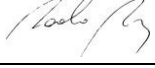


Friend of the Sea Standard

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:

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:

The organization is part of a group:

CORPESCA S.A. ARICA 1095

CORPESCA S.A. IQUIQUE 1102

CORPESCA S.A. IQUIQUE 1142

CORPESCA S.A. MEJILLONES 2092

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

Av. Comandante San Martin 3000 al 3600 Arica., Región de Arica, Chile

e) NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PERSON AT THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:

Felipe Huerta Villar / Hernan Castillo – Quality Department

Email: fhuerta@corpesca.cl / hcastillo@corpesca.cl

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbour</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>
CORPESCA 2	3275 IMO 8699558	Chile	Purse seine	40,83 MT	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones	CORPESCA S.A.
INTREPIDO	2450 IMO 8607983	Chile	Purse seine	39,40 MT	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones	CORPESCA S.A.
RELAMPAGO	2570 IMO 8800949	Chile	Purse seine	39,51 MT	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones	CORPESCA S.A.
TRUENO I	2690 IMO 8917091	Chile	Purse seine	39,50 MT	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones	CORPESCA S.A.

The auditor verified that the boats are regularly registered on the SPRFMO portal:
[South Pacific Regional Fishing Management Organisation](#)

Note: The organization stated that it directly operates only four industrial vessels. The remaining 107 units are vessels under 18 meters in length, owned by third-party suppliers from whom the catch is purchased.

These vessels are subject to the full control and regulation of Sernapesca.

The auditor viewed the list of vessels and licenses.

Corpesca S.A. operates under the jurisdiction of three main port authorities:

- **Arica Port** for Plant 1095
- **Iquique Port** for Plant 1102
- **Mejillones Port** for Plant 2092

Fish unloading operations are carried out at our own facilities using floating unloading units called "**lanchones**" equipped with pumps. These pumps use seawater to transfer the fish directly from the fishing vessels to the processing plants.

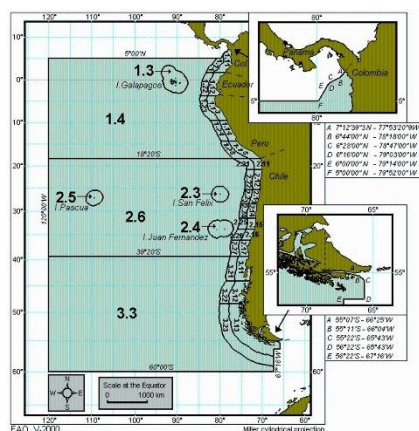
Once the fish reaches the plant, it passes through rotary filters to remove excess water. The fish is then weighed and stored in fish pits prior to processing.

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
CORPESCA 2	3275 IMO 8699558	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones
INTREPIDO	2450 IMO 8607983	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones
RELAMPAGO	2570 IMO 8800949	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones
TRUENO I	2690 IMO 8917091	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones
ELVA S	964706	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones
PETROHUE I	914124	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones
CATALINA Q	700685	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones
OLGUITA I	700795	Arica, Iquique, Mejillones

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), subzone 87.2 (North coast of Chile):



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. The Southeast Pacific is divided into the following subareas, divisions and subdivisions:

Area 87 is divided as follows:

- [Northern \(Subarea 87.1\)](#)
- [Central \(Subarea 87.2\)](#)
- [Southern \(Subarea 87.3\)](#)

Central (Subarea 87.2)

Area Type: Sub Area - Code: 87.2

All the marine waters bounded by a line commencing from a point on the Pacific coast of South America at 18°20'S latitude; thence running due west to 120°00'W longitude; thence due south to 39°20'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to meet the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast to the point of departure. Subarea 87.2 is subdivided into 6 divisions:

Sub Area 87.2 is divided as follows:

- [Central Coastal \(Division 87.2.1\)](#)
- [Central Intermediate \(Division 87.2.2\)](#)
- [San Felix \(Division 87.2.3\)](#)
- [Juan Fernandez \(Division 87.2.4\)](#)
- [Pascua \(Division 87.2.5\)](#)
- [Central Oceanic \(Division 87.2.6\)](#)

website: [Pacific, Southeast \(Major Fishing Area 87\) - FAO Major Fishing Areas](#)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Fishing method
Peruvian anchovy	<i>Engraulis ringens</i>	Purse seine
Chilean jack mackerel	<i>Trachurus murphy</i>	Purse seine

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

586

Santiago: 36 (head office)

Arica: 153 - Plant 1095

Iquique: 252 - Plant 1102 and 1142

Mejillones: 145 - Plant 2092

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:

The organization holds the following certifications:

- RENOVA (National Electric System of Chile): certificate dated June 2026.
- Quantification of your greenhouse gases: certificate no. 943204-5476502-10-2025.
- AENOR (Energy Management System): certificate no. GE-2024/0022, valid until 23/04/2027.
- Environmentally Rates the Project 'Optimization of the RILs Treatment Plant, Arica Base': dated August 2026.

I) 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:

SONAPESCA: main industry association of fisheries sector.

Contact person: Rodrigo Zamora / email: rzamora@sonapesca.cl

SERNAPESCA: government authority.

Contact person: ljimenez@sernapesca.cl

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.

Renewal audit FOS Wild

The organization is renewing its FOS CoC certification.

Audit on site: 12-13/10/2026

The auditor verified the following informations:

Annual Metric Tons:

- **Total for 3 sites: Corpesca 1095, Corpesca 1102 and Corpesca 2092.**
(Corpesca 1142 is just fishoil storage plant):
Peruvian anchovy: 304.047,3 tons
Jack mackerel: 158.958,6 tons
- Fishing licenses.

Remote audit report for the vessels (regarding fishing activity):

-CORPESCA 2
-INTREPIDO
-RELAMPAGO
-TRUENO I
-ARKHOS II
-PETROHUE I
-CATALINA Q
-OLGUITA I

Dates the videos were recorded:

-CORPESCA 2: 10/06/2026
-INTREPIDO: 14-26/03/2026
-RELAMPAGO
-TRUENO I: 19/02/2026
-ARKHOS II
-PETROHUE I
-CATALINA Q
-OLGUITA I

Fishing operations and monitoring

Corpesca coordinates fishing operations from a dedicated control room equipped with current charts, digital maps showing plankton information, satellite imagery, sea surface temperature data and vessel tracking screens. This information supports the identification of potential fishing areas and the coordination of vessel departures. Departure times, vessel positions and catch quantities are monitored.

