not comply with current legislation". The provisions of Legislative Decree no. 182/2003 it is important to know the different meanings and definitions concerning the fishing operator as a responsible subject, to understand the degree and level of responsibility of the fisherman with respect to waste recovered and/or produced at sea and the definition of boat fishing, fishing boat. Box 2: definition of fishing vessel pursuant to Legislative Decree 182/2003. Each fishing vessel is identified as any vessel equipped or used for commercial purposes for catching fish or other living marine resources. As far as pleasure boats are concerned, it is also well known that Law 172/03 containing "Provisions for the reorganization and re-launching of pleasure boating and nautical tourism", has identified in a well-defined manner the different species not of "boats diporto", as defined in the decree, but of "recreational craft". In this regard, reference is made to the main regulatory references that regulate the correct

				<p>disposal of waste.</p> <p>In general we must consider two important documents adopted within the Veneto Region, and specifically by the Metropolitan City of Venice, concerning fishing in general, with specific references to the different types of professional fishing practiced in the area of the Province of Venice, these documents are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fish Charter 2014-2019: Study for the Evaluation of Incidence pursuant to Directive 92/43 EEC (Habitat Directive); • Regulation for the practice of fishing in inland waters and inland seas of the Province of Venice - Modified following the approval of the Carta Ittica- 2014-2019. <p>The OP Fasolari, in order to inform and train its associates, as well as its administrative staff, with respect to the constraints of the law, periodically carries out moments of professional updating. With a view to the continuous improvement of environmental performance, the OP FASOLARI has shared with its associates the opportunity to distribute, one-off, a form that every 68 operators will have to return completed, in which any collections and production of waste generated are requested in the period prior to the administration of the survey form/questionnaire. It will be the responsibility of the internal contact person of the OP FASOLARI to collect and analyse the data contained in the forms received compiled by its members. The moment of data analysis will flow into the communication to the associates both with respect to the total volumes produced by all the associates of the PO, but will also serve to provide any new information with respect to any new environmental constraints to which the fishermen of cockles are subject. In Chioggia, the Veneto Region already in 2009 presented a pilot project aimed at managing the critical issues deriving from the controlled and safe management of the recovery of waste deriving both from fishing activities and from pleasure boats not exceeding 12 seats. The project, through the promotion of voluntary methods and the introduction of responsible good practices, also aimed to identify port areas where to locate waste delivery platforms. The typicality of the Chioggia area is linked to the fact that the boats do not enter a port but are moored in the canals and this makes Legislative Decree 182/2003 inapplicable which identifies</p>
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				<p>the responsibility for conferring waste on the part of fishermen who "enter in a port". In the following figure, the Veneto Region has</p> <p>identified a path to follow to make a waste collection system organic which could not be regulated on the basis of current legislation. 69 Figure 10: Scheme of controlled waste management in the docking areas of the Municipality of Chioggia. Source: presentation VeriTas.SPA ARPA Veneto Region</p> <p>At the same time, the regional administration identified some gray areas to consider so that fishermen take an active part in the recovery of waste at sea and, at the same time, do not become responsible for the economic implications linked to the payment of taxes and waste taxes. In the following figure, taken from the presentation that the Regional Administration made in</p> <p>2009, some problems emerge, in particular the role of the fisherman who recovers the waste and the relative burden of having to pay for its disposal. This pilot project revealed for the first time the opportunity to treat waste recovered at sea in the same way as urban waste. Figure 11: Accidental waste recovered from the sea by fishermen: obligations of fishermen and burdens of port</p> <p>structures. Source: VeriTas.SPA ARPA Veneto Region presentation 70 Figure 12: Veneto Region</p> <p>pilot project: possible hypotheses, 2009. Source: VeriTas.SPA ARPA Veneto Region presentation</p> <p>Following this pilot project, in 2015, and with rather similar intentions to those of the pilot project, with Circular n.10/2015 of the Head of the Maritime District and Commander of the Port of Chioggia, ISPRA of Chioggia is authorized to position a waste collection area, as said research</p> <p>institute is involved in an important European project, "DeFishGear", in particular a Fishing for Litter activity, and some fishing vessels are authorized to confer the recovered waste in the</p> <p>dedicated area. The activity has, among other things, the purpose of carrying out an assessment of the volumes and types of waste recovered. None of the adhering vessels authorized to fish for cockles appear among the vessels authorized to deliver scraps/waste. This demonstrates that the type of activity does not lend itself to the recovery of waste materials in fishing operations."</p> <p>"Strategy for the enhancement of the Fasolari fishery (Callista chione), through</p>
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					the survey aimed at certifying the environmental sustainability of the fishing system and the allocation of the fish supply on the market" PAGE 66-77. In Italian: "Piano di raccolta e gestione dei rifiuti prodotti dalle navi e dei residui del carico del Porto di Chioggia" - Dlgs n. 182/2003 "Attuazione della direttiva 2000/59/CE relativa agli impianti portuali di raccolta per i rifiuti prodotti dalle navi ed i residui del carico" - art. 5. Rilascio dell'intesa regionale ai sensi del comma 4 dell'articolo 5 del Dlgs. n. 182/2003. Sezione 8-
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	The Organization has declared that do not use toxic substances on board other than paints used for maintenance work, which, however, are stored inside the boat away from sources of danger.
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	not applicable - small scale fisheries furthermore the raw material has to reach to the CSM alive and vital, therefore no refrigerants are used on board the fishing boat.

**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	Each fishing vessel is equipped with a Control Booklet for boarding and fuel and lubricant consumption issued to the trawler, which is updated after each day of fishing. Documental evidence available (annex 7.1.)

7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		NO	the Organization do not calculate the Carbon Foot Print
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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:			Y	The Organization 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	The Organization has declared that is in compliance with the national regulation (contract) 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 has declared that pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages, furthermore the Producers Organization acquires the product through a sales relationship and contribution by sole proprietorships or shipping cooperatives, which does not provide for a legal minimum as it is a relationship between private individuals.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	Periodically, the crew has to carry out medical examinations of the work. Document available: Verbale di sopralluogo periodico ambienti di lavoro anno 2022 according national laws. (annex 8.1.3.)
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	The Organization has declared that apply Safety measures provided by the law: Sample Safety plan and fishing records available as a documental evidence. (annex 8.1.4.)

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

Further comments:

NONE

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

- ☒ **XX 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)

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

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RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

7.2. the Organization has not carried out the LCA