MarinTrust Whole fish fishery assessment report

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Issued June 2024 – Effective June 2024

Anchovy (Engraulis ringens)
FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South

Surveillance 1
WF02

Table 1: Whole fish fishery assessment scope

Fishery name	**Peru – Peruvian Anchovy (*Engraulis ringens*) - FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South**
MarinTrust report code	**WF02**
Type 1 species (common name, Latin name)	*Peruvian Anchovy (Engraulis ringens)*
Fishery location	*FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South*
Gear type(s)	*Purse seine (industrial fleet)*
Management authority (country/state)	*Peru, Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)*

Table 2: Applicant and Certification Body details

Application details			
Applicant(s)		*Pesquera Exalmar SAA - Tambo de Mora, Chancay (COPEINCA), Chancay (Pesquera Centinela SAC), Supe (Pesquera Diamente SA), Vegueta (TASA), Pesquera Exalmar SAA - Callao, Pesquera Caral, Pesquera Exalmar SAA - Huacho (Av. Industrial No. 690), Pisco Norte (Pesquera Diamante SA), Tambo de Mora (COPEINCA), Pesquera Jada SA, Chimbote (TASA), Coishco (Pesquera Hayduk SA), Callao (TASA), Pesquera Exalmar SAA - Chimbote, Chicama Norte (Malabrigo), Tambo de Mora (Pesquera Centinela SAC), Chimbote (COPEINCA), Callao (Pesquera Diamante SA), Chimbote (Pesquera Centinela SAC), Pisco (Austral Group SAA), Samanco (TASA), Chimbote (Compañía Pesquera del Pacifico Centro), Malabrigo (TASA), Supe (Copeinca), Coishco (Pesquera Cantabria SA), Bayovar (COPEINCA), Chimbote Norte (COPEINCA), Supe (TASA), Chancay (Austral Group SAA), Ilo (Austral Group SAA), Malabrigo (Pesquera Diamante SA), Pesquera Exalmar SAA - Chicama, Vegueta (Pesquera Hayduk SA), Coishco (Austral Group SAA), Chicama Sur (COPEINCA), Malabrigo (Pesquera Hayduk SA), Pesquera Capricornio SA - Callao, Pisco Sur (TASA)*	
Applicant country		*Peru*	
Certification Body details			
Name of Certification Body		LRQA	
Contact Information for CB (e.g. email address/address/telephone number)		E: fisheries-ca@lrqa.com 4-5 Lochside Way, Edinburgh Park, EH12 9DT T: +44 800 092 0452	
Fishery Assessor name		Blanca Gonzalez	
CB Peer Reviewer name		Megan McLaughlin	
Number of assessment days	4	**Assessment period**	August 2026 to August 2027

Table 3: Assessment outcome

Assessment outcome **(See Table 4 for a summary of assessment determination)**		*Approve*
Approval validity	Valid from: 08/2026	Valid until: 08/2027
CB peer reviewer evaluation		*Agree with assessment determination*
Fishery Assessment Peer Review Group external peer reviewer evaluation		*Agree with assessment determination*

Table 4: Assessment determination

Assessment determination **Summary of assessment and outcome**
The Peruvian anchovy (*Engraulis ringens*) fishery assessment in FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South includes 5 species: Peruvian anchovy as target species since it comprises 98.67% of the catch; and the carrot/red squat lobster/munida (*Pleuroncodes monodon*), chub mackerel/caballa (*Scomber japonicus*), Humboldt squid/pota (*Dosidicus gigas*), Black skipjack/barrilete (*Euthynnus lineatus*), and Longnose anchovy/samasa (*Anchoa nasus*) as bycatch. As a result of updated catch composition data, pota (*Dosidicus gigas*), barrilete (*Euthynnus lineatus*), and samasa (*Anchoa nasus*) were included, reflecting the additional information sources consulted for this assessment. None of the listed species are classified as Endangered or Critically Endangered by the IUCN, nor are they included in any of the CITES Appendices. Peruvian anchovy accounted for 98.67% of the total catch and was classified as a Type 1 species, assessed under Category A due to the presence of a targeted management regime with established reference points. The remaining species are estimated to comprise less than 5% of the total catch. Chub mackerel and Humboldt squid were assessed as Category C because both are subject to targeted management regimes with established reference points and annually set TACs. Black skipjack and longnose anchovy were assessed as Category D because they lack a management plan and defined reference points. The reviewed evidence for the Peruvian anchovy management framework (M1) indicates that the fishery is overseen by legally mandated authorities, supported by designated institutions responsible for scientific data collection and stock assessment. The system is grounded in principles of sustainable fishing and the precautionary approach, incorporates a transparent consultation process that engages stakeholders in decision-making, and ensures that outcomes are publicly accessible. Accordingly, all M1 clauses were met. With respect to surveillance, control, and enforcement (M2), competent authorities are responsible for monitoring compliance with fisheries legislation, and an effective sanctions system

is in place to address infringements. There is no evidence of widespread non-compliance or illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Therefore, all M2 clauses were met.

Peruvian Anchovy was classified as a Category A species, indicating that sufficient data are available to support annual stock assessments. IMARPE assesses the stock twice a year, given the need for a flexible and adaptive management system that closely incorporates near-real-time observational data on both oceanographic conditions and anchovy population dynamics. Stock assessments is conducted using an integrated population dynamics model within a Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) framework. The assessments incorporate acoustic surveys, biological, fishery and environmental data to estimate stock biomass, recruitment and fishing mortality, providing the scientific basis for management advice. Based on these assessments, IMARPE recommends Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and other management measures to PRODUCE, which establishes catch limits, fishing seasons and operational controls under a precautionary, adaptive management framework. The fishery is additionally managed through seasonal closures, individual vessel quotas (IVQs), minimum landing sizes, area and time closures, real-time monitoring and scientific surveys. The management system is reviewed annually through recurring stock assessments and periodic revisions of the Fishery Management Regulations (ROPs), while the OECD has recognized Peru's fisheries governance as a dynamic, adaptive and science-based management system. The most recent assessment concluded that the stock remained above the level required to support sustainable exploitation. All A clauses were met.

Chub mackerel and Humboldt squid, assessed as Category C, pass all the clauses, since both stocks are assessed each year using fishery removal data in the stock assessment process and the most recent evaluations indicate that biomass levels are above the corresponding limit reference points.

In the Productivity–Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) for Category D species, red squat lobster, black skipjack, and longnose anchovy received a pass risk rating according to Table D(b); these results indicate that the stocks are not considered vulnerable to the Peruvian anchovy fishery.

The fishery has a low impact on ETP species. The only ETP species recorded in catches that are included in CITES appendices are the hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*), common dolphins (*Delphinus capensis*), olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*); all of them were released alive back to the sea, since measures are in place to minimize their mortality. Impacts on habitats are also considered low, as the pelagic purse seine fishery operates in the water column.

The Peruvian anchovy fishery is managed within an ecosystem-based framework that recognizes the species' key ecological role in the Humboldt Current Ecosystem. IMARPE conducts continuous ecosystem monitoring through research surveys, observer programs, and environmental assessments to evaluate ecosystem conditions and trophic interactions. Scientific studies have concluded that, under current management measures and exploitation levels, the fishery does not have a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem. This is supported by an adaptive management system based on annual stock assessments, precautionary harvest controls, spatial protection measures and ongoing ecosystem monitoring.

The anchovy fishery in FAO Area 87, from the Northern Border of the Peruvian EEZ to 16° South, met all the requirements of the MarinTrust Standard in this assessment. Accordingly, the fishery

remains approved for use in MarinTrust-certified products.	
Summary of CB peer review	Happy with the surveillance audit of WF 02, stock assessment information has been updated to reflect new 2026 results. 3 new species were added to the assessment. Information has been adequately updated and improved upon.
Summary of external peer review (see Appendix 1 for the full peer review report)	The assessment report provides comprehensive justification to maintain the approval status of the Nothern Peruvian Anchovy fishery. The assessment demonstrates that the fishery continues to be managed in accordance with MarinTrust Fishery Approval criteria. Recent reports referring to the warm oceanographic conditions influencing the anchovy habitat, reducing primary productivity and increasing the vulnerability of juveniles to fishing are referenced in the assessment and the adpative management reponses (spatial, temporal closures) . The more recent June 2026 report (cited in the FAPR report) may
Notes for on-site auditor	*Note to assessor: NA*

Table 5: General results

Section	Outcome (Pass/Fail)
M1 - Management Framework	Pass
M2 - Surveillance, Control and Enforcement	Pass
E1 - Impacts on ETP Species	Pass
E2 - Impacts on Habitats	Pass
E3 - Ecosystem Impacts	Pass

Table 6: Species-specific results

See Table 7 for further details of species categorisation.

Category	Species name (common & Latin name)	Outcome (Pass/Fail/n/a)	
Category A	Anchovy, anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*)	A1	Pass
		A2	Pass
		A3	Pass
		A4	Pass
Category B	No species identified	NA	
Category C	Chub mackerel, caballa (*Scomber japonicus*)	Pass	
	Humboldt squid, pota (*Dosidicus gigas*)	Pass	
Category D	Carrot/red squat lobster, munida (*Pleuroncodes monodon*)	Pass	
	Black skipjack, barrilete (*Euthynnus lineatus*)	Pass	
	Longnose anchovy, samasa (*Anchoa nasus*)	Pass	

Table 7: Species categorisation table

List of all the species assessed. Type 1 species are assessed against Category A or Category B. Type 1 species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. Type 2 species are assessed against Category C or Category D. Type 2 species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch. Species that comprise less than 0.1% of the catch are not required to be assessed or listed here.

Species name (common & Latin name)	Stock	CITES listed yes/no	IUCN Red list Category	% catch composition	Management (Y/N)	Category (A, B, C or D)
Peruvian anchovy, anchoveta *(Engraulis ringens)*	FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South	No	Least concern[5]	98.67	Yes	A
Carrot/red squat lobster, munida *(Pleuroncodes monodon)*	FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South	No	Not listed	0.73	No	D
Pacific chub mackerel, caballa *(Scomber japonicus peruanus)*	FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South	No	Least Concern[4]	0.10	Yes	C
Humboldt squid, Pota *(Dosidicus gigas)*	FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South	No	Data Deficient[3]	0.11	Yes	C
Black skipjack, barrilete *(Euthynnus lineatus)*	FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South	No	Least Concern[2]	0.17	No	D
Longnose anchovy, samasa *(Anchoa nasus)*	FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South	No	Least Concern[1]	0.12	No	D
Rationale						

To determine the catch composition of the fishery, data were obtained from the Private Onboard Observer Program (POAB) reports, which document catch composition and other indicators of the Peruvian industrial anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*) fishery for indirect human consumption (CHI). Catch composition data reported for 2023, 2024, and 2025 indicate that anchoveta accounted for an average of 98.67% of the total catch. The table below presents the bycatch composition in percentages and identifies species with an average presence above 0.1% [6,7,8] that were included in the assessment according to the MarinTrust framework.

Common name	Scientific name	2023	2024	2025	Average
Munida	*Pleuroncodes monodon*	0.45	0.68	1.05	0.73
Pota	*Dosidicus gigas*	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.11
Caballa	*Scomber japonicus peruanus*	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.10
Barrilete	*Euthynnus lineatus*	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.17
Samasa	*Anchoa nasus*	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.12
Other species with presence <0.1%		0.21	0.08	0.02	0.11
	Total bycatch	**1.36**	**0.86**	**1.76**	**1.33**

Anchovy was assessed as a Category A species, as it is classified as Least Concern by the IUCN, is not listed under any CITES Appendix, is subject to a comprehensive science-based fisheries management framework implemented by the Peruvian Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) with scientific advice from the Peruvian Marine Research Institute (IMARPE), and accounts for more than 95% of the fishery's total catch.

In this surveillance assessment, Humboldt squid (*Dosidicus gigas*), black skipjack (*Euthynnus lineatus*), and longnose anchovy (*Anchoa nasus*) were included, reflecting the additional information sources consulted compared with the previous assessment.

Chub mackerel and Humboldt squid are subject to formal stock assessments and fisheries management strategies by PRODUCE and IMARPE. As the species are respectively classified as Least Concern and Data Deficient by the IUCN, are not listed under any CITES Appendix, and comprise less than 5% of the fishery's total catch, they were assessed as Category C species.

Munida (*Pleuroncodes monodon*), black skipjack, and longnose anchovy, were assessed as Category D species because they are not listed under the IUCN Red List or any CITES Appendix, are not subject to formal stock assessments or species-specific fisheries management strategies, and each comprises less than 5% of the fishery's total catch.

References

1. IUCN. 2020. Longnose anchovy. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/183657/1740018
2. IUCN. 2023. Black skipjack. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/170320/170086293
3. IUCN. 2014. Humboldt squid. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/162959/958088
4. IUCN. 2023. Pacific chub mackerel. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/170306/170083106
5. IUCN. 2021. Peruvian anchoveta. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/183775/102904317
6. CeDePesca. 2024. Informe del Programa privado de Observadores a Bordo. Pesquería de anchoveta peruana para Consumo Humano Indirecto – CHI.Stock Centro- Norte - Temporada 2023 – II. Versión 2.0.

https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/documents_actions/2024%2007_%20Informe%20POAB_Pesquería%20de%20Anchoveta_CHI_Informe%20Técnico_Temp%202023_II%20NOV%20–%20DEC%202023.pdf
7. CeDePesca. 2025a. Programa privado de Observadores a Bordo. Pesquería de anchoveta peruana para Consumo Humano Indirecto – CHI. Stock Centro- Norte - Temporada 2024 – I. https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/8_CHI_POAB_Pesqueria-de-Anchoveta_CHI_Informe-Tecnico-No.-8-Abril-Mayo-2024.pdf
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Management requirements

This section, or module, assesses the general management regime applied to the fishery under assessment. It comprises two parts, M1, which evaluates the management framework, and M2, which evaluates surveillance, control and enforcement within the fishery.

1.6. All management criteria must be met (pass) for a fishery to pass the Management requirements.

1.6.1. The sub-criteria offer a structured evidence base to demonstrate that the fishery sufficiently meets the management criteria. It is not expected that sub-criteria are assessed independently of the main criterion.

M1 Management framework

M1.1	**M1.1 There is an organisation responsible for managing the fishery.** *In reaching a determination for M1.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*
	M1.1.1 The management and administration organisations within the fishery are clearly identified.
	M1.1.2 The functions and responsibilities of the management organisations include the overall regulation, administration, science and data collection and enforcement roles, and are documented and publicly available.
	M1.1.3 Fishers have access to information and/or training materials through nationally recognised organisations.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M1.1 since the 2025 re-approval.

Fisheries, like other natural resources in Peru, are considered national capital assets and, as such, are administered by the state[1]. The overarching piece of legislation governing the industry in Peru is the General Fisheries Law Legislative Decree N° 25977 (GFL), introduced in 1992, with further regulations approved in 2001 (supreme decree N° 012-2001-PE and its modifications)[2,3,4]. This declares that the "hydro-biological resources contained in Peru's jurisdictional waters are the patrimony of the nation" and that it is the responsibility of the state to "regulate the comprehensive management and rational exploitation of these resources, considering that fishing activity is of national interest"[5].

For the industrial anchoveta fishery destined for Indirect Human Consumption (IHC), the specific fisheries management regime is established under Legislative Decree N° 1084 (2008)[6], which operates within the broader framework of the General Fisheries Law. The current Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) system was enacted in 2008 with Legislative Decree N° 1084 (2008)[6]. This forms the basis of the management system applied to the fishery. Quotas were first granted to fish anchovy

for Indirect Human Consumption (IHC) between the northern limit with Ecuador and parallel 16° S, outside the reserve areas for the artisanal and small-scale fleet. This was later extended to the southern stock in the second fishing season of the year. Other fisheries management measures under the General Fisheries Law apply complementarily to the anchoveta fishery.

Institutional management is entrusted to the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) (formerly the Ministry of Fisheries until 2002, by Law N° 27779)[1]. PRODUCE formulates, designs, implements, and oversees national and sectoral policies for Fisheries, Aquaculture, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and Industry[7]. It exercises jurisdiction over fisheries and aquaculture regulations, industrial fisheries, medium- and large-scale aquaculture, industrial standardization, as well as regulated products, productive innovation, and technology transfer.

Within PRODUCE is the Vice Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DVPA), which is responsible for leading national policy on fishing and aquaculture. As part of this role, it formulates, approves, and supervises fisheries management, and promotes scientific and technological research in the sector. Its scope extends over the ecological conditions of the species' habitat; the quality, health, and sustainability of exploitation; the processing and marketing methods; and the species themselves[6].

As part of the responsibilities of PRODUCE and the Peruvian Marine Institute (IMARPE), both institutions ensure that fishers have access to relevant fisheries information, including management actions and fishery data, through their public websites[8,9]. IMARPE is also involved in training vessel crew members participating in the private Salvamares program, with the aim of improving the release and identification of marine predators[10].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M1.1.

References

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (n.d.). Country profile: Peru. https://www.fao.org/fishery/docs/DOCUMENT/fcp/en/FI_CP_PE.pdf
2. Presidencia de la República del Perú. (1992). Ley General de Pesca (Decreto Ley Nº 25977) [Decreto-Ley]. SENACE. https://www.senace.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/filebase/senacenormativa/NAS-4-8-01-D-LEY-25977.pdf
3. Ministerio de la Producción. (2001). Decreto Supremo Nº 012-2001-PE: Aprueban el Reglamento de la Ley General de Pesca. Peru. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/presidencia/normas-legales/353735-012-2001-pe
4. Fisheries Transparency Initiative. (2022). FiTI Peru TaSo detailed assessment report. https://www.fiti.global/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/FiTI_PER_TaSo_DetailedAssessmentReport_EN_20220427.pdf
5. Perú. (1992). Ley General de Pesca (Decreto Ley Nº 25977). https://www.senace.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/filebase/senacenormativa/NAS-4-8-01-D-LEY-25977.pdf
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M1.2	**M1.2 Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions.** *In reaching a determination for M1.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	M1.2.1	There are legal instruments in place to give authority to the management organisation(s) which can include policies, regulations, acts or other legal mechanisms.
	M1.2.2	Vessels wishing to participate in the fishery must be authorised by the management organisation(s).
	M1.2.3	The management system has a mechanism in place for the resolution of legal disputes.
	M1.2.4	There is evidence of the legal rights of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood.
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M1.2 since the 2025 re-approval.

PRODUCE, through its DVPA arm, is the management organisation in Peru that is legally empowered to implement management actions in the fishery. It formulates, approves and supervises the fisheries management. PRODUCE was created by Law N°. 27779 (2002) with the last regulation outlining the organization and roles of PRODUCE was approved by Supreme Decree 002-2017-PRODUCE[1].

The Peruvian anchovy fishery is comprised of two management stocks. The northern stock is between 3°S and 15°S in northern Peru and the southern if between 15°S and the southern limit of the Peruvian maritime domain[2]. As such the stocks are managed separately and the former historically receives more attention from the authorities and greater levels of exploitation.

Under the GFL, fishing extraction is broken into two primary groups, commercial (be that small-scale, artisanal or large-scale, industrial) and non-commercial extraction. This is determined by hold capacity, vessel length and level of mechanisation. The fishery is further dissected by vessels fishing for IHC and Direct Human Consumption (DHC). It is required that the two types of commercial extraction are managed as separate units and this is achieved through fishing regulation schemes, known as ROP (Reglamento de Ordenamiento Pesquero)[2]. Through the objectives of the ROPs, they define access to fishing, fishing seasons, fleet capacity, fishing quotas, minimum sizes, fishing gear and allowed methods, territorial restrictions, research requirements and monitoring and

surveillance actions[2].

In order to participate in the fishery, a permit is required however, the availability of these permits is dependent on the level of exploitation. A fishery is defined as either unexploited, underexploited or fully exploited[2,3]. These designations are formed by scientific studies and technical reports carried out by IMARPE. In a fully exploited fishery such of that as anchovy, PRODUCE will cease the fleet increase authorizations and the release of fishing permits thus preventing vessels or new permit holders from entering. Exceptions can be provided for the replacement of a comparable vessel hold capacity.

The primary mechanism for dispute management within the fishery is through a fortnightly technical consultation meeting involving National Fisheries Society (SNP), relevant government organisations and the national industry society (FIP)[4]. The agenda at these meetings is open.

Exemptions for the payment of fishing concessions, authorisations and permits are provided to subsistence fishers, scientific institutions and artisanal fishers and companies predicted on Article 45 of the GFL[5].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M1.2.

References

1. Government of Peru. (n.d.). *Reglamento de Organización y Funciones (ROF)*. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/360628/ROF.pdf?v=1568324665
2. Garteizgogeascoa, M., Gonzales, I. E., Kluger, L. C., Damonte, G., & Flitner, M. (2020). *Institutional context and governance of Peruvian fisheries and aquaculture* (artec-Paper No. 226). Universität Bremen. https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/73225/ssoar-2020-garteizgogeascoa_et_al-Institutional_context_and_governance_of.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
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M1.3	**M1.3**	**There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and (scientifically) assessing the fishery.** *In reaching a determination for M1.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*
	M1.3.1	The organisation(s) responsible for collecting data and assessing the fishery is/are clearly identified.
	M1.3.2	The management system receives scientific advice regarding stock, non-target species and ecosystem status.

	M1.3.3 Scientific advice is independent from the management organisation(s) and transparent in its formulation through a clearly defined process.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M1.3 since the 2025 re-approval. Some information and references were updated.

The Peruvian Marine Institute (IMARPE) is a specialised technical agency attached to PRODUCE. As a Public Research Institute (IPI), IMARPE is part of the National System of Science, Technology, and Innovation (SINACTI)[1]. SINACTI's purpose is to promote and conduct scientific research, technological developments, and innovations related to living resources that exist both within and outside the maritime domain, as well as in inland waters.

Its scope of action includes the maritime domain and national inland waters, as well as the high seas, the Antarctic ecosystem, and any aquatic environment where Peru has interests, including the seabed, in accordance with international law. IMARPE is responsible for conducting stock assessments; producing recommendations for annual catch limits; establishing temporary authorisations for the extraction of fish; and setting the maximum tolerance of juvenile specimens as bycatch[1]. The interaction between IMARPE, PRODUCE, and the fishers is shown in Figure 1.

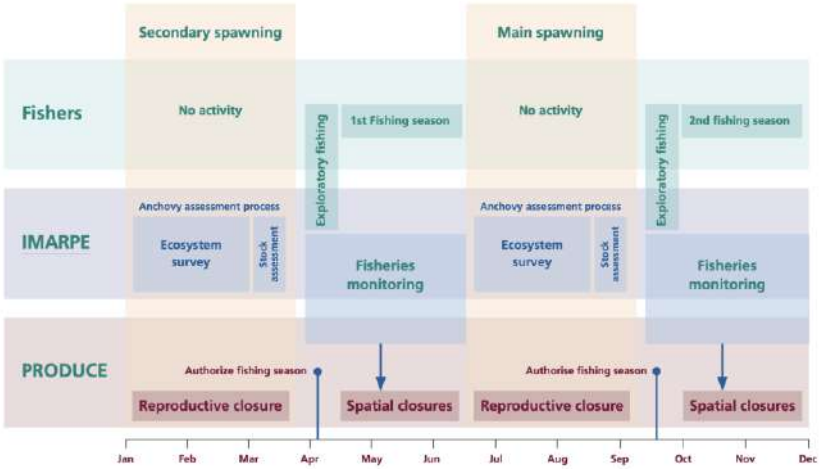

Figure 1. Stakeholder participation in anchovy fisheries management, showing activities related to fisheries management and the stakeholders involved[2].

To address environmental variability, which is particularly influential in the Peruvian Upwelling System, IMARPE carries out intensive and continuous monitoring of the ecosystem using remote sensing and in situ observations at sea and on land. Direct observations at sea are conducted through two to four scientific surveys each year, covering the entire Peruvian coast[2]. These surveys collect oceanographic and ecosystem information, including hydroacoustic assessments used to estimate total biomass, egg and larval production, size structure of the anchovy population, and reproductive condition. Vessels of the IHC fleet are required to sample 100 fish from every haul and provide IMARPE with catch and biological data daily[3]. Additionally, during anomalous environmental conditions, a "Eureka" operation conducts hydroacoustic assessment surveys, with

data collected simultaneously by several industrial fishing vessels under the coordination of IMARPE. The most recent of these was conducted in November 2025[4].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M1.3.

References

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M1.4	**M1.4 The fishery management system is based on the principles of sustainable fishing and a precautionary approach.** *In reaching a determination for M1.4, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:* M1.4.1 A policy or long-term management objective for sustainable harvesting based on the best scientific evidence and a precautionary approach is publicly available and implemented for the fishery.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M1.4 since the 2025 re-approval.

The commitment of Peru's fisheries management system to ensuring sustainable fishing and applying a precautionary approach can be seen through all levels of the system.

At the highest level, the GFL underscores these principles within Article 1, which states: "The purpose of this Law is to regulate fishing activities in order to promote their sustained development as a source of food, employment, and income, and to ensure responsible use of hydrobiological resources, optimising economic benefits, in harmony with environmental preservation and biodiversity conservation"[1].

This is operationalised within Legislative Decree N° 1084, the Law on Maximum Catch Limits per Vessel, which contains the complementary rules and establishes the procedures for applying the fishing management regime applicable to the extraction intended for indirect human consumption

of anchovy and white anchovy resources (*Engraulis ringens* and *Anchoa nasus*). In Article 4, it states: "Maximum Catch Limits per Vessel (LMCE) aims to improve the conditions for the modernisation and efficiency of fishing activity; to promote its sustainable development as a source of food, employment and income; and to ensure responsible use of hydrobiological resources, in harmony with the preservation of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity"[2].

The results are presented in the form of a decision table used by PRODUCE to set the LMTCP for the current fishing season[3].
The decision table considers the following aspects:

- Information from multiple sources, integrated and analysed to better understand the current status of the stock: hydroacoustic survey cruises, egg production method (MPH) cruises, oceanographic surveys, Eureka operations, fishery monitoring, among others.
- Updated information on anchovy biology and fishery dynamics for projecting stock condition under different exploitation scenarios.
- Estimation of juvenile catch, determining the number of juveniles expected to be incidentally caught during the fishing season (juvenile quota).

This approach permeates PRODUCE and the wider sector, which publicly states: "Our mission is to promote the development of stakeholders in the production sector, boosting their productivity and competitiveness through innovation, quality, and sustainability"[4]. IMARPE's mission is to provide fisheries management with "reliable, timely, and scientific advice for the sustainable use of living resources in the sea and inland waters"[5].

The principles of the precautionary approach and sustainable management are integral to the Peruvian fisheries management system, which is designed to absorb the natural environmental perturbations that are common within El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M1.4.

References

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M1.5	**M1.5 There is a clearly defined decision-making process which is transparent, with processes and results made publicly available.** *In reaching a determination for M1.5, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*
	M1.5.1 There is participatory engagement through which fishery stakeholders and other stakeholders can access, provide information, consult with, and respond to, the management systems' decision-making process.
	M1.5.2 The decision-making process is transparent, with results made publicly available.
	M1.5.3 The fishery management system is subject to periodic internal or external review to validate the decision-making process, outcomes and scientific data.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M1.5 since the 2025 re-approval. Some information and references were updated.

The fisheries management decision-making process relevant to this fishery is transparent, with resources and results being publicly available. This ethos is reflected in Peruvian national legislation. IMARPE, which provides fisheries management advice, publishes its guidance online, while PRODUCE releases decisions and relevant documents on its respective website.

IMARPE has released documents to establish, explain, and disseminate the procedures carried out by the department's decision table for determining the Limit of Maximum Total Catch for the Period (LMTCP). A high-level decision flowchart is displayed in Figure 2[1].

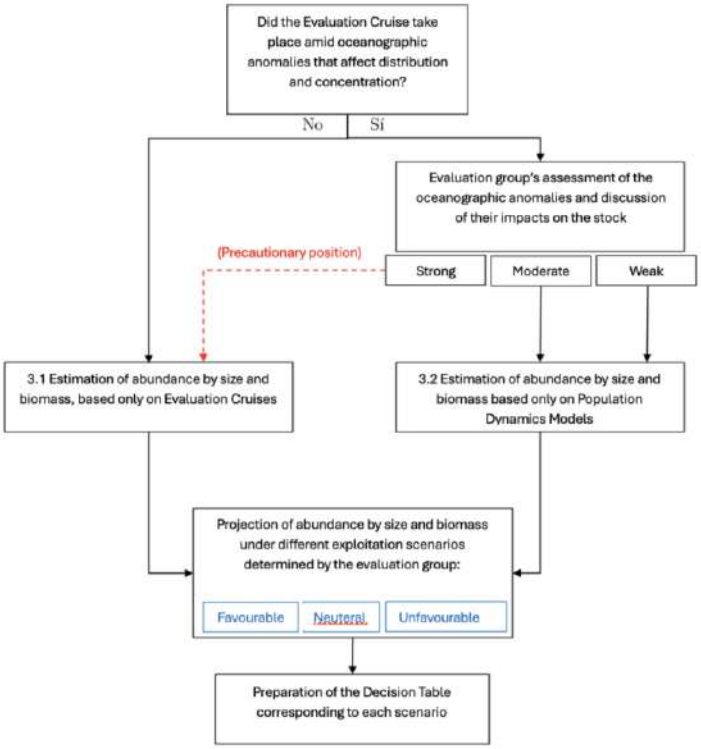

Figure 2. Procedure for preparing the Decision Table for determining the LMTCP by fishing season in the North-Central Stock of Peruvian anchovy fishery[1].

Peru is also a member of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI), a "global partnership that increases transparency and participation for a more sustainable management of marine fisheries. By making fisheries management more transparent and inclusive, the FiTI promotes informed public debates on fisheries policies and supports the long-term contribution of the sector to national economies and the well-being of citizens and businesses that depend on a healthy marine environment"[2]. As part of the initiative, an assessment of the online transparency of Peru's fisheries management information was conducted. Overall, the country fared well in producing and disseminating information to justify decision-making[3].

This is corroborated by the Fishery Improvement Project Progress (FIP) for the Peru anchovy industrial purse-seine fishery in the northern region, where the performance indicator "Decision-making processes" within the component "Fishery-specific management system" was met[4].

However, it should be noted that in 2019 IMARPE was at the centre of a controversy regarding the transparency of anchovy quota allocation for the industrial IHC fleet[5,6]. This culminated in the Public Ministry (Fiscalía) requesting a search and seizure of IMARPE documents and property due to concerns of adulteration of scientific information[7,8]. The case was effectively archived in 2022 due to lack of evidence, but later that same year the procuraduría appealed, resulting in the case reopening[9,10]. Beyond this point, there is no public information, likely due to the confidential nature of preliminary Peruvian criminal proceedings and the absence of subsequent media coverage.

In response to the controversy, IMARPE received support from members of the international scientific community defending its track record, and an Emergency Decree (Nº 015-2020) was issued to mandate reorganisation within IMARPE. IMARPE subsequently formalised a Multianual Institutional Operational Plan (POI) for 2023–2025, aligned with the broader sector's strategic

planning directives (PESEM) mandated by PRODUCE[7].

While this case should not be disregarded, when considering the current regime and its compliance, and the weight of evidence supporting this, it can still be said that decision-making process is clearly defined and transparent.

All information used in the production of this MarinTrust assessment is publicly available online.

The fishery management system is subject to periodic review through recurring scientific assessments and revisions of management measures. IMARPE conducts annual stock assessments using biological, fishery and environmental data to evaluate stock status and provide scientific advice to PRODUCE prior to each fishing season. PRODUCE uses this advice when establishing total allowable catches and other management measures. In addition, the fishery management regulations (Reglamentos de Ordenamiento Pesquero, ROPs), which define the management framework for each fishery, are modified, repealed or replaced as necessary following periodic reviews. More broadly, the OECD's independent review of Peru's fisheries governance concluded that Peru has strong governance systems and effective mechanisms for integrating scientific information into fisheries management, and described the anchoveta management system as a dynamic, adaptive, science-based management system [11].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M1.5.

References

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M2 Surveillance, control and enforcement

M2.1	**M2.1 There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations.** *In reaching a determination for M2.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	M2.1.1	There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with specific monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms in place.
	M2.1.2	There are relevant tools or mechanisms used to minimise IUU fishing activity.
	M2.1.3	There is evidence of monitoring and surveillance activity appropriate to the intensity, geography, management control measures and compliance behaviour of the fishery.
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M2.1 since the 2025 re-approval. Some information and references were updated.

The implementation and enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations is one of the stated functions of PRODUCE. The General Directorate of Supervision, Auditing, and Sanctions (DGSFS) is responsible for carrying out this function[1]. This was enabled through the creation of Ministerial Resolution N° 027-2003-PRODUCE in 2003[2].

Currently, compliance with fisheries laws and regulations is managed through a number of mechanisms[3]:

- Physical monitoring includes at-sea observations by compliance observers.
- On-land monitoring involves port landings inspections conducted by PRODUCE, as well as landings verifications at designated landing sites carried out by third-party operators.

- Departure control is conducted by DICAPI (the Peruvian Coast Guard).

Remote monitoring is also employed. The Satellite Surveillance System (SISESAT) is mandated for industrial vessels, transmitting vessel positions every 15 minutes (Supreme Decree N° 026-2003-PRODUCE). This system, operational since 1998, includes satellite and radio monitoring and direct communication with vessels. In addition, the Fishing and Landings Surveillance Program (PVCPDAM) was established under Ministerial Resolution N° 591-2008-PRODUCE. Both tools are applied to foreign-flagged and national vessels. Electronic logbooks have also been implemented in the industrial fishery[4].

In addition to domestic efforts to minimise IUU fishing, Peru also provides its Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data to Global Fishing Watch (GFW). In 2018, it became the first Latin American country to do so, signalling its strong commitment to combating IUU fishing[5].

In 2025, more than 73,000 inspections were conducted along the Peruvian coast, resulting in the seizure of over 2,000 tonnes of illegally caught fishery products and the release of more than 50 tonnes of live aquatic species. In addition, over 1,500 joint enforcement operations were carried out with other government agencies, representing a 15% increase in seizures compared with the same period in the previous year. PRODUCE has also expanded the use of satellite tracking technologies, including low-cost devices for artisanal vessels, further strengthening the national monitoring and surveillance system[6]. This demonstrate that a robust MCS system, appropriate to the scale and management framework of the fishery, is in place.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M2.1.

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M2.2	**M2.2 There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when infringements against laws and regulations are discovered.** *In reaching a determination for M2.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	M2.2.1 The laws and regulations provide for penalties or sanctions that are adequate in severity to act as an effective deterrent.	
	M2.2.2 There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.	
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M2.2 since the 2025 re-approval. Some information and references were updated.

The framework of control and sanctions in Peru is set out by Supreme Decree N° 017-2017-PRODUCE, which establishes the legislation for inspections, what can be sanctioned, and the scale of sanctions[1]. This framework is enacted by the DGSFS of PRODUCE and Regional Directorate of Production (DIREPRO), supported by DICAPI and the National Police (PNP), depending on the territorial jurisdiction in which enforcement actions take place. These institutions have unimpeded access to any location where fishing activities are conducted, along with the authority to supervise and sanction fisheries[2].

Depending on the nature of the infractions, PRODUCE or DIREPRO can impose fines, confiscation, suspension of rights, and cancellation of rights. Certain illegal fishing practices are also criminalised, including but not limited to misreporting of captured fishing volumes, fishing species during closed seasons, harvesting juveniles, exceeding the Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ), and fishing without a licence[2].

In the wider ecosystem of laws and regulations that sanction the Peruvian fishing industry, the following are particularly relevant:

- Legislative decree N° 25977, 1992. Articles 77 & 78 define administrative infractions and penalties[3].
- Supreme decree N° 012-2001-PE. Article 126 classifies infractions as very serious, serious, or minor, and mandates referral to judicial authorities if there are indications of criminal conduct[4].
- Supreme decree N° 019-2011-PRODUCE. Supplements the main fisheries law and provides specific sanction codes[5].
- Supreme decree N° 017-2017-PRODUCE. Defines detailed sanction mechanisms such as temporary suspension of operations, fines, and product seizures[1].
- Supreme decree N° 016-2007-PRODUCE. Regulation of fishing and aquaculture inspections and sanctions[6].
- Supreme decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE. Control and inspection measures[7].

Despite the robust framework of sanctions, there is some documented evidence of non-compliance within the fishery, including misreporting of catches and practices that may allow vessels to exceed allocated quotas[2]. While there are indications of non-compliance, these appear not be systematic

and are exceptions to the persistent and expanding compliance campaign led by PRODUCE. Also, as outlined in Section M2.1, PRODUCE continues to strengthen the national MCS system, providing confidence that effective monitoring and enforcement measures are in place to avoid systematic non-compliance[8].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M2.2.

References

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M2.3	**M2.3**	**There is substantial evidence of widespread compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing.** *In reaching a determination for M2.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*
	M2.3.1	The level of compliance is documented and updated routinely, statistically reviewed and available.
	M2.3.2	Fishers provide additional information and cooperate with management/enforcement agencies/organisations to support the effective management of the fishery.

	M2.3.3 The catch recording and reporting system is sufficient for effective traceability of catches per vessel and supports the prevention of IUU fishing.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section M2.3 since the 2025 re-approval. Some information and references were updated.

PRODUCE shows a strong commitment to ensuring compliance in the fishery and preventing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

In 2021, Supreme decree N° 024-2021-PRODUCE was authorised with the objective of tightening control and transparency within the fisheries and aquaculture supply chains by requiring full digital traceability[1]. As a result, IUU fishing is addressed through the mandatory use of:

- SITRAPESCA (Fishing and Aquaculture Traceability System) for recording and declaring information on fishing, aquaculture, and commercial activities.
- SIGPESCA (Georeferenced Fisheries and Aquaculture System) for tracking fishing and aquaculture vessels[2].

This commitment is applied more specifically to the anchovy fishery through Directorial Resolution N° 061-2020-PRODUCE/DGSFS-PA, which sets the guidelines for recording information on illegal and unreported fishing of the anchovy resource[3].

Since 2018, Peru has provided GFW with its VMS data. By leveraging advanced data analysis and satellite technologies, this collaboration aims to enhance ocean governance, strengthen monitoring, control, and surveillance of maritime activities, and support Peru in fulfilling its international commitments. Thus, further demonstrating the country's dedication to transparency and the elimination of IUU fishing globally[4].

There is strong evidence of significant compliance activities. As of 2021, IMARPE and PRODUCE fisheries observers collected information from up to 80% of trips, while VMS is mandatory for the industrial fleet[5]. There is also an extensive inspection regime in place, with 163,148 inspections reported in 2024, resulting in 1,909 infraction notices—an infringement rate of 0.011%6.

In 2025, from January to May alone, more than 73,000 inspections were carried out along the Peruvian coastline, resulting in the seizure of more than 2,000 tons of illegally obtained fishery products[8]. According to Produce, these actions were complemented with the return to the sea of more than 50 tons of live species, directly contributing to the recovery of marine populations. In addition, during the period, more than 1,500 joint operations were conducted with other government agencies, resulting in a 15% increase in seizures compared to the same period in 2024, continuing the trend from last year, when a record number of IUU fishing inspections was set in the country[8].

Industry also demonstrates a commitment to compliance and to assisting in the management of the fishery. For example, during Eureka operations, industry vessels assist in the collection of data

used to inform management decisions for the following fishing season.

PRODUCE expresses a strong commitment to combating IUU fishing globally and as previously mentioned, while there are some reports of non-compliance these appears to anomalies. This view is supported by other assessments that conclude “the surveillance system is so strong, it would be difficult not to comply.”[7]

In June 2025, Peru reinforced its commitment to sustainable fisheries management by adhering to the OECD Recommendation on Combating IUU Fishing and signing the UN Agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), strengthening its international commitments to fisheries governance and marine conservation. Domestically, PRODUCE intensified enforcement efforts against IUU fishing by conducting exhaustive inspections and joint operations, while expanding satellite monitoring and promoting responsible fishing through national awareness campaigns[8]. Together, these measures demonstrate Peru's continued efforts to strengthen fisheries governance, monitoring and sustainable resource management.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause M2.3.

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Species requirements

This section, or module, comprises of four species categories. Each species in the catch is subject to an assessment against the relevant species category in this section (see clauses 1.2 and 1.3 and Table 6).

Type 1 species can be considered the 'target' or 'main' species in the fishery under assessment. They make up the bulk of the catch and a subjected to a detailed assessment. Type 1 species must represent 95% of the total annual catch. If a species-specific management regime is in place for a Type 1 species, it shall be assessed under Category A. If there is no species-specific management regime in place for a Type 1 species, it shall be assessed under Category B.

Type 2 Species can be considered the 'non-target' species in the fishery under assessment. They comprise a small proportion of the annual catch and are subjected to a relatively high-level assessment. Type 2 species may represent a maximum of 5% of the annual catch. If a species-specific management regime is in place for a Type 2 species, it shall be assessed under Category C. If there is no species-specific management regime in place for a Type 2 species, it shall be assessed under Category D.

Species that comprise less than 0.1% of the catch are not required to be assessed or listed here.

Category A species

6.1. All clauses must be met for a species to pass the Category A assessment.

6.1.1. If a species fails any of the Category A clauses, it should be re-assessed as a Category B species.

Species name: Peruvian Anchovy (*Engraulis ringes*)

A1 Data collection

A1.1	**A1.1 Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.**
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A1.1 since the 2025 re-approval. Some information and references were updated.

Landing data in Peru are collected by independent third-party operators (SGS) at designated landing sites. This data is reported twice yearly, reflecting the two fishing seasons, each with its own LMTCP. The first broadly runs from April to July, and the second from November to January. The variability in start and finish dates comes from PRODUCE implementing seasons that suit the characteristics of the fishery for the year.

The most recent stock status report uses data through March 23, 2026, and describes exploitation perspectives for the first 2026 season. The report mentions that during the 2025 second season,

total landings in the north-center region of the Peruvian litoral were 1,590,000 t, representing 98% of the established LMTCP (1,630,000 t)[1] (Figure 3).

In May 2026, the progress report for the first season of 2026 was published, updating data through May 10th and reporting 452,728 t of total landings, representing 23.7% of the established LMTCP (1,914,049 t)[2] (Figure 4).

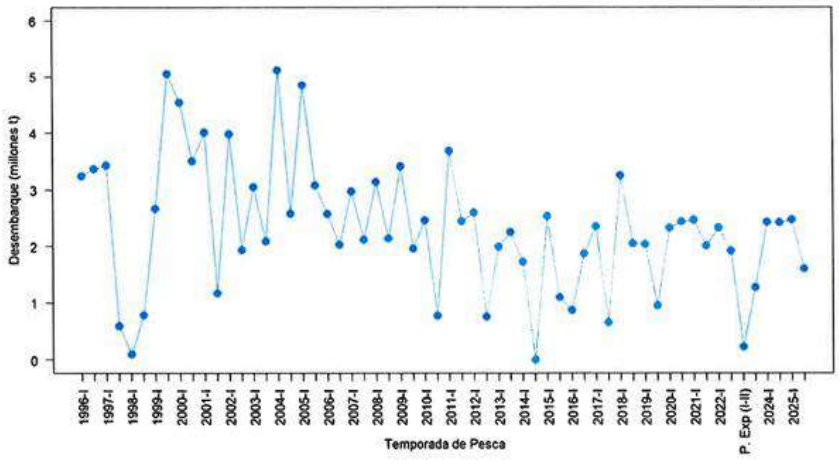


Figure 3. Anchovy landings by fishing season in the north-central region of the Peruvian coast, from the 1996-1 season to the 2025-2 season[1].

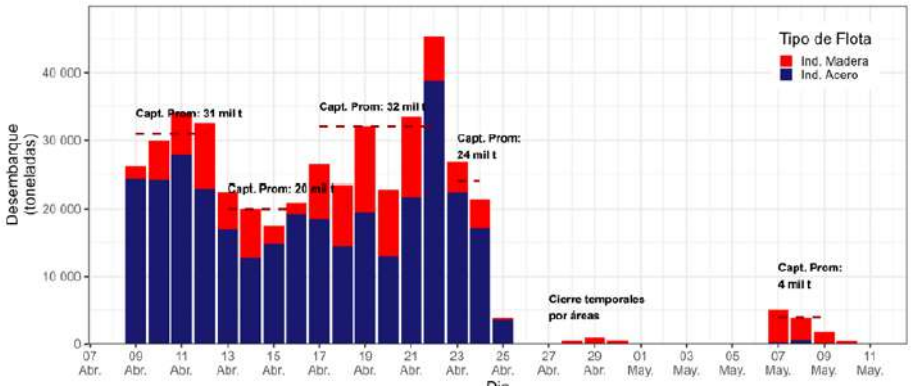


Figure 4. Daily anchovy landings during the first fishing season in the north-central region of the Peruvian coast, from April 9 to May 10, 2026[2].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A1.1.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (*Engraulis ringens*) al 23 de marzo y perspectiva de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7960391-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0507-2026-imarpe-pe
2. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Informe sobre el avance de la primer temporada de la anchoveta peruana (*Engraulis ringens)* en la región norte-centro al 10 de mayo de 2026. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8188234-informe-

correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0778-2026-imarpe-pe

A1.2	**A1.2 Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.**
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A1.2 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Extensive additional biological, fishery-dependent and environmental information is routinely collected to enable a robust estimation of stock status. IMARPE, the scientific authority responsible for fisheries research in Peru, has conducted regular hydroacoustic surveys of the Peruvian anchoveta stock since 1982. These multidisciplinary surveys are generally undertaken twice a year prior to the opening of the North-Central fishing seasons and integrate hydroacoustic biomass estimates with biological sampling (including size composition, maturity and reproductive parameters), oceanographic observations, catch and effort information, and data collected through onboard observer and landing monitoring programs[4].

For the 2025 winter-spring fishing season, IMARPE completed a comprehensive scientific assessment of the anchoveta stock along the Peruvian coast to determine its biomass, spatial distribution, population structure, reproductive condition and the prevailing environmental conditions. This assessment comprised the Spawning Biomass Estimation Cruise using the Daily Egg Production Method (Cruise MPH 2508-09), conducted from 15 August to 12 September 2025, and the Hydroacoustic Assessment Cruise for Anchoveta and Other Pelagic Resources (Cruise 2509-10), conducted from 10 September to 24 October 2025[1,4]. The results of these surveys were integrated with all available biological, fishery and ecosystem information to support the scientific advice provided to PRODUCE for fisheries management.

Following these assessments, IMARPE identified anomalous environmental conditions that could affect the distribution and availability of the resource. To reduce uncertainty, it implemented Eureka Operation LXXVII, conducted from 4 to 6 November 2025, to collect additional acoustic, biological and oceanographic information before providing recommendations for the subsequent fishing season[2,3]. This adaptive monitoring approach demonstrates that supplementary data are collected whenever uncertainty arises, ensuring that stock assessments are based on the best available scientific evidence. The resulting datasets are integrated into stock assessment models to estimate spawning biomass, recruitment and fishing mortality, providing a robust basis for determining stock status and informing science-based management decisions [4].

The most recent Hydroacoustic Assessment Cruise for Anchoveta and Other Pelagic Resources (Cruise 2602-04) was carried out in February 2026, and results were used for the stock assessment up to 23 March 2026 and to describe the exploitation perspectives for the first anchovy fishing season in 2026[5].

The breadth of information that is gathered by IMARPE throughout the year is sufficient to accurately capture the stock status of the fishery on a regular basis.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A1.2.
References 1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2025). Informes de la operación EUREKA LXXVII (4 al 6 de noviembre de 2025). https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7396110-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-1930-2025-imarpe-pe 2. Gobierno del Perú. (2025). Plan de trabajo operación Eureka LXXVII. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/6668616-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0580-2025-imarpe-pe 3. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Crucero 2509-10 de Evaluación Hidroacústica de la Anchoveta y Otros Recursos Pelágicos. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7771846-crucero-2509-10-de-evaluacion-hidroacustica-de-la-anchoveta-y-otros-recursos-pelagicos 4. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2025). Nota de prensa. IMARPE fortalece monitoreo de la anchoveta en el mar peruano con una Operación EUREKA. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/noticias/1278831-imarpe-fortalece-monitoreo-de-la-anchoveta-en-el-mar-peruano-con-una-operacion-eureka 5. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana (*Engraulis ringens*) al 23 de marzo y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7960391-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0507-2026-imarpe-pe

A2 Stock assessment

A2.1	**A2.1 A stock assessment is conducted at least once every 3 years (or every 5 years if there is substantial supporting information that this is sufficient for the long-term sustainable management of the stock) and considers all fishery removals and the biological characteristics of the species.**
Outcome	*Pass*
Rationale There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A2.1 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated. Anchovy population dynamics are strongly influenced by environmental conditions. The Peruvian Sea is a part of the anticyclonic movement of the eastern part of the Southern Pacific Ocean and is characterized by slow-moving surface currents. The result is a complex system of water flows and masses with seasonal variations. This is overlaid with abnormal irregular variations, principally the unusually hot periods referred to as 'El Niño'[1,2]. These conditions produce an upwelling ecosystem conducive to abundant and diverse aquatic living resources off the Peruvian coast, primarily driven by the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO). These conditions have culminated in the need for a flexible and adaptive management system	

closely focused on incorporating near real-time observational data of both oceanographic conditions and anchovy population dynamics, with the stock being assessed twice annually [2]. The resultant assessment methods employ three concepts that differ from traditional methods, namely, the use of a conservative projection horizon for the setting of management limits, the use of near real-time observations for the projection of harvest scenarios, and the inclusion of environmental variability. This is informed by a minimum of two hydroacoustic surveys, one before each fishing season, with the potential for additional. The assessment also collates catch data collected from the fishery via logbooks and landing inspections, the characteristics of the species, the Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE), size distribution, spawning biomass, and all biological, fishing, and ecosystem information available[1,3].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A2.1.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana *(Engraulis ringens)*. Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7960391-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0507-2026-imarpe-pe
2. Bahri, T., Vasconcellos, M., Welch, D.J., Johnson, J., Perry, R.I., Ma, X. & Sharma, R., eds. 2021. Adaptive management of fisheries in response to climate change. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 667. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3095en
3. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Informe sobre el avance de la primera temporada de pesca de la Anchoveta Peruana (*Engraulis ringens*). Gobierno del Perú. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/6182656/5452946-situacion-del-stock-norte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens.pdf?v=1712877361

A2.2	**A2.2 The assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.**
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A2.2 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

The most recent stock assessment for the North-Central Peruvian anchoveta stock, published by IMARPE on 31 March 2026, estimated stock status at the start of the first fishing season. Based on the results of the Hydroacoustic Research Cruise Cr. 2602-04, spawning biomass was estimated at 7,110,562 tonnes, being above both the target spawning biomass reference point (5,000,000 tonnes) and the limit reference point (4,000,000 tonnes) established for the stock [1]. This indicates that the stock is in a healthy condition with adequate reproductive capacity. These biological reference points are used within Peru's harvest strategy to evaluate stock status, provide scientific management advice, and support the determination of seasonal catch limits.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A2.2.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana *(Engraulis ringens)*. Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7960391-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0507-2026-imarpe-pe

A2.3	**A2.3 The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.**
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A2.3 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

The stock assessment provides a clear indication of the appropriate level of fishery removals for the current stock status. Based on estimates of spawning biomass, total biomass, recruitment, size structure, environmental conditions, and projected stock dynamics, IMARPE evaluates alternative harvest scenarios using the adopted harvest control rule (Figure 5)[1]. Considering the assessment estimates and recommendations, PRODUCE set a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 1,914,049 tonnes for the first 2026 North-Central fishing season[1]. The recommended catch was projected to maintain the spawning biomass above the management threshold at the start of the next reproductive period, ensuring that the proposed level of removals is consistent with the current status of the stock and the objectives of the harvest strategy [2].

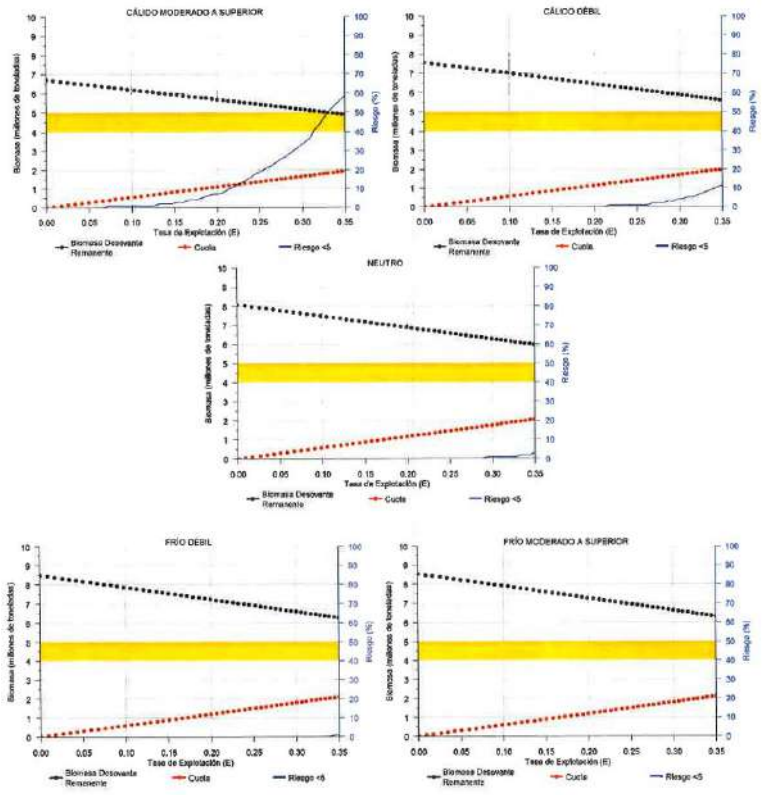


Figure 5. In each figure, the x-axis indicates different levels of exploitation rate (E), each of which corresponds to a catch quota (red points, whose value is read on the left vertical axis). The black

points correspond to the spawning biomass which, according to projections, would be available in the next reproductive cycle after applying each exploitation rate. The yellow bar indicates the target and limit spawning biomass levels necessary to sustainably renew the stock. The blue line represents the risk (probability) of having a spawning biomass below 5,000,000 tons after applying each exploitation rate (whose scale is shown on the right vertical axis)[2].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A2.3.

References

1. Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). (2026). Resolución Ministerial Nº 000085-2026-PRODUCE. Gobierno del Perú. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7920545/6666487-r-m-n-148-2025-produce.pdf?v=1744643503
2. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana *(Engraulis ringens)*. Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7960391-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0507-2026-imarpe-pe

A2.4	**A2.4 The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.**
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A2.4 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Every five years, IMARPE invites experts to evaluate the methodologies, results, and instruments, with the most recent evaluation held in 2024. This recent visit included experts from Scotland, the USA, and Spain to audit the current IMARPE methods. The assessment was previously reviewed by FAO experts in 2014, and it was concluded that there is a high standard of scientific support for fisheries management in Peru[1]. IMARPE has voluntarily requested international scientific audits in 1992, 1994–95, 1997–98, 2000, 2010, 2018, and 2024.

In 2018, the FIP in effect achieved formal collaboration with PRODUCE for technical collaboration towards fisheries sustainability. A resulting 2019 report was submitted to IMARPE and SNP on the Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) approach and included recommendations for improving the determination of stock status for the fishery.

In 2026, Peru's fisheries management system, including the scientific basis used to support stock assessments and management decisions, underwent independent international evaluation by the OECD Committee for Fisheries (COFI). The OECD concluded that Peru's fisheries management is supported by a “sophisticated resource management and planning system based on world-class scientific research and analysis” and recognized that catch quotas and fishing closures are determined through rigorous scientific monitoring led by IMARPE rather than political considerations[3]. This independent international evaluation provides additional confidence in the robustness and credibility of the assessment framework.

IMARPE conducts internal reviews on both the assessment methodology and reports prior to their

publishing[2]. Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A2.4.
References 1. Seafood Watch. (2024). Anchoveta, Chile–Peru: Seafood Watch assessment. Seafood Watch. https://www.seafoodwatch.org/globalassets/sfw-data-blocks/reports/a/seafood-watch-anchoveta-chile-peru-27723.pdf 2. Gómez, A. (2022, November). Peru anchovy – Industrial purse-seine: Fishery Improvement Project three-year evaluation report (Version 1.3). FishChoice / FisheryProgress. https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/indicators-documents/Anchoveta%20CHI_FisheryProgress_Three_Year_Evaluation_Template_dic_23_4.pdf#overlay-context=node/3546/improvement 3. OECD (2026), Policies for the Future of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Peru, OECD Publishing, Paris. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2026/03/policies-for-the-future-of-fisheries-and-aquaculture-in-peru_9a857263.html

A2.5	**A2.5 The assessment is made publicly available.**
Outcome	*Pass*
Rationale There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A2.5 since the 2025 re-approval. This assessment and management outcomes can be found on the IMARPE and PRODUCE websites along with all others[1,2]. Based on the information, the fishery passes Clause A2.5.	
References 1. Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). (n.d.). *Informes y publicaciones*. Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/informes-publicaciones 2. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (n.d.). *Informes y publicaciones*. Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones	

A3 Harvest strategy

A3.1	**A3.1 There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.**
Outcome	*Pass*
Rationale	

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A3.1 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Total fishing mortality within the fishery is monitored through four mechanisms: logbooks and onboard observers, SISESAT, landing information collection, and scientific surveys[1].

This information informs fisheries management to allow appropriate levels of fishing and to restrict total mortality. Thus, PRODUCE establishes a seasonal LMTCP and implements additional management measures, including temporal and spatial closures to protect juvenile aggregations[4].

For the first 2026 fishing season, the expected juvenile catch was estimated at 21.8% (95% CI: 18.5–25.5%) of the LMTCP. By 22 April 2026, 148,821 tonnes of juveniles had been caught, representing 35.7% of the projected seasonal juvenile catch. A marked increase in daily juvenile catches after 11 April, peaking at over 18,000 tonnes per day on 19 April, triggered precautionary management measures, including 5-day temporary area closures and 15-day fishing suspensions in critical areas with high juvenile abundance[2].

The harvest strategy is designed to maintain spawning biomass at or above 5,000,000 tons and an exploitation rate below 0.35[3].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A3.1.

References

1. Gómez, A. (2022). *Peru anchovy – Industrial purse-seine: FisheryImprovement Project three-year evaluation report (Version 1.3)*. FishChoice / FisheryProgress. https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/indicators-documents/Anchoveta%20CHI_FisheryProgress_Three_Year_Evaluation_Template_dic_23_4.pdf#overlay-context=node/3546/improvement
2. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Primera Temporada de Pesca de la anchoveta peruana (*Engraulis ringens*). Gobierno del Perú. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7923602/6668595-situacion-del-stocknorte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens.pdf?v=1744661475
3. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana *(Engraulis ringens)*. Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7960391-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0507-2026-imarpe-pe
4. Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). (2026). Resolución Ministerial Nº 000085-2026-PRODUCE. Gobierno del Perú. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7920545/6666487-r-m-n-148-2025-produce.pdf?v=1744643503

A3.2	**A3.2**	**Total fishery removals of this species do not regularly exceed the level indicated or stated in the stock assessment. Where a specific quantity of removals is recommended, the actual removals may exceed this by up to 10% ONLY if the stock status is above the limit reference point or proxy.**
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A3.2 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Fishery removals are subjected to a stringent monitoring regime, and as such, the LMTCP has not been exceeded in recent years (Figure 6)[2]

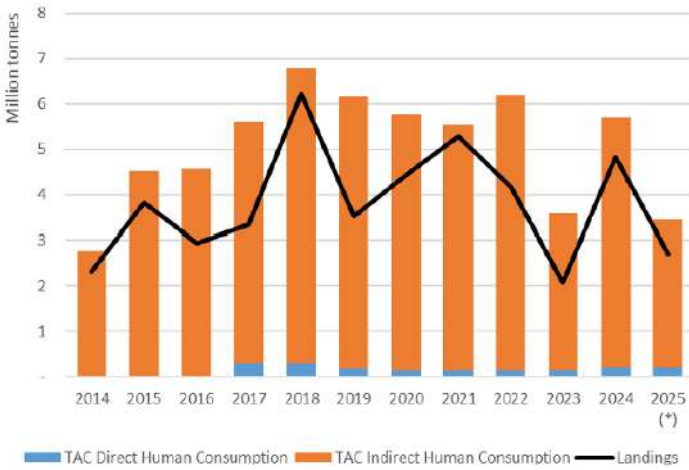


Figure 6. Total allowable catch limits and landings of anchoveta in Peru, 2014-2025[2].

During the first fishing season of 2026, anchoveta landings in the north-central region of the Peruvian coast reached a total of 452,728 tons, representing 23.7% of the LMTCP as of May 10, representing 23.7% of the LMTCP set at 1,914,049 tonnes (Figure 7) [1].

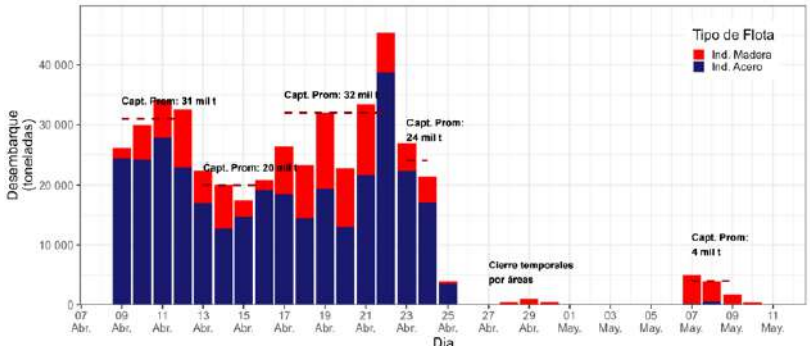


Figure 7. Daily anchoveta landings during the first fishing season in the north-central region of the Peruvian coast as of May 10, 2026[1].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A3.2.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026, Mayo). Primera Temporada de Pesca de la anchoveta peruana (*Engraulis ringens*). Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8188234-informe-

correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0778-2026-imarpe-pe
2. OECD (2026), *Policies for the Future of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Peru*, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/3cccc492-en.

A3.3	**A3.3 Commercial fishery removals are prohibited when the stock has been estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy (small quotas for research or non-target catch of the species in other fisheries are permissible).**
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A3.3 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Under the MSY approach, IMARPE recommended that the total catch for the first anchovy fishing season of 2026 should not exceed 1,914,049 tons[1]. Once the fishery reaches the LMTCP for the season, it is closed. This decision is based on near-real-time fishing removals data. Additionally, the start date of the fishing season may be delayed if the biomass is below the established limit.

In cases where thresholds have been reached, such as a 21.8% juvenile catch composition in 2026, temporal closures and, in some cases, fishing-season closures are implemented to protect the fishery[2].

Since 1998, there has been only one instance in which the biomass estimate was 3,380,000 tonnes[3], falling below the 4,000,000 tonne reference point. Following IMARPE's assessment in late 2014, PRODUCE did not authorize the opening of the second North-Central anchoveta fishing season because the stock had not recovered sufficiently. Fishing resumed only after subsequent scientific assessments confirmed improved stock conditions, leading to the authorization of the first 2015 fishing season [4].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A3.3.

References

1. Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). (2026). Resolución Ministerial Nº 000085-2026-PRODUCE. Gobierno del Perú. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7920545/6666487-r-m-n-148-2025-produce.pdf?v=1744643503
2. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Primera Temporada de Pesca de la anchoveta peruana (*Engraulis ringens*). Gobierno del Perú. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7923602/6668595-situacion-del-stocknorte-centro-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens.pdf?v=1744661475
3. OCEANA. (2015). OCEANA recomienda no abrir la segunda temporada de pesca de anchoveta en base a reporte de IMARPE. https://peru.oceana.org/comunicados/oceana-recomienda-no-abrir-la-segunda-temporada-de-pesca-de-anchoveta-en
4. PRODUCE. (2015). Resolución Ministerial Nº 082-2015-PRODUCE.

https://elperuano.pe/normaselperuano/2015/03/26/1216942-1.html

A4 Stock status

A4.1	**A4.1**	**The stock is at or above the target reference point; OR IF NOT: the stock is above the limit reference point or proxy and there is evidence that a fall below the limit reference point would result in fishery closure; OR IF NOT: the stock is estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy, but fishery removals are prohibited.**
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section A4.1 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

As of March 2026, the stock is above the target reference points of a spawning biomass of 5,000,000 tons and a limit reference point for the spawning biomass of 4,000,000 tons, with an estimated biomass of 7,110,562 tons[1]. The first fishing season of the year started on 9 April 2026 with a LMTCP of 1,914,049 tons. As of 10 May, landings reached a total of 452,728 tons, representing 23.7% of the LMTCP[2].

As stated in A3.3, there is evidence that a fall below the limit reference point would result in fishery closure.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause A4.1.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Situación del stock norte-centro de la anchoveta peruana *(Engraulis ringens)*. Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7960391-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0507-2026-imarpe-pe
2. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026, Mayo). Informe sobre el avance de la primera temporada de pesca de la Anchoveta Peruana *(Engraulis ringens)* Gobierno del Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8188234-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0778-2026-imarpe-pe

Category B species

Category B species are assessed using a risk-based approach.

1. The risk matrix in Table B(a) shall be used when assessing a Category B species when estimates of Fishing mortality (F), Biomass (B) and reference points are available.
2. The risk matrix in Table B(b) shall be used when assessing a Category B species when no reference points are available.

B1	**A3.3**	**Commercial fishery removals are prohibited when the stock has been**

	estimated to be below the limit reference point or proxy (small quotas for research or non-target catch of the species in other fisheries are permissible).
Table used B(a) or B(b)	**N/A**
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale	
References	

Category C species

3. All clauses must be met for a species to pass the Category C assessment.
    - Where a species fails this Category C clause, it should be assessed as a Category D species instead, except if there is evidence that the species is currently below the limit reference point.

Species name: Chub mackerel / Caballa (*Scomber japonicus*)

C1.1	**C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.**
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

Fishery removals are explicitly incorporated into the stock assessment process. IMARPE compiles and analyses comprehensive fishery-dependent information, including commercial landings, catch by fleet and fishing area, catch-at-age and catch-at-length data, fishing effort, and biological sampling collected throughout the year. IMARPE's fishery-dependent landing statistics record chub mackerel catches across the Peruvian pelagic fisheries, including incidental catches in the anchovy purse-seine fishery, and these catch/removal data form part of the information used in the assessment of the chub mackerel stock. These data are integrated with fishery-independent information to evaluate stock status, estimate fishing mortality and recruitment, and project future stock dynamics[1].

The 2025 assessment reviewed total removals during the year, including seasonal catch patterns and fleet performance, and used these data to evaluate the status of the stock and provide scientific advice on appropriate management measures and catch limits for 2026[1]. Consequently, removals from the fishery under assessment are fully accounted for in the stock assessment and management process.

During 2025, total landings were approximately 33,000 tonnes, with 45% of the annual catch

landed in February, reflecting the seasonal pattern of higher catches during the austral summer. The artisanal fleet accounted for approximately 63% of total landings[1]. Annual landings are routinely compiled and analyzed by IMARPE as part of the stock assessment and management process and are presented in Figure 8.

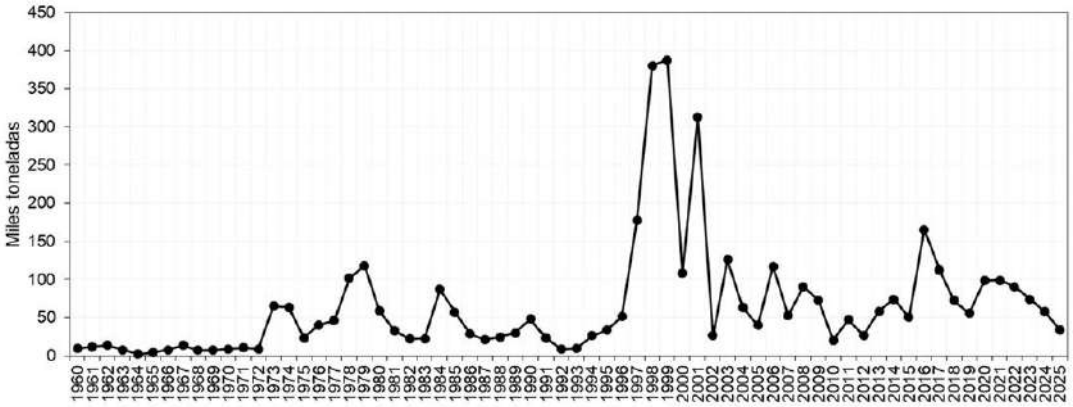


Figure 8. Annual chub mackerel landings in Peru, recorded from 1960 to 2025 (data projected to December 2025).[1]

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.1.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Informe sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería de caballa (*Scomber japonicus*) durante el 2025, situación actual y perspectivas de explotación para el 2026. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7597163-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-2148-2025-imarpe-pe

C1.2	**C1.2**	**The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.**
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

The most recent IMARPE stock assessment concludes that the chub mackerel stock remains above the biological reference point associated with Maximum Sustainable Yield (SB_{MSY}). Although the assessment identifies a sustained decline in total biomass and spawning biomass since 2020, with spawning biomass decreasing by 19% and total biomass by 22% compared with 2024, both indicators remain above the level required to achieve MSY[1].

The assessment also reports that fishing mortality has remained below the MSY reference level (F_{MSY}) since 2000. While recruitment has shown a declining trend since 2017, indicating reduced stock renewal and the need for a precautionary management approach, IMARPE considers the fishery to be in a fully exploited state rather than overexploited. Accordingly, the 2026 management

advice recommends a precautionary exploitation rate (E = 0.165), equivalent to 80% of the catch associated with F_{MSY}, to ensure that spawning biomass remains above the MSY reference level[1].

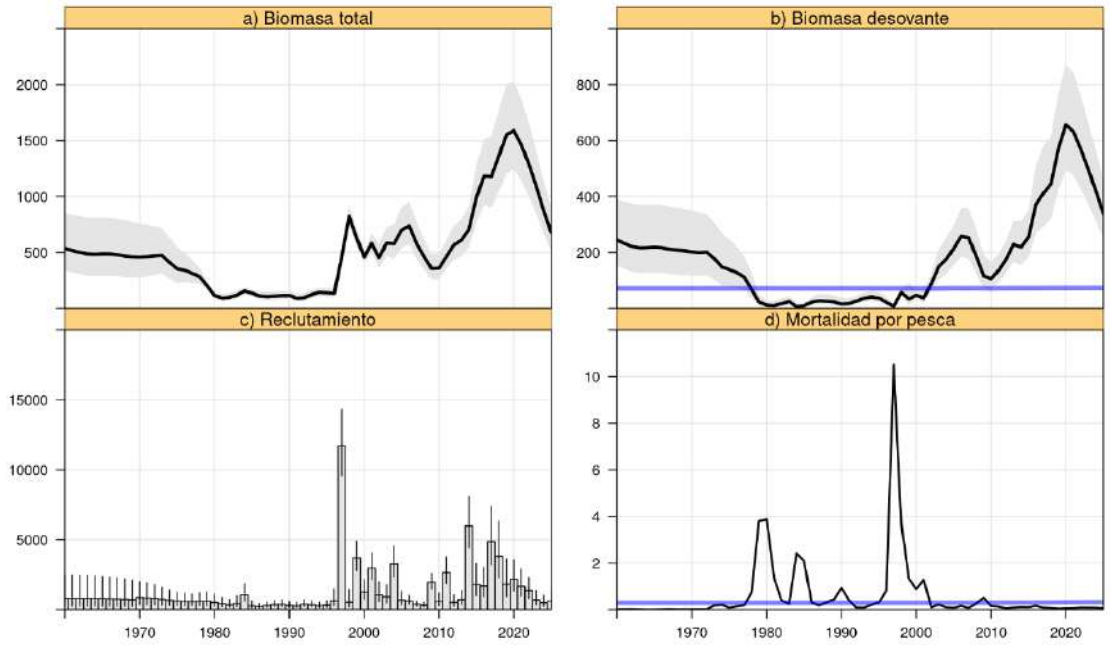


Figure 9. Estimated population indicators for chub mackerel present in Peruvian waters: a) Total annual biomass (thousands of tons); b) Annual spawning biomass (thousands of tons); c) Annual recruitment (millions of individuals), and d) Annual fishing mortality rate[3].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.2.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Informe sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería de caballa (*Scomber japonicus*) durante el 2025, situación actual y perspectivas de explotación para el 2026. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7597163-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-2148-2025-imarpe-pe

Species name: Humboldt squid / Pota (*Dosidicus gigas*)

C1.1	**C1.1**	**Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.**
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

IMARPE made an annual assessment using an integrated evidence-based approach model given the species' short life cycle and highly variable recruitment. The assessment integrates fishery-dependent data, including commercial landings, fishing effort, CPUE and biological sampling,

together with fishery-independent research survey information and environmental indicators[1].

During the period from January 2015 to September 2025, jumbo flying squid landings averaged close to 37,000 tonnes per month (Figure 10)[1].

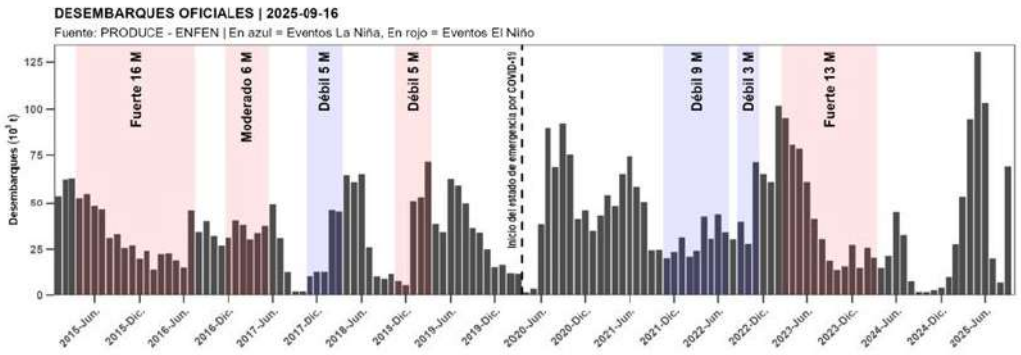


Figure 10. Monthly landings (10^3 t) of Humboldt squid by the artisanal fleet during the 2015–2025 period[1].

IMARPE's 2026 stock assessment reports cumulative Humboldt squid landings of 627,338 tonnes, reflecting the predominantly artisanal directed fishery. Humboldt squid is also recorded as incidental catch in the industrial anchovy fishery; however, recent onboard observer data from the Peruvian anchovy fishery for indirect human consumption (CHI) recorded 28.52 kg of Humboldt squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) during April–May 2024[2], representing 0.0202% of the observed incidental catch and 0.000173% of the total observed catch. This indicates that incidental Humboldt squid catches associated with the industrial anchovy fishery are a minor source of removals compared with the directed fishery and are unlikely to represent a material component of the removals underlying the stock assessment.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.1.

References

1. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2025). Informe "Pesquería de Calamar Gigante o Pota (*Dosidicus gigas*) a inicios de setiembre de 2025 y manejo de corto plazo".https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7222236-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-1635-2025-imarpe-pe
2. CeDePesca. 2025a. Programa privado de Observadores a Bordo. Pesquería de anchoveta peruana para Consumo Humano Indirecto – CHI. Stock Centro- Norte - Temporada 2024 – I. https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/8_CHI_POAB_Pesqueria-de-Anchoveta_CHI_Informe-Tecnico-No.-8-Abril-Mayo-2024.pdf
    1.

C1.2	**C1.2**	**The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.**

Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) is used by IMARPE as the primary biological reference point for managing the *Dosidicus gigas* fishery. Based on annual stock assessments, IMARPE estimates the MSY and recommends harvest levels accordingly, while allowing adaptive adjustments under a precautionary, risk-based management framework[1,2,3].

The 2025 stock assessment indicated that the biomass–fishing mortality relationship was consistent with a fully exploited stock, with an estimated 63.1% probability of the stock being within the green quadrant of the Kobe plot (Figure 11), indicating that the stock was neither overfished nor subject to overfishing [3].

For the 2026 fishing season, the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) was initially set at 539,230 t and subsequently increased to 589,230 t following updated scientific advice from IMARPE[1]. The increase was based on a risk-based evaluation indicating that the stock could sustain catches above the initial MSY estimate while remaining consistent with the precautionary approach and supported by ongoing biological and fishery monitoring. This provides evidence that the *Dosidicus gigas* stock remained above the level required to support sustainable exploitation.

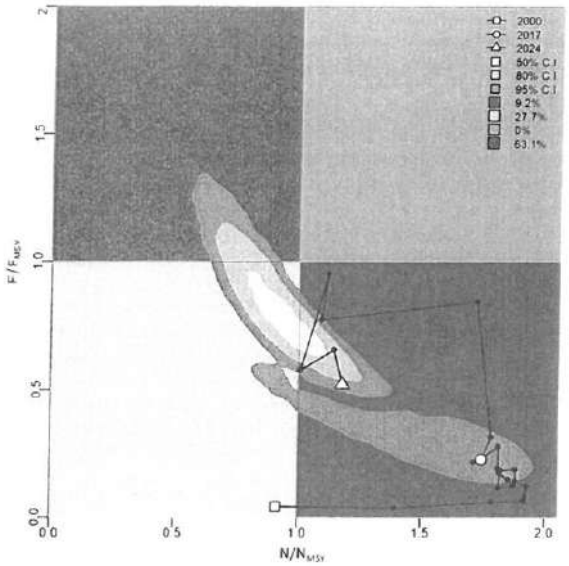


Figure 11. Kobe plot derived from the 2024 stock assessment model for the Humboldt squid[3].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.2.

References

1. PRODUCE. (2026). Resolución Ministerial N.° 00191-2026-PRODUCE. Establecen Límite Máximo de Captura Total Permisible (LMCTP) del recurso calamar gigante o pota para el periodo desde enero hasta diciembre del año 2026. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/normas-legales/8336376-00191-2026-produce

2. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2025). Informe "Pesquería de Calamar Gigante o Pota (*Dosidicus gigas*) a inicios de setiembre de 2025 y manejo de corto plazo".https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/7222236-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-1635-2025-imarpe-pe
3. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2025). Informe "Indicadores biológicos, pesqueros y poblacionales del calamar gigante *dosidicus gigas* y perspectivas de pesca para el 2025. https://fisheryprogress.org/system/files/2025-06/Oficio%20763-2025-IMARPE-PE.pdf

Category D species

Category D species are assessed against a risk-based approach.

4. The Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) in Table D(a) shall be used when assessing Category D species.
5. Table D(b) shall be used to calculate the overall PSA risk rating for the Category D species.
6. Should the PSA indicate a high risk, further assessment shall be completed against the requirements in Table D(C).

Productivity Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) and scores

Table D(a) provides detailed values and scores for the species productivity and susceptibility attributes and attributes, the assessor shall use Table D(a) to the PSA table.
Table D(b) is used to calculate the overall PSA risk rating for the Category D species.

Species name	Carrot/red squat lobster, munida (*Pleuroncodes monodon*)	
Productivity attributes	**Value**	**Score**
Average age at maturity	5[1,4]	2
Average maximum age	<10[1,2,4]	1
Fecundity	1000 – 50,000[2,9,10]	2
Average maximum size	80 mm[3,4,6]	1
Average size at maturity	32 mm[1,2,4,5,10]	1
Reproductive strategy	Demersal spawner	2
Mean Trophic Level (MTL)	3.2[6,7]	2
Density dependence (to be used when scoring invertebrate species only)	Precautionary (no information found)	3
Susceptibility attributes		
Areal overlap (availability): Overlap of the fishing effort with a species concentration of the stock	<10% overlap. Carrot/red squat lobster are widely distributed and can be found as far north as Mexico (16°N) and Chiloe Island, Chile (44°S)	1

	in the south. The species is found along the vast majority of the coast between these points out to as far west as Easter Island (109°W)[6]. This area significantly exceeds that of the fishery.	
Encounterability: The position of the stock/ species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to the position of the gear	Low encounterability. Carrot/red squat lobster off the coast of Peru primarily exhibit pelagic habits where they can be found between 70 and 150 meters depth however, significant variation in that range can be seen throughout it geographical extent[8]. Anchovy in this fishery are caught between the surface and at most 80 meters depth with the greatest abundances found at approximately 20 meters[11]. This suggests low overlap between the fishing gear and the species as can be seen in the catch composition records (~0.20%).	1
Selectivity of gear type: Potential of the gear to retain species	Precautionary (no information found)	3
Post-capture mortality (PCM): The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Retained	3
Average productivity score		1.75
Average susceptibility score		2
PSA risk rating (from Table D(b))		Pass
Compliance rating		Pass

1. Kilada, R., & Acuña, E. E. (2015). Direct age determination by growth band counts of three commercially important crustacean species in Chile. Fisheries Research, 170, 134–143. https://wbsg8v.xyz/d3/x/1754509801/10000/g4/scimag/16600000/16615000/10.1016/j.fishres.2010.11.010.pdf

2. Marine Stewardship Council. (n.d.). Chile: Squat lobsters and nylon shrimp Crustáceos Sur S.A. demersal trawl fishery. https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/chile-squat-lobsters-and-nylon-shrimp-crustaceos-sur-s.a.-demersal-trawl-fishery/@@assessments
3. Hernández, P., & Wehrtmann, I. S. (2014). Comportamiento reproductivo y variación de la proporción sexual de Pleuroncodes monodon (Crustacea: Galatheidae) en la costa peruana. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/262618538_Comportamiento_reproductivo_y_variacion_de_la_proporcion_sexual_de_Pleuroncodes_monodon_Crustacea_Galatheidae_en_la_costa_peruana
4. Roa, R., & Tapia, F. (1998). Spatial differences in growth and sexual maturity between branches of a large population of the squat lobster Pleuroncodes monodon. Marine Ecology Progress Series, 167, 185–195. https://www.int-res.com/articles/meps/167/m167p185.pdf
5. Meléndez, F., & Teresa, M. (2003). Aspectos biológico-pesqueros del camaroncito rojo Pleuroncodes monodon (M. Edwards, 1837) en el litoral peruano. Repositorio UNAC. https://repositorio.unac.edu.pe/item/c6ffaf7c-199a-49d8-9a99-97e35da8b430
6. Froese, R., & Pauly, D. (Eds.). (n.d.). Pleuroncodes monodon. SeaLifeBase. https://www.sealifebase.ca/summary/Pleuroncodes-monodon.html
7. Neira, S., & Arancibia, H. (2004). Trophic interactions and community structure in the upwelling system off Central Chile (33–39°S). Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology. https://kmr.annas-archive.org/scidb/10.1016/j.jembe.2004.07.011/
8. Yapur-Pancorvo, A. L., Quispe-Machaca, M., Guzmán-Rivás, F., Urzúa, Á., & Espinoza, P. (2023). The Red Squat Lobster Pleuroncodes monodon in the Humboldt Current System: From Their Ecology to Commercial Attributes as Marine Bioresource. Animals, 13(14), 2279. https://www.mdpi.com/2076-2615/13/14/2279
9. Guzmán, F., Bascur, M., Olavarría, L., Riera , R., Urzúa, Á., & Mora, S. (2019). Seasonal and interannual changes in reproductive parameters and eggs biochemical composition of the fishery resource Pleuroncodes monodon (Decapoda: Munididae) from the Humboldt Current System. Fisheries Research, 221. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338236821_Seasonal_and_interannual_changes_in_reproductive_parameters_and_eggs_biochemical_composition_of_the_fishery_resource_Pleuroncodes_monodon_Decapoda_Munididae_from_the_Humboldt_Current_System
10. Palma, S., & Patricio, A. (2015). Reproductive aspects of the squat lobster Pleuroncodes monodon H. Milne Edwards 1837 off Concepción, Chile. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287612796_Reproductive_aspects_of_the_squat_lobster_Pleuroncodes_monodon_H_Milne_Edward_1837_off_Concepcion_Chile
11. Seafood Watch. (2024). Anchoveta, Chile–Peru: Seafood Watch assessment. Seafood Watch. https://www.seafoodwatch.org/globalassets/sfw-data-blocks/reports/a/seafood-watch-anchoveta-chile-peru-27723.pdf

Species name	Black skipjack, barrilete (*Euthynnus lineatus*)	
Productivity attributes	**Value**	**Score**
Average age at maturity	1.9 years [1]	1
Average maximum age	8.5 years [1]	1
Fecundity	221,886 - 350,346 [2]	1
Average	84 cm [1]	1

maximum size		
Average size at maturity	45.9 cm [1]	2
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawners	1
Mean Trophic Level (MTL)	3.8 [1]	3
Density dependence (to be used when scoring invertebrate species only)	N/A	N/A
Susceptibility attributes		
Areal overlap (availability): Overlap of the fishing effort with a species concentration of the stock	<10 % overlap. The fishery occurs in the Exclusive Economic Zone from Peru and the black skipjack is found from Southern California to northern Peruvian coasts, around the offshore islands of the Eastern Pacific, and also occasionally as far west as the Hawaiian Islands [3].	1
Encounterability: The position of the stock/ species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to the position of the gear	Low overlap. Black skipjack is an associated species in the Peruvian anchovy fishery, where it represents a very small proportion of the total catch since the target fishery is highly specific as described in this report.	1
Selectivity of gear type: Potential of the gear to retain species	Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught, since the Peruvian anchovy fishery is highly specific as described in this report.	1
Post-capture mortality (PCM): The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Retained	3
Average productivity score		1.43
Average susceptibility score		1.5
PSA risk rating (from Table D(b))		Pass
Compliance rating		Pass

1. Fish base. (2026). Euthynnus lineatus Kishinouye, 1920. Black skipjack. https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Euthynnus_lineatus.html
2. Schaefer K. 1987. Reproductive biology of the black skipjack tuna Euthynnus lineatus, and eastern pacific tuna. https://aquadocs.org/bitstream/handle/1834/21264/Vol._19_no._2.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

3. Fishsource. (2026). Black skipjack Eastern Pacific Ocean. https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2719

Species name	Longnose anchovy, samasa (*Anchoa nasus*)	
Productivity attributes	**Value**	**Score**
Average age at maturity	1.1 years[1]	1
Average maximum age	3.8 years[1]	1
Fecundity	1,030 – 4,354[2]	2
Average maximum size	17 cm[1]	1
Average size at maturity	11.2 cm[1]	1
Reproductive strategy	Broadcast spawner	1
Mean Trophic Level (MTL)	3.4 [1]	3
Density dependence (to be used when scoring invertebrate species only)	N/A	N/A
Susceptibility attributes		
Areal overlap (availability): Overlap of the fishing effort with a species concentration of the stock	<10 % overlap. The fishery occurs in the Exclusive Economic Zone from Peru and the Longnose anchovy is found from San Juanico Bay, northern Gulf of California southward to Callao, Peru and perhaps further south[1]	1
Encounterability: The position of the stock/ species within the water column relative to the fishing gear, and the position of the stock/species within the habitat relative to the position of the gear	Low overlap. Longnose anchovy is an associated species in the Peruvian anchovy fishery, where it represents a very small proportion of the total catch since the target fishery is highly specific as described in this report.	1
Selectivity of gear type: Potential of the gear to retain species	Individuals < size at maturity are rarely caught, since the Peruvian anchovy fishery is highly specific as described in this report.	1
Post-capture mortality (PCM): The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition permitting subsequent survival	Retained	3

Average productivity score	1.43
Average susceptibility score	1.5
PSA risk rating (from Table D(b))	Pass
Compliance rating	Pass

1. Fish base. (2026). Anchoa nasus (Kner & Steindachner, 1867). https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Anchoa_nasus.html
2. Joseph, J. (1963). Contribución a la biología del engráulido. In-ter-Am. Trop. Tun. Comm. Bull., 8(1), 3-30. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/14acd03f-3b68-4a97-9070-7bb4bb36203d/Vol-8-No-1-1963-JOSEPH,-JAMES_Contributions-to-the-biology-of-the-engraulid-Anchoa-naso-Gilbert-Pierson,-1898-from-Ecuadorian-waters.pdf

Further assessment for Category D species

Should the PSA indicate a high risk, further assessment shall be completed against the requirements D1 and D2 – Table D(c).

D1	**D1. The potential impacts of the fishery on this species are considered during the management process, and reasonable measures are taken to minimise these impacts.**
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale N/A	
References	

D2	**D2. There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.**
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale N/A	
References	

Ecosystem requirements

This section, or module, assesses the impacts that the fishery under assessment may have on key ecosystem components: ETP species, habitat and the wider ecosystem.

7. All ecosystem criteria must be met (pass) for a fishery to pass the Ecosystem Requirements.
    - The sub-criteria offer a structured evidence base to demonstrate that the fishery sufficiently meets the ecosystem criteria, it is not expected that sub-criteria are assessed independently of the main criterion.

E1 Impact on Endangered, Threatened or Protected species (ETP species)

E1.1	**E1.1**	**Information on interactions between the fishery and ETP species is collected.** *In reaching a determination for E1.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*
	E1.1.1	ETP species which may be directly affected by the fishery have been identified.
	E1.1.2	Interactions between the fishery and ETP species are recorded and reported to management organisations.
	E1.1.3	Collection and analysis of ETP information is adequate to provide a reliable indication of the impact the fishery has on ETP species.
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E1.1 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Information on interactions between the Peruvian anchovy fishery and Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species is collected through complementary public and private monitoring programs. These include the Programa Bitácoras de Pesca (PBP), the national scientific observer program operated by IMARPE[1], and the Private On-board Observer Program (POAB) implemented under the Anchoveta Fishery Improvement Project (FIP)[2]. The Salvamares initiative further strengthens ETP monitoring by training vessel crews to identify and record interactions with ETP species using standardized reporting protocols[3].

The Programa Bitácoras de Pesca (PBP) has been in operation since 1996 and enables IMARPE to characterize fleet dynamics, quantify bycatch and discards, document interactions with predators and ETP species, and describe the distribution and demographic structure of the target stock. The program typically monitors 4–5% of industrial fishing trips, and the information collected is incorporated into IMARPE's scientific assessments and technical reports[5].

The Anchoveta FIP's Private On-board Observer Program (POAB), coordinated by CeDePesca, complements the national observer program by collecting information on bycatch, habitat interactions and ETP species[2]. Through the associated Salvamares initiative, trained vessel crew members record ETP interactions during fishing operations, substantially increasing monitoring coverage across the participating fleet[3]. Data collected through both the POAB and Salvamares are compiled in the PESCADATA-SNP database, providing a comprehensive source of information to support the monitoring and management of ETP species interactions[4,5].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause E1.1.

References

1. IMARPE. (2026). Seguimiento a la pesqueria pelágica. https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/recursos-pesqueros/seguimiento-de-pesquerias/seguimiento-de-la-pesqueria-artesanal/escenarios-regionales/
2. CeDePesca. (2025). Programa privado de observadores Pesquería de anchoveta peruana para Consumo Humano Indirecto - CHI Stock Centro- Norte - Temporada 2025 - I https://fisheryprogress.org/system/files/10_CHI_POAB_Pesquer%C3%ADa%20de%20Anchoveta_CHI_Informe%20T%C3%A9cnico%20No.%2010%20%28May%20-%20Jul%202025%29_0.pdf
3. Sociedad Nacional pesquera. (2026). Programa Salvamares. https://snp.org.pe/investigacion-cientifica/conferencias-de-sostenibilidad-marina-2/
4. Gómez, A. (2023). Three-year evaluation report: Peru anchovy industrial purse-seine fishery improvement project (FIP). FishChoice. https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/indicators-documents/Anchoveta%20CHI_FisheryProgress_Three_Year_Evaluation_Template_dic_23_1.pdf
5. Peraltilla et al. (2024). El Programa Salvamares de la Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería: contribuyendo con la sostenibilidad del ecosistema marino peruano. South Sustainability, 5(2), e1012. DOI: 10.21142/SS-0502-2024-e102

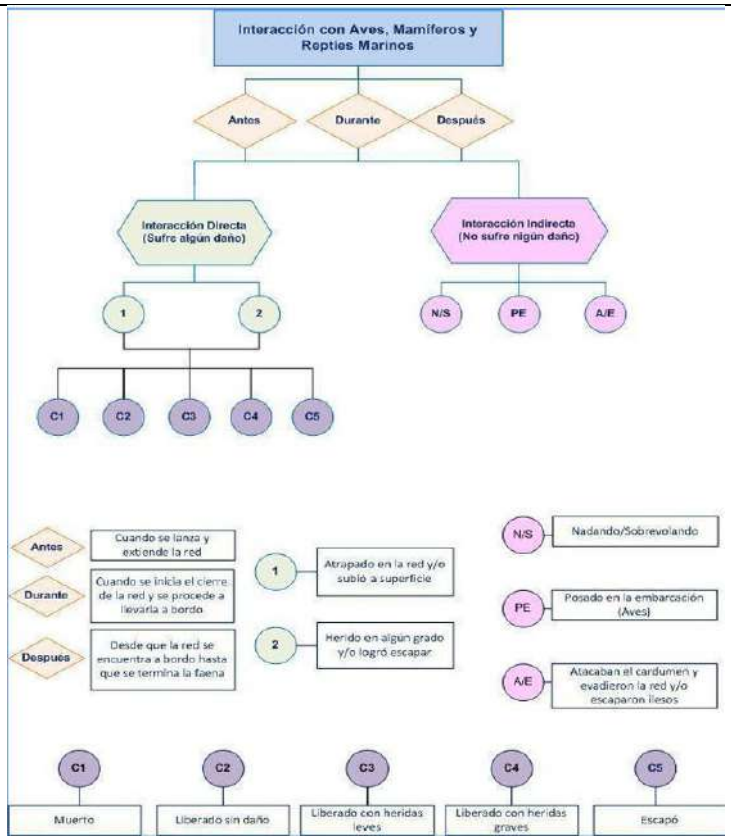
E1.2	**E1.2 The fishery has no significant negative impact on ETP species.** *In reaching a determination for E1.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*
	E1.2.1 The information collected in relation to E1.1.3 indicates that the fishery does not have a significant negative impact on ETP species.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E1.2 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Available evidence indicates that the Peruvian anchovy fishery does not have a significant negative impact on Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, defined under the MarinTrust Standard as animal species listed in the CITES Appendices or classified by the IUCN as Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR).

The monitoring protocol identifies indirect and direct interactions as shown below:



Direct interaction indicates that an animal was trapped; while Indirect interaction indicates that an animal was observed but not trapped. If the interaction is direct, the data records whether they were released unharmed, harmed, seriously harmed, or dead [18].

Interactions with seabirds, cetaceans, and pinnipeds including ETP species within the fishery are recorded by PBP and Salvamares. Interactions with animals, while numerous, are believed to result in a low mortality rate[1].

Seabirds represent a constant presence during fishing operations. Research indicates that, on average between 2000 and 2019, seabirds were present on 58% of all trips and 63% of all fishing gear setting operations[2]. A wide variety of seabirds were sighted during setting, as displayed in Figure 9. Notably, the Galapagos albatross (*Phoebastria irrorata*), Galapagos petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia*), and Peruvian tern (*Sternula lorata*) were observed, with the first two listed as Critically Endangered and the latter as Endangered on the IUCN Red List[3,4,5]. While interactions with these species have historically occurred, there is little evidence to suggest they happen at levels that would negatively impact populations[6].

This is corroborated by a 2023 IMARPE survey, which did not record any of the aforementioned ETP seabird species[7]. Instead, only the Guanay cormorant (*Phalacrocorax bougainvilli*), Peruvian booby (*Sula variegata*), pelican (*Pelecanus thagus*), Inca tern (*Larosterna inca*), and sooty shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*) were observed. All of these are listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List, except for the Peruvian booby, which is Least Concern[8,9,10,11,12].

However, since the first recorded outbreak of avian influenza (H5N1) in 2022, which negatively impacts seabird health, the disease continues to affect populations. The same IMARPE study also found that seabird interactions were heightened and many birds were afflicted by H5N13.

There is significant year-on-year variability in interactions. For example, during the second season of 2022, a total of 70,670 bird interactions were recorded; however, the mortality rate was only 0.14%[13].

Interactions between cetaceans and pinnipeds have been recorded with the South American sea lion (*Otaria byronia*), Dusky dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*), common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), and South American fur seals (*Arctocephalus australis*), all of which are listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List[14,15,16,17]. During the aforementioned second season of 2022, 7,600 mammal interactions were recorded, with a mortality rate of 0.17%[13].

While interactions between the fishery and seabirds, cetaceans, and pinnipeds are common, the mortality rate is low. This is believed to result from the tendency of these species to swim or fly out of the net prior to hauling. Interactions with ETP species, although previously recorded, appear to occur very infrequently. Given the low mortality rate observed for seabird species as a result of these interactions, it is likely that there is no significant negative impact on the populations.

NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	NOMBRE COMÚN	ESTADO DE CONSERVACIÓN UICN	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	NOMBRE COMÚN	ESTADO DE CONSERVACIÓN UICN
Ardenna creatopus	**Pardela patas rosadas**	Vulnerable (VU)	*Hydrobates markhami*	**Golondrina de Markham**	Casi Amenazado (NT)
Ardenna grisea	**Pardela gris**	Casi Amenazado (NT)	*Pelecanoides garnotii*	**Potoyunco**	Casi Amenazado (NT)
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus	**Gaviota cabeza gris**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Pelecanus thagus*	**Pelícano**	Casi Amenazado (NT)
Creagrus furcatus	**Gaviota de Galápagos**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Poikilocarbo gaimardi*	**Chuita**	Casi Amenazado (NT)
Fregata magnificens	**Fragata**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Phoebastria irrorata*	**Albatros de Galápagos**	En Peligro Crítico (CR)
Larosterna inca	**Zarcillo**	Casi Amenazado (NT)	*Pterodroma phaeopygia*	**Petrel de Galápagos**	En Peligro Crítico (CR)
Larus belcheri	**Gaviota peruana**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Spheniscus humboldti*	**Pingüino**	Vulnerable (VU)
Larus dominicanus	**Gaviota dominicana**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Sternula lorata*	**Gaviotín peruano**	En Peligro (EN)
Leucocarbo bougainvilliorum	**Guanay**	Casi Amenazado (NT)	*Sula nebouxii*	**Piquero patas azules**	Preocupación Menor (LC)
Larus modestus	**Gaviota gris**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Sula variegata*	**Piquero peruano**	Preocupación Menor (LC)
Larus pipixcan	**Gaviota de Franklin**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Thalassarche bulleri*	**Albatros de Buller**	Casi Amenazado (NT)
Oceanites oceanicus	**Golondrina de Wilson**	Preocupación Menor (LC)	*Thalassarche melanophris*	**Albatros ceja negra**	Preocupación Menor (LC)
Hydrobates hornbyi	**Golondrina de collar**	Casi Amenazado (NT)	*Thalasseus elegans*	**Gaviotín elegante**	Casi Amenazado (NT)

Figure 9. Complete list of seabird species sightings during setting operations between 2000 and 2019[2].

The latest available Private Onboard Observer Program report states that during the first fishing season of 2025, approximately 70,501 birds, 23,035 marine mammals, and 2 turtles were observed. Of the specimens observed, only 0.29% interacted directly with the fishery. No direct interactions with seabirds were recorded; however, 273 marine mammals (59 common dolphins (*Delphinus capensis*) and 214 South American sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*), and 2 turtles were caught in the net (1 olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and 1 green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)). Of these species, *Delphinus capensis* is included in CITES Appendix II[19] and *Lepidochelys olivacea* and *Chelonia mydas are in* CITES Appendix I[20,21]; However, all of these animals were released alive back to the sea[18].

The Peruvian anchovy is considered a “clean fishery”, since associated bycatch is not significant. In the period from May to July 2025, bycatch represents 1.76% of the total catch (Figure 12). Of the species, only the hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena)* is considered an ETP species since it is included in the CITES Appendix II[22], but it was also released with no harm to the sea[18].

GT	NOMBRE COMÚN	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	# Reg	FO	2025			Total general	% Cap Inc	% Cap Total
					Mayo	Junio	Julio			
CRUSTÁCEOS	Múnida	*Pleuroncodes monodon*	92	46.7%	109,876.32	25,480.29	9,066.98	144,423.59	59.7827%	1.053066%
MOLUSCOS	Argonauta	*Argonauta argos*	1	0.5%		19.69		19.69	0.0082%	0.000144%
	Calamar	*Doryteuthis gahi*	3	1.5%			87.97	87.97	0.0364%	0.000641%
	Pota	*Dosidicus gigas*	27	13.7%	13,599.36	27,110.29	6,000.00	46,709.65	19.3350%	0.340584%
CONDRICTIOS	Raya	*Raya indet.*	1	0.5%	4.50			4.50	0.0019%	0.000033%
	Raya águila chilena	*Myliobatis chilensis*	1	0.5%			60.00	60.00	0.0248%	0.000437%
	Raya torpedo	*Tetronarce tremens*	3	1.5%	7.00			7.00	0.0029%	0.000051%
	Tiburón martillo	*Sphyrna zygaena*	1	0.5%	4.50			4.50	0.0019%	0.000033%
PECES ÓSEOS	Bonito	*Sarda chilensis*	11	5.6%	281.54	144.62		426.16	0.1764%	0.003107%
	Caballa	*Scomber japonicus peruanus*	5	2.5%	106.22		0.05	106.42	0.0440%	0.000775%
	Corvina	*Cilus gilberti*	2	1.0%	15.36	11.20		26.56	0.0110%	0.000194%
	Pejerrey	*Odontesthes regia*	1	0.5%		231.88		231.88	0.0960%	0.001691%
	Pez luna	*Mola*	1	0.5%	500.00			500.00	0.2070%	0.003646%
	Samasa	*Anchoa nasus*	3	1.5%			48,972.61	48,972.61	20.2717%	0.357084%
	Tamborín	*Auxis rochei*	1	0.5%	0.41			0.41	0.0002%	0.000003%
Captura Total Fauna acompañante (kg)					124,395.20	52,997.98	64,187.60	241,580.79	100%	1.76%
								Captura Anchoveta (kg)		13,473,000
								CAPTURA TOTAL (kg)		13,714,581
								%captura fauna acompañante/captura total		1.76%

Figure 12. Total catch (kg) and frequency of occurrence of bony fish, crustacean, mollusk, and chondrichthyan species comprising the bycatch observed by the private Onboard Observer Program for the Peruvian anchoveta fishery (for indirect human consumption) during the months of May to July 2025 – 2025-I Season[18].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause E1.2.

References

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E1.3	**E1.3 There is an ETP management strategy in place for the fishery.** *In reaching a determination for E1.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	E1.3.1	There are measures applied to the fishery which are designed to manage the impacts of the fishery on ETP species.
	E1.3.2	The measures are considered likely to achieve the objectives of regional, national and international legislation relating to ETP species.
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E1.3 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

Peru has extensive legislation for protecting marine species, including prohibitions on hunting sea lions, protection of birds associated with guano production, and a national system of marine protected areas around islands, inlets, and guano points[1]. Other spatial measures include the exclusion of the IHC fleet from fishing within 5 nautical miles of the coast. While the DHC fleet is allowed within this zone, interactions with the industrial fleet are still limited, as all islands (except one) fall within the protected zone and naturally attract aggregations of seabirds[1].

Several government departments are responsible for ETP management. The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) prohibits the catch and transport of ETP species, SERNANP oversees protected areas, and SERFOR manages flora and fauna outside of these areas. Within IMARPE, the Research Unit on Top Predators conducts research aimed at developing indicators of change in the marine environment. Their activities include research cruises to monitor the distribution and abundance of ETP species and to study the reproductive parameters of guanera birds, including the Peruvian pelican, Peruvian booby, and Guanay cormorant[1].

The Salvamares Programme is supported by a comprehensive set of operational manuals covering its objectives, procedures and implementation. These include: (i) a programme manual describing its objectives, policies and operating principles; (ii) a species identification and safe release guide for marine predators interacting with the anchovy, jack mackerel and chub mackerel fisheries; (iii) a scientific information manual describing the collection and management of biological, acoustic and satellite data during research surveys and fishing operations; and (iv) a scientific outreach manual supporting training workshops and the dissemination of scientific information. Collectively, these documents provide the framework for Salvamares, to contribute to the sustainability of the Peruvian marine ecosystem through continuous monitoring, protection of marine species, and the generation of timely information on the effects of climate change[2].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause E1.3.

References

1. FisheryProgress. (2023). Anchoveta CHI: Three-year evaluation template (Version 1.3). https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/indicators-

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E2 Impact on the habitat

E2.1	**E2.1 Information on interactions between the fishery and marine habitats is collected.** *In reaching a determination for E2.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	E2.1.1	Habitats which may be directly affected by the fishery have been identified, including any habitats which may be particularly vulnerable.
	E2.1.2	Information on the scale, location and intensity of fishing activity relative to habitats is collected.
	E2.1.3	Collection and analysis of habitat information is adequate to provide a reliable indication of the impact the fishery has on marine habitats.
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E2.1 since the 2025 re-approval.

The anchovy fishery is a pelagic purse seine fishery that operates in the water column[1]. By design, this gear is not intended to come into contact with the seabed and is therefore not considered to impact the marine habitat. Given the extensive body of evidence supporting this conclusion for all pelagic purse seine fisheries, it is highly unlikely that the anchovy fishery differs in this regard.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause E2.1.

References

1. Bahri, T., Vasconcellos, M., Welch, D.J., Johnson, J., Perry, R.I., Ma, X. & Sharma, R., eds. 2021. Adaptive management of fisheries in response to climate change. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 667. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3095en

E2.2	**E2.2 The fishery has no significant impact on marine habitats.** *In reaching a determination for E2.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	E2.2.1	The information collected in relation to E2.1.3 indicates that the fishery does not have a significant negative impact on marine

	habitats.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E2.2 since the 2025 re-approval. Information and references were updated.

The Peruvian anchovy fishery uses pelagic purse seines, which are designed to operate within the water column and generally avoid contact with the seabed. Consequently, the fishery is considered to present a low risk of habitat impacts. Nevertheless, occasional bottom contact may occur when fishing in shallow coastal waters[1].

According to data collected through the Private On-board Observer Program (POAB), potential seabed interactions were identified in 65 of the 197 purse seine sets monitored (33%)[2]. These events were inferred from indicators such as the relationship between fishing depth and seabed depth, the capture of benthic species, and the presence of sediment on the fishing gear. However, these observations indicate possible net contact with the seabed rather than evidence of significant habitat damage. Given the pelagic nature of the fishing gear, the infrequent and localized nature of these interactions, and the absence of evidence of persistent or widespread habitat impacts, the fishery is considered unlikely to cause significant adverse effects on benthic habitats.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause E2.2.

References

1. Sociedad Nacional de Pesca & CeDePesca. (2019). Informe n.º 3: Programa "Salvamares" del proyecto de mejora de la pesquería de anchoveta peruana CHI – Temporada de pesca 2019-I. https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2019-10-16_Report-of-the-Private-Observer-Program-on-board.pdf
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E2.3	**E2.3 There is a habitat management strategy in place for the fishery.** *In reaching a determination for E2.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	E2.3.1	There are measures applied to the fishery which are designed to manage the impact of the fishery on marine habitats.
	E2.3.2	The measures are considered likely to prevent the fishery from having a significant negative impact on marine habitats.
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E2.3 since the 2025 re-approval.

Considering that pelagic purse seine fisheries generally do not come into contact with the seabed, beyond a few exceptions, and therefore do not impact the marine habitat, a specific habitat management strategy is not considered necessary. However, several laws and regulations are in place to limit any potential for impact. Primarily, the 2023 amendments to the LGP recognised the first five nautical miles adjacent to the Peruvian coastline as a protection zone[1]. This prohibits large-scale fishing within these five nautical miles, bans mechanised purse seiners within the first three nautical miles, and prevents the use of gear that could harm the habitat in this area.

Additionally, Supreme Decree 012-2001-PE forbids the use of an antifango, a device that attaches to purse nets and, when used in shallow waters, can disrupt the seabed[2].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause E2.3.

References

1. Oceana. (2023). *Peru passes important ocean protection law to protect the first five nautical miles at sea*. Oceana. https://oceana.org/press-releases/peru-passes-important-ocean-protection-law-to-protect-the-first-five-nautical-miles-at-sea/
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E3 Impact on the ecosystem

E3.1	**E3.1**	**Information on the potential impacts of the fishery on marine ecosystems is collected.** *In reaching a determination for E3.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*
	E3.1.1	The main elements of the marine ecosystems in the area(s) where the fishery takes place have been identified.
	E3.1.2	The role of the species caught in the fishery within the marine ecosystem is understood, either through research on this specific fishery or inferred from other fisheries.
	E3.1.3	Collection and analysis of ecosystem information is adequate to provide a reliable indication of the impact the fishery has on marine ecosystems.
Outcome	*Pass*	
Rationale		

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E3.1 since the 2025 re-approval.

Anchovy population dynamics are strongly influenced by environmental conditions that affect prey availability, natural mortality, growth, recruitment success, and availability to the fishery and predators. The Peruvian Current Ecosystem is highly productive and highly variable, primarily driven by the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)[1].

As a low trophic-level species of high abundance, anchovies are an important resource for many other species, including ETP species within the system. Due to the inherent unpredictability of environmental conditions under the ENSO regime, IMARPE has acknowledged the difficulty of producing reliable forecasts. As a result, its management approach prioritizes maintaining the resilience of target species to environmental variability rather than attempting precise predictions[1].

IMARPE conducts an extensive ecosystem monitoring program, sampling all levels of the ecosystem from algae to marine macrofauna, top predators, marine mammals, and seabirds. Data are collected from a variety of sources, including multiple observer programs and dedicated research cruises, with explicit consideration of environmental drivers[2]. The relationship between anchovy abundance, food availability during reproductive periods, and the population dynamics of other species was characterized in a 2017 CeDePesca report (visualised in figure 13)[3].

Consequently, the anchovy fishery is managed under an MSY based framework to ensure, among other objectives, that the stock continues to provide essential ecosystem services.

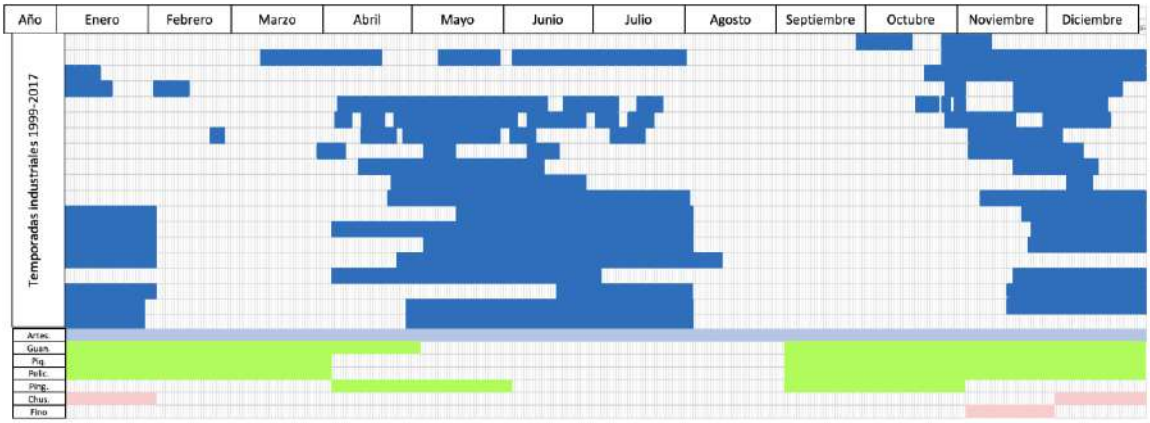

Figure 13. Overlapping fishing seasons and reproductive seasons of the main anchovy predators[3].

Based on the information, the fishery passes Clause E3.1.

References

1. Bahri, T., Vasconcellos, M., Welch, D.J., Johnson, J., Perry, R.I., Ma, X. & Sharma, R., eds. 2021. Adaptive management of fisheries in response to climate change. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 667. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3095en
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catch y protegidas. https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/CeDePesca_Fichas-de-impacto-de-la-pesquer%C3%ADa-de-anchoveta-2017-11-29.pdf

E3.2	**E3.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem.** *In reaching a determination for E3.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:* E3.2.1 The information collected in relation to E3.1.3 indicates that the fishery does not have a significant negative impact on marine ecosystems.
Outcome	*Pass*

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E3.2 since the 2025 re-approval.

The primary resource for determining the impact of the anchovy fishery on the marine ecosystem is the 2017 report "Impact Study of Anchovy Fishery on By-Catch and Protected Species"[1]. This study focused on the main predators of anchovy within the Humboldt Current ecosystem off the coast of Peru. The identified predators and their estimated diet composition of anchovy were: mackerel (8–27%), jack mackerel (4–21%), mahi mahi (0–50%), guitarfish (89%), bat ray (87%), Chilean eagle ray (91%), cabinza grunt (45%), and Peruvian weakfish (77–92%). The report concluded that fishing activity at then-current levels was not having a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem[1].

A subsequent IMARPE study in 2020 examined the broader ecosystem impacts of the fishery. In this assessment, predators with more than 50% anchovy in their diets included boobies, cormorants, pelicans, bonitos, other large pelagics, sea lions, catfishes, and fur seals[2]. Predators with anchovy consumption greater than 2 $t \cdot km^{-2} \cdot y^{-1}$ included bonito, medium demersals, horse mackerels, other large pelagics, and Pacific mackerels.

Depletion experiments conducted as part of the 2020 study set fishing mortality at the status quo level (F = 0.784) and estimated anchovy depletion at around 19% of unfished biomass (B_0). The findings indicated that, under these conditions, the fishery would not reduce the abundance of more than 15% of other species and trophic groups by over 40% and would not reduce the abundance of any other species or trophic group by more than 70%[2]. The status of individual species is further investigated in table 1.

Table 1. Summary of the current status of the populations and proposed management objectives, taking into account the requirements of the MSC standard. Table headings are species, Maximum Population (PM), Current Population (PA), %PA/PM, Management Objectives (OM) and %OM/PM[2].

Especie	Población Máxima (PM)	Población Actual (PA)	% PA/PM	Objetivos de manejo (OM) > que	% OM/PM
Guanay	9.000.000	5.500,000	61.11	5.500.000	61.11
Piquero	2.700.000	2.700.000	100.00	2.700.000	100.00
Pelicano	700.000	102.000	**14.57**	420.000	60.00
Pingüino	40.000	40.000	100.00	40.000	100.00
Lobo chusco	230.000	230.000	100.00	138.000	60.00
Lobo fino	68.000	9.500	**13.97**	30.000	44.12
Bonito (t)	64.000	65.000	101.56	38.400	60.00

Based on the information, the fishery passes Clause E3.2.

References

1. CeDePesca. (2017). *Fichas de impacto de la pesquería de anchoveta sobre especies de by-catch y protegidas*. CeDePesca. https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/CeDePesca_Fichas-de-impacto-de-la-pesquer%C3%ADa-de-anchoveta-2017-11-29.pdf
2. Tam, J., Taylor, M., & Ñiquen, M. (2020). *Ecosystem impacts of fishing the low trophic level Peruvian anchovy in the Northern Humboldt Current Ecosystem*. Instituto del Mar del Perú. https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Tam-Ecosystem-impacts-2020.pdf

E3.3	**E3.3 There is an ecosystem management strategy in place for the fishery.** *In reaching a determination for E3.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:*	
	E3.3.1	There are measures applied to the fishery which are designed to manage the impacts of the fishery on marine ecosystems.
	E3.3.2	The measures are considered likely to prevent the fishery from having a significant negative impact on marine ecosystems.
Outcome	*Pass*	

Rationale

There have been no substantial changes to the aspects of the fishery relevant to Section E3.3 since the 2025 re-approval.

The impacts of the anchovy fishery are managed through a range of measures designed to prevent any significant negative effects on the marine ecosystem.

The fishery is subject to a consistent and intensive monitoring regime that quantifies not only anchovy-specific factors but also broader oceanographic conditions and interactions with other species. This is achieved through three distinct observer programs, between two and four dedicated research cruises each year, logbooks, and other fisheries data collection. These inputs inform a

LMTCP that is based on an MSY approach, with near real-time landings data ensuring progress toward the limit is closely monitored. The LMTCP is reviewed annually, using up-to-date scientific advice, historical catch records, and the results of annual monitoring surveys. This process is publicly available and transparent.

Spatial restrictions, such as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the 5 nautical mile inshore exclusion zone, further protect the ecosystem. These measures safeguard critical breeding and resting areas while mitigating potential seabed impacts. Additionally, the fishery can be closed if the proportion of juvenile catch exceeds established thresholds[1].

The fishery also demonstrates an adaptive response when environmental or biological conditions indicate increased ecosystem or stock risks. During the 2026 fishing season, for example, monitoring of oceanographic conditions, stock status and catch composition resulted in temporary and spatial suspensions of fishing activity following IMARPE recommendations[4]. These measures were implemented in response to high incidences of juveniles and were intended to protect juvenile fish, spawning processes and the development of the biomass[3]. This adaptive approach was also applied under the warm oceanographic conditions associated with the development of El Niño Costero in 2026, when PRODUCE introduced additional temporary suspensions in parts of the fishing area as a precautionary measure, based on updated scientific information from IMARPE[2].

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause E3.3.

References

1. FisheryProgress. (2019). Peruvian anchovy Indirect Human Consumption (IHC) Fishery Improvement Project review – Three-Year Audit Template. FisheryProgress. https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/indicators-documents/Peruvian_Anchovy_IHC_FIP_Review_2019_GB2338_5.pdf#overlay-context=node/3546/actions-progress
2. Ministerio de la Producción. (2026). Nueva suspensión temporal de la pesca de anchoveta refuerza medidas de protección del recurso ante condiciones cálidas del mar. Nota de prensa. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/noticias/1398388-nueva-suspension-temporal-de-la-pesca-de-anchoveta-refuerza-medidas-de-proteccion-del-recurso-ante-condiciones-calidas-del-mar
3. Ministerio de la Producción. (2026). PRODUCE establece suspensión temporal de la pesca de anchoveta como medida precautoria en la zona Norte – Centro. Nota de prensa. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/noticias/1384072-produce-establece-suspension-temporal-de-la-pesca-de-anchoveta-como-medida-precautoria-en-la-zona-norte-centro
4. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE). (2026). Informe sobre la evolución de las condiciones oceanográficas y el avance de la primera temporada de pesca de la anchoveta peruana (*Engraulis ringens*) en la región norte-centro al 08 de junio de 2026. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/10141414/8256382-informe-sobre-la-evolucion-de-las-condiciones-oceanograficas-y-el-avance-de-la-primera-temporada-de-pesca-de-la-anchoveta-peruana-engraulis-ringens.pdf?v=1781189585

Annex 1: External Peer Review report

Assessment and determination summary

Fishery name	**Peru – Peruvian Anchovy (Engraulis ringens) - FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South**
MarinTrust report code	**WF02**
Type 1 species (common name, Latin name)	*Peruvian Anchovy (Engraulis ringens)* *Sardine (Sardinops sag*
Fishery location	*FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° South*
Gear type(s)	*Purse seine (industrial fleet)*
Management authority (country/state)	*Peri, Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)*
Certification Body recommendation	*Approved*
FAPRG reviewer recommendation	Agree with CB determination

Summary of peer review outcomes

Summary *Provide any information about the fishery that the reviewers feel is significant to their decision. This summary is used by the Certification Body in the Fishery Assessment Report.*
The assessment report provides comprehensive justification to maintain the approval status of the Nothern Peruvian Anchovy fishery. The assessment demonstrates that the fishery continues to be managed in accordance with MarinTrust Fishery Approval criteria. Recent reports referring to the warm oceanographic conditions influencing the anchovy habitat, reducing primary productivity and increasing the vulnerability of juveniles to fishing are referenced in the assessment and the adpative management reponses (spatial, temporal closures) . The more recent June 2026 report (cited in the FAPR report) may
General comments on the draft report provided to the peer reviewer
The assessment has considered the recent IMARPE stock survey /environmental conditions published up to May 2026. These refer to the high juvenile catch and warm oceanographic conditions due to El Nino and the management actions to protect juveniles using closures and potential early closure of the fishery season. A further report (June 2026) (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8256382-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-0977-2026-imarpe-pe) provides further evidence of the strong El Nino conditions and adaptive measures to protect juveniles; fishery spatial and temporal closures provides emphasis on the impact of El Nino conditions and the FAPR asks if this report was available for the surveillance review?

Minor items noted in the review where the assessor could consider clarification.

Peer reviewers should review the fishery assessment report with the primary objective of answering the key questions listed in the table below. When the situation is more complicated, reviewers may answer "See Notes" instead.

1. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MarinTrust fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?	Yes
2. Does the Species Categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?	Yes
3. Are the scores in the following sections consistent with the MarinTrust requirements (i.e. do the scores reflect the evidence provided)?	Yes
Section M – Management Requirements	Yes
Category A Species	Yes
Category B Species	n/a
Category C Species	n/a
Category D Species	Yes
Section E – Ecosystem Impacts	Yes

Detailed Peer Review Justification

Peer reviewers should provide support for their answers in the boxes provided, by referring to specific scoring issues and any relevant documentation as appropriate.
Detailed justifications are only required where answers given are one of the 'No' options. In other (Yes) cases, either confirm 'scoring agreed' or identify any places where weak rationales could be strengthened (without any implications for the scores).
Boxes may be extended if more space is required.

1. Has the fishery assessment been fully completed, using the recognised MarinTrust fishery assessment methodology and associated guidance?	Yes
The assessment has been fully completed and uses the recognised MarinTrust fishery methodology and MarinTrust Wholefish fishery Criteria Guidance. Minor comments (refer to each section and summarised here): - Minor clarifications may be useul for species Composition reference data (POAB), - Cat C rationales- if there is a distinction between removals of chub mackerel and Humbolt squid from the anchovy fishery from national targetted fisheries. - M2.1 rationale (referrng to 68t fishmeal 2012-16) - E1.2 (definition of fishery interaction with ETP's) and E3.3. (referrng to current El Niño event and management response)	

Typos/items missing: summary Peer Review Evaluation 'table row' has not been completed. But noted that the Peer Reviewer does agree with the assessment determination. Minor typos highlighted. Overall the report is well presented, follows methodology and contains comprehensive and accessible references.
Certification Body response
The noted observations have been addressed. The changes made and the responses to the observations are specified in each section.

2. Does the species categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?	Yes
The species categorisation section reflects the best current understanding of catch composition using data from the Private Observer Program ran by CeDePesca. It provides catch composition based on observed trips at different times in the season (Nov-Dec; April-May; May-July) and is probably, the most comprehensive data available. Just to confirm - Did the assessor also consider if data was available derived from logbooks/landing data from IMARPE season-progress reorts/IMARPE “Bitácoras de Pesca” observer/logbook reports? The FAPRG could not locate the reports as stated at the website but identified a monitoring report for June 2025 which provides a species composition pie-chart. (https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Bitacora-de-Pesca-anchoveta-junio-2025.pdf). It is broadly similar (not as extensive in species range) to that of the Private Observer Data but the point raised is to qualify that the source used (POAB) provides the most comprehensive species composition data. Peer review agrees with the determination of One type 1 species (Anchovy-) and 5 Type 2 species are identified based on CeDepesca Private Onboard Observer Program. Two Type 2 species; Minor typo observation: The Species Categorisation table indicates that Humbolt squid fishery does not have a management regime- although it is correctly assessed under Cat C.	
Certification Body response	
Access to Bitácora de Pesca reports published before 2025 is currently limited due to changes in IMARPE’s website and document-hosting structure. Some historical reports remain available through legacy IMARPE servers, but previous links may no longer function following the website migration and reorganisation. Although ChatGPT was able to pull some data supposedly from the 2023 and 2024 Bitácora reports, when I tried to check the source through the IMARPEs link, it led to an error page, so I wasn’t able to verify the data myself. The data presented by ChatGPT,including the 2025 report cited by the reviewer, doesn’t look significantly different from the POAB data. Therefore, I prefer to use the POAB data as the primary source of information, as they provided accessible and sufficiently detailed information for the assessment period.	

Minor typo observation reagrding The Species Categorisation table indicates that Humbolt squid fishery does not have a management regime has been corrected.

3. Is the scoring of the fishery consistent with the MarinTrust requirements, and clearly based on the evidence presented in the assessment report?	Yes
Yes, the scoring of the fishery is consistent with the MarinTrust requirements and provides sufficient evidence presented in a comprehensive format, expressing the key areas justifying the pass scores, with appropriate references and up-dates from 2025 where these are available.	
Certification Body response	
NA	

3a. Are the "Category A Species" scores clearly justified?	Yes
The rationales provided for A1.1 and A1.2 justify the pass scores, as fishery-wide removals are known through independently collected landings data (IMARPE publications) and seasonal LMTCP reporting, and A1.2 rationale documents the evidence that supplementary biological, fishery-dependent, acoustic, and environmental data are collected to estimate stock status. A2.1 to A2.5 scores are justified, as they show that stock assessments are conducted, incorporate fishery removals and biological/environmental information, and provide stock-status estimates relative to defined biomass reference points. Also, reference is made to the need for a flexible and adaptive management system responding to the dynamic environmental conditions associated with upwelling and the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) strengthening the pass justification. For A2.2 and A2.3 the estimated spawning biomass is above target and limit reference points consistent with the scientific recommended TAC and demonstrate that removals are appropriate for current stock status. A2.4 also supports the overall assessment credibility by documenting internal review and repeated external/international evaluations of IMARPE's assessment methods and scientific basis. The assessor identifies the assessment and management outcomes are available at IMARPE and PRODUCE websites. The rationales for A3.1 and A3.2 are consistent with the clause requirements: A3.1 identifies mechanisms that restrict fishing mortality, primarily the LMTCP, but including monitoring systems that inform seasonal limits, and juvenile-related spatial/temporal closures, while A3.2 uses recent landing data to show removals remain within the level indicated by the assessment. A3.2, could also refer to previous years to support consistency with not exceeding the	

LMTCP although the FPRG reviewer does note that the assessor refers to 'no substantial changes since the 2025 re-approval' which demonstrates consistency with previous years.
A very minor error typo noted (A3.2) “23.7% / 23.7.9%” and the sentence stating that 'stock acoustic biomass survey output is shown in Figure 7' when the figure appears to show daily landings may warrant correction.

A3.3 pass score is jusified with evidence of the real time mechanism to close fisheries and historical evidence, when the biomass did not reach the minimum biomass threshold, the 2nd seasonal fishery was not opened (2014) by PRODUCE.
A4.1 score is justified as the stock is above the target reference point.

A clause rationales are consistent with the requirements and justify the pass scores. Only minor comments/typos noted.

Certification Body response
Regarding A3.2: Figure 6, already included in the report, shows that the TAC, and therefore the LMTCP, has not been exceeded during the 2014–2025 period. Typo 23.7.9% has been corrected to 23.7%. The sentence, “The output of the north-central anchovy stock acoustic biomass surveys is displayed in Figure 7,” was deleted because it was carried over from the previous report. The paragraph above already provides the information corresponding to Figure 7.

3b. Are the “Category B Species” scores clearly justified?	Yes
There were no Cat B species identified. Peer Reviewer agrees with the analysis.	
Certification Body response	
NA	

3c. Are the “Category C Species” scores clearly justified?	Yes
Two Cat C species are identified Pacific chub mackerel, caballa (Scomber japonicus peruanus)and Humboldt squid, Pota (Dosidicus gigas) having species specific management regimes - consistent with MT assessment methodology. C1.1 rationale for chub mackerel is consistent a pass score providing evidence that removals are incorporated into IMARPE’s stock assessment process using landings, fleet, area, effort, and biological data, and it provides recent 2025 landings evidence to show the data are current. The assessor may wish to clarify in the report (for other readers), if there is a distinction between removals of chub mackerel from the anchovy fishery from the total national chub mackerel removals.	

The C1.2 rationale provides justification for the pass score, as it reports that biomass and spawning biomass remain above the MSY-related reference level and that fishing mortality is below FMSY, supporting the Pass outcome, also noting the Precautionary approach of reduced exploitation rate.

Referring to Humbolt squid, both C1 and C2 rationales are justified confirming that IMARPE conducts annual assessments using fishery-dependent removals data, including commercial landings, effort, CPUE and biological sampling, alongside survey and environmental information.
The same clarification (as for chub mackerel) may be of value identifying whether Humbolt squid removals from the anchovy fishery under assessment are included in the assessment or are negligible, since the current wording (if I read correctly) mainly describes total artisanal Humboldt squid removals rather than removals attributable to the industrial fishery?
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Certification Body response

For Pacific chub mackerel, catches taken incidentally in the industrial anchovy fishery are included in the fishery-dependent catch information used for the assessment, since IMARPE's monitoring programme records incidental catches from the industrial purse-seine fleet, and chub mackerel is regularly identified among these catches. This has been included in the report.

For Humboldt squid, incidental catches in the industrial anchovy fishery are also documented; however, these appear to be a very minor component of removals. The curent Humboldt squid fishery and assessment are predominantly based on the directed artisanal fishery. Therefore, the report has been clarified to distinguish the minor incidental removals from the ancohvy fishery.

3d. Are the "Category D Species" scores clearly justified?	Yes

Three Cat D species are identified since they do not have a species specific management regime; Carrot/red squat lobster, munida (Pleuroncodes monodon), Black skipjack, barrilete (Euthynnus lineatus) and Longnose anchovy, samasa (Anchoa nasus).
The PSA table remains as per the 2025 evaluation and score remains justified.

Black skipjack is an additional Cat D species not previously included in the 'eligible for assessment' catch composition. The PSA is based on Fishbase and several other references to support the evaluation and the pass score is justifed.
Longnose anchovy PSA also based on Fishbase and an additional reference referring to the species bioliogy. The outcome is consistent with the 2023 MT assessment using Fishbase data (sources 2026) and PSA scores are slightly different, demonstrating a thorough assessment has been undertaken.
D scores are justified.

Certification Body response

NA

Are the scores in “Section M – Management Requirements” clearly justified?	Yes

The evidence provided is consistent with the M1.1 requirements, and score is justified.The management and administrative organisations are identified, with PRODUCE responsible for overall fisheries management and IMARPE providing the scientific and data-collection functions that support management decisions. The relevant roles, responsibilities and information-access mechanisms are documented and publicly available, and that fishers have access to management information through recognised national institutions. Clause M1.2 score is jusified because PRODUCE, through the Vice Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, is legally empowered under Peruvian fisheries legislation to regulate and manage the anchoveta fishery, including the use of fishery-specific regulations, vessel authorisations, seasonal access controls and catch limits. The reviewer agrees that the assessment provides sufficient evidence of legal instruments, licensing requirements, dispute-resolution mechanisms and recognition of fishing-dependent livelihoods. Clause M1.3 score is justifed, as IMARPE is clearly identified as the scientific body responsible for data collection and assessment, provides PRODUCE with transparent scientific advice on stock, ecosystem and fishery status, and supports management through routine surveys, fishery-dependent monitoring and adaptive data collection. The evidence is comprehensive and well referenced. M1.4 score is justified as the management framework is explicitly grounded in sustainable harvesting and precautionary principles through national legislation, the vessel quota system, IMARPE’s science-based decision tables and adaptive measures that account for environmental variability and stock condition, also noting a system that refers to natural environmental perturbations that are common within El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO).
Clause M1.5 is justified, as the decision-making process is clearly defined, transparent and publicly documented through IMARPE advice, PRODUCE decisions, stakeholder engagement mechanisms, periodic scientific and regulatory review, and broader transparency initiatives, notwithstanding the noted historical 2019 concerns regarding IMARPE and its positive response do not undermine the current pass determination.

Clause M2.1 score is justified as PRODUCE’s DGSFS is responsible for monitoring compliance and the fishery is subject to an established MCS system incorporating inspections, landing controls, VMS/SISESAT, electronic logbooks, port surveillance, DICAPI departure controls and recent strengthened enforcement activity to minimise IUU fishing. There are laws and regulations established for compliance inspections, sanctions and penalties from fines, confiscation, suspension and cancellation of fishing rights. The assessor notes some evidence of under-reporting of catches although not to a level considered systematic.

A minor note is raised for clarification regarding the reference provided referring to reports showing that exported fishmeal exceeded formally reported production by an average of 68 tons between 2012 and 2016? It may need further explanation- is this

fishmeal from species landed from this fishery and how this relates to unreported catch- if this is the point made?

The evidence provided against M2.3 clauses provides strong justification for a pass score; noting the compliance gramework, digital systems, documentation, cooperation by fishers/industry, traceability systems, VMS transparency, inspection activity, and the absence of substantial evidence of IUU fishing. The entire M section is comprehensively documented with pertinent and up-to-date references Very Minor comment made.

Certification Body response
Regardin M2.2 comment about how fismeal is relates to unreported catch- if this is the point made: The previous assessor intended to use the difference between reported fishmeal production and exports as an indication of potentially unreported catch. However, I agree that fishmeal production and exports do not necessarily reflect unreported catch from this fishery, and the link is not sufficiently clear or direct. Therefore the statement has been removed to avoid confusion.

Are the scores in “Section E – Ecosystem Impacts” clearly justified?	Yes

The E1.1–E1.3 scores are justifiable, with referenced evidence and data of ETP species recorded in the fishery and reference to the release practices for species caught and mitigation measures for interactions and evidence of low impact based on reported live release and monitoring.
Given the significance of the difference between the number of species 'interactions'compared to the % mortality e.g. during the second season of 2022, a total of 70,670 bird interactions were recorded; however, the mortality rate was only 0.14%', It could be worthwhile noting the definition of what qualifies as a 'species interaction' to understand to what extent species come into contact with gear, are entangled, captured and released potentially injured etc. as separate from a mortality ocurring.

The E2.1–E2.3 rationales proivide justification for pass scores consistent because the fishery is a pelagic purse seine operation targeting anchovy in the water column, so direct seabed contact and physical habitat disturbance are expected to be low. There is reference to occasional and potential seabed interaction, more associated with the artisanal fishery (shallow water/near shore) and regulations that prohiits large vessels fishing within 5nm which is likely the shallow areas and also prohibition on the use of anti-(seabed) dragging gear, which will probaby deter vessels risking fishing in shallow waters where contact with the sea bed would tear nets.
E3.1–E3.3 scores are justified since rationales identify the anchovy’s central trophic role in the Humboldt Current Ecosystem and cite ecosystem monitoring, environmental assessment, adaptive harvest controls, and spatial protection measures as mechanisms to manage broader ecosystem impacts.
The rationale could refer to evidence of how management responds when ecosystem risks are identified, for example, the current El Nino conditions and adaptive near real time responsevia rules that delay the commencement of the fishery season, implement temporary, spatial and early closures to protect juveniles and spawning biomass.

Certification Body response
Regarding E1.2: the concept of species interaction explanation has been included. Regarding E3.3: information about how the management strategy responds to identified ecosystem risks has been included.

Optional: General peer reviewer comments on the draft report
Overall, the report is comprehensive and uses the most recent published information and outcome scores are justified for continued approval of the Peruvian Anchovy (Engraulis ringens) - FAO 87, Northern Border of Peruvian EEZ to 16° Southpelagic fishery. Comments are generally minor relating to some minor clarifications and occasional typos.
Certification Body response
Observations have been addressed.