

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 stocks⁴ (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"⁵ 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.⁷ 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 fishery⁸ 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.

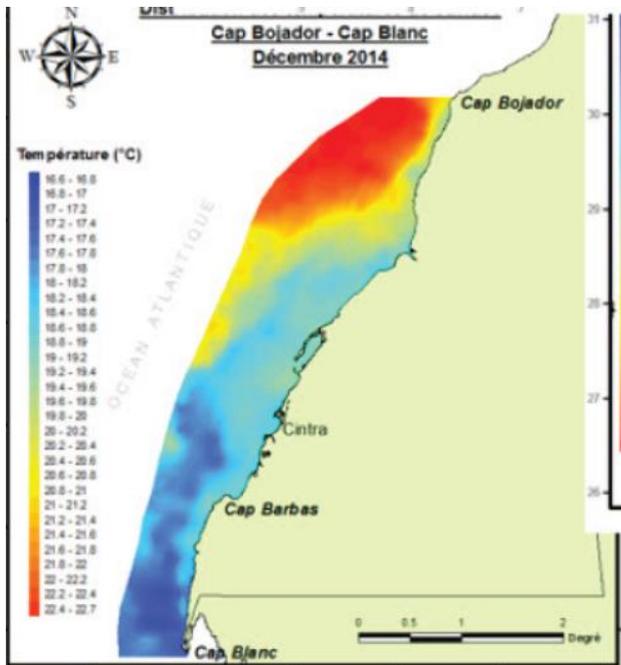
Requirements which are not applicable to the audited Organisation will be marked with "N.A."

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

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbor
SALAH	11-169	AGADIR
LE FRERES-3	8-421	AGADIR
SIDI BORJIA	11-127	AGADIR
MEYA	8-01026	DAKLHA
ERIKA	8,01013	DAKLHA
HAMDOUNI- 1	7-789	SAFI
BEYROUT	7-4	SAFI
ANZI-3	7-853	SAFI
CHARIF	7-682	SAFI

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

MOROCCO FAO SUB AREA 42.4 ZONE A; B; C.



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sardine	<i>Sardina Pilchardus</i>
Mackerel	<i>Scombrus Colias</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

Each processing plant has about 250 and 300 employees. All the boats have a crew from 30 to 40 people.

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

None

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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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)

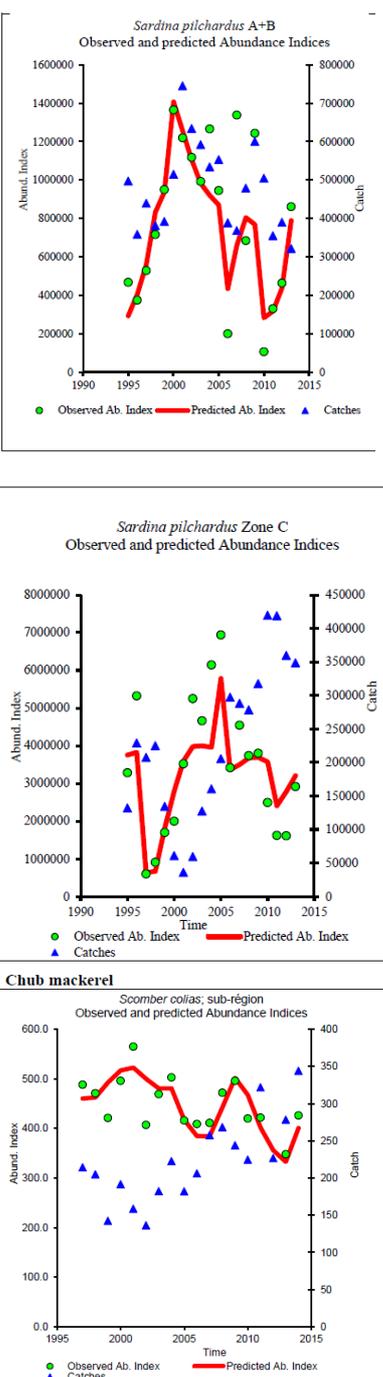
CERTIFICATION BODY: Rina Services srl	AUDIT TEAM: Marco Pedol	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 20/01/2016
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: LATIFA SERRATI DIRECTEUR KAOUTAR BAZZARI RESPONSABLE MANAGEMENT QUALITE ALI AMOUKLACH RESPONSABLE CONTROLE QUALITE	AUDIT CODE: Contract n°: 2016/QHE/2 File n°: 16 DG 2 DF

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																									
1.1	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:																													
1.1.1	Data deficient	Essential		Y	Cecaf, regional body of Fao is performing an assessment every year on small pelagic in the Moroccan water Annex 1.1.1																									
1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	<p>Sardine in Moroccan water it doesn't result fully exploited.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stock</th> <th>Last year– 2014– catch in 1 000 tonnes (2010–2014 avg)</th> <th>*B_{msy}/B_{01}</th> <th>*F_{msy}/F_{01}</th> <th>Assessment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sardine <i>S. pilchardus</i> Zone A+B</td> <td>573 (455)**</td> <td>122%</td> <td>48%</td> <td>Non-fully exploited (2013)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sardine ** <i>S. pilchardus</i> Zone C</td> <td>344 (378)**</td> <td>141%</td> <td>32%</td> <td>Non fully exploited (2013)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As Cecaf 2015 Committee is reporting in zone A and B</p> <p>The stock continues improve as compared the 2013 assessment and the stock is considered non-fully exploited. The results of the projections were not conclusive. However, considering the instability of this resource vis-a vis environmental changes call for the adoption of a precautionary approach requiring setting a catch limit for sardine in this zone at the same level as for 2014, which is around 550 000 tonnes .</p> <p>And in zone C</p> <p>The stock is influenced by environmental factors and shows fluctuations independent of fishing. Considering the observed fluctuations, total catch should be adjusted according to observed natural changes in the stock. The stock structure and abundance should be closely monitored by fishery independent methods covering the complete distribution area.</p> <p>Mackerel it results fully exploited</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stock</th> <th>Last year– 2014– catch in 1 000 tonnes (2010–2014 avg)</th> <th>*B_{msy}/B_{01}</th> <th>*F_{msy}/F_{01}</th> <th>Assessment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chub mackerel <i>Scomber colias</i> Whole subregion</td> <td>344 (280)</td> <td>135%</td> <td>140%</td> <td>Fully exploited</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As Cecaf 2015 states:</p> <p>The working group adopted, based on the results of both the production model and the analytical model that the stock is fully exploited</p> <p>The Working Group recommends not to exceed the mean level over the last five years 280 000 tonnes in 2014 for the whole sub-region.</p>	Stock	Last year– 2014– catch in 1 000 tonnes (2010–2014 avg)	* B_{msy}/B_{01}	* F_{msy}/F_{01}	Assessment	Sardine <i>S. pilchardus</i> Zone A+B	573 (455)**	122%	48%	Non-fully exploited (2013)	Sardine ** <i>S. pilchardus</i> Zone C	344 (378)**	141%	32%	Non fully exploited (2013)	Stock	Last year– 2014– catch in 1 000 tonnes (2010–2014 avg)	* B_{msy}/B_{01}	* F_{msy}/F_{01}	Assessment	Chub mackerel <i>Scomber colias</i> Whole subregion	344 (280)	135%	140%	Fully exploited
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1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	B > B _{msy} within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	<p>The stocks of mackerel and sardines doesn't result exploited:</p>  <p><i>Sardina pilchardus</i> A+B Observed and predicted Abundance Indices</p> <p><i>Sardina pilchardus</i> Zone C Observed and predicted Abundance Indices</p> <p>Chub mackerel <i>Scomber colias</i>; sub-région Observed and predicted Abundance Indices</p>
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The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. Most updated stock assessments for tuna resources are carried out by the tuna RFMOs (IOTC, IATTC, CIAT, WCPFC). The Auditor must provide evidence on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear reference to documents and websites.

1.2	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	All the boats are equipped with VMS and plotters
<p>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).</p>					
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 fishing gears used for sardine and mackerel are seiner and pelagic trawler not affecting the seabed as working just in the pelagic area.
<p>The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.</p>					
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 managements advices.	Y	An analysis of the impact of the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem has been carried out in the MSC assessment. Annex 2.3 <i>“Sardines and other small pelagics are key species in the trophic web because they are the main prey species for larger fish, birds, marine mammals etc. Reference points have been set in a precautionary way, allowing this issue to be taken account in management, although some of the small-pelagic stocks (sardinella and possibly one of the horse mackerel species Trachurus trecae) may be over-exploited”</i>
<p>The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.</p>					

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 www.redlist.org.</p>	Y	No accidental catches are recorded by the artisanal seiner. No by catch is registered at the unloading by ONP. The fishermen interviewed are reporting that no by catch occurs. It happens that dolphin could arrive on the school before closing the net but they are obliged to maintain the net open leaving the dolphin alive. They take particular care not to close the net otherwise dolphin could break all the net for sardines.
<p>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 www.redlist.org. The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in</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	Level of discard is recorded at the processing plant where all the fish are unloaded. Annex 3.2
3.3.1	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.</p>	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the Fleet or fishery and attach it to the Audit Report	n.a.	
3.3.2	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.</p>	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	n.a.	

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All fishery vessels are officially registered. Annex F
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)					
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm)	Y	All the Boats are with Moroccan registration and not listed in the FOCs countries.
The Auditor must 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 boat cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF	Y	The fleet does not include IUU fishing vessels.
The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF					
4.4	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	n.a.	
The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report					
4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The fisheries are working under the Moroccan law. All the vessels are registered and control by the fishing ministry. All the fish is unloaded in the fishing port and control by the ONP (office national de Peche) where is recorded. A fishing license is issued once a year to the fishing boats according to the national law. A catch certificate is issued for every unloading.
4.5.1	TAC (Total catching allowed)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	TAC are applied just in the zone C. At the moment no TAC are applied in zone A and B. A management plan has to be approved by the Moroccan government in the next months considering TAC for zone A and B.
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO	Y	Logbook is in use just for the boats operating in zone C (two boats owned by Unimer Group) Annex 4.5.2.

			http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.		No Logbook is used by the artisanal fish boats that normally are declaring all the catch to the ONP authority before unloading. The Moroccan fishery authority are introducing the logbook compulsory also for the artisanal fishing and are in the period of testing it.
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	6mm*9mm Pelagic trawler 40 mmm Annex 4.5.3; Annex 4.5.2
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Seiner: Long 660m high 92m Annex 4.5.2; Annex 4.5.3
4.5.5	Minimum size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Sardine 40 pieces' kg in zone c and 45 pieces per kg in zone A and B Mackerel 14 pieces' kg
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Zone A 6 miles Zone B 10 miles Zone C 8 miles. Annex 4.5.3; Annex 4.5.2
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Ecosonar is present on all the boats to avoid accidental catches. Annex 4.5.3. Annex 4.5.2
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	No fishing is allowed in protected area. All the vessels are equipped with GPS and Vsm.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	No forbidden gears are present on the boats.

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	The fleet is controlled by two different authorities. The ONP (office national de peche) and the DPM (department de peche maritime). The ONP controlled all the commercial side recording all the unloads and issuing transport documents. DPM is controlling fishing activities, releasing fishing licenses and controlling and patrolling vessels at sea. DPM is also in charge for the rescue at sea. The company is working following the Moroccan law and sustainability policy is controlled by directeur exploitation et responsable management qualité. Annex 5.1
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	The quota system is controlled by the ministry of fishery recording the ONP figures and releasing catch certificates.
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.					
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	ONP has own officer on the quay every time vessels are unloading at the Harbours. ONP officers are controlling gear, sizes weight destination area of fishing identification of the boats and skipper .
The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.					
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	By catches are recorded by the pelagic trawler on the logbook and the limit are stated on the fishing license. Purse seiner has no by catch if it occurs it is registered by the ONP officers at unloading
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	Pelagic Trawlers: discards are registered on the logbook Seiner: discards are registered at the plant as fish not workable.
The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be in place.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Seiner: if large predators enter in the school, net is not closed Pelagic Trawler: Large predators are identified by the ecosonar
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	Live animals are released alive at sea they are not taken on board
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 the fleet is equipped with gps and vsm to indicate the point in which nets could be lost if the quick retrieval is impossible.
The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.					
5.9	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	The company fix a limit in the size of fish it can process and retire that is 12cm compare to the legal minimum size that is 10 cm
The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.					

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	YN	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	Seiner: all the boats are using recyclable plastic boxes Trawler: All the boats are pumping fish from water in refrigerated tanks
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	All the boats are discharging exhausted oil in the port and fuel is done at the authorise station in the port. Waste is discharged in the waste bin in the port
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	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	The company is using chemical nontoxic alternatives and is committed to use environmentally friendly products.
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	No refrigeration system is used on board of the seiner.

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)	Y	The company and the fishing boats are registering all the energy consumption on dedicated registers.
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		Y	The company is calculating its carbon footprint Annex 7.2

The Auditor must request copies of the registers.

8- SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must 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 child is employed in the plant and on the boat. The Moroccan law has fixed a limit to 16 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 must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	Plant: all the people on the plant are employed with the national contract for industry. Boats: on the fishing boats all the people are registered on the list of "people on board". It is applied a contract at the part. The contract is working following the turn over resulting from the sale of fish deducting expenses. 50% is going to the owner and 50% is going to the crew following different part following experience. All the boats have a social insurance to cover any accidents that can occurs at the workers
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	All the employees have access to medical care. Every year a medical visit is done for employees working on the plant and people working on the boats
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	Plants and boats are applying safety measures.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The organisation is not certified SA8000 but has implemented the CEDEX certification Annex 8.2

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

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

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)

List recommendation

8.2 The organisation is not certified SA8000 but has implemented the CEDEX certification Annex 8.2

NEXT AUDIT:

	TYPE	BY THE DATE
X	Surveillance audit	11/08/2017
	Renewal audit	