

Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild Sustainable Fishing Requirements

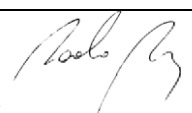
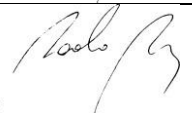

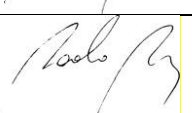


Friend of the Sea

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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:

AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.A

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:

AUSTRAL GROUP S.A.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:

Yes, **Austevoll Seafood ASA Group**, from Norway: Leroy Seafood Group (Norway), Br Birkeland AS (Norway), Foodcorp Chile SA, Austral and Pelagia AS (North Atlantic).

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:

Av. Victor Andres Belaunde 147, Torre 1, Piso 3, Lima, Peru, 15073 – Head Office.

Austral's plants are located at:

- COISHCO: Av Vila del Mar, 785, Coishco, Santa, Ancash, Peru
- PISCO: Lotiz. Santa Elena de Paracas Mz. D, Lotes -6, Paracas, Pisco, Ica, Peru
- CHANCAY: Av. Roosevelt 1008, Chancay, Huaral, Lima, Peru
- ILO: Carretera Pampa Caliche, Km 7.5, Pacocha, Ilo, Monquegua, Peru

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

Joseph Castillo – *Coordinator of Quality Systems* - jcastillo@austral.com.pe

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>
CASACA	CO-12234-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	534,310	Ports in Peru (*)	-
DON LUIS	CO-12186-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	521,710	Ports in Peru (*)	-
DON OLE	CO-50608-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	1.108,100	Ports in Peru (*)	-
ESTELA DE ORO II	CO-10399-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	440,650	Ports in Peru (*)	-
ESTELA DE PLATA	CO-6255-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	378,700	Ports in Peru (*)	-
ESTELA DE PLATA II	CO-9908-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	441,700	Ports in Peru (*)	-
JUANCHO	CO-12232-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	447,650	Ports in Peru (*)	-
KIANA	CO-18812-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	410,000	Ports in Peru (*)	-
LIGRUNN	CO-52127-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	889,720	Ports in Peru (*)	-
MALENA	CO-15724-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	756,850	Ports in Peru (*)	-
MARIA PIA	CO-15652-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	884,840	Ports in Peru (*)	-
MARINA	CO-18644-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	409,990	Ports in Peru (*)	-
NORMA	CO-11391-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	666,680	Ports in Peru (*)	-
NUEVA OFELITA	CO-13721-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	452,100	Ports in Peru (*)	-
NUEVA RESBALOSA	CO-13012-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	448,310	Ports in Peru (*)	-
NUNCIA	CO-10398-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	451,180	Ports in Peru (*)	-
PITI	CO-18813-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	410,000	Ports in Peru (*)	-
RESBALOSA II	CO-10447-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	443,370	Ports in Peru (*)	-
ROSA II	CO-16948-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	410,000	Ports in Peru (*)	-
SIMON	CO-18517-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	410,000	Ports in Peru (*)	-

(*) Ports of Coishco, Pisco, Chancay and Ilo.

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
From Austral own fleet:		
MALENA	CO-15724-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
MARINA	CO-18644-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
NUEVA RESBALOSA	CO-13012-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
SIMON	CO-18517-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
From the third-party vessels list:		
MONITOR HUASCAR I	PL-62209-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
JULIO VALERIANO	CE-28927-PM	Ports in Peru (*)

(*)Ports of Coishco, Pisco, Chancay and Ilo.





The following documents were inspected from Austral's own fishing vessels:

Fishing vessel Malena:

1. Certificado de Dotación mínima de seguridad. Number 080-2014, date 26/08/2014;
2. Certificado de control y inspección de balsa Salvavidas inflable, number 148-22, date 08/11/2022;
3. Certificado de codificación e mantenimiento de radiobalizas marítimas 406/121/5 MHz para embarcaciones de bandera nacional, date 07/04/2022;
4. Certificado de Paquete de Supervivencia, number A&M R0082-22, date 04/04/2022;
5. Certificado Nacional de Línea Máxima de Carga, number DI-00094022-021-001, date 29/06/2020, expiry date 15/01/2024;
6. Certificado Nacional de Seguridad para naves mayores de 06.48 de arqueo bruto, expiry date 15/01/2024;
7. Certificado Nacional de Prevención de la contaminación por hidrocarburos, number DM-HIDR-0258-2019-D2, date 28/02/2021, expiry date 15/01/2024;
8. Certificado Nacional de Prevención de la contaminación por aguas sucias, number DM-AGSS-0270-2019-D1, 28/10/2022, expiry date 15/01/2024;
9. Certificado de Matrícula de naves y Artefactos Navales, number DI-00953891-001, date 10/01/2023;
10. Certificado de Registro de Radiobaliza, number DI-00096879-009-002, 15/09/2020, expiry date 01/10/2025;
11. Certificado Nacional de Arqueo para Naves Mayores de 6.48 de Arqueo Bruto, number DI-03010439-06-002, date 7/10/2014;
12. Licencia de Operación, number LIC201800000641, date 13/07/2018.

