

Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild – Non-Freezer Vessels Sustainable fishing Requirements

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
0	18/01/2013	First issue	OK	OK
1	01/07/2015	Content update	OK	OK
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Introduction

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008, whose aim is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources incentivising a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

Friend of the Sea certification program allows assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted by Independent Certification Bodies following an audit, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

The Friend of the Sea fishing certification program complies with the **"GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES (FAO)"**. All requirements refer to criteria which conform with the "Minimum substantive criteria" included in the following FAO Guidelines.

"Management systems

28. Requirement: The fishery is conducted under a management system which is based upon good practice and that ensures the satisfaction of the requirements and criteria described in Paragraph 29. The management system and the fishery operate in compliance with the requirements of local, national and international law and regulations including the requirements of any regional fisheries management organization that manages the fisheries on the "stock under consideration".

28.1 For the "stock under consideration" there are documented management approaches with a well based expectation that management will be successful taking into account uncertainty and imprecision.

28.2 There are objectives, and as necessary, management measures to address pertinent aspects of the ecosystem effects of fishing as per paragraph 31.

29. The following criteria will apply to management systems for any fisheries, but it must be recognized that special consideration needs to be given to small-scale fisheries with respect to the availability of data and with respect to the fact that management systems can differ substantially for different types and scales of fisheries (e.g. small scale through to large scale commercial fisheries).

29.1 Adequate data and/or information are collected, maintained and assessed in accordance with applicable international standards and practices for evaluation of the current state and trends of the stocks⁴ (see below: Methodological aspects). This can include relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified.

29.2 In determining suitable conservation and management measures, the best scientific evidence available is taken into account by the designated authority, as well as consideration of relevant traditional fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, in order to evaluate the current state of the "stock under consideration"⁵ in relation to, where appropriate, stock specific target and limit reference points.

29.2bis: Taking due account of paragraph 32, for the "stock under consideration" the determination of suitable conservation and management measures should include or take account of:

- Total fishing mortality from all sources is considered in assessing the state of the "stock under consideration", including discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catches and catches in other fisheries.*

- Management targets are consistent with achieving maximum sustainable yield (MSY) (or a suitable proxy) on average, or a lesser fishing mortality if that is optimal in the circumstances of the fishery (e.g. multispecies fisheries) or to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.*

- The management system should specify limits or directions in key performance indicators (see 30.2), consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible, and specify the actions to be taken if the limits are approached or the desired directions are not achieved.*

29.3 Similarly, data and information, including relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, are used to identify adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem, and timely scientific advice is provided on the likelihood and magnitude of identified impacts (see paragraph 31).

29.4 The designated authorities adopt and effectively implement appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the "stock under consideration" based on the data, information and scientific advice referred to in the preceding bullets.⁷ Short-term considerations should not compromise the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.

29.5 An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the fishery⁸ and compliance is ensured through effective mechanisms for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement (see paragraph 6).

29.6 In accordance with the Code of Conduct Article 7.5, the precautionary approach is being implemented to protect the "stock under consideration" and to preserve the aquatic environment.

Inter alia this will require that the absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures. Further, relevant uncertainties are being taken into account through a suitable method of risk assessment. Appropriate reference points are determined and remedial actions to be taken if reference points are approached or exceeded are specified.

Stocks under consideration

30. Requirement: The "stock under consideration" is not overfished, and is maintained at a level which promotes the objective of optimal utilization and maintains its availability for present and future generations taking into account that longer term changes in productivity can occur due to natural variability and/or impacts other than fishing. In the event that biomass drops well below such target levels, management measures (Code of Conduct Article 7.6) should allow for restoration within reasonable time frames of the stocks to such levels (see also paragraph 29.2.bis). The following criteria are applicable:

30.1 The "stock under consideration" is not overfished if it is above the associated limit reference point (or its proxy).

30.2 If fishing mortality (or its proxy) is above the associated limit reference point, actions should be taken to decrease the fishing mortality (or its proxy) below that limit reference point.

30.3 The structure and composition of the "stock under consideration" which contribute to its resilience are taken into account.

30.4 In the absence of specific information on the "stock under consideration", generic evidence based on similar stocks can be used for fisheries with low risk to that "stock under consideration". However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the sustainability of intensive fisheries.

Ecosystem considerations

31. Requirement: Adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem should be appropriately assessed and effectively addressed. Much greater scientific uncertainty is to be expected in assessing possible adverse ecosystem impacts of fisheries than in assessing the state of target stocks. This issue can be addressed by taking a "risk assessment/risk management approach". For the purpose of development of ecolabelling schemes, the most probable adverse impacts should be considered, taking into account available scientific information, and traditional, fisher or community knowledge provided that its validity can be objectively verified. Those impacts that are likely to have serious consequences should be addressed. This may take the form of an immediate management response or further analysis of the identified risk. In this context, full recognition should be given to the special circumstances and requirements in developing countries and countries in transition, including financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, and training and scientific cooperation. The following criteria are to be interpreted in the context of avoiding high risk of severe adverse impacts:

31.1 Non target catches, including discards, of stocks other than the "stock under consideration" are monitored and should not threaten these non-target stocks with serious risk of extinction; if serious risks of extinction arise, effective remedial action should be taken.

31.2 The role of the "stock under consideration" in the foodweb is considered, and if it is a key prey species in the ecosystem, management measures are in place to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.

31.3 There is knowledge of the essential habitats for the "stock under consideration" and potential fishery impacts on them. Impacts on essential habitats and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear involved are avoided, minimized or mitigated (Code of Conduct 7.2.2). In assessing fishery impacts, the full spatial range of the relevant habitat should be considered, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing.

31.4 In the absence of specific information on the ecosystem impacts of fishing for the unit of certification, generic evidence based on similar fishery situations can be used for fisheries with low risk of severe adverse impact. However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the adequacy of mitigation measures.

Methodological aspects

Assessing current state and trends in target stocks

32. There are many ways in which state and trends in stocks may be evaluated, that fall short of the highly quantitative and data-demanding approaches to stock assessment that are often used for large scale fisheries in developed countries. Use of less elaborate methods for stock assessment should not preclude fisheries from possible certification for ecolabelling. However it should be noted that, to the extent that the application of such methods results in greater uncertainty about the state of the "stock under consideration", more precautionary approaches to managing fisheries on such resources will be required which may necessitate lower levels of utilization of the resource. There is a variety of management measures commonly used in small scale or low value fisheries that nonetheless can achieve quite adequate levels of protection for stocks in the face of uncertainty about the state of the resource. A past record of good management performance could be considered as supporting evidence of the adequacy of the management measures and the management system."

Friend of the Sea criteria and their compliance with Minimum Substantive Criteria (FAO)

For each of the following criteria whose compliance is verified in the course of the audit, the respective FAO Minimum Substantive Criterion observed is mentioned in brackets.

1. Status of stock (30)
2. Ecosystem Impact (31)
3. Selectivity (31)
4. Legal Compliance (28)
5. Management (28, 29)
6. Waste management
7. Energy Management
8. Social Accountability

Each one of these criteria contains essential or important requirements or recommendations.

Essential Requirements. 100% conformity to Essential Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements will generate a Major Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to undertake effective Corrective Actions, to be implemented within three months from the issuing of the Non-Conformity. The Organisation shall provide satisfactory evidence to the Certification Body of correction of all major non-conformities. Six months are allowed exclusively for correction of requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of their more complex nature.

Important Requirements. 100% conformity to Important Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements is to be considered as a Minor Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to propose effective Corrective Actions (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the Certification Body within three weeks from the issuing of the Non Conformity. This proposal must also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed Corrective Action must be fully implemented within the following twelve months.

Recommendations. Compliance with Recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with Recommendation will be verified during the audit and any deficiency (k day du) will be included in the Audit Report as a Recommendation. The Organisation shall inform the Certification Body, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements which are not applicable to the audited Organisation will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the Organisation

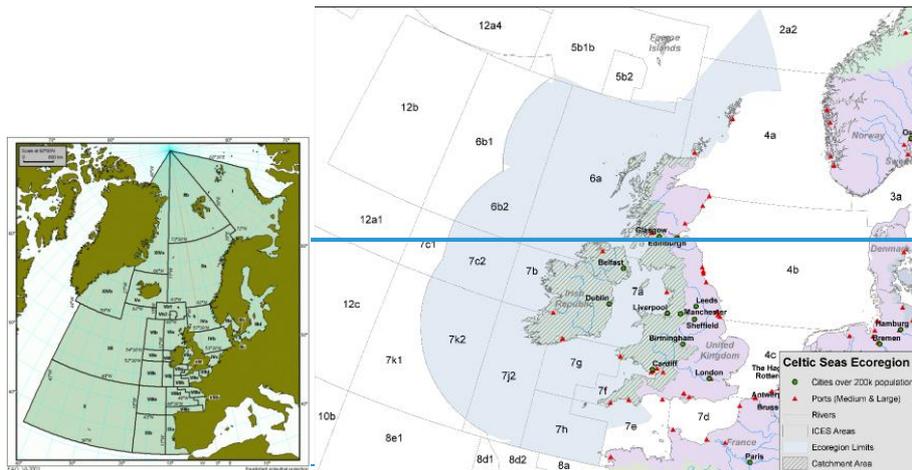
This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the Certification Body in charge of the audit. It must be filled out in English.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: PUERTO DE CELEIRO S.A. OPP 77						
b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT: PUERTO DE CELEIRO S.A.						
c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP: ES LA MATRIZ DEL GRUPO PUERTO DE CELEIRO. HAY OTRAS EMPRESAS CON OTROS NOMBRES Y CON OTRAS ACTIVIDADES Y CUYO OBJETIVO ES DAR SERVICIO A LA FLOTA.						
d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: MUELLE SUR S/Nº 27863- CELEIRO						
e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR: MANUEL BERMÚDEZ – RESPONSIBLE FOR FRIEND OF THE SEA JESÚS LOURIDO . DELEGADO DE FLOTA (FLEET RESPONSIBLE)						
f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:						
<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>
ALBELO PRIMERO	3-LU-32-07	SPAIN	Long lines		Spain	Alegrin S.L.
ANXUELA	3-LU-31-04	SPAIN	Long lines		Spain	Regal Pesca Litoral S.L.
BRISCA	10767	UNITED KINGDOM	Long lines		United Kingdom	Brisca Fisheries LTD
CANDORCA	3-CO-21-95	SPAIN	Long lines		Spain	Luis Pombo u otro C.B.
COELLEIRA	11714	UNITED KINGDOM	Long lines		United Kingdom	Blue Pesca LTD
GALIANA PRIMERO	3-GI-61-98	SPAIN	Long lines		Spain	Pesquera Benquerencia S.L.
NUEVO PÉREZ	3-LU-34-07	SPAIN	Long lines		Spain	Pesquera Lucense S.A.
ELECHA	3-LU-33-05	SPAIN	Long lines		Spain	Lopez Candia S.A.

g) VESSELS AUDITED ON SITE: (the auditor must list the vessels which have actually been audited on site as sample representing the fleet)

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbor
ALBELO PRIMERO	3-LU-32-07	Celeiro – Spain
BRISCA	10767	Celeiro – Spain
GALIANA PRIMERO	3-GI-61-98	Celeiro - Spain

h) FISHING ZONE (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available please include also a map: (*Merluccius merluccius*) in subareas 4, 6, and 7 and divisions 8.a–b, and 8.d, Northern stock (Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas, and the northern Bay of Biscay)



And see in ICES WGBIE report 2016

i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED

Common Name	Scientific Name
<i>Merluza de pincho, merluza europea</i>	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

Lonja: 35 persons; each vessel: 15 persons

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

An award from Carrefour, November 2015, "Gran Reto Proveedores para el Clima", recognizing sustainability policy, due to the selective method of fishing European hake. Puerto de Celeiro organizes, yearly, technical meetings, this item makes them a very important reference about sustainability, in Spain and also Europe.
<http://cofradiaceleiro.com/jornadas/ponencias/>

l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Relevant documents to support this check list:

- ICES WGBIE REPORT 2016
- ICES Advice on fishing opportunities, catch and effort Greater North Sea, Celtic seas, and Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast ecoregions. 30.06.2016
- ICES Ecosystem overviews 04.03.2016
- IEO report (REF. 2010/ARM/1281/007)
- TAC rules (European regulation) – 22.01.2016
- Technical instruction about DEA management of discards (09.02.2016)
- Policy of sustainability PUERTO DE CELEIRO 2014
- Scientific report about the sustainability of deep water long line – fishing. April 2014

The Friend of the Sea project was introduced (If not the Auditor must provide a short description)

The Organisation and the shipowners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products

The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit

The duration of the Audit was agreed

The information included in the Preliminary Information Form has been confirmed: (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)

CERTIFICATION BODY: SGS ESPAÑOLA DE CONTROL	AUDIT TEAM: MARINA POLO	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 17 and 18.10.2016
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SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Manuel Bermúdez Jesús Lorenzo	AUDIT CODE:
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NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor must fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor must provide explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor must write YES when the Organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor must comment and explain the positive or negative answers. YES, NO, N.A. are not enough
- 6) Each relevant document must be added to the final Audit Report in a separate and numbered attachment
- 7) Photographic explanations added to the checklist or attached are appreciated

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
1.1	Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. This data concludes that the stock is NOT:			N/A	
1.1.1	Data deficient	Essential		N/A	CIEM report 30.06.2016, with recommendations about captures for 2017. Recommendation is 123.777 Ton for next year.
1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	N/A	Biomass is in historical record.
1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	N/A	Biomass is in historical record.
<i>The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. Most updated stock assessments for tuna resources are carried out by the tuna RFMOs (IOTC, IATTC, CIAT, WCPFC). The Auditor must provide evidence on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear reference to documents and websites.</i>					
1.2	Requirement 1.1 and sub do not apply to Fisheries or fleets which comply with all other requirements and which are not responsible for stock over-exploitation and do not catch more than 10% in weight of total fish in the stock under consideration.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under audit, same capacity and targeting same stock is not over 10% of total catches from the same stock.	N/A	
<i>The Auditor must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement</i>					

2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
2.1	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.		Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.net		Global Fishing watches Marine Protected Areas. Followed by SLB . Supervision, in real time, by European members (English, Army, Irish, Army).
The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, must verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities must be produced. The Auditor must provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to www.mpaglobal.org).					
2.2	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.		The seabed and benthic marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	<p>EO report, page 76: No losing of fishing arts. But if it occurs: The only art can damage only a few minutes –during the life of the cebo-. Just in the sea. No massive damage. “Durante el seguimiento de las mareas no se ha informado de pérdida de aparejos ni del izado a bordo de corales u otros elementos ecológicamente sensibles que pudiesen ocasionar daños a largo plazo en el fondo marino”p76</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - And this fishery art does not damage the bottom of the sea, because of its design. The distance from the bottom and the art is between 6 and 10 meters, never just over the bottom. <p>Azores report: About deep water long line fishing has reduced so much the impact of the fishery, allowing the fishery to regenerate.</p>
The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.					
2.3	<p>The ecosystem impact of the fishery or fleet is taken into consideration by the RFMOs.</p> <p>(Cfr. Art. 31.2 of FAO guidelines 2009)</p>	Recommendation	The RFMO must carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it must take this into account when producing managements advices.	Y	PPC regulation / ICE report Directiva Marco de Estrategia Marina Ley Spain
The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.					

3- SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches must not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment must have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it must have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies must have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they must provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies must not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or worse among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.redlist.org.</p>	Y	<p>See IEO report, 2016, about by-catches. Some of the measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing at night reduces very much this item - The vessels uses nets "pajareras" 'tori lines' in order to protect the longlines and avoid the attack of birds - The modern technology, working at a high speed, avoids birds attacks.
<p>The Auditor must obtain a list of the species that are generally caught accidentally. Such list must be provided by the audited organisation with the available studies. The information included in the list must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the <i>database of the IUCN red list</i> www.redlist.org. <i>The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.</i></p>					
3.2	The level of discard (in weight) must not be over 8% of total catch.		Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fishoil production.	Y	IEO pages 26 and 76, with the level of discards, always under 8% of total catch.
3.3.1	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.</p>	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the Fleet or fishery and attach it to the Audit Report	N/A	
3.3.2	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.</p>	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	N/A	

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	Reviewed documentation during the audit and the visits. Attached. Flilet register also in ec.europe.eu, with IMO number
The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)					
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	All of them have European flags.
The Auditor must verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF	Y	All of them have European flags.
The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF					
4.4	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsa fetuna.org	N/A	
The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsa fetuna.org or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report					
4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The company knows and complies regulatory. Some pages reviewed: http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en Pescalex https://normativapesquera.wordpress.com/legislacionpesquera.com DEA system (log book) is the diary supervision, for TAC and quotes. If an error occurs, DEA submit and incidence. (DEA is a system with location, following and identification of vessels on-time)
4.5.1	TAC (Total catching allowed)	Essential	Countries's fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.f	Y	DEA system (log book) is the diary supervision, for TAC and quotes. If an error occurs, DEA submit and incidence. (DEA is a system with location, following and identification of vessels on-time)

			ao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en. The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.		
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	DEA system (log book) is the diary supervision, for TAC and quotes. If an error occurs, DEA submit and incidence. (DEA is a system with location, following and identification of vessels on-time)
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	But now there is not regulation about the size for these fishing zones.
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	But now there is not regulation about the size for these fishing zones.
4.5.5	Minimum size	essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Report 2016. The habitual size ("Moda" is: 68, the minimum size is 27, so this is not a problem. Besides, the specific longlines used, make a selection –the size of the mouth of the fish-avoiding the capture of little fishes.
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	Over 12 miles, regarding PPC (common fishing policy, 1380 / 2013), and to 200 miles. In the licence of the vessels is the fishing zone. Licenses are attached.
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries fisheries laws available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	There are several measures, some of them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working (fishing) at night, - Special lines nets to protect the birds ("pajareras" ' tori lines'), - The technology system: The speed of work, etc.
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	The same as protected areas.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The	Y	Not seen during the audit. The vessels belong to an association that review this item too, and all of the vessels are usually inspected by different authorities (sanitary, fishery, etc, of the

			Auditor must specify applicable indicators		different countries)
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The Auditor must verify, according to national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the Auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website <http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en>

5 – MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
5.1	The fishing company has a legal and administrative structure, locally, nationally or regionally, as appropriate (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1).	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	Y	See attached documents. Policy is attached too. Observation: Policy is shared with customers, but not with vessels during trainings. Vessels staff do not know it.
The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.					
5.2	According to the Code of conduct (art 7.5) a precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	It is a requirement covered by the OPP, in their social statutes. It has an operative program . Friend of the Sea requirements are a good way to comply and maintain this item.
The Auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the Organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures.					
5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and application. (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	y	Protection and Control services. It is a very specific fishery, followed by scientifics and policy fishery authorities.
The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.					
5.4	The fleet or fishery must record bycatches per each fishing trip	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	Yes, there is a format to record the by catch.
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	y	This record is included in the DEA (Log book), there is an internal procedure in order to explain how to manage this item.
The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be in place.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	There are several measures, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing at night - Special nets to protect the work ("pajareras") - The weight of the longlines, and the technology: fast speed of work publicación "Manual de buenas prácticas en la pesca de palangre de fondo" de la Universidad de Barcelona
5.7	The fleet implements a management program that guarantees that any live animals that may be accidentally caught are immediately released in the water under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N/A	publicación "Manual de buenas prácticas en la pesca de palangre de fondo" de la Universidad de Barcelona

5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures which guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing device to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N/A	The hook is only a metal piece, not dangerous few hours after fishing, without bait. The long line has a second line called "tira", that ensures the longline is always controlled. IEO report, page 24.
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The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.

5.9	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	The quotes are fixed by the Conseil, depending on de ICES report and Reglam. PPC = FMSY, distributing among member states. Press, 27.10.2016, about quotes for netx year: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release-IP-16-3504-es.htm " Poblaciones en niveles sostenibles Con respecto a algunas poblaciones de la UE que ya han alcanzado el rendimiento máximo sostenible, como el rape en aguas del Sur, el lenguado común en el Skagerrak/Kattegat y el lenguado en el Canal de La Mancha, la Comisión proponer aumentar los TAC. También se proponen aumentos para las cigalas en el Skagerrak/Kattegat, el jurel en aguas atlánticas de la Península Ibérica y el eglefino en el mar de Irlanda y el mar Céltico. El crecimiento continuo de la población de merluza del Norte también justifica un nuevo aumento sustancial del TAC"
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The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	YN	Comments
6.1	The fishing company recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The boxes for containing the fish are continuously recycling: They are plastic boxes. The central installation carries out with the continuous washing and taking to each vessel. During the audit, several bills were seen, about this item. The continuous washing – machine was seen too.
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter)	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	Yes, there are instructions for all the fleet, to comply on board. There are bills or records about waste management, reviewed during the audit. The external company that manages this item is called Procesoil in charge of applying MARPOL. Normative.
6.3	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	There are bills for the purchasing of authorized gases. For all the vessels. No more chemicals to avoid.
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	There are bills for the purchasing of authorized gases. For all the vessels.

The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.

7– ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	<p>The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.</p> <p>The register must state at least the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport) 	N	Yes there is a recording instruction for the consumption of energy. This data is not relative, so, this is a parameter to improve. (Quantity of energy, days of work, distances, tons of product, etc)
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	The organization has other KPI's (gasoil consumption, f.i.), they are studying this item. With the new ordination of captures (legal requirements) and the increase of captures, there is less cost and more quality and freshness. (Full store in less time)

The Auditor must request copies of the registers.

8- SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm	Y	No children seen during the audit. Neither detected during Scotisho or Irish inspections when date of brth of crew menmebers are checked.
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	Evidences: During the audit, TC-2 (documents for the payment to the Social Publis assurance, were seen. About landing staff and vessels crew.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	Evidences: During the audit, TC-2 (documents for the payment to the Social Publis assurance, were seen. About landing staff and vessels crew.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	The organisation has implemented all the safety measures required by law. There are inspections about that. Evidences: The last trainings. Banners and instructions on board.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The organisation will take this item into account.
<i>The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.</i>					

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

X The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

List major non conformities: No major non conformities

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES (corrective plan to be produced within 3 weeks and correction within 1 year)

NC minor n° 1- 7.1: The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year: Yes there is a recording instruction for the consumption of energy. This data is not relative, so, this is a parameter to improve. (Quantity of energy, days of work, distances, tons of product, etc)

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

Recommendation 1: Point 8.2: The organisation should be SA8000 certified.

Recommendation 2: Point 7.2: The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.