

Naturland performance reportChecklist_Wildfish_APASA_Tuna_Fishery (7.1) Season: **2019***(to be filled in by the inspector)***Are there major deviations?** **yes (to be dealt with high priority)** **no**Name of operator: APASA (Associação de Produtores de Atum e Similares dos Açores)Name of inspector: C.M. Seip-MarkensteijnDate of inspection: 25th September 2019 Inspection...
 announcedStart of inspection (time): 11.00 h unannouncedEnd of inspection (time): 15.15 h**Following non-compliances have been detected during inspection (please list here or in annex for annotations!):**

- 1) The tuna is immediately slaughtered by hand when arriving on board (B 2.7 i)
- 2) The maximum sizes of the vessels are 30 meters. 1 vessel is 31 meters (B 2.7 n)

In case Naturland has commissioned additional checkpoints for inspection: please indicate results here:

1) **see annotation annex.** Camera footage of the full fishing process has been analysed in lieu of witnessing a fishing trip. The inspector has reviewed the fishing gear used and conducted interviews with three fishermen.

Please list here (or in annex for annotations) all the conditions from last Naturland certification letter and explain if these conditions are fulfilled or not:

N/A

Recommendations/ conditions for Naturland certification (please list here or in annex for annotations!):*(the operator will be officially informed through the certification letter send by the Naturland certification committee)*

- 1)
- 2)

Statement from the operator (for Naturland):**- The inspection of the processing facility at Sao Jorge and interviews with the workers will be conducted physically**

The signatories confirm with their signature the **correctness** of all findings laid down in this inspection checklist. The manager of the operation confirms with his signature the **completeness** of the information laid down in this inspection report.

x A copy of this document will have to be handed over to the operator promptly by the inspection body.

Operation/manager:

Inspector:

Place, date, signature

C.M. Seip-MarkensteijnNootdorp (NL), 2nd October 2019

Naturland Inspection Checklist - Season: **2019**

Checklist_Wildfish_APASA_Tuna_Fishery

Name of operator: **APASA (Associação de Produtores de Atum e Similares dos Açores)**



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OK	NO	NOT RELEVANT	NOT CHECKED
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A.I.6 Monitoring of environmental contaminants			
All analyses have been carried out according to the guidelines.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please refer to the table of the protocol of "Project-specific management of a pole and line skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) and albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) fishery in the ICES areas 27.10 (Azores) and 34.1.2 (Madeira)"			
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> The protocol for the monitoring of relevant environmental pollutants in the final product are shown in table I in the Project-specific management of a pole and line skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) and albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) fishery in the ICES areas 27.10 (Azores) and 34.1.2 (Madeira)		X see annotation annex	
A III Naturland Checklist Social Responsibility			
Naturland Checklist Social Responsibility has been completed. *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> Checklist has been completed for Santa Catarina. Not all points are relevant to APASA fishermen. Main points have been included in this checklist (B 3.3) and the annex for annotations.		<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. _	
<u>Remarks:</u> Just for inspections at Lake Victoria: This requirement only applies to employees (formal and informal employment, hired labour...) but not to self-employed or freelancing fishermen.			
B.1.1 Expert meeting			
The next expert meeting is scheduled to be at the latest for December 2021. *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> The timeframe for the expert meeting is known by the responsible persons. Organisation of this meeting is depending on results of this initial inspection and certification.		<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. _	
<u>Remarks:</u> Only relevant in year 2021			
B 1.2 Topics expert meeting			
Following topics have been discussed in expert meeting: Observation of bait stock Continuous research of dolphin bycatch *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> N/A: relevant in year 2021		<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. _	
<u>Remarks:</u> Just relevant in year 2021 Please check protocol expert meeting			

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B 2.4 Evaluation of skipjack tuna and albacore tuna stock

<p>The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) is the body responsible for assessing the status of tuna populations in the Atlantic Ocean. The latest stock assessments of the two skipjack stocks (eastern and western) suggest that the stocks are neither overfished nor subject to overfishing. The link to the latest ICCAT stock assessment summary for skipjack tuna can be found here: https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/SKJ_ENG.pdf</p> <p>The most recent ICCAT stock assessment of the north Atlantic albacore tuna stock suggests that the stock is not in an overfished state and that overfishing is not likely to occur. Catches of this stock are below MSY. The latest ICCAT summary report of the Atlantic albacore stock status can be found here: https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/ALB_ENG.pdf</p> <p>ICCAT has adopted a harvest control rule (HCR) for the management of the northern albacore tuna fishery. The spawning biomass (SBB) for skipjack tuna and albacore at all catching areas is at or above the biomass that would produce maximum sustainable yield (SSB MSY).</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Comments / explanations:
 See also the protocol of "Project-specific management of a pole and line skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) fishery in the ICES areas 27.10 (Azores) and 34.1.2 (Madeira)" X see annotation annex

B 2.7a Catch quota

<p>The TAC for northern Albacore tuna is defined at 33,600 t for the period 2018-2020 (see attachment). TAC for the southern Albacore tuna is defined at 24,000 t since 2011. Catch quota was adhered to. *</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Comments / explanations:
 The Albacore quota for Portugal was 1,994 tonnes in 2018, extra quota was obtained through quota swap with Spain. APASA catch in 2018 was 2,300 tonnes. There is no minimum size and no TAC for skipjack tuna. X see annotation annex

Remarks:
 There is no Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and minimum size for skipjack tuna.
 Minimum sizes were not defined for this species.
 Please see Project specific management of a pole and line skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) fishery in the ICES areas 27.10 (Azores) and 34.1.2 (Madeira)"

B 2.7 b Fishing restrictions

<p>The skipjack tuna and albacore tuna stock are not critically jeopardized. *</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Comments / explanations:
 see remarks below see annex no. __

Remarks:
 According to the ICCAT REPORT 2018-2019 it is unlikely that the eastern/western skipjack stock is overexploited, Current catches could be at, even above, the MSY.
 According to the ICCAT REPORT 2018-2019 it is unlikely that the northern/south atlantic albacore tuna stock is overexploited, Current catches could be at, even above, the MSY.

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B 2.7 c Fishing methods				
The fishery is carried out exclusively with pole and line. The bait fishery is in compliance with European regulations. The only fishing gears used for the bait fishery are small purse seines. There is no bycatch of marine mammals within the bait fishery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> Tuna fishery is exclusively done with pole and line. Bait is caught with a small ring seine. Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>) and sardines (<i>Clupea pilchardus</i>) are used as live bait. Bait catches are registered with the authorities through the electronic logbook. There can also be observers on board, who will check the bait fishery against logbook details. Observers are provided by Programa de Observação para as Pescas dos Açores (POPA).		X see annotation annex		
B 2.7 d Fish Aggregating Device				
Fish Aggregating Device (FAD's) are not used to attract tuna schools within this fishery.*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> There are no FADs observed in the video provided. The tuna schools are found by looking at aggregations of sea birds, or the fishermen can spot the fish on the water due to predation of dolphins/whales.		X see annotation annex		
B 2.7 e Ratio baitfish to skipjack				
The ratio of the baitfish in the tuna fishery is optimized with a ratio of 21:1 kg (tuna:baitfish) *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> The ratio of bait used is determined by the kind of tuna fished, and the size of the vessel (the bigger vessels need more bait than the smaller ones). Overall, the ratio has been determined by POPA based on observations, and logbook data.		□ see annex no. _		
<u>Remarks:</u> Reference paper: Total marine fishery catch for the Azores (1950–2010) Christopher K. Pham*, Angela Canha, Hugo Diogo, João G. Pereira, Rui Prieto, and Telmo Morato Centro do IMAR da Universidade dos Açores, Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas and Laboratório Associado LARSyS, Rua Prof. Frederico Machado No. 4, 9901–862 Horta, Faial, Açores, Portugal				
B 2.7 f Protected areas				
The fishermen respect the marine protected areas. *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> There are MPAs in the Azores and Madeira. Some are no-take zones, some are open for tuna fishery, since these areas are closed for bottom trawling only to protect the habitat. This is controlled by the authorities (fishery regional inspection, maritime police- coast guard, the navy).		X see annotation annex		
<u>Remarks:</u> Comparison of marine protected areas map and vessel tracking				
B 2.7 g Documentation of catch				
Each landing of the fish is controlled and documented by the fishing authorities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> Documentation is obligatory through logbooks. Catches need to be registered with Lotaçore in the Azores, and the regional fisheries direction in Madeira. Inspections by fishing authorities are done often.		X see annotation annex		

