



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

FRIEND OF THE SEA CERTIFICATION CRITERIA CHECKLIST FOR WILD CATCH FISHERIES

(Last Update 11/05/2010)

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

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

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

For Sustainable Fishery, certification covers the following areas:

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED:

Noordzee Vissers Consortium II

b) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION BEING AUDITED:

c/o Vof Zeevis UK 19
Middelbuurt 108
8321 ZE URK

M 31 6 38 11 72 64

www.versezeevis.nl

E info@versezeevis.nl

e urk19@hotmail.com

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

The organisation represents 7 fishing companies whom operate 9 fishing vessels in the North Sea. All companies are member from the Noordzee Vissers Consortium II and represented by Mrs. Yvonne Bakker-Romkes from Vof Zeevis UK 19.

d) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

Fishing vessel name	Registration Number	Country Flag	Fishing Method	Capacity (Metric Tons)	Harbour of unload <i>Note: port of call may incidentally vary</i>	Ship-Owner Company - if different from a)
Petra	UK 20	The Netherlands	Twinrig	372 GT	Lauwersoog	Kroon BV, Urk NL
Mattanja	UK 64	The Netherlands	Twinrig	418 GT	Harlingen	Fa. H. de Vries en Zonen, Urk NL
Judith	UK 217	The Netherlands	Twinrig	319 GT	Harlingen	Zeevisserijmij. Judith, Urk NL
Jacobi Alijda	UK 268	The Netherlands	Twinrig	208 GT	Lauwersoog	Jacoba Alijda UK 268 BV, Urk NL
Anne-Gré	UK 317	The Netherlands	Twinrig	130 GT	Lauwersoog	Zeevisserijmij. Judith, Urk NL
Ora et Labora	Z 35	Belgium	Twinrig	384 GT	Harlingen	NV Rederij Jacobus, Oostende BE
Hein Senior	Z 575	Belgium	Twinrig	102 GT	Lauwersoog	BVBA Rederij de Toekomst
Marretje Aaltje	O 156	Belgium	Twinrig	199 GT	Lauwersoog	BVBA Goewind, Oostende BE
Bering Sea	L 126	Denmark	Twinrig		Lauwersoog	Klaas Zwaan Urk NL

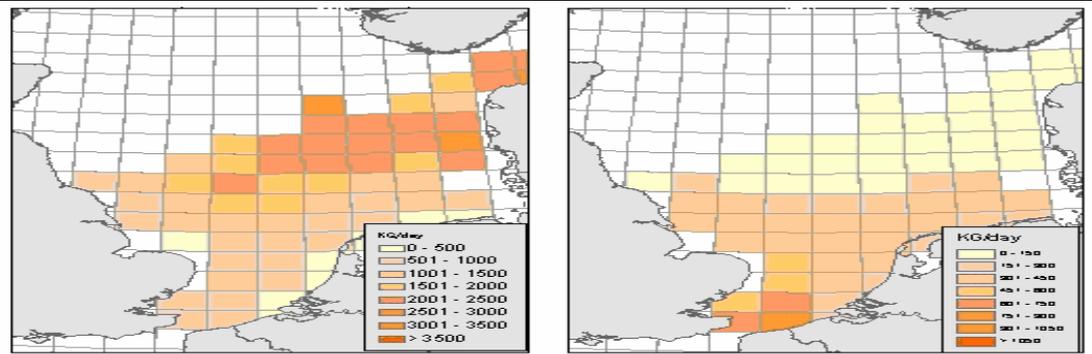


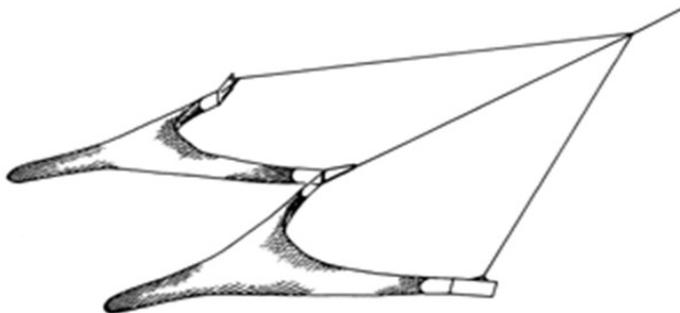
Figure 2: Catch success for plaice (left) and sole (right) in kilos per day for 2005

g) FISHING METHOD: Twin-rig fishery

(<http://www.fao.org/fishery/geartype/208/en>)

Three warps are used, one to each of the otter doors and one to the central clump weight between the nets. The cod end is at the end of the net. During twin rigging one vessel drags two trawl nets alongside each other. The hatch boards are on the outside ends and in between the nets are beam heads; these are heavy weights that can slide over the seabed. A small cutter can fish a large seabed area with relatively little power. Twin-rig fishery is becoming popular as an alternative to beam-trawl fishery. Initially, twin-rig fishery was intended to catch cod, whiting and haddock, but in summer it is used to fish for plaice, dab and red mullet.

Otter twin trawls





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h) COMMON NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES:

Plaice, Dover sole, Turbot, Brill, Dab, Lemonsole, Gurnard, Whiting, Cod and Haddock, langoustines,



Figure 4 : plaice, lemonsole and turbot

i) SCIENTIFIC NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES:

Plaice (*Pleuronectes Platessa*), Sole (*Solea Solea*), Turbot (*psetta maxima*), Brill (*Scophthalmus rhombus*), Dab (*Limanda limanda*), Lemonsole (*Microstomos Kitt*), Gurnard (*Trigla Lucerna*), Whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), Cod (*Gadus Morhua*), Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)
Langoustines (*Nephrops Norvegicus*),

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

Dependant on the length of the ship, the fishing vessels operate usually with 4 or up to 7 employees. The individual companies are family owned and often crew are relatives.

Eg. crew from O 156 Aaltje Marretje is fishing with only relatives (two brothers – 3 sons)

UK 20 Petra is skippered by a father and one of the crewmembers is a son

UK 217 and UK 317 do have several relatives aboard among the crew. In general we can say that there is a social economic interest and the fishing enterprises contribute towards and are linked with the local economy.

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SFAV

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Offices are located in town of Urk, The Netherlands. Ports of landing can vary during the year related to the then best fishing ground. Ships are bound to Dutch/Belgian/Danish jurisdiction and management. Ships fish primarily for flatfish, bycatch consists out of common species appearing in the North Sea since this is a mixed fishery. One of the members stops fishing during January until mid-March

Others reduce fishing in these months. 6 ships can change to beamtrawl technique in winter. Several conservation measures have been undertaken and implemented the recent years. One is undertaken this fishery only in the summer period. It concerns all family owned smaller sized ships.

5 ships are registered in the Netherlands, 3 ships are registered in Belgium, 1 ship is registered in Denmark. Processing from the fish can take place in the fish processing factory in Urk. End product: whole/fillets/panready/breaded. Fresh or iqf frozen. Together the companies are gathered in an association to label and brand their product.



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Friend of the Sea project has been introduced
(If not, auditor should provide short description)

The Audited company has been informed that in case of approval confirmation, it can use the Friend of the Sea logo on its certified products

The Company has handed over a copy of the company organigram identifying the role of the staff involved in the audit

Audit timing has been agreed upon.

Data of Preliminary Information Form have been confirmed: (In case of different info please detail)

NAME OF THE CERTIFICATION BODY: Bureau VERITAS Italia	AUDIT TEAM: Philippe Couderc	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 31/08/2011 03/09/2011
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:	NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR THROUGH THE ASSESSMENT: Mrs. Yvonne Bakker-Romkes	AUDIT CODE:

NOTES FOR THE AUDITOR

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



1 - STOCK STATUS CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
1.1	Adequate data and/or information are collected and, according to the most recent stock assessment produced by one of the following: FAO, Regional Fishery Monitoring Organization, National Marine Research Authority, the stock under consideration is NOT		Y	<p><i>(Based on ICES advice on fish stocks 2011)</i></p> <p>Plaice is the main captured species (80 to 90 % of the capture), the other species are secondary (dab 3 to 5 %, turbot 3 to 5 %, sole 0, 3 to 4 % and others ≤ 5 % (cod, gurnard, whiting, Nephrops...)). These proportions can vary according to the season</p> <p>In this kind of fishery (mixed fishery), plaice and sole are considered as the most vulnerable species. By consequence, the management plan concerns those species in priority.</p> <p>For dab, landing data are not complete and are probably not indicative for catches since discard rates are variable. The mixed TAC with flounder reduces the accuracy of catch statistics per species. Different surveys show a stable to increasing total biomass for the main area (IV) in which the fisheries are conducted.</p> <p>For turbot and brill, Landings have been stable since 1995, and fishing mortality has declined since 2002. Recruitment has shown an increase since 2000 and total stock biomass has been stable in that period. No specific management objectives are known to ICES. An EU TAC is set for EU waters of area IIa and IV together with brill (ICES, 2011).</p>



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No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
				<div data-bbox="1339 288 1879 544" data-label="Figure"> </div> <div data-bbox="1339 563 1879 635" data-label="Caption"> <p>Figure 1 Historic development of fishery effort on plaice in the North Sea Fishing mortality is far below the precautionary level (the level at which the stock is fished healthily) Source: ICES Advice (2010). Plaice in Subarea IV (North Sea). Copenhagen</p> </div> <p data-bbox="1256 655 2027 831">Based on the most recent estimate of SSB (in 2009) and fishing mortality (in 2008), ICES classifies North Sea plaice as having full reproductive capacity and as being harvested sustainably. SSB is estimated to have increased above the precautionary reference level (Bpa). Fishing mortality is estimated to have decreased to below precautionary reference level (Fpa) and the longer term fishing mortality target level (Ftarget) (ICES 2009a).</p> <p data-bbox="1256 836 2027 983">In recent years the stock has shown signs of a recovery and the SSB at the start of 2009 was estimated at around 388,000t by ICES. This is well above the precautionary reference level. Although the estimates of the SSB and fishing mortality are considered uncertain, it is evident that the stock has increased considerably and the fishing mortality has been reduced.</p> <p data-bbox="1256 1018 2027 1106">ICES conclude that for sole the management plan can be accepted as precautionary. (http://www.ices.dk/committe/acom/comwork/report/2008/2008/sol-nsea.pdf)</p> <p data-bbox="1256 1134 2027 1428">The 2010 report confirmed the finding from the 2008 evaluation that the management plan is precautionary with regard to the North Sea sole stock, and concludes that the spawning stock biomass of plaice has a greater than 95% probability of remaining above Bpa in the medium term (which was questioned in 2008). Hence, the management plan is now considered precautionary for both stocks. The 2010 evaluation report is inconclusive concerning whether the management plan is consistent with principle of maximum sustainable yield. Current reference point estimates are provisional, and MSY reference points will be re-evaluated before 2012 advice. Uncertainty exists as to whether the MSY targets can be reached simultaneously for both stocks.</p>



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No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
				<p>“The reviewers agreed that the additional analyses indicated that mixed fishery effects are unlikely to compromise the precautionary nature of the management plan and the conclusion that the plan is in line with the precautionary approach remains valid.”</p> <p><i>(Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2010)</i> <i>(Miller. C.M; J. J Poos 2010. Combined Ex post and ex ante evaluation of the long term management plan for sole and plaice in the North Sea, including responses to ICES review. ICES CM 2010/ACOM:62).</i></p> <p>Extract of an article “ICES-vangstadviezen 2012: Schol schrijft geschiedenis!” VisNed - 30 juni 2011 <i>“The flatfish stocks grow significantly again! 2010 stocks of sole and plaice upwards are both updated. We are beginning to plaice 2013 on a spawning 587,000 tonnes. Plaice ICES proposes that there is “its highest levels in recorded history.”; an absolute record since 1957 began with the monitoring of these stock. The TAC for plaice, in accordance with the provisions of the managements plan again with 15% increases, and is 84,410 tonnes. The mortality than declining further to the very low level of F 0.29.</i> <i>Also the stock of sole late thanks to the strong from 2009 (whose first later this year in the flank) see a substantial increase, the spawning rises from approximately 35,000 tonnes to more than 45,000 tonnes. By sole leads the managements plan to a TAC-increase of 11% to 15,700 tonnes. The mortality by fisheries then decrease to F 0.31.”</i> http://www.visserij.nl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1202:ices-vangstadviezen-2012-schol-schrijft-geschiedenis&catid=14:laatste </p>
1.1.1	Data Deficient	Essential	Y	<p>The EC has adopted a long term plan for the management of plaice and sole. European Council Regulation (EC) No. 676/2007) of 11 June 2007 established a multi-annual plan for fisheries exploiting flat fish in the North Sea.</p>
1.1.2	Overexploited (F>Fmsy)	Essential	Y	<p>In this kind of fishery (mixed fishery), plaice and sole are considered as the most vulnerable species. By consequence, the management plan concerns those species in priority.</p> <p><i>“The value of F= 0.3 was determined by the ICES ad hoc Group on Long Term Management Advice (AGLTA) and was adopted by the EU in its multi-annual plan for plaice and sole (Council Regulation (EC) No 676/2007). The plan specifies that F0.3 is consistent with exploitation of stocks of plaice “on the basis of maximum</i></p>



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No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
				<p>sustainable yield”.</p> <p>At the time of the current assessment, the EU Management plan specifically stated that the target $F=0.3$ was consistent with MSY. The certifiers originally worked with this assumption. However, as noted in Froese and Proelß (2010) and stated more clearly by ICES in its latest advice (ICES 2010) an $F 0.2$ will be necessary to be consistent with an MSY framework.</p> <p>According to the ICES evaluation conducted in 2008, the management plan can be provisionally accepted as precautionary for sole.” (ICES Advisory, Committee, 2010)</p> <p>See appendix 1 : (Report of the ICES Advisory, Committee, 2010) Tables and Figures for plaice and sole : fig 1 to fig 4</p>
1.1.3	Overfished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	Y	<p>On the basis of the EC management plan, ICES advice for landings in 2010 is a TAC of 63,825t for plaice which is consistent with a minor reduction in fishing mortality from 0.25 to 0.24 (ICES 2009a). This TAC would imply an SSB in 2011 of 488,000t which maintains the stock significantly above precautionary reference levels.</p> <p>According to the ICES evaluation conducted in 2008, the management plan can be provisionally accepted as precautionary for sole.” (ICES Advisory, Committee, 2010)</p> <p>See appendix 1 : (Report of the ICES Advisory, Committee, 2010) Tables and Figures for plaice and sole : 6.4.7.1, 6.4.10.1</p>
<p><i>The Auditor must consider only the most updated official stock status conclusions. These conclusions can be provided by the audited fishery or company, by Friend of the Sea, by other stakeholders and by the auditor. The Auditor must report, with clear reference to the documents and websites, evidence of stock status conclusions.</i></p>				
1.2	An exception to requirement 1.1 is made for those fisheries that:		NA	
1.2.1	respect all other criteria	Essential	NA	
1.2.2	are not responsible for the overexploitation of the stock and represent no more than 10% of the total catch of the “stock under consideration”	Essential	NA	
<p><i>The Auditor must fill in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to requirement 1.1</i></p>				

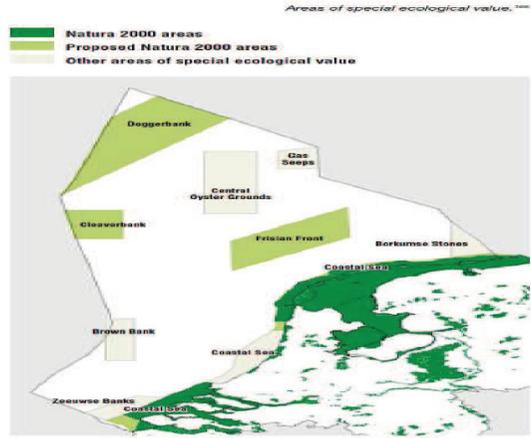
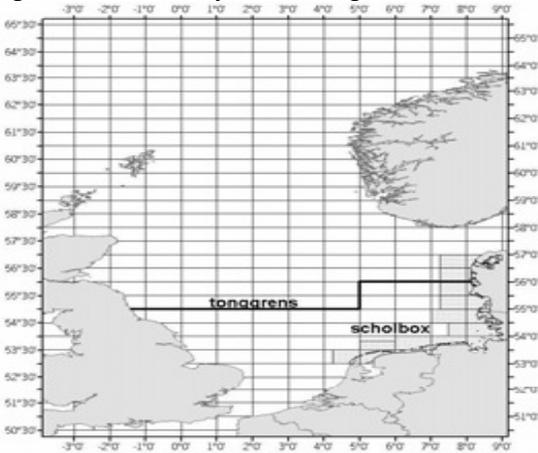
2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
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<p>2.1</p>	<p>The Fleet does not operate in Marine Protected Areas</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>North Sea coast are already protected under Natura 2000. The designation of protected areas in the North Sea will be based on the Nature Protection Law. This law is currently not in place for the EEZ, but an amendment of the Nature Protection Law is in preparation in order to apply the Nature Protection Law onto the entire EEZ.</p>  <p>Figure 5 : Areas of special ecological value</p>  <p>Figure 17: Plaice Box <i>Tonggrens = sole border, Scholbox = Plaice Box</i></p>
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				<p>In 1989, following advice from scientists, the fishermen agreed to establish the Plaice Box. The Plaice Box is an imaginary plane in the North Sea that stretches roughly from Texel to the northern point of Denmark. In this area, fishery with beam-trawlers of more than 300hp (221kW) is forbidden. This measure is laid down in European regulations and forms part of the technical measures. <i>(The most recent EU funded evaluation by Beare et al. (2010) reported the Plaice Box as having very little impact on the plaice stock.)</i></p> <p>Fishers comply with all measures to avoid catches of undersized cod (cod avoidance scheme, real time closures (RTC) already operational in England and Scotland). They comply with measures to avoid catches of juvenile plaice (Dutch PO plaice RTC scheme)</p> <p>All the fishermen audited know where the MPA and the MPA regulation are. They use the program MaxSea to avoid the areas. This has been verified through the program and the VMS data</p> <p>www.mpaglobal.org , www.fimpas.org</p>
<p><i>The Auditor must be allowed to verify, on a random sampling basis, by viewing on board vessels VMS or by valid alternative evidence, that no fishing occurs in Marine Protected Areas (MPA). In alternative, an official statement from the related Control Authority, that no fishing has occurred in MPA must be produced. A list of MPA must be produced by the auditor also consulting www.mpaglobal.org</i></p>				
2.2	The Fishery must use gears that do not impact the seabed unless evidence is provided that this impact is negligible.	Essential	Y	<p>On the basis of other studies worldwide, the impacts of twin-rigging should be less than for beam trawls since the gear is lighter (Hall 1994, Kaiser et al. 2006); on the other hand the wider spread of the gear means a larger area will be affected. Countering this, twin-rig otter trawls are towed at slower speeds (2,5 Kn) than beam trawls (5-6 kn) so the affected path lengths will be shorter. As well as by-catch issues, most of the impacts of trawling result from contact between the ground gear and the seabed. The parts of the fishing gear that need to be considered in case of twin-rigging the clump weight, foot-rope and ticklers if used. More generally, the ground gear of the twin-rig trawls should not penetrate the sediment more than 1 or 2 cm and animals buried deeper than this level should not be damaged by this gear. It is generally thought that sandy habitats should be less vulnerable to damage compared with muddy or hard-substrates</p>
2.3	The Organization must provide the evidence that the fishery does not negatively impact spawning and nursery grounds.	Essential	Y	<p>Based on an estimate of SSB (in 2009) and fishing mortality (in 2008), ICES classifies North Sea plaice as having full reproductive capacity and as being harvested sustainably. SSB is estimated to have increased above the precautionary reference level (Bpa). Fishing mortality is estimated to have decreased to below precautionary reference level (Fpa) and the longer term fishing mortality target level (Ftarget) (ICES 2009a). According to the ICES evaluation conducted in 2008, the management plan can be</p>



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				provisionally accepted as precautionary for sole. (Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2010)
<i>The Auditor must collect evidence of compliance.</i>				
2.4	The role of the “stock under consideration” in the foodweb is considered. (See Art.31.2 FAO 2009 Guidelines).	Recommendation	Y	The biology of plaice and sole has been extensively studied and there is a considerable fund of knowledge about all aspects of its life history (Gibson, 2005). The spawning behaviour, location of spawning and the nursery grounds are all well described throughout the species range (Taylor et al., 2007). Once beyond the juvenile stage, plaice are not major predators, or major prey of other fish e.g. plaice comprise only around 0.2% of stomach contents of cod (DAPSTOM database, Cefas). Plaice have been included in ECOPATH models representing how the North Sea foodweb appeared in the 1980s (Christensen, 1995) and reconstructing the possible foodweb before heavy fishing (Mackinson, 2001).
<i>The Auditor must collect any study available and it must ask the organization if any related study has been developed. If no study has yet been developed, the Auditor must recommend in its audit report to start such a study in the next 12 months.</i>				



3 – SELECTIVITY CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
3.1	The target species cannot be fished by gears that have discard levels higher than 8% in weight terms, considered by FAO 2005 to be the average discard level worldwide. (FAO 2005 “Discard in the World’s marine Fisheries. An Update”).	Essential	Y	<p>Because the twin-rig plaice fishery has developed relatively recently, by-catch and discard data from this specific fishery are currently limited (both IMARES and Cefas were asked if they had by-catch and discard data available for this fishery)</p> <p>The time-series of discards is not yet long enough to be used in an analytical assessment. Survey information indicates percentages of discards up to 50% in number and 40% in weight depending on the trip and on fishing practices (Beam trawling or twin rig trawlers). Earlier studies (van Keeken et al., 2004a) show reductions in the percentage of plaice discarded compared with beam trawling. In more recent studies which may be closer to current commercial practice, the levels of discards of plaice in numbers by twin rig trawlers was substantially lower than by beam trawl, averaging 17% in fisher self sampled trips and less than 10% in scientific observer trips in 2009 compared by beam trawl.</p> <p>A second logbook is being put in place mentioning if there is a changing area, the reason (like more than 8% of juveniles), the gasoline consumption, and accidental by-catches.</p> <p>All the questioned fishermen answered that the discards are on average from 15 to 25 % in weight among which less than 50 % of juveniles of sole and plaice, the rest of the discard is constituted by diverse benthic organism (echinoderms, sand worms, crabs) We can consider that the proportion of alive discard flatfishes is superior to 50 % in weight and consequently than the quantity of dead rejected flatfish lower than 8 %</p> <p>Some video and a demonstration of sorting and grading on the boat SC31 (realized during the control, grading gear with pumping of seawater) have been sent showing that unwanted by catches are very limited and that it is handled in way to ensure that a great part of it is discarded alive.</p> <p>The consortium would have to provide data further confirming that discard of dead aquatic species is not above 8% during the surveillance audit.</p> <p>Answer of the organization to the nonconformity - audit of Séverine Rolland (23/12/09 – NVCIII beam trawlers)</p>



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				<p>Net mesh size has been increased 10% in 2009. No official studies on new bycatch/discard levels are available. The Company has however produced footage/Film covering the fishing activity from the time of hauling the nets. All unwanted bycatch (mainly benthic fauna – crabs, shellfish and sea stars) are immediately discarded at sea with a likely high level of survival. Unwanted bycatch is given way back to sea immediately, untouched by human hands, helped with seawater in the deck 'squares'. When the net is hauled, the sorting/grading process takes about 15-25 minutes. A self-sampling program has been undertaken, following guidelines written by IMARES institute, to provide further documental evidence of lower than 8% dead discard. A final report will be produced at the end of the fishing season. Footage evidence, reporting fishing coordinates, timing and bycatch weight provide formal preliminary evidence that bycatch does not consist of endangered species and that likely dead discard is less than 8%. The Company engages at providing continuous documentation log of bycatch and discard.</p>
<p>The Auditor must obtain a list of normally by-caught species. This list must be obtained from the organization under audit and from available studies. The information must be compared to the bycatch verified on site at time of unloading. The list must be compared to the database of the IUCN Redlist www.redlist.org. The Auditor must produce a final list indicating if any of the by-caught species is among those normally by-caught species.</p>				
3.2	<p>The normally by-caught species must not be included in the IUCN Redlist of endangered species (assessed maximum 10 years before and listed as Vulnerable or higher risk category).</p>	Essential	Y	<p><u>Endangered, threatened and protected species:</u> For the North Sea this includes Species listed under CITES Appendices I, II or III and OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats (Reference Number: 2008-6).</p> <p>There are likely to be very few interactions with any of these species. The OSPAR list for Region II (Greater North Sea) includes fish, birds and invertebrates. The twin-rig otter trawl fishery will not have impacts on seabirds, the mesh size used is too large to retain this species. OSPAR listed fish include <i>Acopenser sturio</i> (sturgeon); <i>Alosa alosa</i> (Allis shad); <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (Common eel); <i>Centrophorus granulosus</i> (Leafscale gulper shark); <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> (Basking shark); <i>Coregonus lavaretus oxyrinchus</i> (Houting); <i>Dipturus batis</i> (Common skate); <i>Raja montagui</i> (Spotted ray); <i>Gadus morhua</i> (Cod); <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> (long-nosed seahorse); <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> (Short-nosed seahorse); <i>Lamna nasus</i> (Porbeagle); <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (Sea lamprey); <i>Raja clavata</i> (Thornback ray); <i>Rostroraja alba</i> (White skate); <i>Salmo sala</i> (Salmon); <i>Squalus acanthias</i> (Spurdog); <i>Squatina squatina</i> (Angel shark).</p> <p>Fisher's men were verbally questioned answers that they had ever caught any marine mammals. An additional logbook is being put in place mentioning if there is a changing area and the reason (like more than 8% of juveniles), the gasoline consumption, and accidental by-catches of ETP</p>



4 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All Fishing Vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Y	All the vessels are registered. Monthly updated list of registered Dutch Fishing Vessels : http://www.hetinvloket.nl/portal/ liste officielle des navires de pêche belge : www.rederscentrale.be
<i>The Auditor must request the list of fishing vessels with registration number. On site the Auditor must collect registration documents of at least 10% total number of audited vessels (photos or copies of the documents).</i>				
4.2	The Fleet does not include FOC (Flag Of Convenience) fishing vessels.	Essential	Y	All the vessels are registered.
<i>The Auditor must check with the list available on Friend of the Sea website.</i>				
4.3	The Fleet does not include IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) fishing vessels and does not operate where regulations and management plans are seriously undermined.	Essential	Y	A list of the IUU vessels has been published; the fishermen must contact the authorities in case of presence.
<i>The Auditor must check with the list available on Friend of the Sea website.</i>				
4.4	In case fishery is targeting tuna the fleet must be approved Dolphin-Safe by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	NA	
<i>The Auditor must check conformity from list www.dolphinsafetuna.org</i>				
4.5	The Fishery respects national and international legislation, in particular legislation related to the reduction of the environmental impact of the fishery such as, but not limited to:	Essential	Y	EU and national legislation is monitored and enforced by the nation state's Fisheries Agency .It is responsible for enforcement of fishery regulations and collecting information on fishing activity and catches in ports and at sea within the nation states fishery limits and also monitors compliance by the fishing industry. Within EU member states, the appropriate Fisheries Department applies the EC satellite monitoring requirements (VMS) to track vessels over 15 metres overall length and so discourage misreporting of the location at which fish were taken. Also the fishing effort (days at sea) is monitored by the flag state through the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Inspections at sea are carried out by the flag state or the state with national jurisdiction over the area. At sea inspections will examine gear (mesh size), logbooks and content of fish hold are checked. Vessels over 10m are required to keep logbooks in accordance with EC Regulation No. 2807/83 (and subsequent amendments). Daily log sheets are completed and by agreement are submitted weekly to officers of the nation state. As flag vessels can be inspected anywhere by the fishery authorities from their home nation .Whilst fishing in another state's waters they can be inspected by that state's fishery authorities.



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4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	Y	<p>Tabel visquota 2011</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Gebied</th> <th>TAC 2011</th> <th>Quotum Nederland 2010</th> <th>Quotum Nederland 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tong</td> <td>NZ</td> <td>14.100</td> <td>10.571</td> <td>10.571</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schol</td> <td>NZ</td> <td>73.400</td> <td>22.907</td> <td>26.485</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kabeljauw</td> <td>NZ</td> <td>26.842</td> <td>3.219</td> <td>2.575</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haring</td> <td>NZ</td> <td>226.536</td> <td>29.774</td> <td>36.671</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Makreel</td> <td>WW</td> <td>646.000</td> <td>27.405</td> <td>24.002*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horsmakreel</td> <td>WW</td> <td>158.787</td> <td>49.123</td> <td>48.719</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blauwe wijting</td> <td>WW</td> <td>40.100</td> <td>12.350</td> <td>1.869</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>De getallen zijn x 1000 kg. oftewel 1 ton. NZ = Noordzee WW = Westelijke Wateren (Kanaal en ten westen van Ierland en Schotland) * voorlopig quotum in verband met hervreiding beheergebieden.</p> <p>Figure 3 : Tong = Sole; Schol = Plaice; Kabeljauw = Cod</p> <p>Every year, scientific advice is used to consider how much may be fished in the coming year, i.e. how high the TAC will be. This biological advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) is produced on the instructions of the European Commission. The questions from the EC determine the advice from the scientists. The last few years the advice was always focused on riskaverse management, which means that the scientists provide advice that should lead to the spawning stock remaining above the precautionary level, i.e. for it to remain in the green area. If the stocks are below this level, risk-averse management means a catch advice is given whereby the stocks will be above the precautionary level within one year.</p> <p>A total allowable catch (TAC) is determined at an EU level and allocated to Member States on a proportional basis based on historic fishing practices. Vessels can also purchase additional quota resulting in a permanent transfer or can lease quota, resulting in a temporary transfer for any given year. This system ensures control on the overall catch levels is retained by each Member State, but provides some flexibility over which vessels catch that allocation.</p>		Gebied	TAC 2011	Quotum Nederland 2010	Quotum Nederland 2011	Tong	NZ	14.100	10.571	10.571	Schol	NZ	73.400	22.907	26.485	Kabeljauw	NZ	26.842	3.219	2.575	Haring	NZ	226.536	29.774	36.671	Makreel	WW	646.000	27.405	24.002*	Horsmakreel	WW	158.787	49.123	48.719	Blauwe wijting	WW	40.100	12.350	1.869
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4.5.2	use of logbook	Essential	Y	<p>Vessels over 10m are required to keep logbooks in accordance with EC Regulation No. 2807/83 (and subsequent amendments). Daily log sheets are completed and by agreement are submitted weekly to officers of the nation. The vessels can be inspected anywhere by the fishery authorities from their home nation. Whilst fishing in another state's waters they can be inspected by that state's fishery authorities.</p> <p>Within EU member states, the appropriate Fisheries Department applies the EC satellite monitoring requirements (VMS) to track vessels over 15 metres overall length and so discourage misreporting of the location at which fish were taken. Also the fishing effort (days at sea) is monitored by the flag state through the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)</p>
4.5.3	mesh size	Essential	Y	<p>Inspections on the mesh size have been monitored by the authorities on the boats (see on UK268). It respects the minimum mesh size of 80 mm with the new method OMEGA.</p> <p>See appendix 2 : Situatie Technische maatregelen boomkorloot (Situation of the technical measures)</p>
4.5.4	net size	Essential	Y	<p>Regular Inspections on the net size have been monitored by the authorities, All the consulted inspections are in accordance</p>
4.5.5	minimum size	Essential	Y	<p>The minimum landing size Of North Sea sole is 24 cm and 27 cm for plaice.</p>
4.5.6	distance from the coast	Essential	Y	<p>In offshore waters (outside 12nm) controled withVMS system ,</p>
4.5.7	by-catch reduction measures	Essential	Y	<p>An additional logbook is created to monitor by catches, discards and other important information (change of areas, gasoline consumption, and abnormal quantities of juveniles).</p> <p>It remains " to make live " the management system to obtain all the necessary data to master on the medium term the requirements of the certification</p>
4.5.8	no fishing on protected habitat	Essential	Y	<p>VMS system</p>
4.5.9	verify onboard equipment and absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances, explosive	Essential	Y	<p>Inspections have been monitored by the authorities on the boats, only one type of gear is authorized aboard ships</p>
4.5.10	Other	Essential		

The Auditor must verify, according to the national and international regulations, if the above legal requirements are in place and provide a full description with reference to the law .Where possible the Auditor must provide documental and photographic evidence.



5 – MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
5.1	An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the Fishery (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Article 7.7.1).	Essential	Y	<p>Managing the fish stocks in the North Sea is a European affair. Maintaining and safeguarding fish stocks is controlled carefully by 'Brussels'. The European Union has a number of measures to this effect. For example, it uses TACs (Total Allowable Catch, the maximum amount that may be fished), quota, technical measures (how you can fish) and measures that determine how many vessels there are and how often they may fish. Every year, scientific advice is used to consider how much may be fished in the coming year, i.e. how high the TAC will be. This biological advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) is produced on the instructions of the European Commission.</p> <p>After ICES has issued a biological advice, the EC will obtain more advice, for example from scientists who deal with socio-economic aspects, and from other stakeholders. This also includes the fishermen of course. On the basis of all this advice, the EC prepares a proposal for the TACs for the Dutch Council of Fisheries Ministers. Eventually, the Council decides on the level of the TAC.</p> <p>Forming the TAC is therefore partially a scientific issue, but ultimately it is influenced by politics.</p> <p>In the Netherlands, the fishermen themselves are responsible for managing fish stocks in the Biesheuvel (management) groups. These groups of fishermen ensure that the national quotas for plaice and sole, but also for roundfish (cod and whiting) and pelagics (herring and mackerel), are not exceeded. This is a unique approach within Europe.</p> <p>The members of the quota management groups, more than 90 percent of the fleet, committed themselves to a fish plan. Furthermore, they were also obliged to land all their fish via the auctions. If a fisherman exceeds his quota or breaches other rules, the management group imposes stiff fines. If the quota is exceeded by a group member, this is deducted from the quota of the other members, which ensures mutual checks and balances.</p>



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<i>The Auditor must verify and shortly describe the current legal and administrative framework.</i>																																																																															
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5.2	In accordance with the Code of Conduct (Art 7.5) a precautionary approach is implemented to protect the “stock under consideration” and to preserve the aquatic environment.	Essential	Y																																																																												
<p>The F-project is a co-operation between scientists (IMARES), managers (Fisheries Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality) and fishermen. In this project they work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Scientific improvements to the stock assessments of plaice and sole. – Better use of information gathered by the fishermen during the stock assessments. – Improving communication between the three parties. <p>These three elements must lead to further improvements to the management of plaice and sole in the North Sea.</p> <p>Answer of the organization further to the-audit of Séverine Rolland (23/12/09 – NVCIII beam trawlers)</p>																																																																															



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				<p>Scientific studies have proved over the years that the main potentially harmful bycatch of unwanted species fished by sole beamtrawling is cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>). In order to limit this bycatch, the Dutch government, based on scientific advice, periodically imposes cod recovery closures for various fishing methods, including Beam Trawling. Plenty of evidence is available about these official closures over the past years.</p> <p>Real time closures (RTC) are also implemented to prevent the by-catch of juvenile fish, essential to achieving healthier cod stocks (this is a possible bycatch of the audited sole fleet). In certain fishing grounds, fishermen may unexpectedly come across many juvenile fish. Fishermen who notice this report the co-ordinates to their fisheries organisation. After a number of reports from the same area, this is passed on to the central co-ordination point of the European Producers Organisation. This organisation may decide to close the area to fishery for two weeks. This measure, which was introduced voluntarily by the fishermen, ensures a tailored area is closed in real time. The RTC's for the North Sea established by the UK are also asked to be respected.</p> <p>The Plaice box is also seen as a permanent RTC, which gives young fish a chance to grow up. The plaicebox (about 38.000 km²) was implemented to save juvenile plaice, forbidding ships > 300 pk to fish there, reducing effort then to around 6% compared with before.</p>
<i>The Auditor must verify if the Fishery's flag Country has ratified the Code of Conduct. If not the Organization must include in its procedures a precautionary approach.</i>				
5.3	Compliance to point 5.1 and 5.2 is obtained through effective mechanism for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement. (Code of Conduct for responsible Fishery Art.7.7.1).	Essential	Y	<p>EU and national legislation is monitored and enforced by the nation state's Fisheries Agency. It is responsible for enforcement of fishery regulations and collecting information on fishing activity and catches in ports and at sea within the nation states fishery limits and also monitors compliance by the fishing industry.</p> <p>Within EU member states, the appropriate Fisheries Department applies the EC satellite monitoring requirements (VMS) to track vessels over 15 metres overall length and so discourage misreporting of the location at which fish were taken. Also the fishing effort (days at sea) is monitored by the flag state through the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Inspections at sea are carried out by the flag state or the state with national jurisdiction over the area. At sea inspections (Dutch fishery officials (LNV)) will examine gear (net and mesh size), logbooks and content of fish hold are checked.</p> <p>As the fish passes through an auction market where it is subject to checks by third parties, the risk of unreported fish entering consignments is very low.</p> <p>The regular inspection of landings is made by fishery officials to ensure landed quantities match log book submissions.</p>
<i>The Auditor must describe shortly the methodology for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.</i>				
5.4	The Fishery has a by-catch reporting methodology that is accountable.	Essential	Y	<p>An additional logbook is created to monitor by catches, discards and other important information (change of areas, gasoline consumption, and abnormal quantities of juveniles).</p>



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				<p>The management system of NVCII, introduced by Yvonne Bakker-Romkes, is under construction. Nevertheless, several elements are already effective or in progress: code of conduct, additional log-portfolio appropriate for the certification, the protocol for a reporting of discards/by catch, and energy consumptions.</p> <p><i>It remains " to make live " the management system to obtain all the necessary data to master on the short term the requirements of the certification</i></p>
5.5	The Fishery has a discard reporting methodology that is accountable.	Essential	Y	See above
<i>The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the by-catch and discard reports.</i>				
5.6	A management system must be in place to prevent any accidental by-catch of endangered species.	Essential	Y	In case of accidental by-catch of ETP, with the second logbook, PO can be informed by fishermen and close the area temporarily.
5.7	The Fleet has a management plan which ensures that any live animals that are caught accidentally are returned to the sea promptly and in a condition which affords a high chance of survival.	Essential	Y	<p>All unwanted by catch are immediately discarded at sea with a likely high level of survival. Unwanted by catch is given way back to the sea immediately, untouched by human hands, helped with sea water in the deck "squares"</p> <p>The management system of NVCII, introduced by Yvonne Bakker-Romkes, is under construction. The code of conduct has to describe the requirements for this criterion</p>
5.8	The Fleet includes measures to minimize the loss, and ensure prompt recovery where possible, of fishing gear to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Y	<p>All the lost gears are located at once by GPS location and recorded on the logbook; Then, quickly got back because of their very high market value.</p> <p>The code of conduct has to describe the requirements for this criterion : Procedure to minimize the loss of gear</p>
<i>The Auditor must obtain copies of the above procedures.</i>				
5.9	The Fishery respects 'Threshold reference points', or 'precautionary limits' for both the biomass and fishing rate are in place.	Important	Y	The evolution of the catches is controlled by the OP which has the power (agreement signed by each skippers) to impose fee in case of no respect of the quantity or size of the catches. The additional logbook allows following the juvenile's monitoring and other threatened species.
<i>The Auditor must verify if "Reference points" and "Precautionary limits" are set by Regional Fishery Bodies and compliance.</i>				



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6- WASTE MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The Fishery recycles, reuses or reprocesses all materials used in fishing, storage and transport of fish to point of sale, including packaging, where possible.	Essential	Y	All vessel participates in the SFAV scheme (This scheme of the "Stichting Afvalstoffen Visserij" covers the disposal of bilge water, paint, waste diesel, fuel oil, engine oil etc) The vessels treat with this association whereas they have to do it with the harbour which is more expensive. All the wastes are brought back to the harbour. www.sfav.nl/
6.2	The Fishery implements measures to prevent the dispersion of wastes (including fuel and engine lubricants, and plastics) in the sea.	Essential	Y	See above
6.3	The Fishery uses all available non-toxic chemical alternatives to minimize the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulative substances.	Essential	Y	An instruction of use for the green products was realized during the NVC general meeting of February, 2011 Chemical product see on board are labelled sustainable. Use of: Ajax Natura Verde, ZEP super Klean... https://my.weska.nl/ www.eco2clean.nl/
6.4	The Fishery does not use CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or other ozone depleting refrigerants.	Essential	Y	CFC and HCFC is considered as hazardous waste, they are thus governed at the European level by the regulation N 2037/2000, concerning harmful substances for the ozone layer, since June 29th, 2000. All the ships are technically controlled by the official services of their country of recording (see technical control on board : UK268 and O156)

The Auditor must provide procedures and photographic evidence.



7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments										
7.1	The Organisation must maintain a record of energy consumption updated at least annually.	Important	Y	<p>With the creation of a second logbook mentioning the gasoline consumption, it will make possible an estimate of the global consumption. Be aware that the twin rig trawlers need less force than beam trawlers this is why the motor is much little and so should be the consumption. After the estimation, the fishery planes to fix objectives to optimize the consumption.</p> <p>The management system of NVCII, introduced by Yvonne Bakker-Romkes, is under construction. The code of conduct has to describe the requirements for this criterion</p>										
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per unit of product and undertake to reduce it annually.	Recommendation	Y	<p>The strategy to reduce the consumption of fuel is the most important reason to explain the passage of the beam trawl gear to the twin rig gear : For an average ship: from 400 liters to 150 liters per hour, for a ship of bigger size (sc 31): from 35 tons to 15 tons a week</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig. 5 - Fuel consumption in liters for 1 kg of fish</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Fishing Method</th> <th>Fuel Consumption (liters/kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>beam trawl</td> <td>~2.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>otter trawl</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Danish seine</td> <td>~0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gill net</td> <td>~0.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>FIG. 5 - FUEL CONSUMPTION IN LITERS FOR 1 KG OF FISH (THRANE, 2004)</p> <p>Fishermen use econometers and the trawlers are made with the light DYNEEMA fiber to reduce the fuel consumption (see on UK268)</p>	Fishing Method	Fuel Consumption (liters/kg)	beam trawl	~2.6	otter trawl	1.0	Danish seine	~0.2	gill net	~0.3
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The Auditor must obtain copies of the records.



8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No	Requirements	Level	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights by conforming to the following requirements :		Y	<p>Netherlands is signatory conventions of the OTI and the OMI ; Producers' organizations watch the good application of collective agreements concerning the fishermen (PO's are VisNed and Nederlandse Vissersbond)</p> <p>O.M.I. (The international maritime Organization)</p> <p>O.I.T. (International Labour Organization)</p> <p>The European and national instruments thus keep an essential importance.</p> <p>As regards more specifically the safety of the sea fishermen, the Commission proceeds essentially by Directives, supplying a frame which is not of direct application, but which states are anxious to transpose into internal law. Directive 93/103/CE du 23 novembre 1993 directive 97/70/CE du 11 décembre 1997 Directive 89/391</p>
8.1.1	compliance with international and ILO directives regarding child labour	Essential	Y	See above
8.1.2	remunerating workers with salaries conforming at least to the legal minimum	Essential	Y	Wages are paid at the auction (auction bill the clients) Producers' organizations watch the good application of collective agreements concerning the fishermen (PO's are VisNed and Nederlandse Vissersbond)
8.1.3	assuring workers' access to medical care	Essential	Y	<p>A social fond of solidarity and prevention is used: S.F.M (Sociaal Fonds voor de Maatschapsvisserij)</p> <p>http://www.pvis.nl/organisatie/wie_zijn_wij/visserijcentrum/sociaal_fonds_voor_de_maatschapsvisserij/</p>
8.1.4	applying safety measures in accordance with legal requirements	Essential	Y	For security systems, All the ships are technically controlled by the official services of their country of recording
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation	N	

The Auditor must check conformity to requirements via documented evidence (examples of labour contracts) and on site observations.



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Additional Comments:

This fishery is subjected to many effective mechanisms of monitoring, controls and surveillances by the European, national authorities and the professional organizations.

all the technical criteria concerning the fishery are realized, good technical control of the objectives of the certification,

The management system of NVCII, introduced by **Yvonne Bakker-Romkes**, is under construction. Nevertheless, several elements are already effective or in progress: code of conduct, additional logbook appropriate for the certification, the protocol for a reporting of discards/by catch, and energy consumptions.

So that the fishermen of NVCII appropriate even better the approach of certification, it remains "to make live" the management system to obtain all the necessary data to master and to improve, on the long term, the requirements of the certification.

This management system, with its procedures and its recordings begins to work, it will be necessary to watch its good application during the next control.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is important that the Auditor also completes the following fields

The Fleet CONFORMS to Friend of the Sea requirements.

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

The Auditor has found the following nonconformities:

MAJOR NONCONFORMITY (to conform within 3 months)

Specify

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

Specify

RECOMMENDATIONS (notification before the subsequent inspection)

8.2 The organisation should be SA8000 certified.



Appendix 1: Report of the ICES Advisory, Committee, 2010 – Fig 1

6.4.10

Supporting Information June 2010

ECOREGION North Sea STOCK Sole in Subarea IV (North Sea)

Reference points

Type	Value	Technical basis
MSY Approach	MSY $B_{trigger}$ 35 000 t F_{MSY} 0.22	Default to value of B_{pa} Provisional estimate, median of stochastic MSY analysis assuming Ricker Stock-Recruit relationship (range 0.13-0.39)
Precautionary Approach	B_{lim} 25 000 t B_{pa} 35 000 t F_{pa} Not defined F_{ms} 0.4	B_{pa} $B_{pa} 1.4 * B_{lim}$ $F_{pa} = 0.4$ implies $B_{eq} > B_{pa}$ and $P(SSB_{eq} < B_{pa}) < 10\%$

(unchanged since 2010)

Yield and spawning biomass per Recruit F -reference points (2010):

	Fish Mort	Yield/R	SSB/R
Average last 3 years	0.39	0.16	0.35
F_{max}	-	-	-
$F_{0.1}$	0.08	0.13	1.08
F_{msd}	0.31	0.16	0.43

* F_{max} is not well defined

Outlook for 2011

Basis: F (2010) = F_{sq} = mean ($F_{2007-2009}$) scaled to 2009 = 0.36; R (2010) = $GM(1957-2007)$ = 94 million ;
Landings(2010)=14,55; SSB (2011) =35.3

Rationale	Landings (2011)	Basis	F (2011)	SSB (2012)	% SSB change ¹⁾	% TAC change ²⁾
MSY framework	9.7	F_{MSY}	0.22	40.5	+15 %	-31 %
MSY transition	13.8	F_{MSY} Transition	0.33	36.6	+4 %	-2 %
Precautionary approach	15.5	$F_{sq} * 1.06$ (B_{pa} 2012)	0.38	35.0	-1 %	+10 %
Management plan	13.6	$F_{sq} * 0.9$	0.32	36.9	+5 %	-4 %
Zero catch	0	$F=0$	0	49.7	+41 %	-100 %
Status quo	10.9	$F_{sq} * 0.7$	0.25	39.4	+12 %	-23 %
	12.0	$F_{sq} * 0.78$	0.28	38.3	+8 %	-15 %
	13.6	$F_{sq} * 0.9$	0.32	36.9	+5 %	-4 %
	14.8	$F_{sq} * 1$	0.36	35.7	+1 %	+5 %
	16.0	$F_{sq} * 1.1$	0.39	34.6	-2 %	+13 %
	16.3	$F_{sq} * 1.12 = F_{pa}$	0.40	34.4	-3 %	+16 %

Weights in '000 t.

¹⁾ SSB(2012) relative to SSB(2011).

²⁾ Calculated landings (2011) relative to TAC 2010 (14 100 t).

MSY approach

Following the ICES MSY framework based on a Ricker stock-recruit relationship implies fishing mortality to be reduced to 0.22 (because $SSB_{2011} > MSY B_{trigger}$), resulting in landings of less than 9 650 t in 2011. This is expected to lead to an SSB of 40 500 t in 2012.

Following the transition scheme towards the ICES MSY framework implies fishing mortality to be reduced to $(0.36 * 0.8) + (0.22 * 0.2) = 0.33$ (higher than F_{MSY}), resulting in landings of less than 13 800 t in 2011. This is expected to lead to an SSB of 36 600 t in 2012.



Appendix 1: Report of the ICES Advisory, Committee, 2010 – Fig 2

Table 6.4.10.1 Sole in Subarea IV (North Sea). ICES advice, management and landings.

Year	ICES Advice	Predicted catch corresponding to advice	Agreed TAC	Official landings	ICES landings
1987	Rebuild SSB to 40 000 t; TAC	11.0	14.0	13.8	17.4
1988	Increase SSB towards 50 000 t; TAC	11.0	14.0	13.4	21.6
1989	Increase SSB towards 50 000 t; TAC	14.0	14.0	14.5	21.8
1990	80% of F(88); TAC	25.0	25.0	26.5	35.1
1991	SSB>50 000 t; TAC	27.0	27.0	27.6	33.5
1992	TAC	21.0	25.0	26	29.3
1993	no long-term gains in increased F	29.0 ¹	32.0	29.8	31.5
1994	no long-term gains in increased F	31.0 ¹	32.0	31.3	33
1995	no long-term gains in increased F	28.0 ¹	28.0	28.8	30.5
1996	Mixed fishery, link plaice advice	23.0 ¹	23.0	20.4	22.7
1997	<80% of F(95)	14.6	18.0	13.7	15
1998	75% of F(96)	18.1	19.1	19.7	20.9
1999	F<F _{pa} (80% of F(97))	20.3	22.0	22	23.5
2000	F<F _{pa}	<19.8	22.0	20.7	22.5
2001	F<F _{pa}	<17.7	19.0	16.4	19.9
2002	F<0.37	<14.3	16.0	16	16.9
2003	F<F _{pa}	<14.6	15.85	17.1	17.9
2004	F<F _{pa}	<17.9	17.0	17.8	17.1
2005	F<F _{pa}	<17.3	18.6	15.6	16.4
2006	Keep SSB above B _{pa}	<11.9	17.67	11.9	12.6
2007	SSB above B _{pa}	<10.8	15.0	13.8	14.6
2008	SSB above B _{pa}	<9.8	12.8	13.4	14.1
2009	Apply management plan	<14.0	14.0	NA	14.0
2010	Apply management plan	<14.1	14.1		
2011	See scenarios				

Weights in *000 t.

¹ Catch status quo F.



Appendix 1: Report of the ICES Advisory Committee, 2010 – Fig 3

6.4.7

Advice June 2010

**ECOREGION North Sea
STOCK Plaice in Subarea IV (North Sea)**

Management Objective (s)	Landings in 2011
Transition to an MSY approach with caution at low stock size	Less than 64 200 t
Cautiously avoid impaired recruitment (Precautionary Approach)	Less than 144 400 t
Cautiously avoid impaired recruitment and achieve other objective(s) of a management plan (e.g., catch stability)	n/a

Advice for 2011

Stock status	2007	2008	2009
Fishing mortality	Above	Above	Above
F _{MSY}	Above	Above	Above
F _{PA} /F _{lim}	Below	Below	Below
Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB)	2008	2009	2010
MSY B _{trigger}	Above	Above	Above
B _{PA} /B _{lim}	Above	Above	Above

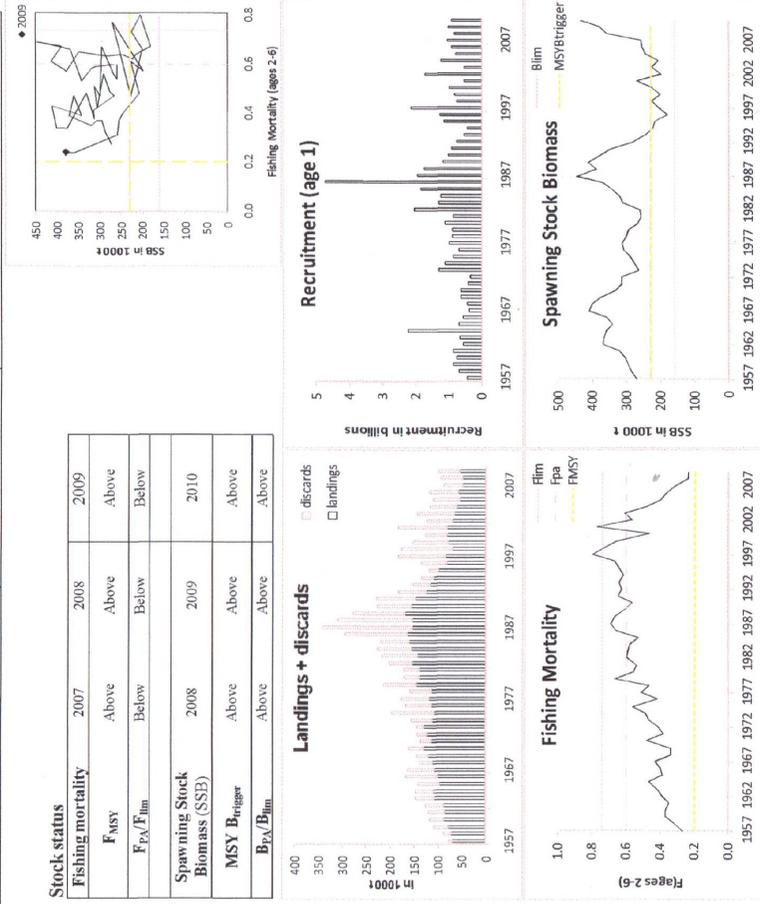


Figure 6.4.7.1 Plaice in Subarea IV (North Sea). Summary of stock assessment (weights in '000 tonnes). Top right: SSB and F over the years.

The stock is well within precautionary boundaries. Recruitment has been around long-term average from 2005 onwards.

Management plans

The EU management plan for North Sea plaice and sole (Council Regulation (EC) No. 676/2007, see Appendix 6.4.7) results in a TAC of 73 400 t and an effort increase of 12% in 2011. An initial evaluation of the plan by ICES could not reach a conclusion about whether the plan was precautionary. However, a catch of 73 400 t can be considered precautionary for 2011, given it is well below the catch according to the precautionary approach, resulting in a larger SSB and a smaller F compared to the precautionary approach option.



Appendix 1: Report of the ICES Advisory, Committee, 2010 – Fig 4

Table 6.4.7.1 Plaice in Subarea IV (North Sea). ICES advice, management and landings.

Year	ICES Advice	Predicted catch corresponding to advice	Agreed TAC	Official landings	ICES landings
1987	F<F(84); TAC	120	150	131	154
1988	70% of F(85); TAC	150	175	138	154
1989	Reduce F; Buffer SSB	<175	185	152	170
1990	status quo F; TAC	171	180	156	156
1991	No increase in F; TAC	169	175	144	148
1992	No long-term gains in increasing F	- ¹	175	123	125
1993	No long-term gains in increasing F	170 ¹	175	115	117
1994	No long-term gains in increasing F	- ¹	165	110	110
1995	Significant reduction in F	87 ²	115	96	98
1996	Reduction in F of 40%	61	81	80	82
1997	Reduction in F of 20%	80	91 ³	82	83
1998	Fish at F=0.3	82	87	70	72
1999	Fish at F=0.3	106	102	79	81
2000	Fish at F=0.3	95	97	84	81
2001	Fish at F=0.26	78	78	80	82
2002	F<F _{pa}	<77	77	70	70
2003	Fish at F=0.23	60 ⁴	73	66	67
2004	Recovery plan		61	61	61
2005	Rebuild the SSB above B _{pa} in 2006	35 ⁴	59	55	56
2006	Rebuild the SSB above B _{pa} in 2007	48 ⁴	57	56	58
2007	Rebuild the SSB above B _{pa} in 2008	<32 ⁴	50	49	50
2008	Rebuild the SSB above B _{pa} in 2009	<35 ⁴	49	48	49
2009	Limit total landings to 55 500 t	<55.5 ⁴	55.5	NA	55
2010	Limit total landings to 63 825 t	<63.8 ⁴	63.8		
2011	See scenarios				

Weights in '000t.

¹⁾ Catch at status quo F.

²⁾ Catch at 20% reduction in F.

³⁾ After revision from 77 000 t.

⁴⁾ Landings.

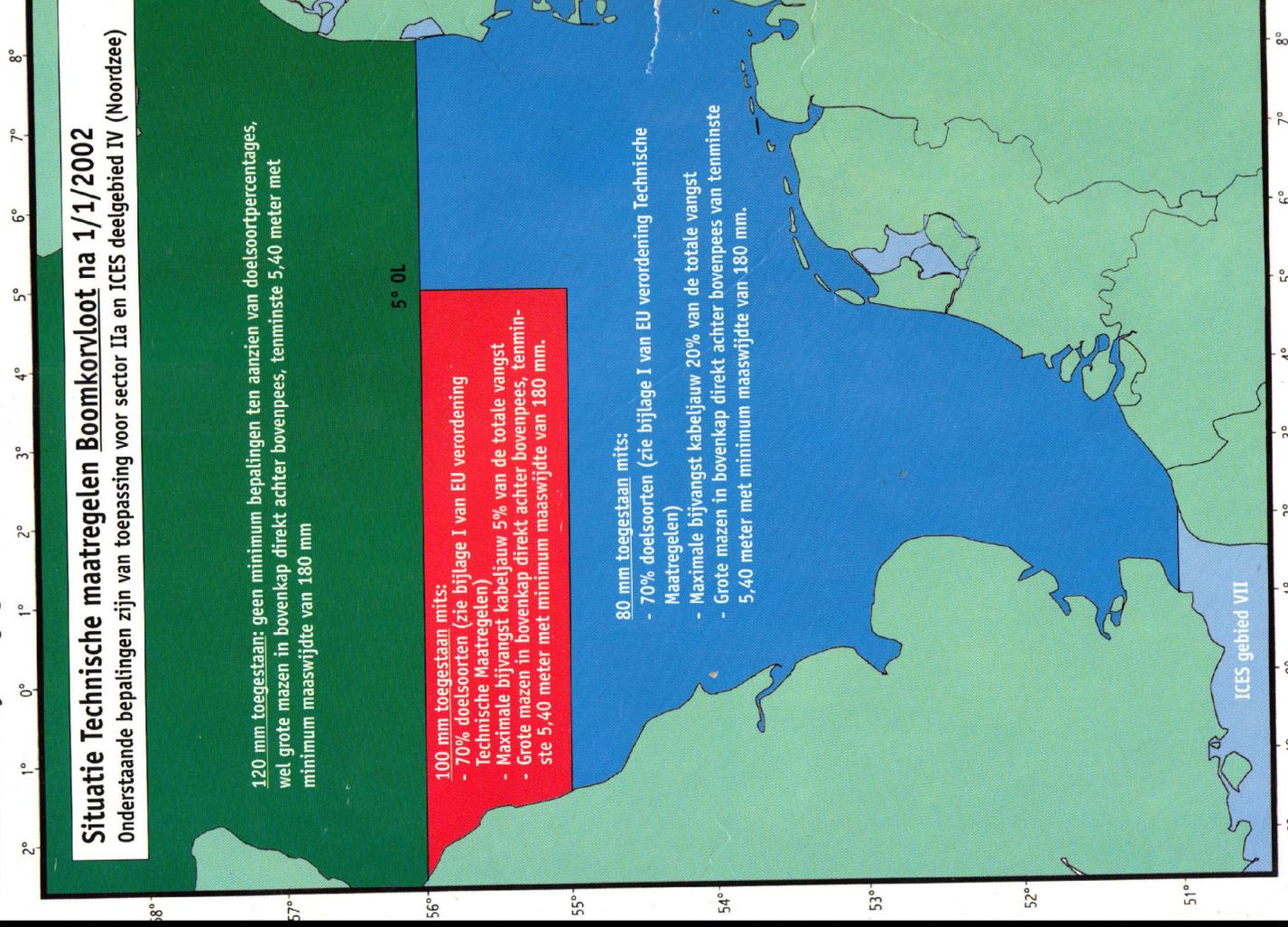


Federatie van Visserijverenigingen

Vlaak 12, 8321 RV Urk. Postbus 59, 8320 AB Urk.
Telefoon 0527 - 684141, fax 0527 - 684166
www.visserij.com, e-mail federatie@visserij.com

Situatie Technische maatregelen Boomkorvloot na 1/1/2002

Onderstaande bepalingen zijn van toepassing voor sector IIa en ICES deelgebied IV (Noordzee)



120 mm toegestaan: geen minimum bepalingen ten aanzien van doelsoortpercentages, wel grote mazen in bovenkap direct achter bovenpees, tenminste 5,40 meter met minimum maaswijdte van 180 mm

100 mm toegestaan mits:

- 70% doelsoorten (zie bijlage I van EU verordening Technische Maatregelen)
- Maximale bijvangst kabeljauw 5% van de totale vangst
- Grote mazen in bovenkap direct achter bovenpees, tenminste 5,40 meter met minimum maaswijdte van 180 mm.

80 mm toegestaan mits:

- 70% doelsoorten (zie bijlage I van EU verordening Technische Maatregelen)
- Maximale bijvangst kabeljauw 20% van de totale vangst
- Grote mazen in bovenkap direct achter bovenpees van tenminste 5,40 meter met minimum maaswijdte van 180 mm.

Aanvullingen:

- De kuil en de tunnel mogen gezamenlijk niet langer zijn dan 36 meter
- De afmeting van de bovenzijde en van de onderzijde van de kuil of tunnel moet hetzelfde zijn.
- De kuil of tunnel moet van hetzelfde type netmateriaal zijn.
- Volgende netcombinaties mogen aan boord zijn:
 - * 80-99 en 100-119 mm of
 - * 80-99 en >120 mm of
 - * 100-119 en >120 mm
- * De grote mazenkap voor Eurokotters mag kort



FRIEND OF THE SEA

Sustainable Seafood

Appendix 2: Situatie Technische maatregelen boomkorvloot (Situation of the technical measures)