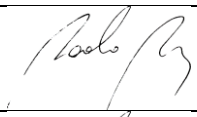
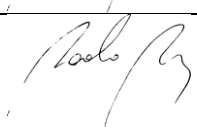
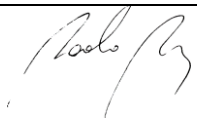
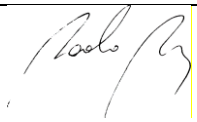
Friend of the Sea Standard

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:

JAY SEA FOODS PROCESSING (PVT) LTD

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:

JAY SEA FOODS PROCESSING (PVT) LTD

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

NO

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:

1395/6, Church road, PIN-11370, Kepungoda, Pamunugama, Sri Lanka

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

Mr. Ashoka Perera +94 773 493884 (Director – Quality Assurance)

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)*

Updated Approved vessels list.docx

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
Dimara	IMUL-A-0723 NBO	Dikowita
Rainbow - 5	IMUL-A-0073 NBO	Dikowita

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 – *057/ Indian Ocean*

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellowfin Tuna	*Thunnus albacares*
Swordfish	*Xiphias gladius*

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 88

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LISENCE FROM THE CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY, SRI LANKA

EPL.pdf

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:

i). The competent fishery management organisation (e.g. RFMO, national fishery management authority, etc.).
To. Ms. Sepalika Wickramasinghe, Director – Quality Assurance, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources,, Colombo, Sri Lanka, www.fisheriesdept.gov.lk +94112472192
ii). Fishing industry associations (e.g. shipowners or fishermren representatives, national or state seafood industry association);
To. Mr. Dilan Fernando, President of Seafood Exporter's Association, Sri Lanka www.seas.lk, +94777580371
iii). local NGOs with a focus on ocean conservation.": Not found.

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m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: List of vessels

1st Surveillance Audit conducted on site

Registrar General of Companies of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka incorporated Jay Sea Foods Pvt Limited as a Private Limited Company (PV 1323) having complied with the requirements under the company's act # 7 of 2007 on 05th December 2007.

Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Sri Lanka licensed the Organization to operate as fish processing establishment under Gazette Extraordinary No. 1320/ 17 of 24.12.2003 on 13th August 2022 for one-year validity period. Licence No. DFAR/FPE/98/09

Operartion licenece 2022-23.pdf

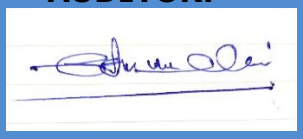
☐ **√The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the auditor shall provide a short description)*

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATION BODY: Bamber and Bruce Pvt. Ltd.	**AUDIT TEAM:** Gamunu Wickramasekara	**AUDIT START AND END DATE:** Initial Audit 11.11.2022 16.12.2022
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	**NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:** Mr. Ashoka Perera Director – Quality Assurance	**AUDIT CODE:** BB/FOS/2022/011

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).	YES	The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) is an intergovernmental organisation responsible for the management of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean. The stock of the species under the scope of certifications: Species are managed by i).IOTC Stock Assessment, web site address: www.iotc.org Attachment 3.1 Sri Lanka National report ii).Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, DFAR Srilanka. www.fisheriesdept.gov.lk Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, Srilanka MFARD. www.fisheries.gov.lk & National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) ARE THE FISHERY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN SRI LANKA. The Fishing area is FAO Zone 057. schedule of stock assessments for IOTC species and species of interest from 2019–2023, and for other working party priorities available in IOTC web site. The latest stock assessment was conducted in 2018. Link: Status summary for species of tuna and tuna-like species under the IOTC mandate, as well as other species impacted by IOTC fisheries | IOTC Data assessed and managed by IOTC. Data available in www.iotc.org web site. **Jay Sea Foods** Pvt Ltd also reviews the published data on species in the certification scope.

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		Yes	Data managed by the organizations IOTC, DFAR and MFARD are readily available from their website and the organization keep a track of all relevant data as soon as it is published. The organization also reviews the published data on species.. The organization keep communication with NARA, DFAR for the updates. IOTC Stock assessment executive summery attached: IOTC YFT 2020.pdf . Sword fish IOTC summery.pdf .

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.	N/A	As per the IOTC Executive summary-Yellow Fin Tuna in 2020, the main fleet average catch from Srilanka is 9%. Also Srilanka most of the Fishing vessel are artisanal <24m. According to the IOTC spawning biomass (SB) was considered to be 17% below the interim target reference point (TRP) for SB_{msy} , but above the interim LRP of 0.4 SB_{msy}. Fishing mortality (F) was estimated to be 20% above the interim target reference point. The IOTC's management advice to the Commission was to ensure that catches are reduced to end overfishing and allow the SB to recover : to SBmsy levels. The results of the FIP's assessment using data-limited methods and IOTC length frequency data suggest that when catch reduction measures are formulated and implemented by IOTC, these measures should reflect each fishery's impact on the stock. As Sri Lanka Longline Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) Bulletin No.5 2019: The new Sri Lankan longline FIP is a Comprehensive FIP according to Fishery progress.org. The FIP's rating improved from C - Some Recent Progress to A - Advanced Progress in December 2O19. 26 Performance Indicators (Pls) scored yellow or green in 2018 (93%]. The FIP is working to improve the scores of the two Pls scored red in 2O18, to YELLOW by December 2021. 43% of the actions planned had been completed by the FIP by December 2019. Sword fish is not overfished and not subect to overfishing as per the IOTC executive summary-stock assessment-Sword Fish in 2020. The organization buys 100% of their YFT and Sword Fish from small Fishing vessel. An assessment was undertaken in 2020 using stock synthesis with fisheries data up to 2018. The assessment uses a spatially disaggregated, sex explicit and age structured model. The SS3 model, used for stock status advice, indicated that MSY-based reference points were not exceeded for the Indian Ocean population as a whole (F2018/FMSY< 1; SB2018/SBMSY> 1). The two alternative models (ASPIC and JABBA) applied to swordfish also indicated that the stock was above a biomass level that would produce MSY. Spawning biomass in 2018 was estimated to be 40-83% of the unfished levels. Most recent catches of 32,671 MT in 2019 are just below the MSY level (33,000 MT). On the weight-of-evidence available in 2020, the stock is determined to be not overfished and not subject to overfishing

1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	Essential	B ≥ B_{msy} within probability range of available stock assessments or at least B>B_{lim} (limit reference point – or its proxy). If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	N\A	According to the IOTC YFT spawning biomass (SB) was considered to be 17% below the interim target reference point (TRP) for SB_{msy} , but above the interim LRP of 0.4 SB_{msy}. But As Sri Lanka Longline Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) working towards sustainable Tuna fishing. As per the IOTC Executive summary-Yellow Fin Tuna, 2020, the main fleet average catch from Srilanka is 9% and no significant impact on overfishing the stock. Stock status. A new assessment was undertaken in 2020 using stock synthesis with fisheries data up to 2018. The assessment uses a spatially disaggregated, sex explicit and age structured model. The SS3 model, used for stock status advice, indicated that MSY-based reference points were not exceeded for the Indian Ocean population as a whole (F2018/FMSY< 1; SB2018/SBMSY> 1). The two alternative models (ASPIC and JABBA) applied to swordfish also indicated that the stock was above a biomass level that would produce MSY. Spawning biomass in 2018 was estimated to be 40-83% of the unfished levels. Most recent catches of 32,671 MT in 2019 are just below the MSY level (33,000 MT). On the weight-of-evidence available in 2020, the stock is determined to be not overfished and not subject to overfishing The sword fishes catch from main fleet Srilanka is 18% and it is not overfished and not subject to overfishing as per the IOTC executive summary-stock assessment-Sword Fish, 2020. The organization buys 100% of their YFT and Sword Fish from small Fishing vessel. The YFT and Sword fishes are caught by mostly artisanal Fishing vessels <24m.

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	YES	The stock status is determined on the basis of the 2018 assessment based on JABBA and other indicators presented in 2019. This assessment suggests that the point estimate for the stock in 2017 is in the green zone in the Kobe plot with Bigeye Tuna F2018/Fmsy = 1.20 (0.70-2.05) B2018/Bmsy = 1.22 (0.82-1.81) Sword fish F2018/Fmsy = 0.60 (0.40-0.83) B2018/Bmsy = 1.75 (1.28-2.35) Such information are available in IOTC Official site. Status summary for species of tuna and tuna-like species under the IOTC mandate, as well as other species impacted by IOTC fisheries | IOTC Link to IOTC bycatch public domain: https://www.wcpfc.int/public-domain-bycatch IOTC has the stock assessments of Yellowfin Tuna, Bigeye Tuna and Sword fish. Parameters considered are Size frequency data/CPUE/Tagging/Review of available data, (by Kobe Plot) IOTC YFT The 2018 stock assessment was carried out using Stock Synthesis III (SS3), a fully integrated model that is currently used to provide scientific advice for the three tropical tunas stocks in the Indian Ocean. The model used in 2018 is based on the model developed in 2016 with a series of revisions that were noted during the WPTT. The model uses four types of data: catch, size frequency, tagging and joint longline CPUE indices. The 2018 assessment results were based on a grid of 24 SS3 model runs which are recognized as insufficient to explore the spectrum of uncertainties and scenarios, noting the large uncertainty associated with data quality (e.g., spatial representativeness of CPUE coverage, estimation of catch and inconsistency in lengthcomposition) and lack of considering model statistical uncertainty. Some of these uncertainties were explored in 2019 following the Workplan the Scientific Committee adopted in 2018. However, due to the complexity of the work, lack of agreement on key model aspects and time constraints, no new management advice was provided in 2019.
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.	YES	All the species in the scope are caught by 100% artisanal Fishing vessels <24m as bycatch of YFT. **Jay Sea Food** is processing less than 10% of the total catches of all the species. As per the IOTC executive summary-stock assessment, entire Sri Lanka fishery (2015-2019) total catch %; YFT 9% Sword fish 25% Attachment 3.1 Sri Lanka National report

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.	YES	Fishing gear used is Deep set is long line targeting Yellow fin Tuna, Sward fish and Big eye Tuna which reduces the percentage of other species bycatch. No juvenile catch since this gear is set in approx. 65M - 70M deep set where the adult Tuna most of the population prevails. Catch targeted species only with negligible by-catch. No impact to seabed and harm to turtles and sharks due to deep-sea long line fishing. Catching of marine mammals is legally prohibited Under the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act No.2 of 1996 and the Fauna and Flora protection (amendment) Act 1937 ,(amended 1993 and 2008). Sri Lanka do not operate large purse seines However regulation is formulated prohibiting catching of whale shark by intestinally set gears. . The fishermen are made aware to releasing dolphins, turtles and whale sharks if incidentally caught to a fishing gear by conducting regular awareness programs by NARA and DFAR. The Log books facilitate reporting of incidental catches of marine mammals. Deployment of an observer in small boats is not practical due to space , facilities and safety aspects. **Jay Sea Food Pvt Ltd** is analysing the published data about the impact of Fishing gear-Logline on essential habitats and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear. Sources form: https://www.sustainablefish.org/Publications IOTC, NARA have done studies on these subjects and publish data on their web site. No degradation of sea bed due to Long line fishing.. Link to IOTC bycatch public domain: https://www.wcpfc.int/public-domain-bycatch

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	YES	Ministry of fisheries issues the log sheets for each vessel. The log sheets have the latitude and longitude point. Location gets through the GPS. Fisheries Monitoring center (FMC) is a subdivision of the fisheries ministry. Live alerts 100% of vessels in Sri Lanka is having Vessel Monitoring Equipment (VME). If any crossing the EEZ and terming with VME. The auto generated emails about the Ministry audit is done once in two months for compliance of rules and regulations. The marine protected areas (MPA) are checked by the department of Fishereis and Ministries of Fisheries by VMS and FMC regularly. The list of protected areas mentioned on the website of the Ministry Department of Fisheries Aquatic Resourceand Department of Fisheries Aquatic Resource Applicable regulations (A)High Seas Fishing Operations Regulations 2014 (Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act /FARA) (B)) Shark Fisheries Management Regulation, 2015 (Gazette No. 1938/2 of 26 October 2015) C) Fish Catch data recording regulations 2014 (Log book)
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.	YES	Fishing is done by using the long line method. Using gill nets is also control by the department of Fisheries and aquatic resources. The organization has a policy to buy only from long line vessel caught fish. Organization verify the fishing gears by random inspections of their registered boats. As known fact, no significant impact to the sea bed from high sea long line fishery.
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.	Recommenda tion	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.	YES	The published data is referred from time to time about the impact of Fishing gear-Logline on essential habitats and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear. Sources form: https://www.sustainablefish.org/Publications. IOTC, NARA have done studies on these subjects and publish and update data on their web site. The government has taken a decision to reduce gill net fishing and encourage Long line based on the same inputs.
The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.					

3 GEAR SELECTIVITY

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Requirement</th><th>Level</th><th>Parameters and information</th><th>Y/N</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>3.1</td><td>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.</td><td>Important</td><td>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 .</td><td>Yes</td><td>Log sheets have all the details about the caught Now the department of fisheries has a dedicated wing for IUCN coordination with relevant govt. departments as well as updating the IUCN. The studies/monitoring and analysis is done department of Fisheries and publish data and submit to IOTC.
The control by the DFAR and the organization is by the "Daily catch Data for a Fishing trip. Copies of log sheets were collected during harbor audits. IUCN red listed species were not evident in bycatch as accidental catch.
<table><tr><td>Bycatch species</td><td>IUCN classification</td></tr><tr><td>Shark (Isurus spp.)</td><td>LC</td></tr><tr><td>Shark (Sphyruna spp.)</td><td>LC</td></tr><tr><td>Manta Rays</td><td>LC</td></tr><tr><td>Sail fish (Istiophorus platypterus)</td><td>LC</td></tr><tr><td>Mahi Mahi (Coryphaena hippurus)</td><td>LC</td></tr><tr><td>Marlin (Makaira spp.)</td><td>DD</td></tr><tr><td>Skipjack tuna) Katsuwonus pelamis)</td><td>LC</td></tr><tr><td>Sword fish (Xiphias gladius)</td><td>LC</td></tr></table>
Please Refer:
Attachment 3.1 Sri Lanka National report
Attachment: 3.1 Log sheet 1,2
Log Sheets.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.1.1</td><td>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.</td><td>Essential</td><td>Traditional, fisher or community knowledge can be used as reference, provided its validity can be objectively verified</td><td>YES</td><td>Sri Lankan fisheries regulation (1996) is prohibited the caught of endangered species, non- target catch and discards.
Fisheries_and_Aquatic_Resources_Act.pdf (coastguar.lk)
Jay Sea ity Director is reviewing relevant information published in FAO, IUCN, IOTC, DFAR and NARA official sites.
Fisheries act.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">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.</td></tr>
</table>

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.	YES	Bycatch are used for human consumption in the form of either processed, Fish meal, fresh, dry fish, Fish oil. As per the witnessed Log sheets during the harbor audit and as reviewed records, no discarding species observed. As **Jay Sea** analysis, the % of discards are very lesser than 8% of total catch. Log sheets attached in clause 3.1
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	N\A	Targeting only Tuna species and Sword fish. No FADs used in the long line fishery. There is legal ban on use of FADs for Longline. This information is available at the DFAR website. The Srilankan govt. regulation is also listed country-wise at FAO website with regulations including on FAD. Also this is being monitored by the srilankan coast guard. www.coastguard.gov.lk. Licence conditions.pdf
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.	N\A	Targeting only Tuna species and Sword fish. No FADs used in the long line fishery. Fish aggregating device (FAD) is an artificial object used to attract ocean-going pelagic fish such as marlin, tuna and dolphin fish when used with purse seine and pole and line fishing. Vessel skippers confirmed that they are not using FADs. Skipers were interviewed in this regard during the harbour audits.