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B 2.7 h Documentation of bycatch of endangered species				
Bycatch of endangered species (Red List of IUCN / ETP - endangered, threatened, protected species) and marine mammals must be documented and released alive. *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> In the video provided, no bycatch of endangered species occurred. <input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __ When sharks, dolphins and whales are attracted to the schools, it means the tuna stops feeding on the bait, and goes from feeding to flight-mode. POPA also keeps records of ETP species observed near the fishing ...				
<u>Remarks:</u> Please check in movie if bycatch occurred and was documented. Please also check papers of landing for record of possible bycatches				
B 2.7 i Slaughtering				
The tuna is immediately slaughtered by hand when arriving on board. *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> this is not covered by the video. The fish is only killed directly by bleeding out on approximately 5 % of vessels, the other vessels do not have the facilities for this yet. After catch, all fish is cooled immediately either by a cold-water shower, dry ice, or icy brine water. <input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __				
<u>Remarks:</u> Please check the movie for the slaughtering procedure				
B 2.7 j Undersized fish				
The fishermen try to avoid juvenile fish to minimize the percentage of undersized fish in the catch. *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> There is no minimum size for skipjack. For albacore, the smaller individuals caught are around 8 kg, smaller specimens are not usually found around the Azores/Madeira. If a school is found and the fish are too small (which will get a lower price), the school is left alone. Price is a large factor in determining fishing events. <input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __				
<u>Remarks:</u> Please check in the movie if juvenile / undersized fish was caught. Juvenile fish is released back to the sea.				
B 2.7 k Research and observations				
Scientists and observers have the permission to accompany the fishing vessels for research purposes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> Programa de Observação para as Pescas dos Açores (POPA) observers accompany around 60 % of fishing trips. <input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __				
B 2.7 l POPA observers on pole and line boats				
POPA observers accompany around 90 fishing trips per year on pole and line tuna fishing boats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> Fishing season is from March-October. In this period, around 30 trips per vessel are made. APASA has 30 vessels (members). There is almost 50 % coverage by POPA, which is well over 90 fishing trips. The annual amount of trips made by a vessel depends on e.g. weather, availability of fish. <input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __				

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B 2.7 m Waste management plan				
The fishermen follow a waste management plan which includes avoidance of waste and the loss of fishing gears, but also collect ocean litter during the fishing trips. *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> Waste is separated on board by type of waste (organics, paper, plastic, general), and adherence to this is also checked by the POPA observer. If they encounter drifting plastic, they take it on board.		X see annotation annex		
<u>Remarks:</u> Reference paper: Distribution and composition of floating macro litter off the Azores archipelago and Madeira (NE Atlantic) using opportunistic surveys Philippine Chambaulta,b,*, Frederic Vandeperrea,b,c, Miguel Machetea,b, João Carvalho Lagoaa,b, Christopher Kim Phama,b,c				
B 2.7 n Size vessels				
The maximum sizes of the vessels are 30 meters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> APASA vessels are between 10-31 meters long, but most vessels are around 20-25 meters long. Only 1 vessel is 31 meters. Overall, the fishery is artisanal in nature.		<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. _		
B 3.3 a Employment and remuneration				
All fishermen and workers are employed by the vessel owners or the canning factory and receive at least the national minimum wage.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> All fishermen have a contract with the vessel owner, which guarantees them a minimum wage (E 630 per month, see: https://wageindicator.org/salary/minimum-wage/portugal). Depending on the catches, they can earn more. If they want, they can also take some fish home for their own consumption.		<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. _		
B 3.3 b Code of conduct and safety trainings				
The fishermen follow a code of conduct and are regularly instructed in safety issues.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanation:</u> To work on a vessel, a license is needed (whether as a cook, or as a fisherman). To earn that license, someone has to have safety on board training. There is a safety manual on board. Emergency exits are clearly marked.		X see annotation annex		
B 3.3 e Community involvement				
The canning factory supports financially the public transport for school children on the island.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Comments / explanations:</u> see social audit for details.		<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. _		

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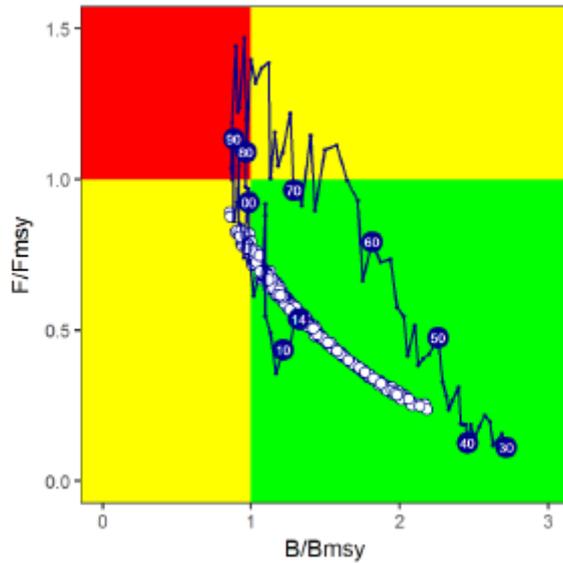
B 3.3 f Product processing			
The whole fish and all leavings are being processed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Comments / explanations:</u> The tuna filets and meat are processed and sold as consumer goods. Offal (head, spine, guts) are used for fishmeal, which is used as animal feed. See also social audit checklist.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __			
B 3.3 g Processing of fish			
The processing of the fish is exclusively taking place at São Jorge Island, Azores	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Comments / explanations:</u> All skipjack is sold to Santa Catarina in Calheta, Sao Jorge. Albacore is sold through contracts or auction to other buyers (most of it to Spain).</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __			
B 3.3 h Storage fish			
The fish is cooled at -2°C on board before landed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Comments / explanations:</u> This is not observed on the video, but the process has been described by the fishermen, and is also confirmed by Santa Catarina based on the state of the fish when it enters their factory.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __			
B 4.1 Fishing license			
A central fishing vessel registry is maintained; only registered vessels that have been granted a fishing license may engage involved in commercial fishing.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Comments / explanations:</u> The APASA vessels have a pole and line license and a license for the bait fish. In August/September the license application for the next season starts. License applications are registered with the government, which checks if a vessel is registered and has fished in the last years.</p>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> see annotation annex			
B 4.2 Quota registration			
Before embarking on a fishing trip, the vessel 's operators must ensure that the vessel has quota registered which suffices for the expected catch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Comments / explanations:</u> The quota is set at a national level. Before leaving for a fishing trip, the captain checks with APASA if there is sufficient quota left for the next trip. If the quota gets depleted before the end of the season, APASA knows two days in advance and can get their vessels back in time</p>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> see annotation annex			
B 4.4 a Traceability			
The fish can be traced back to the vessel by time and catch area.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Comments / explanations:</u> Based on logbooks, the catch can be traced back to the fishing area. At landing, records are produced which accompany the fish to the buyer/producer, and through batch numbers in the factory it can be tracked back.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. __			

B 4.4 b Transparency				
Each landing is controlled and weighed in the harbour. Recording of vessel catch quotas and catches is done by the Fisheries Authority.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> no. _	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments / explanations: Weighing of the landed catch is done by Lotaçor or the Madeiran regional government. Catches and depletion of quota is kept in the vessel logbook, which is sent to the Fisheries authorities (see also B 2.7c) .		<input type="checkbox"/> see annex no. _		

Annex No.	Operator / company: APASA (Associação de Produtores de Atum e Similares dos Açores)	Operator code:
Relate to checkpoint in inspection report or operators profile		Date: 2 nd October 2019
general	<p>The implementation of the inspection of the fishery project: APASA has to be implemented in the following matter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The inspector of the subcontracted external inspection body won't accompany the fishing trip itself but will do an evaluation (desk top audit) of the fishing process on the basis of the recorded information plus an in situ inspection of parts of the fishery process (see below) and processing of the fish. - The fishing boats, which will be chosen by APASA , have to be equipped with an effective camera, - The camera must be installed on the boat so that the whole fishing process can be recorded/seen clearly - The camera has to record the fishing process itself with all actions (live bait catch in best case/, live bait attraction), pole and line fishing, slaughtering, cooling etc. so that the inspector is able to evaluate the implementation of all Naturland requirements listed in the respective relevant Naturland inspection checklist Not all elements are visible in the video: footage of slaughter and cooling are not provided. The fish is only killed directly on approximately 5 % of vessels, the other vessels do not have the facilities for this yet. This has been discussed with Naturland. After catch, the fish is cooled either by cold water shower, dry ice or brine water. - As it is unpredictable when the fishing boats will be in one of the harbors, APASA also has to film the whole fishing boat. - The full recording of the boat and fishing process therefore is an essential and required part of the Naturland inspection; failure to deliver suitable recordings to the external inspection body resp. Naturland will lead decertification of the Naturland operation. Video has been provided before the start of the inspection - As part of the in situ inspection (on land), the inspector needs to have full access to the fishing gear used and needs to be able to conduct interviews with fishermen one or two fisherman (both on land) This has been done (25th September 2019) - The inspection of the processing facility at Sao Jorge and interviews with the workers will be conducted physically This has been done (23rd September 2019) 	
general	<p>APASA is signatory to the Azores Declaration (Azores Declaration in Support of One-by-One Tuna Fisheries, 2017, see: https://www.azoresdeclaration.info/), which calls for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainability to be approached in a holistic manner that acknowledges the environmental, social and economic characteristics of fisheries and the people involved. 2. The socio-cultural heritage of one-by-one tuna fisheries to be respected and supported. 3. The economic, social and cultural rights of women to be addressed, strengthened and protected to enable them to participate fully in, and benefit from one-by-one tuna fisheries. 4. The One-by-one tuna fisheries to have a valid stake in the resources that is valued and protected. 5. One-by-one tuna fisheries to have their position represented and reflected in fisheries management at all levels. 6. One-by-one tuna fisheries to have a valid place in the global marketplace and its participation encouraged and not discriminated against or presented with barriers to market. <p>These goals are in line with the Naturland standard.</p>	

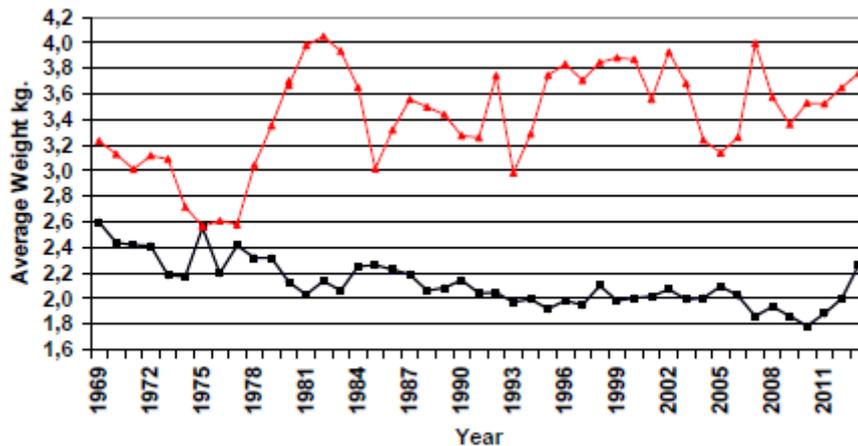


	<p>APASA is a member of the International Pole & Line Foundation (IPNLF). IPNLF is an official Observer organization to ICCAT (the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas). IPNLF in ICCAT ‘encourage countries to adopt management measures that, together, will strengthen the framework for sustainable tuna fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean, and ensure that the most sustainable and socially responsible fisheries are in a position to flourish into the future.’ (ipnlf.org; http://ipnlf.org/perch/resources/iccat-2016-position-statement.pdf)</p> <p>ICCAT is subject to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, which seeks (among other things) to adopt the precautionary approach, adopted Port State Measures pursuant to the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU), and provide for transparency in the decision-making process. This Code of Conduct provides the benchmark for the management of the tuna fisheries in the Atlantic, including the Azorean fishery. (https://www.ris.uu.nl/ws/files/24571268/Second ICCAT Performance Review Report Doc PLE 103 2016 ENG.pdf; http://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/international-framework/code-of-conduct-for-responsible-fisheries/en/; http://www.fao.org/fishery/code/en)</p>																																																																																				
<p>A.I.6</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Analyte</th> <th>Interval</th> <th>Sample material</th> <th>Method</th> <th>Detection limit</th> <th>Alarm-value</th> <th>Limit value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PCB</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td>Filet</td> <td>§ 64 LMBG L 00.00/12 /-34</td> <td>0,01 mg/kg</td> <td>0,01</td> <td>0,01 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cadmium</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>DIN EN 15763</td> <td>0,005 mg/kg</td> <td>0,03</td> <td>0,05 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mercury</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>DIN EN 15763</td> <td>0,01 mg/kg</td> <td>0,05</td> <td>0,5 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>DIN EN 15763</td> <td>0,01 mg/kg</td> <td>0,15</td> <td>0,3 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dioxins</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>Ver.(EU) 252/2012, HRGC/HRMS</td> <td>0,05pg/g – 0,5pg/g</td> <td>1,75</td> <td>3,5 pg/g</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TBT</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>HPLC-MS</td> <td>0,01 mg/kg</td> <td>0,01</td> <td>0,01 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radiation</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>§64 LFGB L 00.00-14</td> <td>3 Bq/kg</td> <td>50</td> <td>100 Bq/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total bacterial count</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>ASU L 06.00-18, May 1984</td> <td>< 10² KbE/g</td> <td>5x10⁶</td> <td>10 x 10⁶ KbE/g</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Listeria monocytogen</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>AFNOR Validation AES 10/03-09/00n° 1996/5014</td> <td>undetectable in 25g</td> <td>undetectable in 25g</td> <td>undetectable in 25g</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salmonellae</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>ASU L 00.00-20, December 2008</td> <td>undetectable in 25g</td> <td>undetectable in 25g</td> <td>undetectable in 25g</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biogenic Amines</td> <td>Once a year</td> <td></td> <td>§64 LFGB L 10.00-5 1999-1</td> <td>5 mg/kg</td> <td>150</td> <td>300 mg/kg in Histamin</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Analyte	Interval	Sample material	Method	Detection limit	Alarm-value	Limit value	PCB	Once a year	Filet	§ 64 LMBG L 00.00/12 /-34	0,01 mg/kg	0,01	0,01 mg/kg	Cadmium	Once a year		DIN EN 15763	0,005 mg/kg	0,03	0,05 mg/kg	Mercury	Once a year		DIN EN 15763	0,01 mg/kg	0,05	0,5 mg/kg	Lead	Once a year		DIN EN 15763	0,01 mg/kg	0,15	0,3 mg/kg	Dioxins	Once a year		Ver.(EU) 252/2012, HRGC/HRMS	0,05pg/g – 0,5pg/g	1,75	3,5 pg/g	TBT	Once a year		HPLC-MS	0,01 mg/kg	0,01	0,01 mg/kg	Radiation	Once a year		§64 LFGB L 00.00-14	3 Bq/kg	50	100 Bq/kg	Total bacterial count	Once a year		ASU L 06.00-18, May 1984	< 10 ² KbE/g	5x10 ⁶	10 x 10 ⁶ KbE/g	Listeria monocytogen	Once a year		AFNOR Validation AES 10/03-09/00n° 1996/5014	undetectable in 25g	undetectable in 25g	undetectable in 25g	Salmonellae	Once a year		ASU L 00.00-20, December 2008	undetectable in 25g	undetectable in 25g	undetectable in 25g	Biogenic Amines	Once a year		§64 LFGB L 10.00-5 1999-1	5 mg/kg	150	300 mg/kg in Histamin
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<p>B 2.4</p>	<p>Albacore: The probability of the stock currently being in the green area of the Kobe plot (not overfished and not undergoing overfishing, F<FMSY and B>BMSY) is 96.8% while the probability of being in the yellow area (overfished, B<BMSY) is 3.2%. The probability of being in the red area (overfished and undergoing overfishing, F>FMSY and B<BMSY) is 0%.</p>																																																																																				



Kobe plot North Atlantic albacore: Joint trajectories of B/BMSY and F/FMSY over time (1930-2014) and current stock status according to the Base Case biomass dynamic model. Dots represent the uncertainty on the estimated 2014 stock status (ICCATreport 2018-2019 (I))

Skipjack (ICCAT Report 2018-2019): Even if caution must be exercised when formulating a diagnosis on the state of the stock in the absence of quantification by an adequate approach, there is no evidence of a fall in yield, or in the average weight of individuals captured.



Changes in the average weight of skipjack in the eastern (black) and western Atlantic (red). (Source: ICCAT Report 2018-2019)

The estimated value of the MSY, according to the catch-only assessment model, has tended to increase in recent years but at a growth rate that is lower than that observed for the catches for the same period. However, according to this model, although it is unlikely that the eastern skipjack stock is overexploited, current catches could be at, even above, the MSY.

B 2.7a

Quota exchange is done through the Fisheries Ministry of Portugal. These changes are registered with ICCAT as well.
 The quota are determined on a national level, there is no individually held quota for APASA members. Around 2,300 tonnes of Albacore was caught in 2018, which was made possible because 500 tonnes quota was exchanged with Spain (Albacore for big eye tuna). For skipjack there is no TAC or quota. APASA members caught 6,000 tonnes skipjack in 2018.

<p>B 2.7 c</p>	<p>Fishing practices – general: Vessels often work together. After spotting a school, the duration of fishing activities depends on the size of the school. It could take minutes, or weeks. Fishermen from the Azores practices a technique where they try to keep the school underneath the boat, making use of the fact that the school seeks shelter. When the fish get tired, they don't take the bait for periods of time, but stay near the boat. Generally, skipjack and albacore fishing takes place during the day, some bait fishery takes place at night (horse mackerel).</p> <p>Albacore and skipjack fishery is done with pole and line, and barbless or barbed hooks, which can be adorned with lures.</p> <p>The fish is brought on board, detached from the hook, and immediately 'slides' to a cold shower, which cools the fish down. The fish then lands in the cold storage. At around 5% of the vessels, the fish can be bled out (this is done by cutting the gills). The other vessels do not have the facilities for this yet. Fish is often stunned by a blow to the head, and directly cooled by a 'cold shower' and send to cold storage.</p> <p>There are regular breaks for the vessel crew, the fishing activity normally takes around 30-60 minutes, after which the crew has to clean the vessel, and make sure the fish is stored properly: the fish itself is cooled by the cold shower and kept in cold storage, but the fish has to be sorted by size and packed away neatly before the next round of fishing. If the storage hold of a vessel gets full, the other vessel close by takes its place above the school of fish, so the catch can get offloaded.</p> <p>Bait fishery: Bait fishery for sardines (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>) is done in very shallow water and accompanied by divers to avoid getting the net stuck on the rocks. Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>) is caught in deeper water, at night with lights. The seine is put out by small vessels (often row boats) and the bait is brought on board by hand. Because of the method of fishing, there is no bycatch of marine mammals in the bait fishery.</p> <p>Catch recording: The electronic logbook is obligatory for vessels >12m (the EU Controls Regulation 1224/2009) and record all catches of all retained species on a daily basis. All vessels are required to keep logbooks. Daily log sheets are completed and by agreement are submitted weekly to officers of the National Competent Authority. The smaller vessels have a paper logbook, which is controlled by the authorities at landing of the catch. Most APASA member-vessels also have Automatic Identification System (AIS) on board (98 %, only a few smaller vessels do not have it), which shows where the vessels are in real-time, which is also controlled by the authorities. There can also be observers on board (50 % of the trips), who will check the bait fishery against logbook details. Observers are provided by the Programa de Observação para as Pescas dos Açores (POPA).</p>
<p>B 2.7 d</p>	<p>The fishery does make use of 'naturally occurring FADs'. This can be some flotsam, but also larger whales or whale sharks: school of tuna tend to use these animals for shelter. The whales and whale sharks are not impacted by the fishing activities (too large to be caught in the fishing gear).</p>
<p>B 2.7 f</p>	<p>Before the fishery starts fishing in the areas closed for bottom trawling, they have to ask for permission first. Vessels that are given permission need to have black box system and AIS on board. Thee government is working on providing up-to date detailed maps of the protected areas (at the request of the industry), these are not available as of yet. The MPAs are heavily controlled, and the penalty for infringements are sufficient to provide effective deterrence (e.g. licenses are taken away, the ship is brought back to port, the vessel owner is fined).</p>

<p>B 2.7 g</p>	<p>Fish can be landed at any island, though the fish is mainly landed in Sao Jorge, Sao Miguel (Azores), and Funchal and Caniçal in Madeira.</p> <p>All fish is registered with Lotaçor in the Azores, the governmental fish auction, and in Madeira is registered directly with the Madeiran government.</p> <p>Fish can be sold with a direct contract, or through auction (each island has an auction). Lotaçor reports to the regional fisheries directorate (in Madeira registration is done directly with the regional offices), which then sends it on the Portuguese fishery Ministry which in turn sends the reports to ICCAT and/or the European Commission.</p> <p>Fishing vessels coming into the harbour are also often inspected by the fishery authorities, to check catches against the logbook data. Before coming into the harbour, Lotaçor or the Madeiran government have to be notified the day before, as well as the buyer (if not using the auction), so arrangements can be made. The catch gets weighed by the authorities upon landing.</p>
<p>B 2.7 k</p>	<p>The Azores Fisheries Observer Program (POPA) was created in 1998 to ensure the sustainability of the Azorean pole-and-line tuna fishery in line with emerging environmental certifications. POPA collects and analyses extensive scientific data on the Azores’ one-by-one tuna fishery, primarily through its onboard observer coverage program.</p> <p>It is one of the world’s longest standing, non-stop tuna fisheries monitoring programs. The program has collected data on the pole-and-line tuna fishery, several species of cetaceans, sea turtles and seabirds, as well as marine litter and selected environmental parameters for almost 20 years, and currently covers over 50 % of the pole-and-line fishing operations. POPA’s database contains over five million records covering information on approximately one million square miles of ocean environment. The data have contributed to numerous peer reviewed and published papers.</p> <p>As well as supporting scientific publications, POPA highlights findings through an annual publication for the fishers and fishery stakeholders. The booklet includes information on estimated catches, landed tuna weight and price per kg, marine litter sightings, a map of Azorean tuna product flows, and geo-referenced catches of tuna and live bait.</p> <p>POPA is managed by the Institute of Sea Research (IMAR) based on the Department of Oceanography and Fisheries of the University of the Azores and works closely with the Fishing Boat Owners Association (APASA), the Tuna Canning Industry Association (Pão do Mar), the Regional Administration and the Earth Island Institute.</p> <p>(source: http://ipnlf.org/who-we-are/partners/azores-fisheries-observer-program; http://ipnlf.org/news/an-insight-into-one-by-one-observer-programmes; http://www.popaobserver.org/)</p>
<p>B 2.7 m</p>	<p>The Azores has a strict waste separation schema. Waste is separated on board by type of waste (organics, paper, plastic, general), and adherence to this is also checked by the POPA observer.</p> <p>If the vessel encounters drifting waste, they take it on board.</p> <p>Loss of gear could happen, but usually the pole is tied to the boat, so can be retrieved if the gear gets pulled out of someone’s hand (poles are more and more made of carbon fiber and expensive).</p>
<p>B 3.3 a</p>	<p>The contract is both a protection for the vessel owner and the crew: if people want to quit early, then can, but will need to comply with the penalties in the contract. If the owner wants to fire someone before the end of the contract, there are protections in the contract against that as well.</p> <p>APASA could help in negotiating the contract if needed. There is no union.</p> <p>Crew is mainly from Azores and Madeira, some are from Cape Verde (living in Portugal): areas where pole and line fishery is common, and people have the skills needed.</p>

Annex for annotations



	<p>The fishing crew is all male. The observers can be female. Observers get their own sleeping quarters on board. There are no reported issues on safety of the observers, the observer program is voluntarily initiated by APASA.</p> <p>Food provided to the workers are of good quality regarding nutrition and variety. The vessels have a cook, and the food is regarded as very good.</p>
B 3.3 b	<p>Before the fishing season, all vessels are checked against safety regulations by national authorities (structural integrity of the vessel, communication system, navigation).</p> <p>The vessel captain has an additional diploma, which covers basic safety, communication systems, and navigational skills. The captain is also trained in first aid and takes a refresher course every five years.</p> <p>The vessel crew is not obligated to wear special safety gear on the main vessel. In the bait fish fishery (often done by dinghy), life vests are obligated. Fishing activities can only take place in calm weather.</p> <p>There is air support though the air force in Terceira, that can aid in case of emergency. This happens once a year at most. When accidents happen, records are kept. Social security needs to be informed when accidents happen (for insurance reasons). All the crewmembers are insured.</p>
B 4.1	<p>APASA as a Producers Organisation can take care of this for their members, but vessel owners can also apply separately.</p>
B 4.2	<p>If quota is depleted, the fishery can be closed quickly. In that case, the remaining catch on board is registered through the logbook, and the time till landing is accounted for (it can happen that a vessel needs a few days to get back to port). For a quota swap, this is arranged through the government on request of the Producers Organisation (PO)</p>

Signature:

Operator/ General manager

Inspector

C.M. Seip-Markensteijn

Annex (Naturland Checklist International): Catch estimation for the year 2019 (to be filled in by the inspector)



<p>Operator (name), farm/location, address</p> <p>APASA (Associação de Produtores de Atum e Similares dos Açores)</p> <p>Cais Stª. Cruz, Edifício Lotçar 9900-172 Horta Ilha do Faial, Azores PORTUGAL</p>	
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Please note: “The catch estimation refers to the estimated amount of fish that will be fished on the lake or sea by the fishers within the Naturland certified operation (group or company) within one year. It does **not** refer to any yield in the processing unit.”

The following certification for 2019 is recommended			
Fish species	Certification acc. to Naturland Standards (sustainable)	catch estimation (kg)	Remarks
Albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)	yes	2,300 tonnes	
Skipjack (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	yes	6,000 tonnes	

Location	Date	Signature inspector
Nootdorp	2 nd October 2019	C.M. Seip-Markensteijn