

# Friend of the Sea Standard

## **FOS - Wild – Non-Freezer Vessels Sustainable fishing Requirements**

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
0	18/01/2013	First issue	OK	OK
1	01/07/2015	Content update	OK	OK
2	27/12/2015	Update Document Title	OK	OK
3	24/06/2016	Fist Renwell		

# Table of contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Friend of the Sea criteria and their compliance with Minimum</b>	
<b>Substantive Criteria (FAO) .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Description of the Organisation .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1 – Stock Status .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2 – Ecosystem Impact .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3 - Selectivity .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4 - Legal compliance.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5 - Management.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6 – Waste Management .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>7 – Energy Management .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>8 - Social Accountability .....</b>	<b>17</b>

# Introduction

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008, whose aim is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources 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 by Independent Certification Bodies following an audit, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

The Friend of the Sea fishing certification program complies with the **"GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES (FAO)"**. All requirements refer to criteria which conform with the "Minimum substantive criteria" included in the following FAO Guidelines.

## **"Management systems"**

28. Requirement: *The fishery is conducted under a management system which is based upon good practice and that ensures the satisfaction of the requirements and criteria described in Paragraph 29. The management system and the fishery operate in compliance with the requirements of local, national and international law and regulations including the requirements of any regional fisheries management organization that manages the fisheries on the "stock under consideration".*

28.1 *For the "stock under consideration" there are documented management approaches with a well based expectation that management will be successful taking into account uncertainty and imprecision.*

28.2 *There are objectives, and as necessary, management measures to address pertinent aspects of the ecosystem effects of fishing as per paragraph 31.*

29. *The following criteria will apply to management systems for any fisheries, but it must be recognized that special consideration needs to be given to small-scale fisheries with respect to the availability of data and with respect to the fact that management systems can differ substantially for different types and scales of fisheries (e.g. small scale through to large scale commercial fisheries).*

29.1 *Adequate data and/or information are collected, maintained and assessed in accordance with applicable international standards and practices for evaluation of the current state and trends of the stocks<sup>4</sup> (see below: Methodological aspects). This can include relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified.*

29.2 *In determining suitable conservation and management measures, the best scientific evidence available is taken into account by the designated authority, as well as consideration of relevant traditional fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, in order to evaluate the current state of the "stock under consideration"<sup>5</sup> in relation to, where appropriate, stock specific target and limit reference points.*

29.2bis: *Taking due account of paragraph 32, for the "stock under consideration" the determination of suitable conservation and management measures should include or take account of:*

- *Total fishing mortality from all sources is considered in assessing the state of the "stock under consideration", including discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catches and catches in other fisheries.*

- *Management targets are consistent with achieving maximum sustainable yield (MSY) (or a suitable proxy) on average, or a lesser fishing mortality if that is optimal in the circumstances of the fishery (e.g. multispecies fisheries) or to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.*

- *The management system should specify limits or directions in key performance indicators (see 30.2), consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible, and specify the actions to be taken if the limits are approached or the desired directions are not achieved.*

29.3 *Similarly, data and information, including relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, are used to identify adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem, and timely scientific advice is provided on the likelihood and magnitude of identified impacts (see paragraph 31).*

29.4 *The designated authorities adopt and effectively implement appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the "stock under consideration" based on the data, information and scientific advice referred to in the preceding bullets.<sup>7</sup> Short-term considerations should not compromise the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.*

29.5 *An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the fishery<sup>8</sup> and compliance is ensured through effective mechanisms for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement (see paragraph 6).*

29.6 *In accordance with the Code of Conduct Article 7.5, the precautionary approach is being implemented to protect the "stock under consideration" and to preserve the aquatic environment.*

*Inter alia this will require that the absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures. Further, relevant uncertainties are being taken into account through a suitable method of risk assessment. Appropriate reference points are determined and remedial actions to be taken if reference points are approached or exceeded are specified.*

### **Stocks under consideration**

30. Requirement: The "stock under consideration" is not overfished, and is maintained at a level which promotes the objective of optimal utilization and maintains its availability for present and future generations taking into account that longer term changes in productivity can occur due to natural variability and/or impacts other than fishing. In the event that biomass drops well below such target levels, management measures (Code of Conduct Article 7.6) should allow for restoration within reasonable time frames of the stocks to such levels (see also paragraph 29.2.bis). The following criteria are applicable:

30.1 The "stock under consideration" is not overfished if it is above the associated limit reference point (or its proxy).

