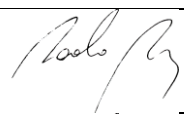

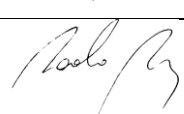


# Friend of the Sea Standard

## **FOS - Wild Sustainable Fishing Requirements**

**Friend of the Sea**  
[www.friendofthesea.org](http://www.friendofthesea.org)

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
1	18/01/2013	First issue	Paolo Bray	
2	01/07/2015	Update	Paolo Bray	
3	30/09/2016	Standards update	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 must also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed corrective action must 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 must be filled out in English if spoken fluently.

**a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

Pesquera Diamante

**b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:**

Pesquera Diamante

**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 Diamante is a standalone company.

**d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

Calle Amador Merino Reyna 307 - Piso 12 - San Isidro Lima - Perú

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

María Fernanda Awapara - Jefe de Desarrollo Sostenible y Comunicaciones

Anibal Aliaga Rosales – Jefe Investigación Flota

**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>
Adriana	CO-17997-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	414.03	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Alessandro	CO-22295-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	461.70	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Alexandra	CO-10418-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	391.52	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Antonella	CE-6351-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	280.48	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Chiara	CE-11484-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	337.27	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Constanza	CO-16681-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	544.45	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Corina	CO-2660-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	359.10	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Daniela	CO-16869-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	413.09	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Don Lucho II	CE-15791-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	542.35	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Fabiola	CO-11394-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	400.29	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Francesca	CO-11509-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	389.89	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Gabriela V	CO-11054-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	370.39	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Giannina I	CE-0236-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	409.61	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Graciela	CO-23225-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	388.94	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Isabella	CO-11998 -PM	Perú	Purse Seine	400.17	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Maria Jose	CO-19579-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	460.84	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Michela	CO-16853-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	411.60	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Natalia	CO-9906-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	512.16	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Olga	CO-20863-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	552.00	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Patricia	CO-208488-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	456.39	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Paula	CO-17082-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	410.84	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Pisco 1	CE-2888-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	377.97	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Polar II	CO-5302-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	417.28	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Polar III	CO-10400-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	412.33	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Polar IV	CO-22308-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	461.70	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Polar V	CO-15710-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	440.00	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Polar VI	CO-4502-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	400.14	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Polar VII	CO-13009-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	543.78	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Polar XII	CO-4501-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	378.22	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Rafaella	CO-19014-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	412.25	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Sebastian	CO-24654-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	468.57	Ports in Peru (*)	-
Stefano	CO-22658-PM	Perú	Purse Seine	516.28	Ports in Peru (*)	-

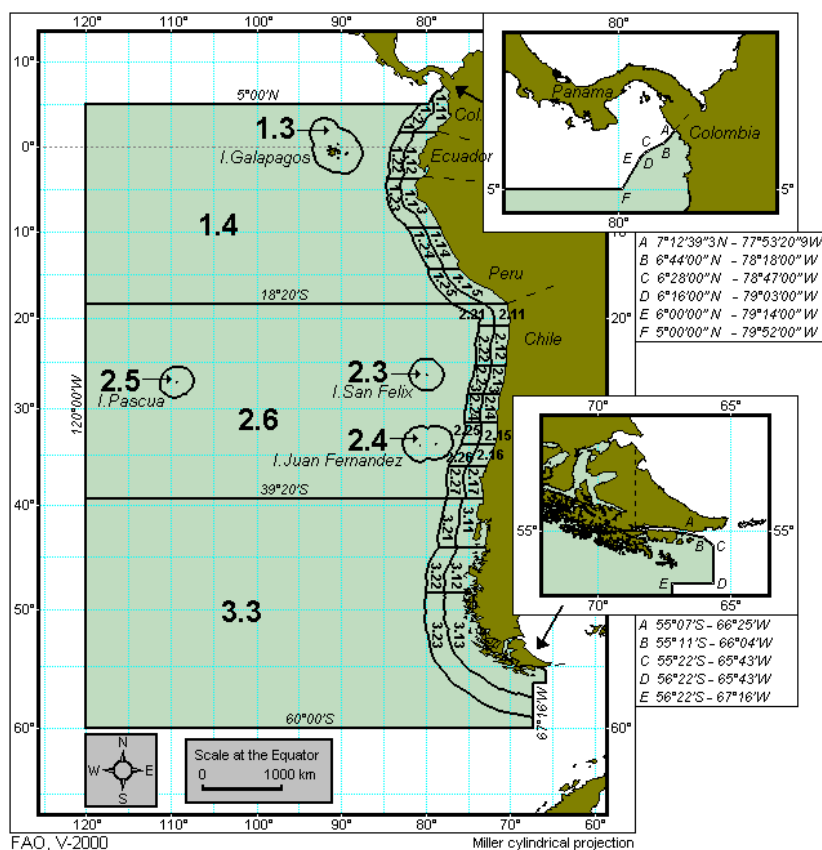
**g) VESSELS AUDITED ON SITE** (the auditor must list the vessels which have actually been audited on site as sample representing the fleet):

<b>Name of the fishing vessel</b>	<b>Registration number</b>	<b>Unloading harbour</b>
Don Lucho II (tuna)	CE-15791-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
Sebastian	CO-24654-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
Natalia	CO-9906-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
Maria Jose (tuna)	CO-19579-PM	Ports in Peru (*)
Constanza	CO-16681-PM	Ports in Peru (*)

(\*) Ports in Peru: Chicama, Supe, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo and Ilo

**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
Anchoveta	<i>Engraulis ringens</i>
Caballa	<i>Scomber japonicus peruanus</i>
Skipjack	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
Yellowfin	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
Bonito	<i>Sarda chiniensis</i>
Jurel	<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>
Calamar	<i>Loligo gahi</i>

**j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:**

A total of 1415 employees, from which 1296 are men and 119 are women.

**k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS:**

ISO 14001:2004

**l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**


Pesquera Diamante caught 298.805 metric tons of fish in 2016. From this raw material, it was produced 69.292.15 metric tons of fishmeal and 8.707.52 metric tons of fish oil. Until august 2017, it was caught 369.800.70 metric tons of fish, being produced 84.192.35 metric tons of fishmeal and 7,509.52 metric tons of fish oil.

The productions for the audited plants were:

Plant	Year	Raw Material	Fishmeal	Fish oil
Callao	2016	67,961.20	16,157.25	1,617.12
Callao	2017	86,875.92	19,752.35	1,427.65
Pisco	2016	52,456.86	12,053.00	1,458.00
Pisco	2017	127,584.85	28,392.70	1,737.50

Peru has a total allowance for tuna fishing of 5,000 metric tons, according to CIAT – *Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical* (technical information)

- ☒ **The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not, the Auditor must 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):

<b>CERTIFICATION BODY:</b>  RINA Services S.p.A.	<b>AUDIT TEAM:</b>  Osires de Melo – Lead Auditor	<b>AUDIT START AND END DATE:</b>  28/08/2017 31/08/2017
<b>SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:</b>  	<b>NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:</b>  Anibal Aliaga Rosales – Jefe Investigación Flota	<b>AUDIT CODE:</b>  2017 BQ DF 04

## NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

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

### **1 STOCK STATUS**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
1.1	The state of the stock under consideration must be assessed by the fisheries management organisation.	Essential	The fishery must 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, through its Ministry of Production, called PRODUCE, who, following IMARPE recommendations determines the fishing seasons and quotas.</p> <p>The IMARPE – <i>Instituto del Mar del Peru</i> is the agency who publishes researches and fishing data about the main economic species of the region.</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>There is no fishing season for caballa, only a limit of capture, that is established by a decree.</p>

***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 must NOT be data deficient	Essential		Y	<p>IMARPE produces a huge amount of data on the species fished by Pesquera Diamante.</p> <p>There is a digital depository at Imarpe's website, free or consultation (<a href="http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/">http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/</a>). 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), Decreto Supremo numero 011-2007 Aprueban Reglamento de Ordenamiento Pesquero de jurel y caballa; RM número 035-2017 – PRODUCE Establecen Limities de captura para caballa en 2017.</p> <p>For tuna, see CIAT <a href="http://www.iattc.org">www.iattc.org</a> Lots of information on the tunas from the pacific. <i>There is not enough data available from Loligo gahi and Sarda chiniensis.</i></p>
1.1.2	The stock under consideration must NOT be Over-exploited.	Essential	<p><math>F \leq F_{msy}</math> within probability range of available stock assessments or at least <math>F \leq F_{lim}</math> (limit reference point – or its proxy)</p> <p>If overfishing of a stock under consideration of a certified fishery occurs, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p> <p>Check CIAT for tunas</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 last stock assessment on the Peruvian waters established an anchoveta stock of 7.8 million tons. The quota was then established to be:</p> <p>Season 1 2016 (from june 18th to July 31st), North-center region = 1.8 million tons and South Region = 382,000 metric tons. Season 2 2016 (from November 11th 2016 to 28th January 2017), North-Center Region = 2.0 million tons and to the South region = 382,000 tons.</p> <p>For caballa, the Document Informe Ejecutivo April 2016 Crucero 1603-04, Evaluación Hidroacústica de Recursos Pesqueros, found 340,907 metric tons of caballa biomass.</p> <p>Based on this results, IMARPE determines the quotas, indicating that both species are considered not over-exploited. <i>There is not enough data available from Loligo gahi and Sarda chiniensis.</i></p>

1.1.3	The stock under consideration must NOT be Over-Fished.	Essential	<p><math>B \geq B_{msy}</math> within probability range of available stock assessments or at least <math>B &gt; B_{lim}</math> (limit reference point – or its proxy).</p> <p>If the stock under consideration of a certified fishery becomes overfished, the certification of this fishery is suspended or revoked.</p>	Y	<p>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 last IMARPE assessments showed that even with the occurrence of an El Niño, the reproductive fraction of the stock of anchoveta was of 20.5%, a superior value above the average before each first season. The Biomass estimation for the first season of 2016 was 7.28 million tons. A value 65% higher than the previous year for anchoveta.</p> <p>For caballa, a fishing quota for 2017 was determined to be 110,000 mt, against a stock assessment of 340,907 mt. In the interpretation of IMARPE, who issues the fishing quotas based on the constant monitoring of the stocks, these two species are not being overfished.</p> <p>There is not enough data available from <i>Loligo gahi</i> and <i>Sarda chiniensis</i>.</p>
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***All the requirements related to the current status and trend of the stock under assessment must 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 must 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 <a href="http://www.imarpe.gob.pe">www.imarpe.gob.pe</a></p> <p>Inspected the documents: "Situación del Stock Norte-Centro de la Anchoveta Peruana al 16 junio 2016 – Primera Temporada de Pesca 2016" and "Situación del Stock Norte-Centro de La Anchoveta Peruana al 01 Noviembre de 2016 y Alternativas de Explotación para la segunda temporada de pesca de 2016".</p> <p>Decreto Supremo número 011-2007 Aprueban Reglamento de Ordenamiento Pesquero de jurel y caballa; RM número 035-2017 – PRODUCE Establecen Limites de captura para caballa en 2017.</p> <p>At Pesquera Diamante the fishing is monitored using an ERP system called SISFISH.</p> <p>The data on tuna from CIAT AND ICTTC is public on their websites</p>
1.2	<p><u>Only applicable to small-scale and artisanal fisheries (i.e. it is not applicable to freezer vessels)</u></p> <p>If the organisation complies with all the requirements of the standards in the present document and does not catch more than 10% of the total catch (weight) of the same target species in the stock under consideration, requirements 1.1.1, 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 must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement.**

**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.**

## **2 ECOSYSTEM and HABITAT IMPACT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and Information	Y/N	Comments
2.1	<p>Current data and/or other information is 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).</p> <p>The same information regarding any associated enhancement activities is also collected and maintained.</p>	Important	<p>Data collection must 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 and any associated culture and enhancement activity on the ecosystem are made publicly available in a timely manner, respecting confidentiality where appropriate.</p>	Y	<p>The fishing method used by Pesquera Diamante is the purse seine.</p> <p>For anchoveta, the fishing occurs 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. For jurel and caballa is 10 miles from the shore.</p> <p>For anchoveta, the net measures between 650 in length by 1108 meters meters deep.</p> <p>For Jurel and Caballa, the net measures 810 meters length by 144 meters deep.</p> <p>The tuna fishing occurs after 30;40 miles from the shore</p> <p>For tuna, the net measures between 990 and 1200 in length by 160 to 180 meters deep.</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 <a href="http://www.mpaglobal.org">www.mpaglobal.org</a> etc	Y	<p>The Ministry of production – PRODUCE, issues alerts with coordinates of marine protected areas. These areas are plotted into the navigation equipment of the fishing boats.</p> <p>Inspected the Document "Guía de Sistemas de Islas, Islotes Y Puntas Guaneras Protegidas Segun el SERNANP".</p> <p>The fishing fleet complies 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> <p>Inspected the maps and GPS screens of the fishing vessels.</p> <p>The fishing vessels are equipped with an alarm that goes off if the boat penetrates a forbidden or protected marine zone.</p> <p>SEE Annex 2.2a, 2.2b and 2.2c</p>

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

2.2	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.	Essential	The seabed and benthic marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	<p>According to interviews Pesquera Diamante's nets and gears are designed, approved and officially certified for the pelagic fishing of anchovy, Jurel and mackerel do not affecting the seabed and only perform fishing operations during the seasons officially approved by the Peruvian government, after receiving recommendations the Ministry of Production and IMARPE.</p> <p>Inspected the document 2.2 RM Nº 225_2001_PE dimensiones de las redes de cerco en función a su capacidad See 2.1 net sizes.</p> <p>In Peru it is forbidden "antifango" systems – stainless steel cable to reinforce the bottom of the nets.</p>
<b>The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.</b>					
2.3	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	<p>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. Dates of beginning and ending, quotas, etc.</p> <p>See 2.2 above.</p>
<b>The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.</b>					
2.4	In the case of enhanced fisheries (e.g. fishery and aquaculture activities) the organisation is assessed also against FOS Aquaculture standards	Essential	Full compliance of FOS-Aqua standards	NA	This is not an enhanced fishery.
2.4.1	Natural reproductive stock components of enhanced stocks are not overfished nor substantially displaced by stocked components.	Essential	The displacement must not result in a reduction of the natural reproductive stock component below abundance-based target reference points (or their proxies).	Y	<p>IMARPE inspectors take samples on board the biologic data of the species which is recorded and sent to their control.</p> <p>From 2017, every fishing vessel must inform the size and age of the species fished to the control center of Pesquera Diamante, who plots this information on the PRODUCE's website.</p> <p>The number of juveniles captured is recorded in a logbook FORMATO DE REPORTE DE INCIDENCIA DE JUVENILES.</p> <p>This information is passed to the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) and Imarpe, who monitors the reproduction season and declares the stop and beginning of each fishing season.</p>
2.4.2	Management objectives are in place that seek to avoid significant negative impacts of enhancement activities on the natural reproductive stock component of the stock under consideration and any other wild stocks from which the organisms for stocking are being removed.	Essential	Target Reference points or their proxies.	Y	The stock assessment is made by Imarpe and the Ministry of Production establishes the fishing seasons and quotas
<b>Only applicable to enhanced fisheries.</b>					
<p><b>Enhanced fisheries are fisheries supported by activities aimed at supplementing the recruitment and raising the total production of a fishery beyond a level supported by natural processes (FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries. Inland fisheries. No 6. Rome, FAO 1997.</b></p>					

### **3 SELECTIVITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches must not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment must have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it must have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies must have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they must provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies must not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or higher risk among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to <a href="http://www.redlist.org">www.redlist.org</a>.</p>	y	<p>According to interviewees, the species that most occurs with anchoveta is the shrimp <i>Pleuroncodes monodon</i>. This species is not listed on the IUCN redlist.</p> <p>Interviewees during on board inspection declared that any bycatch caught alive is carefully released back to the ocean.</p> <p>The crew is trained on how to release endangered species back to the ocean if they are accidentally caught.</p> <p>Inspected Training records on how to release Marine Turtles</p> <p>Inspected alert signs onboard.</p> <p>See annexes 3.1a, 3.1b and 3.1c</p>
3.1.1	The organization collects and maintains current data and/or other information about the effects of the fishery and associated enhancement activities 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 a few research boats that do investigations on the target species on the Peruvian ocean in order to do an assessment of their stocks and 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>If a Dolphin or a turtle is caught in the middle, when the net is closed, the fishing crew alerts the Captain, who does maneuvers to low the net and let these animals escape over it,</p>

**The Auditor must 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 must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list [www.redlist.org](http://www.redlist.org). The Auditor must 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 (in weight) must not be over 8% of total catch.	Essential	Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fish oil production.	Y	<p>Pesquera Diamante S.A. is committed to avoiding catch with incidental species (mackerel, horse mackerel) with a maximum permissible limit of 5% for the anchovy fisheries established by Peruvian Legislation R.M. 148-2013-PRODUCE.</p> <p>For the Jurel and Caballa fishery, a commitment is maintained to preserve the stock of the species in compliance with the legal requirements of the species (Jurel: minimum size 32cm in length to the fork, Caballa: minimum size 31cm in total length) with a maximum limit of 30% in compliance with the legal provisions established by the Ministry of Production "RM 209-2001-PE - Minimum catch and maximum tolerance sizes of juvenile juveniles of major marine fish and invertebrates".</p>
3.3.1	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices).</p> <p>The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.</p>	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the fleet or fishery and attach it to the audit report	y	<p>FAD = PLANTADO, in Spanish.</p> <p>Pesquera Diamante put 15 FAD's on the last season. Registers on the FAD's contains the following information: Latitude and longitude, Date and time of deployment or finding; ID, Kind of FAD, design characteristics, Species captured on the site, type of buoy. SEE Annexes 3.3.1a and 3.3.1b</p> <p>The tuna fish finding method used here is called "brisas", when the crew members see the birds and the water foam from the distance, indicating a school.</p>
3.3.2	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices).</p> <p>The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.</p>	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	y	<p>There is a CIAT resolution dictating the specs of the FAD's to be used. It must be designed in order to prevent entangling. Inspected the Document Políticas sobre el uso de dispositivos agregadores de peces (FAD) a Prueba de Enmallamiento, which forbids the use of entangling FADs</p> <p>See Annexes 3.3.2a and 3.3.2b</p>

## **4 LEGAL CONFORMITY**

N°	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	All fishing and support vessels are officially registered. Inspected the registration of the fishing boats: Don Lucho II, Maria Jose, Sebastian, Natalia and Constanza. SEE Annexes 4.1a, 4.1b, 4.1c, 4.1d

***The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must 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 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 ( <a href="http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a> ).	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 with flag of convenience.
<b>The Auditor must verify according to the website <a href="http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a>.</b>					
4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:038:0043:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:038:0043:EN:PDF</a>	Y	Inspected on the Eurolex website that no vessel of fishing fleet is reported as illegal, unreported or unregulated.
<b>The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF</a></b>					
4.4	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: <a href="http://www.dolphinsafe-tuna.org">www.dolphinsafe-tuna.org</a>	N	<b>The tuna fleet (2 fishing vessels) is not Dolphin Safe Certified.</b>
<b>The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list <a href="http://www.dolphinsafetuna.org">www.dolphinsafetuna.org</a> or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report</b>					
4.5	The Organization complies with national and international regulations.  Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The Organization complies with national and international. See Section 1 Pesquera Diamante's fleet is legally established in accordance to the Peruvian legal requirements (Ley General de Pesca No 25977) and to the FAO Fishing Code.
4.5.1	TAC (Total Allowable Catches)	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	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. For 2016 the TAC was 3.8 million tons for the North-Center region and of 764,000 tons for the South region.  Pesquera Diamante has a quota of 8.4445%, equivalent to 32,260 mt. Inspected the documents Resolución Ministerial 228-2016 and Resolución Ministerial 440-2016. CABALLA QUOTA = 114,000 metric tons.  For anchoveta the quota is global and individual per fishing boat. For caballa, the quota is only global. Jurel = quota of 93,000 met, according to the Resolución Ministerial No. 0328-2016-PRODUCE.



4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Each vessel uses the Logbook, called DIÁRIO DE NAVEGACIÓN PARA EMBARCACIONES MARITIMAS, which is regularly filled and available.  The auditors inspected the logbooks of all audited vessels.  SEE Annex 4.5.2a, 4.5.2b and 4.5.2c
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The auditor inspected the document Decreto Supremo DS 001-2007v-PRODUCE, where in the item 7.4 establishes a mesh size of 1,5" (38mm) for caballa.  Resolution ministerial 440-2016=Produce, art 9, A, a.2 establishes a mesh size of 0.5" (13mm) for the fishing of anchoveta.  See 2.2 See Annex 4.5.3
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	y	Inspected the document "Resolución Ministerial Nº 225_2001_PE", which regulates the maximum net length according with the boat storage capacity.  See 2.2 See Annex 4.5.4
4.5.5	Minimum size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	y	Inspected the document Decreto Supremo DS 011-2007- PRODUCE, where in the item 7.6 establishes a minimum fish size of 32cm for caballa. Jurel minimal size is above 31 cm.  Resolución Ministerial 262-2011-produce, art 1 establishes the minimum size for anchoveta to be 12cm in length.  See Annexes 4.5.5a, 4.5.5b and 4.5.5c
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	y	The fishing boats must operate at 5 miles of distance from the coast, according to the Article 5 of the document "Resolución Ministerial 440-2016-PRODUCE" issued before the start of the fishing season. The auditor inspected this document.
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries fisheries laws available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	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 See Annex 5.6

4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must 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 See Annexes 2.2a, 2.2b and 2.2c
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	According to interviews and vessels inspection, no forbidden gears are used by the fleet. The fishing method Purse Seine is the only fishing method.

**The Auditor must verify, according to 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/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en>**

## 5 – MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
5.1.1a	A fishery management organization, that holds a legal mandate in compliance with national and international laws, manages, by means of a Fishery Management Plan, the fishery of which the fishery or fleet under audit is a part.	Essential	Evidence of conformity to local laws and regulations.  A map of existing RFMOs is available at <a href="http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html">http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/factsheets/rfbs.html</a>  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 4 big boats and 2 support boats of smaller sizes 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	<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 must collaborate in the management of the whole stock unit and bycaught or discarded species over their entire area of distribution.</p> <p>The arrangement must ensure the rights of the small-scale fishing communities are granted.</p>	Essential	Evidence of consideration of the rights of small scale fishing communities.	Y	The small scale fishing vessels can fish on the area of the ocean up to and beyond the 5 miles limit imposed to the industrial boats
5.1.1c	The fishery management organization convenes at least yearly 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. One for each fishing season.
5.1.1d	If the fishery management system includes trade-related measures, they must be adopted and implemented in accordance with international law, including WTO Agreements.	Essential		Y	Fishmeal and fish oil are mainly exported. International contracts and laws regulates this type of trade.
<p><b>The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force and provide the evidence of compliance with local laws and regulations.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p>					
5.1.2	The fisheries management system (FMS) under which the fishery or fleet under audit is managed must be both participatory and transparent, to the extent permitted by national laws and regulations.	Essential	<p>Information and advice used in FMS decision-making is publicly available. A consultation process regularly seeks and considers relevant information.</p> <p>Consultation with Deep Sea fishers must be carried out if applicable.</p>	Y	<p>The investigations made by IMARPE is public. Occasionally, IMARPE does investigation fishing trips with the commercial fishing boats, called Pesca Exploratória.</p> <p>All the results are shared with the fishing companies and made public.</p> <p>See <a href="http://www.imarpe.gob.pe">www.imarpe.gob.pe</a></p>
5.1.3	Small-scale fishing communities and deep-sea fishers, must be involved in the planning and implementation of management measures affecting their livelihood, as appropriate.	Important	Evidence of involvement of local communities. E.g. 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 in order to help the data collection for decision making from the Government.
5.2.1	<p>A precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and its habitat and safeguard the marine environment.</p> <p>(FAO Code of conduct, art 7.5)</p>	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The PRODUCE is regularly updating its fishing policies. The IMARPE owns the research boats named BIC OLAYA, BIC FLORES and HUMBOLDT and IMARPE IV and IMARPE VII, 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 must prompt the restoration of the stock to such levels within a reasonable time frame.	Important	Procedure indicating target reference points and time frame.	Y	According to the results obtained after the research trips (Cruceros) 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 must 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.
<b>The auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures, including a risk assessment procedure.</b>					
5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and sub and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	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 by the Ministry of Production. SISESAT Sistema de Seguimiento Satelital. The auditor inspected the equipment on board of the fishing vessels.  See Annex 5.3
<b>The Auditor must 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.</b>					
5.4	The fleet or fishery must record bycatch from each fishing trip.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	All fishing unloads are verified by certification bodies (SGS of Peru, CERPER) authorized by the Ministry of Production. Inspectors of these organisms verify the presence of by-catch and the official sampling (RM No. 257-2002-PE standard for the sampling of hydrobiological resources) identify the species, determine the percentage and report the findings in inspection records that are delivered to the Ministry of Production. If the percentage of incidental species exceeds 5%, the inspectors issue letters (Report of occurrences) for the Ministry of Production to apply the corresponding sanctions, according to the established legislation. The legal device issued by the Ministry of Production R.M. 209-2001-PE establishes minimum catch sizes and maximum tolerance for juvenile fish of the principal marine fish and invertebrates. The official control of the fishing unloads is implemented with an online system: control.tolvas@produce.com.pe. All information from each unload arrives at the Ministry of Production to verify its control.
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	The discards are recorded upon the fishing vessels unloading at the harbour. The records are stored on the "Sistema SisFish", the management software of the Organization. This System was inspected by the auditor.  See Annex 5.5a and 5.5b.
5.5.1	The organisation must make bycatch and discard data publicly available.	Recommendation	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	Important bycatch is informed by the company to the Ministry of Production

**The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.**

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catch and significant negative impacts of endangered species must 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 Annex 5.6
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 fishermen receive training on how to release dolphins and turtles accidentally caught on the net. Inspected training records on how to release Marine Turtles, Sharks and Rays.  See annexes 3.1a, 5.7a and 5.7b.

**The auditor must 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 must 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 devices 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 of part of a net.
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**The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedures.**

5.9	<u>ONLY APPLICABLE TO FREEZER VESSELS AND FLEETS. NOT APPLICABLE TO SMALL-SCALE ARTISANAL FISHERIES.</u>  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	Important	Documental evidence of employment. At least one monthly report of the on-board inspector.	NA	There are no freezer vessels on Pesquera Diamante's fishing fleet.
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**The Auditor must verify the presence of the observers and obtain their CV and contacts.**

5.10a	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 must be set to ensure long term sustainability.	Y	See Section 1.  All fishing of targeted species is done following IMARPE and CIAT researches and publications.
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, performance indicators, action taken and outcomes.	Y	SEE SECTION 1 There are two fishing seasons in Peru. PRODUCE issues the resolutions with fishing areas, minimal size and fishing total quota and quota per fishing vessel. Pesquera Diamante is entitled to a quota of 8.4445% of the global quota. Each fishing vessel has its own quota. See Annex 5.11 – quota per vessel
5.11.1	Essential habitats for the stock of consideration, and vulnerable ecosystems, including those potentially impacted by Deep-Sea fisheries			Y	The Resolution number 0328-2016 from the Ministry of Production - PRODUCE states that industrial fishing must occur only after the 5 miles line from the coast. The quantity of juveniles is also monitored.
5.11.2	Endangered species			Y	<i>Engraulis ringens</i> , <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> and <i>Scomber japonicus</i> , <i>Thunnus albacares</i> and <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> are considered as "Least Concern" at the IUCN red list.  The fishing of these species in Peru is closely monitored by the Peruvian Government.
5.11.3	Non target stocks			Y	The main catches are of the species mentioned in 5.11.2, above.
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 must 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 must 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 fishing company 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	Inspected garbage separation on the boats and on the plant. The company has a policy to do recycling of all materials possible Inspected the Document "Controle de basura".  See Annexes 6.1a, 6.1b, 6.1c and 6.1d
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The fleet have a strict policy to prevent dispersions of waste in the sea. The garbage is separated to recycling. Used oil is stored in drums to be unloaded at the port.
6.3	The fishing company 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	According to interviewees, Pesquera Diamante utilizes only biodegradable detergents onboard or at the plant sites.  See Annex 6.3a and 6.3b
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Pesquera Diamante's fishing vessels with cold storage on board (Adriana, Alessandro, Constanza, Daniela, Don Lucho II, Michela, Paula and Stefano) use Ammonium for refrigeration.

**The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.**

## **7 ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of all energy sources and use thereof, which must be updated at least once a year.	Essential	Energy consumption records, which must be created at least once a year must be included in the procedure.  At minimum, the register must include the following <b>parameters:</b> 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 1. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing)	Y	Pesquera Diamante keeps track of all energy used.  Inspected spreadsheet containing the information on the use of electric energy and Fuel used by the fishing vessels  SEE Annexes 7.1a and 7.1b

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 calculate its carbon footprint
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**The Auditor must request copies of the registers.**

## **8 SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Parameters and information	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm</a>	Y	In Peru, a person with 16 years old can work with parent's authorization. The law in Peru states that only workers with 18 years old or more can be hired. Inspected the payroll list. The younger worker is a T. Antonio, maintenance aid, with 24 years old and the older is a M. Nicanor, Worker 2 on centrifuges, with 68 years old. 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. Inspected the Peruvian workers Bargaining agreement SUNEPE 2012-2017.
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 must verify that the organisation knows the minimum wage.	Y	In Peru, from 01 may 2016, the minimal wage is 850 soles. At Pesquera Diamante, the minimal pay is 1400 soles, paid to T. Antonio, maintenance aid. Inspected the payroll list of the company.
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	Inspected the Decreto Supremo 014, which regulates the Social Security in Peru.  The company pays an equivalent to 9% of the employee's salary to the Essalud, which is the nation health program. Some employees chose to pay a little extra to have access to a private health plan.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	EPP are supplied free of charge, all employees receive safety induction upon hiring. All employees receive 3 to 4 safety trainings per year. Inspected the internal safety manual (Procedimientos Operativos Estandares de Saneamiento. Inspected training records on safety  See Annexes 3.1a and 8.1.4
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The Company is not SA8000 certified. Pesquera Diamante received the award of ESR – Empresa Socialmente Responsable (Company Socially Responsible), issued by the Organization Peru 2021, in August 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2017.

**The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work contract samples) and on-site observation.**



Further comments:

## CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill out the following fields

### **x The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**

PESQUERA DIAMANTE FLEET COMPLIES WITH FOS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPECIES: *Engraulis ringens*, *Trachurus murphyi* and *Scomber japonicus*

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

PESQUERA DIAMANTE DOES NOT COMPLY WITH FOSD REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPECIES: *Katsuwonus pelamis* AND *Thunnus albacares*

## **MAJOR NON CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)**

*4.4 – Pesquera Diamante is not Dolphin Safe Certified.*

## **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)**

*7.2 Pesquera Diamante does not calculate its carbon footprint.*

*8.2 Pesquera Diamante is not SA 8000 certified.*