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.	YES	Jay Sea is sourcing only from fishing Vessels which are registration under the department of fisheries and Aquatic resources in Sri Lanka. Department of fisheries issues fishing license. Documents witnessed during harbor audit.
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).	YES	All fishing Vessels are registration under the department of fisheries and Aquatic resources in Sri Lanka. The list of vessel is available at the DRAF website. **Jay Sea** is having vessel approval criteria and maintains approved vessels list. Organizations are getting IUU updates from DFAR.
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_.2www.iucnredlist.org015.199.01.0012.01.ENG	Yes	Sri Lankan fisheries regulations are prohibited the IUU fishing and them also monitoring the fishing vessels. Department of fisheries issues a list of IUU vessels to all processors and exporters twice a day by email. **Jay Sea** verifies the vessels with approved boat list before receiving fish. SRI LANKA NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING: https://www.fisheriesdept.gov.lk/web/images/division/mgt/SLNPOA_R_2020.pdf IUU plan - Sri Lanka.pdf
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	Yes	**Jay Sea Foods** pvt ltd is listed in Dolphin safe approval list of Earth Island Institute Sri Lanka - Country - Dolphin Safe Listings - International Marine Mammal Project (eii.org)
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.**	YES	**Jay Sea** complies with national fisheries regulation and audited by Department of Fisheries for compliance of fisheries regulations. License is attached. Operartion licenece 2022-23.pdf
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.**	YES	There is no total allowable catch limit for yellowfin tuna and Sword fish in the Indian Ocean F2018/FMSY = 1.20, SB2018/SBMSY = 0.83 for YFT as per the IOTC Executive summary 2020. F2018/FMSY = 0.60, SB2018/SBMSY = 1.75 for Sword fish as per the IOTC Executive summary 2020. Final agreement between countries are not yet agreed upon TAC. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) held its annual meeting from 7 to 11 June 2021. The main priority of the meeting was to discuss how to address the yellowfin tuna stock in the Indian Ocean. The EU had tabled two ambitious proposals, one to reduce overfishing on the stock of yellowfin tuna in coherence with its continuous efforts to since 2014, and one to counteract the increasing trend of skipjack tuna catch. At the end of a marathon of five days, the EU was instrumental in reaching agreement on

					yellowfin tuna. In doing so, the EU has accepted a further reduction of 6% in catches, summing up to a total reduction of 21% compared to 2014 catch levels. As such, the EU is the main contributor to the catch reduction scheme. However, the EU's proposal to bring back the catches of skipjack within the agreed Total Allowable Catch (TAC) was not adopted. The EU is disappointed that the other IOTC parties were not willing to take action now to ensure that fisheries on skipjack remain sustainable in the long-term. The EU considers this a missed opportunity, but remains committed to bringing forward the issue again in the next meetings of the IOTC. Refer below articles: https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/iotc-adopts-resolution-to-rebuild-yellowfin-tuna-but-effectiveness-in-question https://ec.europa.eu/oceans-and-fisheries/news/sustainable-fisheries-eu-pushes-stricter-catch-limits-yellowfin-tuna-2021-06-11_en
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.**	YES	Department of fisheries and aquatic resources of Sri Lanka issues the logbooks. Logbook sheets were verified during the harbor audit. Log sheets attached in clause 3.1
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.**	Yes	There is no net is used as fishing gear, all are long line only.
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.**	Yes	There is no net is used as fishing gear, all are long line only.

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.**	YES	Department of fisheries and aquatic resources technology has control the fishing methods and gear size to regulate the Size of the fish The same has been mentioned in the Fisheries license issued to the boat. There are no minimum legal size mentioned. Jay Sea has company's internal policy to buy more than 18 kg Fish only. Licence conditions.pdf
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	YES	The distance form the shore is 12 nautical mile-territorial and coastal fishing till the EEZ. The same has been mentioned in the Fisheries rule of the Srilanka. Vessels are having operating licenses according to the fishing areas.(i.e: EEZ license and High Seas license) Sri Lanka Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)-FAO 57 and wider Indian Ocean generally operate to the South of Sri Lanka but catches also made to the North of Sri Lanka. Territorial Zone : 12 nm Contiguous Zone : 24 nm EEZ : 200 nm (Source : UNCLOS). Marine Environmental Protection Authority (Marine Pollution Prevention Act 35 of 2008)-Sri Lanka
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.**	YES	Since the organization is taking the fishing method deep set long line and the branch long and main line and the depth is >70 meters. Only long lines are used; branch lines are 60-70 feet deep **Jay Sea** is conducting trainings for skippers and boat owners regarding by catch reduction measures. Training records were evident.
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.**	YES	There is no fishing in protected area as it is being controlled by VMS Vessel monitoring system and is being monitored by the FMC-Fisheries monitoring center Colombo. Further, Necessary advice and instructions are given by DFAR and organization for skippers regarding protected habitat areas. By Law; it is prohibited catching, keeping in possession transportation and Transhipping of Marine Mammals, Turtles, Thresher Sharks, Species of Sea Birds are totally prohibited. No fishing operation should be conducted within the radius 1km of the data buoys installed in high seas.

