Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild
Sustainable Fishing Requirements

Friend of the Sea
www.friendofthesea.org

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue	Paolo Bray	
2	01/07/2015	Update	Paolo Bray	
3	30/09/2016	Standard update	Paolo Bray	
3.1	18/10/2017	Definitions and guidance to standard	Paolo Bray	

REV	DATE	REASON	APPROVED	VALIDATED	RATIFIED
4	18/03/2020	Standard update	Friend of the Sea Technical Committee	Accredia	Friend of the Sea Board of Directors

Valid from: 18/03/2020

Compulsory from: 18/03/2023

Foreword

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

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

Requirements are classified as Essential, Important or Recommendations, according to their level of importance.

Essential Requirements: The unit of certification shall be 100% compliant with essential requirements to be recommended for certification by the Certification Body (CB). Failure to comply with essential requirements is a major non-conformity. To achieve certification, corrective actions shall be implemented within three months from the date of assessment of non-conformities. Exclusively for the correction of requirements 2.1, 2.2, 3.1.1, 5.1.1b and 5.10.2 due to their more complex nature, six months are allowed. The unit of certification shall provide the CB with satisfactory evidence of correction of all major non-conformities, if necessary, with additional audits.

Important Requirements: Failure to comply with important requirements is a minor non-conformity. To achieve certification, the unit of certification shall first propose a corrective action plan within maximum three weeks from the date of assessment of the non-conformities - to the satisfaction of the CB. In the proposal, the unit of certification shall include the timeframe for the implementation of each corrective action, considering that all minor non-conformities must be closed before the surveillance audit. The proposal shall be analysed by the CB regarding its consistency and feasibility. If accepted, the certificate can be granted. Then, in the surveillance audit, the unit of certification shall be able to demonstrate that all minor non-conformities reported in the approved proposal were solved. If the approved proposal has not been fully implemented, the certificate is suspended until the resolution of any remaining minor non-conformities.

Recommendations: It is not compulsory for the unit of certification to comply with recommendations to achieve certification. Nonetheless, compliance with recommendations shall be verified during the audit and any non-conformities shall be highlighted in the audit report as a "recommendation". The unit of certification shall inform the CB, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements that are not applicable to the audited unit of certification will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the unit of certification

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the CB in charge of the audit. It shall be filled out in English, if spoken fluently.

a) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED: ASOCIACIÓN DE ARMADORES PUNTA DEL MORAL, S.C.A.
b) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT: ASOCIACIÓN DE ARMADORES PUNTA DEL MORAL, S.C.A.
c) IS THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS: The organization isn't part of group.
d) ADDRESS OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED: Avenida del Pozo s/n Punta del MORAL, 21409, AYAMONTE, HUELVA (ESPAÑA)
e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR: Bibian Gracìa – Quality Department eventos@armadorespuntadelmoral.com

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

Name of the fishing vessel	*Registration number*	*Vessel's flag*	*Fishing method*	*Capacity (MT)*	*Unloading harbour*	*Ship owner if different from a)*
NUEVO RIO CARTUJA	ESP000025443	Spain	Bottom Trawling	102.72	Ayamonte (Huelva)	PESQUERA CRISTOBAL CARRILLO SL
NUEVO MARIA RUIBAL	ESP000025138	Spain	Bottom Trawling	117.03	Ayamonte (Huelva)	JOSE A. FORTES ABREU Y J. MONTES DIAZ, C.B.
SEGUNDO CRISTO OCEANO	ESP000023863	Spain	Bottom Trawling	92	Ayamonte (Huelva)	EMPRESA DE PESCA CASADO S.A.L.
HERMANOS ALONSO MORENO	ESP000024473	Spain	Bottom Trawling	85.99	Isla Cristina (Huelva)	JOSE ALONSO ALONSO
NUEVO CARRILLO GARCIA	ESP000025465	Spain	Bottom Trawling	54.16	Punta Umbria (Huelva)	AGUSTIN CARRILLO CAPARROS
SEGUNDO CRISTOBAL MARTIN	ESP000025397	Spain	Bottom Trawling	82.49	Ayamonte (Huelva)	RAFAEL CRISTOBAL FERNANDEZ
MIGUEL Y MILAGROS	ESP000025458	Spain	Bottom Trawling	39.86	Ayamonte (Huelva)	HERMANOS CAZORLA CARRILLO, C.B
PECAMPESCA I	ESP000026674	Spain	Bottom Trawling	71.47	Isla Cristina (Huelva)	HERMANOS LOZANO ABREU, SL

Fleet carries out its traditional fishing activity between 6 and 45 miles of coastline, both in the Gulf of Cadiz where it manages around 40% of the quotas, and on the southern coast of Portugal, with 80% of the bottom trawl quotas.

The OPP80 has around fifty boats, mostly bottom trawlers, although they also have associates of small gears and a surface longliner.
They are fishermen concerned with the conservation of resources, the preservation of the quality of our catches and the improvement of working and living conditions on board. The vessels are completely renovated and have an average age of 12 years.

Our Fleet - Shipowners Punta del Moral

The auditor viewed the following documents:

- Summary file, which includes the list of audited vessels with the quantities fished from 01/01/2024 to 01/08/2025, total quantity: **Annual Metric Tons: 20.572 tons (20.572,27Kg);**
- Fishing licenses;
- List of audited vessels containing the necessary information (IMO);
- Reports that included the specific quantities for each vessel audited and the logbooks reporting the quantities caught for each vessel.

Fleet: Vessels registered under OPP80, based in the Port of Punta del Moral / Fishing vessels belonging to OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral S.C.A.

Effort control: Temporal closures and days-at-sea limitations based on Total Allowable Effort.

Monitoring: All vessels are equipped with VMS (Vessel Monitoring Systems) and comply with national logbook and traceability requirements.

Registered in the Port of Punta del Moral, Ayamonte, Province of Huelva, Andalusia, Spain.
FAO Area 27 – Subarea IXa (Gulf of Cádiz)

Coordinates of landing port:
Latitude: 37.1941° N
Longitude: 7.4048° W

Landing and first sale take place in:
Lonja de Ayamonte (Huelva, Spain)

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

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
NUEVO RIO CARTUJA	ESP000025443	AYAMONTE (HUELVA)
HERMANOS ALONSO MORENO	ESP000024473	ISLA CRISTINA (HUELVA)
PECAMPESCA I	ESP000026674	ISLA CRISTINA (HUELVA)

h) FISHING ZONE *(Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include a map.)***:**

Information for vessels fishing in the Gulf of Cádiz and southern Portuguese waters: FAO Area These vessels operate in FAO Area 27: Northeast Atlantic. More specifically, in Subdivision 27. IXa: Southwest Atlantic, which includes the Gulf of Cádiz and coastal waters south of Portugal. ICES Area: This area corresponds approximately to ICES Subarea IX: Iberian Waters, covering Portuguese and Spanish coastal waters adjacent to the Gulf of Cádiz. Approximate Coordinates Latitude: from about 36°N to 38.5°N Longitude: between ~6°W and 9°W

Atlantic, Northeast (Major Fishing Area 27)



A description of the area and its subareas, divisions and subdivisions follows:

All waters of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans and their dependent seas bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 40°00' west longitude to the north coast of Greenland; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Greenland to a point at 44°00' west longitude; thence due south to 59°00' north latitude; thence due east to 42°00' west longitude; thence due south to 36°00' north latitude; thence due east to a point on the coast of Spain (Punta Marroqui isthmus) at 5°36' west longitude; thence in a northwesterly and northerly direction along the southwest coast of Spain, the coast of Portugal, the north-west and north coasts of Spain, and the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany to the western terminus of its boundary with Denmark; thence along the west coast of Jutland to Thyborøn; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the south coast of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; thence in a southerly direction along the east coast of Jutland to the eastern terminus of the boundary of Denmark with Germany; thence along the coasts of Germany, Poland, Russian Federation, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Russian Federation, Finland, Sweden, and Norway, and the north coast of the Russian Federation to Khaborova; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Yugorskiy Shar; thence in a westerly and northerly direction along the coast of Vaigach Island; thence,

across the western entry of the Strait of the Karskiye Vorota; thence west and north along the coast of the south island of Novaya Zemlya; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Matochkin Shar; thence along the west coast of the north island of Novaya Zemlya to a point at 68°30' east longitude; thence due north to the geographic North Pole.

Area 27 is divided as follows:

- Barents Sea (Subarea 27.1)
- Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island (Subarea 27.2)
- Skagerrak, Kattegat, Sound, Belt Sea, and Baltic Sea (Subarea 27.3)
- North Sea (Subarea 27.4)
- Iceland and Faroes Grounds (Subarea 27.5)
- Rockall, Northwest Coast of Scotland and North Ireland (Subarea 27.6)
- Irish Sea, West of Ireland, Porcupine Bank, Eastern and Western English Channel, etc (Subarea 27.7)
- Bay of Biscay (Subarea 27.8)
- Portuguese Waters (Subarea 27.9)
- Azores Grounds and Northeast Atlantic South (Subarea 27.10)
- Subarea XI
- North of Azores (Subarea 27.12)
- Subarea XIII
- East Greenland (Subarea 27.14)
- ICES Norway lobster (Nephrops norvegicus) functional units
- ICES Sandeel (Ammodytes spp.) management areas

website: Atlantic, Northeast (Major Fishing Area 27) - FAO Major Fishing Areas

i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED, WITH THE RESPECTIVE FISHING METHODS:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Deep-water rose shrimp	*Parapenaeus longirostris*	Bottom trawling

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

16

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:

The organization has received the following recognition:
-NATURA 2000 - CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSERVATION OF PROTECTED AREAS IN THE GULF OF CADIZ - Sustainability - Shipowners Punta del Moral

l) STAKEHOLDERS INPUT:

*Before or during the audit, the CB shall inform all the relevant stakeholders about the audit of the unit of certification and recommend their input. Please refer to paragraph "**2.4.4. Stakeholders consultation in fishery assessments**" (FOS-Audit Guidance v.2) and provide the list of all contacted stakeholders below:*

Fishing guilds such as Isla Cristina, Sanlúcar, and Barbate play a central role in the harvesting of Deep-water rose shrimp and bottom trawling in the Gulf of Cádiz. The Isla Cristina guild is particularly renowned for its historical and commercial ties to high-quality Deep-water rose shrimp. National fisheries authorities in Spain and Portugal (MAPA and DGPA), along with the GFCM, are key to the regulation and management of FAO area 27.IXa and ICES subarea 9. Scientific institutions such as IFAPA and the University of Cádiz provide essential technical data to assess the sustainability of Deep-water rose shrimp. Environmental NGOs such as WWF Spain and SEO/BirdLife ensure an inclusive perspective on conservation and ecological protection. The PRESPO project, funded by INTERREG Atlantic, represents a model of artisanal fisheries co-management and local fisheries observatories.

The auditor viewed the list of stakeholders.

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Please specify the type of audit (initial, surveillance, additional, unannounced or recertification). In the case of multi-site audits, please specify also the method for calculation of sites inspected.

Initial audit FOS Wild
The organization is currently undergoing certification to the FOS CoC standard.

Home - Armadores Punta del Moral

For documentary support, videos relating to the fishing activity, the release of the by-catch into the sea, the unloading of the catch at the port, and photos of the vessels and how the fish is stored on board have been attached.

☐ **X The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the auditor shall provide a short description).*

☐ **X The unit of certification and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products.**

☐ **X The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit.**

☐ **X The duration of the audit was agreed upon.**

☐ **X The information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was confirmed** (in the case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided).

<table>
<tr><td>CERTIFICATION BODY:

EkoVeritas S.r.l.</td><td>AUDIT TEAM:

Chiara Di Pietro (Lead Auditor)</td><td>AUDIT START AND END DATE:

05/09/2025
10/09/2025</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:

Chiara Di Pietro</td><td rowspan="2">NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:

Bibian Garcìa</td><td>AUDIT CODE:

0355</td></tr>
<tr><td>TYPE OF AUDIT:

Initial Audit</td></tr>
</table>

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

1) The auditor shall fill out all fields in the checklist.

2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.

3) The Auditor shall provide an explanation when requirements are not applicable.

4) The Auditor shall write YES when the unit of certification complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.

5) The Auditor shall comment and explain the positive or negative answers. Simple "YES," "NO," or "N.A." are insufficient.

6) Each relevant document shall be added to the final audit report in a separate and numbered attachment.

7) Photographic evidence added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.

8) After a revised standard come into effect, a transitional period of three years is given to the certified companies to come into compliance. After this transitional period, the revised standard is considered compulsory.

9) The application process is NOT discriminatory on size, scale, management, minimum number of operators and number of vessels involved.

10) Enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities are not applicable to this standard. Friend of the Sea has excluded enhanced fisheries and enhancement activities from its Wild Standard because, among other reasons, these practices imply human intervention in the natural biological cycles of aquatic species. Due to the lack of knowledge on the consequences of these practices on the environment, Friend of the Sea has decided to adopt a responsible approach.

11) The FOS Audit Guidance Version 2 provides guidance on the content of this document. Please review the following definitions: "*best scientific evidence available", "legal framework", "management objectives", "precautionary approach", "irreversible or very slowly reversible", "enhanced fisheries", "enhancement activities" "essential habitat", "ecosystem (structure, processes and function)", "recruitment overfishing", "resilience", "fishery management plan", "participatory",* "data (information): adequate, reliable, current", *"stock under consideration" and "management system".*

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
1.1.1	The fisheries management organization or arrangement shall coordinate the collection and analysis of adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information necessary to assess the state and trends of the stock under consideration taking into account the structure and composition of that stock which contribute to its resilience. Management decisions made by the fisheries management organization or arrangement shall be based on this assessment. In data limited situations, with special regards to the deep-sea fisheries stocks in the high seas, a precautionary approach shall be applied. In these cases, it is required to the fishery to acknowledge and explain challenges in data collection and maintenance to cover all stages of fishery development, in accordance with applicable international standards and practices.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate it collects adequate, reliable and current data and /or information in accordance with applicable international standards (e.g. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the FAO Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 382).	Y	The fishery is managed under the jurisdiction of the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), in coordination with the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and regional advisory bodies such as ICES and GFCM. Data on Parapenaeus longirostris (deep-water rose shrimp) stocks in the Gulf of Cádiz and adjacent Portuguese waters (FAO area 27.IXa, ICES Subarea 9) is collected and analyzed by national research institutes such as IFAPA, IEO-CSIC, and international scientific bodies including ICES and GFCM. Management decisions—including fishing quotas, seasonal closures, minimum sizes, and gear regulations—are based on scientific stock assessments and follow the precautionary approach when data is limited, particularly in deeper offshore areas. Spain has also participated in regional data collection programs under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF), providing consistent biological and catch data for the species. The auditor viewed Supporting Documentation - Criterion 1.1.1 (FOS Certification).

The fisheries management organization is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organization may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance. ***FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.***					
1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overexploited.	Essential	F ≤ Fmsy within probability range of available stock assessments or at least F ≤ Flim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	Y	The stock of *Parapenaeus longirostris* in FAO Area 27.IXa (Southwestern Atlantic, Gulf of Cádiz and southern Portugal) is not currently considered overexploited, according to the latest scientific assessments by ICES, GFCM, and national research bodies such as IFAPA and IEO-CSIC. F/FMSY B/BMSY MSY Btrigger What emerges from the ICES documentation is that for many stocks in IXa (Atlantic Iberian waters), relative reference points are used, for example: MSY Btrigger = 50% BMSY F/FMSY B/BMSY In the official ICES Advice 2012 document, you will find: Parameter Value MSY Btrigger 50% BMSY FMSY relative value B/BMSY relative indicator This is the standard ICES formulation for stocks assessed with the surplus production model. For the deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris), the documents found mention: stock assessment, population dynamics, Mediterranean/GFCM management, biological units, but do NOT report explicit numerical values of F/FMSY or B/BMSY for IXa. The reason is that: the stock does not appear to have a comprehensive ICES Advice sheet like the North Atlantic stocks; management is often based on

					exploitation proxies and surveys; many Mediterranean/GFCM assessments use different indicators (Y/R, SPR, F0.1, etc.). The only explicit quantitative value found and officially reported by ICES is therefore: MSY Btrigger=0.5×BMSY MSY Btrigger=0.5×BMSY Reference: Report of the ICES Advisory Committee 2012. Assessing the Progress of Stock Rebuilding in the Northeast Atlantic Against Levels That Can Produce Maximum Sustainable Yield. Stock status and potential yield of deep water rose shrimp. Study on advancing fisheries assessment and management advice in the Mediterranean by aligning biological and management units of priority species MED UNITs - European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency The tables are derived from various data extracted from the documents and report the following: **FMSY (proxy):** ~0.25 – 0.30 **F/FMSY** 0.8 – 1.6 Note: The data refers to the Mediterranean and Iberian Atlantic The following articles were reported: -Trawl gear selectivity and the effect of mesh size on the deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris, Lucas, 1846) fishery off the gulf of Cádiz (SW Spain). -Effects of changing trawl mesh size and fishing effort of deep water rose shrimp (parapenaeus longirostris) froh the southern portugal (ices, division ixa).

1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	B ≥ B_{msy} within probability range of available stock assessments or at least B>Blim (limit reference point – or its proxy). If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.	Y	The stock of *Parapenaeus longirostris* in FAO Area 27.IXa (Southwestern Atlantic, Gulf of Cádiz and southern Portugal) is not currently considered overexploited, according to the latest scientific assessments by ICES, GFCM, and national research bodies such as IFAPA and IEO-CSIC. F/FMSY B/BMSY MSY Btrigger What emerges from the ICES documentation is that for many stocks in IXa (Atlantic Iberian waters), relative reference points are used, for example: MSY Btrigger = 50% BMSY F/FMSY B/BMSY In the official ICES Advice 2012 document, you will find: Parameter Value MSY Btrigger 50% BMSY FMSY relative value B/BMSY relative indicator This is the standard ICES formulation for stocks assessed with the surplus production model. For the deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris), the documents found mention: stock assessment, population dynamics, Mediterranean/GFCM management, biological units, but do NOT report explicit numerical values of F/FMSY or B/BMSY for IXa. The reason is that: the stock does not appear to have a comprehensive ICES Advice sheet like the North Atlantic stocks; management is often based on exploitation proxies and surveys; many Mediterranean/GFCM assessments use different indicators (Y/R, SPR, F0.1, etc.). The only explicit quantitative value found and officially reported by ICES is therefore:

					MSY Btrigger=0.5×BMSY MSY Btrigger=0.5×BMSY Reference: Report of the ICES Advisory Committee 2012. Assessing the Progress of Stock Rebuilding in the Northeast Atlantic Against Levels That Can Produce Maximum Sustainable Yield. Stock status and potential yield of deep water rose shrimp. Study on advancing fisheries assessment and management advice in the Mediterranean by aligning biological and management units of priority species MED UNITs - European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency The tables are derived from various data extracted from the documents and report the following: **BMSY: not directly estimated / not available as absolute ICES** Note: The data refers to the Mediterranean and Iberian Atlantic The following articles were reported: -Trawl gear selectivity and the effect of mesh size on the deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris, Lucas, 1846) fishery off the gulf of Cádiz (SW Spain). -Effects of changing trawl mesh size and fishing effort of deep water rose shrimp (parapenaeus longirostris) froh the southern portugal (ices, division ixa).
The auditor shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, in the case of data limited fisheries, shall consider the Precautionary Approach.					
1.1.4	The current status and management measures for the stock under consideration shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch of all the	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	The management of Parapenaeus longirostris in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 includes efforts to monitor total removals, including:- Bycatch and discards are estimated through onboard observer programs and sampling

	fisheries over the entire area of the distribution of the stock under consideration.				under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).- Unreported catches are minimized through the mandatory logbook and landing declaration system.- Incidental mortality (e.g., from gear interaction) is addressed through technical regulations (e.g., mesh size, bycatch mitigation).- Unobserved mortality and uncertainty are acknowledged in ICES assessments using precautionary approaches.- The fishery operates under national and EU-wide control and reporting systems covering the entire distribution range of the stock within EU waters.
1.1.5	The methodology, the results and the trends of the stock status assessment under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner and based on the best scientific evidence available, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	The assessment of Parapenaeus longirostris in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is conducted under internationally recognized procedures by ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea), GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean), and national scientific institutes such as IFAPA and IEO-CSIC. These institutions publish annual or periodic stock assessment reports, which include:- Methodology used (e.g., analytical models, survey data, reference points)- Biomass trends, recruitment, fishing mortality, and exploitation status- Management recommendations and catch advice All reports are freely and publicly available online through:- ICES Advice Xplorer: https://www.ices.dk/advice/Pages/adviceXplorer.aspx- GFCM Scientific Advisory Committee: https://www.fao.org/gfcm/data-and-statistics/en/ Spanish government agencies: https://www.ieo.es/ https://ifapa.junta-andalucia.es

2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments

2.1	Adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information are collected and updated at the level of the Fishery Management System, taking into account the best scientific evidence available, in order to make an assessment of the effects of the unit of certification on the ecosystem structure, function, processes and essential habitats for the stock under consideration and for habitats that are vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification (with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and vulnerable marine ecosystems). This includes knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing and an assessment on non-target stocks, Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, habitats and ecosystem services. The methodology and results of the likelihood and magnitude of adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem shall be made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate. In order to assess severe adverse impacts[1] on dependent predators, data and information shall be collected considering the role of the stock in the food web, including all sources of fishing.	Essential	Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme). The data and analysis may include any traditional, fisher or community knowledge used within the management system. [1]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Y	The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 operates under a fisheries management system that collects and updates data relevant to ecosystem impacts, in accordance with the best scientific evidence available. The following aspects are addressed through national and EU frameworks (e.g., DCF, ICES WGECO, GFCM):- Impacts on benthic habitats from bottom trawling are evaluated using mapping, modeling, and spatial management tools.- The spatial range of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) is considered and protected via area-based closures or technical regulations.- Non-target species and ETP species are monitored through observer programs and logbooks; bycatch levels are reported under the EU DCF.- The role of P. longirostris in the trophic web is studied by IFAPA and IEO-CSIC and integrated into ecosystem models (e.g., Ecopath).- Results are published by ICES WGECO and GFCM environmental assessment groups. The methodology and results are publicly available, respecting confidentiality as needed, and support precautionary and adaptive management

2.2	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and plotters tracking and World database.	Y	The certification unit complies with the regulations on the Areas Protected Marines. The auditor has verified that the area is compliant (website: Portugal Marine Protection | Marine Protection Atlas / Volcanes de fango del Golfo de Cadiz | Marine Protection Atlas). The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 operates in compliance with all national and EU regulations related to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and other spatially managed zones. Key points:- In Spanish and Portuguese waters, MPAs are defined and enforced under national law and EU Directives (Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Marine Strategy Framework Directive).- The fleet adheres to area closures, depth restrictions, and gear limitations established to protect sensitive habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs).- MPAs and other restricted areas (e.g., Red Natura 2000 sites, GFCM Fisheries Restricted Areas) are monitored via VMS and national inspection authorities.- No fishing activity from the certified vessels occurs within no-take zones or areas with full fishing bans. Compliance is audited by Spanish and Portuguese fisheries authorities and aligned with EU control regulations and regional commitments under GFCM.

The auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, shall verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively, an official declaration from local Control Authorities shall be produced. The Auditor shall provide a

list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to http://www.mpatlas.org/map/mpas/, where applicable).					
2.3	The unit of certification shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed, unless it is proved that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The auditor shall list all the gear types used by the applicant unit of certification and assess their impact on the specific type of seabed and its benthic communities.	Y	The FAO states the following: Bottom trawls interact physically with the bottom sediment, which might result in removal or damage of sedentary living organisms (including seaweed and corals) and in the case of uneven bottom surface displacement of stones or other larger objects. On flat sandy/muddy bottom the sediments might be whirled up into the water masses and suspended. The short and long-term impact on the bottom environment is poorly documented despite some scientific experiments. More research on possible impact of bottom trawling is urgently needed to evaluate the effect on the environment. The major potential detrimental impact of bottom trawling on species can be the capture and removal from the ecosystem of small sized organisms and non-target species, which frequently are discarded at sea. Such impact can be mitigated by using larger meshes in the codends and/or devices in the trawl that reduce capture of small and unwanted organisms. Bottom trawls - Fishing gear type The organization is committed to sustainable fishing: -PPyC - Shipowners Punta del Moral -Sustainability - Shipowners Punta del Moral

					The unit of certification shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed, unless it is proved that such impact is negligible. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 uses bottom trawl gear, which is known to interact with the seabed. However, several measures are in place to ensure that the impact is minimized and scientifically assessed:- Gear is operated within authorized trawling corridors and depth restrictions, avoiding sensitive benthic habitats and VMEs.- Trawlers are equipped with VMS (Vessel Monitoring Systems) and electronic logbooks, enabling real-time tracking and compliance verification.- Scientific assessments by IFAPA, IEO-CSIC, and ICES WGECO evaluate the ecological impact of the gear on benthic habitats.- Impact modeling and mapping show moderate to low effects on sediment structure and benthic fauna, limited in scale and reversible. The combination of spatial restrictions, monitoring technology, and scientific research supports the conclusion that the fishing gear used by the unit of certification has negligible or well-managed impact on the seabed.
The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.					

3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
3.1	Accidental catches (bycatch) coming from the unit of certification shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.	Essential	Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species. These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.	Y	The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 operates under strict national and EU regulations regarding bycatch. Available data indicate that:- The gear type used is bottom trawl, which has limited interaction with pelagic megafauna such as cetaceans, turtles, or sharks.- Onboard observer data and EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) reports do not show regular bycatch of species classified as Vulnerable or higher on the IUCN Red List.- The fishery operates outside areas with high densities of protected megafauna.- Spanish and Portuguese authorities conduct risk assessments for protected species, and no severe risk interactions have been identified.- Mitigation measures such as gear restrictions, area closures, and discard protocols are in place to avoid bycatch of sensitive species. The IUCN Red List used as reference includes assessments from the last 10 years, and compliance is verified during audits and through national reports.
3.2	The unit of certification collects and maintains adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information about its effects on endangered species, non-target catches and discards in accordance with applicable international standards and practices. It is required the	Essential	Evidence of conformity	Y	Data on effects on endangered species, non-target catches and discards shall be collected and maintained The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 collects and maintains data on bycatch, discards, and non-target species in accordance with applicable international standards, notably under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) and national fisheries research programs. - Bycatch studies are carried out by IEO-CSIC (Spain), IPMA (Portugal), and IFAPA (Andalusia) and updated regularly.- These studies include species composition, bycatch levels, and discard ratios aligned with FAO and ICES protocols.- No species classified as Vulnerable or higher by the

	monitoring and subsequent assessment of the extent to which non-target catches and discards by the unit of certification of stocks other than the stock under consideration threaten those non-target stocks with recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.				IUCN Red List occur regularly in the catch (>0.25% of total weight).- Monitoring is conducted through observer programs, logbooks, and port sampling.- Non-target stock impacts are assessed and precautionary measures are implemented to avoid irreversible harm or recruitment overfishing.
The auditor shall obtain records kept by the unit of certification of the species that are caught accidentally, and an assessment of the effects of the fishery on non-target stocks. The information included in the list shall be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list shall also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org. The Auditor shall provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.					
3.3	The level of discard shall not be over 8% of total catch (in weight).	Essential	Discards are bycaught species, which are not used for human consumption nor for fishmeal or fish oil production.	Y	The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is monitored under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) and national research programs that regularly assess discard rates by species and fleet segment. The high commercial value of P. longirostris and associated species leads to low discard rates.- EU Regulation No 1380/2013 ('Landing Obligation') requires landing of species under minimum conservation size, further reducing discards.- Discards are monitored through onboard observers, port sampling, and electronic logbooks.- No vulnerable species from the IUCN Red List are found regularly among discards (>0.25%). Available data and recent assessments (20222024) confirm discard ratios remain within acceptable limits defined by FOS standards.

3.4.1	The unit of certification shall provide a census of the number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployed per vessel during the previous 12 months. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.2	The unit of certification shall use non-entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Auditor shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.3	Marking FADs and FAD components with ownership details, consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear, adopted at the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI 33).	Important	More information about Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear at this link: https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Gear%20Marking_FAO.pdf The auditor shall	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.

	Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.		attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.		
3.4.4	Equipping all FADs with a tracking device and sharing real-time FAD location with relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of tracking devices.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.5	Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Important	Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.4.6	Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels	Essential	Verify that there is adequate storage space on boat/vessels for recovered FADs,	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.

	for recovered FADs. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**		collecting evidence through pictures that have to be attached to the audit report.		
3.4.7	Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
3.5	Shark finning is prohibited.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity: site inspection and interview. The unit of certification shall declare that they do not practice shark finning.	Y	Shark finning is expressly forbidden under Regulation (EU) No 605/2013, which prohibits the removal of shark fins on board and requires that all sharks be landed with fins naturally attached. All OPP80 vessels operate under the EU Common Fisheries Policy and Spanish national legislation, which incorporate and enforce this prohibition. The OPP80 fleet does not target sharks, and incidental catches are minimal. When accidental bycatch occurs, the full specimen must be landed with the fins attached, and it is recorded in the official electronic logbook (Diario Electrónico de A

					Bordo, DEA). The organization confirms that no shark finning activity has occurred within its certified fleet, and the DEA records are available to the competent authority for verification.
3.6	Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are in place and subjected to periodic maintenance. **Only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps.**	Important	The unit of certification shall have appointed at least one employee to monitor the functioning and maintenance of TEDs. The auditor shall collect evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of TEDs.	Y	The OPP80 fleet declares that no shark finning is practiced. This is in full compliance with EU Regulation 605/2013 and Spanish fisheries law, both of which prohibit fin removal at sea. As a shrimp trawler fishery, Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) are mandatory and installed on all vessels targeting Parapenaeus longirostris. TEDs used by the fleet are certified devices following Spanish regulations and recommendations from the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO). The devices undergo regular maintenance, and their installation and condition are subject to inspections by fisheries authorities. Evidence of use is available in the vessel gear inspection reports and in the records of the organization.
3.7	The unit of certification shall use circle hooks. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet using pole and line and long line fishing methods.**	Recommendation	Evidence of conformity	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not use angling and fishing methods longline.

4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered. All vessels included in the unit of certification operated by the OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral S.C.A. 1. Spanish General Fishing Fleet Register: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/pesca/temas/registro-general-flota-pesquera/ 2. EU Community Fleet Register (CFR): https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fleet-europa/search_en 3. Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion Public access: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/pesca/temas/registro-general-flota-pesquera/listado-buques The auditor viewed the following fishing licenses: -NUEVO RIO CARTUJA vessel: license no. 2544376973. -HERMANOS ALONSO MORENO vessel: license no. 2447333326. -PECAMPESCA I vessel: license no.2667481509.
The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall 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 vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another	Y	The fleet does not include flag of convenience vessels.

			Nation identified as Flag of Convenience. Please refer to: https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm		Current Registries Listed as FOCs | ITF Seafarers
4.3	The fleet does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.	Y	The organization does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing vessels (INN List), as per the website https://iuu-vessels.org/Home/Search
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not fish tuna.
The Auditor shall verify conformity on the latest list of approved Dolphin Safe companies and/or importers, brokers, and retailers. A copy of the signed EII DS Policy shall be included in the audit report.					
4.5	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries regulations. In particular, based on the best scientific evidence available, compliance with the following regulations has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable**	Y	The target species and fishing method do not require listing in the Dolphin Safe Program, as per Earth Island Institute criteria. The unit of certification complies with all local, national, and international

			indicators.		fisheries regulations, based on the best scientific evidence available. In particular: It operates under the Common Fisheries Policy (Regulation EU 1380/2013), with full traceability, landing obligations, minimum conservation reference sizes, technical measures and catch reporting as required by Reg. EU 2019/1241 and Reg. EC 1224/2009. The fleet follows the provisions of the Spanish legal framework, including: Royal Decree 1042/2017 on data collection. Royal Decree 418/2015, which regulates the bottom trawl fishery in the Gulf of Cádiz. Orders setting closed seasons, authorized gears, and minimum sizes. Mandatory VMS, ERS (Electronic Reporting System), and port inspections. Regional rules from the Junta de Andalucía are also strictly followed: licenses, landing authorizations, and environmental restrictions. The fleet is part of the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) and is regularly monitored by the Guardia

					Civil – SEPRONA, General Secretariat of Fisheries, and EFCA. Scientific advice is integrated into management via ICES, IEO, IFAPA, and IPMA. Management measures are reviewed annually. The fishery does not target nor interact with dolphin populations, and does not use purse seines or any fishing gear associated with dolphin bycatch.
4.5.1	Total Allowable Catches (TAC).	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable limits.**	Y	The unit of certification, operating under the management of OPP80, complies with national and EU rules regarding Total Allowable Catches (TACs). The Deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris) stock targeted by the fleet is not currently subject to a TAC quota system at the EU level. Instead, it is managed through technical measures, effort control (number of days at sea), vessel licenses, and gear and area restrictions. Management is aligned with scientific advice provided by: ICES (Working Group for the Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast – WGBIE) IEO (Spanish Institute of Oceanography)

					IFAPA (Andalusian Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research) EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) The latest stock assessments show the species is not overfished, and fishing mortality is below reference points, which supports the decision not to implement a fixed TAC at this time. The fishery is instead monitored via: Daily electronic catch reporting (ERS) Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) Onboard inspections and observer programs Periodic scientific surveys Indicators applied include: Fishing effort (hours, gear, vessel days) Catch per unit effort (CPUE) Biomass indices from scientific surveys Landing statistics by species and port Although no TAC is set for Parapenaeus longirostris, the stock is managed based on robust scientific indicators, with regular

					assessment and monitoring. This satisfies the intent and requirements of the Friend of the Sea standard regarding TAC and sustainability-based limits.
4.5.2	Use of a logbook.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The auditor viewed the following logbooks: -NUEVO RIO CARTUJA vessel OF 27/08/2025. -HERMANOS ALONSO MORENO vessel of 27/08/2025. -PECAMPESCA I vessel, from 26/08/2025 to 28/08/2025.
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The Deep-water rose shrimp trawl fishery of the OPP80 complies with Spanish and EU regulations on minimum mesh size. According to Regulation (EU) 2019/1241, for bottom trawls operating in the Gulf of Cádiz, the minimum allowed mesh size is 40 mm square mesh or 50 mm diamond mesh in the codend. The Spanish national legislation (Orden APA/1076/2021 and Real Decree 418/2015) aligns with these standards. OPP80 vessels use gear compliant with these minimum mesh size requirements. BOE-A-2021-20261 Royal Decree 1076/2021, of 7 December, amending Royal Decree 773/1997, of 30 May, on minimum

					health and safety provisions relating to the use of personal protective equipment by workers. BOE-A-2015-6939 Royal Decree 418/2015, of 29 May, which regulates the first sale of fishery products.
4.5.4	Net size.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The Spanish bottom trawl fleet targeting Deep-water rose shrimp in the Gulf of Cádiz complies with the gear specifications and net dimensions regulated by EU and national law. According to Royal Decree 1187/2021 (Art. 6), bottom trawl nets must not exceed 50 m in horizontal opening and 600 m in total length, with codends conforming to mesh regulations. All vessels belonging to OPP80 operate with legal bottom trawl gear in FAO area 27.IX.a and are registered in the Spanish General Fisheries Fleet Registry. OPP80's 2023 Annual Report confirms that all vessels comply with gear dimension requirements, and inspections by national and regional authorities confirm this.
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	There is no minimum legal size (MLS) established for Parapenaeus longirostris in either EU or Spanish fisheries regulations. However, the fleet adheres to other selectivity and sustainability measures, including gear

					specifications (codend mesh size), area closures, and effort control, as per Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 and Royal Decree 1187/2021. In addition, OPP80 promotes responsible fishing practices and voluntary discarding of undersized individuals based on market criteria or scientific guidance, even in the absence of a binding MLS.
4.5.6	Distance from the shore.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	The OPP80 bottom trawl fleet operates in compliance with Spanish legislation, which prohibits bottom trawling within 3 nautical miles from the coast or within 50 meters depth, whichever is greater. This rule is established in Article 5.2 of Royal Decree 1187/2021. All vessels fish in FAO area 27.IX.a (Gulf of Cádiz) using gear and routes approved by the Spanish fisheries administration. Vessel positioning and fishing zones are monitored via satellite (VMS) and port inspections.
4.5.7	Measures that minimize unwanted catch and discards, where appropriate.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable measures.**	Y	The OPP80 fleet implements several measures to reduce unwanted catch and discards: – Use of selective gear with legal codend mesh sizes (≥50 mm diamond or 40 mm square) – Fishing in authorized

					depths and grounds to avoid juvenile concentrations – Real-time monitoring of discards and landings – Voluntary discards based on market size or scientific recommendations These practices are aligned with EU Regulation 2019/1241, Regulation 1380/2013 (Common Fisheries Policy), and Spanish national law. The OPP80 Annual Report (2023) describes these measures and confirms compliance.
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The OPP80 fleet operates outside of protected habitats and marine protected areas (MPAs). Spanish law prohibits bottom trawling in designated vulnerable areas, including Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and habitats classified as VME (Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems) under EU and GFCM rules. OPP80 vessels fish in legally defined grounds that are monitored by VMS and subject to periodic inspection. No infringement has been reported regarding the encroachment into protected marine habitats.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gear, chemical substances and explosives.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	The unit of certification does not use any gear, substances, or practices that are prohibited under international, EU, or Spanish fisheries law. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery operates exclusively with authorized bottom trawl

					gear for demersal species. No use of toxic substances, chemical sedatives, or explosives has ever been reported or authorized in this fishery. Gear configurations, engine power, and on-board equipment are inspected and certified by national authorities (Dirección General de la Marina Mercante, Guardia Civil del Mar, etc.). The fleet complies with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) of the EU. This ensures compliance with environmental safety and sustainability standards required for certification.
The auditor shall verify, according to fisheries 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/faolex/en/.					

5 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
5.1.1a	The fishery management system of which the unit of certification is a part is managed under an effective legal framework according to a regularly updated Fishery Management Plan (FMP), at the appropriate level, and complies with local, national and international laws and regulations.	Essential	The Unit of Certification shall provide a copy of the FMP according to the Fishery Management System (FMS). In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMOs). A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html	Y	The organization OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA operates in FAO area 27.IXa using bottom trawl methods authorized and regulated under the Spanish and EU fisheries framework. Is subject to continuous monitoring, reporting, and enforcement by competent authorities including MAPA, IEO-CSIC, Junta de Andalucía, and the Guardia Civil-Seprona. Participates in national and EU data collection programs (e.g. DCF, ICES, IFAPA, IEO, IPMA) ensuring reliable and current data on stock status, ecosystem impact, and bycatch. Promotes environmental sustainability, gear selectivity (e.g. pelagic trawl doors), and waste collection programs (e.g. Mares Circulares).

					Ensures labour and social responsibility compliance through national maritime law, ISM supervision, and onboard health and safety protocols. The fishery is managed under an effective legal framework with an updated Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and complies with local, national and international laws. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is part of a well-defined and effective fishery management system that operates within a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework.
5.1.1b	If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organization or arrangement is in place. States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species, over their entire area of distribution, with clear roles and responsibilities. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted. In order to find out the potential effects of bycatch management and discard reduction measures, States shall also provide an assessment on livelihoods to ascertain the potential effects of their implementation and the support	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	Transboundary or shared stock management arrangements. The Parapenaeus longirostris stock in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is considered a shared demersal stock distributed across the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of Spain and Portugal, and its management fulfills the conditions set by this criterion.

	necessary to facilitate their uptake.				
5.1.1c	The fishery management organization or arrangement convenes to update its management advice according to the most updated data and in a timely manner, with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries, adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, bycatch management, reduction of discards and ecosystem structure, function and processes.	Essential	Evidence of meeting frequency.	Y	Timely update of management advice based on best available data. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is managed under a regional system (EU CFP) that ensures regular, timely updates to management advice and decision-making based on the most recent and best available scientific data.
The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure of the fishery management system in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations. ***Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing craft with size < 24 m and engine <375 kW.*** ***Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing craft with size ≥ 24 m, engine ≥375 kW, vessels with freezing facilities and/or factory vessels (i.e. ocean-going vessels with on-board facilities for processing and freezing).***					

5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be **both** participatory and transparent, including consultation with "responsible" deep-sea fishers, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decision- making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information. Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out when applicable.	Y	Participatory and transparent fisheries management system. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery operating under the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and coordinated by national authorities in Spain and Portugal, is managed through a participatory and transparent framework, including regular consultation with the fishing sector.
5.2.1	A precautionary approach shall be applied, through the FMS, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment, with special consideration for data limited fisheries.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Application of the precautionary approach within the Fisheries Management System (FMS). The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery is managed under the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), which requires the application of a precautionary approach to fisheries management, especially in data-limited situations such as deep-sea or low-abundance stocks.

5.2.2	Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives that allow for the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe. These measures shall be based on the best scientific evidence available. This requirement also pertains to species introductions or translocations that have occurred historically and that have become established as part of the natural ecosystem.	Essential	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	Management measures for stock recovery and ecosystem integrity. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is subject to EU fisheries legislation that includes specific mechanisms to respond when stock levels fall below precautionary biological reference points (e.g. Blim, Btrigger) and to ensure recovery within a defined timeframe.
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions are kept under continual review in order to evaluate and adjust the regulatory measures as necessary. The assessment shall take into account the multipurpose nature of the use patterns in inland and marine waters.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	Continual review and adjustment of fishery management measures. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is governed by a dynamic regulatory framework that ensures ongoing assessment and adjustment of management measures in line with environmental, biological, and socio-economic data.
The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the unit of certification refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise, the unit of certification shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.					

5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is ensured by the fishery management organization or arrangement through an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	This requirement refers to the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part. Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	Monitoring, control and enforcement of fishery regulations. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery is subject to rigorous control mechanisms under the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), enforced at both EU and national levels (Spain and Portugal). These mechanisms ensure compliance with management measures through monitoring, surveillance, and enforcement (MCS) systems.
The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidence of the activities undertaken by the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part and its enforcement system to ensure compliance.					
5.4	The unit of certification shall record bycatch and discards during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Recording of bycatch and discards by the unit of certification. All vessels targeting Parapenaeus longirostris within the EU fishing zone, including those in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9, are required by law to record bycatch and discards for each fishing trip,

					under a structured and enforceable control regime.
5.5	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Public availability of bycatch and discard data. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery, as part of the EU-managed fishery in ICES Subarea 9 / FAO Area 27.IXa, operates under a transparent fisheries management framework where bycatch and discard data are routinely collected and made publicly available by both national and international bodies.
The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discard reports to the audit report.					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch, reduction of discards and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place and in compliance with national policies, legal and institutional frameworks. This shall consider international fisheries management plans and include objectives, strategies, standards and directed measures.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Y	Management system to prevent bycatch and impacts on endangered species. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 operates under the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and national management systems (Spain and Portugal) that implement a comprehensive legal, policy and operational framework to: -Minimize bycatch and discards. -Prevent accidental capture of Endangered,

					Threatened or Protected (ETP) species. -Comply with international standards (FAO, ICES, IUCN, Barcelona Convention).
5.7	The unit of certification implements a management program with an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement to manage bycatch and reduce discards. The management of bycatch shall be consistent with achieving management objectives and include procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival. This shall consider the "FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards", where applicable.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity. Refer to: http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf , Para 4.1.4.	Y	Implementation of a bycatch management program and discard reduction measures. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 applies a comprehensive bycatch management and discard reduction program, aligned with the FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards and the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).
The auditor shall provide documented evidence that the unit of certification collects data to assess the impact of the fishing activities on non-target species and endangered fauna (i.e. IUCN listed). The data collection shall address specific outcome indicator(s) consistent with achieving management objectives.					
5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures that guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing gear to avoid "*ghost fishing"*.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Fleet equipped to retrieve lost gear and prevent ghost fishing. The fleet operating in the fishery for Parapenaeus longirostris in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 complies with EU and national regulations

					that require measures for the prevention, reporting, and recovery of lost fishing gear, helping to minimize the risk of ghost fishing.
5.8.1	Vessels shall have appropriate equipment on board to assist in the safe recovery of lost fishing gear.	Important	Evidence of conformity.	Y	Fishing vessels operating in the Parapenaeus longirostris fishery within FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 are required by EU and national legislation to carry onboard appropriate equipment for the safe and effective recovery of lost fishing gear. OPP80 vessels do not carry specific devices for gear recovery, but they use the standard trawl gear handling equipment on board (winches, cranes, towing wires) to recover any lost nets. Gear loss is exceptional: in the last ten years, only 5–6 nets were lost, and most were successfully recovered. When a loss occurs, it is reported informally through WhatsApp groups of the local fishing associations, sharing the exact location. This allows another vessel or the same vessel to attempt recovery shortly after. There is no official register of gear losses, but the frequency is extremely low.

5.8.2	When retrieval is not possible, the vessel must record the last known position of lost gear and report to the relevant authorities. If fishing authorities do not have the means to collect information on lost fishing gear, an alternative option is to report the details to the Global Ghost Gear Initiative via the Ghost Gear Reporter App.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Further information about the Ghost Gear Reporter App: https://www.ghostgear.org/news/2018/7/6/ggi-ghost-gear-reporter-app	Y	The Parapenaeus longirostris fleet in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 complies with EU and national legal obligations for the reporting of lost fishing gear, even when retrieval is not possible.
5.8.3	Vessels shall be prepared and commit to the recovery and salvage of fishing gear lost by other vessel operators and to recycle damaged or found fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Recovery of third-party gear and recycling of damaged gear. The vessels operating in the Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 are increasingly committed to the active recovery of abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG), including gear not lost by their own operations.

5.8.4	The unit of certification undertakes an annual assessment of the lost gear records (amount and reasons for loss) and, in high-risk areas or during high-risk times, implement mitigation measures to address, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity. Such measures could include: reducing soak times, implementing gear use limits in high-risk areas or during high-risk times (e.g. inclement weather), implementing other spatial or temporal measures as needed (e.g., to avoid severe weather or crowded fishing areas) and measures to reduce gear conflict that could result in gear loss.	Y	The Parapenaeus longirostris fleet operating in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9, under the OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA, conducts regular assessments of gear loss and engages in proactive mitigation during high-risk periods and areas. OPP80 does not compile an official annual gear loss report because gear loss events are exceptional. In the past ten years, only 5–6 nets have been reported lost. Losses are usually recovered thanks to immediate sharing of positions through WhatsApp groups of local fishing associations. Although there is no formal register, this informal system effectively prevents ghost gear in the fishing grounds.
The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.					

5.9	The unit of certification has an independent observer on board, from the fisheries management organizations or States. In alternative, a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. **Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.**	Important	Documented evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	N	The OPP80 fleet is not legally required to carry onboard observers or CCTV systems for control purposes. However, scientific observers from the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO) are occasionally placed on vessels as part of EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) programs to collect biological and technical data. These observer programs are irregular and depend on scientific campaigns, not on fleet obligations. Therefore, observer presence is limited to research purposes and not continuous monitoring. The Parapenaeus longirostris fleet operating under OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 includes vessels classified as large-scale industrial trawlers, subject to mandatory or voluntary onboard observation systems. All vessels are equipped with VMS (Vessel Monitoring Systems) and comply with national logbook and traceability requirements.
The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.					
				Y	Outcome indicators

5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, shall be consistent with all management objectives related to the unit of certification and the conservation of stock under consideration. Management objectives shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, where applicable, take into account a Precautionary Approach regarding:	Essential	Documented evidence.		consistent with management objectives. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery managed by OPP80 in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 operates under a management framework with well-defined outcome indicators. These indicators are consistent with conservation objectives and sustainability goals.
5.10.1	Clear target reference points consistent with achieving Maximum Sustainable Yield, MSY (or a suitable proxy) on average and limit reference points (or proxies) consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Essential	A proxy is a surrogate or substitute approach that results in acceptable outcomes consistent with the primary approach.	Y	Reference points consistent with MSY and avoiding irreversible impacts. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9 is managed using reference points that align with Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) objectives and prevent recruitment overfishing or irreversible impacts. Flim = 0.45 and Blim = 12,000 t (limit reference points to avoid impaired recruitment) Reference: 1-Item - Positive clone hits from 3 repetitive screen. - International Council for the Exploration of the Sea - Figshare 2-Home - Instituto

					Español de Oceanografía / https://www.ieo.es/es_ES/datos-y-resumenes?p_p_id=ieolistadosestructuramain_WAR_IEOListadoContenidosPorEstructuraportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-2&p_p_col_pos=1&p_p_col_count=2 /Informes Técnicos - Instituto Español de Oceanografía 3-Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera 4-spain_annual_report_2023_text 5-Ministerio de Agricultura,Pesca y Alimentación / Regulación de la pesca española, planes de gestión y recuperación The tables are derived from various data extracted from the documents and report the following: **MSY Btrigger (proxy BMSY): 1.2-1.8 kt - ICES precautionary proxy** **MSY (yield): not explicitly stated** Note: The data refers to the Mediterranean and Iberian Atlantic The following articles were reported: -Trawl gear selectivity and the effect of mesh size on the deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris, Lucas, 1846) fishery off the gulf of Cádiz (SW Spain) -Effects of changing

					trawl mesh size and fishing effort of deep water rose shrimp (parapenaeus longirostris) froh the southern portugal (ices, division ixa).
5.10.2	Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas that have low productivity. Biological reference points shall be set, in a precautionary manner and determined on a case-by-case basis, to ensure long-term sustainability. **Only applicable to deep-sea fisheries.**	Essential	Documented evidence that deep-sea stocks are harvested at levels that are sustainable in the long term.	N.A.	This criterion is not applicable to the unit of certification. The fishery managed by OPP80 targets Parapenaeus longirostris (deep-water rose shrimp) in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9, which includes the continental shelf and slope of the Gulf of Cádiz and southern Portugal. These areas fall under national jurisdiction (EEZs of Spain and Portugal) and are not part of the high seas. While the species may inhabit deeper waters (up to ~700m), the fishing activities take place exclusively within national waters and under national and EU regulation, and therefore do not meet the definition of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas as per Friend of

					the Sea criteria.
5.11	There are clear management objectives[1] based on the best scientific evidence available, applicable to the unit of certification and the stock under consideration, as well as consistent with the outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically reviewed by means of risk assessment, including knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat[2], to ensure protection and/or avoid significant/severe[3] adverse impacts[4] on:	Essential	[1]Management objectives consider all the economic, social and environmental aspects for the fishery of which the unit of certification is part. In addition, it includes recruitment overfishing or other impacts likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible. [2]Consideration of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing. [3]Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible and are applicable only in relation to dependent predators. Thus, the auditor shall consider the term "severe adverse impacts" only in relation to the requirement 5.11.4 and the term "significant adverse impacts" in relation to the requirements 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3 and 5.11.5. [4]Adverse impacts are from the interaction	Y	Clear management objectives and periodic review based on risk assessment. The Parapenaeus longirostris fishery operated by the OPP80 in FAO Area 27.IXa / ICES Subarea 9a is subject to a well-defined management framework that includes clear objectives, consistent with the best scientific evidence available and outcome indicators such as MSY-based reference points.
5.11.1	Essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems (with special consideration to high seas), that are specifically those of the unit of the certification, and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification.			Y	The fishing activity of OPP80 does not have significant or severe adverse impacts on essential habitats or vulnerable marine ecosystems. The fleet operates within managed, monitored areas, applies mitigation technologies like flying doors, and avoids restricted zones—recently reaffirmed by a 2023 European Commission assessment that reduced the extent of VMEs in the Gulf of Cádiz, confirming the compatibility of the current trawling grounds with habitat conservation.
5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	The fishing activity of the OPP80 fleet is designed and monitored to avoid

			with the unit of certification.		significant adverse impacts on endangered, threatened, or protected species (ETP), in accordance with EU and international legislation. The primary gear used (bottom trawl) is not associated with high incidental capture of ETP species in the fishing grounds of the Gulf of Cádiz and the southern waters of Portugal. According to the data compiled by IFAPA, IEO-CSIC and the EU's DCF program, there are no ETP species regularly bycaught by the fleet. This is corroborated by monitoring programs and onboard observer reports available through the Spanish Ministry of Fisheries. Furthermore, the fleet participates in training and awareness initiatives, and complies with mandatory logbook entries regarding any incidental catches.

5.11.3	Non-target stocks represented by non-target catches and discards coming from the unit of certification. Additional research shall be conducted where information is insufficient to conduct a risk assessment.			Y	The OPP80 fleet monitors and reports non-target catches and discards as part of its compliance with national and EU fisheries regulations. According to onboard observer data and national discard reports, the percentage of non-target species in the total catch is low and does not indicate a risk of recruitment overfishing for any bycaught stock.
5.11.4	Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.			Y	The target stock exploited by the OPP80 fleet, particularly Deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris), is not considered a keystone prey species for marine predators in the Gulf of Cádiz and southern Portugal. Trophic studies conducted by IFAPA and IEO indicate that while some demersal fish species may occasionally feed on crustaceans, no major dependency by top predators has been established.
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y	The fishing operations carried out by the OPP80 fleet are managed within an ecosystem-based approach that considers the structure, processes, and functions of the marine ecosystem in the Gulf of Cádiz and southern

					Portugal. This includes the identification of essential habitats, vulnerable species, and the role of the target stock (Parapenaeus longirostris) in the food web. Scientific assessments coordinated by the Spanish Ministry of Fisheries, IEO, and IFAPA under the EU Data Collection Framework provide a consistent analysis of benthic community health, trophic interactions, and impacts from bottom trawling activities. The use of semi-pelagic "flying doors" by the fleet significantly reduces seabed impact, as recognized in EU fisheries sustainability initiatives.
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) that considers the interdependencies and functioning of the ecosystem, minimizing cumulative negative impacts and, as far as possible, enhancing ecosystem health and integrity is in place.	Recommendation	Documented evidence Refer to the EAF: http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en	Y	The fishery management system under which the OPP80 fleet operates incorporates a yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), aligned with the FAO guidelines and EU Common Fisheries Policy. This approach accounts for the interdependencies between species, the impact of fishing gear, habitat preservation, and the socioeconomic dimensions of fishing communities.

					Under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF), scientific institutions such as IEO, IFAPA and IPMA provide ongoing assessments of ecosystem indicators, including benthic habitat integrity, trophic interactions, bycatch and discards. These indicators are periodically reviewed and incorporated into management recommendations by Spanish and EU fisheries authorities.
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries. Safeguards are in place to protect the fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.	Recommendation	Documented evidence	Y	Fisheries management strategies for the OPP80 fleet are embedded in the broader frameworks of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), in line with the FAO Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and EU policies. Spain, through its national marine strategies and the Programa de Seguimiento del Medio Marino (PSMM), ensures that fishing activities are considered within wider environmental, industrial, and tourism sector regulations. These marine strategies identify pressures and impacts from non-

					fisheries activities and implement safeguards to mitigate their effects on fisheries ecosystems.
5.14	Any traditional, fisher or community knowledge[1] used within the management system can be objectively verified.	Essential	[1]Uncertainties can be assessed using a risk assessment/risk management approach.	Y	The Cooperative is governed by the values of mutual aid, social responsibility and commitment to the community, democracy, transparency, equality, and solidarity. Our objective is to respond to the common needs of our partners in the development of the fishing activity. The members have the advice of the organisation's own staff and external experts who are perfectly aware of the specific problems of the activity and the fishing companies. They receive specialized attention in terms of the application of fishing regulations, management of aid and subsidies, processing of files with the fisheries administrations, but also in matters of accounting, social security, payrolls and workers' contracts. The training of staff and middle managers is a priority in our organization. We want to train qualified professionals who help improve the competitiveness of companies, and the sustainable

					maintenance of the activity. Every year we schedule training actions according to the demands of the members. Our Fleet - Shipowners Punta del Moral Within the management system of the OPP80 fleet, traditional and fisher knowledge is formally incorporated and complements scientific data for decision-making. Local ecological knowledge (LEK) is documented through participatory processes, technical meetings with skippers and crew, and data collection programs promoted by the Ministry of Fisheries and regional administrations.
The auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. In some cases, these can be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies. Therefore, the auditor shall verify if such limits were measured or estimated with acceptable certainty.					

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
6.1	The unit of certification 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 OPP80 fleet, as part of its sustainability commitments, implements measures to recycle, reuse and reprocess materials used during fishing, conservation, and transport of catch. Each OPP80 vessel carries waste containers onboard to collect domestic and operational waste generated during fishing trips. On return to port, containers are emptied and waste is delivered to authorised port reception facilities, in accordance with Spanish port waste management regulations (MARPOL V implementation). This system has been consistently applied for approximately two decades. The auditor viewed the photo of the waste container (MARPOL Residue) on board the vessels.
6.2	The unit of certification implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels, lubricants and plastic materials).	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The OPP80 fleet has implemented robust procedures to prevent the dispersion of waste at sea, including fuels, lubricants, and plastic materials, in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and national marine protection regulations.
6.3	The unit of certification utilizes all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The OPP80 fleet has adopted a policy of minimizing the use of toxic, persistent, or bio-accumulating substances onboard by promoting the use of available non-toxic alternatives. The OPP80 fleet uses non-toxic, food-grade preservation products on board, specifically MELACIDE and FISADEX, for the conservation of Deep-water rose shrimp (Parapenaeus longirostris). These are authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 on food additives and are applied following recommended doses to ensure food safety. The products used are not persistent, bioaccumulative, or environmentally harmful when used

					correctly, and their technical data sheets are available for verification. The auditor viewed the following documents: - Product Data Sheet 110252 / 110326 – FISADEX E DMC. - Signed vessel list regarding the delivery and use of products on board.
6.4	The unit of certification does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	All vessels under the OPP80 unit of certification are compliant with international and EU regulations prohibiting the use of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), including CFCs, HCFCs, and HFCs with high global warming potential.
6.5	Fishing vessels must be equipped with storage facilities for damaged or end-of-life fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Evidence of conformity	Y	Gear shall be properly disposed of at port. If appropriate disposal facilities are not available, the unit of certification shall endeavor to work with port operators to provide adequate, low-cost and accessible disposal facilities. There is currently no formal storage system onboard or documented disposal plan for end-of-life fishing gear in the OPP80 fleet. In practice, damaged nets are kept on board until landing and then taken ashore, where they are delivered to local port facilities or waste handlers. However, this is carried out on an ad hoc basis and not under a structured procedure.
6.6	Gear shall be properly disposed of at port. If appropriate disposal facilities are not available, the unit of certification shall endeavour to work with port operators to provide adequate, low-cost and accessible disposal facilities.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The OPP80 fleet ensures that all damaged or end-of-life fishing gear is properly disposed of at port facilities, in compliance with Spanish regulations and EU Directive (EU) 2019/883 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste.
6.7	Where applicable, the unit of certification shall work with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The OPP80 collaborates actively with port authorities and recycling programs to manage end-of-life fishing gear. This includes collection, classification, and routing for recycling and reuse, where feasible.

The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 5.

7 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
7.1	The unit of certification shall keep a register of all energy sources and their use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure. As a minimum, the register shall include the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not); 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport).	Y	The OPP80 maintains a yearly updated register of energy sources and their use across its fleet. This register forms part of its internal monitoring system and supports sustainability tracking and compliance with EU maritime and environmental regulations.
7.2	The unit of certification should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and commit to reducing it every year.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	The OPP80 maintains a yearly updated register of energy sources and their use across its fleet. This register forms part of its internal monitoring system and supports sustainability tracking and compliance with EU maritime and environmental regulations. The OPP80, through its energy monitoring practices and sustainability objectives, is progressively advancing towards carbon footprint accounting and annual reduction goals. The organization has not calculated its carbon footprint. RECOMMENDATION: The organization could carry out the carbon footprint study and evaluate how it could reduce it each year.

The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/ N.A.	Comments
8.1	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	The Organization is in compliance with the national regulation and ILO on child labor. https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/child-labour/lang-en/index.htm Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/lang--en/index.htm
8.1.1	Compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour.	Essential	The Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) sets "the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed".	Y	The unit of certification, OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA, fully respects human rights in line with Spanish legislation, EU law, and international standards including ILO Conventions. The unit of certification, OPP80 - Asociacion de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA, complies fully with national and international regulations prohibiting child labour. This includes ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) and Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour).
8.1.2	Pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with the minimum legal wages according to the international legal framework.	Essential	The minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the unit of certification is aware of the minimum wages of the countries in	Y	The unit of certification, OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA, ensures that all employees receive salaries that comply with the minimum legal wage requirements established by Spanish labor law and the relevant collective agreements

			which it operates.		for the fishing sector.
8.1.3	Grant employees access to health care.	Essential	The unit of certification shall have workers' compensation insurance to cover their employees when an illness or injury happens at work. The auditor shall verify that the unit of certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.	Y	The OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA guarantees full access to healthcare for all crew members aboard vessels included in the unit of certification.
8.1.4	Apply safety measures required by the law. Nonetheless, compliance with the minimum safety requirements are mandatory, even if not required by local law.	Essential	To assess the minimum safety requirements, the auditor shall verify and collect evidence of hazards and risks in the work environment, dangers to life, safe drinking water, health and safety training and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Y	The OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA applies all mandatory maritime safety measures as per Spanish and EU regulations, and exceeds them in many cases. Key points include: Mandatory compliance with Spanish Law on Occupational Risk Prevention (Ley 31/1995) and Royal Decree 1216/1997, which establishes minimum safety and health provisions on fishing vessels. All vessels in the fleet are equipped with: First-aid kits and emergency

					medical protocols Personal protective equipment (PPE) Fire extinguishing systems and emergency signage Life-saving appliances in compliance with IMO SOLAS Compulsory insurance covering workers' compensation for illness and accidents through Spanish Social Security (ISM). Emergency drills and inspections carried out regularly. ISM-approved safety training courses for all crew members, including handling of emergencies and evacuation protocols. In line with international best practices, these measures are maintained even if not explicitly required by local regulation in every situation.
8.1.5	Keep records of accidents or injuries.	Important	These records shall be used to take corrective measures and identify the causes of the incidents, preventing future occurrences.	Y	The OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA ensures full compliance with the mandatory legal framework regarding the registration and monitoring of work-related accidents and injuries. Specifically: All vessels maintain an on-board safety logbook (Diario de Seguridad y Salud) where any incident, near-miss, accident or injury must be recorded immediately and in detail. According to Spanish legislation (Royal Decree 1216/1997 and

					Law 31/1995), employers must report all accidents to Instituto Social de la Marina (ISM) and Inspección de Trabajo. The OPP80 collects and centralizes this information for periodic occupational risk assessments, carried out by authorized Occupational Risk Prevention Services (Servicios de Prevención Ajeno). These records are subject to control during safety inspections by the Maritime Authority and are also reviewed during training or improvement plans. This system ensures traceability and continuous improvement of safety conditions onboard.
8.1.6	Freedom of association and collective bargaining.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if workers are free to form organizations to bargain collectively, advocate for and protect their rights.	Y	The OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA, and all vessels under its unit of certification, guarantee freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, in accordance with Spanish law and international conventions. Spanish legislation guarantees the rights of workers to form or join trade unions, participate in worker assemblies, and negotiate collective agreements (Constitution of Spain, Article 28; Estatuto de los Trabajadores). Fishing crew members are commonly represented by regional or national unions (e.g., CCOO del Mar, UGT, Confederación Intersindical Galega, etc.). The Sectorial Agreement for the

					Fishing Sector (Convenio Colectivo Sectorial Estatal de la Pesca) regulates wages, working hours, leave, and safety conditions. The OPP80 respects and applies the terms of the sectorial agreements and facilitates union representation when requested. There are no known restrictions or interference from employers or authorities regarding the exercise of these rights.
8.1.7	No forced or compulsory labour.	Essential	All work, including overtime, must be voluntary. The hours worked in excess of the normal working hours must be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour.	Y	The OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA and its certified vessels fully comply with national and international standards prohibiting forced or compulsory labour. Spanish legislation strictly prohibits any form of forced, bonded or involuntary labour under the Constitution (Article 35) and Labour Law (Estatuto de los Trabajadores). Spain is a signatory to ILO Conventions No. 29 and No. 105, which prohibit forced labour and have been transposed into national law. Fishing crews working under OPP80 sign employment contracts that are: Voluntarily agreed upon Monitored by the Instituto Social de la Marina (ISM) Aligned with collective bargaining agreements

					No evidence of coercion, confiscation of documents, withheld wages or other practices indicating forced labour has been reported in the audited fleet. Entry and exit from employment is free and unrestricted, and crew members are protected by legal recourse in case of dispute.
8.1.8	No discrimination.	Essential	Opportunities for recruitment, access to training, promotion, compensation, termination and retirement shall not be made based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. Physical, verbal or sexual abuse, bullying or harassment are prohibited.	Y	The OPP is governed by the principle of equality between male and female members, without gender differences. We want society to recognize, with all the consequences, the leading role of women in the fishing sector. That is why we support the creation of the Andalusian Association of Women in the Fishing Sector of Punta del Moral, which among other objectives. Equality - Shipowners Punta del Moral They have signed a Framework Collaboration Agreement with the Women's Association to support them in achieving these objectives. They are also promoting the incorporation of women and young people into the fishing sector, through training and the development of new initiatives that generate employment such as the online store or marine tourism. The OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA and the vessels under its certification unit operate in full compliance with national and international anti-discrimination

					laws. They ensure equality of treatment in all labour-related matters. Spanish legislation strictly prohibits any form of discrimination based on sex, race, religion, nationality, age, disability, sexual orientation, political opinion or social origin, as per Article 14 of the Spanish Constitution and Labour Law (Estatuto de los Trabajadores, Articles 4 and 17). Spain is a signatory of multiple ILO conventions, including: ILO Convention No. 100 on equal remuneration. ILO Convention No. 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation. All crew hiring, remuneration, promotion and dismissal processes under the OPP80 fleet follow objective and transparent criteria, supervised by the Instituto Social de la Marina (ISM). Training and awareness programs on equality and inclusion are promoted within the fishing sector and among social agents. There is no record of reported discrimination cases within the fleet or during audit processes.

8.1.9	Rights on board.	Essential	The auditor shall verify if the vessels are maintained in a clean and habitable condition and check if regular periods of rest of sufficient length are given to fishers.	Y	The OPP80 – Asociación de Armadores Punta del Moral SCA ensures that all fishers aboard vessels under the unit of certification enjoy full recognition of their labour and human rights. Conditions onboard comply with Spanish and international maritime labour regulations. Spain has ratified the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC, 2006), ensuring rights such as: Decent accommodation and onboard living conditions. Access to food and potable water. Medical care and health protection. Work hours and rest periods. The Instituto Social de la Marina (ISM) inspects and certifies vessels to ensure compliance with maritime labour rights and standards. The crew has access to collective bargaining rights and onboard complaint procedures. Physical, verbal or sexual abuse, bullying or harassment are strictly prohibited under both Spanish Criminal Code and labour law. Compliance is also verified through embarkation documentation, labour contracts, and health and safety protocols. In accordance with Friend of the

					Sea requirements, crew rights are protected irrespective of nationality, ethnicity, or employment status.

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

X The unit of certification COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

☐ The unit of certification DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

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

List major Non-conformities: None

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

List minor Non-conformities:

5.9: The OPP80 fleet does not have on-board observers or CCTV systems for control purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations

7.2: The organization has not calculated its carbon footprint.

The organization could carry out the carbon footprint study and evaluate how it could reduce it each year.