INSPECTION REPORT xx/200x	BUREAU VERITAS	**SF20 FoS Fisheries**

Company: NOORDZEE VISSERS CONSORTIUM III	Contract reference number:
Reference Standard: Friend of The Sea Approval Criteria	Other documents:

Inspection Team	
Team Leader: Séverine ROLLAND	Team Members:

Inspection Type
■ Inspection inspection (CA)
❑ Renewal inspection (RA)
❑ Surveillance inspectionn° (SA)
❑ Follow-up inspection (F-UP)
❑ Extension inspection (EA) (pls specify the subject of the extension)

Inspectioned Sites	Date of Inspection	
	Start	End
Harlingen harbour	03/12/09	04/12/09

The result of the inspection is:

☐ No NCR's have been raised.

☐ Minor NCR's have been issued. During the closing meeting the company has to submit, to the Team Leader, the appropriate Corrective Actions filling up the SF02 forms in accordance to the General Procedure GP01. If the proposed Corrective Actions are accepted the SF02 forms have to be signed by the Team Leader.
The original SF02 signed forms have to be kept by the company until the next surveillance o renewal inspection. During these inspections the Team Leader will verify that the proposed corrective actions have been put into effects and their effectiveness.

■ Major NCR's have been raised. The company has to submit the appropriate Corrective Actions filling up the SF02 forms in accordance to the General Procedure GP01 within the _____next 6 months_____

☐ The raised NCR's need, for their clearance, a supplementary follow-up inspection to be performed within 3 months from today. The date of this inspection has to be agreed between the Team Leader and the company;
⇨ Follow – up date _____ n° of man days required _____

☐ The inspection has to be repeated. The Company has to formally declare the intention to proceed the certification iter with Bureau Veritas Italia SpA.

Distribution :
- Client: Copy of SF20FoS & Check list Friend of the Sea + Original of NCR's reports SF02
- Bureau Veritas Certification: Original of SF20FoS & Check list Friend of the Sea + copy of NCR's reports SF02

Team Leader Recommendation		
Proceed to delivering attestation to inspection : *Séverine ROLLAND*	Signed:	Date: 23/12/2009

SF03 INSPECTION SUMMARY REPORT
FRIEND OF THE SEA APPROVAL CRITERIA
FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

Contacts:		*UNITS*									
		UK19	UK64	UK34	Jacog Van de Berg	Y. Bakker Romkes			TOTAL NUMBER OF		
									OBS	NCR'S	
FoS Requirements		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		Major	Minor
1	Species and stock status	X	x	X		X					
2	Seabed impact	X	X	X		x				2	1
3	Selectivity	X	X	X		X					
4	Legal criteria	X	X	X	X	X					
5	Management	X	X	X	x	X					
6	Social accountability	x	X	x		X					
7	Carbon footprint	X	X	X		X					
8	Waste managment	X	X	X		X					1
9	Traceability	X	X	X	x	X					
Use of BV Logo		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Use of FoS Logo		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
	TOTAL OF NON CONFORMITIES(S)									2	1
	TOTAL OF OBSERVATION(S)										

FRIEND OF THE SEA
Sustainable Fish

Fishery Check list

This document must be used together with: Preliminary Information Form completed by the audited Company

The Preliminary Information Form must be confirmed on site

COMPANY: (and site if applicable) **NOORDZEE VISSERS CONSORTIUM III** **ADDRESS:** Middelburret 108 8321 ZE URK The Netherlands	**PRODUCT/S:(common + scientific name):** **Dover sole** (*Solea solea*) **Plaice** *(Pleuronectes platessa)* **Turbot** *(Psetta maxima)* **Brill** *(Scopthalmus rhombus)* **Dab** *(Limanda limanda),* **FISHING METHOD: Bream trawling** nets min 82 / max 120 cm **FISHING AREA: North Sea** ICES : IV mainly IV b and IV c **DATE(S) OF VISIT: 3 & 4th of December 2009**
ACTIVITY: ☑ Shipowner – Owner of the Fishing Fleet ☑ Pre - Processor – Processing but not up to finished product (e.g. loins, etc). □ End – Processor – Processing from up to finished product □ Importer □ Exporter □ Distributor □ Other (please describe) :	**FURTHER INFORMATION:** The Company is part of a group? No, group consists of 10 family owned Dutch/Belgian/German enterprises gathered in an association aiming for an eco-label certification and perhaps undertaking some marketing together.Offices are located in town of Urk, The Netherlands. Ports of landing can vary during the year related to the then best fishing ground. Other production locations: No External Warehouses and Cold Stores: No Total number of employees: Overall Yearly Revenue: Environmental Certifications and Awards :

☑Friend of the Sea project has been introduced
☑ 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 Confidentiality document has been handed over to the Company.
☑ The Company has handed over a copy of the company organigram identifying the role of the staff involved in the audit
☑ Supply Food chain description is available
☑ Audit timing has been agreed upon.
☑ Data of Preliminary Information Form have been confirmed. (in case of different info. please detail):

EVALUATOR NAME:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:
S. ROLLAND		**14/12/2009**

