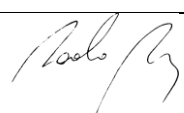
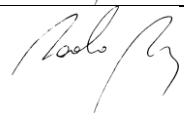
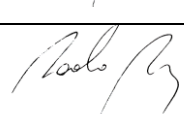
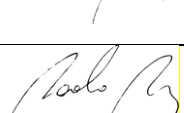


Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild Sustainable Fishing Requirements

Friend of the Sea
www.friendofthesea.org

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Description of the Organisation

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

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: PESQUERA HAYDUK S.A

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT: PESQUERA HAYDUK S.A

c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP AND LIST ALL MEMBERS: PESQUERA HAYDUK S.A. is a group of 03 fishmeal and fish oil factories in Peru. The fleet that supplies anchovy is part of Pesquera Hayduk S.A. group.

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED: Avenida Santa Marina S/N, Caleta Coishco, Santa, Ancash, Perú

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

czamora@hayduk.com.pe.

Ana Cecilia Zamora Urteaga | Jefe de Gestión de Calidad Flota Teléfono Entel 924073986

Av. Santa Marina S/N – Complejo Coishco - Ancash

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>
ANA LUCIA	CE-13553-PM	Peruvian	Purse Seine		Peruvian ports	
BAMAR I	CE-16660-PM	Peruvian	Purse Seine		Peruvian ports	
BAMAR II	CE-16661-PM	Peruvian	Purse Seine		Peruvian ports	
BAMAR IV	CE-18002-PM	Peruvian	Purse Seine		Peruvian ports	
BAMAR VIII	CO-19867-PM	Peruvian	Purse Seine		Peruvian ports	
CHAVELI II	CE-15259-PM	Peruvian	Purse Seine		Peruvian ports	
CHIRA I	CE-28711-PM	Peruvian	Purse Seine		Peruvian ports	

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

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbour
ISABELITA	CE-28791-PM	Peruvian ports
IVANA B	CE-13680-PM	Peruvian ports
JACKELIN	CE-6259-PM	Peruvian ports
JADRANKA B	CE-13681-PM	Peruvian ports
KIARA B	CE-21455-PM	Peruvian ports
LOMAS	PT-6709-PM	Peruvian ports
MARIANA B	CO-16662-PM	Peruvian ports

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) Northern (Subarea 87.1)

Subarea 87.1 is divided as follows:

Northern Coastal (Division 87.1.1) Northern Intermediate (Division 87.1.2) Galapagos (Division 87.1.3)

Northern Oceanic (Division 87.1.4)

All the marine waters 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 due west along parallel 5°00'N to meridian 120°00'W; thence due south to 18°20'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to meet the coast of South America; thence in a southwesterly direction along the coast to

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Anchovy	(Engraulis ringens (Jenyns, 1842))

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:170

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS HACCP, Friend of the Sea Certification, ISSF, GMP+B2 and Marit trust


I) STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT:

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

PRODUCE: bitacoraelectronica@produce.cob.pe / sisesat@produce.cob.pe SNP (SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE PESQUERIA): speraltilla@snp.org.pe DOLPHIN SAFE: fherrera@earthisland.org

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Friend of the Sea Surveillance

- X The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** (*If not, the auditor shall provide a short description*)
- X The organisation and the ship owners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products**
- X The organisation 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) has been confirmed** (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)

CERTIFICATION BODY: London Associati srl	AUDIT TEAM: Pierluigi Monticini	AUDIT START AND END DATE: 05.02.2024
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Ana Cecilia Zamora Urteaga Jefe de Gestión de Calidad Flota Teléfono Entel 924073986 Av. Santa Marina S/N – Complejo Coishco - Ancash	AUDIT CODE:

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor shall fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor shall provide an explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor shall write YES when the organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor shall comment and explain the positive or negative answers. Simple "YES," "NO," or "N.A." are insufficient.
- 6) Each relevant document shall be added to the final audit report in a separate and numbered attachment.
- 7) Photographic evidences added to the checklist or attached are appreciated.

- 8) In the present document '*organisation*' is used to refer to the unit of certification.

1 STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
1.1	The state of the stock under consideration shall be assessed by the fisheries management organisation.	Essential	The fishery shall demonstrate to collect data in accordance with applicable international standards (e.g. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the FAO Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 382; Deep Sea Fishery (DSF) in the High Seas, FAO Programme).	Y	In Peru the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) is the scientific authority which has the responsibility to assess the anchovy stock. They carry out the assessment of pelagic fisheries (anchovy) twice a year (April and November) by means of 02 scientist vessels BICs Jos Olaya Balandra and Humboldt to determine the anchovy stock in order to establish the national fishing quota. https://www.gob.pe/imarpe . - ANEXO-OF. 614-2023-IMARPE-PCD-Informe Situacion Stock Anchoveta - SITUACION DEL STOCK NORTE-CENTRO DE LA ANCHOVETA PERUANA (Engraulis ringens) AL 25 DE MAYO Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA PRIMERA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DE 2023 - SITUACION DEL STOCK NORTE-CENTRO DE LA ANCHOVETA PERUANA (Engraulis ringens) AL 15 DE OCTUBRE Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DE 2023 - SITUACION DEL STOCK NORTE-CENTRO DE LA ANCHOVETA PERUANA (Engraulis ringens) AL 01 DE NOVIEMBRE Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DE 2022.

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

FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.