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.**	YES	Using long line circular hooks only. Chemicals and explosives are prohibited by department of fisheries and aquatic resources. Before unloading coast guards are inspecting for these items and they have the boat inspection plan
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)	YES	The fisheries management plan has been developed by the by DFAR and Ministry of Fisheries. (attached). Web site: www.fao.org. COASTAL ZONE AND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SRI LANKA Since there is no vessels owned by the organization, the organization exercise control during the purchase. The control is purchase from small scale licensed boats <24 m longline vessels with deep set gear. The management system is typical for highly migratory species and tuna is particular. In Sri Lanka. Tuna fishery is managed by the Fisheries Act of Sri Lanka 1996 and the Regulations therein. Stringent management and control measures are enforced by the Competent Authority (DFAR) in Sri Lanka to combat IUU fishing and adverse fishery methods such as Industrial purse seining vessel. Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources handles the management of fishery with interaction with IOTC. (www.fisheriesdept.lk)

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.	YES	The IOTC-Indian Ocean Tuna commissioned at head quarter at Seychelles with 32 members including Srilanka and is mandated for sustainability of tuna in the Indian ocean. All the members gives input to IOTC on regular on Fisheries Management. Sri Lanka is involved in tuna resource management the establishment of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission (IOFC) for the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna in 1968. Sri Lanka further strengthened its involvement in tuna management and scientific data collection with the shifting of the Indo-Pacific Tuna Project (IPTP) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from the Philippines to Colombo in 1982. Sri Lanka hosted the Project, with the Project Office located in the building of the National Aquatic Resources Agency (NARA), untill it was wound up in 1990. Sri Lanka joined IOTC soon after the Draft Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission was adopted by FAO in 1993, thus becoming a founder Member of IOTC by joining it in 1994. News from https://www.news.lk/news/business/item/974-18th-indian-ocean-tuna-commission-from-june-1-5
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.	YES	Department of fisheries and aquatic resources in Sri Lanka has updated their regulation. DFAR is conducting annual meetings along with intermittent meetings such as scientific committee meeting, Technical committee working party meeting and compliance committee meeting and all updates, Actions or regulations are published in their web site for taking actions and public awareness. **https://www.iotc.org/documents/reports**
The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations. ***The fishing company or organisation may also be part of traditional or community system of management of the stock, provided their performance can be objectively verified.***					
5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be **both** participatory and transparent, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decision-making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information. Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out when applicable.	Yes	The Fisheries management organization (DFAR) is conducting meetings such as scientific committee meeting, Technical committee working party meeting and compliance committee meeting and all updates, Actions or regulations are published in their web site for taking actions and public awareness Reports | IOTC https://www.iotc.org/documents/reports

