



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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Antarctic Ocean- FAO Sub areas:48.1, 48.2 and 48.3 - Divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2
g) FISHING METHOD: Pelagic twin trawler/processor
h) COMMON NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES: Antarctic Krill
i) SCIENTIFIC NAME OF AUDITED SPECIES: Euphausia superba (KRI)
j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: <i>90 employees (45 each trip)</i>
k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Trading certificate compliance, by Norwegian Maritime Directorate for Thorshøvdi - Lawr, Fosnavag, 124.560 lengh. National freeboard from summer (2610mm) to winter (2635mm), issued 24/5/2011 expires December 2013. Includes environmental management, waste management, as European law and FAO guidelines. CCF27052011_00001[1][1].pdf See 2011-Thorshøvdi.pdf 2011-Thorshøvdi.pdf Bureau Veritas certified Ice Class 1A, expires December 2014, attached. BV Certificate of classification.jpg http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/fish-monit/vess-lic/10-11/2011-Thorsh%C3%B8vdi.pdf The fishing license was awarded to F/T "Thorshøvdi" in May 2007 from the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries Bureau Veritas certified than vessel is built according standards for ships International Marine law, objective evidence seen: certificate 39Y996 issued 29/6/2010. Production process certification: seen M707 for Krillsea Group AS approved according to Lov om matproduksjon og mattrygghet (food safety production), og Forskrift om fiskemel (fishery products), issued October 2010, no expires. Krillsea Group has ISO Quality Management System. Relevant laws includes: GMP, HACCP Plan, GLP, and safety/quality standards for food production certified.



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I) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The audit process was conducted in the port of Montevideo, the ship was in product discharge activities, refueling and other supplies for the crew which was also on shift change.

The process of capturing, processing and packaging of products is performed in continuous flow on allowed areas, thus arriving at the port of Montevideo is not possible to audit these activities.

The onboard production plant is certified for Human Consumption by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (Mattilsynet).

The onboard plant can produce the following range of products:

- Krill Meat Pellet - A palatability enhancer rich in functional nutrients. The pellet is made of the Krill Meat fraction and the Krill Koncentrate combined. A functional Ingredient to be used in Foods and Feeds.
- Krill Concentrate / Krill Meat Liquid – Another palatability enhancer, also functional Ingredient to be used in Foods and Feeds.
- Krill Shell Powder - To be used in Feeds or as a raw material for Chitin/Glucosamine extraction.
- Natural Krill Oil – rich in various Lipids and Astaxanthin.

After the initial meeting the audit began with a full tour vessel, guided by the ship's owner Mr. Even Remoy.

Trip audited production corresponds to krill meat pellets, packed in 100kg big bags sealed under nitrogen atmosphere, each bag identified with a batch number.

During the audit were also interviewed: Mr. Knut Reiten (Factory manager), Mr. Klam Hovland (operator), control room process operator and administrative staff.

The entire production process is fully automated, from harvesting to packing, and monitored by computer system.

Data for last three trips were audited, including daily capture and production reports, sampling, location of fishery, regulatory reports, technical reports, personnel files. Also packing list, containers lists, data management, equipment maintenance activities were audited in relation to downloading and organizing shipments to customers.



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Friend of the Sea project has been introduced

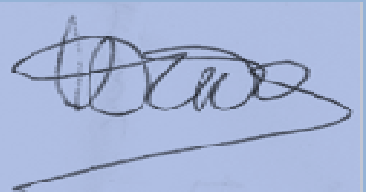
(If not, auditor should provide short description)

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: SGS- URUGUAY	AUDIT TEAM: Q.F. Laura Viñales	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 9 and 10ht -jun -2011
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR THROUGH THE ASSESSMENT: Even T. Remøy	AUDIT CODE:



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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	See certifications of authorities.
1.1.1	Data Deficient	Essential	Y	The krill stock is investigated by CCAMLR. http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/sr/10/all.pdf REPORT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE HOBART, AUSTRALIA 25–29 OCTOBER 2010
1.1.2	Overexploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	Y	Following CCAMLR report of 2010 the stock is not overfished AND a precautionary approach is applied to the different fishing subareas http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/sr/10/all.pdf REPORT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE HOBART, AUSTRALIA 25–29 OCTOBER 2010
1.1.3	Overfished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	Y	Biomass was estimated a first time in 2000 by CCAMLR by means of the full SDWBA model. The Biomass estimate was then reviewed in 2007 and 2010 based on improved methodology and updated catch data and scientific knowledge http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/sr/10/all.pdf REPORT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE HOBART, AUSTRALIA 25–29 OCTOBER 2010
<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>				
1.2	An exception to requirement 1.1 is made for those fisheries that:		NA	
1.2.1	respect all other criteria	Essential	NA	



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No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
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	Quota is Less than 1% of total catch Objective evidence on Daily Production records: from 14/4 (382 tons krill), to 22/4 (356 tons). The methodology to calculate catches onboard Thorshøvdi is a very accurate and reliable method. “Displacement pumps” with counters is used, that measure the exact volumetric quantity that is pushed through the pumps. The weight is known for the volume, and the pumps is calibrated to give exact figures in kg. Then the figures on a daily basis controlled against the production yield, and from this to factors they can show that the theoretical expected quantity is the same as measured in the counters. Evidence available on system computer records of last trip on referred dates.

The Auditor must fill in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to requirement 1.1

2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
2.1	The Fleet does not operate in Marine Protected Areas	Essential	Y	In keeping with current best practice, the precautionary principles outlined in Article II, paragraph 3(c) of the CCAMLR Convention aim to ensure that any fishery operates in a conservative manner so that it may continue while certification applies. Records of last trip location was shown on computer system. Invoices shown indicates location. Computer system records shown mapping 24hrs. The vessel has a satellite-linked monitoring system (VMS) and is continuously monitored by the Fisheries Monitoring Center located on Norway. Last trip records can be shown on vessel computer system, and international observer report, objective evidence are according requirements. See also CCAMLR and Norwegian Maritime Directorate Licenses.

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

2.2	The Fishery must use gears that do not impact the seabed unless evidence is provided that this impact is negligible.	Essential	Y	Fishery system is designed not to reach the bottom of the sea. Gear is made for pelagic fishery, cannot touch seabed. Objective evidence seen during the tour of the vessel, net specs and fishing method video plus CCAMLR accreditation.
2.3	The Organization must provide the evidence that the fishery does not negatively impact spawning and nursery grounds.	Essential	Y	Not overexploited, The method does not support touch the bottom of the sea. Fishery system applied according regulation, reporting daily for Norwegian Authority, continuously monitored by CCAMLR and international observer.



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				Evidence seen on computer system records and Bureau Veritas certificate
<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	Antarctic krill form one of the largest biomasses of any individual animal, 62 million ton is considered. The total amount catches in 2010 was 410000 tonnes. Anyway krill is the feed of top predators like whales and seabirds, and it is still unknown the effect of krill fishery on top predators feeding habits. Study available, evidence seen on Krillsea Management System documents and CCAMLR records.
<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	The krill is pumped on board while still in water through a large tube and gets directly into the processing plant on board on continuous flow throughout the fishing. Discard level are less than 0,1%. Only a little by catch is possible: finfish, larval and juvenile fish, and other species of euphausiids. CCALMR is assessing stock status of bycaught species and applies a precautionary approach by taking into consideration potential impact on bycaught species. Evidence: CCAMLR Scientific Observer Cruise Report signed by James Stephen Davies attached
<i>The Auditor must obtain a list of normally bycaught 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 bycaught species is among those normally bycaught species.</i>				
3.2	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).	Essential	Y	There is not other species in krill swarms. Harvesting System includes very low towing speed, either fish or mammals will have any difficulties to escape the trawl. Also inspection records during pumping demonstrate evidence of uniformity and no by-caught detected. There is no study for krill escape mortality yet. Krillsea Group is planning to perform this studies on Thorshøvdi later this year together with the Norwegian “Institute of Marine Research” and they are developing the estimation methods together with CCAMLR, and the results will be given to CCAMLR. Anyhow, with the trawls the Norwegian vessels are using, it is theorised that the krill escape mortality will be practically not present since the length of the net and approach angle, mesh size and shape (together with



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No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
				the towing speed) doesn't allow for any measurable escape of krill during fishing operation.

4 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

No	Requirement	Level	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All Fishing Vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Y	IMO 9160358 NORN M-777-HO
<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	Norwegian Flag is on vessel at Montevideo Harbour.
<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	Fishing is done by Norweggian Antarctic licence, international observer is on the vessel, NORN M-777-HO. Seen license to Thorshovdi for Antarctic krill in CCAMLR subareas 48.1, 48.2 and 48.3 and divisions 58.4.1 and 58.4.2 in the 2010/11 season.
<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	N/A	The Krillsea Harvesting System is designed to catch only krill and avoid by-catch through narrow net spread and openings, physical barriers and low towing speed.
<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	
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	Y	Catch limits are set by CCAMLR for the different subareas. Catch data is acquired real time from the fishing vessels and once trigger limits are reached CCAMLR announces the closing of the fishery. REPORT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE HOBART, AUSTRALIA 25–29 OCTOBER 2010
4.5.2	use of logbook	Essential	Y	Daily reporting to Fishery Authorities officially approved log system. Objective evidence seen on logbook from 12 th to 24 th april 2011.
4.5.3	mesh size	Essential	Y	16 mm
4.5.4	net size	Essential	Y	Lengh opening 20m
4.5.5	minimum size	Essential	Y	Krill n/a minimum size
4.5.6.	distance from the coast	Essential	Y	No limitation
4.5.7	by-catch reduction measures	Essential	Y	Slow speed, protective net in thrwal opening



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4.5.8	no fishing on protected habitat	Essential	Y	Objective evidence: Certificated by international observer on last trip report (from 08 january 2011 to 07 april 2011.) and computer system records.
4.5.9	verify onboard equipment and absence of banned fishing gears and methods, chemical substances, explosive	Essential	Y	No explosive, no other fishing on board verified on complete vessel tour. Safety features and proper chemicals storage was verified onboard.
4.5.10	Other	Essential	Y	Quality Assurance System applied
<i>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.</i>				

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	Norwegian national fishery regulations and CCAMLR conservation measures are applied.
<i>The Auditor must verify and shortly describe the current legal and administrative framework.</i>				
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	Precautionary catch limits are set each year depending on CCAMLR advices. REPORT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE HOBART, AUSTRALIA 25–29 OCTOBER 2010
<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	Continuos international independent observer on board, ex: J.S.Davies reporting cruise from 08 january 2011 to 07 april 2011. Make for each trip. Monitoring daily reports to NN Authority, digital to directly to data base reports. Objective evidence was shown from computer system records, ex 15/01/2011, 16/02/2011, 12/04/2011.
<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	Quality Assurance System, KSG 830.101 Management of nonconformities v1 procedure is available.



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5.5	The Fishery has a discard reporting methodology that is accountable.	Essential	N/A	They don't have discard, all krill is used.
<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	Continuously surveillance. No detectable bycatch
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	Protective net in front of the throwl, don't catch. HACCP Plan, Emergency
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	Fishing gear is attached to the boat. Each throwl is attached to the vessel. no reports of loss identified, Observer would report immediatly according to log book.
<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	Precautionary limits are set by Relevant Authorities as referred in CCAMLR report and they are respected by the company
<i>The Auditor must verify if "Reference points" and "Precautionary limits" are set by Regional Fishery Bodies and compliance.</i>				

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	Recycling is not applied to this fishery. All production is used, all fish biomass is used in production. Packaging and storage operation on board. Unloading and storage on containers for shipments to point of sale verified during this audit. Objective evidence: Containers shipping list eg: 8/6/2011 to EWO-China
6.2	The Fishery implements measures to prevent the dispersion of wastes (including fuel and engine lubricants, and plastics) in the sea.	Essential	Y	Oil is separated from the water, slurged system is applied, under stricted international law concerning this method. Solid waste is incinerated. Sewage is treated and incinerated onboard. Ashes are packed and



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				downloaded in port eg. Objective evidence: Montevideo records: 8/6/2011
6.3	The Fishery uses all available non-toxic chemical alternatives to minimize the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulative substances.	Essential	Y	Objective evidence: chemical products storage, chemicals specifications, purchase orders, eg: Carbon remover, Electrosolv-E, Descalex, HOH. All chemical suppliers are certified, eg: Unitor, Ibulis
6.4	The Fishery does not use CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or other ozone depleting refrigerants.	Essential	Y	Not allowed to use components by Norwegian laws. No refrigerants needed in process.

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	Seen daily consumption reports, ex,.... Daily updated fuel consumption, all energy comes from fuel. Log book, production daily report, accounting systems is all purchase system and ship administration system.
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per unit of product and undertake to reduce it annually .	Recommendation	Y	Linked to energy consumption, optimizing fuel used and have energy recovering system by heat exchangers. See photo

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	
8.1.1	compliance with international and ILO directives regarding child labour	Essential	Y	All personel date is in the ship administration system, seen ex names and certificated. No children on board. Seen Dept Crewlist.xls, with personal data , birthday
8.1.2	remunerating workers with salaries conforming at least to the legal minimum	Essential	Y	Paying book, salary system on office, paying monthly, much higher than minimum on Norway, protected by law.
8.1.3	assuring workers' access to medical care	Essential	Y	Doctor on board and hospital, eg. Igor Taevskii USSR.



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8.1.4	applying safety measures in accordance with legal requirements	Essential	Y	All crew have safety training. Seen safety fire fighting and safety training for fishing vessels, all crew has certified, ex Captain Tore Remoy.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation	Y	IMO list for fishing vessels follows international standart, its part of norwegian regulation, all people has safety training and international maritime law for safety. SA 8000 is not certified, but requirements of SA 8000 are included in Norwegian regulation.
SA				

Additional Comments:

1 - Seen vessel licenced by CCAMLR, on website
www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/fish-monit/vess-licensed.htm

www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/fish-monit/vess-licensed/10-11/2011

2 -ASOC concerns were taken into account and comments have been considered for review this report, see recommendations 2 and 3 below.

3- According to Gascon et al. 2005 and to the last CCAMLR report it is clear the Euphasia superba stock status is not completely known.

The most important thing which needs to be investigated is the role of the stock in the food web; the quantity of krill as feed for top predators is still unknown, anyway scientists agree on its key role in the food web.

Furthermore a decrease in krill recruitment trend has been noted in the last years (Gascon et al., 2005) so that the stock has to be constantly monitored. This trend seems to be due to the climate change which affected the Antarctic Sea and its inhabitants in the last years.

Following this considerations FoS decides to certify the fleet of Krillsea made up of only one trawler for one year, and to submit it to another stock assessment evaluation in the next twelve months, only if Krillsea accepts to:

- commit to respect the national and internal legislation about krill fisheries and to follow



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CCAMLR recommendation

- commit to contribute to the krill stock monitoring by providing the data of its campaign to the local authorities

The certificate has a three year duration before a new full assessment is asked, only if the annual assessment confirms that the stock is not overfished, overexploited and that the fishery doesn't affect the relationship of the food web of the Antarctic Sea.

References:

Antarktischer Krill: eine Fallstudie über die Auswirkung der Fischerei auf das Ökosystem im Auftrag der Lighthouse Foundation

von Virginia Gascón und Rodolfo Werner - Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition - Puerto Madryn (Argentinien), Oktober 2005

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC MARINE LIVING RESOURCES- REPORT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE HOBART, AUSTRALIA 25-29 OCTOBER 2010 - SC-CAMLR-XXIX

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

No major nonconformity where identified during this audit

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

Specify

No minor nonconformity where identified during this audit

RECOMMENDATIONS (notification before the subsequent inspection)

1. *Is advisable to consider SA 8000 certification.*



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2. The auditor recommends Krillsea Group to develop documented procedure describing the methodology to calculate catches onboard and validation procedure to demonstrate its reliability.
3. Its advisable for Krillsea Group to perform studies for krill escape mortality as planned and report results to CCAMLR to contribute for development of estimation methods