Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild
Sustainable Fishing Requirements

Friend of the Sea
www.friendofthesea.org

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue	Paolo Bray	
2	01/07/2015	Update	Paolo Bray	
3	30/09/2016	Standard update	Paolo Bray	
3.1	18/10/2017	Definitions and guidance to standard	Paolo Bray	

REV	DATE	REASON	APPROVED	VALIDATED	RATIFIED
4	18/03/2020	Standard update	Friend of the Sea Technical Committee	Accredia	Friend of the Sea Board of Directors

Valid from: 18/03/2020

Compulsory from: 18/03/2023

Foreword

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008. Its objective is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources, encouraging a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

The Friend of the Sea certification program allows for the assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted following an audit by independent certification bodies, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

Requirements are classified as Essential, Important or Recommendations, according to their level of importance.

Essential Requirements: The unit of certification shall be 100% compliant with essential requirements to be recommended for certification by the Certification Body (CB). Failure to comply with essential requirements is a major non-conformity. To achieve certification, corrective actions shall be implemented within three months from the date of assessment of non-conformities. Exclusively for the correction of requirements 2.1, 2.2, 3.1.1, 5.1.1b and 5.10.2 due to their more complex nature, six months are allowed. The unit of certification shall provide the CB with satisfactory evidence of correction of all major non-conformities, if necessary, with additional audits.

Important Requirements: Failure to comply with important requirements is a minor non-conformity. To achieve certification, the unit of certification shall first propose a corrective action plan within maximum three weeks from the date of assessment of the non-conformities - to the satisfaction of the CB. In the proposal, the unit of certification shall include the timeframe for the implementation of each corrective action, considering that all minor non-conformities must be closed before the surveillance audit. The proposal shall be analysed by the CB regarding its consistency and feasibility. If accepted, the certificate can be granted. Then, in the surveillance audit, the unit of certification shall be able to demonstrate that all minor non-conformities reported in the approved proposal were solved. If the approved proposal has not been fully implemented, the certificate is suspended until the resolution of any remaining minor non-conformities.

Recommendations: It is not compulsory for the unit of certification to comply with recommendations to achieve certification. Nonetheless, compliance with recommendations shall be verified during the audit and any non-conformities shall be highlighted in the audit report as a "recommendation". The unit of certification shall inform the CB, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements that are not applicable to the audited unit of certification will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the unit of certification

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the CB in charge of the audit. It shall be filled out in English, if spoken fluently.

a) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED:
Ensis Fisheries Private Ltd.

b) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:
Ensis Fisheries Private Ltd.

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

No

d) ADDRESS OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED:

Industrial zone no.15-18, Midhilli Magu,Hulhumale, P.O.Box no. 23000, Male, Republic of Maldives.

e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:

Md. Nizar MP.

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner, if different from "a)"*
		Maldives	Hand Line and Pole and line		Hulhumale	
		Maldives	Hand Line and Pole and line		Hulhumale	
		Maldives	Hand Line and Pole and line		Hulhumale	
		Maldives	Hand Line and Pole and line		Hulhumale	
		Maldives	Hand Line and Pole and line		Hulhumale	
		Maldives	Hand Line and Pole and line		Hulhumale	
		Maldives	Hand Line and Pole and line		Hulhumale	

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

Documents and records were verified onsite with full access to all relevant documents and records and the audit was complete and effective. During the audit days, the vessels were inspected onboard while at the Hulhumale fishing harbour. Only two vessels was on fishing trip and during the audit and no enough catch to come to shore for sales of Fishes. The documents were verified for all vessels and were uploaded with this report. The vessel was audited as per the FOS wild standard requirement and was found compliant.

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
AARU	P8027A-01-04-L	Hulhumale
ARAAKURI	P5586B-01-07-A	Hulhumale
ASRAFEE	P8125A-01-08-M	Hulhumale
FAHIMAGU	P11448-01-05-Q	Hulhumale
FARIMAA	P8022B-01-07-A	ulhumale
MINVARU	P8287A-01-01-M	ulhumale
ZOOM FISHER	P5560B-01-02-B-U	ulhumale
ZOME LINE	P8882B-01-02-U	ulhumale

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

FAO ZONE 51

i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED, WITH THE RESPECTIVE FISHING METHODS:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Yellowfin Tuna	Thunnus albacares	Hand Line
Skip Jack Tuna	Katsuwonus pelamis	Pole and Line

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

140

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:
i). Environment management system ISO 14001:2015 certified.

l) STAKEHOLDERS INPUT:

*Before or during the audit, the CB shall inform all the relevant stakeholders about the audit of the unit of certification and recommend their input. Please refer to paragraph "**2.4.4. Stakeholders consultation in fishery assessments**" (FOS-Audit Guidance v.2) and provide the list of all contacted stakeholders below:*

The following stake holders were contacted through the phone call and was informed about this Re-certification audit for FOS Wild and FOS CoC audit and asked for any input.

i). The competent fishery management organisation (*e.g.* RFMO, national fishery management authority, etc.).: Director. Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture: Male, www.fishagri.gov.mv, Contact #+960 3322328 email: sfrdp@fishagri.gov.mv

ii). fishing industry associations (*e.g*. shipowners or fishermen representatives, national or state seafood industry association); i).Maldives Seafood Processing Exporter's association, Email: mspea2009@gmail.com.

iii). local NGOs with a focus on ocean conservation.": No such specific organization on ocean conservation, however they have interest to work for it. Mr. Shahina Ali Director of Parley Maldives, Parley for the Oceans. email: Shaahina@parley.tv.

No specific stake holder input was received so far.

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Please specify the type of audit (initial, surveillance, additional, unannounced or recertification). In the case of multi-site audits, please specify also the method for calculation of sites inspected.

This was Re-certification audit and the certificate was extended from 26th June 2025 to 26Sept 2025 due to aligning both the standards FOS Wild and FOS CoC standards, both audits together.

*The **Skip jack Tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis):** in Maldives is a sustainable Fisheries and also MSC Fisheries certified. Therefore this fisheries does not come under Artisanal Fisheries definition as per the FOS standard. There are total of 105 certified vessels by Ensis Fisheries at present which have valid license as per the ministry of Fisheries Maldives which are more than <24m size were included under the scope of certification for yellow fin Tuna and also Skipjack Tuna. The organization wants to go for total of 79 vessels for FOS Wild certification.*
There were total of 18 vessels which are less than 24m and less than 375 KW were included under the scope of certification in the last certification cycle. All these boat are common for SKJ and YFT and the organization process both YFT and Skip Jac. The organization purchases from the vessels already certified vessels FOS Wild standard in Maldives such as vessels certified under the organization Ensis Fisheries Pvt Ltd, Big Fish Maldives.

Yellow Fin Tuna (Thunnus albacares): in Maldives are caught by Handline and the vessel sizes are both <24m and >24m. **Only vessel sizes less than 24 m** or < 375KW are considered for FOS Wild certification as per the requirements of the FOS Wild standard in the new FOS Wild V4.0. The **Yellow Fin Tuna (Thunnus albacares):** in Maldives are caught by Handline and the vessel sizes are both <24m and >24m.

Since now yellow Fin Tuna has also now sustainable as per the IOTC notification year 2024. Ensis Fisheries Private Limited was established in 2002. Ensis Fisheries is the major exporter of fresh chilled tuna from the Maldives. The state-of-the-art fish processing plant is located within 10 minutes drive to the airport and 20 minutes journey to the main seaport giving the best logistical advantages. The company has its own fleet of refrigerated trucks and uses gel ice in packaging, to export seafood in temperature controlled conditions that preserve the integrity of the cold chain from harvest to the customer. They are mainly exporting fresh and frozen tuna products to both EU and Non-EU countries including US and EU approved (MDV 009) and ISO 22000, ISO 14001, BRC, MSC, Dolphin Safe and Halal certified company. They are also US-FDA registered.The organization is a member of the Plastic Reduction Initiative by Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. Also the projects such as 'Fari Faru Program – A reef cleaning initiative' have been sponsored organized by Disaster Control (A youth NGO) in the year 2016..The organization has presented Hithadhoo Council with 5t of Organic Fertilizer. Also, Ensis has committed to provide all its plastics to be used in the making of Shoes and Jerseys by Adidas. Conducted

cleanup date within all department as one of the activities to mark 17th Anniversary of Ensis.

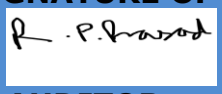
☐ **X. The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the auditor shall provide ashort description).*

☐ **X. The unit of certification and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products.**

☐ **X. The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the rolesof the staff carrying out the audit.**

☐ **X. The duration of the audit was agreed upon.**

☐ **X. The information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) wasconfirmed** (in the case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided).

CERTIFICATIONBODY: DNV Business Assurance India Pvt. Ltd.	**AUDIT TEAM: Roy Puspendra Prasad**	**AUDIT START AND END DATE:2025-07-15 to 2025-07-17**
SIGNATURE OF  **AUDITOR:**	**NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Ms. Nizar M.P**	**AUDIT CODE: PRJC-599132-2019-PRC-LKA** **TYPE OF AUDIT: Transition cum Re-certification audit**

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

1) The auditor shall fill out all fields in the checklist.

2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.

3) The Auditor shall provide an explanation when requirements are not applicable.

4) The Auditor shall write YES when the unit of certification complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.

5) The Auditor shall comment and explain the positive or negative answers. Simple "YES," "NO," or "N.A." are insufficient.

6) Each relevant document shall be added to the final audit report in a separate and numbered attachment.

7) Photographic evidence added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.

8) After a revised standard come into effect, a transitional period of three years is given to the certified companies to come into compliance. After this transitional period, the revised standard is considered compulsory.

9) The application process is NOT discriminatory on size, scale, management, minimum number of operators and number of vessels involved.

10) Enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities are not applicable to this standard. Friend of the Sea has excluded enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities from its Wild Standard because, among other reasons, these practices imply human intervention in the natural biological cycles of aquatic species. Due to the lack of knowledge on the consequences of these practices on the environment, Friend of the Sea has decided to adopt a responsible approach.

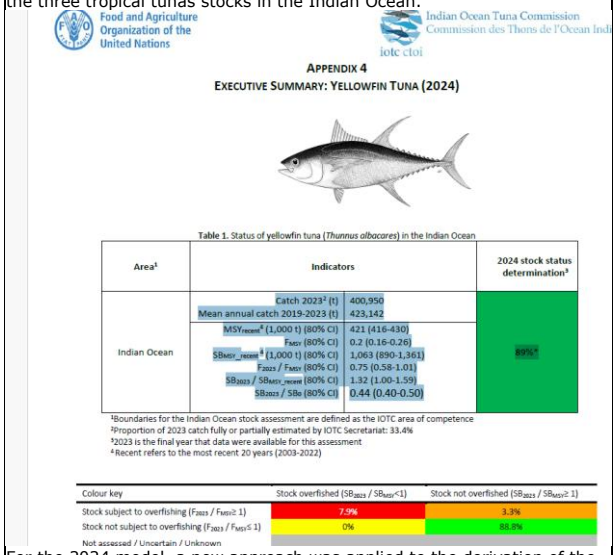
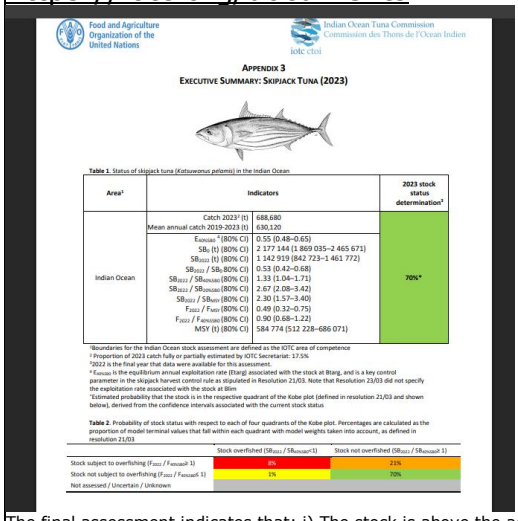
11) The FOS Audit Guidance Version 2 provides guidance on the content of this document. Please review the following definitions: "*best scientific evidence available", "legal framework", "management objectives", "precautionary approach", "irreversible or very slowly reversible", "enhanced fisheries", "enhancement activities" "essential habitat", "ecosystem (structure, processes and function)", "recruitment overfishing", "resilience", "fishery management plan", "participatory",* "data (information): adequate, reliable, current", *"stock under consideration" and "management system".*

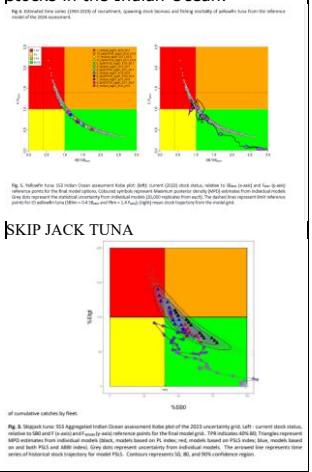
1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/N.A.	Comments
1.1.1	The fisheries management organization or arrangement shall coordinate the collection and analysis of adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information necessary to assess the state and trends of the stock under consideration taking into account the structure and composition of that stock which contribute to its resilience. Management decisions made by the fisheries management organization or arrangement shall be based on this assessment. In data limited situations, with special regards to the deep-sea fisheries stocks in the high seas, a precautionary approach shall be applied. In these cases, it is required to the fishery to acknowledge and explain challenges in data collection and maintenance to cover all stages of fishery development, in accordance with applicable international standards and practices.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate it collects adequate, reliable and currentdata and /or information in accordance with applicable international standards (e.g. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the FAO Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No.382).	Y	The stock of the YFT species under the scope of certifications: Yellow Fin Tuna (Thunnus albacores) and Skip Jack Tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis) is managed by i).IOTC Stock Assessment, web site address: www.iotc.org The Fishing area is FAO Zone 051. The latest stock assessment was conducted in 2024 based on the date untill 2023. e.g. a). Executive summary-yellow fin Tuna 2024,Maldives national report to the scientific committee of Indian ocean tuna commission,2023 Maldives national report YFT 2023 Fisheires law of Maldives.pdf The FMO-Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture monitores and coordinates the collection and analysis of adequate reliable and current data to assess the trend and state of stock and also submits the data to IOTC as member of IOTC. Also participates in the IOTC annual meeting. Verified the details at the IOTC web site. https://iotc.org/meetings.Inspection is done by annual compliance. Email for IUU cases. VMS is system is in the process of establishment by the government and the current Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) project was initiated in 2019. Currently, over 70% of the IOTC mandated vessel category (375 vessels over 24m or vessels operating beyond EEZ) is covered under this project. The newly enacted tuna fisheries regulation mandates vessels that fit the criterion for VMS (vessels over 18m in length) to install the VMS systems. Maldives VMS System. Currently 280 vessels over 24, or above in length have VLDs, monitored by the Fishery Management Division, of the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture. Data managed by the organizations IOTC, Fisheries ministry of Maldives and readily available from their website and the organization keep a track of all relevant data as soon as it is published. The organization also reviews the published data on Yellow Fin Tuna IO Maldives. The organization keep communication with Ministry of Fisheries also meets in person with the scientist there for the updates. They also submits the data for environmental reporting system of Maldives on regular basis. Yellowfin_tuna_Supporting_information (1) executive summary YFT IOTC 2024 bi-159199.pdf

The fisheries management organization is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organization may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance.

FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.

1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overexploited.	Essential	F ≤ Fmsy within probability range of available stock assessments or at least F ≤ Flim (limitreference point – orits proxy). If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspendedor revoked.	Y	As per the IOTC Executive summary-Yellow Fin Tuna dt. 2024, the Yellow Fin Tuna is now sustainable. new stock assessment was carried out for yellowfin tuna in 2024. The 2024 stock assessment was carried out using Stock Synthesis III (SS3), a fully integrated model that is currently used to provide scientific advice for the three tropical tunas stocks in the Indian Ocean.  Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Commission des Thons de l'Ocean Indien iotc ctoi **APPENDIX 4** **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: YELLOWFIN TUNA (2024)** Table 1. Status of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the Indian Ocean Area[1] / Indicators / 2024 stock status determination[5] Indian Ocean: Catch 2023[2] (t) 400,950; Mean annual catch 2019-2023 (t) 423,142 MSY_{recent}[4] (1,000 t) (80% CI) 421 (416-430); F_{MSY} (80% CI) 0.2 (0.16-0.26); SB_{MSY_recent}[4] (1,000 t) (80% CI) 1,063 (890-1,361); F_{2023} / F_{MSY} (80% CI) 0.75 (0.58-1.01); SB_{2023} / SB_{MSY_recent} (80% CI) 1.32 (1.00-1.59); SB_{2023} / SB_0 (80% CI) 0.44 (0.40-0.50); 89%* [1]Boundaries for the Indian Ocean stock assessment are defined as the IOTC area of competence [2]Proportion of 2023 catch fully or partially estimated by IOTC Secretariat: 33.4% [3]2023 is the final year that data were available for this assessment [4]Recent refers to the most recent 20 years (2003-2022) Colour key / Stock overfished (SB_{2023} / SB_{MSY}<1) / Stock not overfished (SB_{2023} / SB_{MSY}≥ 1) Stock subject to overfishing (F_{2023} / F_{MSY}≥ 1): 7.9% / 3.3% Stock not subject to overfishing (F_{2023} / F_{MSY}≤ 1): 0% / 88.8% Not assessed / Uncertain / Unknown For the 2024 model, a new approach was applied to the derivation of the MSY and associated biomass-based reference point (SBMSY) based on the magnitude of recruitment estimated for the recent 20-year period (see Para 89–100 of IOTC-2024-WPTT26-R for details). The derivation of MSY is in line with the recommendations of the 2023 review. MSY was estimated to be 421,000 t. Recent annual catches of 401,000 t are below the estimated MSY. Differences in the estimates of MSY and BMSY using recent and long-term recruitment levels introduce additional uncertainty in the estimates of stock status relative to BMSY. This is highlighted in Tables 2 and 3 which indicate, for example, that while SB/SBMSY is estimated to be higher (1.47) under long-term recruitment assumption, MSY is estimated to be lower (374,000 t). However, the Maldives Hand line and Pole and Pole and Line fishery is mainly done by artisanal Fisheries and the organization purchases only from vessels having vessel sizes <24m and the engine capacity is <375 KVA. The organization purchases YFT from licensed Fishing vessels and only YFT purchased from > 24 m is not considered from the scope of FOS wild certification. as per the company policy. PDF IOTC executive summary TFT 2024 https://iotc.org/documents  Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Commission des Thons de l'Ocean Indien iotc ctoi **APPENDIX 3** **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: SKIPJACK TUNA (2023)** Table 1. Status of skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the Indian Ocean Area[1] / Indicators / 2023 stock status determination[3] Indian Ocean: Catch 2023[2] (t) 688,680; Mean annual catch 2019-2023 (t) 630,120; $E_{MSY,Ref}$ [4] (80% CI) 0.55 (0.48–0.65); SB_0 (t) (80% CI) 2 177 144 (1 869 035–2 465 671); SB_{2023} (t) (80% CI) 1 142 919 (842 723–1 461 772); SB_{2023} / SB_0 (80% CI) 0.53 (0.42–0.68); SB_{2023} / $SB_{MSY,Ref}$ (80% CI) 1.33 (1.04–1.71); SB_{2023} / SB_{MSY} (80% CI) 2.67 (2.08–3.42); SB_{2023} / SB_{MSY} (80% CI) 2.30 (1.57–3.40); F_{2022} / F_{MSY} (80% CI) 0.49 (0.32–0.75); F_{2023} / $F_{MSY,Ref}$ (80% CI) 0.90 (0.68–1.22); MSY (t) (80% CI) 584 774 (512 228–686 071); 70%* [1]Boundaries for the Indian Ocean stock assessment are defined as the IOTC area of competence [2] Proportion of 2023 catch fully or partially estimated by IOTC Secretariat: 17.5% [3]2022 is the final year that data were available for this assessment. [4] $E_{MSY,Ref}$ is the equilibrium annual exploitation rate (Etarg) associated with the stock at Btarg, and is a key control parameter in the skipjack harvest control rule as stipulated in Resolution 21/03. Note that Resolution 23/03 did not specify the exploitation rate associated with the stock at Blim. *Estimated probability that the stock is in the respective quadrant of the Kobe plot (defined in resolution 21/03 and shown below), derived from the confidence intervals associated with the current stock status Table 2. Probability of stock status with respect to each of four quadrants of the Kobe plot. Percentages are calculated as the proportion of model terminal values that fall within each quadrant with model weights taken into account, as defined in resolution 21/03 Stock overfished (SB_{2022} / $SB_{MSY,Ref}$<1) / Stock not overfished (SB_{2022} / $SB_{MSY,Ref}$≥ 1) Stock subject to overfishing (F_{2022} / $F_{MSY,Ref}$≥ 1): 8% / 21% Stock not subject to overfishing (F_{2022} / $F_{MSY,Ref}$≤ 1): 1% / 70% Not assessed / Uncertain / Unknown The final assessment indicates that: i) The stock is above the adopted target for this stock (40%SB0) and the current exploitation rate is below the target exploitation rate with the probability of 70%. Current spawning biomass relative to unexploited levels is estimated at 53%. ii) The spawning biomass remains above SBMSY and the fishing mortality remains below FMSY with a probability of 98.4 % iii) Over the history of the fishery, biomass has been well above the adopted limit reference point (20%SB0)

1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	B ≥ Bmsy within probability range of available stock assessments or at least B>Blim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	Y	As per the IOTC Executive summary- Yellow Fin Tuna dt. 2024, the Yellow Fin Tuna is now sustainable not overfished. new stock assessment was carried out for yellowfin tuna in 2024. The 2024 stock assessment was carried out using Stock Synthesis III (SS3), a fully integrated model that is currently used to provide scientific advice for the three tropical tunas stocks in the Indian Ocean.  SKIP JACK TUNA
The auditor shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, in the case of data limited fisheries, shall consider the Precautionary Approach.					
1.1.4	The current status and management measures for the stock under consideration shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch of all the fisheries over the entire area of the distribution of the stock under consideration.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	The current data is available for Yellow Fin Tuna and is monitored by Maldives ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture and yearly data is provided to IOTC for compilation at IOTC secretariate. As per the IOTC Resolution 21/01, the there is a rebuilding plan as per IOTC and each country has been provided the allocated catch limits and Maldives has been allocated for the year 2022 as 47195MT. https://www.scribd.com/document/653936935/Circular-2021-78-Allocated-catch-limits-for-yellowfin-tuna-in-2022. The skip Jack Tuna data is already available as per the 2023 stock assessment for bycatch, discards, unobserved catch are available and sustainable at present as per IOTC executive summary 2024.
1.1.5	The methodology, the results and the trends of the stock status assessment under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner and based on the best scientific evidence available, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	The current data is available for Yellow Fin Tunas well as Skip Jack Tuna and is monitored by Maldives ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture and yearly data is provided to IOTC for compilation at IOTC secretariate. The IOTC publishes the data on yearly basis for all the catch statistics of the members countries with all fisheries biological parameters analysis. The data is published on the IOTC website www.iotc.org.

2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
2.1	Adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information are collected and updated at the level of the Fishery Management System, taking into account the best scientific evidence available, in order to make an assessment of the effects of the unit of certification on the ecosystem structure, function, processes and essential habitats for the stock under consideration and for habitats that are vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification (with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and vulnerable marine ecosystems). This includes knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing and an assessment on non-target stocks, Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, habitats and ecosystem services. The methodology and results of the likelihood and magnitude of adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem shall be made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate. In order to assess severe adverse impacts[1] on dependent predators, data and information shall be collected considering the role of the stock in the food web, including all sources of fishing.	Essential	Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in theHigh Seas, FAO Programme). The data and analysis may includeany traditional, fisher or community knowledge used within the management system. [1]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as thosethat are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Y	Fishing gear used is 'Hand Line' as well as 'Pole and Line' which reduces the percentage of bycatch. No juvenile catch. This is available at the Boat license. Spot verification or surprise checks by the Fisheries officer for is also conducted from time to time. Minimal by-catch (only targeted incidental catch, no turtles and sharks caught. Viable/live release. No degradation of sea bed. During the onsite audit the log books were verified for the sampled vessels and the longitude and latitudes were verified and compared with the MPA of the Maldives. There was such instances of the violations for the sampled vessels. Ministry of Fisheries also keeps monitoring of the same and the same was adequately maintained. This was detailed in the report Maldives national report to the scientific committee to IOTC 2021.
2.2	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations.	Essential	Verify compliance also byuse of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and plotters tracking and World database.	Y	Ministry of fisheries issues the log sheets for each vessel. And also the log sheets have the latitude and longitude point. It is given by the GPS point of the vessels. The vessels are monitored by the coast guard. If any crossing the EEZ and will be picked by the coast guards. And the same appear in the news for such violation. The govt. news bulletins were verified from ministry web site during the audit. The company management was also interviewed regarding this and found that they review this on weekly basis. Interview with Mr. Nizar M.P was done, Quality Manager was conducted. The marine protected areas (MPA) are ed by the ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture regularly. The list of protected areas. The World Bank funded Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project's activities to revamp the

					existing VMS system is already underway. Consequently, a major overhaul of the VMS System is under way as old units are replaced by new technology that would allow reporting at sea with additional benefits such a crew social welfare messaging etc. Currently, replacement work for 80% mandatory vessel category (from 373 vessels fall under 24m or vessels operating beyond EEZ) is completed. Logbooks for all the tuna fisheries have provisions to report interactions with non-targeted protected species, including marine turtles. The data is reported regularly to IOTC.
The auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, shall verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively, an official declaration from local Control Authorities shall be produced. The Auditor shall provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to http://www.mpatlas.org/map/mpas/, where applicable).					

2.3	The unit of certification shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed, unless it is proved that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The auditor shall list all the gear types used by the applicant unit of certification and assess their impact on the specific type of seabed and its benthic communities.	Y	Most of the fishing is done by using Pole and Line and Hand line. The impact of this fishing method is not having any impact on seabed. This was verified the log book.
The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.					

3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
3.1	Accidental catches (bycatch) coming from the unit of certification shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.	Essential	Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species. These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.	Y	Log sheets have all the details about the catch. Now the department of fisheries has a dedicated wing for IUCN coordination with relevant govt. departments as well as updating the IUCN from time to time. The studies/monitoring and analysis is done department of Fisheries and publish data and submit to IOTC. The control by the Ministry of Fisheries, Govt. of Maldives and the organization is by the "Daily catch Data for a Fishing trip. Which details the ETP species, by catch data, Shark and Manta Rays. It specifies the release of by catch dead or alive. Verified records for the period Ist Jan 2024 to June 2025'. The records of Log books were adequately maintained. The log-book copy is attached herewith for the reference. IUCN web site : www.iucn.org

3.2	The unit of certification collects and maintains adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information about its effects on endangered species, non-target catches and discards in accordance with applicable international standards and practices. It is required the monitoring and subsequent assessment of the extent to which non-target catches and discards by the unit of certification of stocks other than the stock under consideration threaten those non-target stocks with recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Essential	Evidence of conformity	Y	The Maldivian Fisheries Law (1987) is prohibited the caught of endangered species, non-target catch and discards. The FAO, IUCN and IOTC and MRC are referred from time to time for the latest updated and controls are taken accordingly. Last information collected from these websites are checked on fortnightly interval, last visited all the website was on 30th June 2025.
The auditor shall obtain records kept by the unit of certification of the species that are caught accidentally, and an assessment of the effects of the fishery on non-target stocks. The information included in the list shall be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list shall also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org. The Auditor shall provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.					
3.3	The level of discard shall not be over 8% of total catch (in weight).	Essential	Discards are bycaught species, which are not used for human consumption nor for fishmeal or fish oil production.	Y	Bycatch are not used for human consumption in the form of either processed, Fish meal, fresh, dry fish, Fish oil. The level of by catches are < 8% of the total catch by weight. This was verified from the log book of the sampled vessels.
3.4.1	The unit of certification shall provide a census of the number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployed per vessel during the previous 12 months. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report.	Y	Targeting only Tuna species-FADs is used for Pole & Line fishery. This is allowed by the Maldives Fisheries Law for using FADs for Pole and Line. This information is available at the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture website. The Maldivian govt. regulation is also listed country-wise at FAO website with regulations including on FAD. The FAD used at Maldives is a non-entangling type. This is detailed at the national report of Maldives to scientific community of IOTC.

3.4.2	The unit of certification shall use non-entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	Y	The FADs used are non entangled type. This is detailed at the national report of Maldives to scientific community of IOTC
3.4.3	Marking FADs and FAD components with ownership details, consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear, adopted at the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI 33). **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	More information about Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear at this link: https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Gear%20Marking_FAO.pdf The auditor shall attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.	Y	Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture has placed Fish Aggregating ***Devices*** (***FADs***) in ***all*** areas of the ***Maldives*** ***Ref:*** https://psmnews.mv/en/103513.
3.4.4	Equipping all FADs with a tracking device and sharing real-time FAD location with relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of tracking devices.	Y	FADs should be marked and ownership of FADs clarified by complying with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear, enabling all FADs to be traced back to their owners. Ref: https://www.bluemarinefoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Minimum-Requirements-for-Responsible-Drifting-FAD-Use.pdf
3.4.5	Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.	Y	Yes, it is followed as part of the vessel monitoring and during the interview of the vessel staff, it was revealed that they are aware of this fact.Ref: https://www.bluemarinefoundation.com

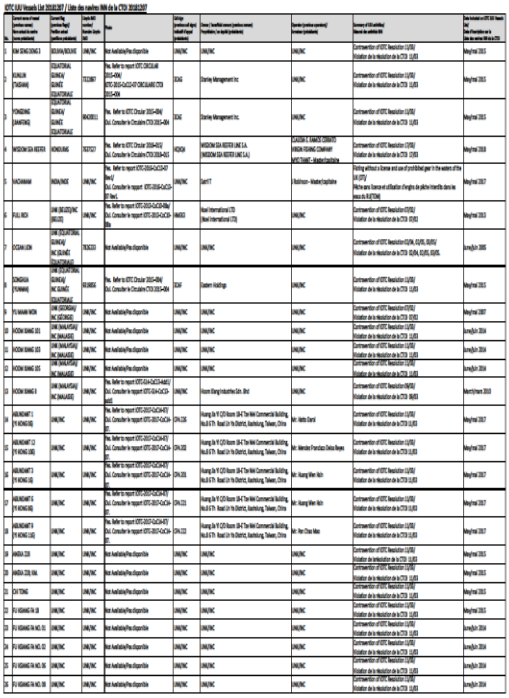
3.4.6	Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels for recovered FADs. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify that there is adequate storage space on boat/vessels for recovered FADs, collecting evidence through pictures that have to be attached to the audit report.	Y	Yes, it is done at the vessel and the vessel captains takes care of this, this was verified during the audit.
3.4.7	Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	Y	Yes, it is done at the vessel and the vessel captains takes care of this, this was verified during the audit.
3.5	Shark finning is prohibited.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity: site inspection and interview. The unit of certification shall declare that they do not practice shark finning.	Y	The shark species are protected at Maldives under the R-75/2020 General Fisheries Regulation all type of activities such as Harvesting, retaining on-board, storing on-board, transhipping, transporting to a landing facility or landing any of the species protected under the General Fisheries Regulation is prohibited.

3.6	Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are in place and subjected to periodic maintenance. **Only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps.**	Important	The unit of certification shall have appointed at least one employee to monitor the functioning and maintenance of TEDs. The auditor shall collect evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of TEDs.	N/A	This is not applicable as Trawler fishery is not under the scope of certification. Ref: https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2017-041.pdf https://www.cms.int/iosea-turtles/sites/default/files/document/Maldives_19_09_2014.pdf
3.7	The unit of certification shall use circle hooks. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet using pole and line and long line fishing methods.**	Recommendation	Evidence of conformity	Y	At Maldives circle hooks are used in the Pole and Line and handline fishery in majority of the areas.

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All fishing Vessels are registration under the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture in Maldives. They issue a list of IUU vessels to all processors and exporters when ever such vessels are noticed. Website link: http//fishagri.gov.in. The last news bulletin regarding IUU was checked and uploaded here.  News Articles on IUU vessels in Maldives.m: IO10TC Links https://www.iotc.org/about-iotc/scaf https://www.iotc.org/about-iotc https://www.iotc.org/science/scientific-committee https://www.iotc.org/node/3388 There is a circular from Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture that all the processors must inspect the vessels for compliance of Log book. The govt. body MFDA-Maldives Food

					and drug agency does the inspection for each vessel before issuing the license. Copy of inspection The organization also checks the license when the vessels reaches landing center before material's unloading and the validity and all details are checked. The material receiving record was also verified.
The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10%of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents).					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience. Please refer to: https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm	Y	All fishing Vessels are registration under the Ministry of fisheries and agriculture of Maldives list of vessel is available at the ministry website. The organization also maintains a list of vessels from which the fishes are purchased. With details such as Vessel ID/Registration no./fishing gear/negative for Flag of convenience. Verified all the vessels from where the fish is purchased are not present in the list as per foc-registries. cfm. The Master list of vessel list is available dated 01.06.2025 which is updated when-ever there is any renewal of license. It is done also quarterly basis. The list also which is updated on 30th June' 2025. There are updates also as per the IUU list conveyed by ministry of fisheries. The organization has also system of updating latest vessel list by using bar coding system.

4.3	The fleet does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listedin EU IUU vessel list (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUUvessel list made available by the competent RFMO.	Y	The ministry of fisheries regulations are prohibited the IUU fishing and them also monitoring the fishing vessels. The ministry of fisheries issues a list of IUU vessels to all processors and exporters as and when there are notification of IUU vessels. This is notified at the news. link attached herewith. https://iuufishingindex.net/reports/2023/iuu-fishing-index-country-profile-2023-maldives.pdf . IUU Vessel Maldives ranking Also verified the 
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	Y	The organization has valid Dolphin safe certificate. Verified the validity unitill March 2026, certificate attached. Dolphine safe certificate-Ensis Fishe
The Auditor shall verify conformity on the latest list of approved Dolphin Safe companies and/or importers, brokers, and retailers. A copy of the signed EII DS Policy shall be included in the audit report.					

4.5	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries regulations. In particular, based on the best scientific evidence available, compliance with the following regulations has to be confirmed andverified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAOwebsite: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	Yes, it is being complied. The organization also audited by MFDA at six monthly interval fisheries for compliance of for compliance of Vessel license. The organization also is approved by Ministry of Fisheries of Maldives for license to seafood processing.  Fisheires law of Maldives.pdf The copy of the license is attached. Yes, the Fisheries Law is available at the http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/

4.5.1	Total Allowable Catches (TAC).	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable limits.**	Y	The total allowable catch limit for yellowfin tuna in the Indian Ocean had been published in 2022.The recommendation of its scientific committee, set the catch limit for yellowfin tuna at 287,140 metric tons (MT) in 2022. Maldives was allowed to catch 47,195 MT.  IOTC-2025-TCAC15-07E.pdf
4.5.2	Use of a logbook.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The ministry of fisheries and agriculture has now mandatorily set rule to use log book for all commercial fishing activities. The copy vessel log book is attached herewith for reference (English version).Catch certificates are also a mandatory requirements for vessels to provide to the processors. Copy of catch certificate attached.  Sample Catch Certificate.PDF Yes it is used quite well with all the required details. The log books of the sampled vessels were verified during the audit.
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	N/A	There is no net is used as fishing gear, all are Hand Line and Pole and Line. This was verified during the audit with stake holder interview.
4.5.4	Net size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	N/A	There is no net is used as fishing gear, all are Hand Line and Pole and Line.

4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**		The ministry of fisheries and agriculture has control the fishing methods and gear size to regulate the Size of the fish. There are no minimum legal size of the catch for all there species. The organization discourages buying of YFT and Skip Jack (small size) by raising the rate of small fishes. Also, the fishing methods ad gear size to regulate the Size of the fish. The same has been mentioned in the Fisheries license issued to the boat.
4.5.6	Distance from the shore.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	There is no minimum distance from the shore but in practice Pole and line fishing it is about 2 nautical mile and Hand line it is more than 10 nautical miles out-side the atoll territorial and coastal fishing till the EEZ. Vessels are having operating licenses according to the fishing areas. (i.e.: EEZ license and High Seas license) Maldives Economic Zone (EEZ)-FAO 51. The guidelines of the : UNCLOS) are followed.
4.5.7	Measures that minimize unwanted catch and discards, where appropriate.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable measures.**	Y	Since the organization is taking the fishing method Hand Line and Pole and Line. The organization has given an awareness training on using the Logbook to the concerned Fishermen. Fishing is basically conducted at day time. No light attraction is used.
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	There is no fishing in protected area as it is being controlled by VMS Vessel monitoring system. Further, Necessary advice and instructions are given by MOEF and organization for skippers regarding protected habitat areas. By Law; it is prohibited catching, keeping in possession transportation and Transshipping of Marine Mammals, Turtles, Thresher Sharks, Species of Sea Birds are totally prohibited. No fishing operation should be conducted within the radius 1km of the data buoys installed in high seas.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gear, chemical substances and explosives.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	In vessels, they use only Pole and Line and Hand Line gears only. All these items are prohibited by ministry of Fisheries and agriculture. And they have the boat inspection plan

The auditor shall verify, according to fisheries national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/.

5 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
5.1.1a	The fishery management system of which the unit of certification is a part is managed under an effective legal framework according to a regularly updated Fishery Management Plan (FMP), at the appropriate level, and complies with local, national and international laws and regulations.	Essential	The Unit of Certification shall provide a copy of the FMP according to the Fishery Management System (FMS). In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMOs). A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html	Y	The fisheries management plan has been developed by the Ministry of Fisheries Govt of Maldives.(attached). Web site: www.fao.org. Since there is no vessels owned by the organization, the organization exercise control during the purchase. The control is purchase from small scale licensed boats <24 m longline vessels with Hand Line and Pole and Line for Yellow Fin Tuna. The organization buy both Skip Jack and Yellow fin tuna. The management system is typical for highly migratory species and tuna in particular. In Maldives. Tuna fishery is managed by the Fisheries Law of Maldives, 1987. and the Regulations therein. The fisheries bill has been prepared and accordingly it will be put up in the parliament for approval. There are efforts by the govt. the Competent Authority to combat IUU fishing and adverse fishery methods such as Industrial purse seining vessel. Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources handles the management of fishery with interaction with IOTC .
5.1.1b	If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organization or arrangement is in place. States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species, over their entire area of distribution, with clear roles and responsibilities. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted. In order to find out the potential effects of bycatch management and discard reduction measures, States shall also provide an assessment on livelihoods to ascertain the potential effects of their implementation and the support necessary to facilitate their uptake.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	The IOTC-Indian Ocean Tuna commissioned at head quarter at Seychelles with 32 members including Maldives and is mandated for sustainability of tuna in the Indian ocean. All the members gives input to IOTC on regular on Fisheries Management. Maldives is involved in tuna resource management the establishment of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission (IOFC) for the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna in 1968. Mr. Adam Zyad, Director-Fisheries compliance, ministry of Fisheries and agriculture, Maldives is also vice chair person of IOTC. The Maldives became the member of the IOTC in the year 2011. The vice chair person for the working party on Tropical Tuna IS Dr. M. Shiham Adam. He is also vice chairman of the scientific committee of IOTC. Mr. Hussain Sinan from Maldives is the chair person of Administrative and Finance committee of IOTC. Department of fisheries, Govt of Maladies in Maldives has updated their regulation. The Fisheries management organizations is conducted annually along with intermittent meetings w.r.t scientific committee meeting, Technical committee working party meeting and compliance committee meeting and all updates are published regularly and the report is submitted deiminated to the respective govt. for taking actions. www.iotc.prg..

5.1.1c	The fishery management organization or arrangement convenes to update its management advice according to the most updated data and in a timely manner, with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries, adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, bycatch management, reduction of discards and ecosystem structure, function and processes.	Essential	Evidence of meeting frequency.	Y	Department of fisheries, Govt of Maladies in Maldives has updated their regulation. The Fisheries management organizations is conducted annually along with intermittent meetings w.r.t scientific committee meeting, Technical committee working party meeting and compliance committee meeting and all updates are published regularly and the report is submitted deiminated to the respective govt. for taking actions. www.iotc.prg..
The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure of the fishery management system in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations. ***Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing craft with size < 24 m and engine <375 kW.*** ***Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing craft with size ≥ 24 m, engine ≥375 kW, vessels with freezing facilities and/or factory vessels (i.e. ocean-going vessels with on-board facilities for processing and freezing).***					
5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be **both** participatory and transparent, including consultation with "responsible" deep-sea fishers, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decision- making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information. Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out when applicable.	Y	The Fisheries management organizations of Maldives is conducted annually along with intermittent meetings w.r.t scientific committee meeting, Technical committee working party meeting and compliance committee meeting and all updates are published regularly and the report is submitted deiminated to the respective govt. for taking actions

5.2.1	A precautionary approach shall be applied, through the FMS, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment, with special consideration for data limited fisheries.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The Maldives the catches for YFT is from HL and PL. The Skip Jack is caught by P&L.The organization has a policy to buy from only Hand line and Pole and Line only which is a precautionary measure to protect marine environment. The log books were verified (attached). The IUU vessel list attached; list of vessels border crossings, canceled boats.  Sample Catch Certificate.PDF
5.2.2	Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives that allow for the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe. These measures shall be based on the best scientific evidence available. This requirement also pertains to species introductions or translocations that have occurred historically and that have become established as part of the natural ecosystem.	Essential	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	The YFT is caught by mostly artisanal Fishing vessels in Maldives. The total percentage of YFT caught by Maldives in total catch of IOTC is 7.46% in the year 2017. The IOTC catch details have been attached herewith for reference.
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions are kept under continual review in order to evaluate and adjust the regulatory measures as necessary. The assessment shall take into account the multipurpose nature of the use patterns in inland and marine waters.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	The FAO code is used as a measures for efficacy of management measures. The risk assessment procedure is also available
The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the unit of certification refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise, the unit of certification shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.					

5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is ensured by the fishery management organization or arrangement through an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	This requirement refers to the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part. Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	The compliance is regularly monitored surveillance, controlled and enforced by the Ministry of Fisheries Govt. of Maldives from time to time. The Organization has obtained the Operating License for fish processing & exporting from MFDA. As the Competent Authority ; Ministry of Fisheries monitors, surveillance, controls for the enforcement of the Act and other international laws.
The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidence of the activities undertaken by the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part and its enforcement system to ensure compliance.					
5.4	The unit of certification shall record bycatch and discards during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Ministry of Fisheries Govt. of Maldives issue the log sheets separately for high sea and EZZ boat vessels. All details were record in the log sheets. IOCT has the record of by catch.  copy of log book The log books were verified for the sampled vessels for the discard percentage and this was found satisfactory
5.5	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Department of fisheries and agriculture, Govt of Maldives has issued the log sheets for all EZZ boat vessels. This was made mandatory from 3rd March'2019.This is published on the Ministry of Fisheries and agriculture web site Govt. of Maldives. The same is being followed by the company on regular basis. Verified the log book for all the sampled vessels.
The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discard reports to the audit report.					

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch, reduction of discards and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place and in compliance with national policies, legal and institutional frameworks. This shall consider international fisheries management plans and include objectives, strategies, standards and directed measures.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Y	This is regulatory Department of fisheries and agriculture of Govt. of Maldives has prohibited the catch endangered species.is recorded in the log book. Record attached. Department of fisheries and agriculture of Maldives has prohibited the catch endangered species and prohibited catch some species in their breeding season. This is monitored by the government periodically for all the registered vessels.

5.7	The unit of certification implements a management program with an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement to manage bycatch and reduce discards. The management of bycatch shall be consistent with achieving management objectives and include procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival. This shall consider the "FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards", where applicable.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity. Refer to: http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf , Para 4.1.4.	Y	This is regulated Department of fisheries and agriculture of Govt. of Maldives has prohibited the catch endangered species.is recorded in the log book. Record attached. Department of fisheries and agriculture of Maldives has prohibited the catch endangered species and prohibited catch some species in their breeding season. Verified the log books of all the sampled vessels dated 20th and 21st July 2025 and was found maintained for all the vessels.
The auditor shall provide documented evidence that the unit of certification collects data to assess the impact of the fishing activities on non-target species and endangered fauna (i.e. IUCN listed). The data collection shall address specific outcome indicator(s) consistent with achieving management objectives.					
5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures that guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing gear to avoid "*ghost fishing"*.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	This is being regulated by Ministry of Fisheries. The Gear marking has been shown to be a significant measure toward the elimination of ghost gear as the gear can be traced back to the owner when found (http://www.fao.org/news/story/pt/item/1099767/icode/). Therefore, as the gear is accounted for during the departure and arrival, as well as spot inspections at sea by the coast guard as well as the logbook markings of where the lines were set/fishing grounds these measures have been set on a national to mitigate negative impacts of ghost fishing. Now they have the AIS: Automatic Identification system through the satellite communication and some are direction finders with Radio Buoy.

5.8.1	Vessels shall have appropriate equipment on board to assist in the safe recovery of lost fishing gear.	Important	Evidence of conformity.	Y	Some projects been implemented for recovery of lost fishing gear. Ref: https://ipnlf.org/ghost-gear-ipnlf-maldives/

5.8.2	When retrieval is not possible, the vessel must record the last known position of lost gear and report to the relevant authorities. If fishing authorities do not have the means to collect information on lost fishing gear, an alternative option is to report the details to the Global Ghost Gear Initiative via the Ghost Gear Reporter App.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Further information about the Ghost Gear Reporter App: https://www.ghostgear.org/news/2018/7/6/ggi-ghost-gear-reporter-app	Y	This is monitored by the Fisheries department of Maldives as per the interview of the vessel owners during the interaction on audit dated 15th and 16th July 2025.
5.8.3	Vessels shall be prepared and commit to the recovery and salvage of fishing gear lost by other vessel operators and to recycle damaged or found fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	There is understanding between the vessel owners that if any lost gear found from other vessel while on the voyage, the vessels will help in recovery and salvage as far as possible as per the interview conducted during the vessel audit.
5.8.4	The unit of certification undertakes an annual assessment of the lost gear records (amount and reasons for loss) and, in high-risk areas or during high-risk times, implement mitigation measures to address, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Such measures could include: reducing soak times, implementing gear use limits in high-risk areas or during high-risk times (e.g. inclement weather), implementing other spatial or temporal measures as needed (e.g., to avoid severe weather or crowded fishing areas) and measures to reduce gear conflict that could result in gear loss.	Y	546 entangled Olive Ridleys have been recorded and over 745 ghost net conglomerates have been removed from **Maldivian** waters Ref: https://www.ghostgear.org/projects/2018/10/10/olive-ridley-project

The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.

5.9	The unit of certification has an independent observer on board, from the fisheries management organizations or States. In alternative, a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. **Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.**	Important	Documented evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	Y	Only deal with small scale fishing vessels. There is a boat inspection records. Attachment # 6f) Annual surveillance u
The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.					
5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, shall be consistent with all management objectives related to the unit of certification and the conservation of stock under consideration. Management objectives shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, where applicable, take into account a Precautionary Approach regarding:	Essential	Documented evidence.	Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.10.1	Clear target reference points consistent with achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield, MSY (or a suitable proxy) on average and limit reference points (or proxies) consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Essential	A proxy is a surrogate or substitute approach that results in acceptable outcomes consistent with the primary approach.	Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org

5.10.2	Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas that have low productivity. Biological reference points shall be set, in a precautionary manner and determined on a case-by-case basis, to ensure long-term sustainability. **Only applicable to deep-sea fisheries.**	Essential	Documented evidence that deep-sea stocks are harvested at levels that are sustainable in the long term.	N/A	Since the Maldives Tuna is not a deep sea fishing, this clause is not applicable. The Skip Jack Tuna is caught by Pole and Line and Yellow Fin Tuna is caught by Hand line in Maldives.
5.11	There are clear management objectives[1] based on the best scientific evidence available, applicable to the unit of certification and the stock under consideration, as well as consistent with the outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically reviewed by means of risk assessment, including knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat[2], to ensure protection and/or avoid significant/severe[3] adverse impacts[4] on:	Essential	[1]Management objectives consider all the economic, social and environmental aspects for the fishery of which the unit of certification is part. In addition, it includes recruitment overfishing or other impacts likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible. [2]Consideration of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing. [3]Severe adverse impacts can be	Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.11.1	Essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems (with special consideration to high seas), that are specifically those of the unit of the certification, and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification.			Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org

5.11.3	Non-target stocks represented by non-target catches and discards coming from the unit of certification. Additional research shall be conducted where information is insufficient to conduct a risk assessment.		regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible and are applicable only in relation to dependent predators. Thus, the auditor shall consider the term "severe adverse impacts" only in relation to the	Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org

5.11.4	Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.		requirement 5.11.4 and the term "significant adverse impacts" in relation to the requirements 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3 and 5.11.5. [4]Adverse impacts are from the interaction with the unit of certification.	Y	Dependents predators are Dolphin and Shark however they are not affected as the catch percentage is minimal.
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) that considers the interdependencies and functioning of the ecosystem, minimizing cumulative negative impacts and, as far as possible, enhancing ecosystem health and integrity is in place.	Recommendation	Documented evidence Refer to the EAF: http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en	Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries. Safeguards are in place to protect the fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.	Recommendation	Documented evidence	Y	These are all captured by IOTC on a regular interval and the achievement against the management objectives are monitored and published.www.iotc.org
5.14	Any traditional, fisher or community knowledge[1] used within the management system can be objectively verified.	Essential	[1]Uncertainties can be assessed using a risk assessment/risk management approach.	Y	Ref:https://www.bbc.com/storyworks/travel/maldives-calling/the-ancient-fishing-practice-maldivians-are-keeping-alive
The auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. In some cases, these can be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies. Therefore, the auditor shall verify if such limits were measured or estimated with acceptable certainty.					

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
6.1	The unit of certification 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	There is a system of collecting waste by the Fisheries harbor management and the same is collected by 3rd party vendors-all the waste oil and lubricants, oil and plastic materials All the waste generated during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point are considered, including packaging. The govt. rules Fine for spillage in the sea. There are coast guard for strict monitoring of the compliance of this rule. Document verified: Gate pass for waste disposal, Waste disposal procedures are available. Vessel inspection record and training record were also verified and found in place. e.g. Waste Disposal, ENS/EWI/01, Rev. no.01, review date: 25.01.2023. Also verified the Wamco bill: 2025/25-1 bill#101713135 date 10.06.2025.
6.2	The unit of certification implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels, lubricants and plastic materials).	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	There is a system of collecting waste by the Fisheries harbor management and the same is collected by 3rd party vendors-all the waste oil and lubricants, oil and plastic materials. All the waste generated during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point are considered, including packaging The govt. rules Fine for spillage in the sea. There are coast guard for strict monitoring of the compliance of this rule.
6.3	The unit of certification utilizes all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The boat inspection is carried out by QA. The fishing Vessels use ice, water, Lubricant diesel during the trip. There is no specific toxic chemicals are used and traps uses for the pest controls. They use chlorine: Sodium hypochlorite/brand MAMA detergent for dishwash. This was verified during the vessel audits.
6.4	The unit of certification does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	There is no use of CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerant to protect the ozone depletion.
6.5	Fishing vessels must be equipped with storage facilities for damaged or end-of-life fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Evidence of conformity	Y	There is a system of collecting waste by the Fisheries harbor management and the same is collected by 3rd party vendors-all the waste oil and lubricants, oil and plastic materials All the waste generated during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point are considered, including packaging. The govt. rules Fine for spillage in the sea. There are coast guard for strict monitoring of the compliance of this rule. Document verified: Gate pass for waste disposal, Waste disposal procedures are available. Vessel inspection record and training record were also verified and found in place.

6.6	Gear shall be properly disposed of at port. If appropriate disposal facilities are not available, the unit of certification shall endeavour to work with port operators to provide adequate, low-cost and accessible disposal facilities.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	There is a procedure waste Disposal which also includes the disposal of waste gear EFF/ENS/01 2015 is in place and the same was verified.
6.7	Where applicable, the unit of certification shall work with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Common Recycling program has been implemented. The waste are offloaded upon reaching to the Fishing harbor at the designated areas at the landing Jetty provided by the Government and the NGO Parley. During the audit this was verified confirmed on 20th July 2025.
The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 5.					

7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
7.1	The unit of certification shall keep a register of all energy sources and their use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure. As a minimum, the register shall include the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not); 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport).	Y	The records of the energy, fuel, water and waste water are monitored on regular basis. The power is supplied from the captive Generation sets. Transport officers and stores officers maintains the record for vehicles fuel consumption. The objectives have been set for the reduction of the power, fuel and water per MT of the finished products for the year 2024 vs 2025 by 5%. Also verified the tracking for the progress on monthly basis.
7.2	The unit of certification should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and commit to reducing it every year.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	The carbon Foot print assessment per unit of production for the year 2024 has been calculated however the improvement target for the year 2025 has yet to be set. Verified the energy calculations for the year 2024 and was found correctly calculated with all
The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.					

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
8.1	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	The organization follows the Maldives Govt. rule for the Child labour: It also complies to the ILO rule.
8.1.1	Compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour.	Essential	The Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) sets "the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed".	Y	The minimum wages rules are followed as per the Maldives Govt. norms "Employment of women and child young person and children. Maldivian Employment Act - Enc This has been mentioned in the Ensis Ethical policy, Ensis /HRM/Section1, Rev0, 2025. During the audit verified the age of the employees and all were found employed above the 18 years of age. e.g. employee id: 1041.
8.1.2	Pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with the minimum legal wages according to the international legal framework.	Essential	The minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the unit of certification is aware of the minimum wages of the countries in which it operates.	Y	The Maldivian Employment Act for minimum wage of workers Act and health care of the employees are well taken for the employees. Health Safety policy: Ensis Policies, 2024, First aid training program is conducted on annual basis. Training calendar 2025 EFF/R/MR/014, Verified the training certificate on basic first aid from records from Medical corps, date 16th Nov 2024, Medical check is done for the year 2025 date 09.07.2025 employee id: 1639. Govt. regulation on health check up is available and which says it must be done on annual level.

8.1.3	Grant employees access to health care.	Essential	The unit of certification shall have workers' compensation insurance to cover their employees when an illness or injury happens at work. The auditor shall verify that the unit of certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.	Y	All the occupational health and Safety measures are taken by the organization> Health and safety law is being followed strictly. Annual health check up is done for all the workers and records are maintained. Incase of any illness, the reimbursement of medical bills are done for all the workers. Medical test for employees during work permit issuance are also done. The medical test for all the employees have been done for the year 2024-25., verified the records: employees id 1639, from AMDC Maldives. Verified the Human resource manual and procedure and all the health procedure has been documented as per the legal and company policy.
8.1.4	Apply safety measures required by the law. Nonetheless, compliance with the minimum safety requirements are mandatory, even if not required by local law.	Essential	To assess the minimum safety requirements, the auditor shall verify and collect evidence of hazards and risks in the work environment, dangers to life, safe drinking water, health and safety training and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Y	All the occupational health and Safety measures are taken by the organization. Verified the Health and safety policy which is in line with the local law is being followed strictly. PPE provided for safety boots, hand gloves, head gears, safety harness, Safety goggles, masks. Fire drill, water proof apron, Fire safety training June 2025. by Inhouse trainer who have been trained from external trainer,Global fire services, Male to 20 nos. of employees. Total 63 nos. of Fire extinguishers have been placed. First aid training was also imparted on 16th November 2024. Mock Drill on Fire has been planned on June 2025 by Global fire services. Male. The organization The fire extinguisher are placed and regularly maintained. Safety siren is also available. During the site inspection, this was verified for each vessels and was found adequate.

8.1.5	Keep records of accidents or injuries.	Important	These records shall be used to take corrective measures and identify the causes of the incidents, preventing future occurrences.	Y	Yes, records are maintained for the year 2024-25. Verified the record : Employees accident and incident report' ENS ACC01/2025. Record date 15.05.2025 and accident investigation was done and treatment of the employee was also done adequately.

8.1.6	Freedom of association and collective bargaining.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if workers are free to form organizations to bargain collectively, advocate for and protect their rights.	Y	Yes the organization has a system in place and employee committee is available. Verified the Ensis Ethical policy ENS/HR/, Section1 dated 01.01.2025.
8.1.7	No forced or compulsory labour.	Essential	All work, including overtime, must be voluntary. The hours worked in excess of the normal working hours must be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour.	Y	Yes, there is no forced or compulsory labour practice at the factory as well as at the vessels. The Ensis Ethical policy is available Ensis Ethical policy ENS/HR/, Section1 dated 01.01.2025.
8.1.8	No discrimination.	Essential	Opportunities for recruitment, access to training, promotion, compensation, termination and retirement shall not be made based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. Physical, verbal or sexual abuse, bullying or harassment are prohibited.	Y	Yes, there is an equal opportunity for recruitment, accessto training, promotion, compensation, termination and retirement and it is not based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. Physical, verbal orsexual abuse, bullying or harassment are prohibited as per the HR policy and as per the employees interview. Ensis Ethical policy ENS/HR/, Section1 dated 01.01.2025.

8.1.9	Rights on board.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if the vessels are maintained in a clean and habitable condition and check if regular periods of rest of sufficient length are given to fishers.	Y	Yes, vessels are adequately maintained at Maldives as there are supervision form the government as well as from the exporter also and boat hygiene records are also maintained adequately. Fishing vessel Fishing vessel Hygiene checklist, doc# EFF/R/QA/DFT/060/Rev01,2025.

Further comments:

The organization is certified to GFSI certified standard-BRC-Food and also ISO 22000 standard, hence the traceability system was found robust. Also they are certified to MSC CoC for Skipjack Tuna and MSC Fisheries for Skip Jack Tuna in Maldivian region. The Yellow Fin Tuna also is now in green as per IOTC data and MSC Fisheries certification of YFT in Maldives region is under process.

Evidence of Legal compliances:
Attachment #1) Fish Processing License valid till Dec 2025
Attachment #2) Ensis Fisheries Factory BRC Certificate (dc) VALID TILL - 11 November 2025
Attachment #3) Ensis Fisheries Factory - MFDA compliance certificate valid till 25 Oct 2025
Attachment #4) Ensis Fisheries Factory - ISO 22000-2018 certificate - 09 Sept 2026
Attachment #5) Ensis Fisheries Factory MSC CoC Certificate valid up to - 25 Aug 2025
Attachment #6) Ensis Fisheries Dolphin Safe Certificate- Valid till March 2026
Attachment #7) Ensis Fisheries Factory ISO-14001 Certificate valid upto 23 Jul 2026 -
Attachment#10) MSC Fishery Certificate MSC050 Maldives pole-and-line skipjack - May 2028

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

□ **√ The unit of certification COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**

□ **The unit of certification DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements**

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

List major Non-conformities: Nil

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

List minor Non-conformities: Nil

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations: Although the carbon Foot print assessment per unit of production for the year 2024 has been calculated however the improvement target for the year 2025 has yet to be set.