1.1.1	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient	Essential		Y	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient: In Peru the anchovy stock is assessed by the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE). They carry out the hydroacoustic assessment cruises of pelagic fisheries (anchovy) twice a year (April and November) by means of 02 scientist vessels BICs Jos Olaya Balandra and Humboldt to determine the anchovy stock in order to establish the national fishing quota and to ensure the preservation of the anchovy resource. Since 2015 IMARPE published their methodology for generating total permissible catch recommendations. When considered alongside regular reports summarising the outcomes of hydro-acoustic research cruises and others detailing the process by which the results of these cruises and length-frequency sampling are used to generate catch recommendations. The results of the decision-making process are provided on the PRODUCE website in the form of Ministerial Resolutions
1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-exploited.	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	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-exploited. The anchovy stock is monitored and assessed by the scientific authority in Peru, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) they issue the official reports with the results, conclusions and recommendations, which are officially implemented by the Production Ministry to ensure the surveillance of the catching quotas and for the anchovy preservation. Ref. document in spanish - Situacion del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (Engraulis ringens) al 15 de October y perspectiva de explotacion para la segunda temporada de pesca de 2023 provided by IMARPE Instituto del mar del Peru
1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	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	The stock under consideration is not overfished. The anchovy stock is monitored and assessed by the scientific authority in Peru, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) they issue the official reports with the results, conclusions and recommendations, which are officially implemented by the Production Ministry to ensure the surveillance of the catching quotas and for the anchovy preservation. IMARPE is responsible for the assessment of Peruvian anchovy populations based on direct and indirect methods. Fishery-dependent data are collected when catch is landed and on

					board vessels at sea, and include effort data. Fishery-independent hydro-acoustic surveys are also carried out regularly. The stock is assessed at least twice per year by real monitoring estimating biomass in the surveys and using integrated population models. Spawning areas are identified and Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) is estimated using the Egg-Production Method (EPM).
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All the requirements related to the current status and trend of the stock under assessment shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch outside of the unit of certification.

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

1.1.4	The methodology of assessment of the status and trends of the stock under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner.	Essential	Documental evidence	Y	<p>In Peru, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) is the scientific authority, which has the responsibility to assess the anchovy stock. They carry out the Hydroacoustic assessment of pelagic fisheries (anchovy) twice a year (April and November) by means of 02 scientist vessels to determine the anchovy stock in order to establish the national fishing quota.</p> <p>Fisheries management in Peru falls under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries in the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). PRODUCE was created in 2002 by Peruvian Law number 27779 and its responsibilities include the development and implementation of policies and management plans, conducting fisheries research, establishing the regulatory framework for fisheries management, and issuing and administering regulations. PRODUCE also has the final resolution on annual catch limits, dictated through the publishing of Ministerial Resolutions.</p> <p>Within PRODUCE, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) is a specialized scientific agency with responsibility for designing and conducting the scientific research necessary to ensure informed fisheries management decisions. IMARPE is responsible for conducting stock assessments and recommending annual catch limits to PRODUCE. Anchovy is managed by an adaptive system to account for highly ecosystem variability and consequent uncertainty and rapid fluctuations in biomass, typical of this resource and the Humboldt ecosystem (EUR-OCEANS, 2008).</p> <p>After carrying out the regular biannual hydroacoustic surveys, IMARPE gives out the maximum total permissible catch advice for each fishing season following</p>
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					<p>a protocol (IMARPE, 2015a) which implies: 1) estimation of stock size structure and biomass using data from acoustic survey, 2) projection of size structures under different scenarios (exploitation, growth and mortality, which vary according to expected environmental conditions within the projection period) and 3) elaboration of a decision table. When abundance is low and environmental conditions are unstable, extra surveys are conducted (EUR-OCEANS, 2008; IMARPE, 2014d; 2015d). Discards are rather incorporated into stock assessments indirectly via acoustic surveys and population length frequency data. The results of the decision-making process are provided on the PRODUCE website in the form of Ministerial Resolutions. IMARPE is responsible for the assessment of Peruvian anchovy populations based on direct and indirect methods.</p> <p>Fishery-dependent data are collected when catch is landed and on board vessels at sea, and include effort data. Fishery independent hydro-acoustic surveys are also carried out regularly. The stock is assessed at least twice per year by real monitoring estimating biomass in the surveys and using integrated population models. Spawning areas are identified and Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB) is estimated using the Egg Production Method (EPM). IMARPE has published the biomass estimates for every cruise conducted since 1985. R3 IMARPE overview: https://www.gob.pe/imarpe</p>
1.2	<p><u>Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (i.e. it is not applicable to large-scale fisheries and fleets)</u></p> <p>If the organisation complies with all the requirements of the standard in the present document and does not catch more than 10% of the total catch (weight) of the stock under consideration, requirements 1.1.2., 1.1.3. do not apply.</p>	Essential	Weight of catches by NA fishery with same fishing method as the one under assessment is not over 10% of total catch from the same stock.	Not applicable - the Pesquera Hayduk S.A. is a large scale fishing fleet	

The auditor shall fill-in requirement 1.2 ONLY in case of negative answer to the requirement 1.1. The aim of this requirement is to allow certification of small-scale artisanal and/or traditional fisheries targeting stocks which might have been overfished by bigger scale vessels and fisheries.

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

Large-scale fisheries are intended as those using fishing crafts with size ≥ 24 m, engine ≥375 kW, vessels with freezing facilities and/or factory vessels (i.e. ocean-going vessels with on-board facilities for processing and freezing).

2 ECOSYSTEM and HABITAT IMPACT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and Information	Y/N	Comments
2.1	Current data and/or other information are collected and updated about the effects of the fishery under assessment on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable to damage by fishing gear, also considering the role of the stock in the food web (e.g. key prey or predator species).	Important	<p>Data collection shall be in accordance with international standards (e.g. CWP and DSF in the High Seas, FAO Programme).</p> <p>The data and analysis may include local, traditional or indigenous knowledge and research, providing its validity can be objectively verified.</p> <p>The methodology and results of the analysis of the most probable adverse impacts of the unit of certification on the ecosystem are made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.</p>	Y	<p>The fishing vessels are implemented with fishing nets to catch pelagic resources according Peruvian legislation R.M. N 209-2001-PE Minimum size of catching and maximum juveniles tolerance of main sea fishes (includes the maximum mesh size of the net for anchovy fishery 13 mm.). These fishing nets are officially verified in order to ensure the compliance of the legislation. The Organization is awareness about the Peruvian legislation D.S. 024-2009-MINAM that identify the national reserve areas (islands, islets and coastal areas), which are established to prevent any damage on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable. In recent years, the last IMARPE s reports: IMARPE s report 1902 – 03 (01 April 2019) and 1809 – 11 (10 November 2018) show there is no impact on ecosystems caused by purse seine and there are measures in places to protect juveniles that can be involved in the trophic chain of predators considered ETP. The fishery does not have high levels of bycatch, main species are mackerel and horse mackerel. Further, the observer program showed the bycatch was less than 1% (annex 2.1.)</p>
2.2	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.	Essential	Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.n etc	Y	<p>The Organization complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation. The Organization knows the Peruvian legislation D.S. 024-2009-MINAM that identify the national reserve areas (islands, islets and coastal areas), which are established to prevent any damage on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable. Peruvian legislation had identified and protects the 10 miles from the coast based on the Supreme decret N 005-2017-PRODUCE (14 April 2017). The fishing vessels are implemented with GPS, which has identified the national reserve areas, and besides a sealed satellite transmitter (PRODUCE) to monitor the positions of the fishing vessels during the fishing operations. The VMS in Peru is implemented based on the legislation as follows: D.S. 029-2005-PRODUCE Verification of the satellite surveillance system (SISESAT) installation, D.S. 026-2003-PRODUCE Satellite surveillance National system, The fleet of Pesquera Hayduk had implemented the GPS with the CLS system in compliance with the Peruvian legislation D.S. 029-2005-PRODUCE</p>

					Verification of the satellite surveillance system (SISESAT) installation, D.S. 026- 2003-PRODUCE Satellite surveillance National system, Furthermore the fleet of Pesquera Hayduk are implemented with SATE alarm system to alert when they are near 03 miles of reserve zones. (annex 2.2)
The auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, shall verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities shall be produced. The Auditor shall provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to www.mpaglobal.org).					
2.3	The fishery or fleet shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The seabed and benthic communities shall return to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	The fishing vessels are implemented with fishing nets to catch pelagic resources according Peruvian legislation R.M 225-2001-PE Purse net maximum length and depth (fathoms) based on vessel s hold capacity. These fishing nets are officially verified in order to ensure the compliance of the legislation. The fleet of Pesquera Hayduk just perform the catching operations out of 5 miles from the coast line and at more than 50 fathoms of depth (fathom = 6 feet), which is one of the policy s commitment to prevent any damage to the seabed. (annex 2.3.)
The auditor shall collect conformity evidence.					
2.4	The organisation has requested or conducted an assessment of the impact of its fishing activities on essential habitats for the stock under consideration and on habitats vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear.	Recommendation	Studies made available by the competent FMO can be used. These studies shall consider the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem and shall be considered when producing management advice.	Y	Pesquera Haydyk as part of the Fishery National Society (SNP) in Peru take part at the post fishing season meetings in order to report and evaluate the oceanographic, somatic and marine resources findings, which can impact in the anchovy stock, habitats and vulnerable species. IMARPE s reports includes the assessment of the ecosystem, habitats, oceanographic conditions, plankton, anchovy stock, incidental catches and fishing zones during the Hydroacoustic assessment of pelagic fisheries
The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.					

3 GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches (bycatch) shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.</p>	Y	<p>The accident catches not include species listed in the IUCN red List of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk. The anchovy fishery in Peru does not have any discard about non-target fish. Further the anchovy fishery does not have high levels of by-catch, such as horse mackerel / Trachurus murphyi, and mackerel / Scomber japonicus, which are the main incidental species in the anchovy industrial fishery (IMARPE 2014, 2015). Peruvian law allows just maximum 5% of non-target species by-catch in weight in this fishery. Peruvian legislation, based on the IUCN Red List, prohibits the capture of protected species (seabirds, turtles and marine mammals) for commercial purposes, including Peruvian Diving Petrel, Humboldt penguin, Guanay cormorant, pelican, Peruvian booby, green sea turtle, South American sea lion and Southern fur seal. Commercial catch, processing and marketing of small cetaceans is prohibited by a national law since the mid1990s (PERU 1996). Fish source reports that the main threat posed by the fishery to ETP species is via a reduction in food availability; anchovy is an important prey for a range of ETP species including Humboldt penguin, Peruvian diving petrel, Guanay cormorants, and also the non-ETP fur seals and sea lions. IMARPE highlights the difficulties to predict environmental variability and notes that focus should be on preservation of resilience of key species in the ecosystem, such as anchovy.</p>
3.1.1	The organisation collects and maintains current data and/or other information about the effects of the fishery on endangered species, non-target catches and discards.	Essential	Traditional, fisher or community knowledge can be used as reference, provided its validity can be objectively verified	Y	<p>The last IMARPE reports show there is no impact on ecosystems caused by purse seine and there are measures in places to protect juveniles that can be involved in the trophic chain of predators considered ETP. The fishery does not have high levels of bycatch, main species are mackerel and horse mackerel. Further, there is an on board observed program in the industrial anchovy fleet (D.S. N 008 – 2012 – PRODUCE), which covers about 4-6% of the overall fishing effort. Peruvian law allows just maximum 5% of non-target species bycatch in weight in this fishery. IMARPE reports bycatch species and frequency of occurrence in hauls per fishing season. Therefore, the fishery is taken the commitment to upgrade at high level of compliance. The masters of the fishing vessels had knowledge to identify, release and record any event of endangered species as turtles, dolphins, sea mammals and birds. the D.S. N 008 – 2012 – PRODUCE available. (annex 3.1.1.)</p>

The auditor shall obtain records kept by the organisation of the species that are caught accidentally, and an assessment of the effects of the fishery on non-target stocks. The information included in the list shall be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list shall also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org. The auditor shall provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.

3.2	The level of discard shall not be over 8% of total catch (in weight).	Essential	Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fish oil production.	Y	The level of discards below of 8% of total catch. In the Peruvian anchovy fishery, there is not any discard of catching species. The fishery does not have high levels of bycatch, main species are mackerel and horse mackerel. Peruvian law allows just maximum 5% of non-target species bycatch in weight in this fishery. The Organization is in compliance with D.S. 024 – 2016 PRODUCE (14 November 2016), the fishing vessel master must report (via online) to PRODUCE the findings of each catching lance: target specie, non-target specie, size, tones, latitude, length and vessel s name / register; to implement temporal closures (to protect juveniles when the proportion is more than 10%). the D.S. 024 – 2016 PRODUCE available. (annex 3.2.)
3.3.1	The fleet or fishery shall provide a census of number of all fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployed during the previous 12 months and shall report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species	Important	Auditor shall collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report	NA	Not applicable - the Pesquera Hayduk S.A. do not target tuna fish
3.3.2	The fleet shall use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks, turtles and other non-target species. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species	Important	Audit shall collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	NA	Not applicable - the Pesquera Hayduk S.A. do not target tuna fish

4 LEGAL CONFORMITY

N°	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All fishing vessels shall be officially registered, available the complete list of the fishing vessel. Fisheries management in Peru falls under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries in the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). The fleet of the Organization . are legally authorized by the Production Ministry (PRODUCE). The fleet is registered in the portal web of PRODUCE in the Fishing Vessels item, this registration includes: Vessel s name, register number, hold capacity, VMS transmitter number, official authorization and species. Furthermore before each anchovy fishing season PRODUCE issues the Ministerial Resolution to update the list of vessels which are authorized to catch anchovy.

					Complete list of fish vessel available. (annex 4.1.)
The Auditor shall request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor shall collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)					
4.2	The fleet does not include vessels with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor shall verify that each vessel is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	The Fleet not include vessels with a flag if convenience FOC. A flag of convenience ship is one that flies the flag of a country other than the country of ownership. For workers onboard, this can mean: - very low wages - poor on-board conditions - inadequate food and clean drinking water - long periods of work without proper rest, leading to stress and fatigue. By 'flagging out', ship owners can take advantage of: - minimal regulation - cheap registration fees - low or no taxes - freedom to employ cheap labour from the global labour market. The The fleet of Pesquera Cantabria are legally authorized by the Production Ministry (PRODUCE). The fleet is registered in the portal web of PRODUCE in the Fishing Vessels item. (annex 4.2.)
The Auditor shall verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The vessels cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG	Y	The Fleet not include vessels IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels. The The fleet of Pesquera Hayduk are legally authorized by the Production Ministry (PRODUCE). The fleet is registered in the portal web of PRODUCE in the Fishing Vessels item. Available the Peru IUU fishing index. (annex 4.3)
The auditor shall verify that the vessels are not listed in EU IUU vessel list(http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.199.01.0012.01.ENG), or in the IUU vessel list made available by the competent RFMO.					
4.4	The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute. Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species	Essential	The organisation shall be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	NA	Not applicable - the Pesquera Hayduk S.A. do not target tuna fish.
The Auditor shall verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org or else the company shall sign the EII DS Policy and a copy shall be included in the audit report					
4.5	The organisation complies with national and international fisheries regulations. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable	Y	The organisation complies with national and international fisheries regulations. The Organization responsible staff is committed to comply the Peruvian fishery legislation for responsible sourcing of fishery materials based on the Peruvian fishery legal requirements: D.S. N 012 - 2001 – PE / Fishing General Law N 25977, D.L. N 1084 Maximum Limit of

			indicators.		<p>anchovy captured by each fishing vessel, D.S. 010 – 2009 juveniles maximum percentage and minimum size of anchovy, R.M. N 209-2001-PE Minimum size of catching and maximum juveniles tolerance of main sea fishes (includes the maximum mesh size of the net for anchovy fishery 13 mm.) , D. L. 1084 Catching maximum limits for each fishing vessel; R. D. N 843-2008-PRODUCE/DGEPP – Approval of the list to assign the maximum percentage of catching for each fishing vessel – PMCE; R.M 225-2001-PE Purse net maximum length and depth (fathoms) based on vessel s hold capacity, D.S. N 027-2003- PRODUCE Surveillance Peruvian Program, R.M. N 257-2002-PE Hydrobiology resources sampling standard, R.M. 353 – 2015 Rules to carry out the sampling of fishes; D.S. 019 – 2011 Rules for Fishing and aquaculture Inspections and sanctions (RISPAC), D.S. 029-2005-PRODUCE Verification of the satellite surveillance system (SISESAT) installation, D.S. 026-2003-PRODUCE Satellite surveillance National system, D.S. 024 – 2016 – PRODUCE Measures to control the fishing discard and ensure the anchovy sustainability resource (electronic bitacora on board); D.L. N 22703 International commitment to prevent contamination from vessels (MARPOL 1973); D.S. 010 – 2008 – PRODUCE Permissible maximum limits for effluents from the fishmeal and fish oil industry; R.M. N 194 – 2010 PRODUCE Monitoring protocol for atmospheric emissions and air quality; R. M. N 061 – 2016 PRODUCE Monitoring protocol for effluents from the fishing industrial process that is intended either for human or animal consumption and FAO Code of conduct for responsible fisheries.</p> <p>Some legislation available. https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC085739/ (annex 4.5.)</p>
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	<p>Countries’ fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable limits.</p>	Y	<p>The Production Ministry issued the Ministerial Resolution N N 297-2021-PRODUCE, issued on Lima, 23 April 2021 to establish the anchovy catching quota of 2 million and 509 thousand tones based on the conclusion and recommendation of IMARPE documented in the official report. all the national legislation is available. (annex 4.5.1.)</p>
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	<p>Countries’ fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p>	Y	<p>All the fishing vessels of Pesquera Hayduk S.A. fleet has available its official logbook authorized by the Peruvian Marine authority to record the</p>

			org/faolex/en/		fishing events: date, catching, specie, latitude and length.
4.5.3	Minimum net mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	The fishing gears of the fishing vessels has approved based on the Peruvian fishery legislation R.M. N 209-2001-PE Minimum size of catching and maximum juveniles tolerance of main sea fishes (includes the maximum mesh size of the net for anchovy fishery 13 mm.) and R.M 225-2001-PE Purse net maximum length and depth (fathoms) based on vessel s hold capacity. National Legislation available (annex 4.5.3.)
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	The fishing gears of the fishing vessels has approved based on the Peruvian fishery legislation R.M. N 209-2001- PE Minimum size of catching and maximum juveniles tolerance of main sea fishes (includes the maximum mesh size of the net for anchovy fishery 13 mm.) and R.M 225-2001-PE Purse net maximum length and depth (fathoms) based on vessel s hold capacity. National legislation available. (annex 4.5.4.)
4.5.5	Minimum legal size of the target species	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	The minimum legal size of the anchovy is established in the Peruvian fishery legislation R.M. N 209-2001-PE Minimum size of catching and maximum juveniles tolerance of main sea fishes (includes the maximum mesh size of the net for anchovy fishery 13 mm.) and D.S. 010 – 2009 Minimum size of anchovy 12 cm and maximum 10% percentage of juveniles (smaller than 12 cm). (annex 4.5.5.)
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	Peruvian legislation had identified and protects the 05 miles from the shore based on the Supreme decret N 005-2017- PRODUCE (14 April 2017). Legislation available. (annex 4.5.6.)
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable measures.	Y	Numerous measures by the national law are in place to prevent and reduction accidental catches: - D.S. 010 – 2009 juvenile's maximum percentage and minimum size of anchovy; - R.M. N 209-2001-PE Minimum size of catching and maximum juveniles' tolerance of main sea fishes (includes the maximum mesh size of the net for anchovy fishery 13 mm.); - D.S. 019 – 2011 – PRODUCE Rules for Fishing and aquaculture Inspections and sanctions (RISPAC) establishes the maximum of 5% of incidental catch in the

					<p>anchovy fishery; - D.S. 024 – 2016 PRODUCE Implement the electronic bitacora, the fishing vessel master must report (via online) to PRODUCE the findings of each catching lance: target specie, non-target specie, size, tones, latitude, length and vessel s name / register; to implement temporal closures (to protect juveniles when the proportion is more than 10%). Legislation available. (annex 4.5.7.)</p>
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>The Organization follow the Peruvian legislation D.S. 024-2009-MINAM that identify the national reserve areas (islands, islets and coastal areas), which are established to prevent any damage on the ecosystem structure and habitats vulnerable.</p> <p>The Organization has implemented with CLS Peru (VMS system) to monitor and follow up the vessels during the fishing trip, this system is on line with the PRODUCE (Production ministry) and implemented based on D.S. 026- 2003- PRODUCE Satellite surveillance National system and D.S. 029-2005- PRODUCE.</p> <p>This legislation had been taken to protect ETP species; habitat and ecosystem include the establishment of three major Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), covering a total area of 6,305km2, the National Reserve System of Guano Islands, Isles and Capes; the Paracas National Reserve; and the San Fernando National Reserve. These areas correspond to IUCN category VI protected areas and represent important refuges for seabirds and marine mammals.</p> <p>Legislation available. https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/es/c/LEX-FAOC063239/ (annex 4.5.8.)</p>
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	<p>Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/</p> <p>The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.</p>	Y	<p>The National Legislation establishes the prohibition the use of both chemical substances and explosives for the catching of fisheries.</p> <p>The Organization dont use forbidden gears, chemical substances and or explosives.</p>

The auditor shall verify, according to fisheries national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website <http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/>

5 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
5.1.1a	A fishery management organisation, that holds a legal mandate in compliance with national and international laws, manages, by means of a Fishery Management Plan (FMP), the fishery of which the fishery or fleet under audit is a part.	Essential	<p>The organization shall provide a copy of the FMP.</p> <p>A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html</p> <p>In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMO).</p>	Y	<p>Fisheries management in Peru falls under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries in the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE).</p> <p>Documental evidence available: (annex 5.1.1.a)</p>
5.1.1b	<p>If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organisation or arrangement is in place.</p> <p>States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species over their entire area of distribution.</p> <p>The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.</p>	Essential	<p>Evidence of conformity.</p> <p>In case this is not applicable, provide justification.</p>	Y	The anchovy stock in Peru is just a stock that is in front of the Peruvian coast (north – centre) which is assessed by the Peruvian scientific authority the Instituto del Mar del Peru IMARPE.
5.1.1c	The fishery management organisation convenes regularly to update its management advices according to the most updated data.	Essential	Evidence of meetings frequency.	Y	<p>In Peru, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) is the scientific authority, which has the responsibility to assess the anchovy stock. They update the anchovy stock twice a year (April and November) to determine the maximum anchovy stock in order to establish the national fishing quota.</p> <p>The last IMARPE Hydroacoustic assessment of pelagic resources report is available.</p> <p>The Organization is as part of the Fishery National Society (SNP) in Peru take part at the post fishing season meetings in order to report and evaluate the oceanographic, somatic and marine resources findings, which can impact in the anchovy stock, habitats and vulnerable species.</p> <p>During the fishing season the Organization., exchange the daily events</p>

					of the fleet with all fishing corporations, IMARPE and PRODUCE in order to manage the fleet, the fishing zones and have under control the fishing quota. (annex 5.1.1.c)
<p>The Auditor shall verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations.</p> <p>The fishing company or organisation may also be part of traditional or community system of management of the stock, provided their performance can be objectively verified.</p>					
5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be both participatory and transparent, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decision-making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information. Consultation with Deep Sea fishers shall be carried out when applicable.	Y	<p>The fisheries management system (FMS) is based on the Peruvian fishery legislation and FAO code of conduct for responsible fisheries.</p> <p>The fishing vessels are official authorized by the Production Ministry (PRODUCE), last updated list is in the Resolution Directorial N 364 - 2019 - PRODUCE/DGCHI, 27 April 2019 and all anchovy landings are verified by official certification bodies under the PRDUCE control based on the legal rule D.S. N 027-2003- PRODUCE Surveillance Peruvian Program. The implementation and enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations is one of the stated functions of the Ministry of Production, through the Directorate General of Supervision and Control (DGSF), all fishery landings are monitored and recorded by the international surveillance companies (Intertek, SGS). The DGSF publishes and regularly updates a list of vessels prohibited from operating on the fishery, and lists a significant number of 'featured inspections' and prosecutions on its website.</p> <p>Intensive monitoring and inspection is being conducted at port of landing, weighing points in the fishmeal and fish oil factories and on-board before the landings based on the Peruvian legislation D.S. N 027-2003- PRODUCE Surveillance Peruvian Program, There are up to 650 inspectors conducting daily control operations across Peru during periods of heavy fishing activity. Industrial vessels are required to operate a Satellite Tracking System (SISESAT), a law that is designed to ensure they remain further than 5nm from the coast. In 2016, a mobile app introduced by the DGSF and incorporated into the SISESAT system won third place at the second Stop IUU Fishing Awards. PRODUCE states that the app allows accredited PRODUCE inspectors to check location, speed, direction and distance to coast with more accuracy than the traditional satellite system.</p> <p>Organization documental evidence available (annex 5.1.2.)</p>
5.1.3	Small-scale fishing communities and deep-sea fishers shall be involved in the planning and implementation of management measures affecting their livelihood, as	Important	Evidence of involvement of local	Y	The Peruvian Production Ministry had established the 05 miles from the coast line as the exclusively area for artisanal anchovy fisheries based on the Supreme

	appropriate.		communities. <i>E.g.</i> monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas		<p>decret N 005-2017-PRODUCE (14 April 2017) to protect the 05 miles from the shore and D.S. 024-2009-MINAM that identify the national reserve reas (islands, islets and coastal reas), which are established to prevent any damage on the ecosystem structure.</p> <p>Industrial vessels can only operate outside the 10 nm from the coast; small-scale vessels (10 to 32.3 m3) between 5 and 10 nm, while the artisanal fleet (less than 10 m3) can operate from the coastline. The aim of this regulation is to protect coastal habitats and breeding zones for several species (PRODUCE, 2012).</p> <p>The D.S. 026-2003-PRODUCE Satellite surveillance National system establishes the fishing vessel s monitoring system (VMS) which is connected on line to the Production ministry (PRODUCE) to verify the fishing vessels position during the fishing operations.</p>
5.2.1	A precautionary approach is applied through the FMS to protect the target stock and its habitat and preserve the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>A precautionary approach is applied. The precautionary approach was first stated by Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992.</p> <p>“In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environment degradation” (www.pprinciple.net).</p> <p>This principle is part of a larger group of terms, concepts, principles and issues, which define the wider idea of Sustainability (Weybrecht, 2014; VanderZwaag D.L & Chao G. 2012; De Young, 2008; Garcia, 2003 &1994).</p> <p>Its application to Fisheries management is particularly important. In fact Fishery planning and management are frequently surrounded by uncertainty and ignorance of the potentially irreversible damages caused by unscrupulous decisions.</p> <p>Therefore, higher the level of risk, higher should be the degree of precaution employed in decision making.</p> <p>Although Fisheries management still suffers from lack of scientific certainties of potential consequences, making the precautionary Principle often hard to apply, FAO offers some precious guidelines through its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.</p> <p>Article 6.5 of General Principles, and 7.5 of Fisheries Management, in particular, stress again on the need of never postponing conservation in case of absence of sufficient scientific information.</p> <p>If these guidelines were applied on both target and non-target species, through an international reinforcement of preexisting</p>

					<p>regulations, there would be many beneficial consequences for biodiversity and environment conservation. In addition to this, waste management also were enforce to manage all waste product on every fishing trip.</p> <p>The Organization ensures that all fishmeal and fish oil production complies the Peruvian environmental legislations and Environmental Protection Agency EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R.M. N 003-2002-PE protocol to monitor effluents and seawater environment; - R.M. N 061 – 2016 – PRODUCE protocol to monitor effluents from the fishing industrial factories, - D.S. 010-2008-PRODUCE Permissible maximum limits of effluents in the fishmeal and fish oil industry. <p>The effluents in Pesquera Hayduk S.A. Coishco and Malabrigo had been sampled and analysed by accredited laboratory, the recorded results are in compliance with Peruvian environmental legislation:</p> <p>Fishing industry effluents report: Organization documental evidence available: (annex 5.2.1.)</p>
5.2.2	<p>Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives.</p> <p>These measures shall prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe.</p>	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	<p>IMARPE is the Peruvian official scientist fishery authority that recommends actions through real-time monitoring of oceanographic conditions, size structure and reproductive conditions of anchovy stock before and during the fishing season. When the stock is lower than historical averages and environmental conditions are unstable, intensified monitoring, e.g. extra surveys are requested (EUR-OCEANS, 2008; IMARPE, 2014; 2015) and based on the results is recommended either the opening or the closing of the fishing season.</p> <p>Considering 40 years of observations, the range of remnant spawning stock biomass for the next spawning event is between 4 and 6 million tons (IMARPE, 2014). This procedure is implemented to ensure the minimum level of anchovy biomass is under control to preserve the species. Organization documental evidence available: (annex 5.2.2.)</p>
5.2.3	Efficacy of management measures and their possible interactions is kept under continuous review.	Essential	Evidence of periodical reviews of the management measures shall be provided.	Y	<p>In Peru, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) is the scientific authority, which has the responsibility to assess the anchovy stock. They update the anchovy stock twice a year (April and November) to determine the maximum anchovy stock in order to establish the national fishing quota.</p> <p>The last IMARPE Hydroacoustic assessment of pelagic resources report is available. (annex 5.2.3.)</p>

The auditor shall verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the organisation shall include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.

5.3	The compliance with fishery regulations is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control by the fishery management authority.	Y	The Organization as corporation fleets are responsible to comply Peruvian fishery legal requirements: D.S. N 012 -2001 – PE / Fishing General Law N 25977, D.L. N 1084 Maximum Limit of anchovy captured by each fishing vessel, , D. L. 1084 Catching maximum limits for each fishing vessel; D.S. N 027-2003-PRODUCE Surveillance Peruvian Program, D.S. 029-2005-PRODUCE Verification of the satellite surveillance system (SISESAT) installation, D.S. 026-2003- PRODUCE Satellite surveillance National system, D.S. 024 – 2016 – PRODUCE Measures to control the fishing discard and ensure the anchovy sustainability resource (electronic bitacora on board) to control the fishing operations and landings in all the ports and fishmeal factories in the coast of Peru. (annex 5.3.)
The Auditor shall describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods and provide the evidences of the activities undertaken by the fishery enforcement system to ensure compliance.					
5.4	The fleet or fishery shall record bycatch during every fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	The Organization as Corporation has implemented the electronic bitacora in compliance with D.S. 024 – 2016 PRODUCE (14 November 2016), the fishing vessel master must report (via online) to PRODUCE the findings of each catching lance: target specie, non-target specie, size, tones, latitude, length and vessel s name / register; to implement temporal closures (to protect juveniles when the proportion is more than 10%). Organization documental evidence available. (annex 5.4.)
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	In the anchovy catching in Peru there is not any event of discards, there are identified just incidental species as mackerel and horse mackerel
5.5.1	Bycatch and discard data shall be made publicly available by either the FMO or the organisation.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	There is an on-board observer program in the industrial anchovy fleet based on the official notice N 014 – 2017 / PRODUCE – DGSFS – PA (Catching electronic record for anchovy fishing vessels) to report on line via PRODUCE web page all anchovy catching at the time of the catching operation, taken in count that all fishing vessels had implemented the Bluetooth system. This catching electronic record includes the reports of anchovy and incidental species. Furthermore the CB in charge of the surveillance of each anchovy landing under the authority of the PRODUCE (Production ministry) based on D.S. N 027-2003- PRODUCE Surveillance Peruvian Program verifies the anchovy and incidental species, which are reported in the official statements. A range of fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data are collected in support of the management of the stock. Landings data are collected by the international surveillance companies and include date

					and location of catch, anchovy size frequency sampling. IMARPE publishes anchovy landings data for every individual day on its website, plus is planning to provide fortnightly summaries. IMARPE also conducts an observer programme to collect further data during fishing activity and now there are two FIP projects in place to increase the data available regarding non-target species among other factors that can be affected by the fishery.
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The auditor shall attach copies of the bycatch and discards reports to the audit report.

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch and significant negative impacts of endangered species shall be in place.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators and evidence of conformity.	Y	The Organization as Corporation has implemented and documented its protection of endangered species control program Salvamar that establishes the identification, release and recording of any event of bycatch in the Salvamar logbook during each fishing trip. This Salvamar program is based on the National legislation and the IUCN Red List to prohibit the capture of protected species (seabirds, turtles and marine mammals) for commercial purposes, including Peruvian Diving Petrel, Humboldt penguin, Guanay cormorant, pelican, Peruvian booby, green sea turtle, South American sea lion and Southern fur seal. Commercial catch, processing and marketing of small cetaceans is prohibited by a national law since the mid-1990s (PERU 1996). https://www.snp.org.pe/category/snp-cientifica/programa-salvamares/ . Documental evidence available (annex 5.6.)
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5.7	The organisation implements a management program to reduce the accidental catch of non-target species, including procedures for the release of live animals under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure, performance indicators, and evidence of conformity.	Y	The Organization as Corporation has implemented and documented its protection of endangered species control program Salvamar that establishes the measures to identify, release and record accidental catches (turtles, sharks, dolphins, sea mammals and birds) in the event of any bycatch in the Salvamar logbook during each fishing trip. https://www.snp.org.pe/category/snp-cientifica/programa-salvamares//category/snp-cientifica/programasalvamares/ . Documental evidence available. (annex 5.7.)
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The auditor shall provide documental evidence that the organisation collects data to assess the impact of the fishing activities on non-target species and endangered fauna (i.e. IUCN listed). The data collection shall address specific outcome indicator(s) consistent with achieving management objectives.

5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures that guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing gears to avoid 'ghost fishing'.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Pesquera Hayduk fleets has implemented and documented its retrieval of fishing gears procedure. All fleet is implemented with hydraulically and power block equipment, which are designed to be used in case to carry out the recovery of lost fishing gear.
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The auditor shall obtain a copy of the procedures.

5.9	The fleet has a full-time on-board independent observer who reports compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. In alternative a CCTVs system has been deployed and it is accessible by the auditor to verify compliance with Friend of the Sea requirements. Only applicable to large-scale vessels and fleets. Not applicable to small-scale artisanal fisheries.	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	Y	There is an on-board observer program in the industrial anchovy fleet based on the official notice N 014 – 2017 / PRODUCE – DGSFS – PA (Catching electronic record for anchovy fishing vessels) to report on line via PRODUCE web page all anchovy catching at the time of the catching operation, taken in count that all fishing vessels had implemented the Bluetooth system. This catching electronic record includes the reports of anchovy and incidental species.
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The auditor shall verify the presence of the observer(s) and obtain their CV and contacts. See definition for large-scale fisheries in section 1.

5.10	Outcome indicator(s), including target and limit reference points, are defined for all management objectives related to the conservation of the stock under consideration. Management objectives take into account the best scientific evidence available	Essential	Target reference points. e.g maximum sustainable yield (MSY, or a suitable proxy) or a lesser fishing mortality if that is applicable to the fishery. Marine resources exploited in deep-sea fisheries in the high seas have low productivity, thus biological reference points shall be set to ensure long term sustainability.	Y	The anchovy stock is monitored and assessed by the scientific authority in Peru, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) they issue the official reports with the results, conclusions and recommendations, which are officially implemented by the Production Ministry to ensure the surveillance of the catching quotas and for the anchovy preservation. The Hydroacoustic assessment of pelagic resources report is available. They issue the official reports with the results, conclusions and recommendations, which are officially implemented by the Production Ministry to ensure the surveillance of the catching quotas and for the anchovy preservation. The anchovy preservation is involved in the trophic chain of predators considered ETP due is an important prey for a range of ETP species; in this context, the measures are implemented to avoid any impact on habitats.
5.11	There are clear management objectives, outcome indicators and measures defined and periodically reviewed by means of risk assessment to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on:	Essential	Procedure, outcome indicators, action taken and outcomes.	Y	The anchovy stock is monitored and assessed by the scientific authority in Peru, the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) they issue the official reports with the results, conclusions and recommendations, which are officially implemented by the Production Ministry to ensure the surveillance of the catching quotas and for the anchovy preservation.
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			Y	The anchovy fishery is a pelagic catching carry out with purse nets which does not impact on the deep sea fisheries. (annex 5.11.1)
5.11.2	Endangered species			Y	Pesquera Hayduk as Corporation has implemented and documented its protection of endangered species control program Salvamar that establishes the measures to identify, release and record accidental catches (turtles, sharks,
5.11.3	Non-target stocks			Y	The anchovy fishery in Peru does not have any discard of non-target fish and anchovy fishery does not have a high levels of by-
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			Y	Fish Source reports that the main threat posed by the fishery to ETP species is via a reduction in food availability; anchovy is

					<p>an important prey for a range of ETP species including Humboldt penguin, Peruvian diving petrel, Guanay cormorants, and also the non-ETP fur seals and sea lions. IMARPE highlights the difficulties to predict environmental variability and notes that focus should be on preservation of resilience of key species in the ecosystem, such as anchovy</p>
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes				<p>Y</p> <p>The ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) entails a comprehensive and risk-based management planning process, addressing both the human (social and economic) and ecological (resources and ecosystems) dimensions of sustainability</p> <p>There is no direct impact on bottom habitats from purse seine, unless it is used in waters shallower than the nets height. Since 2012, industrial vessels can only operate outside the 10 nm from the coast shore. The aim of this regulation is to protect coastal habitats and breeding zones for several species (PRODUCE, 2012; IMARPE, 2014).</p> <p>The fishing vessels are implemented with fishing nets to catch pelagic resources according Peruvian legislation R.M 225-2001-PE Purse net maximum length and depth (fathoms) based on vessel s hold capacity. This type of fishing gears do not impact on the structure of the ecosystem. In recent years the last reports show that there is no impact on ecosystems caused by purse seine and there are measures in places to protect juveniles that can be involved in the trophic chain of predators considered ETP. The fishery does not have a high levels of non-target stocks, main incidental species are mackerel and horse mackerel. Further, there is an observer program showed the bycatch was less than 1%.</p> <p>The objective of these Measure (CMM) is, through the application of the Precautionary Approach and an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management (EAF), to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fishing Resources.</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/3/I9543EN/i9543en.pdf</p> <p>Further References: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (2011) - Cambridge University Press by Villy Christensen and Jay Maclean; FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries 4 - The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries; FAO Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, CABi Publisher by Gabriella Bianchi et all.</p>
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	<p>The Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) is the official specialized scientific agency with responsibility for designing and conducting the scientific research necessary to ensure informed fisheries management decisions. IMARPE is</p>

					responsible for conducting stock assessments and recommending annual catch limits to PRODUCE. IMARPE carries out the Hydroacoustic assessment of pelagic fisheries (anchovy) twice a year (April and November) by means of 02 scientist vessels to determine the anchovy stock, the ecosystem approach and direct impact on bottom habitats.
5.13	Fisheries management approaches, plans and strategies are an integral part of integrated coastal management, and/or ocean management for oceanic fisheries.	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	The IMARPE s Hydroacoustic assessment of pelagic fisheries (anchovy) shows there is no direct impact on bottom habitats from purse seine. Since 2012, industrial vessels can only operate outside the 10 nm from the coastline. The aim of this regulation is to protect coastal habitats and breeding zones for several species (PRODUCE, 2012; IMARPE, 2014). Anchovy is highly dependent on environmental events; periodically, the upwelling that drives the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem's productivity, where the fishery operates, is disrupted by El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events.

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

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

6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
6.1	The organisation recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fleets of Pesquera Hayduk have implemented good manufacturing practices on board to manage the whole waste materials which can be generated during the fishing operations. There are implemented the segregation of waste as: plastic, organic, papers and combustibles. There are implemented identified containers to segregate and maintain all waste which are delivered to the responsible staff in each port of fishery landing in order to transport the waste by means authorized supplier to approved safe. (annex 6.1.-6.2.)
6.2	The organisation implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste at sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic materials)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	BUENAS PRACTICAS AMBIENTALES EN FLOTA HDK.EXT.MN 040, version 2, Febrero 2023, PLAN SSOP PROCEDIMIENTOS OPERACIONALES ESTANDARIZADOS DE SANEAMIENTO DE ARTEFACTOS NAVALES HDK.CAL.MN.009, version 2, Abril 2021y PLAN SSOP PROCEDIMIENTOS OPERACIONALES DE SANEAMIENTO DE EMBARCACIONES PESQUERAS HDK.CAL.MN.010, version 2, Marzo 2021, includes the waste solids and lubricants control procedure to avoid any dispersion of waste to the sea. (annex 6.1.-6.2.)
6.3	The organisation utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fleet of Pesquera Hayduk does not use any toxic substances for the fishing operations. (annex 6.3.)
6.4	The organisation does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion. <i>Only applicable to large-scale vessels</i>	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Pesquera Hayduk fleet just use ammoniac as refrigerant in the vessel s holds system. (annex 6.4.)

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

7 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The organisation shall keep a register of all energy sources and their use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which shall be created at least once a year shall be included in the procedure. At minimum, the register shall include the following parameters: 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)	Y	Pesquera Hayduk as fishmeal production facility and the fleet had implemented a daily, monthly and annual control of the fuel oil consumption. The data is assessed to maintain standard ratios of fuel oil consumptions against the anchovy catching tones and fishmeal tones productions. These are quality ratios which must be maintained as part of the quality system management. Main engines of fishing vessels are implemented with flow meters to monitor and improve the fuel consumption control. (annex 7.1.)
7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	The Organization does not have calculate the Carbon footprint per product Unit

The auditor shall review copies of the registers.

8 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation shall respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm	Y	The Organization is in compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour. https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/child-labour/lang-en/index.htm .
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor shall verify that the organisation knows the minimum wage.	Y	All employees gain over the legal minimum wage in agree with Peruvian s work legislation. Pesquera Hayduk had the salary payment slip to demonstrate they are in compliance with Peruvian s work legislation. The salary payment slips report: employee name, payment period, the wage, over time, social and health issues according Peruvian s work legislation. (annex 8.1.2.)
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	The salary payment slips report: the wage, over time, social and health issues according Peruvian s work legislation. (annex 8.1.3.)

8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	Pesquera Hayduk had implemented safety measures in accordance with Peruvian Law N 29783 "Law for the Safety and health in the work". https://www.ecovis.com/peru/blog/2019/11/13/worker-safety-and-health/ (annex 8.1.4.)
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The auditor shall verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work contract samples) and on-site observation.

Further comments:

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

- The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**

- The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements**

MAJOR NON CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

-

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

-

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

Point 7.2. The Organization do not calculate Carbon Foot Print