1 - STOCK STATUS CRITERIA

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N[1]	Remarks
1.1	The Fishery does not target stocks which are Overexploited, Depleted (Biomass below a truly precautionary level or fishing mortality above a truly precautionary limit), Recovering or Data Deficient, according to the most recent stock assessment produced by one of the following: FAO, Regional Fishery Body, National Marine Research Authority. An exception is made for those traditional fisheries which a) respect all other criteria; b) represent not more than 10% of the total catch of the overexploited stock; c) should be taken as a positive example of well managed low impact fishery and thus be promoted.	Essential	Y	**FISHING AREA:** North Sea IVc, IVb **TARGET SPECIES STOCK STATUS:** **Plaice** (*Pleuronectes Platessa*): Based on the most recent ICES estimate of SSB (in 2009) and fishing mortality (in 2008), ICES classifies the stock as having **full reproductive capacity** and as **being harvested sustainably**. **Sole** (*Solea Solea*): Based on the most recent estimate of SSB (in 2009) and fishing mortality (in 2008), ICES classifies the stock as having **full reproductive capacity** and is **being harvested sustainably.** **Turbot** (*Psetta maxima*): Data Not Available **Brill** (*Scopthalmus rhombus*): Data Not Available **Dab** (*Limanda limanda*): Data Not Available
1.2	The Fishery does not alter the age, genetic or sex composition of the stock to the point where it risks impairing the stock.	Essential	Y	According to the ICES advice (2009): Plaice and sole become mature at younger ages and at smaller size in recent years. There is a risk that this shift is a genetic fisheries-induced change (Grift *et al.;* 2004 ; Mollet *et al.*, 2007). >> The vessels concerned by FOS wouldn't go southern than the 33,5° : IV b >> Has to be verified on the logbook : One week of fishing in the IV c.

[1] **Every NOT APPLICABLE must be marked with NA in Y/N column and justified in the remark column**

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N[1]	Remarks
1.3	The stocks are regularly monitored.	Essential	Y	Plaice and sole are regularly monitored by ICES but not turbot, brill and Dab.
1.4	The Fishery follows, as a minimum, the advice of the relevant scientific advisory bodies.	Essential	Y	The **EC has adopted a management plan for flatfish** in the North Sea in June 2007. ICES has evaluated the long-term management plan and concluded that it leads on average to a low risk of $B < B_{lim}$ within the next 10 years. **ICES concludes that for sole, the management plan can be provisionally accepted as precautionary**. Concerning the plaice, in the 2008 evaluation a number shortcomings where observed and therefore, **ICES cannot presently conclude on the precautionary nature of the management plan for plaice** (lack of robustness to the starting values of population abundance ; over estimation of historic landings, bias and variance in the assessment model). See Appendix II : TAC for sole (2009) : 14 000t TAC for plaice (2009): 55 500t. By analyzing Table 6.4.10.1 for the sole, we can see that the official landings have been < the agreed TAC since 2003. Concerning the plaice, the official landings have always been < the agreed TAC. *(ICES Advice 2009)*

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N[1]	Remarks
1.5	'Threshold reference points', or 'precautionary limits' for both the biomass and fishing rate are set as 'triggers' to ensure that any limit reference points or the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) are not breached accidentally. When these are triggered, the management plan allows a quick response to reduce the fishing rate (where fishing mortality has gone above precautionary levels), or close the fishery until the stock has recovered (where biomass has dropped below precautionary levels).	Essential	Y	**Reference points** have been defined for both plaice and sole and set as trigger in the management plan : **Plaice :** B_{pa} = 230 000t F_{pa} < 0,6 (2 to 6 years old) **Sole :** B_{pa} = 35 000t F_{pa} < 0,4 (2 to 6 years old) Yearly, individual quotas are established by vessels. The Producer Organization follows the unloadings by comparing the data between the auction and the logbooks data (as the Fishery Authorities do also). As soon as his quota is completed, the fisherman has the possibility to rent some more quota to the Producer Organization and therefore has to pay a fee for each kilo fished out of its own quota. In case of catches of too many juveniles, the Producer Organization can be informed by fishermen and close the area temporally. This have to be moderate by the fact that some of them used it in a wrong device: keep away other fishermen from a good area… so actually it may not be used as often as it used to.

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N[1]	Remarks
1.6	Positive target reference points are set, a key part of the FAO code, for fishing levels that allow restoration to, and maintenance of stocks at, a plentiful level that considers both human use and ecosystem as a whole. Clear timelines are set for achieving this goal. This is particularly important for slower-growing species that produce few young and for forage fish (such as herring, menhaden, squid, and krill) which are abundant but whose populations fluctuate widely under various environmental influences, are key prey for many larger marine species, and therefore require considerably more precautionary management. To achieve this goal, target stocks should be maintained at a high proportion of the biomass that would occur in the absence of fishing.	Essential	NA	
1.7	The Fishery has a management plan that ensures that, where the fishery targets a mixed range of species, all species are assessed and the most vulnerable and/or least healthy stocks are protected as a priority.	**Essential**	Y	The management plan takes into account the soles and plaices. In this kind of fishery (mixed fishery), sole and plaice are considered as the most vulnerable species. By consequence, the management plan concerns those species in priority.

2 – HABITAT IMPACT CRITERIA

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
2.1	The targeted species CANNOT be fished by gears which impact the seabed unless evidence is provided that the impact on the seabed is negligible. Bottom Trawling fisheries must have implemented, as a minimum, the following: 1) Protected Areas for corals and seamounts, where bottom trawling is prohibited; 2) TEDs or similar compulsory, with discard reduction to fulfill criteria 3.	Essential	N	Currently the mixed plaice and sole fishery is dominated by bottom trawls, with bycatches of both commercial and non-commercial species and with physical impact on the seabed. Bottom trawling reduces biomass, production, and species richness. For the North Sea, an ecosystem model showed that bottom trawl fleet reduced benthic biomass and production by 56% and 21%, respectively, compared with an un-fished situation (Hiddink et al., 2006; Hinz et al., 2008). Chronic fishing has caused a shift from communities dominated by relatively sessile, emergent, high biomass species to communities dominated by infaunal, smaller-bodied fauna (Kaiser et al., 2000). *(Source : ICES 2009*) A report from FAO explored the question of the impact of trawling on benthic habitats and communities. This report first highlighted the importance of including evaluation and consideration of the methodology applied in studies of the impacts of trawling disturbance. Indeed, most impact studies fail to fulfil one or more of the important requirements of a proper assessment of trawl impacts. 2 kind of impact can be defined about the beam trawls: **- Physical impacts :** penetration of the beam will induce a flattening of irregular bottom topography by eliminating natural features such as ripples, bioturbation mounds and faunal tubes. The longevity of these effects is determined by sediment type and natural disturbance. (tidal current, wave action and biological activities), and