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	YES	There is a National Fisheries Federation which is the association of Fishermen in Sri Lanka, web site: www.fisheries.gov.lk Association coordinate with the government regarding their interest and discussing with the relevant parties of Small-scale and deep sea fishing communities in order to take necessary measures to upgrade their livelihood.
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.	YES	**Jay Sea** policy is to buy YFT and Sword fish from small scale deep set Longline which is a precautionary measure to protect marine environment. DFAR IUU mail and list of vessels border crossings, VMS off, High risk vessels departure canceled boats mail attached. Tel Number.pdf Tel Number harbours.pdf Possible IUU data sheet as at 11.11 .202
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.	YES	The estimated stock status for Sword Fish is 98% in green zone as IOTC executive summary 2020. For YFT it is 94% in red zone, however the total stock caught by Srilanla is about 9% and the fishing methods employed are only small scale fisheries. The precautionary approach has also been taken up by the IOTC and all the members of the IOTC to implement. The DFAR and ministry of Fisheries has also taking action to restore the stock.
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.	YES	Fisher Management organization use the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. https://www.fao.org/fishery/code/en The new Sri Lanka longline fishery improvement project (FIP) is an initiative of the Seafood Exporters' Association of Sri Lanka (SEASL). The FIP is a tripartite collaboration by the SEASL with government authorities responsible for the regulation and management of the fishery. LL FIP Bulletin No 7 Final 210416 English.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.					
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.	YES	The compliance with regulations is monitored surveillance, controlled and enforced by the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR) – Sri Lankan Government fishery Management Authority**. Jay Sea** has obtained the Operating License for fish processing & exporting from DFAR. As the Competent Authority ; DFAR monitors, surveillance, controls for the enforcement of the Act and other international laws. Information (fisheriesdept.gov.lk) https://www.fisheriesdept.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=14&Itemid=132&lang=en
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.	YES	Department of fisheries and aquatic resources in Sri Lanka issues the log sheets to high sea and EZZ fishing vessels. All details including bycatch were record in the log sheets during every fishing trip and reported to DFAR. IOCT maintains the record of by catch
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	YES	IOCT has the record of discards records. REDEVELOPMENT OF THE BYCATCH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (BMIS): STATUS AND FUTURE WORK PLAN INCLUDING INTEGRATING REGIONAL BYCATCH DATA SUMMARIES https://www.iotc.org/documents/redevelopment-bycatch-management-information-system-bmis-status-and-future-work-plan or Redevelopment of the Bycatch Management Information System (BMIS): status and future work plan including integrating regional bycatch data summaries | IOTC
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	YES	Bycatch and discard data published on the DFAR and IOTC web sites. Public data domain link. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/bycatch-data-excel-file-bdep-072021
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.	YES	Department of fisheries and aquatic resources in Sri Lanka has prohibited the catch endangered species. DFAR has provided necessary instructions to prevent possible accidental catches and methods are describes in the license provided to fishery. In such accidental catches logbook need to be updated as instructed. Sri Lanka National Plan of Action For the Conservation and Management of Sharks: https://www.fisheriesdept.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/downloads/SLNPOA-Sharks-2018-Final-Report_R.pdf
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.	YES	This is regulated by DFAR and the same is recorded in the log book. Record attached.Department of fisheries and aquatic resources in Sri Lanka has prohibited the catch endangered species and prohibited catch some species in their breeding season. **Jay Sea** is conducting trainings to fish suppliers. Witnessed training records IOTC RESOLUTION 12/06 ON REDUCING THE INCIDENTAL BYCATCH OF SEABIRDS IN LONGLINE FISHERIES (Attached) iotc_2012_508 seabird bycatch resol
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.	Yes	This is being regulated by DFAR. The Gear marking is a measure for the elimination of ghost gear as the gear can be traced back to the owner. https://www.fao.org/news/story/pt/item/1099767/icode/ Therefore, as the gear is accounted for during the departure and arrival, as well as spot inspections at sea by the coast guard as well as the logbook markings of where the lines were set/fishing grounds these measures have been set on a national to mitigate negative impacts of ghost fishing. Automatic Identification system (AIS) through the satellite communication and some are direction finders with Radio Buoy also available.
The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.					
5.9	The fleet has a full-time on-board independent observer who reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. In alternative a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. **Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.**	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	NA	Sourcing only from small scale fishing vessels. Witnessed the **boat inspection records.**
The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. ***See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.***					
5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, are defined for all management objectives related to the conservation of the stock under consideration. Management objectives take into account the best scientific evidence available	Essential	Target reference points. e.g maximum sustainable yield (MSY, or a suitable proxy) or a lesser fishing mortality if that is applicable to the fishery. Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas have low productivity, thus biological reference points shall be set to ensure long term sustainability.	YES	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published. www.iotc.org IOTC target & limit reference.pdf