30.2 If fishing mortality (or its proxy) is above the associated limit reference point, actions should be taken to decrease the fishing mortality (or its proxy) below that limit reference point.

30.3 The structure and composition of the "stock under consideration" which contribute to its resilience are taken into account.

30.4 In the absence of specific information on the "stock under consideration", generic evidence based on similar stocks can be used for fisheries with low risk to that "stock under consideration". However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the sustainability of intensive fisheries.

### **Ecosystem considerations**

31. Requirement: Adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem should be appropriately assessed and effectively addressed. Much greater scientific uncertainty is to be expected in assessing possible adverse ecosystem impacts of fisheries than in assessing the state of target stocks. This issue can be addressed by taking a "risk assessment/risk management approach". For the purpose of development of ecolabelling schemes, the most probable adverse impacts should be considered, taking into account available scientific information, and traditional, fisher or community knowledge provided that its validity can be objectively verified. Those impacts that are likely to have serious consequences should be addressed. This may take the form of an immediate management response or further analysis of the identified risk. In this context, full recognition should be given to the special circumstances and requirements in developing countries and countries in transition, including financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, and training and scientific cooperation. The following criteria are to be interpreted in the context of avoiding high risk of severe adverse impacts:

31.1 Non target catches, including discards, of stocks other than the "stock under consideration" are monitored and should not threaten these non-target stocks with serious risk of extinction; if serious risks of extinction arise, effective remedial action should be taken.

31.2 The role of the "stock under consideration" in the foodweb is considered, and if it is a key prey species in the ecosystem, management measures are in place to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.

31.3 There is knowledge of the essential habitats for the "stock under consideration" and potential fishery impacts on them. Impacts on essential habitats and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear involved are avoided, minimized or mitigated (Code of Conduct 7.2.2). In assessing fishery impacts, the full spatial range of the relevant habitat should be considered, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing.

31.4 In the absence of specific information on the ecosystem impacts of fishing for the unit of certification, generic evidence based on similar fishery situations can be used for fisheries with low risk of severe adverse impact. However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the adequacy of mitigation measures.

### **Methodological aspects**

*Assessing current state and trends in target stocks*

32. There are many ways in which state and trends in stocks may be evaluated, that fall short of the highly quantitative and data-demanding approaches to stock assessment that are often used for large scale fisheries in developed countries. Use of less elaborate methods for stock assessment should not preclude fisheries from possible certification for ecolabelling. However it should be noted that, to the extent that the application of such methods results in greater uncertainty about the state of the "stock under consideration", more precautionary approaches to managing fisheries on such resources will be required which may necessitate lower levels of utilization of the resource. There is a variety of management measures commonly used in small scale or low value fisheries that nonetheless can achieve quite adequate levels of protection for stocks in the face of uncertainty about the state of the resource. A past record of good management performance could be considered as supporting evidence of the adequacy of the management measures and the management system."

## **Friend of the Sea criteria and their compliance with Minimum Substantive Criteria (FAO)**

For each of the following criteria whose compliance is verified in the course of the audit, the respective FAO Minimum Substantive Criterion observed is mentioned in brackets.

1. Status of stock (30)
2. Ecosystem Impact (31)
3. Selectivity (31)
4. Legal Compliance (28)
5. Management (28, 29)
6. Waste management
7. Energy Management
8. Social Accountability

Each one of these criteria contains essential or important requirements or recommendations.

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 must also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed Corrective Action must be fully implemented within the following twelve months.

Recommendations. Compliance with Recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with Recommendation will be verified during the audit and any deficiency ( k day du ) 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 must be filled out in English.

**a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

***BENIS PECHE***

**b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:**

***KING PELAGIQUE***

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

**KING PELAGIQUE GROUP**

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

**Z.L HAY ASSALAM BP 321  
73000 DAKHLA - MAROC**

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

**Mme RKIA BOUZALIM/Tel : 00 212 662 750 924/Email : bouzalim\_iav@hotmail.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 harbor</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>
ALLOTF 1	8-975	MAROC	RSW	300	DAKHLA	BENIS PECHE
ALLOTF 2	8-966	MAROC	RSW	300	DAKHLA	BENIS PECHE
ALLOTF 3	8-998	MAROC	RSW	300	DAKHLA	BENIS PECHE

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

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>
ALLOTF 1	8-975	DAKHLA
ALLOTF 2	8-966	DAKHLA

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

ENTRE CAP BOUJDOUR 26° 07'N et CAP BLANC 20° 46'N AU DELA DE 8 MILLE MARIN CALCULEE A PARTIR DES LIGNE DE BASE.



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
SARDINE	SARDINA PICHARDUS
MAQUEREAU	SCOMBER JAPONICUS
MAQUEREAU	SCOMBER COLIAS
SARDINELLE	SARDINELLA AURITA
CHINCHAR	TRACHURUS

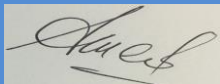
**j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 120**

**k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS : NEANT**

**l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: NEANT**

- ☐ **X The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** (If not the Auditor must provide a short description)
- ☐ **X The Organisation and the shipowners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products**
- ☐ **X The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit**
- ☐ **X The duration of the Audit was agreed**
- ☐ **X The information included in the Preliminary Information Form has been confirmed:** (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)



<b>CERTIFICATION BODY:</b>  <b>RINA SERVICE S.p.a</b>	<b>AUDIT TEAM:</b>  <b>AHMED AMAMMA</b>  <b>(LEAD AUDITOR)</b>	<b>AUDIT START AND END DATE:</b> <b>DU 24-06-2016</b> <b>AU 26-06-2016</b>
<b>SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:</b>  	<b>NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:</b>  <b>Mr REDA CHAMI</b> <b>Mme RKIA BOUZALIM</b> <b>Mme SOUKAINA KAZDARI</b> <b>Mr NOUREDDINE JIATI</b> <b>Mme HIND ABARCHA</b> <b>Mr MOUHCINE ENNOURI</b> <b>Mr KADRI NAJIM</b> <b>Mr ZAHY ABDERRAHIM</b>	<b>AUDIT CODE:</b>  <b>Contract:</b> <b>2016 QHE 21</b> <b>File n°:</b> <b>2016 DG DF 23</b>

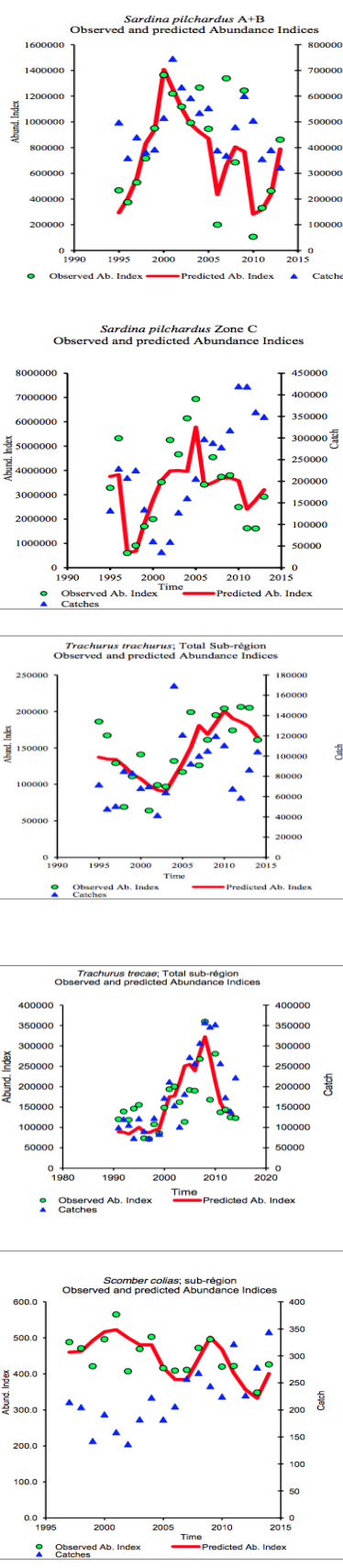
## NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) *The auditor must fill out all fields in the checklist.*
- 2) *Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.*
- 3) *The Auditor must provide explanation when requirements are not applicable.*
- 4) *The Auditor must write YES when the Organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.*
- 5) *The Auditor must comment and explain the positive or negative answers. YES, NO, N.A. are not enough*
- 6) *Each relevant document must be added to the final Audit Report in a separate and numbered attachment*
- 7) *Photographic explanations added to the checklist or attached are appreciated*

### **1 – STOCK STATUS**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
<b>1.1</b>	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. This data concludes that the stock is NOT:				
<b>1.1.1</b>	Data deficient	Essential		Y	LES SITUATIONS DES STOCKS SONT GERER PAR INRH (INSTITUT NATIONAL DES RECHERCHE HALIEUTIQUE) ET PAR CECAF  <a href="http://www.inrh.ma/petits-pelagiques">http://www.inrh.ma/petits-pelagiques</a>

1.1.2	Over-exploited (F>Fmsy)	Essential	F<Fmsy within probability range of available stock assessments	Y (N for <i>Sardine</i> <i>Illa</i> <i>Aurita</i> )	<p>LES SITUATIONS DES STOCKS DES ESPECES AUDITE EST COMME CE QUI SUIT :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SARDINA PILCHARDUS : Non Fully Exploited</li> <li>SARDINELLA AURITA : Over Exploited</li> <li>SCOMBER JAPONICUS : Fully Exploited</li> <li>SCOMBER COLIAS : Fully Exploited</li> <li>TRACHURUS : Fully Exploited</li> </ul> <p><b>REFERENCE CECAF REPORT 2015</b></p> <table> <tr> <td><i>Sardine</i>** <i>S. pilchardus</i></td><td>344 (376)**</td><td>141%</td><td>32%</td><td>Non fully exploited (2013)</td><td>The stock is influenced by environmental factors and shows fluctuations independent of fishing. Considering the observed fluctuations, total catch should be adjusted according to observed natural changes in the stock. The stock structure and abundance should be closely monitored by fishery independent methods covering the complete distribution area.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Zone C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <td><i>Sardinella</i>** <i>S. aurita</i></td><td>598 (570)</td><td>-</td><td>250% (LCA-YR)</td><td>Overexploited</td><td>The working group notes that in the absence of acoustic estimates for recent years and the deterioration of CPUE series the production model traditionally applied could not be used. However improved length frequency data made possible the application of an LCA model and a yield per recruit analysis. The results of the assessments indicate that the stock is overexploited. The working group further notes that the catches in recent years (since 2007) are high, despite the state of overexploitation indicated by the working group. The increase of catches over a longer period, despite a stock being overexploited, could be linked to an increase in the level of recruitment during this period. There is no guarantee that such a high level of recruitment will continue in the future and high catches do not necessarily reflect the state of the stocks. As a precautionary measure, the Working Group retains its recommendation of previous years to reduce fishing effort for all three segments. The Working Group could not make a catch recommendation as at present it does not dispose an adequate index of abundance and is unable to predict future recruitment.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>S. maderensis</i></td><td>203 (175)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Sardinella</i> spp.</td><td>801 (745)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Whole subregion</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <td><i>Chub mackerel</i> <i>Scomber</i> <i>colias</i></td><td>344 (280)</td><td>135%</td><td>140%</td><td>Fully exploited</td><td>The working group adopted, based on the results of both the production model and the analytical model that the stock is fully exploited.  The Working Group recommends not to exceed the mean level over the last five years 280 000 tonnes in 2014 for the whole sub-region.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Whole subregion</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <td><i>Hare mackerel</i> <i>T. trachurus</i></td><td>104 (95)</td><td>105%</td><td>104%</td><td><i>T. trachurus</i> fully exploited</td><td>An increase in catch and effort is observed in 2014 compared to 2013 for both of the <i>Trachurus</i> species. <i>T. trachurus</i> remains overexploited whereas <i>T. trachurus</i> is fully exploited. Given the mixed nature of this fishery and the results of the projections, the working group, as a precautionary approach, recommends to reduce both effort and catch for the two species.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>T. trachurus</i></td><td>222 (228)</td><td>23%</td><td>1329%</td><td><i>T. trachurus</i> and <i>T. trachurus</i> are overexploited.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Whole subregion</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>Sardine</i> ** <i>S. pilchardus</i>	344 (376)**	141%	32%	Non fully exploited (2013)	The stock is influenced by environmental factors and shows fluctuations independent of fishing. Considering the observed fluctuations, total catch should be adjusted according to observed natural changes in the stock. The stock structure and abundance should be closely monitored by fishery independent methods covering the complete distribution area.	Zone C						<i>Sardinella</i> ** <i>S. aurita</i>	598 (570)	-	250% (LCA-YR)	Overexploited	The working group notes that in the absence of acoustic estimates for recent years and the deterioration of CPUE series the production model traditionally applied could not be used. However improved length frequency data made possible the application of an LCA model and a yield per recruit analysis. The results of the assessments indicate that the stock is overexploited. The working group further notes that the catches in recent years (since 2007) are high, despite the state of overexploitation indicated by the working group. The increase of catches over a longer period, despite a stock being overexploited, could be linked to an increase in the level of recruitment during this period. There is no guarantee that such a high level of recruitment will continue in the future and high catches do not necessarily reflect the state of the stocks. 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1.1.3	Over-Fished ( $B < B_{msy}$ )	Essential	B > B <sub>msy</sub> within probability range of available stock assessments	Y (N for <i>Sardine</i> <i>Illa</i> <i>Aurita</i> )	<p>LE STOCKS DES ESPECES AUDITE EST PLENNEMENT EXPLOITE SAUF LA SARDINELLA AURITA QUI EST SUREXPLOITE</p> <p><b>REFERENCE: CECAF REPORT 2015</b></p>  <p>The figure consists of five vertically stacked line graphs, each representing a different fish species. Each graph plots 'Abund. Index' (left y-axis) and 'Catches' (right y-axis) against 'Time' (x-axis, years). The legend for all graphs is: Observed Ab. Index (green circles), Predicted Ab. Index (red line), and Catches (blue triangles).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sardina pilchardus A+B:</b> Shows a significant peak in abundance around 2000, followed by a sharp decline and subsequent fluctuations. Catches are also high around 2000.</li> <li><b>Sardina pilchardus Zone C:</b> Shows a similar trend to the A+B population, with a peak around 2000 and a decline thereafter.</li> <li><b>Trachurus trachurus:</b> Shows a steady increase in abundance from 1990 to 2000, followed by a decline and then a slight recovery. Catches are also high around 2000.</li> <li><b>Trachurus trachae:</b> Shows a sharp increase in abundance from 1990 to 2000, followed by a decline and then a slight recovery. Catches are also high around 2000.</li> <li><b>Scomber colias:</b> Shows a steady increase in abundance from 1990 to 2000, followed by a decline and then a slight recovery. Catches are also high around 2000.</li> </ul>
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**The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. Most updated stock assessments for tuna resources are carried out by the tuna RFMOs (IOTC, IATTC, CIAT, WCPFC). The Auditor must provide evidence on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear reference to documents and websites.**

<b>1.2</b>	Requirement 1.1 and sub do not apply to Fisheries or fleets which comply with all other requirements and which are not responsible for stock over-exploitation and do not catch more than 10% in weight of total fish in the stock under consideration.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under audit, same capacity and targeting same stock is not over 10% of total catches from the same stock.	NA	
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**The Auditor must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement**

## **2- ECOSYSTEM IMPACT**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Quantitative parameters</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2.1</b>	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.		Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database <a href="http://www.mpaglobal.org">www.mpaglobal.org</a>	Y	UNE PROCEDURE EST MIS SUR PLACE (PROCEDURE DE CONFORMITE A LA REGLEMENTATION SUR LES ZONE DE PECHE PR-003-B) PAR LA STE BENIS PECHE POUR DECRIRE LES DISPOSITIONS PRESENT POUR LE RESPECT DES ZONE DE PECHE SELON LA REGLEMENTATION EN VIGUER.

**The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, must verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities must be produced. The Auditor must provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to [www.mpaglobal.org](http://www.mpaglobal.org)).**

<b>2.2</b>	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.		The seabed and benthic marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	UNE PROCEDURE EST MIS EN PLACE (METHODE DE PECHE CHALUT PELAGIQUE PR-001/A) QUI DECRIT LA METHODE DE PECHE UTILISE (CHALUT PELAGIQUE) QUI PERMET DE PECHER DU POISSON EN PLEINE EAU ENTRE LA SURFACE ET LE FOND SANS ETRE EN CONTACT AVEC LE FOND POUR EVITER D'ENDOMMAGER LE FOND DE LA MER
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**The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.**

<b>2.3</b>	The ecosystem impact of the fishery or fleet is taken into consideration by the RFMOs.  (Cfr. Art. 31.2 of FAO guidelines 2009)	Recommendation	The RFMO must carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it must take this into account when producing managements advices.	Y	LA PROCEDURE (GESTION DES DECHETS DU NAVIRE PR-007-A) EXPLIQUE LA GESTION DE TOUT TYPE DE DECHETS QUE CA SOIT LIQUIDE OU SOLIDE DEGAGÉ PAR LE NAVIRE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LES DECHETS LIQUIDE TEL QUE LES HUILE DE VIDANGE LES LUBRIFIANTS SONT PRIS EN CHARGE PAR UNE SOCIETE EXTERNE POUR LE RECYCLAGE (SOCIETE GENERAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT)</li> <li>LES DECHETS SOLIDE SONT CONFIE A MARSA MAROC APRES SEPARATION PAR TYPE (SOLIDE NON DANGEREUX, SOLIDE DANGEREUX)</li> </ul>
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**The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.**

### **3- SELECTIVITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches must not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment must have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it must have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies must have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they must provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies must not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or worse among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to <a href="http://www.redlist.org">www.redlist.org</a>.</p>	Y	UNE PROCEDURE (GESTION DES ESPECES DE LA LISTE ROUGE PR-004-A) EXPLIQUE LES INSTRUCTION DONNEE AU CAPITAINE DU NAVIRE POUR LES ESPECES INTERDIT AINSI UN AGENT DE QUALITE EST TOUJOURS A BORD POUR LE CONTROL DES ESPECES PECHÉ AVANT LE POMPAGE DANS LES CALLE DE BATEAU.
<p><b>The Auditor must obtain a list of the species that are generally caught accidentally. Such list must be provided by the audited organisation with the available studies. The information included in the list must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list <a href="http://www.redlist.org">www.redlist.org</a>. The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.</b></p>					
3.2	The level of discard (in weight) must not be over 8% of total catch.		Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fishoil production.	Y	LA REGLAMENTATION EN VIGEUR AUTORISE LE POISSON NON-USINABLE JUSQU'AU 2% MAX
3.3.1	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.</p>	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the Fleet or fishery and attach it to the Audit Report	N/A	
3.3.2	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.</p>	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	N/A	

## 4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	TOUS LES BATEAUX SONT OFFICIELLEMENT ENREGISTRE AUPRES DE LA DELEGATION DES PECHE MARITIME AVEC UNE LICENCE DE PECHE POUR CHAQUE BATEAU
<b>The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)</b>					
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience ( <a href="http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a> ).	Y	TOUS LES BATEAU ONT UN SEUL PAVILLON MAROCAIN EST AUCUN D'EUX NE CONTIENT UN PAVILLON DE COMPLAISANCE
<b>The Auditor must verify according to the website <a href="http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a>.</b>					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF</a>	Y	LA PROCEDURE (METHODE DE PECHE PR-001/A) EXPLIQUE QUE LES DIMENTION DES MAILLES DU FILETS UTILISÉ EST FAIT D'UNE MANIERE POUR EVITER LE JUVENILLE AUSSI TOUTE LA CAPTURE EST DECLARÉ A LA DELEGATION DES PECHE MARITIME POUR CONTROLE ET VERIFICATION DU TAILLE ET DES ESPECES.
<b>The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF</a></b>					
4.4	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: <a href="http://www.dolphinsafetuna.org">www.dolphinsafetuna.org</a>	N/A	
<b>The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list <a href="http://www.dolphinsafetuna.org">www.dolphinsafetuna.org</a> or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report</b>					
4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations.  Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	LES 3 BATEAUX RESPECT LA REGLEMENTATION INTERNATIONAL ET NATIONAL EN VIGUEUR IMPOSE PAR L'AUTORITE MARITIME MAROCAINE
4.5.1	TAC (Total catching allowed)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> .	Y	UN QUOTA DE 20000 TONNE PAR ANS EST DONNÉ POUR CHAQUE BATEAU.

			The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.		
<b>4.5.2</b>	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	LES BATEAUX UTILISE LE JOURNAL DE BORD DANS LE QUEL IL Y A TOUTES LES INFORMATION RELATIFS A LA MAREE (HEURE DE DEPART DU PORT, HEURE DE RETOUR, ZONE DE PECHE, QUANTITE PECHE ...)
<b>4.5.3</b>	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	LES DIMENTION DES MAILLES DU FILLET EST ENTRE 40 ET 50 MM
<b>4.5.4</b>	Net size	Essential	Countries fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.		
<b>4.5.5</b>	Minimum size	essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	LES DIMENTION MINIMAL DES MAILLES DE FILET EST DE 40 MM
<b>4.5.6</b>	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	AU DELA DE 8 MILE MARINS CALCULE A PARTIR DES LIGNE DE BASE
<b>4.5.7</b>	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries fisheries laws available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	LA PROCEDURE DE CONTROLE DES PRISE ACCESSOIRE PR-002/B DECRIT LES MESURE MIS EN PLACE POUR LA REDUTION DU PECHE ACCIDENTAL TEL QUE LE RESPECT DES ZONE DU MAILLES DU FILLET EN PLUS LE CAPITAINE DU NAVIRE FAIT UN CONTROLE PAR SONAR, SENDEUR VERTICAL ET NET SONDE POUR LE CONTROLE DU POURCENTAGE DE LA PECHE ACCIDENTAL SI IL DEPASSE LA REGLEMENTATION EN CAS DE DEPASSEMENT TOUTES LA CAPTURE EST LIBERER EN MER EN ETAT DE SURVIE.
<b>4.5.8</b>	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO	Y	LES ZONE INTERDIT SONT DETERMINE DANS LE VMS ET LE RADAR POUR NE PAS Y ACCEDER



			<a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators		
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	AUCUNE DES BATEAU N'UTILISE DES MOYEN INTERDIT, DES PRODUIT CHIMIQUE OU DES EXPLOSIF POUR LA PECHE

**The Auditor must verify, according to 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/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en>**

## **5 – MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
5.1	The fishing company has a legal and administrative structure, locally, nationally or regionally, as appropriate (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1).	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	Y	LA STE BENIS PECHE EST FAIT PARTIE DU GROUP KING PELAGIQUE A POUR OBJECTIF L'ADMINISTRATION DES BATEAU
<b>The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.</b>					
5.2	According to the Code of conduct (art 7.5) a precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	LA TECHNIQUE DU PECHE UTILISE LE RESPECT DES ZONE DE PECHE ANISI QUE LES MOYEN UTILISE SERT A LA PROTECTION DES STOCKS POUR UNE PECHE SUSTAINIBLE
<b>The Auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the Organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures.</b>					
5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and application. (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	Y	UN AGENT DE QUALITE EST TOUJOURS A BORD POUR CHAQUE BATEAU POUR VEILLER SUR L'APPLICATION DE LA REGLEMENTATION EN VIGUEUR AINSI QUE LES EXIGENCE DU STANDARS FOS.
<b>The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.</b>					
5.4	The fleet or fishery must record bycatches per each fishing trip	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	TOUTE LES INFORMATIONS RELATIVE AU BY-CATCH EST ENREGISTRER DANS LE JOURNAL DU PECHE PAR L'AGENT QUALITE A BORD
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	LES INFORMATION RELATIFS AU POISSON NON USINABLE EST ENREGISTRE SUR LE JOURNAL DE PECHE
<b>The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.</b>					

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be in place.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	LA PROCEDURE DE CONTROLE DES PRISE ACCESSOIRE PR-002/B DECRIT LES MESURE MIS EN PLACE POUR LA REDUCTION DU PECHE ACCIDENTAL TEL QUE LE RESPECT DES ZONE DU MAILLES DU FILLET EN PLUS LE CAPITAINE DU NAVIRE FAIT UN CONTROLE PAR SONAR, SENDEUR VERTICAL ET NET SONDE POUR LE CONTROLE DU POURCENTAGE DE LA PECHE ACCIDENTAL SI IL DEPASSE LA REGLEMENTATION EN CAS DE DEPASSEMENT TOUTES LA CAPTURE EST LIBERE EN MER EN ETAT DE SURVIE
5.7	The fleet implements a management program that guarantees that any live animals that may be accidentally caught are immediately released in the water under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	LA PROCEDURE DE CONTROLE DES PRISE ACCESSOIRE PR-002/B DECRIT LES MESURE MIS EN PLACE POUR LA REDUCTION DU PECHE ACCIDENTAL TEL QUE LE RESPECT DES ZONE DU MAILLES DU FILLET EN PLUS LE CAPITAINE DU NAVIRE FAIT UN CONTROLE PAR SONAR, SENDEUR VERTICAL ET NET SONDE POUR LE CONTROLE DU POURCENTAGE DE LA PECHE ACCIDENTAL SI IL DEPASSE LA REGLEMENTATION EN CAS DE DEPASSEMENT TOUTES LA CAPTURE EST LIBERE EN MER EN ETAT DE SURVIE
5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures which guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing device to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	DANS CE CAS LE NAVIRE INFORME LA DPM DE LA LOCALISATION DE L'EQUIPEMENT PERDU DES SON RETOUR AU PORT.

**The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.**

5.9	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	UN QUOTA DE 20000 TONNE PAR UN EST ACCORDE A CHAQUE BATEAU ET CONTROLE PAR L'ETAT.
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**The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.**

## **6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The fishing company 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	TOUS LE POISSON CAPTURE EST TRAITE PAR LA STE GOLD SEA FISH ET ERG CONSERVE POUR LA PARTIE QUI N'EST PAS UTILISABLE NI POUR LE CONSERVE NI POUR LA CONGELATION IL EST ENVOYE AU DEUXIEME MAROC SURIMI ET ERG DELICE POUR VALORISATION. LES DECHETS DE CONGELATION ET DE CONSERVE SONT ENVOYE AU UNITE DE PRODUCTION FARINE ET HUILE DE POISSON AUSSI UNE UNITE DE VALORISATION FARINE ET HUILE DE POISSON QUI APPARTIENT AU GROUPE EST EN COURS DE CONSTRUCTION
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter)	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	LES DECHETS LIQUIDE SONT COLLECTE PAR UNE SOCIETE EXTERNE POUR LE RECYCLAGE, AUSSI MARSA MAROC PREND EN CHARGE LES DECHETS SOLIDE. EST PROCEDURE EST MIS EN PLACE POUR LA SEPARATION DES DECHETS A BORD SELON LA NATURE
6.3	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	LE BATEAU ET EN FER ET LE NETTOYAGE SE FAIT A L'EAU DE MER

<b>6.4</b>	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	LES NAVIRE UTILISE AMONIAK NH3 COMME FREON POUR LA REFREGERATION D'EAU POUR REFROIDIR LE POISSON EN ATTENTE DE DECHARGEMENT.
<b>The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.</b>					

## **7 – ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
<b>7.1</b>	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	<p>The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.</p> <p>The register must state at least the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>incoming energy sources (renewable or not)</li> <li>energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)</li> </ol>	Y	UN REGISTRE DE SUIVI RECEPTION ET CONSOMATION DES COMBUSTIBLE EST MIS A BORD AINSI QU'UN SUIVI DES VIDANGE (ENREGISTREMENT REFERENCE SQ-006/A)
<b>7.2</b>	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	LE GROUP KING PELAGIQUE A FAIT UNE ETUDE D'IMPORTANCE DES EMPREINT DU CARBON ET IL SONT TOUJOURS DANS LA RECHERCHE D'UN ORGANISME AYANT L'HABILITE DE CALCULER LE TAUX DES EMPREINTE DU CARBON.
<b>The Auditor must request copies of the registers.</b>					

## 8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	LA STE RESPECT LES DROITS DE L'HOMME POUR TOUS LES SALARIE UNE PROCEDURE EST MIS EN PLACE (PROCEDURE RESPONSABILITE SOCIAL REF PR-005-A) POUR DECRIRE LES MESURE MIS EN PLACE POUR LA CONFORMITE AVEC LA REGLEMENTATION SOCIAL EN VIGUEUR
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm</a>	Y	LA STE GOLD SEA FISH N'EMBAUCHE PAS EN AUCUN CAS LES ENFANTS ET L'AGE MINIMAL D'EMBAUCHE EST DE 18 ANS
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 must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	L'AGE MINIMUM DE L'EMBAUCHE EST DE 18 ANS ET LES SALAIRE MINIMUM SONT AU DELA DU SMIG ET LE POINTAGE ET SUR LA BASE DU NOMBRE DU JOUR TRAVAILLER TOUS LES EMPLOYES SONT LOGI NOURI ET TRANSPORTER A LA CHAGE DU GROUPE
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	LE MEDCIN DE TRAVAIL FAIT UN CONTROL CHAQUE SEMAINE ET LORS DU L'EMBARQUEMENT DU CHAQUE MARIN POUR DELIVRER UNE ATTESTATION D'HAPTITUDE MEDICAL A LA MANIPULATION DU DENREE ALIMENTAIRE RENOUEVABLE SEMESTRILLEMENT DATE DU DERNIER CONTRÔL 01/01/2016.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	UN CONTRAT EST ETABLI AVEC (LA SOCIETE DE LA MAITRISE D'INCENDIE) POUR LA VERIFICATION ET LA MISE EN PLACE DES EXTINCTEURS UNE VISITE DE VERIFICATION DE CONFORMITE EST PLANIFIER CHAQUE SIX MOIS LA DERNIER VISITE ETAIT LE 28-02-2016
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	L'ENTREPRISE N'EST PAS CERTIFIE SA8000.

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

Further comments:

## CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

☒ **The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**

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

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

*List major non conformities*

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

*List Minor non conformities*

### RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

*7.2 L'Entreprise doit calculé le taux des empreinte du Carbon par produit et s'engager de le diminuer chaque année*

*8.2 L'entreprise doit être certifié SA 8000*

### **NEXT AUDIT SUGGESTED PLANNING**

	TYPE	BY THE DATE
<b>X</b>	Surveillance audit	27.07.2017
	Renewal audit	