				has been shown to last from a few hours to more than a year. Concerning the North sea (fishing area) we can see on the atlas that the sea bed is composed by sandy and muddy sediments and that the effect of the tide is quite important (*See Appendix III*). **Thus the physical impact can be considered as limited in this area and the recovery of the seabed could be estimated to less than 3 days.** This estimation must be considered with extreme care because the frequency of trawling must be taken into account. **- Biological impacts**: mortality in some infaunal species was higher in silty than in sandy areas and small species tended in general to show low mortalities compared with larger species. Annual fishing-induced mortality in megafaunal populations was estimated to range from 5 to 39% on the Netherlands continental shelf and was mainly due to the 12m beam trawl as this is the dominant gear type with an average trawl frequency coverage. An experiment conducted on the Grand Banks showed that for the macrofauna, total numbers of individuals decreased by 25% (mainly polychaetes) immediately after trawling. This **decline seemed to recover within a year and very few community indices or taxa showed any long-term effects from trawling.** *(Source : FAO – Impact of trawling and scallop dredging on benthic habitats and communities – FAO Fisheries Technical paper N°472)* By consequence, we cannot say that the beam trawls do not have any impact, but concerning the fishing area we can say that the recovering of the sea bed is of about a year. It is important to understand that **this conclusion concerns an area**

				that would not be fished again during the year. **=> More investigation must be undertaken on the average frequency of fishing in a same area to give a pertinent conclusion.**
2.2	Marine Reserves. The Fishery and/or the local government have clear goals set for implementing the use of marine reserves as part of the management plan. Marine reserves should serve as a mechanism to protect representative habitats, allow recovery of damaged habitats, allow stock recovery, serve as 'witness' or comparison areas for monitoring the impact of fishing on similar habitats, and act as a means of insurance against management failure outside the reserves.	Essential	Y	The European Court of Justice has conveyed that the Habitat Directive is to be applied in the entire offshore limit of national jurisdiction.122 For the Netherlands, which has declared its EEZ in the Netherlands this means that Natura 2000 must be implemented up to 200NM.123 Parts of the Wadden Sea and 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.124 In the first and second quarter of 2009, the law is planned to be in Parliament, where the law will need to be passed. In 1990, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Fishery (now Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality) appointed the entire North Sea as a part of the Ecological Network. This entails activities and user functions on the North Sea must be guided by the precautionary principle. Natura 2000 areas in the Netherlands will be part of the 'National Ecological Network', which is to cover the total surface of the Netherlands, including national parks, wetlands and the

				Wadden and the North Sea and is to conserve biological diversity and recover ecological values. http://assets.panda.org/downloads/the_dutch_case__a_network_of_marine_protected_areas_by_e_hugenholtz_2008.pdf The Plaice Box is an area of 38,000 km2 in the North Sea along the Dutch, German and Danish coast. It has been partially closed to fishing since 1989, with the aim of reducing discards of undersized commercial demersal species such as plaice and sole and their nursery grounds (i.e. protect juvenile fish). The Plaice Box was set up through the CFP in order to protect these commercial fish species and their offspring. The area is closed to beam trawlers of more than 300HP. At first, the closure applied only in the second and third quarters of the year, but in 1994 it was extended to the fourth and since 1995, the box has been closed the whole year round to trawlers >300HP.152 The overall reduction in fishing effort to 6% of the original level reduced bycatch and discard of juvenile fish of fisheries targeting other species.153 It has also increased the abundance of commercially sized fish. A positive effect on the recruitment seems likely, because the majority of undersized plaice (70%) is still found within the Box and discard percentages in the Box are higher than outside. In other words, in the absence

				of a Plaice Box, the status of the stock might be even worse than it is now. (ICES) *(See Appendix V)* Further reading: Assessment of the ecological effects of the Plaice Box http://www.rivo.wag-ur.nl/FTP_DIR/Report_evaluation_plaice_box.pdf The fishermen audited know where are the MPAs and MPA regulation. They use the program MaxSea to avoid the areas. This has been verified through the program that those areas are avoided. Sensitive areas are also avoided in order not to catch cod and other vulnerable species that could not be commercialized. Fishing areas are controlled by the government.
2.3	The Fishery does not operate in sensitive areas or habitats where there is concern that the fishing activities pose a threat to the biodiversity, productivity, or the characteristic structure and functioning of the marine ecosystems.	Essential	Y	The fishermen audited know where are the MPAs and MPA regulation. They use the program MaxSea to avoid the areas. This has been verified through the program that those areas are avoided. Sensitive area are also avoided in order not to catch cod and other vulnerable species that could not be commercialized. This has been verified on the MaxSea maps.Fishing areas are controlled by the government.

2.4	The Fishery and/or the local Government include in their regulatory system the protection of important areas such as spawning and nursery grounds.	Essential	Y	The Plaice Box is a closed area along the continental coast that has been introduced in 1989. The area has been closed all year round since 1995. The closed area applies to vessels using towed gears, but vessels smaller than 300 HP are exempted from the regulation. An STECF evaluation of the plaice box has indicated that "From trends observed it was inferred that the Plaice Box has likely had a positive effect on the recruitment of plaice but that its overall effect has decreased since it was established. There are two reasons to assume the Plaice Box has a positive effect on the recruitment of plaice: 1) At present, the Plaice Box still protects the majority of undersized plaice. Approximately 70% of the undersized plaice are found in the Plaice Box and Wadden Sea. Despite the changed distribution, densities of juvenile plaice inside the Box are still higher than outside; 2) In the 80 mm fishery, discard percentages in the Box are higher than outside. Because more than 90% of the plaice caught in the 80mm fishery in the Box are discarded, any reduction in this fishery would reduce discard mortality" (Grift *et al.*, 2004).

2.4	The Fishery does not negatively impact any population of protected, threatened or endangered species, or their recovery.	Essential	N	Bycatches known are : - **lemon sole** *(Microstomus kitt)* : not on IUCN red list, not evaluated by ICES. - **whiting** *(Merlangius merlangus) :* not on IUCN list. The work done by ICES says that as there is no reference point, no evaluation can be done. But an analytical assessment estimates SSB in 2009 as being near the lowest level since the beginning of time-series in 1990. Catches of whiting have been declining since 1980. Whiting are caught in mixed fisheries including fisheries targeting flatfishes. *(ICES, 2009)* - **cod** *(Gadus morhua)* : not on IUCN red list (only Atlantic area), ICES classifies the stock as suffering reduced reproductive capacity and as being at risk of being harvested unsustainably. Cod are taken by towed gears in mixed demersal fisheries, which include haddock, whiting, Nephrops, plaice, and sole. During the audit, the fishermen showed that they knew the fishing areas where they catch mainly cod. They can localise them on the MaxSea maps and show they avoid them (less hauls in these areas) (for exemple : Klaver Banks). Moreover they would reduce of 15 cm the trawl heigh to avoid cods and juvenile (no documented proof) . Other species can be caught but are not registered because not landed. Mainly skates and some dead decaying dolphin (caught in the bottom).

2.5	The targeted and by-caught species cannot be among those species included in the IUCN Redlist of endangered species.	Essential	N	Targeted species are : -**Sole** *(Solea solea)* : not on IUCN red list - **Plaice** *(Pleurnectes platessa)*: on IUCN red list as least concerned. - **Turbot** *(Psetta maxima)*: not on IUCN red list. - **Brill** *(Scopthalmus rhombus)*: not on IUCN red list. - **Dab** *(Limanda limanda)*: not on IUCN red list Bycatches known are : - **lemon sole** *(Microstomus kitt)* : not on IUCN red list, not evaluated by ICES. - **whiting** *(Merlangius merlangus) :* not on IUCN list. The work done by ICES says that as there is no reference point, no evaluation can be done. But an analytical assessment estimates SSB in 2009 as being near the lowest level since the beginning of time-series in 1990. Catches of whiting have been declining since 1980. Whiting are caught in mixed fisheries including fisheries targeting flatfishes. *(ICES, 2009)* - **cod** *(Gadus morhua)* : not on IUCN red list (only Atlantic area), ICES classifies the stock as suffering reduced reproductive capacity and as being at risk of being harvested unsustainably. Cod are taken by towed gears in mixed demersal fisheries, which include haddock, whiting, Nephrops, plaice, and sole. During the audit, the fishermen showed that they knew the fishing areas where they catch mainly cod. They can localise them on the MaxSea maps and show they avoid them (less hauls in these areas) (for example:

				Klaver Banks). Moreover they would reduce of 15 cm the trawl height to avoid cods and juvenile (no documented proof). Other species can be caught but are not registered because not landed. Mainly skates and some dead decaying dolphin (caught in the bottom).
2.6	The Fishery does not cause, is not associated with, and is not suspected of causing substantial ecosystem changes, with particular focus on key predator-prey relationships of the target species.	Essential	NS	

3 – SELECTIVITY CRITERIA

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
3.1	The targeted species CANNOT be fished by gears which have discard levels higher than 8% in weight terms, considered by FAO 2005 to be the average discard level worldwide. As a reference, priority will be given to FAO 2005 'Discards in the World's Marine Fisheries. An Update'.	Essential	N	No data available on the discard levels.
3.2	Discard at 8% in any given haul should be set as a trigger that requires withdrawal from the area and a shorter test of gear in the next area to ensure that bycatch remains low.	Essential	N	No data available on the discard levels. The threshold of discard considered by the fishermen as too high is of about 10 to 20% (> 8%).
3.3	The Fishery should not discard any dead or dying marine life at sea. The Fishery should land the entire catch, including bycatch that is dead dying or unlikely to survive being returned to the sea.	Essential	N	Turbot and raja (out of quota) are discarded are would be returning alive at sea. No data available on discards and their survival.

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
3.4	The Fishery should use fishing methods that are suitable for the particular marine habitat where the fishery operates, and uses all necessary mitigation measures (e.g. closed areas, balanced quota composition for mixed fisheries) to minimize the accidental capture of non-target species.	Essential	Y	Some areas are avoided in order to limit bycatches because it represents a certain amount of work in sorting the commercial species. Quotas are set for commercial but not targeted species.
3.5	The Fishery 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	The organization on board permits a quick sort of the species. A sorting system gathers the discards and put them back at sea as soon as it is sorted.
3.6	The Fishery has a management plan that allows a rapid response to close the fishery, or areas within the fishery, where high numbers of juveniles or unwanted species are being caught.	Essential	N	In case of catches of too many juveniles, the Producer Organization can be informed by fishermen and close the area temporally. This have to be moderate by the fact that some of them used it in a wrong device: keep away other fishermen from a good area… so actually it may not be used as often as before.
3.7	The Fishery has a bycatch reporting methodology that is accountable (i.e. onboard observers) and a regulatory structure that reduces bycatch over time.	Essential	Y	A second logbook has been created by NORDZEE VISSERS CONSORTIUM in order to report where and when bycatches (juveniles or not targeted species) a too high and by consequence they have to change of fishing area. It has to be underline that this measure has been intiate by the group in order to anticipate the lack of data. It has been found during the audit that they had been filled in since November 2009.
3.8	The Fishery shows that the yearly average landing rate of juveniles, unwanted or non-commercial fish, or overfished species is zero or minimal.	Essential	NS	
3.9	The Fishery includes measures to minimize the loss, and ensure prompt recovery where possible, of fishing gear to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Y	When a gear is lost, it is localised and they try to get it back.

4 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
4.1	The Fishery respects Total Allowable Catches (TACs), if in place. Last year's TAC has been respected or, in case it has not been respected, at least 2 out of the past 3 years TACs have been respected.	Essential	Y	UK19's quotas are : - sole : 65 T - plaice : 120 T Concerning the plaice, 180 T have been fished. By consequence, the owner had to rent some quotas (ITQ). The amount of fish landed with a need of renting is of about 25%. But, in the Netherlands, TACs are globally respected *(See Appendix II)* TAC for sole (2009) : 14 000t TAC for plaice (2009): 55 500t. By analyzing Table 6.4.10.1 for the sole, we can see that the official landings have been < the agreed TAC since 2003. Concerning the plaice, the official landings have always been < the agreed TAC. *(ICES Advice 2009)*
4.2	The Fishery does not include IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	NS	
4.2.a	The Fishery does not target species in areas where problems with Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing are so high that any regulations and management plans in pace are seriously undermined.	Essential	NS	
4.2.b	The Fishery does report to the relevant authorities any IUU practices witnessed during fishing operations.	Essential	Y	

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
4.3	The Fishery does not include FOC (Flag Of Convenience) fishing vessels.	Essential	Y	All vessels attempting to the FOS evaluation are from the Netherlands or Belgium.
4.4	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: - vessel registration, - mesh size, - net size, - minimum size, - distance from the coast, - by-catch reduction measures, - no fishing on protected habitat - verify onboard equipment and absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances, explosives - log book if compulsory)	Essential	Y	Inspections on the mesh size limit have been undertaken by the authorities on UK19's trawler. It respects the minimum mesh size of 80mm with the new method (OMEGA).

5 – MANAGEMENT CRITERIA: Monitoring, and precautionary management

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
	The Fishery must:			
5.1	follow the FAO code of conduct.	Essential	NS	
5.2	operate following the Precautionary Principle. Where scientific data or other reliable forms of information are inadequate to determine the likely impact of fishing on the populations and the ecosystem of which they are part, fishing effort should be restricted to an extremely low percentage of the lowest estimate of the unfished biomass, pending proper analysis.	Essential	NS	
5.3	be managed accordingly to its size and cultural context	Essential	NS	
5.4	incorporate a monitoring and research process and procedures for both environmental and social impacts.	Essential	NS	
5.5	closely monitor all populations of species within the target area that are listed as protected, threatened or endangered on the relevant country's lists, or on the IUCN Redlist (in any category from Near Threatened to Critically Endangered), to ensure that there is no negative impact on these populations either directly through bycatch or indirectly through decreasing the availability of key prey species. The management plan allows a quick response to close the fishery, or areas within the fishery, where impacts are suspected or identified.	Essential	Y	The IUCN red listed species that can be caught in the area is available on each vessel. Moreover, the second logbook that is being filled in by the fishermen monitors the position where they catch any species listed by the IUCN.
5.6	have an adaptive management plan to allow correction of possible mistakes or problems as soon as they are identified.	Essential	NS	
5.7	provide financial assistance, where possible, for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to ensure regulations and management plans are enforced and comply with state of the art MCS provisions.	Essential	NS	
5.8	collect and make available all catch, landing, and other relevant data for scientific monitoring and fishery management.	Essential	NS	

6 – SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
	The Organization must comply with the following:			
6.1	Respect Human Rights.	Essential	NS	
6.2	Respect National and International Labor legislation (International Labor Organization (ILO) Core Conventions.	Essential	NS	
6.3	Pay fair wages, i.e. a fair share of the profits on the sale of the catch, or where applicable, wages that are at least equal to the highest of legal minimum wages or local average wages for similar activities.	Essential	NS	
6.4	Apply health and safety measures at a minimum at the level of legal requirements.	Essential	Y	Each member of the crew has an insurance being paid. In case of accident, the fishermen know the emergencies rules.
6.5	Ensure employee access to adequate medical care, wherever possible.	Essential	Y	Each member of the crew has an insurance being paid. In case of accident, the fishermen know the emergencies rules.
6.6	Have requirement for social impact assessment and mitigation of adverse impacts, particularly on the social fabric of local populations.	Essential	Y	All the members of the crew are from Urk and its surroundings.
6.7	Involve all stakeholders in decisions, particularly subsistence, artisanal and fishing-dependent communities that depend on fishing for food and livelihoods.	Essential	NS	
6.8	When relevant, have equitable access agreements that protect security for local populations.	Essential	NS	
6.9	Train and employee local people in its operations, wherever possible.	Essential	Y	All the members of the crew are from Urk and its surroundings.
6.10	Have equitable benefit sharing arrangements.	Essential	NS	
6.11	The organization should be certified SA8000	Recommended	N	

7 – FUEL EFFICIENCY/CARBON FOOTPRINT

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
	The Organization is requested to:			
7.1	Engage at assessing its products' carbon footprint not later than 12 months after certification. FIG. 5 - FUEL CONSUMPTION IN LITERS FOR 1 KG OF FISH (THRANE, 2004) FIG. 6 – FUEL EFFICIENCY FOR SELECTED BELGIAN VESSEL TYPES (UNPUBLISHED DATA, EU-PROJECT DEGREE). FUEL EFFICIENCY = REVENUES / TOTAL FUEL COST.	Essential	Y	On the second logbook, the fishermen register the gasoline inputs. The fishermen are undertaking tests with lighter gear (swimrig). Moreover, the trawlers are made with dynema (lighter material) and fishermen use econometers in order to reduce the fuel consumption.

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
7.2.a	Offset its carbon production by 20% every year, by purchasing certified carbon offsets not later than 12 months after certification.	Essential	NS	
7.2.a	In alternative to 7.2.b, provide evidence of yearly total energy consumption reduction of 20%.	Essential	Y	On the second logbook, the fishermen register the gasoline inputs. The fishermen are undertaking tests with lighter gear (swimrig). Moreover, the trawlers are made with dynema (lighter material) and fishermen use econometers in order to reduce the fuel consumption.

8- WASTE MANAGEMENT

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
8.1	The Fishery recycles, reuses or reprocesses all material used in fishing, storage and transport of fish to point of sale, including packaging, where possible.	Essential	Y	All the waste material are collected at the harbour by an association that is in charge to recycle them.
8.2	The Fishery implements measures to prevent the dispersion of wastes (including fuel and engine lubricants, and plastics) in the sea.	Essential	Y	All the waste materials are collected at the harbour by an association that is in charge to recycle them.
8.3	The Fishery uses all available non-toxic chemical alternatives to minimize the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulative substances.	Essential	N	The products that are used are no biodegradable.
8.4	The Fishery does not use CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or other ozone depleting refrigerants.	Essential	NS	

9- TRACEABILITY

n°	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Remarks
9.1	The Fishery guarantees that a specific traceability system is in place in order to demonstrate that the product audited respects all requirements of this Standard and there is no possibility of mix with other products not under certification.	Essential	Y	Traceability is controlled by the auction, PO, government and fishermen. It's maintained trough the auction with labels mentioning the vessel (and its number) and the date of undloading.
8.2	The Fishery provides clear identification of the origin of the products including the fishing area and the fishing method used.	Essential	Y	Traceability is controlled by the auction, PO, government and fishermen. It's maintained trough the auction with labels mentioning the vessel (and its number) and the date of undloading. Logbooks are correctly filled in.
8.3	The Fishery does use all available interconnected traceability methods (including GPS, and Internet technology) for all larger boats (not necessarily applicable to small-scale coastal fisheries) as part of an unequivocal marking system and non-forgeable document tracing system.	Essential	Y	GPS used and Maxsea.

Please register in the following space the traceability test[2] undergone specifying the relevant data collected :

Lot / batches of end product:

All the documents are in place to maintain the traceability.
Logbooks are well documented; labels are put on the boxes into the auction mentioning the name and number of the boat.
Invoices have been seen mentioning the name of the boat, quantities and dates of unloading.

[2] The traceability test Audits must include a test at the beginning and at the end of one or more batches of the finished product, contemplating suitable mass budgets, bills, invoices and all relevant documents to prove origin of the product and his conformity to the standard

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF THE VESSELS

NVC III technical

Reg.nr.	Name	Motor	BT	Gear	Length	Twin Beam Trawl
UK 19	Marja Netty	1471 kw	331 BT	3600 kgs	11 m	yearround
UK 20	Petra	1471 kw	372 BT	3000 kgs	12 m	October/March
UK 34	Kobus Jr.	1471 kw	458 BT	2500 kgs	12 m	yearround
UK 47	Iede Kornelis	1471 kw	436 BT	3500 kgs	12 m	August/March
UK 64	Mattanja	1471 kw	418 BT	3600 kgs	11 m	October/April
UK 168	Voorwaarts	1470 kw	406 BT	3000 kgs	12 m	yearround
UK 217	Judith	1452 kw	319 BT	2500 kgs	12 m	October/April
UK 317	Anne-Gré	221 kw	130 BT	850 kgs	4.5 m	October/March
ZK 87	Klazina	221 kw	151 BT	1210 kgs	4.5 m	April/November

APPENDIX II :

Table 6.4.10.1 Sole in Subarea IV (North Sea). Single stock exploitation boundaries (advice), management and landings.

Year	ICES Advice	Single-stock exploitation boundaries	Predicted catch corresponding to advice	Predicted catch corresponding to single-stock	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	[2]	$F< F_{pa}$	[2]	<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		
2010		Apply management plan		<14.1			

Weights in '000 t.
[1] Catch *status quo* F.
[2] Single-stock boundary and the exploitation of this stock should be conducted in the context of mixed fisheries protecting stocks outside safe biological limits.

Table 6.4.7.1 Plaice in Subarea IV (North Sea). Single stock exploitation boundaries (advice), management and landings.

Year	ICES Advice	Single-stock exploitation boundaries	Predicted catch corresponding to advice	Predicted catch corresponding to single-stock boundaries	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]	35	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		
2010	Limit total landings to 63 825 t		<63.8[4]				

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.

APPENDIX III : Sediment map of North Sea

Sediment map of English Channel and North Sea, modified by Carpentier *et al.* (2008). Detailed coverage of the Dutch Maritime area added by MARGIS project (Larsonneur *et al.*, 1982; Augris *et al.*, 1995; Duphorn *et al.* 1970; Figge, 1981; British Geological Survey, (BGS) 1977-1993; Danish Geological Survey (GEUS), 1992).

Average fishing area

Modified by S. ROLLAND

APPENDIX IV :

Marine landscapes of the Dutch sector of the North Sea showing the seafloor characterized by combinations of sediment and depth data with limited additional information on the distribution of mobile features and the tidal current stress. The landscapes are therefore less integrated that those predicted in the UK map but based on the same information.

APPENDIX V :

Option	Biomass	Landings
a. Remove box	-9%	-8%
b. Close all year	+17%	+14%
c. Close all year and no discarding	+29%	+24%

Effects of Plaice Box management options.

The Plaice Box.[136]

Areas of special ecological value.[168]

APPENDIX VI :

Average fishing areas of the vessles

APPENDIX VII :

Logbook NVC III **Ship:** **Week nr.:**

1	Position / Area																							
2	Bycatch exceeds 8%																							
3	Too much juveniles																							
4	Bycaught endagered species																							
5	Unproper quotamix																							
6	Too less marketable fish																							
7	Nr. of hauls same area																							

Starting to fish: note in row 1, first white column the position/area. When it appears after hauling a change of position/area is needed, please specify in row 2-6 the reason why. In row nr. 7 the nr. of hauls that were made at this position/area. Then go on to the next column.

Remarks		
Gasoil loaded		Paraaf:

This information will be gathered and evaluated annually.

APPENDIX VIII :

landbouw, natuur en voedselkwaliteit

ALGEMENE INSPECTIEDIENST
Kustwacht Inspectievaartuig: _____

INSPECTIERAPPORT

GECONTROLEERD VISSERVAARTUIG:

Letterteken/nummer : Uk19.
Motorvermogen in KW : 1324
Nationaliteit : Ned.
☒ NCP ☐ Scholbox ☐ 12 mij
Datum: 13/7/09. Tijdstip: 14.10

Naam Vaartuig : Maja Nelly
Naam Kapitein : Y.G. Balke
Tonnage in BRT / GT : 331
Positie: : 53 ° 03.7 NB
: 4 ° 09.5 OL

Gecontroleerde Visserij-documenten:
: ☒ (EU) visvergunning : ☒ Visruimdoc. : ☒ T/S
: ☒ Speciaal visdoc. : ☐ Zegelplan : ☐

VMS CONTROLE: VMS werking correct: ☒ Ja / ☐ Nee

LOGBOEKCONTROLE: Nr. Logboek: NLD 0188145 Invulling logboek correct: ☒ Ja / ☐ Nee

RUIMCONTROLE: Hoeveelheden & vismaten correct: ☒ Ja / ☐ Nee
Gescheiden opslag: ☒ Ja / ☐ Nee

CONTROLE TECHNISCHE MAATREGELEN:

Type visserij: ☒ Boomkor (TBB) ☐ Bordennetten (OTB) ☐ Spannet (PTB) ☐ Staand want (GNS) Overige: _____
Doelsoorten: Ang / Schol
Aan boord gehouden vis (in kg): COD: _____ PLE: 30 SOL: 40.
Maaswijdte-klasse: 80

METING ZONDER GEWICHT dubbel gemeten

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Gem. maasw.:	
BB	1	84	87	85	88	87	85	87	88	84	86	86	88	85	87	86	86	87	86	87	88	86,3	86,3
	2																						
	3																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Gem. maasw.:	
SB	1	83	86	87	85	84	87	87	88	87	88	87	87	88	87	88	88	87	87	87	87	86,6	86,6
	2																				nylon		
	3																						

METING MET GEWICHT Omega

BB	1	77	76	74	74	76	82	78	74	80	81	76	79	79	78	79	80	80	81	75	80	78,4 (59)	78,4
SB	2	76	76	74	78	76	80	76	74	77	78	79	80	80	79	80	74	80	83	80	79	78,3 (58)	78,3

☐ PV ☐ Waarschuwing ☐ Inbeslagname ☒ Geen Bijz. Nr. Overtreding: _____
Verzending Havenkantoor : n.v.t.
Opmerking ☒ AID ☐ Douane ☐ KLPD : gen.
Opmerkingen Kapitein : gen.
De Inspectie-ambtenaren: Vogel / Kuhl / Balke Badgenr.: 1934 Controlerapportnr:

Aan: Per e-mail aan: CCC-KWC, & Meldkamer AID of per fax aan: (Faxnr AID. 045-5461011) (CCC-KWC. 0223-658358)
Het orginele document wordt gezonden aan coördinator VIRIS voor verwerking en archivering.

Naam Kapitein: Y.G. Balke
Handtekening :
Handtekening (Controleur):

☐ Aankruisen wat van toepassing is.
wit: origineel Controle instantie / geel: doorduk exemplaar voor Schipper

01-00636

	INFORME DE NO CONFORMIDAD	SF 02	Rev. Jul / 08
			1 of 1

EMPRESA: NOORDZEE VISSERS CONSORTIUM III *Company*		**Nota Nº** / *Note No.* 1/4
Ref. NOO-0912-SR E01	**DEPARTAMENTO** (según Informe de Auditoría): *DEPARTMENT (refer to Audit Report)* Producers	**AUDITOR JEFE**: Séverine ROLLAND (BV France)
Fecha / *Date* 05/12/2009	**NORMA:** Friend of The Sea Approval Criteria f *STANDARD*	**AUDITOR :**
Crítica	**REQUISITO** *CLAUSE* 2.1	**REPRESENTANTE DE LA EMPRESA:** *COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE*
Mayor X		
Menor		

NO CONFORMIDAD / *NON CONFORMITY*

Concerning the impact of the fishing gear (beam trawl) on the seabed, information has been gathered to evaluate its recovery: about a year due to the quality sediments and the tide effect. This evaluation has been made considering no other fishing disturbance which is not the case in this area.
By consequence, there is a lack of information about the frequency with which the seabed is disturbed by this fishery on the fishing area concerned.

COMENTARIOS DE LA AUDITORÍA / *AUDIT COMMENTS*
The gathered information demonstrate the use of beam trawls in this particular area has less impact than in another but we cannot say that it has no impact on the seabed. The critical point is to evaluate the fishing effort done on the concerned fishing area.

INFORME DE ACCIÓN CORRECTORA (debe ser cumplimentado por la Empresa)
CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT (to be completed by the Company)

Fecha de cierre propuesta: *Proposed Completion Date*	**Fecha de cierre real:** *Actual Completion Date*	**Representante de la Empresa**: *Company Representative*

ACCIÓN CORRECTORA / *CORRECTIVE ACTION*

INFORME DE CIERRE (debe ser cumplimentado por BV Certification)
CLEARANCE REPORT (to be completed by BV Certification)

ACEPTADO *ACCEPTED*	**SÍ** *YES*	**NO** *NO*

COMENTARIOS PARA EL SEGUIMIENTO / *FOLLOW-UP COMMENTS*

AUDITOR: *AUDITOR: S. ROLLAND*	**FIRMA:** *SIGNED:*	**FECHA:** *DATE:* *10/12/2009*

	INFORME DE NO CONFORMIDAD	SF 02	Rev. Jul / 08
			1 of 1

EMPRESA: NOORDZEE VISSERS CONSORTIUM III *Company*		**Nota Nº** / *Note No.* 1/4
Ref. NOO-0912-SR E02	**DEPARTAMENTO** (según Informe de Auditoría): *DEPARTMENT (refer to Audit Report)* Producers	**AUDITOR JEFE**: Séverine ROLLAND (BV France)
Fecha / *Date* 05/12/2009	**NORMA:** Friend of The Sea Approval Criteria f *STANDARD*	**AUDITOR :**
Crítica / **Mayor** X / **Menor**	**REQUISITO** *CLAUSE* 2.4	**REPRESENTANTE DE LA EMPRESA:** *COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE*

NO CONFORMIDAD / *NON CONFORMITY*

There is a lack of information about the discards :

- quantity of juveniles that are caught and put back at sea
- species that are caught but cannot be landed and by consequence brought back at sea (included species considered as vulnerable, endangered.

COMENTARIOS DE LA AUDITORÍA / *AUDIT COMMENTS*

The second logbook that have been put in place can give some indications on the localization of the juvenile catches or other information that could be completed by observations on board.

INFORME DE ACCIÓN CORRECTORA (debe ser cumplimentado por la Empresa)
CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT (to be completed by the Company)

Fecha de cierre propuesta: *Proposed Completion Date*	**Fecha de cierre real:** *Actual Completion Date*	**Representante de la Empresa**: *Company Representative*

ACCIÓN CORRECTORA / *CORRECTIVE ACTION*

INFORME DE CIERRE (debe ser cumplimentado por BV Certification)
CLEARANCE REPORT (to be completed by BV Certification)

ACEPTADO *ACCEPTED*	**SÍ** *YES*	**NO** *NO*	

COMENTARIOS PARA EL SEGUIMIENTO / *FOLLOW-UP COMMENTS*

AUDITOR: *AUDITOR:* **S. ROLLAND**	**FIRMA:** *SIGNED:*	**FECHA:** *DATE:* *10/12/2009*

	INFORME DE NO CONFORMIDAD	SF 02	Rev. Jul / 08
			1 of 1

EMPRESA: NOORDZEE VISSERS CONSORTIUM III *Company*		**Nota Nº** / *Note No.* 1/4
Ref. NOO-0912-SR E03	**DEPARTAMENTO** (según Informe de Auditoría): *DEPARTMENT (refer to Audit Report)* Producers	**AUDITOR JEFE**: Séverine ROLLAND (BV France)
Fecha / *Date* 05/12/2009	**NORMA:** Friend of The Sea Approval Criteria f *STANDARD*	**AUDITOR :**
Crítica	**REQUISITO** *CLAUSE* 2.4	**REPRESENTANTE DE LA EMPRESA:** *COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE*
Mayor		
Menor X		

NO CONFORMIDAD / *NON CONFORMITY*

There is no formalized element to confirm that the dutch management allows a rapid response to close the fishery, or areas within the fishery, where high numbers of juveniles or unwanted species are being caught.

COMENTARIOS DE LA AUDITORÍA / *AUDIT COMMENTS*
Elements are available for the english and scottish managment.

INFORME DE ACCIÓN CORRECTORA (debe ser cumplimentado por la Empresa)
CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT (to be completed by the Company)

Fecha de cierre propuesta: *Proposed Completion Date*	**Fecha de cierre real:** *Actual Completion Date*	**Representante de la Empresa**: *Company Representative*

ACCIÓN CORRECTORA / *CORRECTIVE ACTION*

INFORME DE CIERRE (debe ser cumplimentado por BV Certification)
CLEARANCE REPORT (to be completed by BV Certification)

ACEPTADO *ACCEPTED*	**SÍ** *YES*	**NO** *NO*	

COMENTARIOS PARA EL SEGUIMIENTO / *FOLLOW-UP COMMENTS*

AUDITOR: *AUDITOR: S. ROLLAND*	**FIRMA:** *SIGNED:*	**FECHA:** *DATE:* *10/12/2009*

	INFORME DE NO CONFORMIDAD	SF 02	Rev. Jul / 08
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EMPRESA: NOORDZEE VISSERS CONSORTIUM III *Company*		**Nota Nº** / *Note No.* 1/4
Ref. NOO-0912-SR E04	**DEPARTAMENTO** (según Informe de Auditoría): *DEPARTMENT (refer to Audit Report)* Producers	**AUDITOR JEFE**: Séverine ROLLAND (BV France)
Fecha / *Date* 05/12/2009	**NORMA:** Friend of The Sea Approval Criteria f *STANDARD*	**AUDITOR :**
Crítica	**REQUISITO** *CLAUSE* 8.3	**REPRESENTANTE DE LA EMPRESA:** *COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE*
Mayor		
Menor X		

NO CONFORMIDAD / *NON CONFORMITY*

The Fishery does not use any available non-toxic chemical alternatives to minimize the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulative substances.

COMENTARIOS DE LA AUDITORÍA / *AUDIT COMMENTS*

INFORME DE ACCIÓN CORRECTORA (debe ser cumplimentado por la Empresa)
CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT (to be completed by the Company)

Fecha de cierre propuesta: *Proposed Completion Date*	**Fecha de cierre real:** *Actual Completion Date*	**Representante de la Empresa**: *Company Representative*

ACCIÓN CORRECTORA / *CORRECTIVE ACTION*

INFORME DE CIERRE (debe ser cumplimentado por BV Certification)
CLEARANCE REPORT (to be completed by BV Certification)

ACEPTADO *ACCEPTED*	**SÍ** *YES*	**NO** *NO*

COMENTARIOS PARA EL SEGUIMIENTO / *FOLLOW-UP COMMENTS*

AUDITOR: *AUDITOR: S. ROLLAND*	**FIRMA:** *SIGNED:*	**FECHA:** *DATE:* *10/12/2009*