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.	YES	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org IOTC target & limit reference.pdf
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			YES	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org Stock assessment 2017.pdf
5.11.2	Endangered species			YES	Endangered species : Marine mammals, Turtles, Thresher Sharks, Sea birds These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.11.3	Non-target stocks			YES	Non target stocks : Species such as Big eye tuna, Sailfish, Shark, Ray, Mahi Mahi These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			YES	Dependent predators: Sharks Mulla (A kind of Dolphin) preys : Squid- Loligo spp. Cuttle fish- Sepia spp. Flying fish- Cheilopogon spp. Skipjack Tuna- Katsuwanus pelamis Sadinella spp. However they are not affected as the catch percentage from the Longline is 1%. Based on the DFAR statistics. Govt. of Srilanka DFAR and MFAR website.
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes			YES	No significant impact from the fishing organization to Eco system structure and process. These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	YES	A yearly reviewed ecosystem approach to Fisheries is in place : Before issuing Environmental/Marine Protection Licences These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org National inspection plan Sri Lanka.pdf

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	YES	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org. In April 2017, a new fishery improvement project (FIP) for Sri Lanka's longline fishery was launched at the Seafood Expo Global in Brussels (Belgium) by the President of the Seafood Exporters' Association of Sri Lanka (SEASL) LL FIP 2021 QPR 01 210701.pdf
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.	YES	System in place to collect waste from vessels by the Fisheries harbor management. Coast guard unit is strict and monitoring of the compliance of this rule. Gate pass for waste disposal, waste disposal policy and procedures, Vessel inspection record and training record are available. Waste disposal agreement Fish waste collection-new contract.pdf Internal wastewater treatment plant available. Treatment plant service done by internal technicians and treated water testing reports available.
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.	YES	The govt. rules Fine is Rs 10000/- for spillage in the sea. There are coast guard for strict monitoring of the compliance of this rule.
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.	YES	No specific toxic chemicals are used onboard. The boat inspection was carried out by the Organization. Using chlorine: Sodium hypochlorite for sanitization.
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.	Yes	Organization approved small-scale vessels only. Use ice only.
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)	YES	Usage of energy, fuel, water, and wastewater are monitored, recorded and reduction measures have been taken. Records witnessed during the audit. Significant measures; 1. Installing solar panels 2. Carbon foot print calculated and seeking for reduction possibilities.
7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		Yes	The organization has calculated carbon footprint and taken emission reduction measures as attached. CO2 calculation.pdf
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:			YES	The organization complies with Govt. rule for the Child labour and ILO rules. Employees Policy attached: Jay Sea Policies.pdf
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	YES	The Organization complies with norms "Employment of women and child young person and children Act no. 47 of 1956) and ILO rules. Checked HR employee register and not evident that child labour deployed in the factory. Not any cluefound for child labour, during factory visit and interviewing staff.

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.	YES	All the employees salaries are above the Sri Lankan National minimum wage of workers Act no. 3 of 2016, budgetary relief allowance of workers, act no.4, 2016, and Act. No.36 of 2005. Minimum wages.pdf Govt. regulatiosn on minimumwages Act No. 4 of 2016.pdf
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		YES	All the occupational health and Safety law is being followed and measures are being taken by the organization. Health insurance: workmen compensation insurance, accidental insurance. Seek leave grant of 14 days/year.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		YES	Required occupational health and Safety measures have been taken. PPEs such as safety boots, hand gloves, head gears, safety harness, Safety goggles, masks and water proof apron were in place. Fire extinguishers and first aid boxes in place. First aid training and Fire drill were conducted. Records witnessed.
The auditor shall verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work contract samples) and on-site observation.					

Further comments:

The Directors and the management are well-committed and established systems aligning with requirements of the sustainable fisheries principles and standard requirements. Quality Assurance Director and the team is well educated, aware, self-motivated and skilled enough to look in to sustainability affairs

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

☐ √ The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

☐ The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

0MAJOR NON CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

List major Non-conformities: No Major nonconformities observed

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

List minor Non-conformities: No Minor nonconformities observed

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations: