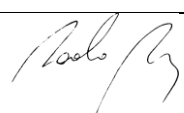
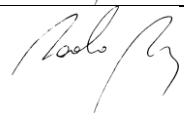
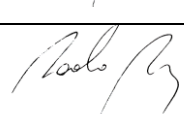
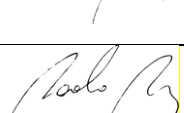


Friend of the Sea Standard

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	Standards update	Paolo Bray	
3.1	18/10/2017	Definitions and guidance to standards	Paolo Bray	

Foreword

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

Friend of the Sea certification program allows assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted 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: 100% conformity to essential requirements is mandatory in order for the certification body to certify the organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements will generate a Major Non Conformity and the organisation has to undertake effective corrective actions, to be implemented within three months from the issuing of the Non Conformity. The organisation shall provide satisfactory evidence to the certification body of correction of all major non conformities. Six months are allowed exclusively for correction of requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of their more complex nature.

Important Requirements: 100% conformity to important requirements is mandatory in order for the certification body to certify the organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements is to be considered as a Minor Non Conformity and the organisation has to propose effective corrective actions (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the certification body within three weeks from the issuing of the non conformity. This proposal shall also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed corrective action shall be fully implemented within the following 12 months.

Recommendations: Compliance with recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However, compliance with recommendations will be verified during the audit and any deficiency will be included in the Audit Report as a recommendation. The organisation shall inform the certification body, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements which are not applicable to the audited organisation will be marked with 'N.A.'

Description of the Organisation

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

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:

Compañía Pesquera del Pacífico Centro S.A.

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:

Compañía Pesquera del Pacífico Centro S.A.

This company has 2 fishmeal and fish oil processing plants, one called "Chimbote plant" and the other called "Supe plant".

c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS:

The company Pesquera del Pacífico Centro S.A. does not belong to any group. Corresponds to an individual certification.

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:

Chimbote Plant: Calle El Milagro #252, Gran Trapecio Zona Industrial 27 de Octubre, Chimbote, Santa, Ancash- Perú.

Supe plant: Avenida la Marina #370, Zona Industrial, Supe, Barranca- Perú.

d) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:

Guillermo Sánchez, Coordinator Quality assurance.

Address: Calle El Milagro No.252 Gran Trapecio Zona Industrial 27 de Octubre Ancash – Chimbote, PERU.

Cellphone: 998313477 - e-mail:

gsanchez@pacificocentro.com.pe

e) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

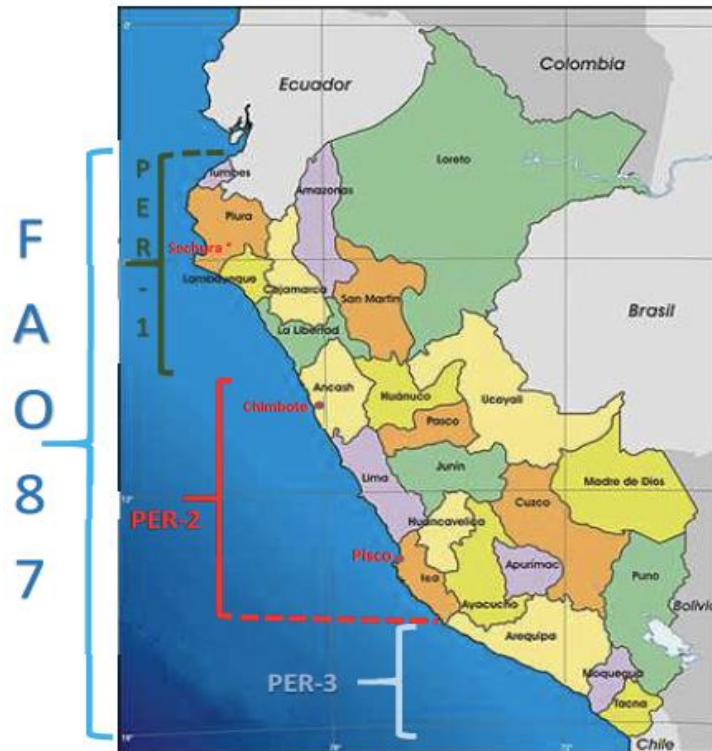
Fishing vessel name	Registration number	Country flag	Harbour of unload	Ship Owner	Fishing method
GAVILAN	CE-2410-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Los Halcones S.A.	Purse seines
DON ALONSO	PS-0614-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Los Halcones S.A.	Purse seines
CALAMAR	CE-2413PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Los Halcones S.A.	Purse seines
HALCON	CO-12073-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Los Halcones S.A.	Purse seines
AGUILA	CE-10827-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Los Halcones S.A.	Purse seines
ALONDRA	CO-11939-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Los Halcones S.A.	Purse seines
RENZO	CE-2777-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Pesquera Humacare S.A.	Purse seines
RENZO 2	CE-2779-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Pesquera Humacare S.A.	Purse seines
JORGITO	PT-14728-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Pesquera Humacare S.A.	Purse seines
CHARLY	PT-12970-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Pesquera Humacare S.A.	Purse seines
DON LUCHO	CE-06713-PM	Perú	Chimbote or Supe	Pesquera Humacare S.A.	Purse seines