Fishing information is entered into the SERNAPESCA reporting system through assigned user accounts. Records include fishing quotas, authorizations for the relevant species, including jack mackerel and anchoveta, fishing areas and operational information. Vessel positions and fishing activities are also monitored by the maritime authority and

SERNAPESCA. Communication is maintained through radio, satellite systems and Starlink. In Iquique, Corpesca operates four industrial fishing vessels. According to the information provided, these vessels fish more than five nautical miles from the coast. In Arica, artisanal vessels supply the company through shorter fishing trips, which may include departure and return on the same day.

Vessel on board

The wheelhouse is equipped with navigation instruments, communication systems and monitoring screens. The vessel carries the certificates and documentation required for navigation, together with navigation and fishing logbooks. Fishing activities are recorded manually, and completed logbooks are retained on board. The captain also uses a tablet to enter the required information into the SERNAPESCA system, including departure times, catch quantities and fishing maneuvers.

On-board cameras cover the holds, fishing gear and working areas. Images can be viewed from the wheelhouse, and recordings are retained in a secured recording unit accessible to SERNAPESCA for periodic checks.

The vessel is equipped with steering controls and compasses, which are checked for calibration and provide a backup in the event of electronic equipment failure. Emergency stop controls in the wheelhouse allow the captain to stop vessel machinery when necessary.

Separate machinery spaces accommodate the propulsion equipment and the systems used to refrigerate the fish holds. Two engineers work in the machinery area. Hazardous equipment is identified with safety signs, and each machinery space has two marked exits.

Refrigerated storage on board

Industrial vessels are equipped with refrigerated fish holds. The refrigeration equipment is periodically inspected by an external service provider. The holds are cooled several hours before loading the catch.

Once the purse seine has been hauled alongside the vessel, a flexible fish pump hose is placed inside the net to transfer the catch into the refrigerated holds. Once the required holds have been filled, they are closed, and the vessel proceeds to Corpesca's floating unloading platform.

During unloading, seawater is introduced into the holds to allow the fish to be pumped out. After each unloading operation, the holds are cleaned with seawater by an operator entering the hold. The holds were clean when empty at the time of the visit.

Fishing gear

The vessels use purse seine nets, which are stored in a designated area on deck and brought ashore for repairs when damaged and for periodic inspection and maintenance.

Corpesca has a dedicated net maintenance area staffed by specialized workers. The person responsible coordinates the sourcing and import of materials and tests their strength, as shown in the supporting videos. Nets are repaired section by section, with damaged sections either mended or replaced. Floats are also inspected and replaced as necessary, including the yellow reflective floats.

When nets are no longer used by Corpesca, they are sold by weight to artisanal fishers,

who collect them for reuse.

If abandoned fishing gear belonging to another operator is encountered at sea, the finding is reported to nearby vessels, the maritime authority.

Handling of birds and marine mammals

A good practice manual provides procedures for handling marine mammals accidentally enclosed in the fishing net. The captain explained the procedures and equipment used to release birds, sea lions and dolphins. These include a dedicated net for birds, boards for sea lions and a flexible rubber stretcher for dolphins.

Animals must be released before pumping the catch into the holds. According to the explanation provided, if animals cannot be released using the available methods, the fishing net may be deliberately opened or cut as a last resort. These events are recorded in manual and electronic records and captured by the on-board camera system.

Floating unloading platforms

Industrial vessels in Iquique and artisanal vessels in Arica deliver their catches to Corpesca's floating unloading platforms. The vessels moor alongside, and a flexible suction hose from the platform is introduced into the fish holds. Fish and seawater are pumped together using the platform's pumping and vacuum equipment.

The flow is distributed through three pipelines extending down to the seabed and continuing to the processing plant. The fish is transferred through these pipelines to the raw material reception area, where fishmeal and fish oil production begins.

The platforms are anchored to the seabed and use petroleum fuel to operate their engines and equipment. A machinery operator monitors the pumping pressures to maintain the flow of raw material to the plant and prevent blockages.

Personnel operate the platforms and remain responsible for them when unloading is not taking place. Facilities include a kitchen, toilets, a rest area, bottled drinking water and water for showering. Working areas and equipment are clearly marked, and colour-coded waste bins are available on the platforms and vessels. Equipment and procedures are also available for handling or moving birds and sea lions when necessary.

Interview employees to verify their effective training regarding the management of FOS catch and their working conditions.

Employees were interviewed and demonstrated awareness of the procedures for handling FOS-certified catches and the training provided by Corpesca. Training is delivered in person, with support documentation also shared online. Training photographs and supporting records are attached as evidence.

The employees interviewed reported good working conditions and confirmed that personal protective equipment and clothing are provided to all personnel free of charge.

Collect evidence during the unloading activity at the port of FOS catch (where possible).

According to company representatives, catches were very low in 2026, reportedly associated with El Niño conditions, and fishing operations were substantially reduced. Recent industrial catches consisted mainly of jack mackerel, while artisanal vessels mainly caught anchoveta.

Current and historical fishing and unloading records are maintained digitally and in paper

logbooks, with the corresponding information reported to SERNAPESCA. Several unloaded reports are attached as supporting evidence of FOS-certified catches.

Evidence related to fishing licenses of vessels involved in the certification process, catch certificates and logbooks (sampled), and documentation related to the management of discards and bycatch.

The vessel carries the relevant fishing licenses, authorizations and statutory documents on board. Fishing operations, catches, discards and bycatch are documented in the fishing logbooks and reported electronically through the vessel's assigned SERNAPESCA account. Paper and electronic records are maintained, together with procedures for handling and releasing incidentally caught birds and marine mammals.

Evidence related to waste management on vessels and methods for disposal of waste and damaged fishing gear.

Color-coded waste bins are available on board for waste segregation. All damaged fishing nets are brought ashore for repair or subsequent management in the dedicated net maintenance area.

Fuel spill response kits are available on both the vessels and the floating platforms. These kits contain readily accessible absorbent materials for containing and cleaning up accidental fuel spills and preventing marine pollution. Photographs are attached as supporting evidence.

- ☐ **X The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the auditor shall provide a short description).*
- ☐ **X The unit of certification and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products.**
- ☐ **X The unit of certification has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit.**
- ☐ **X The duration of the audit was agreed upon.**
- ☐ **X The information included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was confirmed** *(in the case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided).*

CERTIFICATION BODY: EkoVeritas Srl	AUDIT TEAM: Chiara Di Pietro (Lead Auditor) Victoria Ponce Bertarini (auditor)	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 26/08/2026 16/10/2026
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:  	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT OF CERTIFICATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Felipe Huerta Villar Hernan Castillo	AUDIT CODE: 0086
		TYPE OF AUDIT: Renewal audit

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	Ban period, and catch registers, are data available for everyone on websites of government authority Chilean (Sernapesca). https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/difusion/Noticias/126857:Subpesca-establece-veda-reproductiva-de-anchoveta-en-la-macrozona-norte-hasta-el-8-de-octubre The auditor viewed the following documents: -STATUS OF THE MAIN CHILEAN FISHERIES, YEAR 2025: Fisheries Administration Division Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture March 2026. -Fishing and Aquaculture Sector Report - Sector Analysis Department June 2026.

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

FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.

1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overexploited.	Essential	$F \leq F_{msy}$ 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	<u>Engraulis ringens – FAO 87</u> Reference values for the South Peru–North Chile stock (page 35): $F/F_{MSY} = 0,66$ <u>Trachurus murphyi – FAO 87</u> Reference values for the South Peru–North Chile stock (page 40): $F/F_{MSY} = 0,4$ Reference document: Environmental sustainability assessment of wild-caught Anchoveta, Araucanian herring, Inca scad, and Pacific chub mackerel from Chile and Peru caught using purse seines, by Seafood Watch. In the 2025 Annual Report on <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> prepared by SPRFMO/IMARPE for the Scientific Committee, it is reported that $F = 0.19$—remaining below F_{MSY}—and that both total biomass and spawning biomass remain above the levels required to achieve MSY.
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1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be overfished.	Essential	$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $B > B_{lim}$ (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	<u>Engraulis ringens – FAO 87</u> Reference values for the South Peru–North Chile stock (page 32): $B/B_{MSY} = 1,63$ <u>Trachurus murphyi – FAO 87</u> Reference values for the South Peru–North Chile stock (page 39): $B/B_{MSY} = 2,29$ Reference document: Environmental sustainability assessment of wild-caught Anchoveta, Araucanian herring, Inca scad, and Pacific chub mackerel from Chile and Peru caught using purse seines, by Seafood Watch.
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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	According to report, the principal bycatch species in the Trachurus murphyi fishery is Scomber japonicus. This bycatch is fully documented in the official catch records and reported to the competent fisheries authorities, ensuring transparency, traceability, and compliance with regulatory requirements. All discards are prohibited by national fisheries regulations. The auditor viewed Industrial Landing Declaration, issued by SERNAPESCA, no. 482440, TRUENO I vessel, fishing period from 18/08/2026 to 21/08/2026, Trachurus murphyi q.ty 103.573tons, bycatch Scomber japonicus q.ty 27.532 tons.
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	Ban period, and catch registers, are data available for everyone on websites of government authority Chilean (Sernapesca). https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/difusion/Noticias/126857:Subpesca-establece-veda-reproductiva-de-anchoveta-en-la-macrozona-norte-hasta-el-8-de-octubre The auditor viewed STATUS OF THE MAIN CHILEAN FISHERIES, YEAR 2025: Fisheries Administration Division Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture March 2026.

2 – ECOSYSTEM AND HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/N.A.	Comments
2.1	Adequate, reliable and current data and/or other information are collected and updated at the level of the Fishery Management System, taking into account the best scientific evidence available, in order to make an assessment of the effects of the unit of certification on the ecosystem structure, function, processes and essential habitats for the stock under consideration and for habitats that are vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification (with special consideration to deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and vulnerable marine ecosystems). This includes knowledge of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing and an assessment on non-target stocks, Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, habitats and ecosystem services. The methodology and results of the likelihood and magnitude of adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem shall be made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate. In order to assess severe adverse impacts¹ 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. ¹Severe adverse impacts can be regarded as those that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible.	Y	All landings are reported to Sernapesca, automatically, and the information is available on webpage. The auditor viewed TOTAL LANDINGS 2025.

2.2	The unit of certification complies with the Marine Protected Areas regulations.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and plotters tracking and World database.	Y	The certification unit complies with the regulations on the Marine Protected Areas. The auditor has verified that the area is compliant: https://mpatlas.org/countries/CHL/ Chile has a robust legal framework that ensures coordination between environmental and fisheries authorities in the establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). While the Ministry of the Environment is responsible for formally designating MPAs, the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (Subpesca) provides the scientific and technical information required for the creation of Marine Parks and Marine Reserves and validates their management and zoning schemes. Compliance and enforcement within MPAs are actively monitored by the fisheries authority. The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (Sernapesca) is legally empowered to oversee and control fishing activities within Marine Parks and Marine Reserves, ensuring the protection of marine biodiversity. In addition, industrial fishing vessels and other regulated fleets are equipped with real-time Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), allowing Sernapesca to continuously verify vessel positions and detect unauthorized entry into protected areas, thereby supporting effective enforcement and conservation measures. Fishinz zones are pointed in all official documents.
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					The auditor viewed Industrial Landing Declaration, no. 482440, issued by SERNAPESCA, TRUENO I vessel, subzone fishing 103.
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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	only uses purse seine, approved by authority. The Organization uses purse seines as fishing gear for tuna fishing. As also highlighted by analyzes carried out by the FAO, the use of this method has no potential negative effects on the seabed (website: https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/geartype/search?page=1&q=Purse%20seine#search) The auditor viewed Small-Scale Landing Report, no. 15648289, Petrohue I, which lists the fishing gear, purse seine, used and authorized by Sernapesca.
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The Auditor shall collect conformity evidence.

3 - GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/N.A.	Comments
3.1	Accidental catches (bycatch) coming from the unit of certification shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.	Essential	Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species. These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.	Y	All the catches are recorded and put on the annual statistical reports. The auditor viewed STATUS OF THE MAIN CHILEAN FISHERIES, YEAR 2025 Fisheries Department - Fisheries Administration Division Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture March 2026.
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	Essential	Evidence of conformity	Y	All the catches are recorded and put on the annual statistical reports. The auditor viewed TOTAL LANDINGS 2025.

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

	Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.		The auditor shall attach to the report at least one picture of markers as example.		
3.4.4	Equipping all FADs with a tracking device and sharing real-time FAD location with relevant authorities. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.	Important	Evidence of compliance, such as purchase invoices with technical specifications and maintenance records. If possible, the auditor can include pictures of tracking devices.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the vessels do not fish tuna.
3.4.5	Recovering all deployed FADs and avoiding their deliberate abandonment. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.	Important	Evidence of recovering all deployed FADs, e.g. logbook.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the vessels do not fish 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.	The requirement is not applicable because the vessels do not fish tuna.
3.4.7	Reporting of lost FADs with date, time and last known position to relevant authorities. Only applicable to fisheries and	Essential	Verify the existence of a logbook where reported cases of loss and attach to the audit report at least one example.	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the vessels do not fish tuna.

	fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.				
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	The organization have a manual of good fishing practices. The auditor viewed Manual of good practices and fishing regulations for the sustainability of resources, which states in paragraph 10.2 that shark finning is prohibited.
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.	The requirement is not applicable because the organization does not trawl for shrimp.
3.7	The unit of certification shall use circle hooks. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet using pole and line and long line fishing methods.	Recommendation	Evidence of conformity	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because they use purse seine as fishing gear.

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 vessels are regularly registered. The auditor viewed the list of vessels to be audited and the vessels' licenses: -CORPESCA 2 vessel: no. license 3275. -INTREPIDO vessel: no. license CB.3088. -RELAMPAGO vessel: no. license CB.3849. -TRUENO I vessel: no. license 2690. -ARKHOS II vessel: no. license 913564. -PETROHUE I vessel: no. license 914124. -CATALINA Q vessel: no. license 700685. -OLGUITA I vessel: no. license 700795.
<i>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).</i>					
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	The auditor viewed the list of FOC vessels (Current registries listed as FOCs ITF Seafarers).

4.3	The fleet does not include illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.	Y	The auditor viewed the IU vessel list: https://iuu-vessels.org/iuu)
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species.	Essential	The unit of certification shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	N.A.	The requirement is not applicable because the vessels do not fish tuna.

The Auditor shall verify conformity on the latest list of approved Dolphin Safe companies and/or importers, brokers, and retailers. A copy of the signed EII DS Policy shall be included in the audit report.

4.5	The unit of certification complies with local, national and international fisheries regulations. In particular, based on the best scientific evidence available, compliance with the following regulations has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	The General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture (Supreme Decree No. 430 of 1991) grants the fisheries authority the power to regulate the characteristics of fishing gear and tackle.
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	Corpesca monitors its catches against the annual quota allocated under the Chilean quota management system. Catch data are recorded through official SERNAPESCA reporting systems and periodically reconciled with the fishing quota assigned to the company. Records demonstrate that total catches remain within the authorized quota derived from Chile's allocation under the SPRFMO management framework. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Example of stock indicator monitoring via the SERNAPESCA platform. -RES. EX no. 03053/2025, December 2025: TAC for Corpesca S.A. 113.770,807tons (anchoveta - Engraulis Ringens) and 518,611+103.227,896+5,820 tons (Jurel - Trachurus Murphy).

					-Folio DEXE202500274, December 2025: TAC total for 2026 for Trachurus murphyi is 1.178.328 tons. -RES. EX no.00681/2026, March 2026- -RES. EX no.01463, June 2026. -Folio DEXE202600120, July 2026: EDIT TAC total for 2026 for Trachurus murphyi is 1.105.464 tons. -RES. EX no.01866, August 2026: EDIT TAC for Corpesca S.A. 68.705,314+5,461 tons (Jurel - Trachurus Murphy).
4.5.2	Use of a logbook.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	The Corpesca fleet uses the official Electronic Logbook System (SIBE), providing real-time recording and reporting of catches and fishing activities to SERNAPESCA, ensuring traceability and compliance with fisheries regulations. Third-party fishing vessel operators are also legally required to report their fishing activities and catches to the competent authorities through the official reporting systems. However, as Corpesca is not the regulatory authority, the company does not have access to their logbooks and cannot request or verify such records directly. The auditor viewed the following logbooks: -INTREPIDO vessel logbook: no. 31182, Trachurus Murphy (Jurel) q.ty 80 tons, dated 12/08/2026.

					-CORPESCA 2 vessel logbook: no. 30915, Trachurus Murphy (Jurel) q.ty 39 tons and Peruvian anchovy q.ty 41 tons, dated 23/07/2026. -RELAMPAGO vessel logbook: no. 31106, Trachurus Murphy (Jurel) q.ty 250 tons, dated 06/08/2026. -TRUENO I vessel logbook: no. 31218, Trachurus Murphy (Jurel) q.ty 154 tons and Peruvian anchovy 1 ton, dated 21/08/2026. -Simple Sworn Statement: Catalina Q vessel dated 24/08/2026; COYI I - II, PETROHUE I - II - III, RINA F Y M, ELVA S, dated 24/08/2026; DON RUFINO II, DON ANDRE II, DONA MERCEDES II and OLGUITA I, dated 24/08/2026.
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	Fishing gear specifications are regulated by the Chilean fisheries authority under the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA). Compliance is monitored and enforced by SERNAPESCA through inspections and official control programs. The measurements were verified in the field by the auditor: 7x7mm.

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.		For the industrial vessel, Corpesca S.A. uses the follow net size: Length: from 840 m and 700 m High: from 90 m and 80 m. For the artisanal fishing vessel, Corpesca S.A. uses the follow net size: Length: from 440 m and 400 m High: from 60 m and 80 m With supporting photographic evidence attached, the measurements were taken by the customer and verified by the auditor on-site.
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.		The auditor viewed the following documents: - Decree no. 458 - SET MINIMUM EXTRACTION SIZE FOR THE RESOURCES IT INDICATES, which states in Article I that the permitted size for the species Trachurus murphyi is 26cm fork length. - Resolution no. 913. - RECRUITMENT BAN REPORT FOR ANCHOVETA IN THE ARICA AND PARINACOTA REGIONS, which states on page 5 that the permitted size for the species Peruvian anchovy average is 12,5cm length.
4.5.6	Distance from the shore.	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the FAO website: http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	Fishing activities are conducted in accordance with the areas authorized by Chilean fisheries regulations. The minimum distance from shore is established through Article 47 of the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law

					(LGPA), which defines the Artisanal Fishing Reserve Area (ARPA), together with the specific resolutions issued by the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) regulating access and operation of industrial fishing vessels. Corpesca vessels operate only within areas and distances from shore authorized by the applicable regulations. Note: Screenshots of the vessel positions can be provided for CORPESCA-operated vessels for which the company has direct access to tracking information. However, ELVA S, PETROHUÉ I, CATALINA Q, and OLGUITA I are independent third-party artisanal supplier vessels. Corpesca does not have access to their satellite positioning records and is not legally entitled to request or obtain such information.
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	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, as reported in the Manual of good fishing practices.

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 auditor viewed General Law relating to fishing activities, n.18.892, page 152, article 155.
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 prohibited gears, chemicals and explosives are used, no evidence of that, as reported in the General Law relating to fishing activities, n.18.892, page 161, Title V, article 135.

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 Chilean jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>) and anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) fisheries are managed under the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), which establishes a comprehensive legal framework for sustainable fisheries management. Fishery Management Plans, annual catch quotas, harvest control measures, and conservation regulations are developed and regularly updated based on scientific stock assessments and technical recommendations provided to the fisheries authority. Compliance with national and international requirements is ensured through mandatory catch reporting, vessel monitoring systems (VMS), inspections, and enforcement activities conducted by Sernapesca, thereby supporting the long-term sustainability and responsible management of both

					fisheries. GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989.
5.1.1b	If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organization or arrangement is in place. States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species, over their entire area of distribution, with clear roles and responsibilities. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted. In order to find out the potential effects of bycatch management and discard reduction measures, States shall also provide an assessment on livelihoods to ascertain the potential effects of their implementation and the support necessary to facilitate their uptake.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	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 species to be assessed. The auditor has viewed the document relating to the participation of IMARPE for the evaluation and management measures of the stocks, year 2024. Chile's annual jack mackerel quota is derived from the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) adopted by SPRFMO and the allocation agreed among Member States, no. Folio

					DEXE20260020, July 2026.
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	Management advice for the Chilean jack mackerel fishery is periodically updated based on the latest scientific assessments conducted by SPRFMO and national authorities, ensuring timely implementation of measures related to stock sustainability, bycatch management, ecosystem conservation and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems. The auditor viewed Conservation and Management Measure for <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> , no. CMM 01-2026.

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 Chilean jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>) and anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) fisheries are managed under the General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), which establishes a comprehensive legal framework for sustainable fisheries management. Fishery Management Plans,
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					annual catch quotas, harvest control measures, and conservation regulations are developed and regularly updated based on scientific stock assessments and technical recommendations provided to the fisheries authority. Compliance with national and international requirements is ensured through mandatory catch reporting, vessel monitoring systems (VMS), inspections, and enforcement activities conducted by Sernapesca, thereby supporting the long-term sustainability and responsible management of both fisheries. GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989. Note: The organization doesn't perform deep sea fishing operations.
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 precautionary approach is embedded in Chile's General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), which requires fisheries management measures to be based on the best available scientific information.

					Through this framework, catch limits, conservation measures, and monitoring programs are implemented to ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources, protect their habitats, and preserve the marine environment. GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989.
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	Under Chile's General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), management measures are adjusted whenever scientific assessments indicate that a fish stock has declined below sustainable reference levels. Based on the best available scientific evidence, authorities may implement recovery plans, catch reductions, fishing restrictions, or other conservation measures aimed at rebuilding the stock within a reasonable timeframe while ensuring the long-term sustainability of the marine ecosystem. GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989.

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	Under Chile's General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), fisheries management measures are subject to continuous review through scientific stock assessments, Fisheries Management Committees, and Scientific Technical Committees. Based on the outcome of these evaluations, management authorities may adjust quotas, harvest strategies, conservation measures, and management plans as necessary to ensure the sustainable use of marine resources and the achievement of management objectives. GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989.
<i>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.</i>					
5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is ensured by the fishery management organization or arrangement through an effective and suitable monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	This requirement refers to the wider fishery of which the unit of certification is a part. Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	Compliance with fishery regulations is ensured under Chile's General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA) through a comprehensive monitoring, control, surveillance, and enforcement system. This framework

					includes vessel monitoring systems (VMS), mandatory catch reporting, landing inspections, traceability requirements, and enforcement activities conducted by the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (Sernapesca), ensuring effective compliance with fisheries management measures and applicable regulations. GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989.
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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	All bycatch is fully recorded in official catch records, while discards are prohibited by Chilean fisheries legislation. The auditor viewed Industrial Landing Declaration, issued by SERNAPESCA, no. 482440, TRUENO I vessel, fishing period from 18/08/2026 to 21/08/2026, Trachurus murphyi q.ty 103.573tons, bycatch Scomber japonicus q.ty 27.532 tons (see poin 1.1.4).
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5.5	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by the fisheries management system.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	All bycatch is fully recorded in official catch records, while discards are prohibited by Chilean fisheries legislation. The auditor viewed the following documents: -TOTAL LANDINGS 2025. -ARTISANAL LANDINGS 2025.
<i>The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discard reports to the audit report.</i>					
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	Under the Chilean General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), fisheries are managed through measures designed to minimize bycatch, prevent adverse impacts on endangered species, and ensure comprehensive monitoring and reporting of all catches. These measures are implemented in accordance with national legislation, scientific recommendations, and applicable international fisheries management requirements. Furthermore, CORPESCA, together with other industry stakeholders, has implemented a Good Fishing Practices Manual, which provides guidance for the protection of the marine ecosystem, including vulnerable

					and endangered species such as sea lions, sea turtles, seabirds, and other marine fauna. The auditor viewed the following documents: -GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989. -Manual of good practices and fishing regulations for the sustainability of resources.
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	Under the Chilean General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA), all catches, including bycatch, must be recorded and reported through the official fisheries monitoring system, while discards are prohibited. Compliance is ensured through monitoring, control, surveillance, and enforcement activities conducted by Sernapesca. In addition, CORPESCA implements Good Fishing Practices procedures, including measures for bycatch management and the safe release of incidentally captured protected species, contributing to the reduction of discards and the protection of marine biodiversity.

					The auditor viewed the following documents: -GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989. -Manual of good practices and fishing regulations for the sustainability of resources.
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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	Ghost fishing risk is prevented through the use of highly resistant industrial purse seine nets specifically designed to avoid gear loss. Nets incorporate reinforced ropes, chains, strengthened panels, and multiple protection systems, and are routinely tested for durability and tear resistance. Consequently, gear loss has not been recorded in the fleet. In the unlikely event of gear loss, the position would be recorded, reported to the competent authority, and recovery actions would be undertaken whenever practicably possible.
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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	Ghost fishing risk is prevented through the use of highly resistant industrial purse seine nets specifically designed to avoid gear loss. Nets incorporate reinforced ropes, chains, strengthened panels, and multiple protection systems, and are routinely tested for durability and tear resistance. Consequently, gear loss has not been recorded in the fleet. In the unlikely event of gear loss, the position would be recorded, reported to the competent authority, and recovery actions would be undertaken whenever practicably possible (photo annex).
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	Ghost fishing risk is prevented through the use of highly resistant industrial purse seine nets specifically designed to avoid gear loss. Nets incorporate reinforced ropes, chains, strengthened panels, and multiple protection systems, and are routinely tested for durability and tear resistance. Consequently, gear loss has not been recorded in the fleet. In the unlikely event of gear loss, the position would be recorded, reported to the competent authority, and recovery

					actions would be undertaken whenever practicably possible.
5.8.3	Vessels shall be prepared and commit to the recovery and salvage of fishing gear lost by other vessel operators and to recycle damaged or found fishing gear, where appropriate and practically possible.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	In the Northern Chile pelagic fisheries, purse seine nets are manufactured from polyester (density approximately 1.38 g/cm³), causing them to sink if lost rather than remain drifting at sea. As a result, abandoned fishing gear has never been encountered floating at the sea surface, and no cases of lost purse seine nets drifting at sea have been reported in the fishery. Damaged fishing gear is removed from service and managed through the company's waste management procedures, including recycling whenever suitable options are available. Although encounters with drifting fishing gear are extremely unlikely due to the sinking characteristics of the gear used in this fishery, vessels are committed to recovering any abandoned or lost fishing gear encountered at sea whenever it is safe and practicable to do so. The presence of drifting gear may represent a navigation hazard, including the risk of

					entanglement with the vessel's propeller. Therefore, any recovered gear would be brought ashore and managed through the company's established waste management and recycling procedures. The auditor viewed PROCEDURE FOR REPLACING THE CABLE DUE TO END OF SERVICE LIFE AND/OR DETERIORATION DURING FISHING OPERATIONS CORPESCA FLEET.
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	Ghost fishing risk is prevented through the use of highly resistant industrial purse seine nets specifically designed to avoid gear loss. Nets incorporate reinforced ropes, chains, strengthened panels, and multiple protection systems, and are routinely tested for durability and tear resistance. Consequently, gear loss has not been recorded in the fleet. In the unlikely event of gear loss, the position would be recorded, reported to the competent authority, and recovery actions would be undertaken whenever practicably possible. Corpesca does not maintain a specific lost fishing gear logbook

					because no fishing gear losses have been recorded in the fishery. Consequently, no lost gear records are available. However, gear loss is considered an exceptional event, and the company is consulting fleet personnel to determine whether any documented procedure exists for reporting, recovering, and managing lost fishing gear should such an event occur. Any relevant documentation identified will be provided as supporting evidence. The auditor viewed Weighing control of discarded fishing lines and gear (kg) file, last update August 2026.
<i>The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.</i>					
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	Notification regarding scientific observers representing the fisheries authority on board the Corpesca fleet. The auditor viewed the notification regarding the presence of an observer on board the vessels INTREPIDO and CORPESCA 2.

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	Management objectives, target reference points, and harvest measures are established based on scientific stock assessments reported annually by SUBPESCA in the "Status of the Main Chilean Fisheries" report, applying a precautionary approach to ensure stock sustainability, dated March 2026.
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	MSY-based target and limit reference points are defined through the scientific stock assessment process and reported annually by SUBPESCA, providing the basis for precautionary management measures that prevent recruitment overfishing and maintain stock sustainability. In the 2025 Annual Report prepared by SPRFMO/IMARPE for the Scientific Committee following is reported (page 27): The horizontal blue lines in the two top-right panels represent the estimated reference levels of mean total biomass (BMSY) and annual fishing mortality (FMSY) corresponding

					to the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). Development of characterization factors for Peruvian fish stocks within the fisheries impact pathway framework reports (page 14): <u>Engraulis ringens</u> 12.132 tons / 2.379 tons <u>Trachurus murphyi</u>: 2.902 tons.
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.	Corpesca do not perform deep fishery activity. The target species are pelagic fishes.
5.11	There are clear management objectives¹ 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 habitat², to ensure protection and/or avoid significant/severe³ adverse impacts⁴ on:	Essential	¹Management 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. ²Consideration of the full spatial range of the relevant habitat, not just that part of	Y	Management objectives for the jack mackerel and anchoveta fisheries are established under the Chilean General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (LGPA) and are based on the best scientific evidence available through annual stock assessments and fishery status reports prepared by SUBPESCA and IFOP. These objectives are periodically reviewed and support precautionary management measures

			the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing. ³Severe 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.		designed to ensure stock sustainability while minimizing adverse impacts on associated species, habitats, and the marine ecosystem. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Status of the Main Chilean Fisheries, year 2025. -SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF SMALL PELAGICS report no. 2/2026. -GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989. -Example of stock indicator monitoring via the SERNAPESCA platform.
5.11.1	Essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems (with special consideration to high seas), that are specifically those of the unit of the certification, and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear of the unit of certification.		⁴Adverse impacts are from the interaction with the unit of certification.	Y	Jack mackerel and anchoveta are harvested using purse seine gear operating in the water column, with no intentional contact with the seabed. Therefore, impacts on essential habitats and vulnerable marine ecosystems are considered negligible. The auditor viewed the following documents: -SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF SMALL PELAGICS report no. 2/2026. -GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND

					AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989.
5.11.2	Endangered species.			Y	The Chilean fisheries management system establishes measures to protect endangered, threatened and protected species through monitoring, bycatch mitigation programs and periodic scientific review, ensuring that fishing activities minimize impacts on ETP species. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Manual of good practices and fishing regulations for the sustainability of resources. -GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989. -Notification regarding the presence of an observer on board the vessels INTREPIDO and CORPESCA 2.
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	Discards are prohibited under Chilean fisheries regulations. All captured species, including non-target catches, are fully recorded through official monitoring and reporting systems, providing the scientific information necessary for risk assessment and management decisions. The auditor viewed the following documents:

					-GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989. -Notification regarding the presence of an observer on board the vessels INTREPIDO and CORPESCA 2. -CORPESCA 2 vessel logbook no. 30915.
5.11.4	Dependent predators resulting from fishing on the stock under consideration and/or key prey species.			Y	Management objectives for jack mackerel and anchoveta are based on scientific stock assessments and a precautionary approach aimed at maintaining stock biomass at sustainable levels. Annual evaluations conducted by SUBPESCA and IFOP support harvest measures that consider the ecological role of these species and help avoid significant adverse impacts on dependent predators and the marine ecosystem. The auditor viewed the following documents: -STATUS OF THE MAIN CHILEAN FISHERIES, YEAR 2025 -SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF SMALL PELAGICS report no. 2/2026. -Conservation and Management Measure for <i>Trachurus murphyi</i>

					(SPRFMO), no. CMM 01-2026.
5.11.5	Ecosystem (structure, processes and function).			Y	Management measures for jack mackerel and anchoveta are based on scientific assessments and a precautionary ecosystem approach, ensuring the conservation of ecosystem structure, functions, and processes while maintaining sustainable fish stocks. The auditor viewed the following documents: -STATUS OF THE MAIN CHILEAN FISHERIES, YEAR 2025 -Conservation and Management Measure for Trachurus murphyi (SPRFMO), no. CMM 01-2026.
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	An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) is implemented through the Chilean fisheries management framework, including the LGPA, fishery management plans, annual stock assessments, and periodic scientific reviews conducted by SUBPESCA and IFOP. This approach considers ecosystem interactions, associated species, and cumulative impacts, supporting management measures that maintain ecosystem health, integrity, and the long-

					term sustainability of jack mackerel and anchoveta fisheries. The auditor viewed the following documents: -STATUS OF THE MAIN CHILEAN FISHERIES, YEAR 2025 -Conservation and Management Measure for <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> (SPRFMO), no. CMM 01-2026. -GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989.
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 fisheries operate within Chile's integrated fisheries and marine management framework, which includes ecosystem-based management measures, monitoring programs, and regulatory safeguards aimed at protecting marine ecosystems from adverse impacts of fishing and other activities. The auditor viewed the following documents: -STATUS OF THE MAIN CHILEAN FISHERIES, YEAR 2025 -GENERAL LAW OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE, No. 18.892 of 1989. -Resolution no. 4344: APPROVES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR JACK MACKEREL FISHERY FROM REGION XV TO REGION X.

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	Traditional, fisher and stakeholder knowledge may be incorporated into the management process through Fisheries Management Committees. Any information considered in the management system is documented, reviewed, and supported by publicly available records, technical reports, and scientific assessments, ensuring that it can be objectively verified. The auditor viewed SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF SMALL PELAGICS report no. 2/2026.
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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	Corpesca participates in the Clean Production Agreement (APL), promoting the reuse, recycling, and recovery of materials generated throughout its operations. Materials and equipment that are no longer in use are transferred or sold to authorized third parties for reuse, recycling, or recovery whenever feasible The auditor viewed the following documents: -ACUERDO DE PRODUCCIÓN LIMPIA (APL) Manejo sustentable de residuos solidos asimilables a domiciliarios en embarcaciones de pesca industrial (CLEAN PRODUCTION AGREEMENT (APL) Sustainable management of household-like solid waste on industrial fishing vessels). -Email reporting the quantity of scrapped netting (January, April and June 2026).
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 company implements preventive measures to avoid the release of waste, fuels, lubricants, and plastic materials into the marine environment. Major vessel overhauls are carried out during scheduled dry-docking periods (typically two within a five-year period), during which engines, hydraulic systems, and other critical equipment are thoroughly inspected, maintained, and repaired as necessary. In addition, all vessels undergo annual inspections by the Chilean Maritime Authority, with compliance verified through the corresponding Safety Certificate. All maintenance and repair activities performed during dry-docking are fully documented in the vessel's dry-docking (CARENA) reports, dated November 2025.

6.3	The unit of certification utilizes all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The auditor viewed Statement of use chemical substances (no toxic and biodegradable), dated 04/08/2026.
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 refrigeration system uses ammonia (R-717) as the refrigerant, which is an ozone-friendly refrigerant and does not contribute to ozone depletion. The system is subject to annual maintenance and certification, and is equipped with monitoring and safety sensors to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and safe operation. The auditor viewed RSW system certificate of ammonia, dated September 2025.
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	Damaged or end-of-life fishing gear are not used for fishing fleet. The auditor viewed PROCEDURE FOR REPLACING THE CABLE DUE TO END OF SERVICE LIFE AND/OR DETERIORATION DURING FISHING OPERATIONS CORPESCA FLEET. Damaged or end-of-life fishing nets are stored at the front of the vessel, in the bow area. Once brought ashore, they are kept in the dedicated net maintenance area described above. Nets that are no longer used by Corpesca remain there until they are sold by weight to artisanal fishers, who collect them for reuse. If abandoned fishing gear belonging to another operator is sighted at sea, the finding is reported to nearby vessels, the maritime authority and SERNAPESCA.
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	Corpesca carries out fishing gear replacement and maintenance operations at its own mechanized pier, which is officially authorized and certified by the Chilean Maritime Authority for such activities.

					The auditor viewed Authorization for Corpesca S.A. fishing pier, no. 12250/1, dated March 2024.
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	Corpesca carries out fishing gear replacement and maintenance operations at its own mechanized pier, which is officially authorized and certified by the Chilean Maritime Authority for such activities. The auditor viewed Authorization for Corpesca S.A. fishing pier, no. 12250/1, dated March 2024.

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	Corpesca S.A. is certified under ISO 50001. Under its Energy Management System, the company maintains an updated register of all relevant energy sources and their consumption, which is reviewed at least annually as part of the energy performance monitoring process. The auditor viewed SISTEMA DE GESTIÓN DE ENERGÍA - REGISTRO DE PLANIFICACIÓN ENERGÉTICA (ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ENERGY PLANNING RECORD).
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	Corpesca calculates its carbon footprint per unit of product through its environmental and energy management systems. The company monitors greenhouse gas emissions, evaluates energy performance indicators, and implements continuous improvement measures with the objective of reducing its carbon footprint on a raw material tonnage basis. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Inventario de Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero "Huella de Carbono" - Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory 'Carbon Footprint', year 2025, issued by Proyectae, v.A, April 2026. -DECLARACIÓN DE

				CUANTIFICACIÓN DE EMISIONES DE GEI - GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS QUANTIFICATION STATEMENT, year 2025.
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The Auditor shall request copies of the registers.

8 - SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N/N.A.	Comments
8.1	The unit of certification shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	The Organization is in compliance with the national regulation and ILO on child labour. Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/lang--en/index.htm Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/lang--en/index.htm
8.1.1	Compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour.	Essential	The Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) sets "the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed".	Y	Chile has ratified and implemented the relevant ILO Conventions on child labor through its national legal framework. Compliance with these requirements is mandatory for all employers, and enforcement is permanently overseen by the Labour Directorate (Inspección del Trabajo), which conducts regular inspections and audits to verify compliance with labor legislation, including the prohibition of child labor. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Declaration of Compliance Regarding Child Labor, dated 27/08/2026. -Crew list with dates of birth confirming that no minors are present on the premises. Note: Corpesca can provide employee records for personnel directly employed by the company CORPESCA 2, INTREPIDO, RELÁMPAGO, TRUENO I. However, the vessels ELVA S,

					PETROHUÉ I, CATALINA Q, and OLGUITA I are third-party suppliers, and Corpesca has no contractual relationship with their crews. Therefore, Corpesca does not have access to employees' personal information, including dates of birth, nor is it entitled to request or collect such information. These vessels operate under the Chilean legal framework, which incorporates the relevant ILO Conventions on child labour. Compliance with labour legislation is mandatory and is permanently supervised and enforced by the Chilean Labour Directorate (Inspección del Trabajo) and other competent authorities.
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	Corpesca pays all employees in accordance with Chilean labour legislation, ensuring that salaries meet or exceed the legal minimum wage. Compliance with labour regulations is subject to oversight and inspection by the Labour Directorate (Inspección del Trabajo). The auditor viewed the following documents: -Compliance declaration on wages and minimum salary, dated 27/08/2026. -Pay slip of employee Cavieres R.Z., INTREPIDO vessel, for the month of August 2026, which reports that the minimum wage corresponds to 859.496\$/month. -Pay slip of Ubeda J.C., RELAMPAGO vessel, for the month of August 2026, which reports that the minimum wage corresponds to 1.032.826\$/month. -Pay slip of Palma J.A., CORPESCA 2 vessel, for the month of August 2026, which reports that the minimum wage corresponds to 632.427\$/month. -Pay slip of Alfaro M.A., TRUENO vessel, for the month of August 2026, which reports that the minimum wage corresponds to 1.068.441\$/month.

				The auditor verified that the minimum monthly wage in Chile in 2026 corresponds to 539.000\$. Sueldo mínimo Chile 2026: \$539.000 y cálculo con Ley 40 Horas The data confirms that the company complies with the regulations. Note: Corpesca can provide payroll records for personnel directly employed by the company. However, salary records, payslips, and other employment-related documents of crews working on third-party supplier vessels are not available to Corpesca, as no employment or contractual relationship exists between Corpesca and those employees. Therefore, Corpesca is neither authorized nor entitled to request or access such confidential labour information. Third-party vessel operators are required to comply with all applicable Chilean labour legislation, including legal minimum wage requirements. Compliance is monitored and enforced by the Chilean Labour Directorate (Inspección del Trabajo) and other competent authorities.
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	Y Corpesca provides employees with access to healthcare and occupational health services in accordance with Chilean labour and social security legislation. As an affiliated member of the Chilean Safety Association (ACHS), the company ensures access to workplace health programs, occupational medical care, accident and disease

			certification provides, where necessary, measures to deal with emergencies and accidents, including adequate first-aid arrangements.	prevention services, and coverage for occupational injuries and illnesses, as required by national law. The auditor viewed the following documents: -AFFILIATION CERTIFICATE no. 20260827-103258. -WORKER'S CONTRIBUTION CERTIFICATE for following employees: Herrera: no. 0005437996 Castro: no. 0005437993 Thenoux: no. 0005437988 Soto: no. 0005437985 Fernandez: no. 0005437980 Trincado: no. :0005437976 Borquez: no. 0005437973 -Pay slip of employee Cavieres R.Z., INTREPIDO vessel, for the month of August 2026, which includes health insurance corresponding to 12.892\$. -Pay slip of employee Ubeda J.C., RELAMPAGO vessel, for the month of August 2026, which includes health insurance corresponding to 15.492\$. -Pay slip of employee Palma J.R., CORPESCA 2 vessel, for the month of August 2026, which includes health insurance corresponding to 9.486\$. -Pay slip of employee Alfaro M.G., TRUENO vessel, for the month of August 2026, which includes health insurance corresponding to 16.027\$. The data confirms that the company complies with the regulations. Note: Corpesca can provide evidence for personnel directly employed by the company. However, for crews working on
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				third-party supplier vessels, Corpesca does not have access to employees' personal or social security records, as no employment or contractual relationship exists with those workers. Nevertheless, all fishing vessels departing from Chilean ports are subject to inspection and authorization by the Chilean Maritime Authority prior to sailing. Compliance with the applicable legal documentation, including social security and occupational accident insurance requirements, is mandatory for vessel operation. Affiliation to the corresponding occupational health and safety system is therefore subject to verification and oversight by the competent authorities as part of the vessel clearance and navigation authorization process. As a result, third-party vessel operators are required to comply with Chilean labour, social security, and occupational health regulations, and such compliance is monitored by the relevant Chilean authorities.
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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	Corpesca S.A. complies with all occupational health and safety requirements established by Chilean law through its Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS). The system ensures risk assessment, implementation of preventive measures, employee training, and continuous monitoring of workplace safety and health conditions. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Law no. 16744: set rules on work accidents and occupational diseases ministry of labor and social welfare; undersecretary of social welfare. -OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, no. 2026 - SGSSO.17. -Details of the training courses conducted internally for the crew regarding the various activities performed on board have been provided, including participant lists and signatures. Safety signs, marked evacuation routes, alarms, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers and emergency stop buttons are installed throughout the vessel. Emergency beacons with GPS are also available. Workers are provided with personal protective equipment appropriate to their duties. In machinery spaces, this includes helmets, safety boots, protective eyewear, hearing protection and gloves. Workers are required to monitor hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) using gas detectors. Monitoring is maintained as a precaution on industrial vessels, despite the use of refrigerated holds. On artisanal vessels and floating unloading platforms, operators check gas levels before commencing operations.
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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	Corpesca keeps records of workplace accidents and occupational injuries through its Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS). Records are maintained, monitored, and used to support preventive and corrective actions. The auditor viewed the following documents: -OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, no. 2026 - SGSSO.17. -Records of accidents or injuries, years 2025 and 2026.
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	Corpesca fully complies with Chilean labour legislation and respects employees' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining. Workers are free to establish and join trade unions and to participate in collective bargaining processes without discrimination or interference, in accordance with the Chilean Labour Code and the ILO Conventions ratified by the State of Chile. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Law 19069 - SETS RULES ABOUT UNION ORGANIZATIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. -Declaration confirming that crew members are free to participate in collective associations.

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	Corpesca shall not engage in any form of servitude or forced, bonded, indentured, trafficked or non-voluntary labour, 7 The auditor viewed the following documents: -Code of Ethics document, paragraph 2.2. -DECRETO 48 PROMULGA EL CONVENIO SOBRE EL TRABAJO FORZOSO, 1930, Y SU PROTOCOLO DE 2014, AMBOS DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO (DECREE 48 ENACTS THE CONVENTION ON FORCED LABOR, 1930, AND ITS 2014 PROTOCOL, BOTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION). -Declaration confirming that crew members are not subjected to forced labor.
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	Corpesca complies with Chilean labour legislation that prohibits discrimination and promotes equal opportunity in employment. In addition, the company's Code of Ethics explicitly promotes dignity, respect, and equal treatment, rejecting any form of discrimination based on race, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, nationality, marital status, disability, or any other personal condition. These principles apply throughout recruitment, employment, training, compensation, and promotion processes. The auditor viewed the Code of Ethics, which reports in paragraph 2.15 non-discrimination and respect (page 18).

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	Corpesca respects and protects the rights of crew members on board in accordance with Chilean labour and maritime legislation. In addition, the company implements operational procedures and good fishing practices that ensure safe working conditions, access to potable water and hygienic facilities, appropriate personal protective equipment, regular safety training, and emergency preparedness measures for all personnel working on board fishing vessels. The auditor viewed the following documents: -Manual of good practices and fishing regulations for the sustainability of resources. -Photographic evidence of the spaces dedicated to the crew on the vessels (break area, sleeping quarters, sanitary facilities, etc.). Crew facilities include sleeping cabins, a kitchen, a lounge with a television and seating, changing areas, toilets and showers. Refrigerators, coffee makers, ovens and microwave ovens are available. Fresh water is provided for showering, and bottled drinking water is available for consumption.

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

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

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

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

List major Non-conformities: None

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

List minor Non-conformities: None

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations