



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

FRIEND OF THE SEA CERTIFICATION CRITERIA CHECKLIST FOR WILD CATCH FISHERIES

(Last Update 11/05/2010)

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation founded in 2007 with the purpose of conserving the marine habitat and its resources by incentivising a sustainable market and specific protection and conservation projects.

Friend of the Sea has created a certification program for products deriving from both fishing and sustainable aquaculture. Certification follows audits carried out by Independent bodies and ensures that the product conforms to the sustainability requirements.

The use of the logo is authorized by Friend of the Sea only following a positive outcome of an inspection carried out by the Assessing Entity.

For Sustainable Fishery, certification covers the following areas:

1. Stock status criteria
2. Ecosystem impact criteria
3. Selectivity criteria
4. Legal compliance criteria
5. Management
6. Waste management
7. Energy management
8. Social accountability



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Each of these areas sets out essential or important requirements, or recommendations.

Essential requirements: 100% conformity to essential requirements is necessary in order for the Certification body to recommend the enterprise for certification. Any shortfall with regard to these requirements is considered as a Major Nonconformity and corrective actions are necessary, to be carried out within a maximum term of three months from the date of the Nonconformity finding. The enterprise must provide the Certification body with satisfactory evidence of corrective actions for all Major Nonconformities. Solely for requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of the complexity of the information to be covered, the term allowed for assessing the nonconformity is extended to 6 months.

Important Requirements: 100% conformity to important requirements is necessary in order for the Certification body to recommend the enterprise for certification. Any shortfall with regard to these requirements is considered as a Minor Nonconformity and corrective actions (declaration of intent and plan of action) must be proposed to the Assessing Entity, to be submitted within a maximum term of three weeks from the date of the Nonconformity finding. The enterprise must include in their proposal a timeline for the achievement of each corrective action. The maximum term for the complete implementation of each corrective action is one year.

Recommendations: conformity to recommendations is not a strict requirement in order to be recommended for certification. However, as part of the assessment, all aspects relating to such requirements will be inspected and each shortfall will be indicated in the Audit report under the form of a Recommendation. The enterprise must assess any possible corrective action and, no later than the subsequent inspection, must inform the Certification body of decisions taken and corrective actions carried out.

Where a requirement is not applicable to the Organisation assessed this requirement should be marked N/A.



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This document may only be compiled by the Certification body and by the Auditor responsible for the inspection. The form must be compiled in the Auditor's mother tongue or in English if fluent.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED:

Katroni Ltd.

b) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED:

Kalda 2a, Raja village, Kasepää, Jõgevamaa, 49501 Estonia

c) IS THE ORGANISATION PART OF A GROUP OR ASSOCIATION?

No

d) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

Fishing vessel name	Registration Number	Country Flag	Fishing Method	Capacity (Metric Tons)	Harbour of unload	Ship-Owner Company - if different from a)
GMA-241	GMA-241	N/A *	Gillnets, traps	1,26 GT	Raja, Uusküla	
GSA-009	GSA-009	N/A *	Gillnets, traps	1 GT	Raja, Uusküla	
GMA-313	GMA-313	N/A *	Gillnets, traps	1,21 GT	Raja, Uusküla	
GMA-301	VLK-458	N/A *	Gillnets, traps	5,48 GT	Raja, Uusküla	
GMA-241	GMA-301	N/A *	Gillnets, traps	6 GT	Raja, Uusküla	
		*not required for vessels under 12m				

e) ONSITE AUDITED VESSELS: (Auditor must list the vessels actually audited as a sample of the fleet)

Fishing vessel name	Registration Number	Harbour of unload
GMA-241	GMA-241	Raja, Uusküla
GSA-009	GSA-009	Raja, Uusküla
GMA-313	GMA-313	Raja, Uusküla
GMA-301	GMA-301	Raja, Uusküla



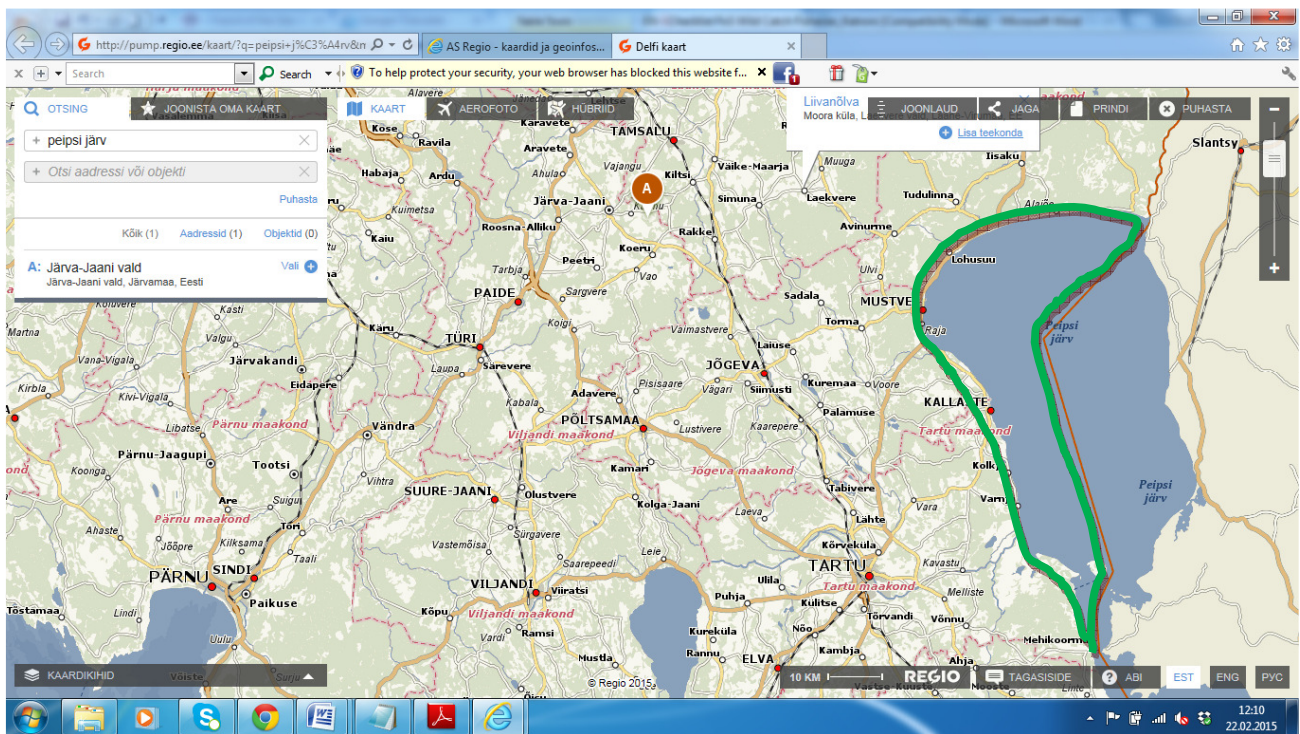
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f) FISHING AREA:

(eg: Coordinates, FAO Area, ICES Area, EEZ, etc. Include a map when available)

Peipus lake, Lämmi lake . the fishing area is indicated with green line (half of the lake is Russian Federation property). The border between Estonia and Russia is indicated with red line in the map:



- From the size Peipus lake is the 4th biggest lake in Europe • area 3 555 km². • 44 % in Estonia, 56 % in Russia

g) FISHING METHOD:

gillnets, traps

h) COMMON NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES: Perch, Pike-perch, Pike

i) SCIENTIFIC NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES: *Perca fluviatilis*, *Sander lucioperca*, *Esox lucius*

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

10

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

No

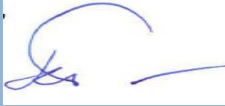


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<p>I) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>EU veterinarian approval number is EE 551 EU</p>
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<p>X Friend of the Sea project has been introduced <i>(If not, auditor should provide short description)</i></p> <p>X The Audited company has been informed that in case of approval confirmation, it can use the Friend of the Sea logo on its certified products</p> <p>X The Company has handed over a copy of the company organigram identifying the role of the staff involved in the audit</p> <p>X Audit timing has been agreed upon.</p> <p>X Data of Preliminary Information Form have been confirmed: (In case of different info please detail) – there is no info sheet provided before audit</p>

<p>NAME OF THE CERTIFICATION BODY: SGS Estonia Ltd.</p>	<p>AUDIT TEAM: Mrs Krista Tarum</p>	<p>AUDIT START AND END DATE: 19.-20.02.2015</p>
<p>SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:</p> 	<p>NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR THROUGH THE ASSESSMENT: Mr Jevgeni Blinnikov (Manager of Fishery); Grigori Blinnikov (General Manager)</p>	<p>AUDIT CODE:</p>



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NOTES FOR THE AUDITOR

- 1) The Auditor must complete all fields of the checklist
- 2) The Auditor must read the notes in the blue boxes before filling in the fields
- 3) The Auditor must provide an explanation when qualification requirements are not applicable
- 4) The Auditor must answer Yes (Y) when the Organization is compliant with the requirement and No (N) when it is not compliant
- 5) The Auditor must provide comments and explanations for positive or negative responses. Yes, No or Not Applicable are not sufficient
- 6) Any significant documentation must be attached to the final audit report in a separate and numbered appendix
- 7) Photographs added to the checklist and/or as an annex will be helpful

1 - STOCK STATUS CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments												
1.1	Adequate data and/or information are collected and, according to the most recent stock assessment produced by one of the following: FAO, Regional Fishery Monitoring Organization, National Marine Research Authority, the stock under consideration is NOT			<p>Lake fish stocks and the overall status of the use of the fish fauna of Lake Peipsi is already several years out of balance, or more accurately speaking adjusting to the new conditions. With regard to the destruction of suffering lake main predators, pike perch and pike, the early years of food shortages. Their growth has slowed, the natural mortality rate increased and ultimately not replenished in these types of stocks over the previous level. Fortunately occurred in 2009 and the strong local perch generations of these species and the situation stabilized in the margin.</p> <p>Hot-water lake, and of appropriate nutritional and water insensitive or even requiring species (perch, perch, bream, roach, pike, roach) stock status is generally not a bad.</p> <p>In summary, there is a lake in abundance of fish stocks and the level of use set out in following table. The estimates are based on the state of the last ten years.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Stock abundance</th> <th>Stock exploitation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pike-perch</td> <td>2</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perch</td> <td>1</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pike</td> <td>1</td> <td>B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The number and level of use of industrial fish stocks (stock abundance: 1-high, 2-moderate, 3-low 4-weak, 5-not studied, the use of backup: A-low or no mortality, B- moderate, C-high, D- insufficient data) (by Tartu University & Estonian Marine Institute, 2013)</p> <p>http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/peipsi2012lopparuanne.pdf</p>	Species	Stock abundance	Stock exploitation	Pike-perch	2	C	Perch	1	B	Pike	1	B
Species	Stock abundance	Stock exploitation														
Pike-perch	2	C														
Perch	1	B														
Pike	1	B														



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No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments												
				<p>In 2009, generated strong pike-perch and perch generations. However, so far kept their average margin of species (pike-perch) or high-level (perch). 2009 pike perch and perch generations probably will end in 2014, however, or in 2015, by the better scenario. From then on, the stock is expected to decrease both species.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Stock abundance</th> <th>Stock exploitation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pike-perch</td> <td>2</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perch</td> <td>1</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pike</td> <td>2</td> <td>B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The number and level of use of industrial fish stocks (stock abundance: 1-high, 2-moderate, 3-low 4-weak, 5-not studied, the use of backup: A-low or no mortality, B- moderate, C-high, D- insufficient data) (by Tartu University & Estonian Marine Institute, 2014) http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/elfinder/article_files/peipsi201316pparuanne.pdf</p>	Species	Stock abundance	Stock exploitation	Pike-perch	2	C	Perch	1	B	Pike	2	B
Species	Stock abundance	Stock exploitation														
Pike-perch	2	C														
Perch	1	B														
Pike	2	B														
1.1.1	Data Deficient	Essential	Y	<p>There is implemented the yearly reporting system through Estonian Environmental Inspectorate and all reports are available in their homepage: http://www.envir.ee/et/kalanduse-uuringud-ja-aruanded</p>												
1.1.2	Overexploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	Y	<p>There is strictly regulated the max amount of catching different species in Peipus lake and Lammi lake. There is agreement between Estonia and Russia about the catching amount. http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/peipsi_kvoodid.pdf</p> <p>If the max catching amount is near to full, the Estonian Environmental Inspectorate will stop the catching (this is regulated also by Estonian Fishing Act). The fishery follows all legislative requirements and max catching allowances.</p>												
1.1.3	Overfished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	Y	<p>There is strictly regulated the max amount of catching different species in Peipus lake and Lämmi lake. There is agreement between Estonia and Russia about the catching amount. http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/peipsi_kvoodid.pdf</p> <p>If the max catching amount is near to full, the Estonian Environmental Inspectorate will stop the catching (this is regulated also by Estonian Fishing Act). All fisheries are sending the catching datas to governmental database on daily basis. The fishery follows all legislative requirements and max catching allowances.</p>												



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The Auditor must consider only the most updated official stock status conclusions. These conclusions can be provided by the audited fishery or company, by Friend of the Sea, by other stakeholders and by the auditor. The Auditor must report, with clear reference to the documents and websites, evidence of stock status conclusions.

1.2	An exception to requirement 1.1 is made for those fisheries that:			
1.2.1	respect all other criteria	Essential	N/A	
1.2.2	are not responsible for the overexploitation of the stock and represent no more than 10% of the total catch of the "stock under consideration"	Essential	N/A	

The Auditor must fill in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to requirement 1.1

2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
2.1	The Fleet does not operate in Marine Protected Areas	Essential	Y	There are 3 MPA-s in Estonia: Lahemaa National park, Vilsandi National park, Matsalu National Reserve and the company does not operate in these areas. http://www.mpaglobal.org/index.php?action=searchResults&action=searchResults&search_text=&txt_site_name=on&txt_designation_type=on&country_id=233&geo_type=Select+a+Geographical+Region+Type&geo_id=&conv_code=&adv=0&action=searchResults&submit=Search&des_nat=on&des_des=on&des_informal=on&marinec=&no_take=
The Auditor must be allowed to verify, on a random sampling basis, by viewing on board vessels VMS or by valid alternative evidence, that no fishing occurs in Marine Protected Areas (MPA). In alternative, an official statement from the related Control Authority, that no fishing has occurred in MPA must be produced. A list of MPA must be produced by the auditor also consulting www.mpaglobal.org				
2.2	The Fishery must use gears that do not impact the seabed unless evidence is provided that this impact is negligible.	Essential	Y	Trawling is banned since 1957 to avoid impact on lake bed and unselective fishing. The fishery is using the gillnets and traps according to the licenses granted by Estonian Environmental Inspectorate. (see Appendix 1 – the fishing permits; Appendix 2 photos of nets & traps) (Estonian Fishing Act: § 13 ⁴ . Issue of commercial fishing permit (1) A commercial fishing permit shall be issued within the limits of the permitted annual quota allocation, number of fishing days, amount of fishing gear or number of fishing vessels (hereinafter fishing opportunities) for a specified term but for not longer than one calendar year. https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014023 The fishery is not impacting the lake bed.
2.3	The Organization must provide the evidence that the fishery does not negatively impact spawning and nursery grounds.	Essential	Y	There is clearly restricted areas in Peipus and Lämmi lake and there is regulated in Estonian Fishing Act that there is restricted areas for certain time-period. (Estonian Fishing Act § 30 (1) 5) there is restricted the catch by gillnets from May 06 – August 31 and catching by traps from May 15 to June 15. https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014



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				<p><u>023</u>) The Estonian Environmental Inspectorate are making regular surveillance about these areas. There is haven't been any fishing during the restricted time-period (the Daily Catching Reports were empty during this period)</p>
<p><i>The Auditor must collect evidence of compliance.</i></p>				
2.4	The role of the “stock under consideration” in the foodweb is considered. (See Art.31.2 FAO 2009 Guidelines).	Recommendation	Y	<p>All researches are organized through Estonian Environmental Inspectorate and they are using the FAO Guidelines. All research reports are available in Estonian Environmental Inspectorate home page: http://www.envir.ee/et/kalanduse-uuringud-ja-arued The fishery is following the catching limits settled by Estonian Environmental Inspectorate.(see Appendix 4 – Summary of catches for year 2014)</p>
<p><i>The Auditor must collect any study available and it must ask the organization if any related study has been developed. If no study has yet been developed, the Auditor must recommend in its audit report to start such a study in the next 12 months.</i></p>				

3 – SELECTIVITY CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
3.1	The target species cannot be fished by gears that have discard levels higher than 8% in weight terms, considered by FAO 2005 to be the average discard level worldwide. (FAO 2005 “Discard in the World’s marine Fisheries. An Update”).	Essential	Y	The discard level has not been over 8% (2014 and 2015 Daily Catching Reports reviewed selectively; see Appendix 2 – photos of cached species).
<p><i>The Auditor must obtain a list of normally bycaught species. This list must be obtained from the organization under audit and from available studies. The information must be compared to the bycatch verified on site at time of unloading. The list must be compared to the database of the IUCN Redlist www.redlist.org. The Auditor must produce a final list indicating if any of the bycaught species is among those normally bycaught species.</i></p>				
3.2	The normally by-caught species must not be included in the IUCN Redlist of endangered species (assessed maximum 10 years before and listed as Vulnerable or higher risk category).	Essential	Y	The normally by-caught species are: Abramis brama (Latikas), Lota lota (Luts), rutilus, rutilus (Särg) – see Appendix 4 – Summary of catches for year 2014. The IUCN classification for these fishes is - Least concern

4 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All Fishing Vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Y	All vessels (5 pc) are registered and documentation available (see Appendix 3).
<p><i>The Auditor must request the list of fishing vessels with registration number. On site the Auditor must collect registration documents of at least 10% total number of audited vessels (photos or copies of the documents).</i></p>				
4.2	The Fleet does not include FOC (Flag Of Convenience) fishing vessels.	Essential	Y	Only the vessels with Estonian flags available
<p><i>The Auditor must check with the list available on Friend of the Sea website.</i></p>				
4.3	The Fleet does not include IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) fishing vessels and does not operate where regulations and management plans are seriously undermined.	Essential	Y	There is not any Illegal, Unreported or unregulated vessels operating. All vessels are registered and having documents.
<p><i>The Auditor must check with the list available on Friend of the Sea website.</i></p>				



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4.4	In case fishery is targeting tuna the fleet must be approved Dolphin-Safe by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	N/A	
The Auditor must check conformity from list www.dolphinsafetuna.org				
4.5	The Fishery respects national and international legislation, in particular legislation related to the reduction of the environmental impact of the fishery such as, but not limited to:	Essential		
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	Y	Total allowable catches are agreed between Estonia and Russia and targeted on yearly basis. http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/peipsi_kvoodid.pdf All TAC requirements are followed by fishery (see Appendix 4 – Summary of catches for year 2014). The Environmental Inspectorate also monitoring the TAC figures on daily basis.
4.5.2	use of logbook	Essential	Y	There is required to use the Daily Catch Report and sent it to the database in Estonian Environmental Inspectorate. (Act for data provision about fishing https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/117122014012 Every day there is required to inform by phone before and after catching the national coast guard.
4.5.3	mesh size	Essential	Y	According to the Estonian Fishing act there is allowed to use mesh size 56-80mm until 1km of coast and not less than 130mm over 1km of coast. (Estonian Fishing Act § 31 (2) https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014023 The mesh size is according to the law - 65 mm (see photos Appendix 2).
4.5.4	net size	Essential	Y	There is allowed the gillnets with length 70m (Estonian Fishing Act § 6 (2) 1) https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014023 No violations detected during the audit.
4.5.5	minimum size	Essential	Y	There is regulated the minimum sizes for pike and pike-perch (length less than 40 cm), no limits for perch Estonian Fishing Act Appendix 5 (https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/lisa/1270/5201/4009/kalap%C3%BC%C3%BCgiees_kiri_lisa5uus.pdf#
4.5.6.	distance from the coast	Essential	Y	Min 1 km in Peipus lake and min 500m in Lämmi lake with small mesh size and bigger mesh size over 1km from coast in Peipus lake and over 500m from coast of Lämmi lake. (Estonian Fishing Act § 31 (2) https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014023)



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4.5.7	by-catch reduction measures	Essential	Y	The using of big mesh size and catching by traps - there is possibility to instantly discharge by-catched species. There is allowed only 8% by-catch by laws. (<i>Estonian Fishing Act § 44</i>) https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014023
4.5.8	no fishing on protected habitat	Essential	Y	Estonian Fishing Act regulates the places there is not allowed fishing. (<i>Estonian Fishing Act § 38</i>) https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014023 The Estonian coast guard is making daily surveillance about fishing areas. No violations detected.
4.5.9	verify onboard equipment and absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances, explosive	Essential	Y	No banned fishing gears have been detected as well as chemicals, explosives.
4.5.10	Other	Essential	Y	The Estonian Environmental Inspectorate is implementing the surveillance visits every day in the lake and there is fine system also implemented, if you are not following the laws. There is also possibility to cancel the catching license.
The Auditor must verify, according to the national and international regulations, if the above legal requirements are in place and provide a full description with reference to the law. Where possible the Auditor must provide documental and photographic evidence.				

5 – MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
5.1	An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the Fishery (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Article 7.7.1).	Essential	Y	The legal framework is exists and based on the EU regulations as well as to Code of the Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. All laws and legislations are available for fishery and employees were aware about the requirements. There is 1 main act – Estonian Fishing Act (https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103072014023) and all other regulations are referred in this act. The Estonian Environmental Inspectorate has taken the responsibility follow and to control the principles of responsible fisheries.
The Auditor must verify and shortly describe the current legal and administrative framework.				
5.2	In accordance with the Code of Conduct (Art 7.5) a precautionary approach is implemented to protect the “stock under consideration” and to preserve the aquatic environment.	Essential	Y	There is ratified the Code of Conduct by Estonia. The research of the stock is performed every year and available also through Estonian Environmental Inspectorate homepage. There is agreement between Estonia and Russia for yearly catching limits for different species (http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/pei_psi_kvoodid.pdf). If there is achieved the catching amount, the Estonian Environmental Inspectorate can stop the fishing ad hoc.
The Auditor must verify if the Fishery's flag Country has ratified the Code of Conduct. If not the Organization must include in its procedures a precautionary approach.				
5.3	Compliance to point 5.1 and 5.2 is obtained	Essential	Y	The monitoring is regular and every



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	through effective mechanism for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement. (Code of Conduct for responsible Fishery Art.7.7.1).			fishing amount is registered in the Daily Catching Report. The local Environmental Authority is making the surveillance almost every day in the lake as well reviewing all Daily Catching information. There are implemented also regular visits by Veterinarian Inspectorate. No violations detected.
<i>The Auditor must describe shortly the methodology for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.</i>				
5.4	The Fishery has a by-catch reporting methodology that is accountable.	Essential	Y	All information about by-catch can be added to the Daily Catching Report (see form Appendix 2).
5.5	The Fishery has a discard reporting methodology that is accountable.	Essential	Y	There has not been any situation like this. The raw fish waste is delivered to partner who is producing the animal feed (fish whole). If this situation occurs, they can report this in Daily Catching Report.
<i>The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the by-catch and discard reports.</i>				
5.6	A management system must be in place to prevent any accidental by-catch of endangered species.	Essential	Y	In fishery was available the poster where is indicated all possible species in Peipus and Lämmi lake. All fishermen were aware about which species is endangered (they haven't even seen these species which is indicated in Estonian fishing law). If accidental by-catch had happen, they return these species to the lake.
5.7	The Fleet has a management plan which ensures that any live animals that are caught accidentally are returned to the sea promptly and in a condition which affords a high chance of survival.	Essential	Y	There is followed strictly the principles that if there is any live animals accidentally caught, they will return them to the lake. Actually the possibility of this situation is very rear.
5.8	The Fleet includes measures to minimize the loss, and ensure prompt recovery where possible, of fishing gear to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Y	There is followed the weather prognosis on daily basis and if needed, the fishing gears are pulled out. All fishing gears are marked with flags and gear No, as settled in Estonian fishing law (the flags were available – see Appendix 2).
<i>The Auditor must obtain copies of the above procedures.</i>				
5.9	The Fishery respects 'Threshold reference points', or 'precautionary limits' for both the biomass and fishing rate are in place.	Important	Y	There is settled the precautionary limits by Estonian Environmental Inspectorate and they are implementing the regular control about this matter (everyday registration of fishing by fishers). No complaints / fines have been issued to the company.
<i>The Auditor must verify if "Reference points" and "Precautionary limits" are set by Regional Fishery Bodies and compliance.</i>				

6- WASTE MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The Fishery recycles, reuses or reprocesses all materials used in fishing, storage and transport of fish to point of sale, including packaging, where possible.	Essential	Y	For fresh fish there is used reusable plastic boxes; for export there is used packaging for food (see Appendix 2). Also there is used PE foil and cardboard packaging for transportation. All foil and cardboard waste is sorted and sent to recycling. There is exists the agreements for waste handling, including the raw fish waste, which is required to be separately handled by Estonian law. The raw fish waste is sent to reproducing the fish



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				whole. For dangerous waste also agreement exists (including the bilge water). Examples of the contracts and receipts are given in Appendix 2.
6.2	The Fishery implements measures to prevent the dispersion of wastes (including fuel and engine lubricants, and plastics) in the sea.	Essential	Y	There is implemented the regular maintenance system for boats and there is existing the agreements for handling of bilge water (see Appendix 2).
6.3	The Fishery uses all available non-toxic chemical alternatives to minimize the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulative substances.	Essential	Y	There is used only chemicals intended to use in for food enterprises for cleaning and disinfection (see Appendix 2). The safety cards were available.
6.4	The Fishery does not use CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or other ozone depleting refrigerants.	Essential	Y	There are no refrigerators in boats. There is used the ice for cooling the fishes. The refrigerants in production refrigerators is R-404A (it can be used until 01.01.2020 according to the EU laws). The fishery is planning to change the refrigerators and refrigerants in nearest future.

The Auditor must provide procedures and photographic evidence.

7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must maintain a record of energy consumption updated at least annually.	Important	Y	The information about the usage of fuel and energy were available (see Appendix 2). Fuel consumption was 7376l/year and energy consumption 104 429 kwh/year.
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per unit of product and undertake to reduce it annually .	Recommendation	N	There were no evidences about the calculation of Carbon Footprint per unit of product.

The Auditor must obtain copies of the records.

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No	Requirements	Level	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights by conforming to the following requirements :			
8.1.1	compliance with international and ILO directives regarding child labour	Essential	Y	There is not used child labour according to the work agreements and by visual check in fishery.
8.1.2	remunerating workers with salaries conforming at least to the legal minimum	Essential	Y	According to the reviewed working agreements the lowest rate was 2,7€/h, which is 453,60€/month (see Appendix 2). According to the Estonian labour legislation the lowest salary allowed is 390€/month.
8.1.3	assuring workers' access to medical care	Essential	Y	All personnel had passed the health control and documents were available (see Appendix 2). No overdue deadlines for next control date were detected. According to the Estonian law (for fisheries) all workers had also the health control passes.



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8.1.4	applying safety measures in accordance with legal requirements	Essential	Y	There is exists the safety instructions for all work places and all personnel was introduced (signed personnel safety instruction cards); personnel were aware about the safety rules and wearing all necessary personnel protective equipment; life belts/preserves and fire extinguishers were available in boats.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation	N	The principles of the standard SA8000 is basically implemented, but the organisation has not applied for certification
<i>The Auditor must check conformity to requirements via documented evidence (examples of labour contracts) and on site observations.</i>				

Additional Comments:

The employees of the fishery were aware about the legislative requirements and following all rules. There is implemented also the regular meeting with Estonian Environmental Inspectorate. All TAC- is very strictly followed. Beside the Environmental Inspectorate, the Estonian Border Guards also following strictly the activities in the lake.

CONCLUSIONS:

X The Fleet CONFORMS to Friend of the Sea requirements.

The Fleet DOES NOT CONFORM to Friend of the Sea requirements.

The Auditor has found the following nonconformities:

MAJOR NONCONFORMITY (to conform within 3 months)

N/A

MINOR NONCONFORMITY (proposal within 3 weeks and conformity within 1 year)

N/A

RECOMMENDATIONS (notification before the subsequent inspection)

1. There is recommended to calculate the Carbon Footprint per unit of product and undertake the targets to reduce it in annual basis.
2. There is recommended to certify the organisation against social accountability standard SA8000.
3. There is recommended to add to the packaging label beside the date of the production also the batch number of products.