



ISSF Participating Company Compliance

Audit Checklist

Version 2023/2

Princes Limited

The following information is based on data provided by the company; it has been independently audited for completeness and accuracy (Pursuant to stated ISSF guidelines):

Final Compliance Report (as of 10th June 2024, for activities from Q4 2022 to Q4 2023)

I Simon Harrison - CEO (Name/Title) of Princes Limited, acknowledge receipt of this final compliance report, and have taken notice of any potential non-conformances contained within.

Signature¹:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Simon Harrison', is written over a horizontal blue line.

Date: June 2024

¹ Please note that ISSF mandates that the head of your company sign the Final draft of this report.

General Audit Information

Company Name	Princes Limited	
Affiliated Company Names	Princes Tuna Mauritius (Indico Canning Ltd, Marine Biotechnology Ltd), Princes Foods B.V.,	
Company Address	Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, L3 1NX United Kingdom	
Contact Information (Name, Phone, Email)	David McDiarmid David.McDiarmid@princes.co.uk	
Auditor Name(s)	Patricia Bianchi Jason Anderson	Jonah van Beijnen Oleg Martens
Audit Start Date	9 October 2023	
Audit End Date	Preliminary audit results issued: Week of 22 April 2024 Final audit results issued: Week of 10 June 2024	
Time zone(s) for coordinating remote audit conference call	United Kingdom / Mauritius	
Language requirements for remote audit conference call	English	

Compliance Snapshot					
Conservation Measure	Current	2022	2021	2020	2019
1.1 RFMO Authorized Vessel Record	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
1.2 RFMO Participation	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
1.3 IOTC Yellowfin Tuna Rebuilding	OK	OK	-	-	-
2.1 Product Traceability	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
2.2 Quarterly Data Submission to RFMO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
2.3 Product Labelling by Species and Area of Capture	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
2.4 Supply Chain Transparency, Audit, Reporting and Purchase Requirements	MINOR	OK	OK	OK	-
3.1(a) Shark Finning Policy	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
3.1(b) Prohibition of Transactions with Shark Finning Vessels	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
3.1(c) Prohibition of Transactions with Companies without a Public Policy	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
3.2 Large-scale Pelagic Driftnets	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
3.3 Full Retention of tunas	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
3.4 Skippers Best Practices	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
3.5 Transactions w/ Vessels that use Only Non-Entangling FADs	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
3.6 Transactions with Vessels Implementing Best Practices for Sharks & Sea Turtles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.7 Transactions with Vessels or Companies with Vessel-Based FAD Management Policies	OK	OK	OK	-	-
4.1 UVI-IMO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
4.2 Purse Seine Unique Vessel Identifiers	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
4.3(a) Observer Coverage	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
4.4(a) Transshipments	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
4.4(c) Transshipment at Sea – Observer Coverage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.1 IUU Fishing	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
5.2 IUU Product Response	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
6.1 Transaction Ban for LPS vessels not Actively Fishing for Tuna on Dec. 31, 2012	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
6.2(e) Purchases from PS Vessels in Fleets with Other Vessels not in Compliance w/ CMs 6.1 and 6.2(a)	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
7.1(a) Registration of Controlled Vessels (purse seine and supply & tender)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.1(b) Registration of Controlled Vessels (longline)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.2 Threshold Requirement for PVR Listing	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
7.3 Purchases from PVR Vessels (large Purse Seine)	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
7.4 Supply and Tender Vessels	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.5 Purchases from PVR Vessels (longline)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
8.1 Exemption for Very Small Purse Seine Vessels	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9.1 Public Policy on Social and Labor Standards	OK	OK	OK	-	-

Audit purpose	
Audit objective	The purpose of this audit is to validate participating company compliance with all ISSF conservation measures in place for the year of activity being audited.
Audit criteria	The PC compliance audits cover all conservation measures as defined in the ISSF Participating Company Compliance: Audit Policy Document and Standard Operating Procedures, Version 2023/2.
Audit outcomes	The auditing serves as an assessment of conformance by PCs. Any significant gaps in conformance and where corrective actions may be necessary will be specified. Timelines for remediation will be prescribed by MRAG in the audit report, however any sanctions or other actions will be at the discretion of ISSF. Depending on the nature of the non-conformance and the required corrective action, a follow up audit may be required.
Purpose of this document	All auditors will follow this checklist for conducting ISSF PC Compliance audits. The completed and approved copy of this checklist will serve as the audit report for each participating company.
Other relevant documentation	ISSF Participating Company Compliance: Audit Policy Document and Standard Operating Procedures, Version 2023/2.

Conformance with ISSF Commitments	
Non-conformances	Non-conformances must be raised against specific ISSF conservation measures. The severity of the non-conformance – and whether this jeopardizes the integrity of the ISSF program – determines which non-conformances are raised.
Grading	MRAG Americas defines audit findings as follows: · Conformance (Ok) - the PC can provide evidence of compliance with a conservation measure · Observations - the PC is currently in compliance but there is a high risk that non-conformance could occur inadvertently without implementing preventative actions · Minor Non-conformance – the PC does not comply with a conservation measure, but this does not compromise the integrity of the ISSF initiatives · Major Non-conformance – the PC does not comply with a conservation measure, and this compromises the integrity of the ISSF initiatives
MRAG Americas' procedures	MRAG Americas' procedures for handling non-conformances for PCs are as follows: · MRAG Americas substantiates conformance through documented evidence. · Where a company cannot provide documented evidence of conformance with a conservation measure, a non-conformance must be issued.

	· All non-conformances must be graded either major or minor. · In the case of a non-conformance, ISSF may require a Corrective Action Response (CAR). The corrective actions must be in place and evidence of addressing the condition must be supplied to MRAG or ISSF within an agreed timescale or a follow up audit may be required.
Corrective Action Responses (CARs)	To rectify non-conformances, the PC may be given the opportunity to provide a CAR. The nature of the CAR is at the discretion of the PC. MRAG Americas does not advise on what specific corrective action the PC may take but will assess whether the CAR is expected to address the non-conformance. MRAG Americas will also not provide advice with respect to any sanction that might be applied to a PC resulting from identified non-conformances. Such action will be at the discretion of the ISSF.

Table 1: Conservation Measures and Conformance Levels

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
1.1	Tuna RFMO Authorized Vessel Record	All purchases must be from vessels listed on the authorized vessel record of the RFMO governing the ocean area in which the tuna was caught, at the time of the fishing trip, so long as the vessel is of a size subject to listing in the RFMO authorized vessel record. For any purchases from non-PVR vessels, maintain a system to check and approve vessel listing. If company sources from vessels not registered with an RFMO, it must provide audit team with supporting evidence (such as National vessel registries, copies of vessel licenses, etc.) to demonstrate effectiveness of procurement screening system.	All	Auditor reviews company system to ensure that purchases are from properly listed vessels. If company sources from vessels not registered with an RFMO, auditor reviews additional evidence that vessel was exempt from RFMO listing and legally authorized to fish during the audit period. The traceability exercises, reviewing RFMO vessel records and checking ocean areas where vessels are fishing, verifies the system.	Ok	Company screens vessels ahead of procurement to ensure they are registered with the relevant RFMO or their national authority (if unable to be registered with an RFMO). All eligible vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports are properly registered with the relevant RFMO(s). Company provided a list of vessels that are not eligible to be registered with an RFMO along with copies of fishing licenses to demonstrate they were legally registered with their national authority at the time of fishing. All selected vessels identified in the traceability exercise are properly listed in RFMO authorized vessel records.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
1.2	RFMO Participation	All purchases must be from vessels flagged to a member or cooperating non-member (CNM) of the relevant RFMO or have applied with the RFMO for either status. If membership is not possible under the RFMO Convention, processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers, and others involved in the seafood industry shall conduct transactions only with those vessels that are flagged to Invited Experts, or another approved designation, to any such RFMO.	All	Auditor reviews quarterly data sent by the company to the RFMO to check that all vessels meet this requirement.	Ok	All vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports are flagged to either a member or a participating non-member of the relevant RFMO(s). All vessels identified in traceability exercise are properly flagged and are a member or cooperating non-member of RFMO relevant to fishing area.	
1.3	IOTC Yellowfin Tuna rebuilding	IOTC yellowfin purchase reduction statement & plan must be posted on company's website (if the company maintains one) or provided to auditor. Company must demonstrate how they are making progress toward planned reductions.	All	Auditor reviews company statement, reduction plan, and posting date. Auditor reviews evidence (such as sourcing volumes, communications with procurement team / suppliers, etc.) that company is making progress toward planned reductions.	Ok	Company provided updated link to its statement on 12/7/23: https://www.princesgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Statement-regarding-ISSF-Conservation-Measure-1.3.pdf Company provided a statement describing its plan to reduce the sourcing of yellowfin tuna from the Indian Ocean as compared to the average sourcing established for the years 2017-2019. Auditor and company have agreed on the average sourcing volume for that period.	
2.1	Product Traceability	Demonstrate ability to trace products from can code or sales invoice to vessel and trip.	All	Auditor will review recent mock recalls, if available, and select a sample (i.e., all sales for a specific month) of can	Ok	Company has a suitable traceability system in place that allows all product codes and produced volumes to be traced	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
				codes or sales invoices by label and destination from which the company will conduct traceability exercises. If the company produces cans from loins, or sells loins as a finished good, these products must be included in the assessment and the traceability exercise will cover a 3-month period.		through all stages of the supply chain back to the vessel and vessel trip.	
2.2	Quarterly Data Submission to RFMO	a. Send information for all round fish purchases (skipjack, albacore, yellowfin, bigeye), as described in the measure, to RFMO scientific bodies for each quarter by the last day of the following calendar quarter. b. As described by ISSF, for each quarter, Participating Companies are required to report (no later than the last day of the following calendar quarter) if they have no purchase of round fish (in total or from a typical RFMO region). c. A Participating Company that only purchases loins and finished goods from other ISSF participating companies is exempt from sending RFMO data. However, the company must affirm quarterly via an unprompted email to rfmodata@iss-foundation.org This measure requires a specific reporting format (available here) be used for all RFMO submissions.	All	Auditor checks that the required reporting format has been used and that information has been sent on time by companies to RFMO for all purchases. If applicable, auditor checks if PC has notified the relevant RFMO(s) that company did not purchase any round fish for a specific quarter. If applicable, auditor checks that quarterly emails have been sent to rfmodata@iss-foundation.org when company only purchases loins and/or finished goods.	Ok	All quarterly reports were submitted to the relevant RFMO(s) within the agreed timeline and using the required format. Auditor was able to locate all vessels & corresponding trips from direct whole round purchases identified in the traceability exercise in the submitted RFMO reports.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
2.3	Product Labelling by Species and Area of Capture	Processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry shall on all product labeling, or through a publicly available web-based system by product, for all branded tuna products: 1. Identify the species of tuna contained in the product. For example: Katsuwonus pelamis, Skipjack, Bonite, Listado Thunnus alalunga, Albacore, Germon, Atún blanco Thunnus albacares, Yellowfin, Thon Jaune, Rabil Thunnus obesus, Bigeye, Thon Obese, Patudo 2. Identify the ocean of capture for the tuna contained in the product. If mentioning FAO area, the following format should be used: Area 18 (Arctic Sea) Area 21 (Atlantic, Northwest) Area 27 (Atlantic, Northeast) Area 31 (Atlantic, Western Central) Area 34 (Atlantic, Eastern Central) Area 37 (Mediterranean & Black Sea) Area 41 (Atlantic, Southwest) Area 47 (Atlantic, Southeast) Area 48 (Atlantic, Antarctic) Area 51 (Indian Ocean, Western) Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern) Area 58 (Indian Ocean, Antarctic & Southern) Area 61 (Pacific, Northwest) Area 67 (Pacific, Northeast) Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central) Area 77 (Pacific, Eastern Central) Area 81 (Pacific, Southwest) Area 87 (Pacific, Southeast) Area 88 (Pacific, Antarctic)	All	Auditor obtains list of consumer-facing branded products, and checks that said list includes information on the species of tuna (scientific name and/or common name), and ocean of capture. Auditor may also verify conformance with this CM during the annual traceability exercise.	Ok	Company provided list of all consumer-facing product types to auditor. Several codes were selected at random, for which company provided evidence of species name and area of capture appearing on packaging.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
2.4	Supply Chain Transparency, Audit, Reporting and Purchase Requirements	ISSF Participating Companies will be exempt from compliance with this measure until December 31, 2025, if they publish annually before 15 March of each year: (a) the percentage of their purchases (measured in round ton equivalents) for each of the following Fishery Source categories: 1. MSC-certified fisheries eligible to use the MSC label. 2. Comprehensive FIPs² that are publicly listed and have achieved progress within at least the past 36 months or are in their initial year of listing. 3. Comprehensive FIPs that are publicly listed but have not achieved progress in their prior 36 months. 4. Fisheries that have entered full assessment for MSC certification but are not in a comprehensive FIP that is publicly listed. 5. None of the above. (b) the percentage of their purchases (measured in round ton equivalents) for each of the following Supplier Source categories: 1. ISSF participating companies 2. Data Check Companies 3. Direct from vessels 4. None of the above	All	By no later than March 15 of each year, auditor reviews Participating Company's public website, as well as evidence provided by the Company, to determine whether the percentage of their purchases for the audit year was reported for each of the Fishery Source and each of the Supplier Source categories. Auditor reviews publicly available and third-party verified information for FIP listing classification information (Comprehensive and scoring). Auditor will assess the reasonableness of the reported percentages on the basis of data provided by the Company, including source of product, a breakdown of round fish, loins & processed goods, and associated conversion factors used to estimate round fish equivalent. The auditor will also check that there is a statement of intent	Minor	Company provided the weblink to its updated statement: https://www.princesgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Princes-ISSF-CM2.4-declaration-2022-23.pdf The statement includes the required categories, and a time-bound intent for decreasing purchases from the 'none of the above' categories from supplier and fishery sources. Company provided the methodology and the detail of the volumes used to assign supplier and fishery source category percentages. Auditor is able to follow company's calculations and based on the available evidence finds the declared percentages to be reasonable. Minor is applied because company failed to publish statement by the March 15, 2024, deadline.	Company shared revised internal procedure for ensuring the March 15 deadline will be met going forward.

² ISSF Participating Companies that source from a fishery that had been in a publicly listed comprehensive FIP in the past 12 months, may continue to count this sourcing against their FIP percentage under 3(a)(2) and (3).

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
		(c) a statement of intent that includes a time-bound implementation plan to decrease purchases from the “none of the above” categories in 3(a) and (b) above.		regarding the time-bound implementation plan published on the Company’s website as described in the guidance.			
3.1(a)	Shark-Finching Policy	Company establishes and publishes policy prohibiting shark finning and requiring sharks be landed with fins naturally attached if retained. ³	All	Auditor reviews company website for published policy. In the event the company does not maintain a website, auditor obtains copy of policy from company point of contact. The company should also clarify how this policy is made public. Auditor reviews policy to determine if it requires sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached if retained.	Ok	Company submitted its policy prohibiting shark finning that requires sharks be landed with fins naturally attached. The policy can be found in the link below: https://issuu.com/princes6/docs/princes_seafood_sourcing_guide_march_2023	
3.1(b)	Prohibition of Transactions with Shark-Finching Vessels	Refrain from transactions with vessels that have shark finned, and/or do not land sharks with fins naturally attached if retained, ³ within two years of the product purchase date (as found by RFMO or competent national authority).	All	Auditor reviews company system for ensuring no transactions with vessels that practice shark finning and/or do not land all sharks with fins naturally attached if retained.	Ok	Company has a system in place to screen vessels, on and off the PVR, for shark finning citations. None of the vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports, have been associated with shark finning. None of the selected vessels identified in the traceability exercise have been associated with shark finning.	