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

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
AGUILA	CE-10827-PM	Chimbote or Supe
RENZO 2	CE-2779-PM	Chimbote or Supe
HALCON	CO-12073-PM	Chimbote or Supe

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

In the following link it can be seen that zone 87 corresponds to the area of the Pacific Ocean along the entire coast of Perú. <http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area87/en>



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Anchovy	Engraulis ringens

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Chimbote plant: 91 workers
Supe plant: 83 workers

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

The vessels don't have environmental certifications.

l) STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT:

Before or during the audit, the CB shall inform all the relevant stakeholders about the audit of the applicant organisation and recommend their input. Please provide the list of all contacted stakeholders below:

+Organismo	Nombre	Contacto
Org. Sanidad Pesquera	Arturo Aivar, Director de Normatividad	arturo.aivar@sanipes.gob.pe
Ministerio de Producción	Santos Eladio Saavedra, Director General de Pesca y Acuicultura.	sesaavedra@produce.com
Instituto del mar de Perú	Dimitri Gutierrez, Director General de Investigaciones Oceanograficas	dgutierrez@imarpe.gob.pe

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



Recertification

TMACL: Total Maximum Allowable Catch Limit

The Peruvian governmental entities are:

- PRODUCE : It`s the Ministry of Production.
- IMARPE (Institute of the Sea of Peru): Carry out scientific studies and determine fishing quotas. Belongs to PRODUCE
- SANIPES (fisheries health agency): Responsible for overseeing issues of food safety and health. Belongs to PRODUCE

- The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** (*If not, the auditor shall provide a short description*)
- The organisation 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**
- The organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit**
- The duration of the audit was agreed upon**
- The information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) has been confirmed** (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)

CERTIFICATION BODY: 	AUDIT TEAM: Lead Auditor: Marta Barrera	AUDIT START AND END DATE: May 23 and 24 th , 2022
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Guillermo Sánchez Coordinator Quality Assurance	AUDIT CODE: PRJ Number: 864244 INS Number: 466410 (FOS Wild) 466411 (FOS CoC)

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 organisation 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 evidences added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.
- 8) In the present document 'organisation' is used to refer to the unit of certification.

1 STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
1.1	The state of the stock under consideration shall be assessed by the fisheries management organisation.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate to collect data 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; Deep Sea Fishery (DSF) in the High Seas, FAO Programme).	Yes	The management organizations of the Peruvian fisheries correspond to: Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), Institute of the Sea of Peru (IMARPE), National Agency for Fisheries Health (SANIPES) and Regional Governments, within the scope of their functional competencies, are responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Regulation. https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pesquero-del-recurso-anchoveta-pa-decreto-supremo-n-005-2017-produce-1509249-2/

The fisheries management organisation is an institution responsible for fisheries management, including the formulation of rules governing fishing activities. The fishery management organisation may also be responsible for collection of information, its analysis stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance.

FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.

1.1.1	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient	Essential		Yes	The updated situation of the anchoveta stock was published in the document: Ministerial Resolution No. 00167/2022 by PRODUCE: "Situation of the north-central stock of the Peruvian anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) as of April 2022 and exploitation prospects for the first fishing season". https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3057691/Situacion%20del%20stock%20norte%20centro%20anchoveta%20y%20perspectivas%202022.pdf
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1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-exploited.	Essential	<p>$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $F \leq F_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy)</p> <p>If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Yes	<p>Ministerial Resolution No. 00167/2022 issued by the Ministry of Production "Authorize the start of the First Fishing Season 2022 of the anchovy and white anchovy resource, in the maritime area between the extreme north of the domain of Peru and the 16°00'LS", determined through 8 articles the anchovy fishery for 2022, demonstrates that the species is not over-exploited: "the acoustic biomass of the <u>North-Center Stock of the anchovy</u> amounted to 9,780,370 tons, which shows <u>abundance of it</u>".</p> <p>The Maximum Total Allowable Catch Limit of the North-Central Zone (LMTCP North-Center) of the resource anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and white anchovy (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>) for indirect human consumption, corresponding to the First Fishing Season 2022 of the Northern Zone -Centre, is two million seven hundred ninety-two thousand (2,792,000) tons.</p> <p>https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/autorizan-el-inicio-de-la-primera-temporada-de-pesca-2022-de-resolucion-ministerial-no-00167-2022-produce-2063155-1/</p> <p>https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3084651/INFORME%20EJECUTIVO%202202-04.pdf</p>
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1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	Essential	<p>$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $B > B_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Yes	<p>Ministerial Resolution No. 00167/2022 issued by the Ministry of Production "Authorize the start of the First Fishing Season 2022 of the anchovy and white anchovy resource, in the maritime area between the extreme north of the domain of Peru and the 16°00'LS", determined through 8 articles the anchovy fishery for 2022, demonstrates that the species is not over-exploited: "the acoustic biomass of the North-Center Stock of the anchovy amounted to 9,780,370 tons, which shows abundance of it".</p> <p>The Maximum Total Allowable Catch Limit of the North-Central Zone (LMTCP North-Center) of the resource anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and white anchovy (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>) for indirect human consumption, corresponding to the First Fishing Season 2022 of the Northern Zone -Centre, is two million seven hundred ninety-two thousand (2,792,000) tons.</p> <p>https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/autorizan-el-inicio-de-la-primera-temporada-de-pesca-2022-de-resolucion-ministerial-no-00167-2022-produce-2063155-1/</p> <p>https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3084651/INFORME%20EJECUTIVO%202202-04.pdf</p>
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All the requirements related to the current status and trend of the stock under assessment shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch outside of the unit of certification.

Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. Other information may include generic evidence based on similar stocks, when specific information on the stock under consideration is not available, providing there is low risk to the stock under consideration in accordance with the Precautionary Approach.

1.1.4	The methodology of assessment of the status and trends of the stock under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner.	Essential	Documental evidence	Yes	<p>IMARPE makes a report for each anchovy fishing season: Examples: "Situation of the stock of the Peruvian anchovy as of November 5, 2019". "Situation of the stock of the Peruvian anchovy to May 2020". "Situation of the stock of the Peruvian anchovy to April 1st 2022".</p> <p>http://www.imarpe.pe/imarpe/archivos/Informe-correspondiente-Oficio-635-2019-IMARPE-CD.pdf</p> <p>https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3057691/Situacion%20del%20stock%20norte%20centro%20anchoveta%20y%20perspectivas%202022.pdf</p>
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1.2	<p><u>Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (i.e. it is not applicable to large-scale fisheries and fleets)</u></p> <p>If the organisation complies with all the requirements of the standard in the present document and does not catch more than 10% of the total catch (weight) of the stock under consideration, requirements 1.1.2., 1.1.3. do not apply.</p>	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under assessment is not over 10% of total catch from the same stock.	N/A	This point does not apply since the raw material suppliers correspond to industrial vessels.
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The auditor shall fill-in requirement 1.2 ONLY in case of negative answer to the requirement 1.1. The aim of this requirement is to allow certification of small-scale artisanal and/or traditional fisheries targeting stocks which might have been overfished by bigger scale vessels and fisheries.

Small-scale fisheries are here intended as those using fishing crafts with size < 24 m and/or engine <375 kW.

Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing crafts 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).

2 ECOSYSTEM and HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and Information	Y/N	Comments
2.1	Current data and/or other information are collected and updated about the effects of the fishery under assessment on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear, also considering the role of the stock in the food web (e.g. key prey or predator species).	Important	<p>Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme).</p> <p>The data and analysis may include local, traditional or indigenous knowledge and research, providing its validity can be objectively verified.</p> <p>The methodology and results of the analysis of the most probable adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem are made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.</p>	Yes	<p>All information is collected and updated by PRODUCE. In addition, there is an agreement between PERU and FAO, according to fisheries management.</p> <p>The effects of the fishery on the ecosystem, in general terms, is summarized in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overfishing, overexploitation and depletion of species - Possible damage to the biodiversity of habitats, aquatic ecosystems and endangered species - Pollution of oceans - Generation of waste thrown into the sea - Descartes - Lost or abandoned gear catches - Catches of non-objective species <p>http://www.fao.org/3/v9878e/v9878e00.htm#Z</p>
2.2	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.netc	Yes	<p>It is mandatory that all industrial vessels have satellite tracking devices, according to Supreme Decree No. 029-2005-PRODUCE – Adds the Program for surveillance and control of fishing and unloading in the maritime sphere.</p> <p>It was verified through videos sent from the vessels that have the equipment installed. In addition, the information they issue is reviewed by PRODUCE remotely.</p> <p>https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/deceto-supremo-no-029-2005-produce-adiciona-el-programa-de-vigilancia-y-control-de-la-pesca-y-desembarque-en-el-ambito-maritimo-lex-faoc077669/</p>

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 www.mpaglobal.org).

2.3	The fishery or fleet shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The seabed and benthic communities shall return to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Yes	Fishing nets are declared and authorized by PRODUCE, once the vessel is incorporated into the Industrial Fishing Registry. The fishery just using purse seines, witch don't affect the sea bed because the net operates only in pelagic zone the water column.
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The auditor shall collect conformity evidence.

2.4	The organisation has requested or conducted an assessment of the impact of its fishing activities on essential habitats for the stock under consideration and on habitats vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear.	Recommendation	Studies made available by the competent FMO can be used. These studies shall consider the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem and shall be considered when producing management advice.	Yes	Regional management organizations are constantly conducting studies to preserve the marine ecosystem. Among them: http://www.sanipes.gob.pe/documentos/13_R_M.209-2001-PEApruebanRelaciondeTallasMinimasdeCapturayToleranciaMaximadeEjemplaresJuvenilesdePrincipalesPecesMarinoseInvertebrados.pdf
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The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.

3 GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches (bycatch) shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.</p>	Important	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	Yes	<p>The resolution issued by the Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture number 10 of 01/29/2019 indicates the maximum percentages of accompanying fauna and species (accidental fishing), according to fishing gear and according to the resource extracted. This is based on the result of the "Discard investigation programs" and the "Disposal reduction and bycatch catch plans" completed in 2018. This administration measure has been communicated to the fishery's technical scientific committees, who ensure the preservation of Peruvian resources based on world events. It is verified that the species described in this document are not part of the IUCN list.</p>
3.1.1	<p>The organisation collects and maintains current data and/or other information about the effects of the fishery on endangered species, non-target catches and discards.</p>	Essential	<p>Traditional, fisher or community knowledge can be used as reference, provided its validity can be objectively verified</p>	No	<p>At the time of conducting an interview with the skipper of one of the vessels included within the scope of the audit (Don Lucho), it was evident that they did not record sightings of endangered species, as requested by the FOS Wild standard. He also had no knowledge of what the endangered species are.</p>

The auditor shall obtain records kept by the organisation 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.

3.2	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 not for fish meal or fish oil production.	Yes	In Perú the level of discards is determined in Supreme decret N° 005-2017, issued by PRODUCE. It establishes a minimum format and content of the protocols for handling of capture, discard and accidental fishing, described in article 8: Anchoveta Resource Conservation Measures. During the audit, many documents called "cleat report" were randomly reviewed where it was possible to show that there were no discards. In addition, each fishing is monitored by satellite and the information sent by the vessel is immediately reviewed by the inspectors of the Ministry of Production, who are at each landing. https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pesquero-del-recurso-anchoveta-pa-decreto-supremo-n-005-2017-produce-1509249-2/
3.3.1	The fleet or fishery shall provide a census of number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployed during the previous 12 months and shall report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel. 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	Does not apply. do not fish for tuna.
3.3.2	The fleet 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	Audit shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	N/A	Does not apply. do not fish for tuna.

4 LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license audit.	Yes	All the raw material suppliers of the company (11 vessels) were reviewed in the Official Register of Ships of the Ministry of production (PRODUCE) and all are authorized. https://www.produce.gob.pe/ConsultasEnLinea/consultas.web/embarcacion

The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing vessel and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10%of the audited vessel (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 Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Yes	Industrial vessels supplying raw materials are not listed on the website mentioned below. https://www.itfseafarers.org/en/focs/current-registries-listed-as-focs
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The Auditor shall verify according to the website <http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm>.

4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The vessels cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG	Yes	The fleet does not include IUU fishing vessels. The 11 suppliers vessels were searched on the website below and were not found. https://iuu-vessels.org/Home/Search
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The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list(http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.

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 organisation shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	N/A	Does not apply. The suppliers of Chimbote and Supe plant do not fish for tuna.
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The Auditor shall verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org or else the company shall sign the EII DS Policy and a copy shall be included in the audit report

4.5	The organisation complies with national and international fisheries regulations. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Yes	The fleet complies with national and international fisheries regulations. 1.Total allowable catch 2.Net size 3.Mesh size 4.Biological stop 5.Minimum size 6.Distance from the coast 7.Fishing license 8.Vms 9.MPA (marine protected areas)
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable limits.	Yes	The total fishing allowed for Anchovy is calculated every year. In the document Ministerial Resolution No. 167-2022 issued by PRODUCE called: " Authorize the start of the First Fishing Season 2022 of the anchovy and white anchovy resource, in the in the north and center of Peru ", it is described the TAC: Article 2.- Total Maximum Allowable Catch Limit of the First Fishing Season 2022 of the Northern Zone - Central Peru (LMTCP North-Center) of the resource anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and white anchovy (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>) for indirect human consumption, corresponding to the First Fishing Season 2022 of the Northern Zone -Centre, is two million seven hundred and ninety-two thousand tons (2.792.000 tons). https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/autorizan-el-inicio-de-la-primera-temporada-de-pesca-2022-de-resolucion-ministerial-no-00167-2022-produce-2063155-1/
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Yes	All vessels have a log book delivered by the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), to record relevant information on fishing. Some photographs of the record were available for review. In addition, every time the ships arrive at the naval platforms, the officials of the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) complete a document called "Reported Fishing and Unloaded Fishing" whose difference is minimal.
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Yes	In the Supreme Decree No. 005-2017 issued by PRODUCE: "Regulations for the Fishing Regulation of the Anchovy Resource for Direct Human Consumption", Article 8 Conservation measures of the anchovy resource, the net size is described: 8.2 The minimum mesh length of the Fencing net is 13 mm (1/2 inch). https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pesquero-del-recurso-anchoveta-pa-decreto-supremo-n-005-2017-produce-1509249-2/

4.5.4	Net size	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Yes	<p>In the Supreme Decree No. 005-2017 issued by PRODUCE: "Regulations for the Fishing Regulation of the Anchovy Resource for Direct Human Consumption", Article 8 Conservation measures of the anchovy resource, the net size is described: 8.2 The minimum mesh length of the Fencing net is 13 mm (1/2 inch).</p> <p>https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pesquero-del-recurso-anchoveta-pa-decreto-supremo-n-005-2017-produce-1509249-2/</p>
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Yes	<p>The minimum size of 12 cm in length is established in Ministerial Resolution No. 209-2001-PE (or a rule that modifies it).</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC031908/</p>
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p>	Yes	<p>Industrial fishing can be done from 5 miles, since the previous miles are exclusively for artisanal fishing</p> <p>http://www2.produce.gob.pe/dispositivos/publicaciones/2012/ds005-2012-produce.pdf</p>
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable measures.</p>	Yes	<p>In the Supreme Decree No. 005-2017 issued by PRODUCE: "Regulations for the Fishing Regulation of the Anchovy Resource for Direct Human Consumption", Article 8 Conservation measures of the anchovy resource, the accidental catches is described: 8.4 The bycatch tolerance percentage of other resources is 5% of the total catch landed by vessel, expressed in weight</p> <p>https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pesquero-del-recurso-anchoveta-pa-decreto-supremo-n-005-2017-produce-1509249-2/</p>

4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Yes	The anchovy fishery is carried out in free fishing sectors, which are not protected areas. In addition, the WWF team works in continuous support to the fishery of Peru to take care of protected habitats. https://www.wwf.org.pe/nuestro_trabajo_oceanos/un_esfuerzo_integral_por_el_mar_peruano/
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Yes	No forbidden gear can be used or placed on board. They only use the rigs authorized by Health Ministry. This is described in the FAO "Code of Conduct for Aquaculture" article 9 (Aquaculture Development). http://www.fao.org/3/V9878S/V9878S00.htm

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	Comments
5.1.1a	A fishery management organisation, that holds a legal mandate in compliance with national and international laws, manages, by means of a Fishery Management Plan (FMP), the fishery of which the fishery or fleet under audit is a part.	Essential	The organization shall provide a copy of the FMP. A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMO).	Yes	The Peruvian fisheries management organization is in charge of the Ministry of Production: PRODUCE, IMARPE (Instituto del Mar del Peru) and SANIPES (Entidad de Sanidad Pesquera) belong to the Peruvian Ministry of Production. Through a Fishery Management Plan (FMP), they administer the Peruvian fishery, improving capture practices, supporting management in decision-making, promoting certifications of resources or products, conducting research, training specialized human capital, etc. In general terms; PRODUCE supervises the fulfillment of the assigned quotas, IMARPE conducts scientific research and SANIPES is in charge of supervising the processing plants and pregnant plants, ensuring food safety.
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 organisation 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. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Yes	The management of the anchovy fishery in Peru is carried out by PRODUCE (Ministry of production), according to information provided by IMARPE; Institute of the Peruvian Sea. The annual catch quota is determined by the studies carried out annually for this purpose. http://imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/archivos/Informe-correspondiente-Oficio-330-2020-IMARPE-PE.pdf
5.1.1c	The fishery management organisation convenes regularly to update its management advices according to the most updated data.	Essential	Evidence of meetings frequency.	Yes	The fishery management organizations have regular yearly meetings. As they belong to the same ministry (Ministry of Production) the work guidelines are given so that each government entity carries out specific aspects of the fisheries, making the general work of the ministry more efficient. This could be evidenced by reviewing the publications of the studies on the websites of each responsible party (PRODUCE, IMARPE and SANIPES) where everything is finally related.

The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations.

The fishing company or organisation may also be part of traditional or community system of management of the stock, provided their performance can be objectively verified.

5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be both participatory and transparent, 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.	Yes	The entities that regulate and supervise the fishing farms have available to the public on their websites https://www.gob.pe/produce http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/ Multiple working groups have been set up between authorities and fishermen to address issues that are of interest to both parties. The fishery management system is participatory and transparent and all information and advice are publicly available. Occasionally open workshops are held, where NGOs are invited to attend, example: "Regional workshop on fisheries sustainability projects" held in September 2019.
5.1.3	Small-scale fishing communities and deep-sea fishers shall be involved in the planning and implementation of management measures affecting their livelihood, as appropriate.	Important	Evidence of involvement of local communities. <i>E.g.</i> monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas	Yes	Artisanal and industrial fishermen have had to adapt to the requirements imposed by Peruvian regulations, to achieve the perpetuity of marine resources, avoiding overexploitation, establishing extractive closures, biological closures or fishing periods. Large-scale fishing is highly relevant to Peru as it maintains it as the world's leading exporter of fishmeal. Industrial fishing activities are monitored by the Satellite Control System. This prevents them from approaching marine protected areas.
5.2.1	A precautionary approach is applied through the FMS to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Yes	The preventive approach to protect the anchovy and its habitat is given by several measures, including the fishing seasons, periods of "closing", establishment of the maximum catch limit, MSY, regulation of fishing licenses and marine areas protected etc.
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. These measures shall prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe.	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Yes	According to last studies, the biomass (acoustic) of the North-Center Stock of the anchovy observed is <u>9,780,370 tons 2022</u> . The biomass has varied in recent years, determining the annual fishing quotas, always taking care of the marine resource: 2020 amounted to 10.11 million tons. 2019: 7.00 million tons 2018: 10.86 million tons https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3057691/Situacion%20del%20stock%20norte%20centro%20anchoveta%20y%20perspectivas%202022.pdf

5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions is kept under continuous review.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Yes	An annual or biannual review of the stock is carried out and the administrative measures are regulated accordingly. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3057691/Situacion%20del%20stock%20norte%20centro%20anchoveta%20y%20perspectivas%202022.pdf http://imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/archivos/Informe-correspondiente-Oficio-330-2020-IMARPE-PE.pdf http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/archivos/informes/INFORME_SITUACION_STOCK_%20NORTE-CENTRO_ANCHOVETA.pdf https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pesquero-del-recurso-anchoveta-pa-decreto-supremo-n-005-2017-produce-1509249-2/
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The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the organisation shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.

5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management.	Yes	The fisheries management system in Peru is managed by the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). Different organisms are part of PRODUCE, such as SANIPES and IMARPE. PRODUCE (Ministry of production) prepares the fisheries policy, inspects, monitors and follows up to ensure compliance with regulations. Scientific research is carried out by IMARPE (Institute of the Sea of Peru). SANIPES (Fisheries health agency) is the regulatory body for fishing activities and they also develop regulations.
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The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidences of the activities undertaken by the fishery enforcement system to ensure compliance.

5.4	The fleet or fishery shall record bycatch during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Yes	It is mandatory that in each fishing trip, in addition to the kilos of fishing, the kilos and the bycatch species be recorded. Record of this is in the official document "Landings Control Act", made by the PRODUCE inspectors, the record of the reported fishing and the landed fishing is generated, the difference of which must be minimal. Incidental catches are recorded in the coves report. Several "cove reports" were randomly reviewed and no bycatch was observed. https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pesquero-del-recurso-anchoveta-pa-decreto-supremo-n-005-2017-produce-1509249-2/
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5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Yes	The official document called "Formulario de Reporte de calas", which has the character of "sworn statement", was available for review. The information it contains is the declared fishing and the percentage of juveniles that could have been discarded at sea, in addition to the vessels number, correlative number etc. This document is signed by the ship owner and the PRODUCE inspector.
5.5.1	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by either the FMO or the organisation.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Yes	Discards and accidental fishing are published on the IMARPE website. There you can find the Report of the anchovy, industrial or artisanal fishing activity, by day, month and year. http://www.imarpe.pe/imarpe/index.php?id_seccion=reportes

The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discards reports to the audit report.

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Yes	The main measures taken by the health authority consist of: - intense control of disembarkation - control of the size of networks - penalties for large sums of money in case of bycatch As an example I can cite the resolution issued on October 21, 2019, Ministerial Resolution 451-2019 PRODUCE was issued, which establishes the minimum distances to approach cetaceans. This is an important step in preventing possible accidental fishing. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/402534/Resoluci%C3%B3n_Ministerial_N_451-2019-PRODUCE20191023-20121-3dcmvf.pdf
5.7	The organisation implements a management program to reduce the accidental catch of non-target species, including procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity.	Yes	They have a procedure to return species protected by bycatch to the sea. The fishermen are trained and in the event of an event of this type, they have a notebook delivered by Ministry of Production to record. Also, when they arrive at the port, they must declare if there was any bycatch. "Endangered Species Protection Procedure" (code PCOP-P-GP-0602, Dec 2021).

The auditor shall provide documental evidence that the organisation 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 gears to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Yes	There is a evidence that shows that the vessels have measures that guarantee a quick recovery of the lost fishing gear to avoid "ghost fishing" (procedures). "Procedure for recovery of fishing gear" (code PCOP-P-GP-0603, Oct 2021).
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The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.

5.9	The fleet has a full-time on-board independent observer who reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. 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	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board auditor.	Yes	The control and surveillance of the "Monitoring and Control Tracking System" SITRAPESCA has the function of locating, following and supervising extractive activities in order to effectively comply with the current legal regulations on fisheries. Is installed in all national or foreign flag fishing vessels that operate within 200 miles of the Peruvian sea and is intended to ensure the responsible use of hydrobiological resources in the jurisdictional waters of Peru. It was possible to show through the "virtual log" and the GEOSOFT software, how the information is transmitted in real time and is available to view on the page of the Ministry of Production (it can only be accessed with the company password, not is in the public domain).
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**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.**

5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, are defined for all management objectives related to the conservation of the stock under consideration. Management objectives take into account the best scientific evidence available	Essential	Target reference points. e.g maximum sustainable yield (MSY, or a suitable proxy) or a lesser fishing mortality if that is applicable to the fishery. Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas have low productivity, thus biological reference points shall be set to ensure long term sustainability.	Yes	The indicators that are taken into consideration are MSY. The established quotas are met and reviewed each time a fishing season ends. The Resolution that ends the season: it shows that 97% of the capture quota was met. In addition, statistical data obtained by the company through the PRODUCE page was observed, which is an excel document with the data in compliance.
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5.11	There are clear management objectives, outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically reviewed by means of risk assessment to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on:	Essential	Procedure, outcome indicators, action taken and outcomes.	Yes	All the management objectives and outcomes indicators are defined in the yearly management plan. Biomass and the <u>Maximum Allowable Total Catch Limit (MATCL)</u> per fishing season. The anchovy stock determined in April 2022 is <u>9,780,370 tons</u> and MATCL is 2.792.000 tons.
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			Yes	The habitat of anchovy: It forms shoals in the nerotic pelagial zone whose temperatures vary between 14.5 and 20.0 °C, being located at depths between 10 and 80 m depth during the day and at night rise to the surface. The habitat is strongly influenced by the Marine currents and the low temperatures, which means that they must move to locate themselves in more favorable areas. As an example it can be mentioned that a study carried out in 2019 is observed, where the recording and processing of the information that is collected on each of the fishing trips is improved, with the presence of observers.
5.11.2	Endangered species			Yes	Endangered species are taken into consideration and protected. Starting in 2020, a database was added that observers must complete, improving the previous one: <u>As part of the Observer Log improvements, we now also include:</u> Records of birds, mammals and / marine reptiles that interact with the fishery directly or indirectly. The purse seine is used almost exclusively for pelagic species, such as anchovy, therefore it is rare that this method incidentally captures protected species.
5.11.3	Non-target stocks			Yes	Non-target stocks and accidental bycatches are taken into account. Starting in 2020, a database was added that observers must complete, improving the previous one: -Composition of bycatch -Identification of species at the lowest possible taxonomic level -Estimated catch by species
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			Yes	Dependent predators are taken into consideration: Observation of marine fauna during navigation
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes			Yes	Ecosystem structures and process are taken into consideration: One of the observer's activities is to record if during the setting there are indications of direct interaction between the fishing gear and the seabed. This information is obtained in two ways: a. The observer must be attentive to the moment in which the net is withdrawn from the water to register if there are remnants of some type of sediment in the net. b. The observer must be in communication with the fishing skipper, since his experience in navigation and reading the echo sounder of the vessel allows them to know the types of bottom on which they are operating.

5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Yes	The annual review of fisheries is done at the government level. A yearly reviewed ecosystem approach is in place.
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries.	Recommended	Documental evidence	Yes	The annual review of fisheries is done at the government level. Approach, plans and strategies are an integral part of the integrated coast.

The auditor shall provide evidence of the reference values targeted and implemented. These can, in some cases, be threshold reference limits and precaution limits set by regional bodies.

The management measures implemented by the management system of the organisation shall be based on the best available scientific evidence. Any traditional or scientific knowledge can be used within the management system, given that it can be objectively verified by the auditor

6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The organisation 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.	Yes	The Chimbote and Supe processing plants reuse the water from the sanitary services, (after being treated), to irrigate the gardens. During fishing they only generate some plastic containers, which are taken back to the port to deposit them in recycling containers. As the fishing trips are a maximum of one day, all the food is fresh and without packaging, thus avoiding the generation of waste.
6.2	The organisation implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic materials)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Yes	The document prepared by the company to comply with the FOS standard called "Friends of the Sea Manual - Fishery Products" was available for review. Annex 5 "Procedure for waste management", code PCOP-P-GP-0605, revision 15-10-2021, describes the types of waste generated by the company, the responsibility of the ship's patron and the company's commitment to caring for the environment.
6.3	The organisation utilises 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.	Yes	The types of water generated by plants are: 1.-Waters with organic waste 2.-Cleaning waters (containing biodegradable chemical product residues. See verifies through photographs) 3.-Sanitary waters (which go to a biological treatment plant and then are used for garden irrigation). Although process plants use chemicals in cleaning processes, the water is also biologically treated prior to being thrown into the sea. Furthermore, these biodegradable chemicals could not be corroborated. They have a 10 km long underwater outfall.
6.4	The organisation does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion. <i>Only applicable to large-scale vessels</i>	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Yes	The audited industry boats do not use refrigerants since the fishing tasks are very short; between 2 hours to a maximum of 1 day. The raw material is promptly discharged into the naval artifacts that will send it directly to the processing plants.

The auditor shall provide procedures complete with photographic evidence. See definition of large-scale fisheries in section 1.

7 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The organisation 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. At minimum, the register shall include the following parameters: 1. Incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)	Yes	Examples: The document called "Vale de Almacen" folio nº 002729 and 002688 was available for review. The information it provides is the name of the vessel (AGUILA), the date of each oil load, voucher number, customer code, company name (Compañía Pesquera del Pacífico Centro SA), the number of gallons, the price and the port of landing (Chimbote and Supe). Example: Folio nº 002729: Aguila (registration CE-10827-PM), 700 L diesel. Folio nº 002688: Aguila (registration CE-10827-PM), 1,300 L diesel.
7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		Yes	The company "Compañía Pesquera del Pacífico Centro S.A." It is participating in a project being carried out by the Ministry of the Environment, who are training companies to be able to calculate the carbon footprint electronically, generating records at the country level. Along with this, the company was taking the first steps to carry out the first calculations and the great commitment to carry out this FOS requirement was evident. However, due to the pandemic and the large additional expenses that it meant for private companies and for the governments of the different countries, this initiative was slowed down. Example: visits by public services to companies as part of environmental inspection were reduced to 1 visit per year and remotely (not in person) and before the pandemic they were at least 4 times a year.

The auditor shall review copies of the registers.

8 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm	Yes	The list of all workers was reviewed to verify that there are no children working. It was evident that the youngest worker was born in 1997, therefore they meet the legal minimum age. The minimum age to work in Peru is 18 years old. In the document "FOS Manual" prepared by the company, in point 2.8 they indicate that the fishing fleet and plants comply with the International Labor Organization regarding not hiring minors. Six workers were chosen at random, three from Chimbote plant and three from Supe plant. In addition, 4 vessels workers were chosen at random. The salary settlements were checked, being able to verify that they receive the minimum wage and that mandatory contributions are paid according to national laws (health system and Social Security Funds). The minimum wage in Peru is 1.025 Peruvian soles.
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the organisation knows the minimum wage.	Yes	The current gross minimum wage in Peru is 1.025 Peruvian soles since 1 st may 2022 (268 US dollars) , according to Supreme Decree 003-2022-TR issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Promotion. The salary vouchers of various workers were reviewed and the lowest salary observed was \$ 500 weekly soles, higher than the legal minimum wage. Payments for health contributions (9%) and for the pension fund (13%) are included in the net monthly salary.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Yes	It is verified that workers have access to health care through the monthly discount of 9% of their salary to cover this requirement of the state of Peru. It is verified through salary settlements. They also have additional insurance contracted by the company in the event that any worker turns out to be positive to "coronavirus", to cover up to 3,000 soles in expenses that the worker should incur.

8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		No	According to observation, interview and records, it was possible to show that protection against UV rays is not provided to workers (examples: sunscreen, sunglasses with UV filter, hat, etc.). On the other hand, and as was indicated to the auditor, the crew does not use life jackets while on board the vessel.
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The auditor shall verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work contract samples) and on-site observation.

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

MAJOR NON CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

List major non conformities

3.1.1	Essential	At the time of conducting an interview with the skipper of one of the vessels included within the scope of the audit (Don Lucho), it was evident that they did not record sightings of endangered species, as requested by the FOS Wild standard. He also had no knowledge of what the endangered species are.
8.1.4	Essential	According to observation, interview and records, it was possible to show that protection against UV rays is not provided to workers (examples: sunscreen, sunglasses with UV filter, hat, etc.). On the other hand, and as was indicated to the auditor, the crew does not use life jackets while on board the vessel.

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

N/A

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

N/A