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:

Compañía Pesquera del Pacífico Centro S.A.

b) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:

Compañía Pesquera del Pacífico Centro S.A.
This company has 1 fishmeal and fish oil processing plant, called "Chimbote plant".

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

d) ADDRESS OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED:

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

e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION 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

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

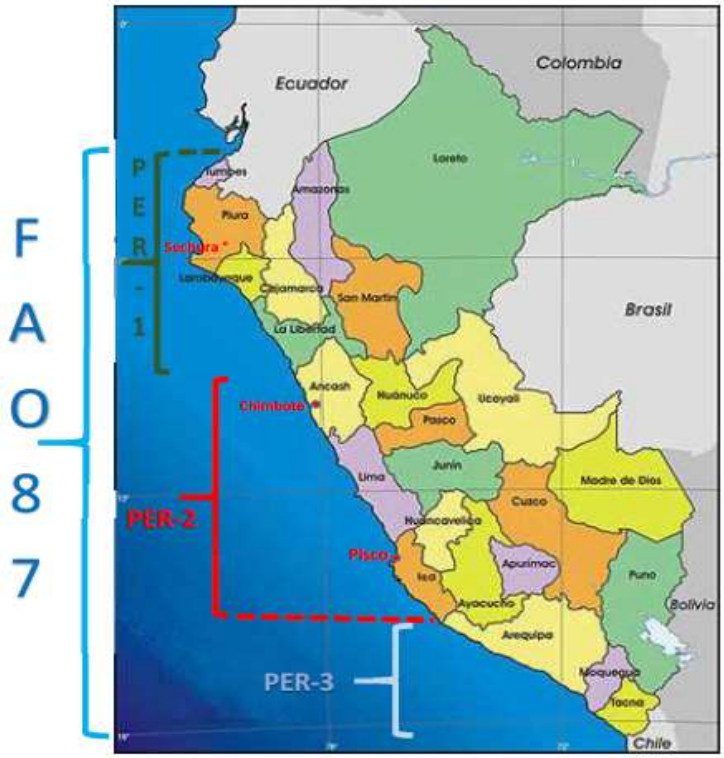
Name of the fishing vessel	Reg. Number	Vessel's flag	Fishing method	Capacity (MT)	Harbours/ Ports of Offload	Ship owner, if different from "a)"
GAVILAN	CE-2410-PM	Perú	Purse seines	374,47	Chimbote	Los Halcones S.A.
DON ALONSO	PS-0614-PM	Perú	Purse seines	276,11	Chimbote	Los Halcones S.A.
CALAMAR	CE-2413PM	Perú	Purse seines	373,43	Chimbote	Los Halcones S.A.
HALCON	CO-12073-PM	Perú	Purse seines	287,36	Chimbote	Los Halcones S.A.
AGUILA	CE-10827-PM	Perú	Purse seines	288,27	Chimbote	Los Halcones S.A.
ALONDRA	CO-11939-PM	Perú	Purse seines	277,78	Chimbote	Los Halcones S.A.
RENZO	CE-2777-PM	Perú	Purse seines	275,00	Chimbote	Pesquera Humacare S.A.
RENZO 2	CE-2779-PM	Perú	Purse seines	190,72	Chimbote	Pesquera Humacare S.A.
JORGITO	PT-14728-PM	Perú	Purse seines	294,02	Chimbote	Pesquera Humacare S.A.
CHARLY	PT-12970-PM	Perú	Purse seines	290,88	Chimbote	Pesquera Humacare S.A.
DON LUCHO	CE-06713-PM	Perú	Purse seines	481,03	Chimbote	Pesquera Humacare S.A.

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
RENZO	CE-2777-PM	Chimbote
CALAMAR	CE-2413PM	Chimbote
HALCON	CO-12073-PM	Chimbote

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, WITH THE RESPECTIVE FISHING METHODS:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Anchovy	***Engraulis ringens***	**Purse seine**

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

Chimbote plant: 108 workers (80 operadores y 28 trabajadores administrativos)
Vessels Los Halcones: 6 vessels with 90 crew members in total
Vessels Humacare: 5 vessels with 77 crew members in total

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:

The vessels don´t have environmental certifications.

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:*

+Organismo	Nombre	Contacto
Sanidad Pesquera SANIPES	Arturo Aivar Regulatory Director	arturo.aivar@sanipes.gob.pe
Ministerio de Producción PRODUCE	Daniel Collachagua General Director of the General Directorate of Supervision, inspection and sanction of fishing and aquaculture.	jgaviola@produce.gob.pe
Instituto del mar de Perú IMARPE	Luis Vasquez General Director of Oceanographic Research and Climate Change.	lvasquez@imarpe.gob.pe

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.

Recertification audit

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.
- MINAM: Environmental ministry

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

☒ **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.**

☒ **The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the rolesof the staff carrying out the audit.**

☒ **The duration of the audit was agreed upon.**

☒ **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:

CONTROLUNION</td><td>AUDIT TEAM:

Lead Auditor: Marta Barrera</td><td>AUDIT START AND END DATE:

December 10 and 11th, 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:

</td><td>NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:

Guillermo Sanchez
Coordinator Quality Assurance</td><td>AUDIT CODE:

PRJ Number: 864244
INS Number: 870345

TYPE OF AUDIT:

Recertification 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 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. The updated situation of the anchoveta stock was published in the document: *"Situación del Stock Norte-Centro de la Anchoveta Peruana (Engraulis ringens) al 10 de Octubre y Perspectiva de Explotación para la Segunda Temporada de Pesca de 2024"* https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/6115272-situacion-del-stock-norte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens-al-10-de-octubre-y-perspectiva-de-explotacion-para-la-segunda-temporada-de-pesca-de-2024
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 beoverexploited.	Essential	$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $F \leq F_{lim}$ (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	**Ministerial Resolution Nº 00419/2024** issued by the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE): "Authorize the start of the Second Fishing Season 2024 of the anchovy and white anchovy resource, in the maritime area of the domain of Peru, determined through 8 articles the anchovy fishery for 2024, demonstrates that the species is not over-exploited https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/normas-legales/6112093-419-2024-produce The Maximum Total Allowable Catch Limit of the North-Central Zone (LMTCP North-

					Center) of the resource anchovy (Engraulis ringens) and white anchovy (Anchoa nasus) for indirect human consumption, corresponding to the Second Fishing Season 2024 of the Northern Zone - Centre, is two million five hundred and ten thousand tons (2.510.000). https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/normas-legales/6112093-419-2024-produce https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/noticias/1018105-produce-inicia-crucero-de-evaluacion-hidroacustica-de-la-anchoveta-para-determinar-inicio-y-cuota-de-la-segunda-temporada-de-pesca

1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	B ≥ Bmsy 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	**Ministerial Resolution Nº 00419/2024** issued by the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE): "Authorize the start of the Second Fishing Season 2024 of the anchovy and white anchovy resource, in the maritime area of the domain of Peru, determined through 8 articles the anchovy fishery for 2024, demonstrates that the species is not over-exploited. The Maximum Total Allowable Catch Limit of the North-Central Zone (LMTCP North-Center) of the resource anchovy (Engraulis ringens) and white anchovy (Anchoa nasus) for indirect human consumption, corresponding to the Second Fishing Season 2024 of the Northern Zone -Centre, is two million five hundred and ten thousand tons (2.510.000). https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/normas-legales/6112093-419-2024-produce
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 fisheries over the entire area of the distribution of the stock under consideration.	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	Described in: https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/6115272-situacion-del-stock-norte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens-al-10-de-octubre-y-perspectiva-de-explotacion-para-la-segunda-temporada-de-pesca-de-2024
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	IMARPE makes a report for each anchovy fishing season: Examples: "Situation of the stock of the Peruvian anchovy to April 1st 2022". "Situation of the stock of the Peruvian anchovy to October 15, 2023". "Situation of the stock of the Peruvian anchovy to October 15, 2024". https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/6115272-situacion-del-stock-norte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-

					peruana-engraulis-ringens-al-10-de-octubre-y-perspectiva-de-explotacion-para-la-segunda-temporada-de-pesca-de-2024

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 andessential 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 fishingand 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	All information is collected and updated by PRODUCE. In addition, there is an agreement between PERU and FAO, according to fisheries management. The effects of the fishery on the ecosystem, in general terms, is summarized in: 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 http://www.fao.org/3/v9878e/v9878e00.htm#7
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	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. 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.

					https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/decreto-supremo-no-029-2005-produce-adiciona-el-programa-de-vigilancia-y-control-de-la-pesca-y-desembarque-en-el-ambito-maritimo-lex-faoc077669/
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	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 seabed because the net operates only in pelagic zone the water column. Res. Ministerial 262-20211-PRODUCE: "Establishes minimum length of purse seine mesh, minimum capture size and maximum % tolerance of juvenile specimens of the anchovy resource." http://www.sanipes.gob.pe/documentos/13_R.M.209-2001-PEApruebanRelaciondeTallasMinimasdeCapturayToleranciaMaximadeEjemplaresJuvenilesdePrincipalesPecesMarinoseInvertebrados.pdf (page 205170**).**
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 ofcertification 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 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.

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 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.	Essential	Evidence of conformity	Y	The certification unit works under the strict control of the health authority SANIPES, sending information on each catch, accompanying fauna and events that may occur on the high seas (entanglement of birds, turtles, penguins, etc.).
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	In Perú the level of discards is determinate in Supreme decret Nº 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.

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	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include 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	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include 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). **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	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 attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.	N/A	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include tuna.
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	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include 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	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include tuna.

3.4.6	Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels for recovered FADs. **Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.**	Essential	Verify that there is adequate storage space on boat/vessels for recovered FADs, collecting evidence through pictures that have to be attached to the audit report.	N/A	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include tuna.
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	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include 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	Law Nº 20,525 - Modifies the General Law of Fisheries and Aquaculture regarding the use and benefit of sharks: "the mutilation of the fins of any species of shark, an action called finning or finning, is prohibited on board fishing ships or vessels or its transshipment. It also establishes the applicable sanctions in case of violation of these provisions. During the interview and documentary review, the capture of only 1 shark during fishing from an industrial vessel was observed, which was released according to what was reported by the crew.

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.	N/A	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include shrimps.
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	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include tuna.

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 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://consultasenlinea.produce.gob.pe/ConsultasEnLinea/consultas.web/embarcacion
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 Nation identified as Flag of Convenience. Please refer to: https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm	Y	Industrial vessels supplying raw materials are not listed on the website mentioned below. https://www.itfseafarers.org/en/focs/current-registries-listed-as-focs

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 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
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	Does not apply. The scope of the audit does not include 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 indicators.**	Y	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	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 total fishing allowed for Anchovy is calculated every year. In the document **Ministerial Resolution Nº 00419/2024** issued by the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE): "Authorize the start of the Second Fishing Season 2024 of the anchovy and white anchovy resource, in the maritime area of the domain of Peru, determined through 8 articles the anchovy fishery for 2024, demonstrates that the species is not over-exploited. Maximum Total Allowable Catch Limit of the North-Central Zone (LMTCP North-Center) of the resource anchovy (Engraulis ringens) and white anchovy (Anchoa nasus) for indirect human consumption, corresponding to the Second Fishing Season 2023 of the Northern Zone - Centre, is two million five hundred and ten thousand ton (2.510,000). https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/dispositivo/NL/2227296-1
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	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 FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ **The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.**	Y	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://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3179241/RM%20N%C2%BA%20190-2022-PRODUCE.pdf.pdf

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	In the Supreme Decree No. 005-2012 issued by PRODUCE: "Regulations for the Fishing Regulation of the Anchovy Resource for Indirect 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). http://www2.produce.gob.pe/dispositivos/publicaciones/2012/ds005-2012-produce.pdf

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	The minimum size of 12 cm in length is established in Ministerial Resolution No. 209-2001-PE (or a rule that modifies it). http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC031908/
4.5.6	Distance from the shore.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	Industrial fishing can be done from 5 miles, since the previous miles are exclusively for artisanal fishing. http://www2.produce.gob.pe/dispositivos/publicaciones/2012/ds005-2012-produce.pdf
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	In the Supreme Decree No. 005-2012 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.
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 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.
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	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/ 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 Peruvian fisheries management organization is in charge of the Ministry of Production: PRODUCE, IMARPE (Instituto del Mar del Peru) and SANIPES (Fisheries Health Entity) 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 organization or arrangement is in place.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	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. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/6115272-situacion-del-stock-norte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens-al-10-de-octubre-y-perspectiva-de-explotacion-para-la-segunda-temporada-de-pesca-de-2024

	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 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	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 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	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.

5.2.1	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	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 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	According to last studies, the biomass (acoustic) of the North-Center Stock of the anchovy observed is 7.818.904 tons 2024. The biomass has varied in recent years, determining the annual fishing quotas, always taking care of the marine resource: 2.510.000 MT for the second fishing season of 2024. For the first fishing season of 2024, 2.430.499 ton
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	An annual or biannual review of the stock is carried out and the administrative measures are regulated accordingly. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/6115272-situacion-del-stock-norte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens-al-10-de-octubre-y-perspectiva-de-explotacion-para-la-segunda-temporada-de-pesca-de-2024

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 throughan 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	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.
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	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://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/per171920.pdf

5.5	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	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 National Fisheries Society to which the Pacifico Centro company belongs daily extracts information from the IMARPE website and sends its associates the updated catch situation. Example: as of 10-12-2024, the captured quota was 56%, leaving a balance of 1.095.225 MT (44%).
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	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 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	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, October 15th, 2024). Examples: "REPORTE DE FAENA Y CALAS": *Don Lucho vessel:* Nº6713-202411,2351 23-11-2024, 99,9% anchovy and 0,05% camaroncillo. If there is incidental fishing, it will be reported in this document. Calamar vessel: Nº2413-202412081913, 09-10-2024, 100% Anchovy. HALCON vessel: Nº12073-2024412050037, 05-12-2024, 100% anchovy
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	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, October 15th, 2024).
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	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).

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	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, October 15th, 2024). According to what was indicated in interviews with the crew, if a fishing net were lost, they would immediately notify the maritime authority.
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	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, October 15th, 2024). According to what was indicated in interviews with the crew, if a fishing net were lost, they would immediately notify the maritime authority.
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	At the interview with the crew, bosses and fleet managers, they informed that they have never had a fishing net lost, therefore they have not recorded anything about it.

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.	Y	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).
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, 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.	Y	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.

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	All the management objectives and outcomes indicators are defined in the yearly management plan. Biomass and the Maximum Allowable Total Catch Limit (MATCL) per fishing season. The MATCL for the second fishing season of 2024 is 2.510.000 MT. For the first fishing season of 2024, 2.430.499 ton.

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	Only applicable to deep-sea fisheries. The horse mackerel, anchovy, sardine and mackerel species are from demersal water; therefore, it does not apply.
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	Y	All the management objectives and outcomes indicators are defined in the yearly management plan. Biomass and the Maximum Allowable Total Catch Limit (MATCL) per fishing season. The anchovy stock determined for the second fishing season of 2024 is 7.818.904 tons and MATCL is 2.510.000 MT.
5.11.1	Essential habitats and vulnerablemarine 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 thefishing gear of the unit of certification.			Y	The main negative effect on the anchovy fishery is given by the climatic phenomenon called "El Niño" which led to a considerable decrease in the population during 2023-2024, compared to the previous year. https://diariofinanciero.pressreader.com/article/281762748970839
5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	Endangered species are taken into consideration and protected. Starting in 2020, a database was added that observers must complete, improving the previous one: As part of the Observer Log improvements, we now also include 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 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	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 resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.		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 with the unit of certification.	Y	Dependent predators are taken into account: Observation of marine fauna during navigation and each time it occurs it must be recorded in the log.
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y	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 bottoms on which they are operating.
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 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. Safeguards are in place to protect the fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.	Recommendation	Documented evidence	Y	The annual review of fisheries is done at the government level. Approach, plans and strategies are an integral part of the integrated coast.

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 annual review of fisheries is done at the government level.
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	Chimbote 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 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 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, Rev.15-10-2024, 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 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	Chemical products are not used on the boats, except for those for cleaning and surfaces, of which are biodegradable. In the process plants, chemicals are used in the cleaning processes, but the water is also biologically treated before being thrown into the sea. The process plants have a 10 km long underwater outfall.
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	The boats of the audited industry do not use refrigerants since the fishing trips are very short; between 2 hours up to a maximum of 1 day. The raw material is quickly unloaded into naval vessels that will send it directly to the processing plant. The "Don Lucho" vessel is the only one that uses ammonia as a refrigerant, which does not damage the ozone layer.
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	They do not have a special place but it has been shown that the fishing gear that is not used is delivered as waste for proper final disposal.
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	On each arrival at port, the waste generated during fishing is delivered, including gear waste if any. They have recycling programs for this type of 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	On each arrival at port, the waste generated during fishing is delivered, including gear waste if any. They have recycling programs for this type of waste.
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	They had spreadsheets recording the consumption of energy sources for each unit, making it possible to verify plant and vessel data. Examples of Fuel consumptions 2024 (between January 1st and December 9th 202) Chimbote plant: R500 oil: 150,306 GL diesel oil: 242,077 GL Energy: 392,383 MKH. Los Halcones (6 vessels): 283.786 L diesel Humacare (5 vessels): 91.727 L diesel
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.	Y	The company "Compañía Pesquera del Pacífico Centro S.A." It is participating in a project being carried out by the Ministry of the Environment (acronym in Spanish MINAM), which consists of the assignment of stars according to the stage in which they are found. The company has just presented the document "ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE OF CARBON FOOTPRINT PERU" and "FORMATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL GHG EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT TEAM" signed by General Manager Javier Cáceres on 10-30-2023. https://huellacarbonoperu.minam.gob.pe/huellaperu/#/solicitudUsuario Once they receive acceptance from MINAM, they will be able to present the second stage that corresponds to the calculation of the carbon footprint, which will consider the process plant and the vessels.
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:				
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 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, 3 from Chimbote plant, 2 from Los Halcones vessels and 1 from Humacare vessels. 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 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 which it operates.	Y	The current gross minimum wage in Peru is 1.025 Peruvian soles since 1st 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 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	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. During the interview, the workers reported that the company has a risk prevention specialist and applies all the necessary logistics in case an accident occurs.
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	According to observation during interview and records review, it was possible to show that protection against UV rays is provided to workers (examples: sunscreen, sunglasses with UV filter, hat, etc.).
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	Industrial vessels: have a robust risk prevention department which has risk matrices to identify hazards in the process plant and on board the vessels, maintain records of all events and prepare and implement safety plans. action in case of occurrence of events. Register "ESTADISTICA GENERAL DE ACCIDENTES SST-2024, 30-10-2024" Los Halcones S.A., based on accident frequency, illness reports etc.

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	Freedom of association is described in the labor regime regulations: Legal Decree No. 728. During the interview, the workers confirmed that they have freedom of association.
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	During the interview, it was observed that the workers are free for select or no to make overtime.
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	During the interview, it was observed that the workers have not been or felt discriminated against.

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	It was observed that the vessels have a shower, food, water, place for rest in accordance with the rights of workers on board indicated by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

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)
N/A

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