³ This section of the measure became effective on 31 December 2022.

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
3.1(c)	Prohibition of Transactions with Companies without a Public Policy Prohibiting Shark Finning	No transactions with companies that do not have a public policy prohibiting shark finning and requiring sharks be landed with fins naturally attached if retained. If transactions involve flag states that absolutely prohibit shark finning and require sharks be landed with fins naturally attached if retained,³ no policy is required. If flag state allows 5% shark fin retention, and/or does not require that sharks be landed with fins naturally attached if retained, the company must have a public policy. For the purpose of this measure the following fins naturally attached definition from the MSC 3.0 standard will be used: “[A policy that requires] all retained sharks to be landed with their fins still attached to the carcass by prohibiting the removal of shark fins on board vessels as well as the prohibition of retaining onboard, transshipping or landing removed shark fins.”	All	Auditor reviews company procedure for ensuring that all tuna purchases have come from a company that has a public policy prohibiting shark finning and which requires that sharks be landed with fins naturally attached if retained. For flag states that do have an absolute shark finning prohibition and require that sharks be landed with fins naturally attached when retained, auditor will review all publicly available material to ensure no shark finning has taken place. Traceability exercises by transaction or can code to PVR vessels or proof of compliance verifies the system.	Ok	Vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports and registered on the PVR were in good standing for this measure at the time of sourcing. Company provided policies for vessels not registered on the PVR. The policies meet this measure’s requirements. All suppliers identified in the traceability exercise have a policy in place prohibiting shark finning.	
3.2	Large-Scale Pelagic Driftnets Prohibition	No transactions in vessels using large-scale pelagic driftnets, regardless of the geographic area in which the tunas were caught by such driftnets.	All	Auditor reviews quarterly report by gear type and identifies any use of large-scale driftnets. This is done by first identifying vessels using gill nets, then following up on the size of the net. Maximum net size is 2.5 km.	Ok	No evidence of large-scale pelagic driftnet use was found in the quarterly RFMO reports. The traceability exercise did not identify vessels associated with drift nets or gill nets.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
				MRAG reviews RFMO compliance committee reports, as well as Government reports (e.g., for those vessels that only operate within their EEZ), for any indication of vessels using large-scale pelagic driftnets.	Ok	No use of large-scale pelagic driftnets was identified in RFMO compliance committee reports.	
3.3	Full Retention of Tunas	All purse seine caught tuna (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye) is retained onboard, except those unfit for human consumption as defined, or when in the final set of a trip, where there is insufficient well space to accommodate all fish caught in that set. If the vessel fishes in areas where full retention is mandatory, no further policy is needed. If RFMO does not require full retention, vessel must have documented and implemented policy in accordance with this conservation measure.	All Purse Seine	Auditor reviews whether the company sources tuna from vessels that practice full retention of tunas. Auditor checks PVR. For vessels not listed on the PVR, company provides evidence of vessel policy such as: agreement w/ observer provider to check tuna retention and RFMO or flag state requirement regarding full retention of tunas. RFMO compliance reports are reviewed to identify any vessels / trips that may not comply.	Ok	All PS vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports were registered on the PVR and in good standing for this measure at the time of sourcing. All selected PS vessels identified in the traceability exercise retain their tuna as per PVR records and/or captain's statements.	
3.4	Skipper Best Practices	Unless exempt per Conservation Measure 8.1, skipper ⁴ has: (a) Attended and in-person and/or online ISSF Skippers Workshop; or (b) Attended an in-person Skippers Workshop provided by a	All Purse Seine & Large-Scale Longline	Auditor reviews whether the company has purchased tuna only from vessels with skippers that have completed one of the four ISSF best practices education formats.	Ok	All PS vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports were registered on the PVR and in good standing for this measure at the time of sourcing. All skippers of the selected PS vessels identified in the	

⁴ The intent of this conservation measure is that the person or persons trained are those in leadership roles onboard the vessel directing the fishing operations.

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
		tuna FIP and conducted by a trainer that has been accredited by ISSF to conduct these workshops; or (c) Viewed the ISSF Skippers Workshop video online; or (d) Reviewed the online ISSF Skippers Guidebook.		Auditor checks PVR and ISSF list of individuals who have: (i) Attended Skippers Workshops (in-person or virtual) (ii) Provided a completion certificate for the online Skippers Guidebook or the online Skippers Workshop video. PC may also provide evidence of skipper workshop attendance or completion certificates for the review of the ISSF guidebook / video.		traceability exercise appear on ISSF's record of trained skippers, which is maintained by the PVR Administrator. Company stated it did not source from large-scale longline vessels during the audit period. Auditor did not find evidence to the contrary.	
3.5	Transactions with Vessels that use Only Non-Entangling FADs	Processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry shall conduct transactions only with those purse seine vessels whose owners have a public policy regarding the use of only non-entangling (NE) FADs. The policy should refer to the ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs and shall apply to all new FAD deployments, regardless of the type of vessel that deploys the FADs. For the purposes of this measure a policy is "public" if it is published on the company's website or is otherwise available to the general public. For purposes of this measure, NE FADs should meet the minimum specifications in the ISSF Guide	All Purse Seine and Support Vessels	Auditor reviews evidence showing that the company conducts transactions only with purse seine vessels that have a public policy regarding the use of only non-entangling FADs. Auditor reviews whether RFMO/flag state or fleet association has an in-effect mandatory requirement for NE FADs, which equals or surpasses ISSF guidelines for NE FADs.	Ok	All PS and support vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports were registered on the PVR and in good standing for this measure at the time of sourcing. All selected suppliers that are part of the traceability exercise have a NE FAD policy in place.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
		for Non-Entangling FADs. Vessel owners shall not deploy FADs that meet the description of "highest entanglement" contained in the ISSF Guide. If RFMO/flag state where vessel(s) operate has an in-effect mandatory requirement for NE FADs, which equals or surpasses the ISSF guidelines for NE FADs, then vessel owner is not required to have an individual public policy. If the vessel is a member of a fleet association that has a public policy on NE FADs, which equals or surpasses the ISSF guidelines for NE FADs, the individual vessel must have a policy implementing the fleet association policy.					
3.6	Transactions with Vessels Implementing Best Practices for Sharks, Sea Turtles, and Seabirds . ⁵	Processors, traders, importers, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry shall conduct transactions only with those longline vessels whose owners have a policy requiring the implementation of Best Practices for sharks, sea turtles and seabirds. For the purposes of this measure, a large-scale longline vessel is defined as a vessel that is equal to or greater than 20m length overall (LOA).	Large-Scale Longline	Auditor reviews evidence showing that the company conducts transactions only with large-scale longline vessels that have a policy requiring the implementation of the following best practices for sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds: (a) the use of circle hooks and only monofilament line; (b) the use of whole finfish bait; ⁵ (c) the implementation by the crew of best practice handling techniques for sharks,	N/A	Company provided a statement that it does not source from longline vessels. Auditor did not identify large-scale longline vessels in the quarterly RFMO reports or during the traceability exercise.	

⁵ This section of the measure became effective on 1st April 2024.

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
				seabirds, and marine turtles, such as those outlined in the ISSF Skippers' Guidebook to Longline Fishing Practices; and (d) No use of "shark lines" at any time. ⁶ Auditor reviews date on which policy was put in effect.			
3.7	Transactions with Vessels or Companies with Vessel-Based FAD Management Policies	1. Processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry shall conduct transactions only with those purse seine vessels whose owners develop and make public FAD Management Policies that include the activities purse seine and supply vessels are undertaking (if any) on the following elements: (a) Comply with flag state and RFMO reporting requirements for fisheries statistics by set type; (b) Voluntarily report additional FAD buoy data for use by RFMO science bodies; (c) Support science-based limits on the overall number of FADs used per vessel and/or FAD sets made; (d) Use only non-entangling FADs to reduce ghost fishing; (e) Mitigate other environmental impacts due to FAD loss including through the use of biodegradable FADs and FAD recovery policies;	Purse Seine and Supply Vessels	Auditor reviews purse seine and supply & tender FAD Management Policies (FMPs) and notes which elements of 1(a) – (f) are covered. Auditor reviews FMPs to determine whether they make mention, or have been designed on the basis, of ISSF Technical Paper 2019-11. By 1 January 2023, auditor reviews: (i) whether FMPs include a statement that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy are participating in trials of biodegradable FAD designs and/or FAD recovery programs that include the participation of the	Ok	All PS and supply vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports were registered on the PVR and in good standing for this measure at the time of sourcing. All selected suppliers identified in the traceability exercise have a FAD Management Policy in place.	

⁶ For the purposes of this measure, shark lines are those defined as follows: <http://issfguidebooks.squarespace.com/s/Shark-Lines-Illustration.pdf>

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
		(f) For silky sharks (the main bycatch issue in FAD sets) implement further mitigation efforts. 2. In developing a FAD Mgmt. Policy, purse seine vessels and purse seine vessel owning companies should refer to ISSF Technical Paper 2019-11 (or any subsequent revision) in designing the activities for each element. 3. With respect to the element on mitigating other environmental impacts due to FAD loss (item e above), by 1 January 2023, public FAD Management Policies developed under this measure shall include a statement that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy are participating in trials of biodegradable FAD designs and/or FAD recovery programs that include the participation of the relevant RFMO science bodies and/or coastal States, national scientists, and/or ISSF scientists to monitor experimental designs. 4. With respect to the element on reporting additional FAD buoy daily position data for use by RFMO science bodies (item b above); By 1 January 2023, public FAD Management Policies developed under this measure shall include a statement that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy are reporting FAD position data to the relevant RFMO science bodies and/or national scientific institutions and/or its flag State, with a maximum time lag of 90 days. Data submissions must		relevant RFMO science bodies and/or coastal States, national scientists, and/or ISSF scientists. (ii) that FMPs include a statement that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy are reporting FAD buoy daily position data to the relevant RFMO science bodies and/or national scientific institutions and/or their flag State, with a maximum time lag of 90 days. Statement indicates that data submissions must include the vessel name and IMO number (if available), and that deployments should be identified in the data submissions when possible. In the event that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy report these data to national scientific institutions and/or their flag State, auditor reviews evidence that vessel representative / operator / owner requested that these data be made available to the relevant RFMO for scientific purposes.			

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
		include the vessel name and IMO number (if available). Deployments should be identified in the data submissions when possible. In the event that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy report these data to national scientific institutions and/or its flag State, they shall document that they requested that these data be made available to the relevant RFMO for scientific purposes. ISSF CM 3.5 is repealed and replaced by this measure as of 1 April 2025.					
4.1	Unique Vessel Identifiers - IMO	All purchases must be from vessels with an IMO UVI number, unless ineligible due to IMO requirements or due to other reasons stated by IMO. NOTE: The IHS Maritime & Trade (IHSM&T), which manages IMO identification numbers, has expanded the range of vessels that are potentially eligible to obtain an IMO number to include small-scale vessels of less than 100 GT down to a size limit of 12 meters in length overall (LOA) that are authorized to fish outside waters under national jurisdiction. Vessels that are now eligible to obtain an IMO UVI number under this change must apply for and/or have received an IMO number by December 31, 2017. Vessels that fish only in waters under national jurisdiction, and that provide a national certificate of operation, will be considered compliant under this section.	All	Auditor reviews company system to ensure vessel purchases meet this criterion. A sample of non-PVR purchases will be reviewed to assess whether the company system is adequate to ensure that non-PVR vessels meet this requirement.	Ok	Company screens vessels during procurement to ensure that IMO numbers are collected from all eligible vessels. All eligible vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports have a valid IMO number. All purchases identified in the traceability exercise are from vessels that have an IMO-UVI number or that are exempted.	

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4.2	Purse Seine Unique Vessel Identifiers	If IMO requirements do not provide for a particular vessel to receive an IMO UVI for reasons other than vessel size, the vessel shall obtain a TUVI from the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels (CLAV) CLAV: http://www.tuna.org.org/GlobalTVR.htm or a UVI from ISSF: http://issf-foundation.org/wpcontent/uploads/downloads/2015/02/UVI-and-IMO-numbering-instructions-2015.pdf. If IMO requirements do not provide for a vessel to receive an IMO UVI due to vessel size, such vessels do not need to obtain a TUVI from the CLAV or a UVI from ISSF.	All Purse Seine	Auditor reviews company method to ensure that all vessel purchases meet this criterion. A sample of non-PVR purchases will be reviewed to assess whether the company system is adequate to ensure that non-PVR vessels also meet this requirement.	Ok	Company screens vessels during procurement to ensure all eligible vessels have an IMO number. All PS listed on the RFMO reports have a valid IMO. All selected PS vessels identified in the traceability exercise have either an IMO-UVI number or a TUVI issued by CLAV in place.	
4.3(a)	Observer Coverage	Evidence of 100% observer coverage (human or electronic) unless exempt or prevented by force majeure. The data collected by the observer must be made available to the flag state authorities and, if appropriate, to the RFMO, in the format required by the flag state (and RFMO). In case the flag state (or RFMO) does not accept the data, the vessel owner must store data for at least three years from the end of the trip. At a minimum, data to be made available are those fields required by the flag state for vessel logbooks.	Large Purse Seine	Auditor assesses company system for observer coverage of controlled vessels, company data submission to RFMOs and RFMO committee meetings & compliance reports, etc. If RFMO requires 100% observer coverage, no further evidence is required.	Ok	All LSPS vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports were registered on the PVR and in good standing for this measure at the time of sourcing. All selected large PS vessels identified in the traceability exercise have 100% observer coverage as per PVR records.	
4.4(a)	Transshipments	No transactions in tuna where transportation included transshipment, except when exempt per Conservation Measure 4.4 (b)(i) or CM 8.1.	All Purse Seine	Auditor reviews data submission for relevant RFMO, transshipment documents and RFMO compliance committee	Ok	No unauthorized transshipments were identified in the RFMO reports.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
				and commission reports to verify that tuna purchased has not undergone unauthorized transshipment.		All transshipments by vessels identified in the traceability exercise are properly listed and reported.	
4.4(c)	Transshipment at Sea – Observer Coverage	Processors, traders, importers, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry shall conduct transactions with longline vessels that conduct transshipments at sea, whether high seas, EEZ, territorial seas or archipelagic waters, only if 100% of such transshipments are observed (either by a human observer on board the longline vessel or onboard the carrier vessel). Note: The WCPFC E-reporting system allows transshipment declarations (TDs) to be filed without the observer’s signature. In such cases, company should obtain a copy of the observer contract, the crew list (signed and dated by the skipper), or some other evidence of 100% observer coverage for the period during which TDs were submitted using the E-reporting system. For the purposes of this measure, a large-scale` longline vessel is defined as a vessel that is equal to or greater than 20m length overall (LOA).	Large-Scale Longline	Auditor assesses participating company system to determine observer coverage on large-scale longline, and/or transshipment, vessels they source from. Company shall maintain record(s) of RFMO transshipment declarations, which must be signed by the observer present during transshipment. If vessel uses the WCPFC E-reporting system for a TD, auditor asks company to provide a copy of the observer contract, the vessel crew list or other evidence for that vessel.	N/A	Company stated it did not source from large-scale longline vessels during the audit period. No large-scale longline vessels were identified in the RFMO reports or during the traceability exercise.	
5.1	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing	No transactions with vessels on any tuna RFMO IUU vessel list.	All	Auditor checks quarterly data sent by the company to the RFMO for the presence of IUU listed vessels.	Ok	No IUU-listed vessels were identified in the quarterly RFMO reports.	

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				The auditor reviews the company purchasing system to prevent IUU fish. This will also be assessed during traceability exercises to verify that products do not originate from IUU vessels and by reviewing compliance committee reports, commission reports, etc.	Ok	Company has system in place to screen vessels against RFMO and national IUU lists during procurement. None of the vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports found at: https://www.iuu-vessels.org/ No IUU listed vessels were identified during the traceability exercise.	
5.2	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Product Response	No IUU purchases. If IUU found, company must withdraw these products from the marketplace.	All	Auditor reviews company recall procedure for presence of IUU policy, then reviews company purchases & compares to RFMO IUU lists.	Ok	Company provided a copy of its recall procedure, which outlines steps to remove product from the supply chain if IUU activity is detected.	
				Company initiates market withdrawal of IUU products.	N/A	No IUU product was found in supply chain during audit period, so no market withdrawal had to be initiated.	
6.1	Transaction Ban for Large-Scale Purse-Seine Vessels not Actively Fishing for Tuna as of December 31, 2012	Demonstrate that all purchases from large-scale purse seine vessels are from vessels actively fishing for tuna as of December 31, 2012, and listed on the ISSF Record of Large-Scale Purse Seine Vessels (Record). If a vessel is not listed on the Record, the company shall provide evidence of the vessel attributes in accordance with Conservation Measure 6.2 (a). Any updates to the Record must be made in accordance with 6.2(a).	Large Purse Seine	Auditor reviews a list of company purchases from large-scale purse seine vessels to assess whether the source vessels are listed on the ISSF Record of Large-Scale Purse Seine Vessels.	Ok	All LSPS vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports are registered on the ISSF Record of large-scale purse seine vessels. All LSPS vessels identified in the traceability exercise are listed on the LSPS vessel record.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
6.2(e)	Purchases from Purse Seine Vessels in Fleets with Other Vessels not in Compliance with ISSF Conservation Measures 6.1 and 6.2(a)	Processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry shall refrain from transactions in skipjack, bigeye and yellowfin tuna caught by any and all large-scale purse seine vessels owned by business organizations or individuals that also own large-scale purse seine vessels not in compliance with ISSF Conservation Measures 6.1 and 6.2(a). For the purposes of this measure, “owned” means a registered or controlling (majority) interest in the vessels: (1) directly or indirectly (through intermediary entities) by any business organization or its affiliated business organizations, including commonly controlled organizations, or (2) directly or indirectly by any individuals, including individual ownership of any equity or investment interest in whatever form of any business organization operating, managing, controlling or receiving revenues from a vessel. Individuals shall include any natural person and his or her family members (including spouse, domestic partner, child, sibling, parent, or grandparent, whether natural, adopted or by marriage).	Large Purse Seine	Vessel representative will be asked to provide a complete list of all owned large-scale purse seine vessels, including IMO numbers. Auditor reviews list of owned vessels and compares it to the PVR record. Auditor may review RFMO records, and other publicly available sources of information, to cross-reference ownership declarations.	Ok	All LSPS vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports belong to fleets that are compliant with CMs 6.1 and 6.2(a). None of the vessels identified in the traceability exercise belong to a “fleet” with other LSPS vessels not listed on the Record.	
7.1(a)	Registration of Controlled Vessels	Register all controlled purse seine and supply & tender vessels on the PVR.	All Purse Seine and Supply Vessels	Auditor will obtain list of controlled vessels from company and compare to PVR.	N/A	Company stated it does not control any purse seine and/or supply & tender vessels.	

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				Information may also come from industry and media sources.		Additional verifications by the auditor did not yield evidence to the contrary.	
7.1(b)	Registration of Controlled Vessels	Register all controlled longline vessels on the PVR.	Longline	Auditor will obtain list of controlled vessels from company and compare to PVR. Information may also come from industry and media sources.	N/A	Company provided a written statement that it does not control any longline vessels. Additional verifications by the auditor did not yield evidence to the contrary.	
7.2	Threshold Requirement for PVR Listing	Obtain written verification that all supplier purse seine vessels owned by the same business organization meet the requirements of CM 7.2. For the purposes of this measure, “owned” means a registered or controlling (majority) interest in the vessel(s).	Large Purse Seine	Auditor reviews the efficacy of the verification process used by PCs. Auditor reviews publicly available information on the ownership of vessels.	Ok	All LSPS vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports are either operating individually or as part of fleets where all other LSPS vessels are registered on the PVR. All purchases from LSPS vessels within the traceability exercise come from fleets where all LSPS vessels are PVR registered.	
7.3	Purchases from PVR Vessels	For fishing trips beginning on or after January 1, 2016, source 100% of skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna caught by large-scale purse seine vessels from vessels registered in the PVR.	Large Purse Seine	Auditor isolates skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna caught by large-scale purse seiners within the quarterly RFMO data submission and compares trip dates and purchase data to PVR listing dates. Supporting documentation may be requested to verify the accuracy of trip dates.	Ok	All LSPS vessels listed in the quarterly RFMO reports were registered on the PVR at the time of sourcing. All vessels, trip details and catch volumes of direct purchases from LSPS that are part the traceability exercise match with PVR listings.	
7.4	Supply and Tender Vessels	1. Processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry, for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna with controlled	All Purse Seine	Auditor asks participating company for list of supply and tender vessels and checks whether vessels	N/A	Company provided a statement that it does not control any supply & tender vessels.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
		supply or tender vessels that operate with purse seine vessels fishing for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna, shall: (a) register all such vessels on the ISSF ProActive Vessel Register (PVR) and thereafter maintain such registration indefinitely; (b) ensure all such vessels are listed on the authorized vessel record of any of the RFMO governing the ocean area in which the tuna was caught; (c) ensure all such vessels have an IMO unique vessel identifier; and (d) ensure all such vessels are not listed on the IUU Vessel List of any RFMO. 2.For the purposes of this measure, controlled vessels include vessels as defined in ISSF CM 7.1. 3.When registering all controlled supply or tender vessels on the PVR, in addition to the vessel attribute data already required as part of the PVR listing application, the vessel owner must provide the vessel names and flags of all the purse seine vessels that the listed supply or tender vessels support, to the maximum extent possible. 4.For purposes of this measure, supply and tender vessels are any vessel used, or intended for use, for the purpose of fishing or the transport of fishery products.		are listed on the PVR. Auditor verifies vessel attribute data, IMO number, RFMO registration, ownership, and whether vessel(s) appear on RFMO IUU lists. Auditor reviews list of PS vessels linked to each supply & tender vessel. PS vessel list must include vessel names and flags.		No supply & tender vessels were identified in the RFMO reports or during the traceability exercise.	

CM	Category	Category Guidance	Gear Type	Means of Verification	Grade	Evidence	Corrective Action
7.5	Purchases from PVR Vessels	If purchasing albacore, yellowfin and bigeye tuna from longline vessels, processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers, and others involved in the seafood industry shall: Develop and make public by December 31, 2019, a statement of intent to increase purchases from longline vessels registered on the PVR. Publish the percentage of their longline purchases from PVR registered longline vessels by March 31, 2020, or indicate no such purchases made.	Longline	If PC purchases albacore, yellowfin or bigeye tuna from longline vessels, auditor checks for public PC statement of intent to increase purchases from longline vessels registered on the PVR Auditor checks for published PC statement(s) regarding the percentage of tuna sourced from PVR registered longline vessels. Auditor verifies the stated percentage against volumes reported in the quarterly RFMO reports. Or, if no purchases of albacore, yellowfin or bigeye tuna are made from PVR longline vessels, auditor checks for PC statement indicating that no purchase was made from PVR registered longline vessels and cross-checks with quarterly RFMO reports.	N/A	Company provided a statement that it does not source from longline vessels. No large-scale longline vessels were identified in the quarterly RFMO report or during the traceability exercise.	
8.1	Exemption for Very Small Purse Seine Vessels	Very small purse seine vessels are exempted from the following ISSF Conservation Measures: 3.4 Skipper Best Practices 4.4(a) Transshipment	Very Small Purse Seine	The company can demonstrate that the vessel is less than 30 GT by providing fishing licenses, vessel surveys, photos, etc.	N/A	Company did not claim an exemption for sourcing from very small PS vessels. No very small purse seine vessels identified in the RFMO reports or through the traceability exercise.	

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9.1	Public Policy on Social and Labor Standards	Processors, traders, importers, transporters, marketers and others involved in the seafood industry shall develop and publish a public social and labor standards policy and/or sourcing policy that applies to it and its supply chain, including production facilities and fishing and supply vessels, that addresses, at a minimum, the following categories: - Forced labor - Child labor - Freedom of association - Wages, benefits, and employment contracts - Working hours - Health and safety - Discrimination, harassment, and abuse - Grievance mechanisms For the purposes of this measure a policy is “public” if it is published on the company’s website or is otherwise available to the general public.	All	Auditor determines when public policy(ies) was published, and whether Company has used a format developed by, or signed onto, one of the policies described in the ISSF matrix. Auditor reviews policy(ies) and determines whether it applies to production facilities, supplier vessels, or both. Auditor determines if each public policy contains elements a-f noted under category guidance.	Ok	Company submitted the Princes Ethical Trade Policy, which includes all elements of this CM, except for grievance mechanisms. Company indicated that it expects all suppliers meet its Ethical Trading policy. https://www.princesgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Ethical-Trade-Policy-August-2018-website-version-New-logo.pdf To cover the Grievance Mechanisms requirement, and similar to the previous year’s audit, company provided the following documents: - Group Code of Conduct; and - Princes Whistleblowing Poster. Based on the available evidence, and noting policies apply to the company and its supply chain, all elements of this measure are being met.	

END OF REPORT