Fishing Vessel Marina:

1. Certificado de Dotación mínima de seguridad. Number 072-2014, date 26/08/2014;
2. Certificado de codificación y mantenimiento de radiobalizas marítimas 406/121/5 MHz para embarcaciones de bandera nacional, date 23/08/2022, expiry date 23/08/2024;
3. Certificado de control y inspección de balsa Salvavidas autoinflable, number M0619-22, date 01/09/2022;
4. Certificado de Paquete de Supervivência, number A&M R0200-22, expiry date 10/01/2024;
5. Certificado de Registro de Radiobaliza, number DI-00099873-009-002, 06/10/2022;
6. Certificado Nacional de Prevencion de la contaminación por hidrocarburos, number DM-HIDR-0156-2021, date 07/09/2021, expiry date 04/01/2026;
7. Certificado Nacional de Prevencion de la contaminación por aguas sucias, number DM-AGSS-0147-2021, 01/03/2022;
8. Certificado de Matrícula de naves y Artefactos Navales, number DI-00145931-009-001, date 01/10/2022;
9. Certificado Nacional de Arqueo para Naves Mayores de 6.48 de Arqueo Bruto, number DI-00121424-021-004, date 31/08/2021;
10. Certificado Nacional de Línea Máxima de Carga, number DI-00121408-121-003, date 31/08/2021, expiry date 04/02/2025;
11. Certificado Nacional de Arqueo para Naves Mayores de 6.48 de Arqueo Bruto, number DI-0002148-009-010, date 09/02/2017;
12. Licencia de Operación, number LIC201800000641, date 13/07/2018.

Fishing vessel Nueva Resbalosa:

1. Certificado de Matrícula de naves y Artefactos Navales, number DI-00095113-009-013, date 24/10/2022;
2. Certificado de codificación e mantenimiento de radiobnalizas marítimas 406/121/5 MHz para embarcaciones de bandera nacional, date 18/02/2022;
3. Certificado de Paquete de Supervivência, number A&M N0062-20, date 12/09/2022;
4. Certificado de Registro de Radiobaliza, number DI-00063833-009-010, 15/09/2020, expiry date 23/03/2024;
5. Certificado Nacional de Prevencion de la contaminación por aguas sucias, number DM-AGSS-0146-2021, 06/08/2022;
6. Certificado Nacional de Línea Máxima de Carga, number DI-00086152-0210012, date 30/12/2019, expiry date 03/11/2023;
7. Certificado Nacional de Arqueo para Naves Mayores de 6.48 de Arqueo Bruto, number DI-00086012-021-011, date 30/12/2019;
8. Certificado Nacional de Prevencion de la contaminación por hidrocarburos, number DM-HIDR-0154-2021, expiry date 06/08/2026;
9. Certificado de Dotación mínima de seguridad. Number 074-2014, date 26/08/2014;
10. Licencia de Operación, number LIC201800000641, date 13/07/2018.
11. Certificado de control y inspección de balsa Salvavidas autoinflable, number M0728-22, date 26/09/2022.

Fishing Vessel Simon:

1. Certificado de Dotación mínima de seguridad. Number 081-2015, date 15/10/2015;
2. Certificado de codificación e mantenimiento de radiobnalizas marítimas 406/121/5 MHz para embarcaciones de bandera nacional, number M423-22, date 23/08/2022;
3. Certificado de control y inspección de balsa Salvavidas autoinflable, number M0620-22, date 01/09/2022;
4. Certificado de Paquete de Supervivência, number A&M N0086-20, date 13/09/2022;
5. Certificado de Matrícula de naves y Artefactos Navales, number DI-00145928-009-001, date 24/10/2022;
6. Certificado Nacional de Línea Máxima de Carga, number DI-00107643-021-003, date 25/02/2021, expiry date 05/01/2025;
7. Certificado Nacional de Seguridad para naves mayores de 06.48 de arqueo bruto, number DI-00107640-021-002, expiry date 55/01/2025;

8. Certificado Nacional de Prevencion de la contaminación por hidrocarburos, number DM-HIDR-0009-2021, date 05/01/2023;
9. Certificado Nacional de Prevencion de la contaminación por aguas sucias, number DM-AGSS-0016-2021-D1, 06/01/2021;
10. Certificado de Registro de Radiobaliza, number DI-00109140-009-004, 15/09/2020, expiry date 23/09/2026;
11. Certificado Nacional de Arqueo para Naves Mayores de 6.48 de Arqueo Bruto, number DI-03010985-06-002, date 29/01/2015;
12. Licencia de Operación, number LIC201800000641, date 13/07/2018.

The following documents were inspected of the following third-party fishing vessels:

Fishing Vessel Monitor Huascar I:

1. Certificado de Matrícula de naves y Artefactos Navales, number DI-00074622-004-001, date 01/08/2019.
2. RESOLUCIÓN DIRECTORAL N°00030-2020-PRODUCE/DGPCHDI, Permiso de Pesca, Date 13/01/2020.
3. PROTOCOLO TÉCNICO DE HABILITACION SANITARIA PARA EMBARCACIONES PESQUERAS DE MENOR Y MAYOR ESCALA, N° PTH-0411-2020-SANIPES, date 28/05/2020.
4. Registry at Produce. Limite maximo de captura DL, number 1084

Fishing Vessel Julio Valeriano:

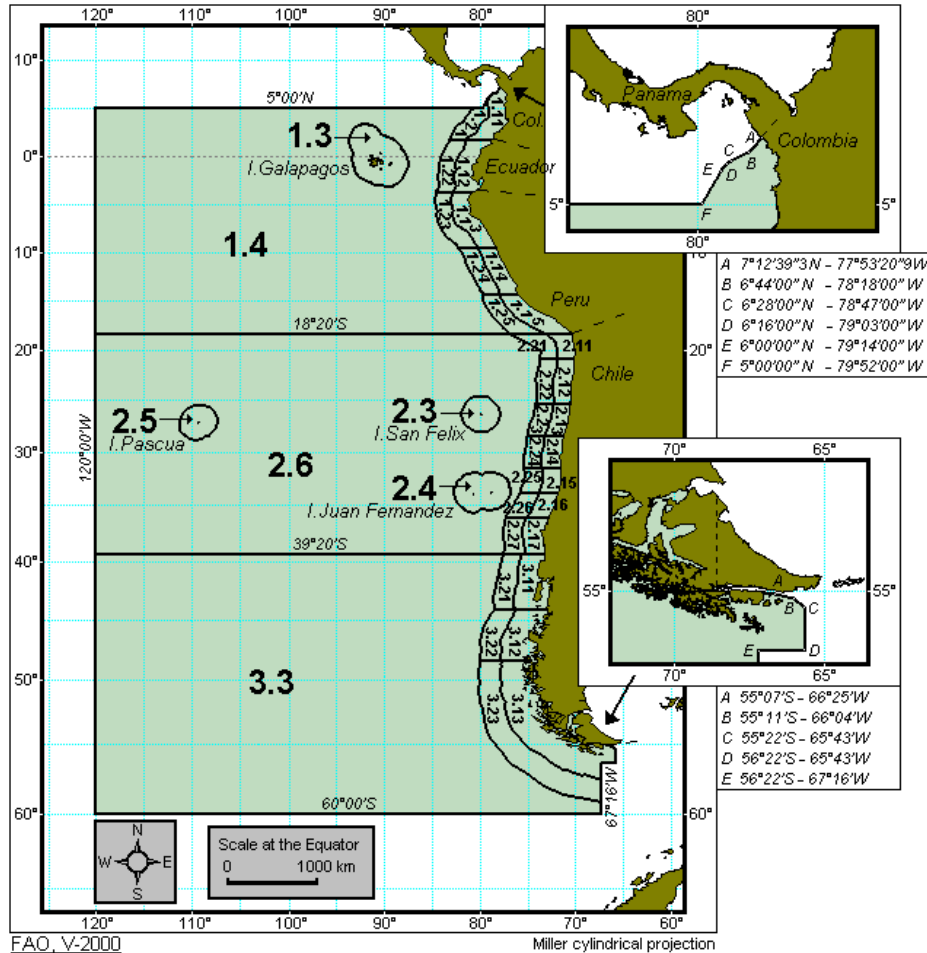
1. Registry at Produce. Limite maximo de captura DL, number 1084,
2. RESOLUCIÓN DIRECTORAL N°069-2017-PRODUCE/DGPCHDI, Permiso de Pesca, Date 14/06/2017;
3. PROTOCOLO TÉCNICO PARA HABILITACIÓN SANITARIA PARA EMBARCACIONES PESQUERAS DE MENOR Y MAYOR ESCALA, number PTH-0408-2021-SANIPES, 17/05/2021.

Third-Party fishing vessels that eventually supplied the organization in 2022:

N°	Owner	Registration	Name
1	PESQUERA FRAMOI S.A.C.	CE-19851-CM	YOLY
		PL-19843-PM	LOS ANGELES II
		PL-17595-PM	LOS ANGELES
		PL-18664-CM	JOSELITO 2
		CO-58478-PM	FRANCISCA
		CO-21121-PM	ANGELES
2	PESQUERA ORLAND S.A.C.	PL-62209-PM	MONITOR HUASCAR 1
		PT-11884-CM	PROFETA DANIEL II
3	NAHIARA ESMERALDA SAC	PL-10379-CM	ALMIRANTE GRAU
	SILVIA ESMERALDA ALVARADO DE SANTISTEBAN	PL-1510-PM	ALMIRANTE GRAU II
	JOAQUIN CLEMENTE SAC	CE-11169-CM	SILVIA ESMERALDA
4	LOBOS MARINOS S.A.C.	PL-19860-CM	CRUZ DEL SUR II
		PL-2279-PM	CRUZ DEL SUR III
		PT-3401-CM	MI DIONICIO 3
5	MADRE JUANA S.A.C.	CO-29012-PM	SOLO DIOS CON SU PODER 3
		PL-18112-CM	SOLO DIOS CON SU PODER
6	CORPORACION PESQUERA JR S.A.C.	PT-3818-CM	JULIA NORA
7	PESQUERA NESTOR S.A.C.	SY-1579-CM	PM 5
8	PESQUERA KARIN SAC	CE-1255-CM	HAWAI I
		CE-4053-PM	MANTA 4
9	GRUPO CUSTODIO R & N S.A.C.	PL-19881-CM	BEATITA DE HUMAY III
		PL-19893-CM	MI CECILIA
10	INVERSIONES JUFRAN SB SAC	PL-31178-PM	NEPTUNO
11	COMERCIALIZADORA JSB SAC	SY-19960-CM	ALMIRANTE GRAU 1
12	JUANA MARTINEZ DE YATACO	PT-3958-CM	JOAS LO QUE JEHOVA DIO
13	PESQUERA DON CHANO S.A.C.	PL-15498-CM	MARIA EUGENIA 2
14	EMPRESA PESQUERA NEGOCIOS GB S.A.C.	PL-40719-CM	SANTA ELVIRA 2
15	PANTA PANTA FREDDY WILMER	PT-6081-CM	EXITO
16	ECA TEMOCHE DAVID	CO-20307-CM	EXITO DEL PACIFICO II
17	INVERSIONES TEGACHI E.I.R.L.	CE-28927-PM	JULIO VALERIANO
18	EMPRESA CARED E.I.R.L.	PT-3299-PM	MARIA MAGALY
19	MARIA MATILDE PANTA PANTA VDA DE PANTA	CO-19773-PM	MARIA DEL CARMEN

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

FAO Area 87 (Pacific, Southeast):



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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Peruvian Anchoveta	<i>Engraulis ringens</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

There are 1,413 employees. Out of these, 353 are fishermen.

At the audited Plant of Chancay Pisco there are 204 employees. At the audited plant of Coishco there are 367 employees.

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

ISO 14001-2004, IFFO RS, Prêmio Nacional a la Ecoeficiencia empresarial 2010, Empresa Socialmente Responsable, in 2012 and 2013, Friend of the Sea.

l) STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT:

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

Liliana Capuñay - Coordinadora de Relaciones Comunitarias de APROCHANCAY

Jorge A. Risi Mussio SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE PESQUERÍA - SNP

Maricruz Molinero Gomez - Promotor de la Sección de Policía Comunitaria de la Comisaria de Coishco

m) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

From the two fishing seasons of 2022 (until January 31st, 2023), Austral has received 302,035 metric tons of raw material (anchoveta). Out of this total, 211,710 mt (70.10%) were from Austral's own fishing fleet and 90,325 (29.90%) mt from third party fishing vessels.

In the same period, it was produced 70,988 metric tons of fishmeal and 6,788 mt of fish oil. The audited plant Coishco, received 95,004 mt of raw material (anchoveta) from Austral's own fishing fleet and 70,475 mt from third party fishing vessels and produced 39,181 mt of fishmeal and 3,776 metric tons of fish oil.


The audited plant Chancay, received 63,473 mt of raw material (anchoveta) from Austral's own fishing fleet and 16,955 mt from third party fishing vessels to produce 18,754 mt of fishmeal and 1,793 metric tons of fish oil.

Note: This is a RECERTIFICATION audit. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the current social situation in Peru at this time, this Recertification audit was done remotely, using the software MS-Teams through the follow link:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NWMyODY2ZTctOWQ0YS00NjhiLWI0NWQtMmY1MjM3MmM3MmMlx%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2244110f14-47ac-4ee6-af6a-4ffd705c2c27%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22aaf03dca-418b-416a-b19b-8171eade0550%22%7d

The interviews were done online in live view with the Organization's representative, Joseph Castillo, during the full length of the audit time. Through this tool, the audit could be done successfully.

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

CERTIFICATION BODY: RINA Services S.p.A.	AUDIT TEAM: Osires de Melo – Lead Auditor	AUDIT START AND END DATE: Stage 1: 24/01/2023 = 0.5 MD Stage 2: 1, 2 and 3/02/2023 = 3 MD's
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: 	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Joseph Castillho Coordinator of Quality Systems - jcastillo@austral.com.pe	AUDIT CODE: 2023/BQ/DF/2

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	<p>The fishing of anchoveta in Peru is managed and controlled by the Peruvian Government, who establishes quotas and fishing seasons.</p> <p>The IMARPE – Instituto del Mar del Peru is the agency who publishes research and fishing data about the main economic species of the region.</p> <p>The Peruvian government following IMARPE recommendations determines the fishing seasons and quotas.</p> <p>The government authorizes the fishing seasons for anchoveta by issuing a decree from the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). There are two fishing seasons. The first is from mid-June to July, and the second is from November to December/January.</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>FAO 1997: FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries.</i></p>					
1.1.1	The stock under consideration shall NOT be data deficient	Essential		Y	<p>IMARPE produces a large amount of data on the two species on the scope of this audit.</p> <p>There is a digital depository at Imarpe's website, free or consultation (http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/).</p>

				<p>The auditor has inspected the following documents: Anexo ds010-2009 Metodología de cálculo; DS008-2016-PRODUCE Fortalecimiento ROP anchoveta; DS012-2001-Reglamento de la ley de Pesca; DS 024-2016 PRODUCE_Control y vigilancia anchoveta; DS026 -2003 PRODUCE; DS 026-2016 medidas PRODUCE contra pesca ilegal; DS009-2009-Metodología de cálculo de PMCE y LMCE zona sur; Ley de cuotas 1084_2009; Ley general de pesca 25977; Ordenamiento Pesquero anchoveta 010-2010_Artesanal; Resolución Tallas mínimas de Captura 209 2001 PRODUCE; RM N° 225_2001_PE_dimensiones de las redes de cerco en función a su capacidad; RM376-2016-produce_Plan de conservación anchoveta_medios digitales_Oct 2016),</p> <p>“Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) al 01 de noviembre de 2022 y perspectivas de explotación para la segunda temporada de pesca de 2022”;</p> <p>RESOLUCIÓN MINISTERIAL N° 00391-2022-PRODUCE - Autorizan el inicio de la Segunda Temporada de Pesca 2022 del recurso anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) y anchoveta blanca (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>), con destino al consumo humano indirecto, en el área marítima comprendida entre el extremo norte del dominio marítimo del Perú y los 15°59´59.9”S. El Límite Máximo Total de Captura Permisible de la Zona Norte-Centro (LMTCP Norte-Centro) es de 2,283,000 toneladas.</p> <p>Oficio N° 353-2022-IMARPE/ DEC remite el “INFORME DE AVANCE DE LA PRIMERA TEMPORADA DE PESCA 2022 DE LA ANCHOVETA (<i>Engraulis Ringens</i>) EN LA REGIÓN SUR DEL MAR PERUANO (DEL 06 DE ENERO AL 26 DE JUNIO DEL 2022) Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DEL AÑO”, en el que, con relación a las “PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACIÓN PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DEL AÑO (JULIO - DICIEMBRE DE 2022)”</p> <p>RESOLUCIÓN MINISTERIAL N° 00230-2022-PRODUCE - Autorizar el inicio de la Segunda Temporada de Pesca del recurso anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) y anchoveta blanca (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>), en el área marítima comprendida entre los 16°00’LS y el extremo sur del dominio marítimo del Perú, correspondiente al período julio - diciembre 2022. El Límite Máximo Total de Captura Permisible de la Zona Sur (LMTCP-Sur) del recurso anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) y anchoveta blanca (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>) para consumo humano indirecto, correspondiente a la Segunda Temporada de Pesca 2022 de la Zona Sur, 486 500 toneladas.</p>
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1.1.2	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-exploited.	Essential	<p>$F \leq F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $F \leq F_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy)</p> <p>If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>The IMARPE possesses research boats that do investigation cruises to do a stock assessment prior in order to determine the start and duration of the fishing season and the quotas. Stock assessment models are not used, and fishing mortality or exploitation rates are not publicly available in the last years. stock status is assessed based on real-time monitoring, which consists on direct biomass estimates and distribution from acoustic surveys prior each fishing season, and monitoring of oceanographic conditions, samplings for size structure and reproductive and somatic conditions, before and during fishing seasons, to account for the rapid fluctuations in the natural biomass of this resource.</p> <p>The document RESOLUCIÓN MINISTERIAL N° 00120-2021-PRODUCE authorizes a catch limit of 2.509 million tons of anchoveta in the Season 1, 2021 of North-center region.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the Document "Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) al 01 de noviembre de 2022 y perspectivas de explotación para la segunda temporada de pesca de 2022"; According to this document the acoustic biomass of <i>E. ringens</i> on November 1, 2022 was 6,826,839 tons.</p> <p>Oficio N° 353-2022-IMARPE/ DEC remite el "INFORME DE AVANCE DE LA PRIMERA TEMPORADA DE PESCA 2022 DE LA ANCHOVETA (<i>Engraulis Ringens</i>) EN LA REGIÓN SUR DEL MAR PERUANO (DEL 06 DE ENERO AL 26 DE JUNIO DEL 2022) Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DEL AÑO", en el que, con relación a las "PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACIÓN PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DEL AÑO (JULIO - DICIEMBRE DE 2022)". This document determined that, at the end of 2021, the anchovy biomass available in the southern region of the Peruvian sea was around the biomass necessary for the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MRS) and that the fishing mortality rate was below below the rate associated with the MRS. Likewise, it was also determined as one of the probable exploitation scenarios, that the LMTCP of the anchovy for 2022 could be in the order of 973 thousand tons"; iii) "This figure was implemented as an annual quota by PRODUCE, through the R.M. No. 463-2021-PRODUCE,</p> <p>Based on these results, IMARPE determined the quotas, indicating that both species are considered not over-exploited.</p>
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1.1.3	The stock under consideration shall NOT be over-Fished.	Essential	<p>$B \geq B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments or at least $B > B_{lim}$ (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>Stock assessment models are not used and fishing mortality or exploitation rates are not publicly available in the last years. stock status is assessed based on real-time monitoring; which consists on direct biomass estimates and distribution from acoustic surveys prior each fishing season, and monitoring of oceanographic conditions, samplings for size structure and reproductive and somatic conditions, before and during fishing seasons, to account for the rapid fluctuations in the natural biomass of this resource.</p> <p>The warm ocean current called El Niño has great influence on the reproductive habits of the anchoveta and caballa as well as on the fish availability for fishing at proper depths.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the Documents:</p> <p>“Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) al 01 de noviembre de 2022 y perspectivas de explotación para la segunda temporada de pesca de 2022”;</p> <p>According to this document the acoustic biomass of <i>E. ringens</i> on November 1, 2022 was 6,826,839 tons.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Oficio N° 353-2022-IMARPE/ DEC remite el “INFORME DE AVANCE DE LA PRIMERA TEMPORADA DE PESCA 2022 DE LA ANCHOVETA (<i>Engraulis Ringens</i>) EN LA REGIÓN SUR DEL MAR PERUANO (DEL 06 DE ENERO AL 26 DE JUNIO DEL 2022) Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DEL AÑO”, en el que, con relación a las “PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACIÓN PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DEL AÑO (JULIO - DICIEMBRE DE 2022)”.</p>
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All the requirements related to the current status and trend of the stock under assessment shall include data of bycatch, discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catch, and catch outside of the unit of certification.

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

1.1.4	The methodology of assessment of the status and trends of the stock under consideration shall be made publicly available in a timely manner.	Essential	Documental evidence	Y	<p>All research from IMARPE and the results of the investigation cruises are public and available at www.imarpe.gob.pe</p> <p>Inspected the documents:</p> <p>The auditor inspected the Documents:</p> <p>“Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) al 01 de noviembre de 2022 y perspectivas</p>
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					<p>de explotación para la segunda temporada de pesca de 2022"; According to this document the acoustic biomass of E. ringens on November 1, 2022 was 6,826,839 tons.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Oficio N° 353-2022-IMARPE/ DEC remite el "INFORME DE AVANCE DE LA PRIMERA TEMPORADA DE PESCA 2022 DE LA ANCHOVETA (<i>Engraulis Ringens</i>) EN LA REGIÓN SUR DEL MAR PERUANO (DEL 06 DE ENERO AL 26 DE JUNIO DEL 2022) Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DEL AÑO", en el que, con relación a las "PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACIÓN PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DEL AÑO (JULIO - DICIEMBRE DE 2022)".</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 fishery with same fishing method as the one under assessment is not over 10% of total catch from the same stock.	NA	This is a large-scale industrial fishing operation.

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 method used by Austral is the purse seine. The net measures between 895 meters to 1303m in length by 87 meters to 121 meters deep. The fishing is done on areas at 5 miles minimum distance from the shore. In this area, the sea bottom is much deeper than the depth of the nets. The nets almost never touch the bottom of the ocean.</p> <p>The impact on the water column is also considered minimum, for the total area of the net when the circle is completed is between 6.4hectares to 13.4 hectares. The fishing gear flows in the water and its impact the water column can be considered low, for the volume of each net is between 5,545 cubic meters to 16,345 cubic meters.</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.org etc	Y	<p>The Ministry of production – PRODUCE, issues alert with coordinates of marine protected areas. These areas are plotted in the navigation equipment of the fishing boats.</p> <p>The fishing fleet comply with the limits of the fishing zone determined by the Peruvian Government. Fishing must occur only after a 5 miles line distant from the shore.</p>

The auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, shall verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities shall be produced. The Auditor shall provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to www.mpaglobal.org).

2.3	The fishery or fleet shall use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The seabed and benthic communities shall return to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	By the end of each fishing season, some of the fishing vessels go fishing in the north region, where the depth is shallower. The purse seine nets sometimes touch the bottom of these sandy and almost deserted areas, with negligible impact. According with interviews of fishermen and the captains, no benthonic fauna is captured. Inspected the document 2.2 RM N° 225_2001_PE_dimensiones de las redes de cerco en función a su capacidad.
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The auditor shall collect conformity evidence.

2.4	The organisation has requested or conducted an assessment of the impact of its activities on essential habitats for the stock under consideration and on habitats vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear.	Recommendation	The RFMO must carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it must take this into account when producing managements advices.	Y	The organization has a fishing management team and control, who analyses in detail all the documents and regulations imposed by the Peruvian regulatory agencies (PRODUCE and IMARPE) to take their decisions and plan the fishing of each season.
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The Auditor shall provide evidence referring to all available studies.

3 GEAR SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches (bycatch) shall not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment shall have been carried out no more than 10 years before.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies shall have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they shall provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies shall not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly caught (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.iucnredlist.org.</p>	Y	<p>Almost no bycatch occurs.</p> <p>The fishing boats, records the sight of different species from anchovy, such as dolphins, sea wolves, turtles, etc. on the Logbook named FICHA DE REGISTRO DE AVISTAMIENTO E INCIDENCIA.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the document FICHA DE AVISTAMIENTO of the fishing vessels Malena and Marina.</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>Imarpe has several research boats that do investigations about the target species on the Peruvian ocean in order to do an assessment of their stocks to release the fishing quotas.</p> <p>The fishing method used is the Purse Seine, where the net is closed into a circle, in order to catch the fish. The fish caught in the net is pumped up to the boat. On the tip of the pumping tube, there is a metal excluder to avoid the suction of bigger fish or mammals. Whenever a smaller predator, mammal or turtle is sucked up to the boat, they are released back to the ocean</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>					
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	In the case of the fishing of anchovy to produce fishmeal and fish oil production there are no discards.

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	No tuna fishing is done by the Organization
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	No tuna fishing is done by the Organization

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 and support vessels are officially registered. Inspected the registration of the inspected fishing boats: Malena, Marina, Nueva Resbalosa and Simon.
<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)</i>					
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	All vessels are registered to the country of Peru. Peru has not been declared FOCs (Flags of Convenience) by the ITF's (International Transport Workers' Federation) Fair Practices Committee. The auditor Verified on the IFS site that Peru is not listed as Nation of flag of convenience.
<i>The Auditor shall verify according to the website http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm.</i>					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The vessels cannot be included in the list	Y	Inspected on the Eurolex website that no vessel of AUSTRAL fishing fleet is reported as illegal, unreported or unregulated.
<i>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.</i>					

4.4	<p>The fleet shall be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.</p> <p>Only applicable to fisheries and fleet targeting tuna. N/A to fisheries targeting any other species</p>	Essential	<p>The organisation shall be included in the DolphinSafe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org</p>	NA	No tuna fishing is done by the organization
<p>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</p>					
4.5	<p>The organisation complies with national and international fisheries regulations.</p> <p>Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:</p>	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 company complies with national and international.</p> <p>See Section 1</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 TAC is determined by the Ministry of Production – PRODUCE, after IMARPE recommendations. The Ministry publishes the quota prior to the start of each fishing season.</p> <p>Based on the document Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) al 01 de noviembre de 2022 y perspectivas de explotación para la segunda temporada de pesca de 2022", The Ministry of Production – PRODUCE issued the RESOLUCIÓN MINISTERIAL N° 00391-2022-PRODUCE – Authorizing the start the Second Fishing Season of 2022 of the Peruvian anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and anchoveta blanca (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>), destined for indirect human consumption, in the maritime area between the extreme north of the maritime domain of Peru and 15°59'59.9"S, establishing the Maximum Total Allowable Catch Limit of the North-Central Zone (LMTCP North-Central) to be 2,283,000 tons.</p> <p>Based on the document Oficio N° 353-2022-IMARPE/DEC remite el "INFORME DE AVANCE DE LA PRIMERA TEMPORADA DE PESCA 2022 DE LA ANCHOVETA (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) EN LA REGIÓN SUR DEL MAR PERUANO (DEL 06 DE ENERO AL 26 DE JUNIO DEL2022) Y PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACION PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DEL AÑO", en el que, con relación a las "PERSPECTIVAS DE EXPLOTACIÓN PARA LA SEGUNDA TEMPORADA DE PESCA DEL AÑO (JULIO - DICIEMBRE DE 2022)", The Ministry of Production – PRODUCE issued the RESOLUCIÓN MINISTERIAL N° 00230-2022-PRODUCE - Authorizing the start of the Second Fishing Season of the Peruvian anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) and white anchovy (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>), in the maritime area between 16°00'LS and the extreme south of the maritime domain of Peru, corresponding to the period July - December 2022.</p> <p>The Maximum Total Allowable Catch Limit of the Southern Zone (LMTCP-South) of the anchovy resource (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) y</p>

					white anchoveta (<i>Anchoa nasus</i>) for indirect human consumption, corresponding to the Second Fishing Season 2022 of the Southern Zone, 486,500 tons.
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	Each vessel uses the Logbook, called BITACORA DE NAVIGACIÓN, which is regularly filled and available.
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 Resolution ministerial N° 00391-2022 - Produce, art 9, A, a.2 establishes a mesh size of 1/2" (13mm) for the fishing of anchoveta. See 2.2

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 nets have sizes between 640 m and 786m of length x 73m to 85m of height. The auditor Inspected the document "Resolucion Ministerial N° 225_2001_PE", which regulates the maximum net length according with the boat storage capacity. See 2.2
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 Resolución Ministerial 262-2011- produce, art 1 establishes the minimum size for anchoveta to be 12cm in length.
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/	Y	The fishing boats must operate at 5 miles of distance from the coast, according to the Article 5 of the document "Resolution ministerial N° 00391-2022 - Produce issued before the start of the second fishing season of 2022. The auditor inspected this document.

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	The main measures are the mesh size, the fishing method (purse seine), and the excluder on the tip of the fish pump. See 3.1.1
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	The PRODUCE publications state that the fishing operations must occur according to the DECRETO SUPREMO number 024-2009-MINAM, which establishes the fishing out of protected areas. These areas are marked on the maps on board of each fishing vessel. All fishing boats in Peru are real time monitored by the Ministry of Production by GPS. See 1.1.1 The fishing fleet must inform PRODUCE the occurrence of juveniles. If the fishing fleet starts reporting a high occurrence of juveniles in a specific fishing zone, PRODUCE issues a fishing ban for that zone that can last a few days or weeks or until the occurrence of juvenile retreats.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/faolex/en/ The auditor shall specify applicable indicators.	Y	No forbidden gears are used by the fleet. The Purse Seine fishing method is the only fishing method.

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

5 – FISHERY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
5.1.1a	A fishery management organisation, that holds a legal mandate in compliance with national and international laws, manages, by means of a Fishery Management Plan (FMP), the fishery of which the fishery or fleet under audit is a part.	Essential	The organization shall provide a copy of the FMP. A map of existing RFMOs is available at http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html In addition, national fishery ministries and authorities can be considered, e.g. Fisheries Management Organisations (FMO).	Y	Peruvian fisheries are regulated and monitored by the Ministry of Production, based on researches and investigations made by the IMARPE, who employs 3 big boats and 11 smaller size boats to do CRUCEROS (investigation cruises) to do stock assessment and biomass age, reproduction status and establishes fishing quotas after the interpretations of the data collected.
5.1.1b	If the stock under consideration is a transboundary fish stock, straddling fish stock, highly migratory fish stock or high seas fish stock, a bilateral, sub regional or regional fisheries organisation or arrangement is in place. States and entities in the arrangement shall collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species over their entire area of distribution. The arrangement shall ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.	Essential	Evidence of conformity. In case this is not applicable, provide justification.	Y	The small-scale fishing vessels can fish on the area of the ocean up and beyond the 5 miles limit imposed to the industrial boats
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	The Ministry of Production issues at least 2 decrees per year

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

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

5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed shall be both participatory and transparent, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	Information and advice used in FMS decisionmaking 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 investigations mad by IMARPE is public. Occasionally, IMARPE does investigation fishing trips with the commercial fishing boats, called Pesca Exploratória. All the results are shared with the fishing companies and made public.
5.1.3	Small-scale fishing communities and deepsea fishers shall be involved in the planning and implementation of management measures affecting their livelihood, as appropriate.	Important	Evidence of involvement of local communities. <i>E.g.</i> monitoring and control of fishing activities, protected areas	Y	Small-scale fishing communities and commercial fisheries provide information about their fishing activities to the Ministry of Production, to help the data collection for decision making from the Government.
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	The PRODUCE is regularly updating its fishing policies. The IMARPE owns 4 research boats, which set sail at least twice a year to do stock assessment and other investigations
5.2.2	Management measures specify the actions to be taken in the event that the status of the stock under consideration (with special consideration to deep-sea stocks) drops below a level consistent with achieving management objectives. These measures shall prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable timeframe.	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and timeframe.	Y	According to the results obtained after the research trips mentioned on 5.2.1, IMARPE issue reports with recommendations to the PRODUCE to guide the determination of the fishing quotas.
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	The authorization of a next fishing season is based on the results of the previous one and the results of the IMARPE acoustic investigation cruises and stock assessments.
<i>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.</i>					
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	Apart of all laws, Decrees, Regulations, and Information listed on Section 1, the Peruvian fishing vessels are also real time monitored by Satellite. All fishing boats can be seen on the GPS screen on real time by the Ministry of Production.

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 bycatch is recorded upon the fishing boats unloading at the reception at the plant.
5.5	The fleet or fishery shall record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	There are no discards. Everything that is caught is used. However, the fleet must inform immediately the occurrence of juveniles or other species caught on the net. The book BITACORA DE NAVEGACIÓN and FORMATO DE REPORTE DE INCIDENCIA DE JUVENILES ARE used to register. These books from the audited vessels were evidenced.
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	Important bycatch is informed by the company to the Ministry of Production

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	As mentioned in 3.1.1, an excluder is located at the tip of the sucking tube to prevent large species to be pumped up along with the anchovetas or caballas to the fishing boat. SEE 3.1.1
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	Due to the characteristics of the fish schools, very few non targeted species are caught when the purse seine net is closed.

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	The net very seldom touches the bottom of the sea. The nets are constructed in a way that they can be ripped but not teared. During interviews, captains declared they never had lost a net or part of a net.
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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.	NA	There are no freezer vessels on the fishing fleet.
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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	All fishing of the targeted species is done following IMARPE's research and publications. See Section 1.
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	There are two fishing seasons in Peru. PRODUCE issues the resolutions with fishing areas, fish minimal size and fishing total quota and quota per fishing vessel. SEE SECTION 1
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by DeepSea fisheries			Y	The fishing must follow PRODUCE's resolutions, which states that industrial fishing must occur only after the 5 miles line from the coast. The quantity of juveniles in the nets is also monitored.
5.11.2	Endangered species			Y	<i>Engraulis ringens</i> is considered as "Least Concern" at the IUCN red list. The fishing of this species in Peru is closely monitored by the Peruvian Government, who establishes fishing seasons and fishing quotas, for the sake of the species and the fishing sector sustainability.
5.11.3	Non-target stocks			Y	The main catches is of the species <i>E. ringens</i>
5.11.4	Dependent predators and/or preys			Y	<i>Scomber japonicus</i> (caballa) is the main predator of anchoveta (<i>E. ringens</i>). No records of other predators were found on the logbooks inspected. <i>E. ringens</i> feeds on phytoplankton.
5.11.5	Ecosystem structure and processes			Y	The fishing occurs after the 5 miles from the coastline, respecting the protected areas mentioned in 4.5.8.
5.12	A yearly reviewed Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is in place	Recommended	Documental evidence	Y	The Ministry of Production meets regularly to evaluate the fishing season and to issue the resolutions. See 5.2.2 and 5.2.3
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	See Sections 1,2 and 4

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 reprocesses 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 company has a policy to do recycling of all materials possible.
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	All the lubricants and used oil on the fishing boats are stored on board in tanks. These tanks are emptied when the boats come to unload the fish. Nothing is dispersed at sea.
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 products are used on the fishing boats are Clorox, Ayudin, Pinesol, Liquid soap and Sodium Hipoclorite.
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	The boats with cold storage on board use Ammonium for refrigeration.

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	Austral monitors the energy consumption of all its plants. Inspected the spreadsheets "Consumo de Energia Plantas", demonstrating the use of electric energy and the use of fuel by the plants from the period of January to December 2022".
7.2	The organisation should calculate its carbon footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		Y	Austral calculates and monitors its Carbon Footprint. The auditor inspected the Document "Inventario de Gases de Efecto Invernadero a nivel organizacional". This document was prepared by the company Libélula – Gestión en Cambio Climático y Comunicación on December 8th 2022

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	<p>In Peru a person with 16 years old can work with parent's authorization.</p> <p>Austral has an internal rule to employ only workers with 18 years old or more.</p> <p>At Austral, the youngest employee working on the fishing fleet is 3761, Fishing vessel crew, 24 years old.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the Decreto Supremo 014, which regulates the Social Security in Peru, and the Decreto Supremo 014_2, which regulates the paid vacations in Peru.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the Peruvian workers Bargaining agreement SUPNEP 2017-2022.</p>
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	<p>In Peru, from 01 May 2022, the minimal wage is 1,025 Soles.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the document "Decreto Supremo que incrementa la Remuneración Mínima Vital de los trabajadores sujetos al régimen laboral de la actividad privada Decreto Supremo #003-2022-TR</p> <p>The auditor Inspected the January 2023 paycheck of a worker Number 1196 at Chancay Plant, with a payment of 2,200 soles per month.</p> <p>The auditor Inspected the December 2022 paycheck of a worker Number 5560 at Coishco Plant, with a payment of 1,600 soles per month.</p> <p>The employees that work on the fishing fleet do not have a minimum salary. They salary is based on parts of the production of the fishing vessels they work on. This type of payment is regulated by the Bargaining agreement between the industry and the Fishermen Syndicate.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the bargaining agreement Convención Colectiva de Trabajo que Subscriben Sindicato Unico de Pescadores de Nuevas Embarcaciones del Peru – SPNEP y la Asociación de Armadores de Nuevas Embarcaciones Pesqueras – AANEP, date 23/11/2022, valid for 5 years.</p>
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	<p>Austral offers a private Health care with the company Pacifico Seguros. This insurance is optional.</p> <p>All workers are registered in the national healthcare.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the Decreto Supremo 014, which regulates the Social Security in Peru.</p>

8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	<p>EPP are supplied free of charge, all employees receive safety induction upon hiring. All employees receive 3 to 4 safety trainings per year.</p> <p>The auditor inspected the training record for crew of the fishing vessel Kiana REGISTRO DE INDUCCIÓN, CAPACITACIÓN, ENTRENAMIENTO Y SIMULACROS DE EMERGENCIA – Difusión de IPERC – Mapa de Riesgo a Bordo. date 05/09/2022. Presence list with 19 participants. Among them were Omar Galan Zeta Christian, Jorge Pedro Martines Vincas, Jesus David Guizavalo Haro and Jose Santiago Pazo Amaya.</p>
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The auditor shall verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work contract samples) and onsite observation.

Further comments:

This was a Recertification audit. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic and social situation in Peru at this time, this Recertification audit was done remotely, using the software MS-Teams through the follow link:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NWMvODY2ZTctOWQ0YS00NjhlLWI0NWQtMmY1MjM3MmM3MmMx%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2244110f14-47ac-4ee6-af6a-4ffd705c2c27%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22aaf03dca-418b-416a-b19b-8171eade0550%22%7d

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor shall fill out the following fields

The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

MAJOR NON CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

List major non conformities

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

List minor non conformities

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendations