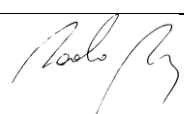
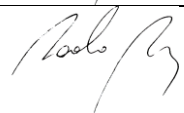
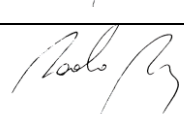
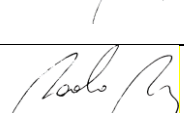


Friend of the Sea Standard

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:

LEIGH FISHERIES

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:

LEIGH FISHERIES

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

YES, LEIGH FISHERIES GROUP (LEIGH NEW ZEALAND, LEIGH EUROPE, LEIGH USA, LEE LOBSTER LTD)

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:

Pakiri Road, Leigh, New Zealand IKI-JIME

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

Tom Searle – Operational Manager
tom@leighfish.co.nz

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

[illegible]

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

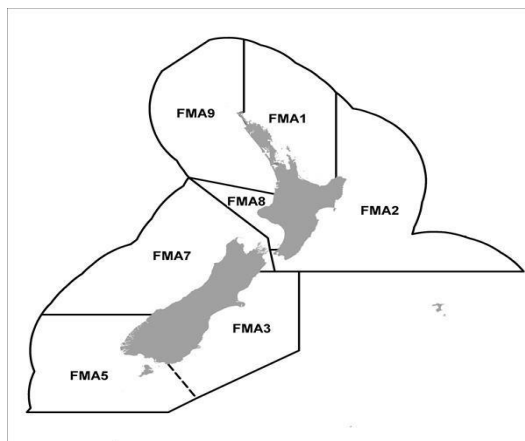
Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
TIAKI	900855	Whakapirau
TAIANA	15878	Leigh
WAKANUI I	2024	Auckland
SAM	5876	Leigh

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

FMA Area 1 – Northern East Coast of the North Island of New Zealand 37°32.3'S to 177°59.0'E

FMA Area 2 – Central East Coast of the North Island of New Zealand 33°27.7'S to 177°59.0'E

FMA Area 9 – North West Coast of the North Island of New Zealand 42°10.0'S to 173°56.5'E



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

[illegible]

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

27 employees

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

Dolphin Safe, 2015 Seabird Smart Awards Winner

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:

Fishermen, Employees, Staff


m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Lee Fish is a distribution company selling fresh chilled fish all around the world through its own subsidiaries placed in Europe, U.S, China and Singapore. The company is buying fish from the coastal fisheries in the north of New Zealand. It receives, selects and packs fish in its facilities in Leigh. The company is well known in the market for the high quality of fish it distributes due to the high skill spread in the fisheries by its experts.

Leigh Fisheries is working with the Biopolymer Network to explore the possibility of moving away from petrochemical based polystyrene to a PLA (Poly-lactic-acid/ corn-starch) polystyrene. We have met several times and provided feedback/input from an industry perspective and expect to receive the first boxes for a commercial trial this month. Issues with early boxes around density, porosity and insulation factors seem to have almost been overcome and we are optimistic that price will come down with full-scale commercial production. For more info see; <http://www.biopolymernetwork.com/content/Foams%2C-Fibre-And-Resin-Bioproducts/45.aspx>

In the past year, Leigh Fisheries has established a 'Pataka' (maori word for Pantry) in association with Ngati Whatua (Auckland based iwi). This has proven to be a successful and efficient way of providing the people of Ngati whatua with customary caught fish when they require it for tangi (funerals), hui (meetings) and other important events and has added a stringency to the previous 'carbon-book' poorly regulated practice that has traditionally been utilised.

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

CERTIFICATION BODY: RINA SERVICES	AUDIT TEAM: OSIRES DE MELO –Lead Auditor	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 30 NOV 2017 01 DEC 2017
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: TOM SEARLE – OPERATION MANAGER	AUDIT CODE:

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor shall fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor shall provide an explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor shall write YES when the organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor shall comment and explain the positive or negative answers. Simple "YES," "NO," or "N.A." are insufficient.
- 6) Each relevant document shall be added to the final audit report in a separate and numbered attachment.
- 7) Photographic evidences added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.
- 8) In the present document 'organisation' is used to refer to the unit of certification.

1 STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
1.1	The state of the stock under consideration shall be assessed by the fisheries management organisation.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate to collect data in accordance with applicable international standards (e.g. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the FAO Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 382; Deep Sea Fishery (DSF) in the High Seas, FAO Programme).	Y	The ministry for primary industry (MPI) is in charge of managing the fishery policies to issue the fishery plan of management. MPI conducts fish stock assessment of different species defining TAC and fisheries policies. The most targeted species are regularly evaluated while the by catch coastal species present a lack of information due to the low level of catches.
<p><i>The fisheries management organisation is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organisation may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance.</i></p> <p><i>FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.</i></p>					
1.1.1	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient	Essential		Y	Some of the species are fished as bycatch and are data deficient for the low level of fishing.

1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-exploited.	Essential	<p>$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $F \leq F_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy)</p> <p>If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	The following species are reported not overexploited according to the MPI assessment: Alfonsino, Blue cod, Bluenose, Kahawai, Red Gurnard, Swordfish and Rock lobster, albacore, John Dory
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	Essential	<p>$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $B > B_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	The following species are reported not over-fished according to the MPI assessment: Alfonsino, Blue cod, Blue nose, Kahawai, Red Gurnard, Swordfish and Rock lobster, Albacore, John Dory

All the requirements related to the current status and trend of the stock under assessment shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch outside of the unit of certification.

Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. Other information may include generic evidence based on similar stocks, when specific information on the stock under consideration is not available, providing there is low risk to the stock under consideration in accordance with the Precautionary Approach.

1.1.4	The methodology of assessment of the status and trends of the stock under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner.	Essential	Documental evidence	Y	ALL INFORMATION IS PUBLICLY AVAILABLE AT www.mpi.govt.nz
1.2	<p><u>Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (i.e. it is not applicable to large-scale fisheries and fleets)</u></p> <p>If the organisation complies with all the requirements of the standard in the present document and does not catch more than 10% of the total catch (weight) of the stock under consideration, requirements 1.1.2., 1.1.3. do not apply.</p>	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under assessment is not over 10% of total catch from the same stock.	NA	Leigh fisheries is not a small scale or artisanal operation.

The auditor shall fill-in requirement 1.2 ONLY in case of negative answer to the requirement 1.1. The aim of this requirement is to allow certification of small-scale artisanal and/or traditional fisheries targeting stocks which might have been overfished by bigger scale vessels and fisheries. Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing crafts with size < 24 m and/or engine <375 kW.

Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing crafts with size ≥ 24 m, engine ≥375 kW, vessels with freezing facilities and/or factory vessels (i.e. ocean-going vessels with on-board facilities for processing and freezing).

2 ECOSYSTEM and HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and Information	Y/N	Comments
2.1	Current data and/or other information are collected and updated about the effects of the fishery under assessment on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear, also considering the role of the stock in the food web (e.g. key prey or predator species).	Important	<p>Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme).</p> <p>The data and analysis may include local, traditional or indigenous knowledge and research, providing its validity can be objectively verified.</p> <p>The methodology and results of the analysis of the most probable adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem are made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.</p>	Y	<p>SEE 1.1.4</p> <p>MPI has observers on board, landing maps, Trawl surveys, tagging studies otolith and length at age frequencies, catch per unit effort (CPUE).</p>
2.2	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.org etc	Y	The Fleet complies with marine protected area. All the protected areas are clearly indicated on VMS of the vessels by MPI.

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

2.3	The fishery or fleet shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The seabed and benthic communities shall return to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	The fleet is just using passive gears that have no impact on seabed. The only gear that has assessed to have a negligible impact on the sea bed is the Danish seine but no damages are assessed on the benthos. Pots that are used for the cray fishing are set with attention with negligible impact on seabed.
The auditor shall collect conformity evidence.					
2.4	The organisation has requested or conducted an assessment of the impact of its fishing activities on essential habitats for the stock under consideration and on habitats vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear.	Recommendation	Studies made available by the competent FMO can be used. These studies shall consider the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem and shall be considered when producing management advice.		The ecosystem impact of the fishery is taken into account in the assessment carried out by MPI following different gears and their impact.
The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.					

3 GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches (bycatch) shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.</p>	Y	Bycatch is very low in long line fishing method. The main species caught by accidents are birds. The most common is the Black Petrel (<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>). The fishing vessels use a Tori line system to scare the birds, thus reducing the catch to negligible numbers.
3.1.1	The organisation collects and maintains current data and/or other information about the effects of the fishery on endangered species, non-target catches and discards.	Essential	Traditional, fisher or community knowledge can be used as reference, provided its validity can be objectively verified	Y	The local fishermen and the vessels that supply the Organization are the source of information of the species more commonly caught in the area.
<p><i>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.</i></p>					
3.2	The level of discard shall not be over 8% of total catch (in weight).	Essential	Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fish oil production.	Y	There are no discards. All fish caught is marketed by the Organization.

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	Y	NO FAD 'S ARE EMPLOYED. THE TUNA ARE EVENTUALLY CAUGHT IN THE LONG LINES
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.	Y	THERE OS NO FAD USED BY THE FLEET

4 LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	EVIDENCED THE REGISTRATION OF THE FOLLOWING VESSELS: TIAKI, WAKANUI I, TAIANA AND SAM.
The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	All fishing vessels are registered in New Zealand.
The Auditor shall verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The vessels cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.EN.G	Y	No fishing vessel is on the black list.

The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list(http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.

4.4	<p>The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species</p>	Essential	<p>The organisation shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafe.tuna.org</p>		LEIGH FISHERIES IS DOLPHIN SAFE CERTIFIED
<p>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</p>					
4.5	<p>The organisation complies with national and international fisheries regulations.</p> <p>Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:</p>	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>		
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable limits.</p>	Y	EVIDENCED THE ATLAS OF AREA CODES AND TACCS 2016/2017
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	All the vessels maintain a logbook for every trip. A Catch Landing Return (CLR) with all the figures of the fishing is recorded at every trip indicating target fish and by catch. CLR is delivered at the 15 of every month to the MPI office and it is matched with the declaration of the LFR (licensed fish receivers)
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	Specification of mesh size of Cray pots are stipulated by fisheries legislation and monitored by MPI http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html

4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	Net size on the ring nets (grey mullet) and gill nets (flounder) fishing are also stipulated by fisheries legislation. This is closely monitored by MPI during spot audits. http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	This is stipulated by MPI by way of fisheries legislation. http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2001/0253/latest/whole.html
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	Within NZ's inshore fishing areas defined by legislation. EEZ (referred to as 'the 200 mile zone').
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable measures.	Y	Several measure are in place for the reduction of accidental catches for seabirds and turtles see 3.1 above
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	Fishing in protected area is forbidden and the protected area clearly indicated on the VMS of the fishing vessels.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	y	Vessels are just equipped with their authorized fishing gear indicated on the fishing license

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	<p>The organization shall provide a copy of the FMP.</p> <p>A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheet/rfbs.html</p> <p>In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMO).</p>	Y	The company has a legal and administrative structure. It is LFR a licensed fish receiver's controlled by MPI.
5.1.1b	<p>If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organisation or arrangement is in place.</p> <p>States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species over their entire area of distribution.</p> <p>The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.</p>	Essential	<p>Evidence of conformity.</p> <p>In case this is not applicable, provide justification.</p>	Y	THE FISHERIES OCCURS IN COASTAL AREAS, NOT IN DEEP SEA
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.		MPI HAS WORKING GROUPS. THESE GROUPS CONVENES 4 TO 6 TIMES PER YEAR. THE MINUTES ARE AVAILABLE AT THE MPI WEBSITE.
<p>The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations.</p> <p>The fishing company or organisation may also be part of traditional or community system of management of the stock, provided their performance can be objectively verified.</p>					

5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be both participatory and transparent, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	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.		SEE 5.1.1.C ABOVE
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. <i>E.g.</i> monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas	Y	THE FLEET SUPPLYING LEIGH IS COMPOSED BY SMALL-SCALE FISEHRMEN.
5.2.1	A precautionary approach is applied through the FMS to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fleet respects the quota system in place and the company is committed to source fish just from sustainable fishing boats.
5.2.2	Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives. These measures shall prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe.	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	MOST OF THE SPECIES ON TH3E SCOPE ARE FISHED BELOW THE TAC.
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions is kept under continuous review.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	THE TACS ARE REVIEWED EVERY YEAR.
The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the organisation shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.					
5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	All fishing vessels are equipped with VMS. The fisheries and controlled by MPI, which establishes quotas and do the monitoring of the land

The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidences of the activities undertaken by the fishery enforcement system to ensure compliance.

5.4	The fleet or fishery shall record bycatch during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	All the bycatch is recorded on the Catch Landing Return
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	y	All discards are recorded upon landing of the catches.
5.5.1	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by either the FMO or the organisation.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity	y	MPI MAKES DISCARD INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT ITS WEBSITE IN GENERAL REPORTS. THE BYCATCH IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT FISHERIES OF NEW ZEALAND WEBSITE: http://fonz.tridentsystems.co.nz/

The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discards reports to the audit report.

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	y	See Indicator 3.1 above
5.7	The organisation implements a management program to reduce the accidental catch of non-target species, including procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity.	y	See Indicator 3.1 above

The auditor shall provide documental evidence that the organisation collects data to assess the impact of the fishing activities on non-target species and endangered fauna (i.e. IUCN listed). The data collection shall address specific outcome indicator(s) consistent with achieving management objectives.

5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures that guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing gears to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	y	All the fishing devices are tagged with marker buoys. On the long line different buoys are set at a certain distance on the line to avoid the lose a piece of the line. All the skippers are committed to recover the fishing gears to avoid ghost fishing.
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The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.

5.9	<p>The fleet has a full-time on-board independent observer who reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. In alternative a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements.</p> <p>Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.</p>	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	NA	THE FLEET IS COMPOSED BY SMALL-SCALE FISH VESSELS.
<p>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.</p>					
5.10	<p>Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, are defined for all management objectives related to the conservation of the stock under consideration.</p> <p>Management objectives take into account the best scientific evidence available</p>	Essential	<p>Target reference points. e.g maximum sustainable yield (MSY, or a suitable proxy) or a lesser fishing mortality if that is applicable to the fishery.</p> <p>Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas have low productivity, thus biological reference points shall be set to ensure long term sustainability.</p>	y	MFI DETERMINED THE FISHING LIMITS BY SPECIES
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.		
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			Y	THE FLEET USES LOW IMPACT FISHING GEARS AND IS COMPOSED BY SMALL-SCALE FISHING VESSELS
5.11.2	Endangered species			Y	No endangered species were reported being caught
5.11.3	Non-target stocks			Y	THE MAIN targeted species is the Snapper (<i>Pagrus auratus</i>), however the non-targeted species are processed by the company. These species are monitored by the MFI
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			Y	Each species dependent predators is studied and monitored by the MFI
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes			Y	MPI does researches on this
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	The MPI has a yearly plenary meeting

5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries.	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	The MPI holds the Fisheries management of New Zealand and it is under constant updates.
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The auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. These can, in some cases, be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies.

The management measures implemented by the management system of the organisation shall be based on the best available scientific evidence. Any traditional or scientific knowledge can be used within the management system, given that it can be objectively verified by the auditor

6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The organisation recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fishing company operates with plastic bins and boxes. All the material is recycled, boxes are washed at reception and delivered to the boats together with ice. All the fish exported is packed in Styrofoam boxes with bags of ice. The Company has a \$1 million water treatment facility which treats waste water back to potable standards on site. This is then used in external hoses in the yard environs. Cardboard is collected in special bin and collected for recycling by a contractor. Plastic bottles, metal cans, small cardboard items and paper are collected in a small wheelie bin which is serviced by council each week for recycling. The Company provides 2 x waste bins for fishermen to use at the Leigh Fisheries site to prevent waste being left on the wharf. The Company constantly investigating new innovations in plastics and is working in partnership with the Biopolymer Network to trial and bring to market PLA (polylactic acid, cornstarch boxes)
6.2	The organisation implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic materials)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	A safety manual is in place on the boats with a risk assessment and measures in place to prevent dispersion or leakage of waste in the sea
6.3	The organisation utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Chemical must be MPI approved for used in the fishery. They are indicated in the approved management plan
6.4	The organisation does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion. <i>Only applicable to large-scale vessels</i>	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fishing vessels use only ice. Most of them do same day fishing. The plant uses ammonia as refrigeration gas.

**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
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7.1	The organisation shall keep a register of all energy sources and their use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure. At minimum, the register shall include the following parameters : 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)	Y	The company is daily recording energy consumption calculating KWH per kg of Ice produced in order to maintain under control the ice production. Water used is also under control and a system to filter is in place to recycle water. Annex 7.1 The company is engaged to control power consumption in order to reduce energy and dispersion in Ice production and in the refrigeration system. Petrol consumption and gasoline consumption per truck is under control by the transport company and by the boats.
7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	THE ORGANIZATION DOES NOT CALCULATES ITS CARBON FOOTPRINT

The auditor shall review copies of the registers.

8 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm	Y	NO CHILDREN IS ALLOWED TO WORK AT THE PLANT. IN NEW ZEALAND THE LAW ESTABLISHES 18 YEARS OLD AS THE MINIMUM AGE. AT LEIGH, THE YOUNGEST EMPLOYEE IS A TREVOR GIELEN, SHED HAND, BORN IN 25/10/1999, 18 YEARS OLD.
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the organisation knows the minimum wage.	Y	THE MINIMAL WAGE IN NEW ZEALAND IS NZ\$ 15.75/HOUR. AT LEIGH THE LOWEST PAY IS PAID TO EMPLOYEE 28371, NZ\$16.48.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	Medical care is assured for all the crew and skippers and all the employees of the plant.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	Safety manual is present on board of all the vessels and safety signals are clearly identified. EVIDENCED SAFETY TRAINING RECORD SEE COC REPORT

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

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

x The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

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

MAJOR NON CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

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 THE ORGANIZATION DOES NOT CALCULATES ITS CARBON FOOTPRINT