

# 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

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## 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.

<p><b>a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:</b></p> <p>Vesterålen Marine Olji AS</p>																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:</b></p> <p>Orkla</p>																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP:</b></p> <p><b>N/A</b></p>																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:</b></p> <p>Havengata 1C 8430 Myre Norway</p>																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:</b></p> <p>VigilijaSvezikiene Vigilija2006@gmail.com</p>																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:</b></p> <p>The fishery is formed of 1000'svessels operating around the Lofoten Islands. A subsection of these are listed in the <b>table 1</b> below. These were chosen as the group of vessels that landed most recently to Brygga (see <b>Annex 1</b>). Fishing vessels use long line,snurrevad (A static trawl net that acts like a kind of seine - <b>Annex 2</b>), fixed nets and jigging (jigging is the practice of fishing with a jig, a type of fishing lure and it's a line method with hooks in movement).</p> <p><b>Table 1.</b> Shows a subsection of the vessels landing inByggeårharbour.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Name of the fishing vessel</b></th> <th><b>Registration number</b></th> <th><b>Vessel's flag</b></th> <th><b>Fishing method</b></th> <th><b>Capacity (MT)</b></th> <th><b>Unloading harbor</b></th> <th><b>Ship owner if different from a)</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Nordhav</td><td>N-128-B</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Oline</td><td>N-165-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Trygve B</td><td>N-142-SO</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Olafur</td><td>F-32-TN</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Norliner</td><td>M-4-H</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Isabell</td><td>N-255-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Karstien</td><td>WAB262</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Sandy</td><td>N-212-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Royal</td><td>M-41-F</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Sigurdson</td><td>N-257-BØ</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Ida</td><td>N-48-SO</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Jig</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Gåsøy</td><td>N-31-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Dainora</td><td>N-176-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Aurora</td><td>N-148-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Jig</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Thule</td><td>T-50-L</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Net</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Juvel</td><td>N-46-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Jig</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Ingrid Aleksandra</td><td>F-155-BD</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Viva</td><td>N-179-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Jig</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Emil Leander</td><td>N-28-Ø</td><td>NORWAY</td><td>Line</td><td></td><td>Byggeår</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Name of the fishing vessel</b>	<b>Registration number</b>	<b>Vessel's flag</b>	<b>Fishing method</b>	<b>Capacity (MT)</b>	<b>Unloading harbor</b>	<b>Ship owner if different from a)</b>	Nordhav	N-128-B	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Oline	N-165-Ø	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Trygve B	N-142-SO	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Olafur	F-32-TN	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Norliner	M-4-H	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Isabell	N-255-Ø	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Karstien	WAB262	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Sandy	N-212-Ø	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Royal	M-41-F	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Sigurdson	N-257-BØ	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Ida	N-48-SO	NORWAY	Jig		Byggeår		Gåsøy	N-31-Ø	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Dainora	N-176-Ø	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Aurora	N-148-Ø	NORWAY	Jig		Byggeår		Thule	T-50-L	NORWAY	Net		Byggeår		Juvel	N-46-Ø	NORWAY	Jig		Byggeår		Ingrid Aleksandra	F-155-BD	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår		Viva	N-179-Ø	NORWAY	Jig		Byggeår		Emil Leander	N-28-Ø	NORWAY	Line		Byggeår	
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**i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED**

Common Name	Scientific Name
<i>Cod</i>	<i>Gadus morhua</i>

**j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:**

6

**k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS**

Approval from the Food Council (Annex 3)

**l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Visited the landing location at Brygga port, at Myre Fiskemottak

Six other vessels were sampled after the visit, as the weather conditions made it impossible to sample more during the audit. All information on these can be found in **Annex 6**

- The Friend of the Sea project was introduced**(If not the Auditor must provide a short description)
- 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**
- The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit**
- The duration of the Audit was agreed**
- 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 Services Spa</b>	<b>AUDIT TEAM:</b>  <b>Harry Owen (Lead Auditor)</b>	<b>AUDIT START AND END DATE:</b>  <b>10-12/05/2016</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>Vigilija Svezikiene (VMO)</b>  <b>Roar Strand (Orkla)</b>	<b>AUDIT CODE:</b>  <b>Contract N°: 2016/QHE/13</b>  <b>File n°: 16 DG 14 DF</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:			Y	Lofoten Area is monitored by the fisheries Norwegian authority and ICES. The cod stock results not overexploited and is managed by a system of fishing quotas. The Norwegian stock was in 2015 by ICES and found to be within F <sub>msy</sub> and B <sub>msy</sub> . Quota is decided based on this and split between Norway, Russia and other countries. See <b>Annex 4</b> .
<b>1.1.1</b>	Data deficient	Essential		Y	Cod stock is monitored by ICES and Norwegian authorities (Institute of Marine Research - <a href="http://www.imr.no">www.imr.no</a> ).and not considered data deficient See <b>Annex 4</b> .
<b>1.1.2</b>	Over-exploited (F>F <sub>msy</sub> )	Essential	F<F <sub>msy</sub> within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	The stock is not considered overexploited. It was assessed in 2015 by ICES and was found to be within F <sub>msy</sub> . See <b>Annex 4</b> .
<b>1.1.3</b>	Over-Fished (B<B <sub>msy</sub> )	Essential	B>B <sub>msy</sub> within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	The TAC for cod in 2015 was 849,000 tons ( <b>Annex 4</b> ). This year (2016) it has been advised to fall to 805,000 ( <b>Annex 5</b> ) tons - in line with a 10% reduction recommended by ICES ( <b>Annex 4</b> ). These are considered sustainable and well within the limits following from the scientific advice issued by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

**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.	N/A	
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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**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
2.1	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.		Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.net	Y	The fleet operates only in the Lofoten area, outside protected areas. The Norwegian fisheries management regime aims at maximizing the long term sustainable yield of living marine resources while protecting biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems. See the web site <a href="http://www.fiskeridir.no/English/Coastal-management/Marine-protected-areas">http://www.fiskeridir.no/English/Coastal-management/Marine-protected-areas</a> All vessels use VMS which helps to regulate this.
<b><i>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).</i></b>					
2.2	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	The fisheries uses long lines, jigging (rod and line), snurrevad (A static trawl net that acts like a kind of seine - <b>Annex 2</b> ), and fixed nets. All gears coming into contact with the seabed are passive gears. This means that none of these gears are dragged along the seabed but rather placed and then retrieved - if they come into contact with the sea floor at all.
<b><i>The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.</i></b>					
2.3	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 management advices.	Y	RFMO is fixing MSY with a precautionary approach considering the ecosystem impact.
<b><i>The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.</i></b>					

### **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	Bycatch of non-commercial species is very low and does not include any IUCN red list species. The main bycatch species are cusk ( <i>Brosme brosme</i> ), plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> ), haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> ), saithe ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> ) and redfish ( <i>Sebastes mentella</i> ).
<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	The whole catch is landed whole and sorted by the landing facilities. Fishermen are paid a small price for bycatch species and this incentivises them to bring everything to shore. Discards are illegal in Norway and Russia ( <b>see Annex 5</b> ).
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**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Quantitative parameters</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>4.1</b>	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All Vessels are officially registered. All vessels visited had their registration documents onboard. See <b>Annex 6</b>
<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>					
<b>4.2</b>	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	All fishing vessels are registered in Norway and have Norwegian flags.
<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>					
<b>4.3</b>	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	The fleet does not report any IUU fishing vessels. Incidents are considered "close to zero" according to the latest ICES report ( <b>see Annex 4</b> ).
<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>					
<b>4.4</b>	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>					
<b>4.5</b>	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	The fishery respects national and international regulations. The fishery is regulated by quota and fishing periods. Stock is checked annually and quotas are defined among the different international fishing fleets (Norwegian, Russian and EU countries).
<b>4.5.1</b>	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	The TAC for cod in 2015 was 849,000 tons ( <b>Annex 4</b> ). This year (2016) it has been advised to fall to 805,000 ( <b>Annex 5</b> ) tons - in line with a 10% reduction recommended by ICES ( <b>Annex 4</b> ). These are considered sustainable and well within the limits following from the scientific advice issued by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

			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	All vessels are required to use electronic logbooks above a certain size (>13m). The vessels under this size did not use a log book while those over this size did. <b>See Annex 6</b>
<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	126 mm for static nets and 125 mm for snurrevad.
<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.	Y	There is no maximum size for the nets.
<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	Above 62° N the minimum size is 44cm, this is the area in which all fishing takes place. For location see <b>Annex 8</b> , For minimum size see <b>Annex 7</b>
<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	No distance from the coast is requested
<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	Fishermen act to reduce their bycatch by fishing by targeting certain areas, fishing at certain depths etc depending on the target species. When fishing for different species the fishermen will use different mesh sizes (for cod the mesh size is larger) to keep the catch as clean as possible. One fishermen said to reduce redfish bycatch they fish deeper.
<b>4.5.8</b>	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countr">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countr</a>	Y	No fishing in protected habitats (information on Norway's marine protected areas can be found <a href="http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/en/Areas-of-activity1/Marine-and-coastal-areas/Marine-protected-areas-in-the-">http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/en/Areas-of-activity1/Marine-and-coastal-areas/Marine-protected-areas-in-the-</a>

			yprofiles/search/en. The Auditor must specify applicable indicators		OSPAR-network/)
<b>4.5.9</b>	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website <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	It is forbidden to catch cod with a traditional seine net but these are not onboard during the cod season. No explosives or chemicals for fishing are onboard the vessels.

***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	<p>The <b>Directorate of Fisheries'</b> role is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to provide professional input to the policy making process by way of analyses, statistics and advice</li> <li>legislature and regulative work and regulation planning development</li> </ul> <p>to be an efficient manager by implementing political decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>processing applications and appeals conducting monitoring and control</li> <li>to be a partner through active cooperation with trade and industry, the research community and relevant public services, national and international knowledge sharing with various stakeholders and the general public</li> </ul> <p>The Directorate has seven regional offices, located at the coast from Egersund in the south to Vadsø in the north. Their responsibilities include dealing with individual cases, providing guidance and conducting monitoring and auditing activities, including resource monitoring. The regional offices are also in charge of a number of local offices.</p> <p>The Directorate was founded in 1900, and its main goal is to promote profitable economic activity through sustainable and user-oriented management of marine resources and the marine environment.</p> <p><b>Fiskeridirektoratet:</b> operates as surveillance service and control. They perform a constant monitoring on the stocks thanks to an informatic organization using logbook data and the results of the inspection activity on the boats. In relation of the general situation of the stocks they decide specific measures for the availability of catching areas, closing or re-opening them. Each single measure is defined for specific specie, area limits, period and it's communicated directly to the vessels' captains by e-mail.</p> <p>The activity is performed in connection and integration with the Coastal Guard.</p> <p>Sanctions, in case of non-compliance with law and regulations can raise up to the license withdrawal.</p> <p><b>Coast Guard :</b> Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The activity of the Coast Guard is generally considered vital for the functioning of the management regime as a whole.</p> <p><b>Research:</b> A primary basis for determining fishing quotas are the recommendations issued through ICES from Norwegian and international marine researchers. Norway attaches great importance to research, and actively seeks to acquire increased knowledge of the marine environment and resources, as well as expertise on the interaction of different species.</p> <p>(See the site: <a href="http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/">http://www.fisheries.no/resource_management/control_monitoring_surveillance/</a>)</p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>NorgesRåfisklag</b>, known in English as the Norwegian Fishermen's Sales Organization, is one of the six fisherman organization in Norway, handles important national functions within the trade of seafood. NorgesRåfisklag, together with five other fish Sales Organizations in Norway, has also an important national role according to resource control of fish stocks.</p> <p>The main scope of these organizations is to keep under control all the catches in order to ensure that all the fish is sold under license and complying the regulations.</p> <p>Therefore the NorgesRåfisklag covers all the 7000 vessels fishing in the directorate area, and the average 170.000 landings.</p> <p><u>The system organization follows:</u> the landing is bought by the buyer, who immediately issues and signs the "contract note", signed also by the vessels master.</p> <p>One copy of the document will be kept by the buyer, a second one by the master and a third one immediately appears on the NorgesRåfisklag thanks to the web net programme.</p> <p>The payment passes through the NorgesRåfisklag and the same is for the invoice. (in case of landing without purchase, the fish is stored and a landing notes without prices is issued).</p> <p>The NorgesRåfisklag validates performing a three types of electronic checks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) check if all necessary information are present</li> <li>2) logical tests with reference to the content</li> <li>3) on the directorate information base, received by web every night, checking of the legal vessel, appropriateness of specie, fishing method, etc.</li> </ol> <p>The quota control takes some more time – at present it is performed 4 times a year.</p> <p>Therefore, if a buying exceeds the quota, thanks to the NorgesRåfisklag intermediation the fishermen will be charged of the difference and he will pay immediately or a balance with future catching will be established.</p> <p>NorgesRåfisklag generates the catch certificate referred to that contract note as the evidence of its validation. The price is the auction price Besides, NorgesRåfisklag performs a control on landings.</p>

**The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.**

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	See <b>Point 5.1</b> - The quotas are informed by yearly ICES data collected during the winter season. This sets quotas to a precautionary level
<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	See <b>Point 5.1</b> - The fleet is required to carry VMS and monitored by the coast guard. Once on land the Director of Fisheries makes carries out checks. The Director of fisheries also has vessels that board and check that vessels are conforming to all applicable regulation. Raafisklaget (the fisherman's organisation) will physically check to make sure landings are correctly recorded etc at the landing sites.
<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	All bycatch is recorded as per national regulation. This must be communicated to the landing site, the Fishermans organisation, and the director of fisheries before unloading.
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	Discards are considered negligible in this fishery (See <b>Annex 4</b> )- all fish are landed and then sorted.
<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	There are not cases of accidental by-catch of endangered species. All bycatch must be recorded and reported within 24h to the government. Additionally observers go to sea to record to provide a fleet reference ( <b>Annex 5</b> ).
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	There are very few cases of accidental catch. Where this occurs it must be reported electronically to the government within 24h. Those vessels using logbooks must record on here, including a 'zero' observation. Where the animal is still alive it will be released as soon as possible to ensure the best chance of survival.
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	All gear is tagged. When nets are lost it is reported and multiple vessels will try to recover it. Gear conflict is kept to a minimum now that trawlers are not allowed to fish in the same areas and if trawlers go over a net them must pay a fine. Also two times a yeah a trawler will go to sea to catch any lost gear, this is done by dragging specialised equipment (see <b>Annex9</b> ).
<b>The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.</b>					
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	Yes the fishery respects the threshold limits set by the authorities.
<b>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.</b>					

## **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	All equipment in the industry is cleaned and mended and reused for as long as possible. When this is no longer possible much is recycled, for example old trawls are sometimes used to cover the ground when using explosives for building etc.
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	Fishermen are required to document where they are disposing of their waste and these documents are checked by the authorities. There are waste disposal facilities at the ports.
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.	N	The vessels wash down with water to avoid the use of toxic chemicals entering the marine environment. However on occasion vessels are washed down with detergent ( <b>Annex 12</b> ). This detergent contains chemicals known to be harmful to aquatic life. Therefore this is considered to be a minor non-conformity.  <b>Minor:</b> In view of the vessel washing activity, we recommend to provide an evaluated list of detergent accepted as not compromising for the aquatic environment
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	All vessels visited use only ice to keep catch cold so do not use any refrigerants.

**The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.**

## **7 – ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.  The register must state at least the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)	N	The factory keeps a record of energy consumption -30000 kwh for 800 T of oil.  The vessels visited either kept a record of fuel used with their accountants or kept a record themselves (see <b>Annex 6 - Esisbjörn</b> ). All vessels work on keeping fuel use to a minimum.  <b>Minor:</b> The factory keeps the energy consumption in its accounting system but there is not a special register to record the energy consumption.

7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N This is not done for either the factory or the vessels.  <b>Recommendation: That in future the company attempts to calculate its carbon footprint in an attempt to reduce this over time.</b>
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*The Auditor must request copies of the registers.*

## **8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
<b>8.1</b>	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
<b>8.1.1</b>	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	No children are employed in the industry.
<b>8.1.2</b>	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	In the crude oil factory at VMO all employees are paid a set salary per month that exceeds the minimum wage and are contracted to work 37 hours per week (see <b>Annex 10</b> for a contract example). All employees also have access to free housing.  On board the fishing vessels that had a crew all crew are paid a share of the catch at a rate that is set by the Fishermans organisation. See <b>Annex 6 - Vornesværing</b> for an example contract.
<b>8.1.3</b>	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	The government provides free healthcare. At VMO the company provides access to private healthcare free of charge to all employees.
<b>8.1.4</b>	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	There is a health and safety document at the site and all staff have been received training in this before they start work and this is recorded and signed by the employee ( <b>see Annex11</b> ).
<b>8.2</b>	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	Evaluate possible SA8000 certification  <b>Recommendation: We suggest to implement the SA8000 certification</b>
<b><i>The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.</i></b>					

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*

<b>7.1</b>	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	The factory keeps the energy consumption in its accounting system but there is not a special register to record the energy consumption.
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### RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

*List recommendation*

<b>6.3</b>	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	In view of the vessel washing activity, we recommend to provide an evaluated list of detergent accepted as not compromising for the aquatic environment
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<b>7.2</b>	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	This is not done for either the factory or the vessels.  We suggest that in future the company attempts to calculate its carbon footprint in an attempt to reduce this over time.
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<b>8.2</b>	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Evaluate possible SA8000 certification  We suggest to implement the SA8000 certification
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**NEXT AUDIT SUGGESTED PLANNING**

	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>BY THE DATE</b>
<b>X</b>	Surveillance audit	04/07/2017
	Renewal audit	