





# Friend of the Sea Standard

## FOS - Wild Sustainable Fishing Requirements



**Friend of the Sea**  
[www.friendofthesea.org](http://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:** Corpesca S.A

**b) NAME OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:** Corpesca S.A

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

Corpesca Arica, Corpesca Iquique, Corpesca Mejillones,

**d) ADDRESS OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION TO BE AUDITED:** Avenida Arturo Prat N°93, Iquique, Tarapacá, Chile (Terminal de Aceite de Pescado)

**e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:** Hernan Castillo Felipe Andres Huerta Villar Carlos Gonzalez

**f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:**

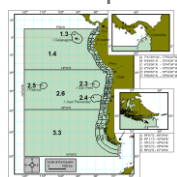
Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Vessel's flag	Fishing method	Capacity (MT)	Unloading harbour	Ship owner, if different from "a"
AUDAZ	24	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	512	PUERTO ARICA	
AVENTURERO	191	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	512	PUERTO ARICA	
TRUENO I	1133	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	463	PUERTO ARICA	
BARRACUDA I	82	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	450	PUERTO ARICA	
BLANQUILLO	102	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	500	PUERTO ARICA	
TORNADO	1960	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	574	PUERTO ARICA	
CORPESCA 2	2535	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	536	PUERTO ARICA	
EPERVA 56	404	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	302	PUERTO ARICA	
ICALMA	1083	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	287	PUERTO ARICA	
INTREPIDO	78	CHILE	PURSE SEINE	512	PUERTO ARICA	

**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
ANGAMOS 2	598	PUERTO DE ARICA
COYI I	963544	PUERTO DE ARICA
ARKHOS I	913587	PUERTO DE IQUIQUE
ARKHOS III	967834	PUERTO DE IQUIQUE
GUAJACHE II	966916	PUERTO DE IQUIQUE
ISAURA I	965576	PUERTO DE IQUIQUE
PETROHUE I	914124	PUERTO DE IQUIQUE
PETROHUE III	914147	PUERTO DE IQUIQUE
AUDAZ	24	PUERTO DE ARICA
EPERVA 62	348	PUERTO DE ARICA

**h) FISHING ZONE** (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available, please include a map.):  
 PACIFIC, SOUTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 87)

The Southeast Pacific (Major Fishing Area 87) corresponding to the CPPS Area for statistical purposes. A description of the area and its subareas, divisions and subdivisions follows: All marine waters of the Southeast Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the coast of South American Mainland at the border between Panama and Colombia at 7°12'39"N latitude and 77°53'20"W longitude; thence running on a rhumb line in a southwesterly direction to 5°00'N latitude and 79°52'W longitude; thence running due west along the parallel 5°00'N to the meridian 120°00'W; thence due south to 60°00'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to a point at 67°16'W longitude; thence due north to 56°22'S latitude; thence due east to 65°43'W longitude; thence due north to 55°22'S latitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line and across the Beagle Canal to the border between Chile and Argentina; thence in a northerly direction along the Pacific coast of South America to the point of departure.



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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Anchoveta	Engraulis ringens	purse seine
Jurel	Trachurus murphyi	purse seine
Caballa	Scomber japonicus	purse seine
Sardina	Sardinops sagax	purse seine

**j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:**

Location N° Empleados Tierra N° Empleador Embarcados

Corpesca Arica 157 - 6 on board

Corpesca Iquique 229 - 199 on board

Corpesca Mejillones 131 - 4 on board

Terminal de Aceite Iquique 5 N/A

**k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS: NONE**

**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:*


WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature, PERU, SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE PESQUERÍA, MINISTERIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN – PRODUCE, Skretting, CeDePesca, Universidad Nacional de San Agustín, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, CeDePesca, Sernapesca, Conapach, INPESCA.

**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.*

Friend of the sea RE-certification 2023

- XX** The Friend of the Sea project was introduced (If not, the auditor shall provide a short description).
- XX** 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.
- XX** The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit.
- XX** The duration of the audit was agreed upon.
- XX** 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).

<b>CERTIFICATION BODY:</b> London Associati srl	<b>AUDIT TEAM:</b> Pierluigi Monticini	<b>AUDIT START AND END DATE:</b> 10.08.2023 20.08.2023
<b>SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:</b> 	<b>NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:</b> Hernán Castillo Subgerente de Calidad Corpesca hcastillo@corpesca.cl	<b>AUDIT CODE:</b> 000047  <b>TYPE OF AUDIT:</b> re-certification

## **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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Essential	<p>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).</p>	Y	<p>The control of regulatory measures, including the annual fishing quota is carried out by the National Service of Fishing (SERNAPECSA).</p> <p>In addition, the Service is in charge of keeping official Chilean fishing statistics. The RMFO in place is the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization. The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation is an inter-governmental organisation that is committed to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources of the South Pacific Ocean and, in so doing, safeguarding the marine ecosystems in which the resources occur.</p>

					<p>The SPRFMO Convention applies to the high seas of the South Pacific, covering about a fourth of the Earth's high seas areas. Currently, the main commercial resources fished in the SPRFMO Area are Jack mackerel and jumbo flying squid in the Southeast Pacific and, to a much lesser degree, deep-sea species often associated with seamounts in the Southwest Pacific.</p> <p>The Organisation consists of a Commission and a number of subsidiary bodies. New Zealand is the Depositary for the SPRFMO Convention and hosts the SPRFMO Secretariat in Wellington.  <a href="https://www.sprfmo.int/">https://www.sprfmo.int/</a>  (latest access August 10, 2023)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

***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.**

<b>1.1.2</b>	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overexploited.	Essential	$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock	Y	The status of the anchovy and
--------------	---	-----------	--	---	-------------------------------

			<p>assessments or at least <math>F \leq F_{lim}</math> (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>		<p>sardina stock indicates that it is in a condition of under-exploited and without overfishing, or according to the latest evaluation carried out by the Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP), which was endorsed by the Small Pelagic Scientific Technical Committee and published by the Undersecretariat of Fisheries.</p> <p>The status of Jurel 95% and cabal 5% indicates a full exploitation.</p> <p>(annex 1.1.2)</p>
<b>1.1.3</b>	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	<p><math>B \geq B_{msy}</math> within probability range of available stock assessments or at least <math>B &gt; B_{lim}</math> (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>	Y	<p>The spawning biomass of the three pelagic stock is located above the biomass of the maximum sustainable yield (BRMS), which indicates that its status is under-exploited for anchovy and sardina and full exploitation for</p>

					Jurel 95% and caballa 5%.  (annex 1.1.3)
--	--	--	--	--	---

**The auditor shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, in the case of data limited fisheries, shall consider the Precautionary Approach.**

<b>1.1.4</b>	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	Documents are public through the website of the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Institute of Fisheries promotion (IFOP). Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture SUBPESCA <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-channel.html">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-channel.html</a> and Instituto de Fomento Pesquero IFOP <a href="https://www.ifop.cl">https://www.ifop.cl</a> (latest access August 10, 2023)  (annex 1.1.4)
<b>1.1.5</b>	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,	Essential	Documented evidence	Y	Documents are public through the website of the Undersecretariat

	<p>respecting confidentiality where appropriate.</p>			<p>of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Institute of Fisheries promotion (IFOP). Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture SUBPESCA  <a href="https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-channel.html">https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-channel.html</a>  and Instituto de Fomento Pesquero IFOP  <a href="https://www.ifop.cl">https://www.ifop.cl</a>  (latest access August 19, 2022)  (annex 1.1.4)</p>
--	--	--	--	---

## 2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/N.A.	Comments
2.1	<p>Adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information are collected and updated at the level of the Fishery Management System, taking into account the best scientific evidence available, in order to make an assessment of the effects of the unit of certification on the ecosystem structure, function, processes and essential habitats for the stock under consideration and for habitats that are vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification (with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and vulnerable marine ecosystems). This includes knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing and an assessment on non-target stocks, Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, habitats and ecosystem services.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In order to assess severe adverse impacts<sup>1</sup> on dependent predators, data and information shall be collected considering the role of the stock in the food web, including all sources of fishing.</p>	Essential	<p>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.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.</p>	Y	<p>Available the Manual de Buenas Practicas y normas Pesqueras para la Sustentabilidad de los Recursos.</p> <p>Furthermore the The Scientific Committee (SC) is established by Article 10 of the SPRFMO Convention and has the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to plan, conduct and review scientific assessments of the status of fishery resources;</li> <li>- to provide advice to the Commission based on such assessments (including precautionary and other reference points) and management strategies;</li> <li>- to provide advice and recommendations to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies on the impact of fishing on the marine</li> </ul>

					<p>ecosystems (including on vulnerable marine ecosystems, VMEs);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to encourage and promote cooperation in scientific research.</li> </ul> <p>(annex 2.1.)</p>
<b>2.2</b>	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and plotters tracking and World database.	Y	The Organization complies with the regulation of marine protected areas. Each boat has a positioning system satellite monitored by the maritime authority in order to control the intrusion of restricted areas.

					<p>Chile has:  - 1.504.959 km<sup>2</sup> /  41% marine area  designated  - 3.668.776 km<sup>2</sup>  total marine area  (to limit of  exclusive  economic zone)</p> <p><a href="https://mpatlas.org/countries/CHL">https://mpatlas.org/countries/CHL</a>  (latest access  August 10, 2023)</p> <p>(annex 2.2.)</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 <http://www.mpatlas.org/map/mpas/>, where applicable).**

<b>2.3</b>	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.	<b>Y</b>	The Organization uses purse-seine gear that does not affect the seabed.
------------	--	-----------	---	----------	---

**The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.**

### 3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

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



<p><b>3.1</b></p>	<p>Accidental catches (bycatch) coming from the unit of certification shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<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. 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 <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a>.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>There is a record of each species captured, which are species approved by the Sernapesca authority.</p> <p>The accidental catches (bycatch) are returned to the sea.</p> <p>There are protocols and periodic training that they make it possible to avoid or minimize bycatch and release the species alive. In addition, the Undersecretariat de Pesca has implemented rigorous measures to reduce incidental fishing.</p> <p>(annex 3.1.)</p>
<p><b>3.2</b></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>Evidence of conformity</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Corpesca keeps a record of accidental (incidental) fishing, accompanying</p>

	<p>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.</p>			<p>fauna and discards from the purse-seine fishery.</p> <p>Starting in 2020, the fishing authority implemented the "Electronic Logs" for each vessel, instrument that allows to register the fishing of target species, accompanying fauna and incidental fishing. The logs are are complemented with cameras that record the fishing trip in each ship, information that is controlled by the Sernapesca.</p> <p>Records maintained by the organization of the species that are accidentally caught, and an assessment of the effects of the fishery on non-target</p>
--	--	--	--	---

					<p>populations. The information included in the list will be compared with the accidental captures that actually occurred on the site at the time of download.</p> <p>(annex 3.2.)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

**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](http://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.**

<b>3.3</b>	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	<p>According to the regulations, discard is prohibited.</p> <p>However, due to force major (for the safety of the ship or the crew) is sometimes inevitably done.</p> <p>The fishing authority estimates it annually and in the case of the If it happens, anchovy is discounted from the annual catch</p>
------------	---	-----------	--	---	--

					quota and is around 3%.
<b>3.4.1</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b></p>	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report.	NA	not applicable
<b>3.4.2</b>	<p>The unit of certification shall use non-entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species.</p> <p><b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b></p>	Important	Auditor shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	NA	not applicable
<b>3.4.3</b>	<p>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).</p> <p><b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b></p>	Important	<p>More information about Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear at this link: <a href="https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Gear%20Marking_FAO.pdf">https://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC_Gear%20Marking_FAO.pdf</a></p> <p>The auditor shall attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.</p>	NA	not applicable
<b>3.4.4</b>	<p>Equipping all FADs with a tracking device and sharing real-time FAD location with relevant authorities.</p> <p><b>Only applicable to fisheries and</b></p>	Important	Evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records.	NA	not applicable

	<b>fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b>		If possible, the auditor can include pictures of tracking devices.		
<b>3.4.5</b>	Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment.  <b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b>	Important	Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.	NA	not applicable
<b>3.4.6</b>	Ensuring there is adequate storage space on boats/vessels for recovered FADs.  <b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b>	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.	NA	not applicable
<b>3.4.7</b>	Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities.  <b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b>	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	NA	not applicable

3.5	Shark finning is prohibited.	Essential	<p>Procedure and evidence of conformity: site inspection and interview.</p> <p>The unit of certification shall declare that they do not practice shark finning.</p>	Y	SHARK finning is not allowed - All landings are supervised by SERNAPESCA
3.6	<p>Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are in place and subjected to periodic maintenance.</p> <p><b>Only applicable to trawler fisheries and fleets targeting shrimps.</b></p>	Important	<p>The unit of certification shall have appointed at least one employee to monitor the functioning and maintenance of TEDs.</p> <p>The auditor shall collect evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records.</p> <p>If possible, the auditor can include pictures of TEDs.</p>	NA	not applicable
3.7	<p>The unit of certification shall use circle hooks.</p> <p><b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet using pole and line and long line fishing methods.</b></p>	Recommendation	Evidence of conformity	NA	not applicable

## 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	<p>All fishing vessels are officially registered.</p> <p>All industrial and artisanal vessels are registered with the relevant authority.</p> <p>Register of artisanal and industrial vessels <a href="http://www.sernap.esca.cl/manuales-publicaciones/listados">http://www.sernap.esca.cl/manuales-publicaciones/listados</a> (latest access August 10, 2023)</p> <p>Available the updated 2023 list of fishing vessel of the Organization as well as the artisan vessel with the related fishing owner.</p> <p>(annex 4.1.)</p>

***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).***

<p><b>4.2</b></p>	<p>The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience. Please refer to:  <a href="https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">https://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a></p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The fleet does not include vessels with flags of convenience. All boats correspond to Chilean license plates duly registered. Register of artisanal and industrial vessels  <a href="http://www.sernap.esca.cl/manuales-publicaciones/listados">http://www.sernap.esca.cl/manuales-publicaciones/listados</a>  (latest access August 10, 2023)  (annex 4.2.)</p>
<p><b>4.3</b></p>	<p>The fleet does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list (<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG</a>), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels. All boats correspond to Chilean license plates duly registered. Register of artisanal and industrial vessels  <a href="http://www.sernap">http://www.sernap</a></p>



					<a href="http://esca.cl/manuales-publicaciones/listados">esca.cl/manuales-publicaciones/listados</a> .  (annex 4.3.)
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.  <b>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.</b>	Essential	The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: <a href="http://www.dolphinsafetuna.org">www.dolphinsafetuna.org</a>	NA	Not applicable - the Fisheries not targeting Tuna
<b><i>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.</i></b>					
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: <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a>  <b>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</b>	Y	By both national and international fishing laws. Also the vessels are continuously monitored by the maritime authority, the catches made are controlled by the Sernapesca

					<p>authority who are responsible for certifying the fishing.</p> <p>Certification of artisanal and industrial landings.</p> <p>(annex 4.5.)</p>
<b>4.5.1</b>	Total Allowable Catches (TAC).	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a></p> <p><b>The auditor shall specify applicable limits.</b></p>	Y	<p>The national agency Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) administers the annual fishing quota, the which is informed by Resolution which indicates the maximum quantity to be captured by zone, species and type of boat.</p> <p>For the anchovy stock, the catch quota (TAC) is estimated annually, establishing as the mean trajectory between the reduction of fishing mortality and the</p>

					<p>biomass of the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), according to the biological reference points (PBR) estimated for the anchovy.</p> <p>Annual fishing quota allocation available on request.</p> <p>(annex 4.5.1.)</p>
4.5.2	Use of a logbook.	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a></p> <p><b>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</b></p>	Y	<p>In the boats a Logbook (Bitácora) is used.</p> <p>Sample updated documental evidence available.</p> <p>(annex 4.5.2.)</p>
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size.	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a></p> <p><b>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</b></p>	Y	<p>Not minimum mesh size required by the law</p> <p>The Organization use a minimum of 5/8" of mesh size.</p>

4.5.4	Net size.	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a></p> <p><b>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</b></p>	Y	<p>Not minimum net size required by law.</p> <p>The Organization uses: for Industrial vessel:  Lenght : from 840 m and 700 m  High :from 90 m and 80 m.</p> <p>for Artisanal fishing vessel:  Lenght : from 440 m and 400 m  High : from 60 m and 80 m</p>
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species.	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a></p> <p><b>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</b></p>	Y	<p>There is no legal minimum size for target species provided by law</p>
4.5.6	Distance from the shore.	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a></p>	Y	<p>There are regulations that protect the first nautical mile for all purse-seine vessels; and in the case of the industrial warehouses the guard is of the first 5 nm, with</p>

					<p>authorization to penetration zones until two nautical miles where there is no interaction with artisanal fishing.</p> <p>(annex 4.5.6)</p>
<b>4.5.7</b>	Measures that minimize unwanted catch and discards, where appropriate.	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a></p> <p><b>The auditor shall specify applicable measures.</b></p>	Y	<p>There are protocols in place through a manual of good fishing practices, which allow reducing the catch accidental and in the event of an event there are procedures to release the species with the least damage possible.</p> <p>A documented record of accidental catches is kept. The General Law of Fishing and Aquaculture forces fisheries to avoid bycatch.</p> <p>(annex 4.5.7)</p>

4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a>  <b>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</b>	Y	There is no fishing in protected areas. It is handled both at the level of a nautical chart and a computer system that indicates protected areas.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gear, chemical substances and explosives.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: <a href="http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/">http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</a>  <b>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</b>	Y	No prohibited gears, chemicals and explosives are used - no evidence of that

*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
-----	-------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	----------

<b>5.1.1a</b>	<p>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.</p>	Essential	<p>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 <a href="http://www.fao.org/figis/qeoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html">http://www.fao.org/figis/qeoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html</a></p>	Y	<p>At the National level the fishing law which regulates the activity associated with fishing, by the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA).</p> <p>At International level the FMO in place is the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO).</p> <p>(annex 5.1.1.a)</p>
<b>5.1.1b</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	<p>There is a collaboration agreement between the Research Institutes of each country (IFOP-IMARPE) that meet once a year to share data and research, allowing the fishery for this</p>

	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.				species to be assessed.  (annex 5.1.1b)
<b>5.1.1c</b>	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	Within the country's fishing institutions is the Small Pelagic Scientific Technical Committee that meets at least five times a year to find out the status of the fishery and that it has the Responsibility for defining the status of the fishery and establishing the Annual Fishing Quota according to the studies available.  (annex 5.1.1c)

***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).***



<p><b>5.1.2</b></p>	<p>The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be <b>both</b> participatory and transparent, including consultation with “responsible” deep-sea fishers, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The FMS carried out the participatory approach with a transparent behavior.</p> <p>SPRFMO is committed to collaborating with other organisations on matters of common interest. These pages inform about such cooperations, including meetings of other organisations attended by SPRFMO officials or staff, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), other collaboration and links to relevant organisations.</p> <p>SPRFMO Convention, Article 31 COOPERATION</p>
---------------------	--	------------------	---	----------	--

				<p>WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS:</p> <p>The Commission shall cooperate, as appropriate, with other regional fisheries management organisations, the FAO, with other specialised agencies of the United Nations, and with other relevant organisations on matters of mutual interest. The Commission shall take account of the conservation and management measures or recommendations adopted by other regional fisheries management organisations and other relevant intergovernmental organisations that have</p>
--	--	--	--	---

					<p>competency in relation to the Convention Area, or in relation to areas adjacent to the Convention Area or in respect of particular living marine resources including non-target and associated or dependent species, and that have objectives that are consistent with, and supportive of, the objective of this Convention. It shall endeavour to ensure that its own decisions are compatible with, and supportive of, such conservation and management measures or recommendations.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

					<p>The Commission shall seek to make suitable arrangements for consultation, cooperation and collaboration with such other organisations. In particular it shall seek to cooperate with other relevant organisations with the aim of reducing and eventually eliminating IUU fishing.</p> <p><a href="https://www.sprfmo.int/cooperation/">https://www.sprfmo.int/cooperation/</a> (latest access, august 10, 2023)</p>
<b>5.2.1</b>	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 precautionary approach was first stated by Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992.

				<p>“In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities.</p> <p>Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environment degradation”  (www.pprinciple.net).</p> <p>This principle is part of a larger group of terms, concepts, principles and issues, which define the wider idea of Sustainability  (Weybrecht,</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>2014; VanderZwaag D.L &amp; Chao G. 2012; De Young, 2008; Garcia, 2003 &amp;1994).</p> <p>Its application to Fisheries management is particularly important. In fact Fishery planning and management are frequently surrounded by uncertainty and ignorance of the potentially irreversible damages caused by unscrupulous decisions.</p> <p>Therefore, higher the level of risk, higher should be the degree of precaution employed in decision making. Although Fisheries management still suffers from lack</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>of scientific certainties of potential consequences, making the precautionary Principle often hard to apply, FAO offers some precious guidelines through its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.</p> <p>Article 6.5 of General Principles, and 7.5 of Fisheries Management, in particular, stress again on the need of never postponing conservation in case of absence of sufficient scientific information.</p> <p>If these guidelines were applied on both target and non-target species,</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>through an international reinforcement of preexisting regulations, there would be many beneficial consequences for biodiversity and environment conservation.</p> <p>In addition to this, waste management also were enforce to manage all waste product on every fishing trip.</p> <p>The General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture indicates that it is aimed at achieving and maintaining the sustainability of Chilean fisheries, and for this it is based on generating rules and procedures for the administration of</p>
--	--	--	--	---



					fisheries under a precautionary and ecosystem approach.  (annex 5.2.1.)
<b>5.2.2</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>This requirement also pertains to species introductions or translocations that have occurred historically and that have become established as part of the natural ecosystem.</p>	Essential	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	<p>The anchovy and others small pelagic has an estimate of Biological Reference Points (PBR) that are reviewed between 2 to 5 years.</p> <p>Procedure indicating target benchmarks and time frame. The SPRFMO Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) define the regulatory framework for the SPRFMO fisheries in the high seas areas of the South Pacific Ocean. Each year, the Commission may revise existing,</p>

				<p>or adopt new, CMMs.</p> <p>Currently, there are 23 CMMs in place detailing various provisions such as the application of technical measures or output and input controls, requirements for data collection and reporting, as well as regulations for monitoring, control and surveillance and enforcement.</p> <p><a href="https://www.sprfmo.int/measures/">https://www.sprfmo.int/measures/</a>.</p> <p>latest access August 10 2023</p> <p>(annex 5.2.2.)</p>
--	--	--	--	---

<p><b>5.2.3</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The small pelagic have an estimate of Biological Reference Points (PBR) that are reviewed between 2 to 5 years.</p> <p>Management measures are kept under continuous review by mandate of the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture through the follow-up and monitoring program of the anchovy fishery carried out by the Instituto de Fomento Pesquero (IFOP), a technical reference for the state of Chile, in addition to other studies that are commissioned through the Fisheries Research Fund</p>
---------------------	--	------------------	---	----------	--

					<p>(FIPA) that administers the undersecretary of fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p>The results and the conclusions of the studies allow the evaluation of the resource and are used by the Scientific Committee of Small pelagic (CCTPP) .</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

***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.***

<b>5.3</b>	The compliance with fishery regulations is ensured by the fishery management organization or arrangement through an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	This requirement refers to the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part. Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	The competent authority is responsible for monitoring, surveillance and control of fishing responsible.  (annex 5.3.)
------------	---	-----------	--	---	---

***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.***

<b>5.4</b>	The unit of certification shall record bycatch and discards during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fleet records bycatch during
------------	--	-----------	---------------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

					each fishing trip. Available sample logbook 2023
<b>5.5</b>	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Bycatch and discard data are available through records that are being compiling through the electronic logs of each of the ships, which turn out to be filled in mandatory for each fishing trip. This information is administered by the National Fisheries Service.

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

<b>5.6</b>	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	Protocols and procedures are in place to avoid accidental capture. Such protocols and procedures are consigned in the Manual of Good Fishing Practices that was specially designed for the fishing of small
------------	--	-----------	---	---	---

					<p>pelagics in northern Chile.</p> <p>The manual is present in each of the industrial buildings in addition to species recognition posters.</p> <p>(annex 5.6.)</p>
<b>5.7</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>This shall consider the “FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards”, where applicable.</p>	Essential	<p>Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity.</p> <p>Refer to:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf">http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf</a> , Para 4.1.4.</p>	Y	<p>Captains and pilots are regularly trained to transfer the protocols and procedures to the fishing fleet, to avoid accidental capture.</p> <p>(annex 5.7.)</p>

***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.***

<b>5.8</b>	<p>The fleet is equipped with measures that guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing gear to avoid “ghost fishing”.</p>	Essential	<p>Procedure and evidence of conformity.</p>	Y	<p>Captains and pilots are regularly trained to transfer the protocols and procedures to</p>
------------	--	-----------	--	---	--

					the fishing fleet, to guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing gears to avoid 'ghost fishing'  (annex 5.8.)
<b>5.8.1</b>	Vessels shall have appropriate equipment on board to assist in the safe recovery of lost fishing gear.	Important	Evidence of conformity.	Y	Vessels have appropriate equipment on board to assist in the safe recovery of lost fishing gear.
<b>5.8.2</b>	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: <a href="https://www.ghostgear.org/news/2018/7/6/gqi-ghost-gear-reporter-app">https://www.ghostgear.org/news/2018/7/6/gqi-ghost-gear-reporter-app</a>	Y	Ghost Gear Reporter App. is used
<b>5.8.3</b>	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	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Corpesca has implemented a Manual of Good Fishing Practices,

	possible.			<p>which indicates the management of all waste generated during the fishing process, including fishing gears.</p> <p>Corpesca has implemented a repair and recycling workshop for nets and corks. The Manual of Good Fishing Practices, is available on <a href="http://www.CIAMchile.cl">www.CIAMchile.cl</a></p> <p>Latest access August 20 2023.</p>
--	-----------	--	--	---



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	<p>Procedure and evidence of conformity.</p> <p>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.</p>	Y	All the lost of fishing gear are controlled by the Clean Production Agreement.
-------	---	-----------	---	---	--

***The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.***

5.9	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.</b></p>	Important	Documented evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	Y	The fishing fleet has Scientific Observers, who are appointed by ship by the Undersecretariat of Fisheries Through a resolution issued by said state body, those who are dependent on the Institute of Fomento
-----	--	-----------	---	---	--

				<p>Pesquero (IFOP) and that rotate every month in the purse seine vessels.</p> <p>The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation at its 8th Annual Meeting the SPRFMO Commission selected MRAG as the SPRFMO Observer Programme Accreditation Evaluator (see Paragraph 59 of the COMM8-Report).</p> <p>In 2020 the Observer Programmes of 3 Members were evaluated and granted accreditation (CTC8-Doc10_Rev2 SPRFMO Observer Programme</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>Implementation Report). In accordance with CMM 16-2021, contact details for the three SPRFMO</p> <p>Accredited Observer Programmes are for Chile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Luis Cocas González</li> </ul> <p>Bycatch and Observer Programs Coordinator Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erick Gaete Alfaro</li> </ul> <p>Coordinator of SPRFMO accreditation process Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP)</p> <p><a href="https://www.sprfmo.int/measure/observer-programme/">https://www.sprfmo.int/measure/observer-programme/</a></p> <p>latest access August 10, 2023</p>
--	--	--	--	---

					(annex 5.9.)
--	--	--	--	--	--------------

***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.***

<b>5.10</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Management objectives shall take into account the best scientific evidence available and, where applicable, take into account a Precautionary Approach regarding:</p>	Essential	Documented evidence.	Y	<p>The administrative management of the fishery is largely supported by results achieved by the monitoring, the consideration of the biological reference points established that allow obtaining the status of the fishery how to establish an annual catch quota and in case of not having full or updated information the</p>
-------------	---	-----------	----------------------	---	--

					best available scientific information is used.  (annex 5.10)
<b>5.10.1</b>	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	Corpesca is only allowed to catch the quota assigned by the authorities, according to its Tradable Fishing Licenses.
<b>5.10.2</b>	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.  <b>Only applicable to deep-sea fisheries.</b>	Essential	Documented evidence that deep-sea stocks are harvested at levels that are sustainable in the long term.	NA	not applicable - the fisheries do not operate in deep sea
<b>5.11</b>	There are clear management objectives <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> , to ensure protection and/or avoid significant/severe <sup>3</sup> adverse impacts <sup>4</sup> on:	Essential	<sup>1</sup> 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	Y	There are indicators to activate biological closures of reproduction and recruitment, for example.

			irreversible or very slowly reversible.		Added to the annual catch quota allowed.  (annex 5.11)
<b>5.11.1</b>	Essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems (with special consideration to high seas), that are specifically those of the unit of the certification, and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification.		<p><sup>2</sup>Consideration of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible and are applicable only in relation to dependent predators. Thus, the auditor shall consider the term "severe adverse impacts" only in relation to the requirement 5.11.4 and the term "significant adverse impacts" in relation to the requirements 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3 and 5.11.5.</p> <p><sup>4</sup>Adverse impacts are from the interaction with the unit of certification.</p>	Y	The Scientific Committee (SC) is established by Article 10 of the SPRFMO Convention and has the following functions: - to plan, conduct and review scientific assessments of the status of fishery resources; - to provide advice to the Commission based on such assessments (including precautionary and other reference points) and management strategies; - to provide advice and recommendations to the

					<p>Commission and its subsidiary bodies on the impact of fishing on the marine ecosystems (including on vulnerable marine ecosystems, VMEs);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to encourage and promote cooperation in scientific research</li> </ul>
<b>5.11.2</b>	Endangered species.			Y	<p>The SPRFMO Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) define the regulatory framework for the SPRFMO fisheries in the high seas areas of the South Pacific Ocean. Each year, the Commission may revise existing, or adopt new, CMMs.</p> <p>Currently, there</p>

				<p>are 23 CMMs in place detailing various provisions such as the application of technical measures or output and input controls, requirements for data collection and reporting, as well as regulations for monitoring, control and surveillance and enforcement.</p> <p>In particular: CMM 09-2017 on Conservation and Management Measure for minimizing bycatch of seabirds in the SPRFMO Convention Area (Supersedes CMM 4.09; 2016);</p>
--	--	--	--	--



<p><b>5.11.3</b></p>	<p>Non-target stocks represented by non-target catches and discards coming from the unit of certification.</p> <p>Additional research shall be conducted where information is insufficient to conduct a risk assessment.</p>			<p>Y</p>	<p>the CMM 13-2021 Conservation and Management Measure for the Management of New and Exploratory Fisheries in the SPRFMO Convention Area (Supersedes CMM 13-2020) is in place for the This CMM is intended to ensure that sufficient information is available to evaluate the long term potential of new and exploratory fisheries, to assist the formulation of management advice, to evaluate the possible impacts on target stocks and non-target and associated and dependent species, to</p>
----------------------	--	--	--	----------	---

					<p>ensure new and exploratory fishery resources are developed on a precautionary and gradual basis and to promote the sustainable management of new and exploratory fisheries.</p> <p>(annex 5.11.3)</p>
<b>5.11.4</b>	<p>Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.</p>			Y	<p>Available the Template for the compilation of information describing associated and dependant species in the southern Pacific Ocean - Document SPRFMO-III-SWG-06.</p> <p>This template aims to identify associated and dependent species (e.g. turtles, marine mammals and seabirds) that</p>

				are at risk due to the indirect effects of fishing within the high seas of the South Pacific.  (annex 5.11.4)
<b>5.11.5</b>	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y The FAO Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries framework has been developed to implement the principles of sustainable development, the Convention for Biological Diversity and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in a practical, operational manner. A 2020 review of the application of the FAO ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management within the areas beyond national jurisdiction

				<p>(ABNJ) by FAO (Fletcher 2020) identified a set of 13 key EAF components that apply to most fisheries and jurisdictions. This review updates the results presented in Fletcher (2020) with an assessment of the current status of EAF components in SPRFMO.</p> <p>Direct fishing effects on the broader ecosystem: CMM 03 (Bottom Fishing) requires a full bottom fishing impact assessment with the best available data including consideration of cumulative impacts, allowing the Scientific Committee to</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>provide advice to the Commission on whether any proposed bottom fishing would contribute to having significant adverse impacts on VMEs. SC8-DW07 rev1 includes a cumulative risk assessment for the current effects of fishing on benthic habitats, biodiversity and VMEs.</p> <p>CMM 03 (Bottom Fishing) sets VME thresholds, management arrangements to be observed in the event of an encounter with a potential VME, and management actions such as the closing of some areas to some or all</p>
--	--	--	--	---

					<p>fishing gears.</p> <p>CMM 17 (Marine Pollution) requires vessels to make all reasonable efforts to combat, minimise and eliminate abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, prohibits vessels from discharging plastics into the sea and restricts the discharge of oil products, other garbage and sewage.</p> <p>CMM 02 (Data Standards) and CMM 16 (Observer Programme) set out a comprehensive monitoring programme for all species.</p> <p>CMM 17 (Marine</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

					<p>Pollution) sets up a monitoring framework for lost gear.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sprfmo.int/science/ecosystem-approach-to-fisheries/">http://www.sprfmo.int/science/ecosystem-approach-to-fisheries/</a>. (latest access, 10 August 2023)</p>
<b>5.12</b>	<p>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.</p>	Recommendation	<p>Documented evidence</p> <p>Refer to the EAF: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16034/en</a></p>	Y	<p>There are studies and workshops that have been carried out and some level of effort in the development of projects of research that has allowed us to know the network of ecosystem relationships that are allowing us to advance towards an administration with an ecosystem approach. Even in the quota decision, a factor is considered</p>

				<p>that accounts for the trophic relationships of the anchovy that partly account for this approach.</p> <p>The FAO Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries framework has been developed to implement the principles of sustainable development, the Convention for Biological Diversity and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in a practical, operational manner. A 2020 review of the application of the FAO ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management within the areas beyond national jurisdiction</p>
--	--	--	--	---



				<p>(ABNJ) by FAO (Fletcher 2020) identified a set of 13 key EAF components that apply to most fisheries and jurisdictions. This review updates the results presented in Fletcher (2020) with an assessment of the current status of EAF components in SPRFMO.</p> <p>Current status in SPRFMO: Retained Species Assessment of the main species captured and their catch levels is published annually in an information paper to the Commission (COMMXX-Inf01-Data-Submitted-to-the-Secretariat.pdf).</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>There is an annual stock assessment for Jack mackerel and periodic stock assessments for Orange roughy which are reviewed by the Scientific Committee.</p> <p>CMM 03 (Bottom Fishing) also requires a full bottom fishing impact assessment with the best available data, allowing the Scientific Committee to provide advice to the Commission on whether any proposed bottom fishing would contribute to having significant adverse impacts on deep sea fish stocks for which no stock</p>
--	--	--	--	---

					<p>assessment has been completed. A series of ecological risk assessments using PSA and SAFE methodologies have been undertaken as part of this requirement covering a large number of target and non-target species including teleosts and chondrichthyans (sharks, rays and chimeras). Management of catch with specific allocations to Members for Jack mackerel (CMM 01), Orange Roughy (CMM 03a) and other species (CMM 03a) based on Scientific Committee advice. CMM 02 (Data Standards) specifies</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

				<p>monitoring of catches (including biological sampling) for all species. Assessment of main species captured and their catch levels is published annually in an information paper to the Commission (COMMX-Inf01-Data-Submitted-to-the-Secretariat.pdf). Members report information on biological sampling conducted to the Scientific Committee via annual reports.</p> <p>Governance - Compliance, reporting and review</p> <p>CMM 04 (IUU Vessel List)</p> <p>CMM 05 (Record of Vessels)</p>
--	--	--	--	--

					<p>CMM 06 (Commission VMS)</p> <p>CMM 07 (Port Inspections)</p> <p>CMM 11 (Boarding and Inspection)</p> <p>CMM 12 (Transshipment)</p> <p>CMM 16 (Observer Programme)</p> <p>Cover monitoring, compliance and enforcement in areas of vessels, VMS, IUU, Observers and Port inspections.</p> <p>The reports of the annual meeting of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies report regularly on risks that have been identified and CMM changes made to address these risks.</p> <p>Article 30 of the</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

				<p>Convention provides for a regular review of the effectiveness of the CMMs adopted by the Commission in meeting the objective of the Convention and the consistency of such measures with the principles and approaches in Article 3. Such reviews may include examination of the effectiveness of the provisions of the Convention itself and shall be undertaken at least every five years. The Final Report of the Review Panel from the first SPRFMO Performance Review, with its conclusions and recommendations was presented</p>
--	--	--	--	---

					<p>to the 7th Commission meeting in January 2019.</p> <p>Governance- External drivers</p> <p>CMM 01 (Trachurus Murphyi) covers cooperation in respect of fisheries in adjacent areas under national jurisdiction, to ensure compatibility in the conservation and management of the fisheries across the EEZ boundary.</p> <p><a href="https://www.sprfmo.int/science/ecosystem-approach/">https://www.sprfmo.int/science/ecosystem-approach/</a></p> <p>latest access August 10 2023</p> <p>(annex 5.12)</p>
<b>5.13</b>	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal	Recommendation	Documented evidence	Y	The General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture and

	<p>management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries.</p> <p>Safeguards are in place to protect the fisheries ecosystems from adverse effects coming from other sectors.</p>				<p>fisheries regulations are integrated documents of coastal management and oceanic.</p> <p>(annex 5.13)</p>
<b>5.14</b>	<p>Any traditional, fisher or community knowledge<sup>1</sup> used within the management system can be objectively verified.</p>	Essential	<p><sup>1</sup>Uncertainties can be assessed using a risk assessment/risk management approach.</p>	NA	<p>not applicable - the fisheries is not small scale traditional.</p>

***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	<p>The Organization recycles, re-uses or re- processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.</p> <p>There are different waste management processes administered during the fishing operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous solid waste: they are disposed of in security landfills (cloths, epp, oil filters and contaminated lines);</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Liquid Waste: they are disposed of in security landfills (water polluted with hydrocarbons);</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hydrocarbons: they are reused as fuel by biobio cements;</li> </ul> <p>Non-Hazardous Waste: one part is disposed of for use and another reused (Nets, Floaters discharged).</p>

					(annex 6.1)
<b>6.2</b>	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	<p>The Organization implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea.</p> <p>To prevent the dispersion of waste to the sea, there is a Comprehensive Waste Management Plan. (APL Fleet and Bay).</p> <p>There is a designated place for classification by type of waste, called Clean Point.</p> <p>(annex 6.2)</p>
<b>6.3</b>	The unit of certification utilizes all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The boats are cleaned with sea water and do not use toxic substances.
<b>6.4</b>	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 organization has declared that does not use CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.
<b>6.5</b>	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	The Fishing vessels are equipped with storage facilities for damaged or end-of-life fishing gear.

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	All used cables, old nets, empty drums were unloaded from the vessel.
6.7	Where applicable, the unit of certification shall work with ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The Unit of Certification works with harbor ports to implement gear collection and/or recycling programs for end-of-life gear.

***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	<p>Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure.</p> <p>As a minimum, the register shall include the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not);</li> <li>2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport).</li> </ol>	Y	<p>For industrial vessels, fuel consumption records are kept Diesel oil,</p> <p>In addition, the plant keeps records of electricity consumption, fuel consumption and liquefied gas.</p> <p>Energy consumption records, which will be created at least once a year, will be included in the procedure.</p> <p>At a minimum, the registry must include the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not)</li> <li>2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transportation).</li> </ol>
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 Organization performs the calculation of the Carbon Footprint through the computer system "Ventanilla

				Unique "of the Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Chile.  (annex 7.2.)
--	--	--	--	--

***The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.***

## 8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/N.A.	Comments
8.1	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	The 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 Organization complies with national and ILO regulations on child labor. <a href="https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang-en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang-en/index.htm</a>  (annex 8.1.1.)
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 organization pays employees adequate wages that meet at least the legal minimum wages.  Labor Directorate - Government of Chile - Minimum monthly

					income value  (annex 8.1.2.)
<b>8.1.3</b>	Grant employees access to health care.	Essential	<p>The unit of certification shall have workers' compensation insurance to cover their employees when an illness or injury happens at work.</p> <p>The auditor shall verify that the unit of certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.</p>	Y	The organization grants employees access to healthcare.  (annex 8.1.3.)
<b>8.1.4</b>	Apply safety measures required by the law. Nonetheless, compliance with the minimum safety requirements are mandatory, even if not required by local law.	Essential	To assess the minimum safety requirements, the auditor shall verify and collect evidence of hazards and risks in the work environment, dangers to life, safe drinking water, health and safety training and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Y	The organization applies the security measures required by law.  (annex 8.1.4.)
<b>8.1.5</b>	Keep records of accidents or injuries.	Important	These records shall be used to take corrective measures and identify the causes of the	Y	The UoC has declared that keep records of injuries.

			incidents, preventing future occurrences.		
<b>8.1.6</b>	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	<p>the UoC shall not prevent workers' representatives from having access to workers in the workplace or interacting with them.</p> <p>When operating in countries where trade union activity is unlawful or free and democratic trade union activity is not allowed, the UoC shall respect this principle by allowing workers to freely elect their own representative with whom the company can enter into dialogue about workplace issues</p>
<b>8.1.7</b>	No forced or compulsory labour.	Essential	<p>All work, including overtime, must be voluntary.</p> <p>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.</p>	Y	the UoC shall not engage in any form of servitude or forced, bonded, indentured, trafficked or non-voluntary labour.



<p><b>8.1.8</b></p>	<p>No discrimination.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Physical, verbal or sexual abuse, bullying or harassment are prohibited.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>the UoC does not discriminate, exclude or have a certain preference for persons on the basis of gender, age, religion, race, caste, birth, social background, disability, ethnic, and national origin, nationality, membership of unions, or any other legitimated organizations, political affiliations or opinions, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, marital status, diseases or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination. In particular, workers shall not be harassed or disciplined on any of the aforementioned grounds.</p>
<p><b>8.1.9</b></p>	<p>Rights on board.</p>	<p>Essential</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Accommodation should be maintained in a clean and habitable condition and kept free of goods and stored items that are not the personal property of the occupants or for the purpose of their safety</p>

				<p>or rescue. Galley and food storage facilities must be maintained in a good hygienic condition. In addition, the fishermen's working hours must be managed with respect to safety and health, including prevention of fatigue. Therefore, the vessels are maintained in a clean and habitable condition.</p> <p>All Crew members have full rights onboard; they have access to the basic requirements, e.g. food, water and methods for communication</p>
--	--	--	--	---

Further comments:

NONE
------

**CONCLUSIONS:**

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

- XX 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)**

--

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

--

**RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)**

--