



MarinTrust Whole fish fishery assessment report

Peru

Anchovy (Engraulis ringens)

FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border

Surveillance 2

WF13

Table 1: Whole fish fishery assessment scope

Fishery name	Peru Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border
MarinTrust report code	WF13
Type 1 species (common name, Latin name)	Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>)
Fishery location	FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border
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)		Mollendo (Pesquera Diamante SA), Matarani (TASA), Pisco (Austral Group SAA), Chancay (Austral Group SAA), Ilo (Austral Group SAA), Coishco (Austral Group SAA)	
Applicant country		Peru	
Certification Body details			
Name of Certification Body		NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd	
Contact Information for CB		Fisheries@nsf.org	
Fishery Assessor name		Silvia Manglano Otaduy	
CB Peer Reviewer name		Matthew Jew	
Number of assessment days	7	Assessment period	08/2026 to 08/2027

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
This surveillance covers the industrial purse-seine fishery from 16°S to Peru's southern border. Peruvian anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) ["anchoveta", in Spanish] is found throughout the south eastern Pacific Ocean, ranging from Zorritos (4°30' S) in northern Peru to Chiloé (42°30' S) in southern Chile. As in previous surveillances, two stocks were identified in Peruvian waters: 1. northern-central Peruvian stock, assessed and managed by Peru; and 2. southern Peru/northern Chile stock (this fishery), assessed and managed unilaterally by each country. In Chile, it corresponds to the regions of Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, and Antofagasta (XV–II). Based on recent management context and the best available information from adjacent/related fisheries, the following species remain in scope alongside anchoveta: Eastern Pacific bonito – <i>Sarda chiliensis chiliensis</i> (bonito), Chilean jack mackerel – <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> (jurel), chub mackerel – <i>Scomber japonicus</i> (caballa), and carrot/red squat lobster – <i>Pleuroncodes monodon</i> (múnida). Categorisation (provisional where noted): • Anchoveta – Type 1, Category A (≥95% confirmed for the surveillance period). • Bonito – Type 2, Category C (provisional). • Chilean jack mackerel – Type 2, Category C (provisional). • Chub mackerel – Type 2, Category C (provisional). • <i>Pleuroncodes monodon</i> (múnida) – Type 2, Category D (provisional) (risk-based; no Peru species-specific reference-point regime). None of the assessed species is listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, and none appears in the CITES Appendices; therefore, all listed species remain eligible for approval for use as MarinTrust Whole Fish raw material. South-region haul-level species composition/bycatch datasets suitable to quantify 2025-2026 Type 2 percentages were still not available at the time of review. For this reason, bycatch composition could not properly be assessed. Even without the current information there was enough evidences to categorise anchoveta, as in previous surveillances, Type 1 species (≥95% during the surveillance period), while Type 2 species (expected ≤5% combined) are retained provisionally and will be updated when South-specific observer/bycatch datasets from PRODUCE/IMARPE are available. The management of the fishery has remained established as in previous surveillance, there has been no change. It is based on a well-established legal, scientific, and administrative framework designed to ensure the sustainable use of the resource. The fishery is regulated under Peru's General Fisheries Law (Law No. 25977) and associated regulations, with the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) serving as the competent authority responsible for fisheries management and the Peruvian Marine Research Institute serving as scientific advice to provide strong regulations based on science. Sustainability of the fishery and stock is possible due to settings and enforcement of seasonal management measures as seasonal <i>Límite Máximo de Captura Total Permissible</i> (LMTCP), area/time closures (including juvenile-hotspot closures), minimum size, and in-season adjustments based on IMARPE scientific advice, data collection and technical reports that inform management.

In 2025 established a seasonal LMTCP-Sur (Total Allowable Catch Limit for the Southern Region) of 251,000 tonnes and reported 262,174 tonnes of landings throughout the whole year; with routine tracking of removals against the decision rule and juvenile-incidence indicators.

Recent years showed lower catches of the southern anchoveta fishery than the historical highs observed in the early 2000s; however, 2025 was a more productive year, with anchoveta landings recovering to levels close to the recent historical average for the South Peru region. The size composition of catches ranged between 7.0 and 16.5 cm TL. Juvenile incidence in catches varied considerably throughout the year, ranging from 22.5% to 74.4% by number, highlighting the continued importance of juvenile-protection measures and dynamic fishery closures.

Based on evidence from the identified fisheries with public information on bycatch composition datasets, the information can be translocated to the South Peruvian's fishery. It indicates that the South Peru anchoveta fishery has low impacts on habitats, limited and managed interactions with ETP species, and no demonstrated significant ecosystem-level effects. The fishery uses pelagic purse-seine gear and does not have significant negative impacts on physical habitats. The combination of precautionary management measures, extensive monitoring, legal protections for vulnerable species, and adaptive management provides a strong basis for concluding that the fishery's environmental impacts are effectively controlled.

The assessor recommends approval of the anchoveta stock in FAO 87 South ($\geq 16^{\circ}\text{S}$ to the southern border of Peru) for the production of fishmeal and/or fish oil under the current MarinTrust Whole Fish Standard (v3.0). All applicable criteria continue to Pass. The Type 2 species categorisation is provisional this cycle due to data limitations on South specific bycatch composition (see Table 7 method note).

Summary of CB peer review

The CB peer reviewer agrees with the overall assessment determination and recommendation to approve the fishery. The surveillance identified no material changes to the fishery's management system, stock assessment framework, harvest strategy, or ecosystem management measures that would alter the outcome of the assessment. The reviewer agrees with the continued classification of anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*) as a Type 1, Category A species and the provisional categorization of the identified Type 2 species. The reviewer also agrees with the assessment outcomes for the Category C species (Eastern Pacific bonito, Chilean jack mackerel, and chub mackerel) and the Category D species (*Pleuroncodes monodon*), noting that the available evidence continues to support the assigned categorizations and associated pass determinations. The reviewer notes, however, that updated fishery-specific catch composition and ETP interaction data were not available for this surveillance. As a result, the categorization of Type 2 species and some ecosystem-related conclusions continue to rely on historical datasets and information from related fisheries, resulting in a degree of uncertainty that should be addressed with up-to-date data

	during the re-approval assessment in 2027. Minor editorial and technical comments were provided to improve clarity and consistency within the report; however, these comments did not affect any scoring outcomes or assessment conclusions.
Summary of external peer review (see Appendix 1 for the full peer review report)	The assessment report provides justification to maintain the approval status of the Peruvian anchovy fishery from 16° south to southern border. However, and as noted in 2024 and 2025, most of the report concerning species composition and ecosystem components is based on the evidence presented in 2023. Although, the fact remains that the primary target species comprising >95% of the catch will be anchovy, to ensure robustness and integrity, the re-assessment in 2027 should ensure that more recent data is requested. The report may benefit from an explanation of the apparent absence of data since the original species composition table (based on IMPARPE 2021, IFOP 2022), and noting that PRODUCE website provides 'news' of a EUREKA survey completed recently (Aug 2026). C species categories provide evidence of total catches of the species concerned. Overall, total removals of each of the three species are known from the industrial purse seine fleet and are reported but the evidence could be strengthened if clarification of to what extent the data is extrapolated to distinguish between direct and indirect fishing in the anchovy fishery could be included. Section E is almost entirely based on previous reports and evidence. This could be enhanced with recent references that confirms the scientific data collection and management response continues to conform with the overall understanding of the important role of anchovy in the ecosystem. Refer to that part of the FAPR report for details. The assessment demonstrates that the fishery continues to be managed in accordance with MarinTrust Fishery Approval criteria but as stated in the 2025 surveillance, requests should be made to ensure that the 2027 re-assessment is brought up-to-date with the most recent scientific evidence from 2025-2027 evaluations and reports of the fishery.
Notes for on-site auditor	For the reapproval in 2027, the client needs to provide updated catch data for the fishery as there has not been data made available since the 2024 reapproval.

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 (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>)	A1	Pass
		A2	Pass
		A3	Pass
		A4	Pass
Category C	Eastern Pacific bonito (<i>Sarda chiliensis chiliensis</i>)	Pass	
Category C	Chilean jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)	Pass	
Category C	Chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)	Pass	
Category D	Carrort/red squat lobster (<i>Pleuroncodes monodon</i>)	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)
Anchovy/Peruvian anchoveta (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>)	Peru – FAO area 87 South (≥16°S to Peru southern border)	No	LC [1]	≥95% confirmed	Y	A
Eastern Pacific bonito (<i>Sarda chiliensis chiliensis</i>)	Peruvian assessment unit (Peru EEZ)	No	LC [2]	≤5% (provisional*)	Y	C
Chilean jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>)		No	DD [3]	≤5% (provisional*)	Y	C
Chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)		No	LC [4]	≤5% (provisional*)	Y	C
Carrort/red squat lobster (<i>Pleuroncodes monodon</i>)		No	Not assessed	≤5% (provisional*; minor incidental)	N	D

Rationale

No new fishery-specific species composition data for the Southern-region of Perú were identified during the current surveillance. Official landing statistics published indicate that the relative importance of the principal pelagic species remains consistent with the species composition considered during the original assessment [5].

As additional context, results from the IMARPE EUREKA LXXVIII operation provide a recent snapshot of species composition within the fishing grounds. In the southern region, *Engraulis ringens* (anchoveta) accounted for 91.14% of observed catches, followed by *Grimothea monodon* (múnida) (4.17%), *Vinciguerria lucetia* (vinciguerria) (4.16%), and other species combined (0.53%) [15]. Other commercially important species recorded at low levels included *Dosidicus gigas* (pota), *Auxis rochei* (black skipjack), and *Strongylura exilis* (needlefish), together with some cephalopods and salps. Although EUREKA surveys are short-term scientific surveys and are not considered representative of the overall annual catch composition of the fishery, these results provide additional evidence that anchoveta remains the dominant species in the fishing area and support the conclusion that the fishery is highly species selective [15].

Building on the information presented in the Year 1 audit report, a public report from the North-Central Peruvian anchoveta fishery provides data on catch composition. As noted in the previous audit, this information supports the initial assessment conclusion that observed anchoveta fishing trips contain very low proportions of non-anchoveta species. The recorded catches were composed of anchoveta (99.225%), followed by múnida (0.563%), pota (0.154%), lorna (0.045%), and pejerrey (0.013%) [6]. IMARPE South observer material for 2021 reported ~98.20% anchoveta with minor *Pleuroncodes monodon*, jack mackerel, and chub mackerel components [7].

Peruvian Anchovy /anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*) — Type 1, Category A

The assessed fishery is the industrial purse-seine fishery in FAO 87 South, from 16°S to the Peru-Chile border. In May 2026, the Peruvian Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) updated the information given in the first surveillance for industrial landings, these reports are monthly updated and for the purpose of this evaluation we will use the last public data available. In May's report, PRODUCE reported approximately 31.8 thousand tonnes of anchoveta landed for indirect human consumption. The low numbers of catch and landings compared to the first-year surveillance (56,500 tonnes of anchoveta and 0 tonne of "other species" [8][9]) are attributed to temporary fishery closures in the North-Central fishing areas, following with high numbers of juveniles associated with the experience warming conditions from El Niño.

1.2 Desembarque de anchoveta para CHI disminuyó en 97.6%



- En mayo de 2026, el desembarque de anchoveta para CHI registró 31.8 mil toneladas, lo que representó una caída significativa de 97.6% con respecto a mayo de 2025 (1,327.9 mil toneladas).
- Este resultado obedeció a la suspensión temporal de la pesca anchoveta en diversas zonas de la costa norte-centro del litoral, debido a la alta presencia de juveniles asociada al calentamiento del mar provocado por el Fenómeno El Niño Costero.

Tabla N° 3

Desembarque de recursos hidrobiológicos para CHI

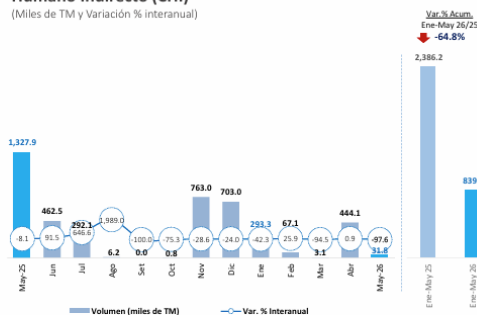
(Miles de TM)

Utilización	Mayo		Var. %
	2025	2026	
Total CHI	1,327.9	31.8	-97.6
Anchoveta	1,327.9	31.8	-97.6
Otras Especies	0.0	0.0	-

Gráfico N° 3

Desembarque de recursos pesqueros con destino al Consumo Humano Indirecto (CHI)

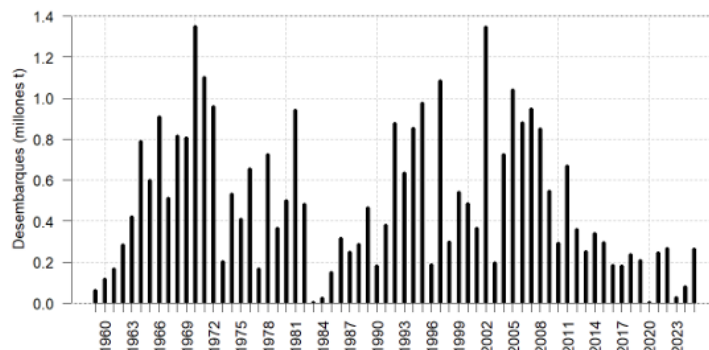
(Miles de TM y Variación % interanual)



Fuente: Estadística Pesquera Mensual

Elaboración: PRODUCE (OGEIEE)

Figure 1. Industrial landings in March 2025. Source: PRODUCE Monthly Performance — March 2025, Sec. 1.2 [5].



Mes/Puerto	Atico	Mollendo	Ilo	Total	%
Enero	0	23 774	43 209	66 983	25,5
Febrero	0	26 060	26 351	52 411	20,0
Marzo	0	29 447	27 385	56 832	21,7
Abril	0	5 695	8 422	14 117	5,4
Mayo	0	0	4 873	4 873	1,9
Junio	0	0	0	0	0
Julio	0	13 696	10 231	23 927	9,1
Agosto	0	4 556	1 885	6 442	2,5
Setiembre	0	0	0	0	0
Octubre	0	0	796	796	0,3
Noviembre	0	1 950	23 623	25 573	9,8
Diciembre*	0	1 957	8 262	10 219	3,9
Total	0	107 135	155 039	262 174	100
%	0	40,9	59,1	100	

Figure 2. South landings of anchoveta in time and landings by tonnage during 2026. Source: IMARPE 2025-I South advance report [10].

Annual anchoveta landings in the southern region of Peru have shown considerable interannual variability since the 1960s. During 2025 the total anchoveta landings in the South Peru region reached 262,174 tonnes, a much higher number when compared to those recorded in 2024.

As it is shown in Figure 2, anchoveta landings in 2025 were significantly higher than those recorded in 2024. Moreover, when looking into Figure 1 landings were also higher in May 2025 than in May 2026. This supports what was said in the IMARPE report [10], which indicated that catch levels in 2025 returned to levels more consistent with those observed in several previous years, including 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2021. In 2025, fishing activity was strongly concentrated in the first fishing season, which accounted for 74.5% of total landings, with January and March recording the highest landing volumes. The second fishing season contributed the remaining 25.5%, with November and July being the months with the highest landings [10].

Taken together, these sources confirm that anchoveta remains the sole Type 1 species and is assessed under Category A, maintaining what the report in the first surveillance audit stated [10]. The bulletin table is a monthly industrial landings summary and not a haul-level bycatch-percentage table; therefore, we use it only to corroborate the ≥95% finding [5]. The species is assessed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, and it is not listed in the CITES Appendices [1].

Eastern Pacific bonito (*Sarda chiliensis chiliensis*) — Type 2, Category C

As the publication of further information in the South-specific observer/bycatch datasets has not occurred, Bonito will still provisionally be retained as Type 2 species assessed under Category C. Bonito is a high trophic-level species that feeds primarily on anchoveta, playing an important ecological role in the South Peru ecosystem, based in the observer datasets available for the North-central anchoveta fishery [6] and information on the anchoveta landings for human consumption [5]. As previously recorded in the report audit for surveillance 1, the actual management of the bonito fishery still documents an active species-specific regime (temporal, fractionated, and gear specific quotas, temporal suspensions, exploratory fishing, November spawning season closure, and adaptive year-end adjustments for the fishery) and describes the stock as fully exploited [11]. The species is still not considered as ETP; it is assessed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, and it is not listed in the CITES Appendices [2].

Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) — Type 2, Category C

According to management information published by the Peruvian Ministry of Production, estimated

landings of *Trachurus murphyi* in 2025 were 180 thousand tonnes, confirming full exploitation of the stock. The fishery is managed through a range of measures, including quota settings and re-allocation by fleet and fishing gear, vessel hold capacity and temporal and fleet-specific closures [12]. In the absence of published observer and bycatch data specific to the South Peru fishery, jack mackerel is expected to remain $\leq 5\%$ of the catch composition and is therefore reassigned a provisional status. The species is still not considered as ETP; it is assessed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, and it is not listed in the CITES Appendices [3].

Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) — Type 2, Category C

As the publication of further information in the South-specific observer/bycatch datasets has not occurred, Chub mackerel will still provisionally be retained as Type 2 species and reassessed under Category C. Evidence was reviewed from the last updated management for 2025 published by PRODUCE, which records an estimation of 33 thousand tonnes. During the year the fishery was managed through a range of measures and a established national species-specific management framework [13]. Chub mackerel is an associated species in the anchoveta fishery and based on the available evidence, it remains as $\leq 5\%$ of the catch composition. Consistent with the previous audits, this assignment remains provisional pending the release of south-specific observer/bycatch datasets. The species is still not considered as ETP; it is assessed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, and it is not listed in the CITES Appendices [4].

Carrot/red squat lobster (*Pleuroncodes monodon*) — Type 2, Category D

Pleuroncodes monodon is retained as a Type 2 species and assessed under Category D. There is no specific management for this species, as Peru does not currently have a species-specific management regime in place. Historical dataset information was assessed during previous audits and indicated that the species occurs only sporadically as a minor component of the incidental catch [8]. Evidence from both the Chilean fishery and the North-Central Peruvian anchoveta fishery further supports this conclusion [5][6][14].

Based on this evidence, the proportion of *Pleuroncodes monodon* remains $\leq 5\%$ of the catch composition, this percentage remains a provisional until further specific data catch composition is publicly released. The species is still not considered as ETP; it is not evaluated on the IUCN Red List, and it is not listed in the CITES Appendices. According to MarinTrust guidance, Type 2 species that are not subject to a species-specific management regime are assessed under Category D, which applies a risk-based assessment approach.

References

- [1] IUCN Red List. *Engraulis ringens* (Peruvian anchoveta)
<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/183775/102904317>
- [2] IUCN Red List. *Sarda chiliensis* (Eastern Pacific bonito)
<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/170352/170089277>
- [3] IUCN Red List. *Trachurus murphyi* (Chilean jack mackerel)
<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/183965/8207652>
- [4] IUCN Red List. *Scomber japonicus* (Chub mackerel)
<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/170306/170083106>
- [5] Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). 2026. Resultados del Desempeño de la Pesca Extractiva — Mayo 2026. Lima, Perú. Sección I.1 “Desembarque de recursos pesqueros para CHD.” Publicado el 15 de julio de 2026.
- [6] IMARPE (2025). *Reporte del Programa Bitácoras de Pesca — Flota industrial de anchoveta N° 05-2025, PBP/AFIRNP/DGIRP*

- [7] IMARPE. 2021. *Informe de Avance: Primera Temporada de Pesca de Anchoveta en la Región Sur 2021 (Bitácoras de pesca/observadores a bordo)*.
- [8] WF13 – Peru Anchovy Southern Stock Re-Approval. 2024 (Aug). Baseline categorisation, decision tree, and rationale text carried forward in Surveillance 2025.
- [9] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).
- [10] IMARPE. 2026. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.
- [11] IMARPE. 2026. *Informe pesquería de bonito *Sarda chiliensis chiliensis* durante el 2025, situación actual y perspectivas de explotación para el 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.
- [12] IMARPE. 2026. *Informe pesquería de jurel *Trachurus murphyi* durante el 2025, situación actual y perspectivas de explotación para el 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.
- [13] IMARPE. 2026. *Informe pesquería de caballa *Scomber japonicus* durante el 2025, situación actual y perspectivas de explotación para el 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.
- [14] IFOP. 2023 (Aug). Programa de investigación y monitoreo del descarte y la captura de pesca incidental en pesquerías pelágicas, 2022–2023. Valparaíso, Chile: SUBPESCA/IFOP.
- [15] IMARPE. 2026 (Sept) Informe de la Operación EUREKA LXXVIII. Informe correspondiente al Oficio N.º 1532-2026-IMARPE/PE. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE), Callao, Perú.
<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8540257-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-1532-2026-imarpe-pe>

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.

- 1.1. All management criteria must be met (pass) for a fishery to pass the Management requirements.
 - 1.1.1. 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. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no significant changes since the last surveillance. The governance and management of the South Peru anchoveta fishery continue to operate under Peru's General Fisheries Law (Law No. 25977) and its implementing regulations, which establish the national framework for fisheries management [1]. The Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) remains the competent authority responsible for developing, implementing, and enforcing fisheries policy, including the adoption of legally binding management measures through ministerial and supreme decrees [3]. In particular, the fishery is managed under the framework established by Supreme Decree No. 021-2008-PRODUCE, which regulates vessel-specific maximum catch limits and management measures for anchoveta and white anchovy fisheries [2]. Scientific assessment, data collection, and technical advice continue to be provided by IMARPE, the national scientific institution attached to PRODUCE [4]. IMARPE conducts stock assessments, monitors landings and biological indicators, and publishes regular technical reports that support management decisions and in-season adjustments [4][5]. Based on this scientific information, PRODUCE establishes and implements management measures such as seasonal Total Allowable Catch limits (LMTCPs), fishing season openings and closures, and juvenile-protection measures, all of which are publicly available through official government channels [1][2][6].	

The management system continues to apply a precautionary and adaptive approach, combining seasonal and vessel-level catch controls, quota allocation mechanisms, temporary fishing closures to protect juveniles and spawning biomass, and adaptive management measures implemented throughout the year [2][6]. The available evidence indicates that the institutional framework, legal authority, scientific support, and management measures remain in place and continue to provide a robust system for the sustainable management of the South Peru anchoveta fishery [1][2][4][6].

References

- [1] Ley General de Pesca (LGP), Ley N°25977. Promulgated 21 Dec 1992.
 [2] D.S. N°021-2008-PRODUCE (Regulations of D. Leg. 1084 — maximum catch limits per vessel; regime for extraction for indirect human consumption of anchoveta/white anchovy).
 [3] PRODUCE – Public access to Institutional/sector role. Description of ministry and Vice-Ministry functions and policy/issuance remit. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/funcionarios>
 [4] IMARPE – Institutional role (Gob2, 2024). Description of mission, research/advice functions, and technical responsibilities.
 [5] IMARPE reports/data portal. Public access to daily/biweekly landings, sizes, research reports and technical documents: <https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/reportes-informes/>
 [6] PRODUCE publications portal. Public access to closures, stock situation reports, hydroacoustic surveys, and LMTCP updates: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/informes-publicaciones>

M1.2	M1.2 Fishery management organisations are legally empowered to take management actions. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>

Rationale

The organizational and legal framework remains unchanged from that described in previous audit reviews of the FAO 87 South industrial purse-seine fishery. The Peruvian constitution establishes that the state has the obligation to promote the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources. This principle is reinforced by the general fisheries law and its subsequent modifications (Decree Law No. 25977), where it establishes the principles for responsible and sustainable management of fishery resources [1][2]. The management of the fishery is responsibility of the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). Among its functions within the fishery are the establishment of management systems; the administration of catch quotas, including allowable catches and fishing prohibitions; the regulation of fishing seasons and fishing

areas; and the regulation of fishing effort, fishing methods, minimum catch sizes, and other standards necessary for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of resources [3]. In accordance with the General Fisheries Law Regulations, PRODUCE shares responsibilities with regional and local governments concerning artisanal fisheries [1]. In August 2025, Peru adopted the National Fisheries Policy to 2040 through Supreme Decree No. 012-2025-PRODUCE. The policy establishes a long-term strategic framework aimed at strengthening the sustainable use of hydrobiological resources, increasing fisheries production through infrastructure modernization and technological innovation, and improving the commercialization of fishery products [8].

Changes to access regimes must follow a consultation process established in Supreme Decree Nº 012-2001-PE, which requires (i) written support from industry representing defined capacity thresholds, (ii) information from IMARPE, and (iii) recommendations from an internationally recognised scientific panel before modifying access arrangements [4][5].

The Peruvian Ocean Institute (IMARPE) is the technical and scientific arm of the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). It conducts scientific research, provides the scientific basis for the rational management of fisheries resources, approves and implements research plans, disseminates research results, and represents the State at the international level on technical matters, thereby underpinning PRODUCE's decisions with scientific advice [6].

According to Supreme Decree No. 005-2012, fishing vessels participating in the fishery must meet several regulatory requirements, including holding a valid fishing permit, possessing the appropriate sanitary authorization, being registered in the National Registry of Fishing Vessels for Direct Human Consumption (CHD), and maintaining an operational satellite tracking or other approved monitoring system [7][9]. These requirements support the effective monitoring, control, and regulation of fishing activities.

As concluded in previous assessments, sufficient public information is available to demonstrate that PRODUCE effectively exercises its legal authority to manage the FAO 87 South industrial purse-seine fishery [10] through science-based management, documented decision-making processes, and independent stakeholder review and consultation mechanisms.

References

- [1] Ley General de Pesca (LGP), Ley Nº 25977. Promulgated 21 Dec 1992.
- [2] Legislative Decree Nº 1027 (2008) — modification to LGP on licensing/management instruments (articles on quotas, seasons/areas, effort, methods, minimum sizes, etc.).
- [3] Supreme Decree Nº 021-2008-PRODUCE — Regulation of Legislative Decree 1084 (maximum catch limits per vessel) for extraction destined to indirect human consumption of anchoveta/white anchovy.
- [4] Supreme Decree Nº 012-2001-PE — consultation process and required evidence to modify access regimes.
- [5] WF13 — Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).
- [6] Legislative Decree Nº 95, as modified by Urgency Decree Nº 015-2020 — mandate and roles of IMARPE (scientific research and advisory functions).
- [7] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr).
- [8] Supreme Decree Nº 012-2025-PRODUCE — National Fisheries Policy to 2040.
- [9] Supreme Decree Nº 005-2012-PRODUCE — Amends the Fisheries Management Regulation for anchoveta and white anchovy resources destined for direct human consumption and establishes reserve areas for direct human consumption as well as an exceptional management regime.

[10] IMARPE. 2026. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.

M1.3	M1.3 There is an organisation responsible for collecting data and (scientifically) assessing the fishery.
	<i>In reaching a determination for M1.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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.
Clause outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) is responsible for the management of the fishery, with its decisions based on the scientific and technical advice provided by its affiliated research body, the IMARPE. This structural organisation has not changed since the last surveillance and its ongoing their technical support to the government for the application of the LGP, which sets the obligation to promote the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources [1]. The management approach incorporates environmental variability considerations and utilizes what is termed as 'adaptive management' strategies. These strategies involve monitoring and short-term measures aimed at balancing resource sustainability with fishing activities. IMARPE's programme includes routine hydroacoustic and oceanographic surveys along the Peruvian coast to estimate biomass, population size structure, reproductive status, and egg-larval production, complemented by remote sensing and in-situ monitoring to address environmental variability in the Humboldt upwelling system; under atypical conditions, IMARPE can direct multi-vessel EUREKA acoustic operations using the industrial fleet as scientific platforms [2][3]. All the data is monitored and used in stock assessment and scientific advice, which makes adaptive year-end adjustments for the fishery (e.g. area closures when juvenile incidence exceeds a tolerance threshold, reducing discards and protecting recruitment [4][5]). IMARPE's public portal is available and gathers all data and technical reports for each species, and stock-assessment advice and reports are also accessible via the national publications site [6][7]. In accordance with surveillance year one, the management of Peru's anchoveta fishery continues to be underpinned by IMARPE's data collection and scientific assessment functions, with transparent publication of methods, indicators, and seasonal evidence that feed directly into PRODUCE's decision-making the fishery.	
References [1] Ley General de Pesca (LGP), Ley N° 25977. Promulgated 21 Dec 1992. [2] Oliveros-Ramos, R., Ñiquen, M., Csirke, J., & Guevara-Carrasco, R. (2021). Management of the	

Peruvian Anchovy (*Engraulis ringens*) fishery in the context of climate change. In Adaptive management of fisheries in response to climate change (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 667), pp. 237–244. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb3095en/cb3095en.pdf>

[3] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).

[4] PRODUCE publications portal. Ministerial/supreme decrees (including 2016 dynamic juvenile closure measure), stock reports, hydroacoustic surveys, and LMTCP updates. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/informes-publicaciones>

[5] IMARPE. 2026. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.

[6] IMARPE data & reports portal. Daily landings, biweekly landings/size reports, research reports, CPUE/effort indicators, and supporting documents. <https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/reportes-informes/>

[7] IMARPE publications on the national site. Stock-assessment and LMTCP advice catalogue (PRODUCE–IMARPE option). <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informespublicaciones?sheet=40>

M1.4	M1.4 The fishery management system is based on the principles of sustainable fishing and a precautionary approach. <i>In reaching a determination for M1.4, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i> 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 In 2026, all sources confirm the ongoing application and there are no important changes since the last surveillance. The Peruvian constitution establishes that the state has the obligation to promote the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources. This principle is reinforced by the general fisheries law and its subsequent modifications (Decree Law No. 25977), where it establishes the principles for responsible and sustainable management of fishery resources [2]. Institutional mission statements reinforce this orientation: PRODUCE commits to development “with environmental sustainability,” and IMARPE commits to providing “scientific, truthful and timely advice for the sustainable use” of aquatic resources [3][4]. IMARPE conducts coastal hydroacoustic surveys and applies a predefined protocol using a precautionary, in-season controls [5]. In August 2025 the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) approved the National Fisheries Policy to 2040, contained in Supreme Decree No. 012-2025. It establishes three priority objectives and eight policy guidelines to guide government actions in the fisheries sector through 2040. The policy aims to address the main causes of current challenges in the sector and promote sustainable growth by, strengthening the sustainable use of aquatic living resources, increasing fisheries production and increasing commercialization of fishery products in domestic markets [1]. With the measures and data collection described above Peru’s anchoveta fishery safeguards, together with the Peruvian government, a management system based on the principles of sustainable fishing and a precautionary approach. With a policy on long-term sustainable objectives and a science-based management system that continues to operate as described in the last surveillance and is evidenced again 2026.	
References [1] Supreme Decree Nº 012-2025-PRODUCE — National Fisheries Policy to 2040. [2] Ley General de Pesca (LGP), Ley Nº 25977. Promulgated 21 Dec 1992. [3] PRODUCE – Institutional information. Mission including environmental sustainability: https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/institucional [4] IMARPE – Institutional information. Sustainable-use advisory mandate: https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/institucional [5] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).	

M1.5	M1.5 There is a clearly defined decision-making process which is transparent, with processes and results made publicly available.
	<i>In reaching a determination for M1.5, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The Fisheries Law and its Regulations detail in Article 3 of the General Fisheries Law (LGP, Law Nº 25977) that the State promotes the broadest participation of Peruvian natural or legal persons in fishing activities [1]. The Fishing Law and its Regulation clearly establish the participation of both IMARPE and DICAPI in the system of management and control of fishing activities. There was no change since the last surveillance. The development of Peru's regulatory framework for anchoveta was led by PRODUCE through multisectoral working groups and technical coordination mechanisms. The process started in 2009 with the creation of a working group comprising government officials, research institutions (IMARPE, ITP, and FONDEPES), and representatives of fishing organizations to draft the regulatory framework and gather technical and sectoral inputs. In 2015, a second working group was established to identify constraints affecting the anchoveta sector for direct human consumption (CHD) and to propose regulatory improvements [2]. Further review confirms regular consultation procedures, adoption of regulations following consultation, and an online suggestions platform operated by PRODUCE to receive stakeholder input [3]. Third-party reviews also note periodic scientific peer review of IMARPE methods (e.g., international panels in 2009 and by FAO in 2014) [4]. At the report level, IMARPE and PRODUCE departments contribute biological and compliance information to stock assessments and advice, with records of voluntary scientific audits (e.g., 2000, 2008, 2018, 2024) and method review (2015) showing periodic external scrutiny [5]. The operational transparency demonstrated throughout successive audits has enabled the FAO 87 South industrial purse-seine fishery to be assessed using information available through public PRODUCE and IMARPE portals. These sources provide access to management measures, scientific advice, stock assessments, and fishery performance data, supporting independent review of the fishery's management framework and outcomes [6][7][8]. There are clear legal provisions for participation, there is formal consultation to stakeholders, and continuous publications of scientific evidence and management information, there is a clearly defined decision-making process.	
References	

- [1] Ley General de Pesca (LGP), Ley N° 25977. Art. 3 (participation).
<https://www.senace.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/NAS-4-8-01-D-LEY-25977.pdf>
- [2] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr).
- [3] Scott, I. 2020. FIP Peru Anchovy Industrial Purse Seine — Component 1.2 (decision-making; online suggestions platform). <https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/200819-FINAL-PERU-C1.2.pdf>
- [4] MBA/Seafood Watch. 2023. Expert Review — Peruvian anchoveta (Chile, Peru): notes on IMARPE peer reviews (2009, FAO 2014) and recommendations.
<https://www.seafoodwatch.org/globalassets/sfw/pdf/expert-review/2022/100322/seafood-watch-peruvian-anchoveta-chile-peru-27723.pdf>
- [5] IMARPE. 2026. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.
- [6] Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). 2026. Resultados del Desempeño de la Pesca Extractiva — Mayo 2026. Lima, Perú. Sección I.1 “Desembarque de recursos pesqueros para CHD.” Publicado el 15 de julio de 2026.
- [7] IMARPE. 2021. *Informe de Avance: Primera Temporada de Pesca de Anchoveta en la Región Sur 2021 (Bitácoras de pesca/observadores a bordo)*.
- [8] IMARPE. 2026. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.

M2 Surveillance, control and enforcement

M2.1	M2.1 There is an organisation responsible for monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations.
	<i>In reaching a determination for M2.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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 are no significant changes from year one surveillance. In the FAO 87 South industrial purse-seine fishery the responsibility for compliance monitoring and enforcement continues to fall on Peru's Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) through the Directorate-General for Supervision, Inspection and Sanctions (DGSFS). The system integrates (i) mandatory SISESAT/VMS for the industrial fleet, (ii) electronic/radio logbooks, (iii) an inspector mobile app linked to SISESAT for real-time verification (position, speed, heading, distance to coast), and (iv) 24/7 controls at designated landing sites to ensure that only authorised vessels land catch [1][2][3]. Monitoring combines at-sea controls (VMS, observers, e-logs) with port-based verification and continuous landing-site oversight; 2024 assessment materials note up to ~80% trip coverage by observers in the industrial fleet, alongside mandatory VMS, and daily landings tracked publicly via IMARPE/PRODUCE portals [2][5]. A standing legal package continues to strengthen control/traceability and enables rapid management action (e.g., juvenile-triggered closures) under Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE [2][3][4][5]. There is a public portal from the PRODUCE ministry to inform of current and past sanctions and fractions (https://www.sanipes.gob.pe/app/index.php/infracciones) With the information collected and reviewed regarding the monitoring compliance with fishery laws and regulations, the FAO 87 South industrial purse-seine fishery meets M2.1 (and sub-clauses M2.1.1-M2.1.3).	
References [1] MarinTrust. 2024. STG-007 Whole Fish Fishery Assessment Criteria v3.01 — M2.1 clauses. [2] WF13 (2024). Re-approval report text — description of SISESAT/VMS, e-logs, inspector app, and continuous landing-site monitoring. [3] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug). [4] PRODUCE. 2016. Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE — control and inspection measures for anchoveta fishery. [5] WF13 (2024). Traceability/anti-IUU and information-sharing measures (e.g., DS 024-2021, Directive 061-2020; continued use to inform LMTCP/closures).	

[6] WF13 (2024). Monitoring at designated landing sites by third-party operators; daily landings available via IMARPE; example time-series figure.

M2.2	M2.2 There is a framework of sanctions which are applied when infringements against laws and regulations are discovered. <i>In reaching a determination for M2.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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 The General Fishing Law (Decree Law No. 25977) and its amendments, establishes sanctions for various infractions typified in the law and its regulations. These sanctions are applied to ensure compliance with the management measures and to maintain the sustainability of the fishery [1]. The Regulation of the LGP (Supreme Decree N° 012-2001 PE) details procedures and sanction categories (Arts. 126–150) [2]. The Annual Plan of Supervision, Inspection, Sanction, and Control 2024 approved by RD 18-2024 DGSFS-PA, is a tool for planning, executing, and monitoring activities conducted by the General Directorate of Supervision, Inspection, and Sanction (DGSFS) in 2024 [3]. This plan ensures compliance with the supervisory, inspection, and sanctioning functions assigned by PRODUCE. For the anchoveta fishery, Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE provides additional control and inspection measures (e.g., closures, licence actions) that can be triggered to address non-compliance and protect juveniles [4]. Applications of sanctions and appeals are published as Directorial/Ministerial Resolutions on the PRODUCE public portal, providing transparency on enforcement actions and outcomes; recent years show entries available via the site’s search, with no evidence of systematic non-compliance identified in those postings for this fishery [5]. As in the previous surveillance was reported and concluded, there is a framework of sanctions that applies when infringements and non-compliances are discovered. And it is publicly posted showing that sanctions are in place and used.	
References [1] Ley General de Pesca (LGP), Ley N° 25977. Promulgated 21 Dec 1992. [2] Supreme Decree N° 012-2001-PE. Regulation of the General Fisheries Law — Arts. 126–150 (procedures/sanctions). [3] Resolución Directorial N.° 0018-2024-PRODUCE/DGSFS-PA — Supervision, Inspection, Enforcement and Control Plan. 2024. [4] Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE. Control and inspection measures for the anchoveta fishery (including juvenile-protection actions). [5] PRODUCE institutional portal. Publications and searchable resolutions on sanctions/appeals (Directorial/Ministerial Resolutions). https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/institucional	

M2.3	M2.3 There is substantial evidence of widespread compliance in the fishery, and no substantial evidence of IUU fishing. <i>In reaching a determination for M2.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The Annual Plan of Supervision, Inspection, Sanction, and Control 2024 approved by RD 18-2024 DGSFS-PA, is a tool for planning, executing, and monitoring activities conducted by the General Directorate of Supervision, Inspection, and Sanction (DGSFS) in 2024 [1]. This plan ensures compliance with the supervisory, inspection, and sanctioning functions assigned by the Organization and Functions Regulation of the Ministry of Production, Supreme Decree No. 002 2017-PRODUCE [2]. The DGSFS-PA is responsible for supervising and inspecting compliance with fishing and aquaculture regulations, enforcing administrative sanctioning procedures, and conducting surveillance and control actions. The Peruvian government is still taking active measures to curb unlicensed fishing and organise a rapid response when is detected. Supreme Decree N° 024-2016 PRODUCE underpins dynamic closures triggered by juvenile incidence, protecting recruitment and reducing discards; vessels must report locations and juvenile percentages, which IMARPE uses to advise temporary closures in near-real time [3][4]. Decree Legislative No. 1393 (2018) aims to strengthen the Peruvian government's capacity to combat illegal fishing by authorizing immediate enforcement actions such as the seizure, dismantling, or destruction of unauthorized fishing vessels, gear, and infrastructure [5]. As mentioned in the last surveillance report, the Ministry of Production enacted Supreme Decree No. 024-2021-PRODUCE, which implements the Fisheries and Aquaculture Traceability System (SITRAPESCA) [6]. SITRAPESCA aims to guarantee the legal origin and traceability of hydrobiological resources and products through the mandatory registration of relevant data. Public VMS transparency, dynamic juvenile protection controls, inter-agency surveillance protocols, and traceability and information-sharing instruments, together with continuous port monitoring and routine scientific cross-checks [7], continue to be applied in the FAO 87 South industrial purse-seine fishery.	
References [1] Resolución Directoral N.° 0018-2024-PRODUCE/DGSFS-PA — Annual Plan of Supervision, Inspection, Sanction, and Control 2024. [2] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr). [3] Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE. Control and inspection measures; juvenile-triggered	

dynamic closures for anchoveta.

[4] Oliveros-Ramos, R. et al. (2021). FAO Tech. Paper 667 — Anchoveta management under climate variability; juvenile-closure logic and monitoring.

[5] Decreto Legislativo N° 1393 (2018) — Regulates enforcement actions against illegal fishing activities.

[6] Decreto Supremo N° 024-2021-PRODUCE. National traceability system for the fishing industry (progressive implementation).

[7] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).

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 are 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

- 2.1. All clauses must be met for a species to pass the Category A assessment.
 - 2.1.1. If a species fails any of the Category A clauses, it should be re-assessed as a Category B species.

A1 Data collection

A1.1	A1.1 Landings data are collected such that the fishery-wide removals of this species are known.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There are no changes regarding that clause since the last surveillance. In May 2026 the Peruvian Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) updated the information given in the first surveillance for industrial landings, compiled by the national science body (Instituto del Mar del Perú; IMARPE). These reports are monthly updated and for the purpose of this evaluation we will use the last public data available. In May’s report, PRODUCE reported approximately 31.8 thousand tonnes of anchoveta landed for indirect human consumption. The low numbers of catch and landings compared to the first-year surveillance (56,500 tonnes of anchoveta and 0 tonne of “other species” [4]) are attributed to temporary fishery closures in the North-Central fishing areas, following with high numbers of juveniles associated with the experience warming conditions from El Niño (Figure 1). Annual anchoveta landings in the southern region of Peru have shown considerable interannual variability since the 1960s. During 2025, the total anchoveta landings in the South Peru region	

reached 262,174 tonnes, a much higher number when compared to those recorded in 2024 (Figure 2).

Public reports and all the updated information from the fishery reported from PRODUCE with data recovered by IMARPE provide the enough information to assess that fishery-wide removals are known for the FAO 87 South anchoveta fishery.

References

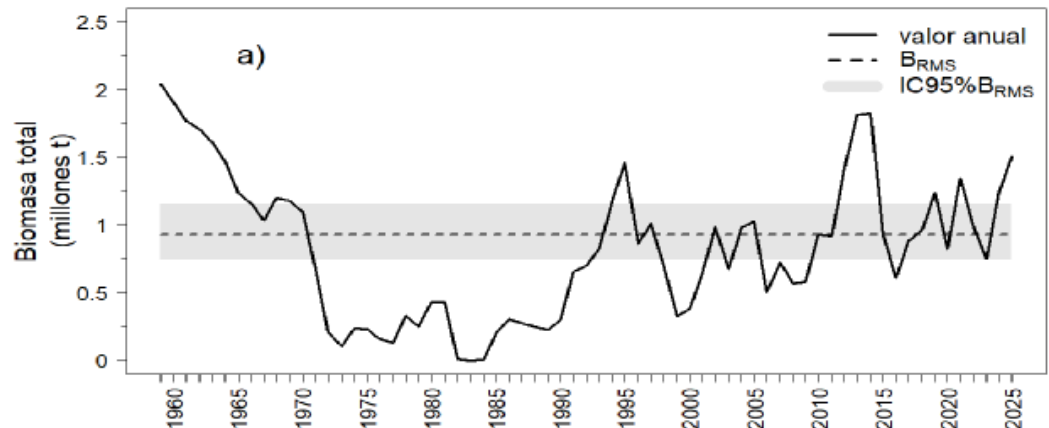
- [1] Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). 2026. Resultados del Desempeño de la Pesca Extractiva — Mayo 2026. Lima, Perú. Sección I.1 “Desembarque de recursos pesqueros para CHD.” Publicado el 15 de julio de 2026. <https://www.producempresarial.pe/pesca-reportes/>
- [2] IMARPE. 2025. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.
- [3] WF13 – Peru Anchovy Southern Stock Re-Approval. 2024 (Aug). Baseline categorisation, decision tree, and rationale text carried forward in Surveillance 2025.
- [4] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug)

A1.2	A1.2 Sufficient additional information is collected to enable an indication of stock status to be estimated.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale As in previous assessment, information on the stock status has the same reporting scheme and provides no changes. In the current assessment cycle, IMARPE’s 2025-I South report provides the usual seasonal indicators (e.g., cumulative landings, progress toward the LMTCP, and juvenile incidence), evidencing that the multi-source information pipeline remains active for the assessed area and supports status inference at the stock/season scale [1]. Together, these data streams (acoustic biomass, biological structure, environmental context, observer/port sampling, and in-season indicators) meet the requirement for sufficient additional information to estimate stock status. IMARPE’s role in the quantitative analysis remains as in previous audits, they provide a comprehensive data-collection and assessment programme that provides the additional information required to indicate stock status beyond landings alone [3]. IMARPE conducts hydroacoustic surveys along the anchoveta distribution to estimate biomass and map school distribution; these cruises also collect oceanographic data and undertake on-board biological sampling to derive length/size structure, maturity/reproductive condition, and related parameters [2]. Together, all this information and reporting provide enough certainty to indicate stock status for the FAO 87 South anchoveta fishery.	
References [1] IMARPE. 2026. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026</i>. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú. https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Informe-de-la-situacion-de-la-anchoveta-disponible-en-la-region-sur-del-mar-peruano-durante-el-2025.pdf [2] IMARPE. 2020. Ecosystem impacts of fishing the low trophic level Peruvian anchovy in the	

Northern Humboldt Current Ecosystem. [https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Tam Ecosystem-impacts-2020.pdf](https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Tam-Ecosystem-impacts-2020.pdf)

[3] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).

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 is no significant change since last surveillance. Anchoveta landings in the South Peru region reached 262,174 tonnes by 10 December 2025, representing a strong recovery compared with the previous two years. Landings were 243% higher than in 2024 and 980% higher than in 2023, returning to levels close to the recent historical average of approximately 265,000 tonnes recorded during 2012-2024 [1](Figure 3). IMARPE conducts regular assessments for the Southern Peruvian anchoveta stock using multiple data streams (acoustic biomass surveys, industrial purse-seine CPUE, catches, and biological size/age structure) that together consider removals and key biological characteristics [2]. Annual anchoveta landings in the southern region of Peru have shown considerable interannual variability since the 1960s. During 2025 the total anchoveta landings in the South Peru region reached 262,174 tonnes, a much higher number when compared to those recorded in 2024. IMARPE conducted a stock assessment using a SPiCT surplus production model, incorporating acoustic biomass estimates (1985-2025), CPUE data (2017-2025), and landings records (1959-2025) [1]. This work is produce at least once every three years.  Figure 3. Time series (1959-2025) of anchoveta biomass available in the Southern Peru region, as estimated by the surplus production model (SPiCT), and its relationship to the biomass reference point (BMSY). Source [1]	
References [1] IMARPE. 2026. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante</i>	

el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú. <https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Informe-de-la-situacion-de-la-anchoveta-disponible-en-la-region-sur-del-mar-peruano-durante-el-2025.pdf>

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

Rationale

As stated in the last surveillance audit, there have been no changes regarding the stock assessment. IMARPE's latest public stock assessment for the South stock [1] used SPICt with acoustic biomass estimates (1985-2025), CPUE data (2017-2025), and landings records (1959-2025) (Figure 4) to estimate MSY-based reference points and stock status relative to BMSY and FMSY [1]. No updated South stock RP assessment outputs were available at the time of this review; therefore, the 2024 assessment remains the current formal basis for stock status evaluation [1].

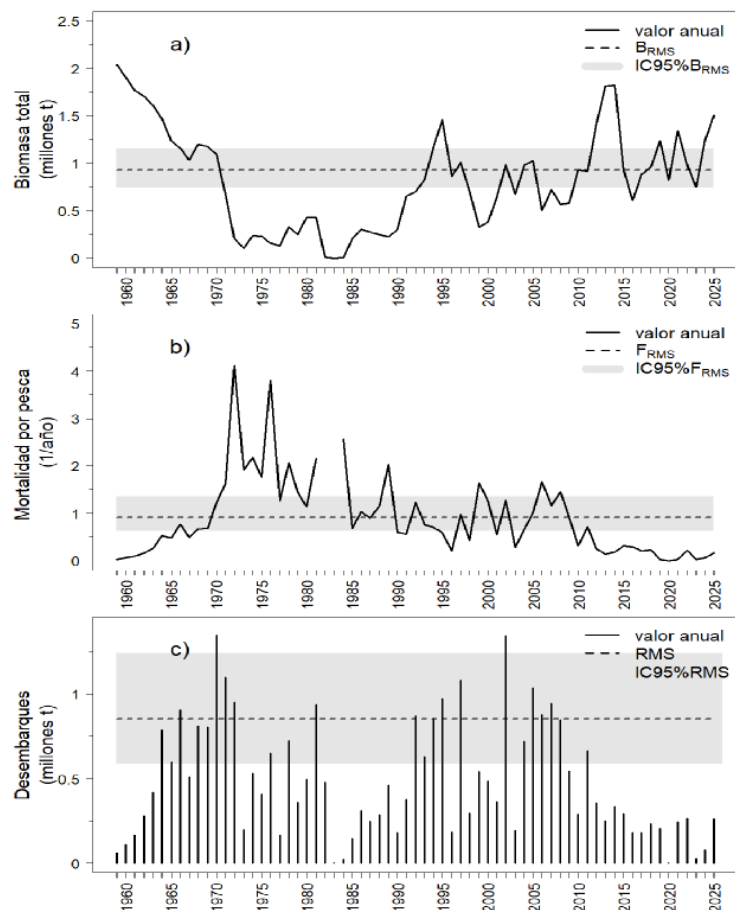


Figure 4. Time series (1959-2025) of estimated anchoveta biomass, fishing mortality, and landings in the South Peru region relative to their MSY-based reference points (B_{MSY} , F_{MSY} , and MSY). Source [1]

IMARPE has reported updated CPUE information for 2025 (Figure 5), indicating that the observed CPUE was approximately 8% lower than in 2024, while remaining close to the historical average for the 2017–2024 period. This information has not been incorporated into a new stock assessment

and does not alter the conclusions of the latest published RP assessment [2].

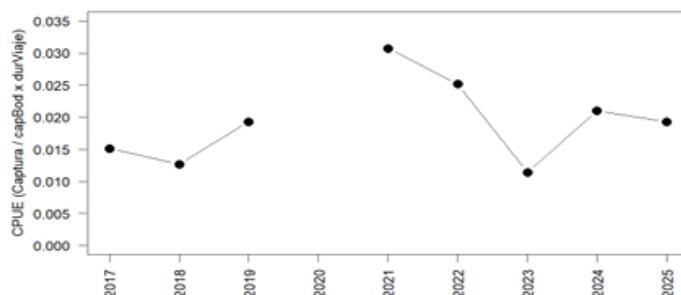


Figure 5. Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of the industrial purse seine fleet targeting anchoveta in the southern Peruvian sea region, 2017-2025 period. Source: IMARPE (2025) [2].

References

[2] IMARPE. 2026. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.

A2.3	A2.3 The assessment provides an indication of the volume of fishery removals which is appropriate for the current stock status.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale Same principles and methodology as in earlier surveillances. No changes have been identified since the last surveillance. IMARPE continues to apply the assessment-based decision table used by PRODUCE to set seasonal LMTCPs [1]. For 2026, the decision Table 1Table 3. Number of individuals of the Inca tern impacted the Peruvian Northern-Central anchovy fishery by the from 2018 to 2022 and the fate of these individuals. Source: Source [1]examines catch options ranging from 0 to 0.854 million t, together with their associated biomass projections and risks of falling below B2027 and BMSY, thereby supporting the application of the harvest decision rule [1].	

Table 1. Decision table used to derive the Southern-stock LMTCP (IMARPE 2025) [1].

F ₂₀₂₆	E ₂₀₂₆	Captura 2026 (millones t)	Biomasa remanente 01/01/27 (millones t)	Riesgo (B ₂₀₂₇ < B ₂₀₂₆) (%)	Riesgo (B ₂₀₂₇ < B _{MRS}) (%)
0,00	0,00	0,000	1,863	54	7
0,02	0,01	0,040	1,836	55	7
0,03	0,02	0,059	1,822	56	8
0,05	0,03	0,098	1,795	58	8
0,06	0,04	0,117	1,782	59	9
0,08	0,05	0,155	1,756	60	10
0,11	0,06	0,193	1,730	62	11
0,12	0,07	0,211	1,717	62	11
0,14	0,08	0,247	1,692	64	12
0,16	0,09	0,283	1,667	65	13
0,17	0,10	0,301	1,655	66	13
0,19	0,11	0,336	1,631	67	15
0,21	0,12	0,370	1,607	68	16
0,23	0,13	0,404	1,583	69	17
0,25	0,14	0,438	1,560	70	18
0,27	0,15	0,454	1,549	70	19
0,29	0,16	0,487	1,526	71	20
0,31	0,17	0,519	1,504	72	21
0,33	0,18	0,551	1,482	73	22
0,35	0,19	0,582	1,461	73	24
0,37	0,20	0,612	1,439	74	25
0,39	0,21	0,642	1,418	74	26
0,41	0,22	0,672	1,398	75	27
0,43	0,23	0,701	1,378	75	28
0,47	0,24	0,744	1,348	76	30
0,49	0,25	0,772	1,328	76	31
0,51	0,26	0,800	1,309	77	32
0,53	0,27	0,827	1,290	77	34
0,55	0,28	0,854	1,271	77	35

There is evidence that removals are tracked against the decision rule this season.

References

[1] IMARPE. 2026. *Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú. <https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Informe-de-la-situacion-de-la-anchoveta-disponible-en-la-region-sur-del-mar-peruano-durante-el-2025.pdf>

A2.4	A2.4 The assessment is subject to internal or external peer review.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There are the same principles and methodology as in earlier surveillances. No changes have been identified since the last surveillance. IMARPE prepares the assessment and PRODUCE reviews advice before setting the LMTCP [1]. As it was mentioned earlier in this report, methods have received external peer review (international review in 2009 and FAO 2014), with recommendations and an overall conclusion of strong scientific support; IMARPE also notes voluntary scientific audits/method reviews (e.g., 2000, 2008, 2018, 2024) [2][1].	
References [1] IMARPE. 2026. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante</i>	

el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026. Lima, Perú:
Instituto del Mar del Perú.

[2] MBA/Seafood Watch. 2023. Draft Assessment for Expert Review—Peruvian anchoveta (Chile, Peru). *Engraulis ringens*. Monterrey Bay Aquarium. Seafood Watch.
<https://www.seafoodwatch.org/globalassets/sfw/pdf/expert-review/2022/100322/seafood-watch-peruvian-anchoveta-chile-peru-27723.pdf>

A2.5	A2.5 The assessment is made publicly available.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The same public portals as in previous surveillances have been used to inform on new updates and information [2]. No changes have been identified since the last surveillance. IMARPE posts assessment documents and seasonal advice on the national publications portal (PRODUCE–IMARPE section), including the series and advance/seasonal reports [1].	
References [1] IMARPE. 2025. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026.</i> Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú. [2] IMARPE. Portal where Forms and Reports are published. https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/reportes-informes/	

A3 Harvest strategy

A3.1	A3.1 There is a mechanism in place by which total fishing mortality of this species is restricted.
Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There have been no substantial changes since last surveillance. Fishing mortality in the South Peru anchoveta fishery continues to be effectively controlled through seasonal LMTCPs, with two fishing seasons established in 2025 defined by Ministerial Resolution N° 515-2024 and N° 221-2025, each one has allocated a quota of 251,000 t [1][2][3]. In 2025, 14 temporary closures were implemented, protecting approximately 29,068 km ² of fishing grounds. Juvenile protection measures remain in place through mesh size regulations and temporary area closures triggered by high juvenile incidence [1]. In-season juvenile-protection closures further constrain effective fishing mortality and protect recruitment, as established in Supreme Decree No. 024-2016-PRODUCE [4]. All these measures are supported by ongoing monitoring and catch reporting from IMARPE, demonstrating continued effective management of fishing mortality and recruitment protection.	
References [1] IMARPE. 2026. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026.</i> Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.	

- [2] Resolución Ministerial N.º 515-2024-PRODUCE — *To authorize the commencement of the First Fishing Season for anchoveta (Engraulis ringens) and white anchoveta (Anchoa nasus).* 2024.
- [3] Resolución Ministerial N.º 221-2025-PRODUCE — *To authorize the commencement of the Second Fishing Season for anchoveta (Engraulis ringens) and white anchoveta (Anchoa nasus).*
- [4] PRODUCE. Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE — control/inspection measures; juvenile triggered dynamic closures.

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 since last surveillance. As it was explained in the previous rationale, IMARPE together with PRODUCE establish a seasonal LMTCP every year which is implemented through continuous monitoring and season closure at the limit [1], meaning removals are also monitored and do not exceed the recommendations. In 2025, total landings reached 262,174 tonnes, representing approximately 52.2% of the combined LMTCP of 502,000 tonnes established for the two fishing seasons [1]. This reveals clear evidence that removals are being kept within the assessed limit during the most recent season. There has not been evidence of the harvest exceeding recommended in the stock advice dating back to 2009. There is enough certainty to say that the removals of this species do not regularly exceed the level indicated or stated in the stock assessment.	
References [1] IMARPE. 2026. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026</i>. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú. [2] Resolución Ministerial N.º 515-2024-PRODUCE — <i>To authorize the commencement of the First Fishing Season for anchoveta (Engraulis ringens) and white anchoveta (Anchoa nasus)</i>. 2024. [3] Resolución Ministerial N.º 221-2025-PRODUCE — <i>To authorize the commencement of the Second Fishing Season for anchoveta (Engraulis ringens) and white anchoveta (Anchoa nasus)</i>. [4] PRODUCE. Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE — control/inspection measures; juvenile triggered dynamic closures. [5] IMARPE/PRODUCE public portals — publication of seasonal measures, closures, and status updates.	

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 is no harvest control rule (HCR) that automatically is applied when there is low biomass but there are several regulations and norms that apply when there are changes in the fishery. Management of the fishery has applied in 2025 the same way as it was assessed last surveillance. The responsiveness is achieved through rules that link fishing opportunities to status: (i) the season is not opened by PRODUCE when biomass is below the limit level in IMARPE's advice; (ii) once opened, the fishery is closed on reaching the seasonal LMTCP, which is set precautionarily ($\approx 80\%$ MSY) from IMARPE's decision table; and (iii) dynamic area closures are triggered when the fraction of juveniles (by number) exceeds the tolerance ($\sim 10\%$), to protect recruitment [1][2][3]. The latest public stock assessment for the southern stock of anchoveta was made in 2024, and it was indicated that the stock is above the biomass limit reference point. In 2025, two fishing seasons were authorized, each with an LMTCP of 251,000 t, while total landings reached 262,174 t, equivalent to approximately 52.2% of the combined annual LMTCP [4]. Although a formal HCR is not in place, a suite of management measures has consistently demonstrated responsiveness to stock biomass status over multiple fishing seasons and has been effective in achieving the stock management objectives.	
References [1] IMARPE. 2024. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2023 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2024</i> (status vs limit; decision table; $\sim 80\%$ MSY rule). [2] PRODUCE. Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE (dynamic closures when juvenile fraction exceeds tolerance; in-season control measures). [3] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug). [4] IMARPE. 2026. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026</i>. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.	

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 The 2025 SPiCT surplus production assessment, delivered by IMARPE, estimated a BMSY (BRMS) of approximately 928,000 t and indicates that the South Peru anchoveta stock has remained at intermediate to high biomass levels since the early 1990s, fluctuating around this reference point [1]. The report from IMARPE with 2025 data added shows that fishing mortality has remained below FMSY since approximately 2010, while catches have been maintained below MSY-related reference levels, providing evidence that exploitation rates have remained precautionary and that the stock is being harvested at sustainable levels. As it was reviewed in previous rationale, there is no formal harvest control rule that pre-sets effort reductions at low biomass; however, the established management has been able to prove its responsiveness to stock biomass status over multiple fishing seasons [1][2]. In 2025, the South Peru anchoveta fishery operated under two fishing seasons, each established with an LMTCP of 251,000 t, total anchoveta landings reached 262,174 t by 10 December 2025 [1]. During IMARPE's annual survey cruise anchoveta size ranged from 2.0 to 15.0 cm total length (TL). Juveniles accounted for 91% of individuals by number and 74% of the biomass [1] (Figure 4). As a conclusion, the stock is above the limit reference point or proxy, and there is clear evidence that a fall below the limit would result in fishery closure (season not opened and/or early closures once the LMTCP is met). In the event that the stock falls below the limit reference point, regulatory measures would be implemented by the management authority, including the prohibition of fishing activities, thereby preventing further removals from the stock.	
References [1] IMARPE. 2026. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026</i>. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú. [2] PRODUCE. Supreme Decree N° 024-2016-PRODUCE (dynamic closures when juvenile fraction exceeds tolerance; in-season control measures). [3] Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). 2026. <i>Resultados del Desempeño de la Pesca Extractiva</i> — Mayo 2026. Lima, Perú. Sección I.1 “Desembarque de recursos pesqueros para CHD.” Publicado el 15 de julio de 2026.	

Category B species – Not Applicable in this assessment

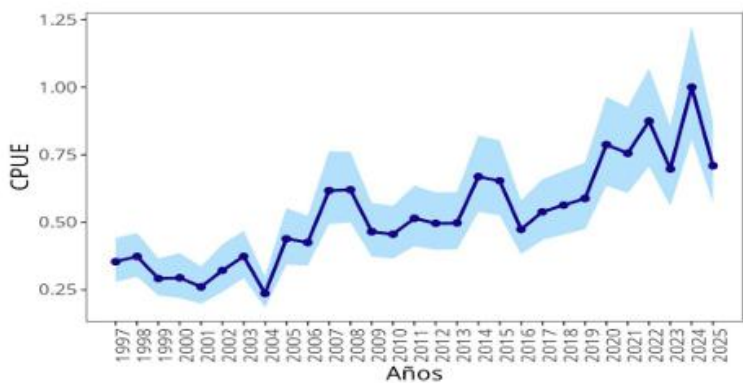
Category B species are assessed using a risk-based approach.

- 2.2. 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.
- 2.3. 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)	Not applicable
Outcome	Choose an item.
Rationale There is no category B species in this assessment.	
References	

Category C species

- 2.4. All clauses must be met for a species to pass the Category C assessment.
- 2.4.1. 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.

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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale Eastern Pacific bonito (<i>Sarda chiliensis chiliensis</i>) [bonito] For 2025, bonito landings (Figure 6) are estimated at approximately 103,875 t, remaining among the highest levels observed in the historical series. The fishery is dominated by the purse-seine fleet, which accounted for 83% of total landings (86,439 t), followed by gillnets at 13% (13,626 t), while other gears, including hook-and-line and trolling, contributed the remaining 4% (3,809 t) [1]. Overall, the recent period continues to be characterized by high bonito availability and elevated exploitation levels compared to much of the historical record.  Figure 6. Annual bonito landings in Peru from 1939 to 2025 (projected data through December 2025) [1]. The Standardized CPUE of bonito was estimated for the period 1997-2025 (Figure 7). During 2025 the calculated CPUE declined slightly, it remained at levels comparable to those observed in 2020, 2021, and 2023, suggesting that relative abundance remained relatively high compared with the early part of the time series [1].  Figure 7. Annual standardized bonito catch per unit effort (CPUE), expressed as catch per trip duration [1]. Showing a marked decline in 2025, although remaining consistent with the relatively high levels observed over the previous five	

years. Source [1].

The removals of bonito associated with the Peruvian anchoveta fishery are known through fishery monitoring and landing records and are explicitly incorporated into the stock assessment process. Catch data are used together with CPUE and other available fishery information to estimate stock status, population trends, and reference points, ensuring that removals are fully considered in the assessment and management of the stock.

References

[1] IMARPE. 2026. *Informe pesquería de bonito Sarda chiliensis chiliensis durante el 2025, situación actual y perspectivas de explotación para el 2026*. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú.

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.
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Outcome	<i>Pass</i>
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Rationale

The last stock assessment from 2024 (Figure 8), used in previous audit, indicates that spawning biomass (SSB₂₀₂₄) remains above its reference level (SSBMRS), while fishing mortality in 2024 ($F_{2024} = 0.25 \text{ y}^{-1}$) is below the reference ($F_{MRS} = 0.97 \text{ y}^{-1}$) [1][2]. Although total and spawning biomass show a declining trend since 2022, both the biomass and F-status confirm the stock is above the limit reference point used in management advice (Table 2) [1].

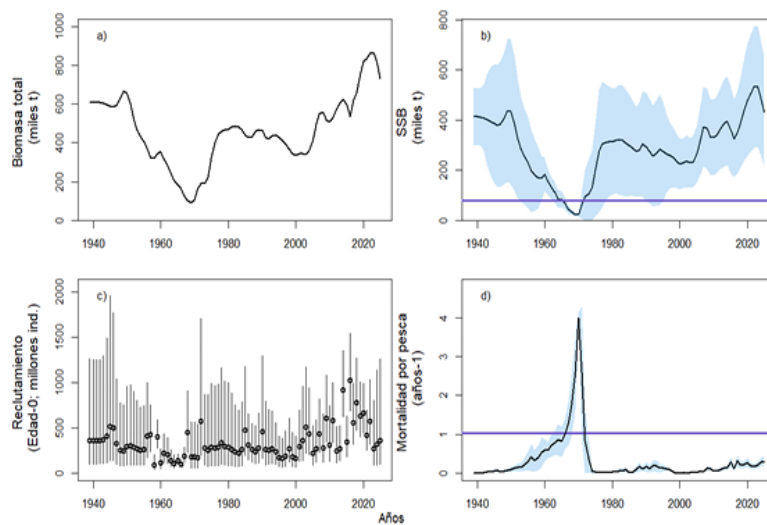


Figure 8. Bonito population indicators: annual total biomass, spawning biomass, recruitment, and fishing mortality, with reference levels shown as horizontal lines. Source [1]

Table 2. Reference points and population metrics of the Peruvian bonito stock, and stock status indicators for the period 1939-2025.

Parámetros	Definición	Valores	Intervalo de confianza (*)
MRS	Máximo rendimiento sostenible	94 mil t	68 - 119 mil t
SSB_{MRS}	Biomasa desovante al máximo rendimiento sostenible	78 mil t	57 - 100 mil t
SSB_0	Biomasa desovante virgen (sin explotación)	415 mil t	301 - 529 mil t
SSB_{2025}	Biomasa desovante para 2025	534 mil t	215 - 653 mil t
F_{MRS}	Mortalidad por pesca al MRS	1,04 año ⁻¹	0,92 – 1,15 año ⁻¹
F_{2025}	Mortalidad por pesca para 2025	0,30 año ⁻¹	0,16 – 0,44 año ⁻¹
C_{2025}	Captura esperada para 2025	103 874 t	
SSB_{MRS}/SSB_0	Relación entre la biomasa desovante al MRS y la biomasa sin explotar	0,19	
SSB_{2025}/SSB_{MRS}	Relación entre la biomasa desovante para el 2025 y la necesaria para el MRS	5,55	
SSB_{2025}/SSB_0	Relación entre la biomasa desovante para el 2025 y la biomasa sin explotar	1,05	
C_{2025}/MRS	Relación entre la captura para 2025 y el MRS	1,12	
F_{2025}/F_{MRS}	Relación entre la mortalidad por pesca para 2025 y la mortalidad al MRS	0,29	

References

[1] IMARPE. 2026. Informe sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería de bonito *Sarda chiliensis chiliensis* durante el 2024, situación actual y perspectivas de explotación para el 2025.

<https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7446103/6342302-informe-sobre-el-desarrollo-de-la-pesqueria-de-bonito-sarda-chiliensis-chiliensis-durante-el-2024-situacion-actual-y-perspectivas-de-explotacion-para-el-2025.pdf>

[2] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).

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

Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) ["jurel"]

Rationale

The historical trajectory of Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) landings in Peru shows considerable interannual variability since 1970, with substantial peaks in 1977 (505,000 t), 1997 (680,000 t), and a historical maximum of 857,000 t in 2001 (Figure 9). Preliminary estimates for 2025 indicate total landings of around 180,000 t, consistent with the stock being in a fully exploited condition. Landings were concentrated during the austral summer, when approximately 99,000 t were landed, representing 56% of the annual total, in line with the fishery's historical seasonal pattern. Industrial and artisanal fleets contributed similar proportions of total landings, accounting for 52% (93,000 t) and 48% (87,000 t), respectively [1].

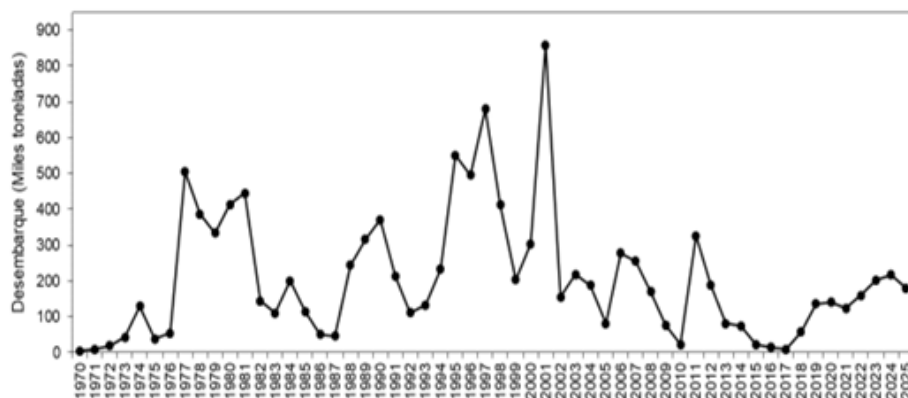


Figure 9. Annual landings of Chilean jack mackerel in Peruvian jurisdictional waters from 1970 to 2025 (projected data through December 2025). Source [1].

References

[1] IMARPE. 2026. Pesquería de Jurel (*Trachurus murphyi*) durante 2025: Situación Actual y Perspectivas de Explotación para 2026. <https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Informe-de-la-pesqueria-de-jurel-Trachurus-murphyi-durante-el-2025-situacion-actual-y-perspectivas-de-explotacion-para-el-2026.pdf>

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

Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) ["jurel"]

Rationale

The most recent assessment of the Peruvian Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) stock indicates that both total biomass (B) and spawning biomass (SSB) have declined steadily since 2022. For 2025, the model estimates decrease of 12.4% in total biomass and 18.7% in spawning biomass relative to 2024 (Figure 10). Despite these declines, spawning biomass remains above the biomass level associated with Maximum Sustainable Yield (BDMRS) [1].

Recruitment has remained low throughout 2022-2025, following the last major recruitment pulse observed in 2017, a pattern consistent with the low incidence of juveniles in recent catches. Although fishing mortality (F) has shown a gradual increase since 2022, it remains below the reference fishing mortality level (FMRS) in 2025 (Figure 10). Therefore, based on the latest stock assessment, the stock biomass remains above the relevant limit reference point (or proxy), while exploitation rates continue to be below the level associated with overfishing [1].

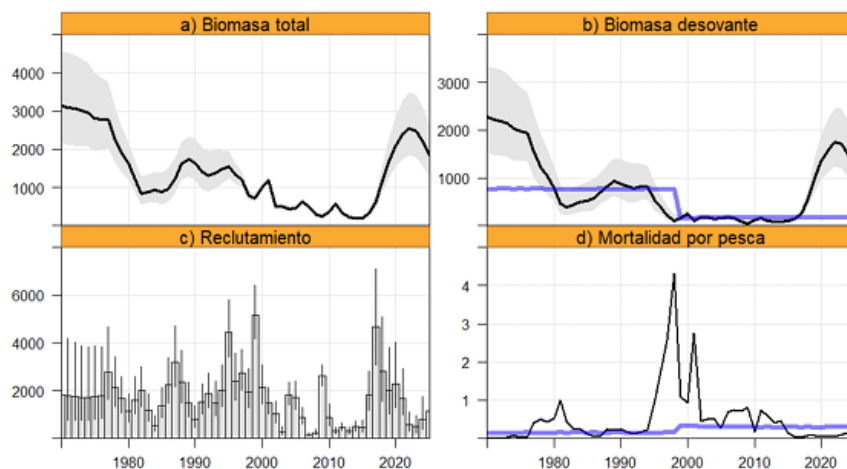
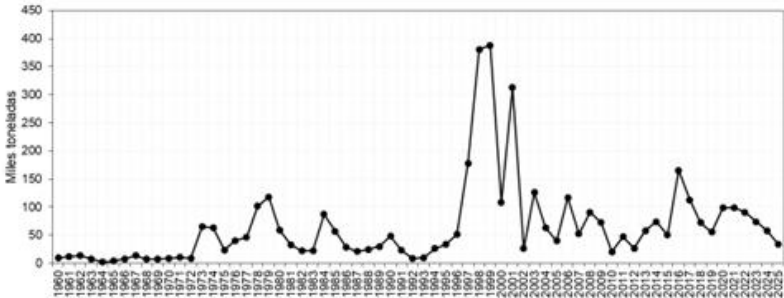


Figure 10. Peruvian Chilean jack mackerel stock indicators: total biomass, spawning biomass, recruitment, and fishing mortality, with reference levels shown. Source [1]

References

[1] IMARPE. 2026. Pesquería de Jurel (*Trachurus murphyi*) durante 2025: Situación Actual y Perspectivas de Explotación para 2026. <https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Informe-de-la-pesqueria-de-jurel-Trachurus-murphyi-durante-el-2025-situacion-actual-y-perspectivas-de-explotacion-para-el-2026.pdf>

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.
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Outcome	Pass
Chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>) [caballa] Rationale Since 1970, chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>) landings initially showed an increasing trend, reaching approximately 118,000 tonnes in 1979. During the 1980s, the fishery experienced a marked decline, stabilizing at relatively low levels, with average landings of around 30,000 tonnes. From 1993 onwards, a sustained recovery was observed, culminating in a historical peak of 388,000 tonnes in 1999. However, landings declined again in subsequent years, reaching 26,000 tonnes in 2002. Since 2004, the fishery has exhibited considerable interannual variability, with notable pulses in 2016 (165,000 tonnes) and 2021 (approximately 99,000 tonnes) (Figure 11).  <i>Figure 11. Annual chub mackerel landings in Peru from 1960 to 2025 (projected through December 2025). Source [1].</i> For 2025, total chub mackerel landings are estimated at approximately 33,000 tonnes. The highest monthly landings occurred in February, with around 15,000 tonnes, representing 45% of the annual total. Regarding fleet composition, the artisanal fleet accounted for approximately 21,000 tonnes (63% of total landings), while the industrial fleet landed 12,000 tonnes (37% of the total). Removals of caballa from the Peruvian anchoveta fishery are known, monitored, and incorporated into the stock assessment process through the use of catch and effort data, ensuring that stock status evaluations account for fishing removals. References [1] IMARPE. 2026. Chub Mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>) Fishery in 2025: Current Status and Exploitation Prospects for 2026. https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Informe-de-la-pesqueria-de-caballa-Scomber-japonicus-durante-el-2025-situacion-actual-y-perspectivas-de-explotacion-para-el-2026.pdf	

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

Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) [caballa]

Rationale

The most recent stock assessment for chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) in Peruvian waters indicates that both total biomass (B) and spawning stock biomass (SSB) increased progressively between 2011 and 2020, before entering a declining trend thereafter (Figure 12). For 2025, the model estimates a 22% decrease in total biomass and a 19% decrease in spawning biomass relative to 2024. Despite these reductions, spawning biomass remains above the level required to achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (BMSY proxy or BDMRS) [1]. Recruitment levels have shown a sustained decline in recent years, which may affect the stock's future productivity and renewal capacity. Fishing mortality (F) has generally remained below the reference level associated with MSY (FMSY or FMRS) since 2000 and continues to do so in 2025. Therefore, according to the latest stock assessment, stock remains above the relevant biomass reference point, while exploitation rates remain below levels associated with overfishing [1].

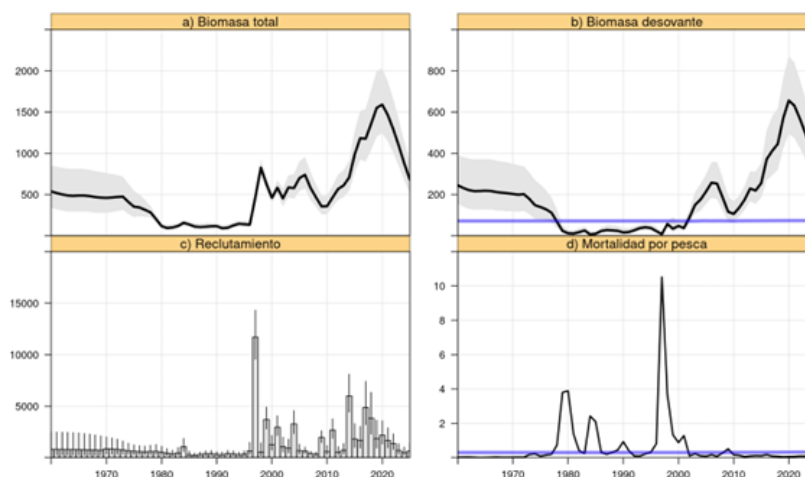


Figure 12. Chub mackerel population indicators in Peruvian waters: total biomass, spawning biomass, recruitment, and fishing mortality, with reference levels shown. Source [1]

References

[1] IMARPE. 2026. Chub Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) Fishery in 2025: Current Status and Exploitation Prospects for 2026. <https://www.imarpe.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Informe-de-la-pesqueria-de-caballa-Scomber-japonicus-durante-el-2025-situacion-actual-y-perspectivas-de-explotacion-para-el-2026.pdf>

Category D species

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

2.5. The Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) in Table D(a) shall be used when assessing

Category D species.

- 2.6. Table D(b) shall be used to calculate the overall PSA risk rating for the Category D species.
- 2.7. 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 (<i>Pleuroncodes monodon</i>) [“múnida”]	
Productivity attributes	Value	Score
Average age at maturity	5-6 ¹	2
Average maximum age	5 ⁵	1
Fecundity	1,000-50,000 ^{2,3,4}	2
Average maximum size	8 ⁵	1
Average size at maturity	2.48-2.89 (size at 50% maturity) ⁵	1
Reproductive strategy	Demersal spawner	2
Mean Trophic Level (MTL)	2	1
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% of the stock	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	High, off the coast of Peru, this species mainly inhabits pelagic waters. Purse seine gear has high overlaps with pelagic waters.	3
Selectivity of gear type: Potential of the gear to retain species	Retained	3
Post-capture mortality (PCM): The chance that, if captured, a species would be released and that it would be in a condition	Retained	3

permitting subsequent survival	
Average productivity score	1.62
Average susceptibility score	2.5
PSA risk rating (from Table D(b))	Pass
Compliance rating	Pass

¹Kilada, R and E. Enzo Acuña 2015. Direct age determination by growth band counts of three commercially important crustacean species in Chile. Fish Res. 170; 134-143.

²Bustos, H.E. & M.A. Retamal. 1985. Estudio biológico pesquero del langostino colorado Pleuroncodes monodon H. Milne Edwards, 1837. Gayana, Zool., 49 (3-4): 151-164.

³Palma, S. & P. Arana. 1997. Aspectos reproductivos del langostino colorado (Pleuroncodes monodon H. Milne Edwards, 1837) frente a la costa de Concepción, Chile. Invest. Mar., Valparaíso, 25: 203-221.

⁴Roa, R. and F. Tapia. 1998. Spatial differences in growth and sexual maturity inside a large population of the squat lobster Pleuroncodes monodon. Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.:167:185-196.

⁵MSC. 2022. Chile Squat Lobsters Camanchaca Demersal Trawl Fishery. Final Draft Report. February 2022. First Reassessment. <https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/chile-squat-lobsters-and-nylon-shrimp-camanchaca-demersal-trawl-fishery/@assessments>

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	N/A
Rationale	N/A as the PSA does not indicate a high risk.
References	

D2	D2. There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the species.
Outcome	N/A
Rationale	N/A as the PSA does not indicate a high risk.
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.

3. All ecosystem criteria must be met (pass) for a fishery to pass the Ecosystem Requirements.
 - 3.1. 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. <i>In reaching a determination for E1.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There has been no change since last surveillance: no new observer datasets specific to the Southern region were available beyond those used in the first audit of the fishery. Perú operates with two different schemes to collect interactions with ETP, in pelagic purse-seine: (i) the public observer programme run by IMARPE, which documents fleet dynamics, discards/bycatch, resource distribution/structure and interactions with top predators [2]; and (ii) the private SALVAMARES programme that trains crews to record ETP events and apply release practices [2].	
References [1] Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería. Manual del programa salvamares. 2022. [2] Joo, R., Grados, D., Bouchon, M., & Diaz, E. 2016. Optimum sample size for observers in the Peruvian anchovy fishery. Revista Peruana de Biología 23(2):169–182. http://www.scielo.org.pe/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1727-99332016000200009	

E1.2	E1.2 The fishery has no significant negative impact on ETP species. <i>In reaching a determination for E1.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale Public information specific to the Southern anchovy fishery still remains limited for this assessment; most available datasets refer to Peru's industrial anchovy fishery as a whole (including the North-Central region (Table 3) and Chile's industrial purse-seine fleet (Table 4). The following ETP species described below are the ones that have interacted with the Peru's Northern-Central anchovy fishery	

in some degree during the observer trips conducted onboard.

In 2023, IMARPE reported increased seabird interactions (e.g., guanay cormorant, *Leucocarbo bougainvillorum*; Peruvian booby, *Sula variegata*; Peruvian pelican, *Pelecanus thagus*; Inca tern, *Larosterna inca*; and sooty shearwater, *Ardenna grisea*) with dead or moribund individuals on hoppers, attributing this mainly to H5N1 effects and the 2023–2024 coastal El Niño which reduced anchovy availability and led weakened birds to attempt feeding on fishing gear [2–6].

Table 3. Number of individuals of the Inca tern impacted the Peruvian Northern-Central anchovy fishery by the from 2018 to 2022 and the fate of these individuals. Source: Source [1].

Scientific name	POAB 1		POAB 2		POAB 3		POAB 4	
	Sighting	Int	Sighting	Int	Sighting	Int	Sighting	Int
<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	6913	7	4210	21	19319	146	18115	84
Released unharmed		5		13		120		77
Released injured/dead		2		8		26		7
<i>Larosterna inca</i>	819	0	4262	15	1668	0	6278	0
Released unharmed		0		15		0		0
Released injured/dead		0		0		0		0
<i>Sula variegata</i>	1	0	1110	2	968	3	3426	0
Released unharmed		0		0		0		0
Released injured/dead		0		2		3		0
<i>Sterna lorata</i>	0	0	1696	0	751	0	785	0
<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	0	0	40	10	0	0	0	0
Released unharmed		0		8		0		0
Released injured/dead		0		2		0		0
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Delphinus sp.</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Delphinus capensis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
Released unharmed		0		0		0		0
Released injured/dead		1		0		2		12

Table 4. Incidental capture and mortality by species in Chile's industrial purse-seine fleet operating

on anchovy in the northern zone (2017–2021, 4,026 observed sets). Source: [7].

Nombre común	Nombre Científico	Captura	Muertos	Mort (%)	CIP	CV _{CIP}	MIP	CV _{MIP}
Lobo Marino Común	<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	5708	9	0,16	1,42	351,5	0,002	2112,9
Fardela negra	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	568	390	68,7	0,14	3513,1	0,10	3450,2
Guanay	<i>Phalacrocorax bougainvilli</i>	452	420	92,9	0,11	4125,4	0,10	4407,5
Delfín común	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	72	23	31,9	0,02	2255,2	0,006	2571,5
Piqueros	<i>Sula variegata</i>	71	59	83,1	0,02	2166,8	0,015	2366,6
Gaviotín monja	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	61	0	0	0,02	6241,9	0	-
Delfín oscuro	<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	56	38	67,9	0,01	2611,8	0,009	2701,2
Pelicano peruano	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	31	17	54,8	0,008	2154,4	0,004	2268,4
Delfín sin especificar	-	15	0	0	0,004	6345,1	0	-
Pingüino de Humboldt	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	12	1	8,3	0,003	2476,4	0,0002	6345,1
Fardela Blanca	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	8	8	100	0,002	6345,1	0,002	6345,1
Gaviota garuma	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	6	6	100	0,001	6345,1	0,001	6345,1
Delfín nariz de botella	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	4	4	100	0,001	6345,1	0,001	6345,1
Yeco	<i>Phalacrocorax bougainvilli</i>	4	4	100	0,001	6345,1	0,001	6345,1
Tortuga verde	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	3	0	0	0,001	3662,4	0	-
Tortuga olivácea	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	3	0	0	0,001	3662,4	0	-
Gaviota de Franklin	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	2	2	100	0,000	6345,1	0,0005	6345,1
Tortuga Laúd	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	2	0	0	0,000	4486,1	0	-
Albato Ceja negra	<i>Thelassarche melanophris</i>	1	1	100	0,0002	6345,1	0,0002	6345,1
Tortuga cabezona	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	1	0	0	0,0002	6345,1	0	-
Lobo fino austral	<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>	1	0	0	0,0002	6345,1	0	-

Mort (%) = Mortalidad = Número de animales muertos/Número de animales capturados
 Captura incidental Promedio (CIP) = Número de animales capturados/Número de lances observados
 Coeficiente de Variación Captura incidental Promedio (CV_{CIP})
 Mortalidad incidental Promedio (MIP) = Número de animales muertos/Número de lances observados
 Coeficiente de Variación Tasa Mortalidad incidental (CV_{MIP})

Across sources, mortality rates are low and dominated by non-lethal events. No change since last surveillance, therefore, bycatch/ETP conclusions remain provisional consistent with what was determined species categorisation,

Table 7: Species categorisation table. With the evidence available, the fishery is assessed as having no significant negative impact on ETP species.

References

- [1] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr).
- [2] BirdLife International. 2018. Leucocarbo bougainvilliorum (NT).
- [3] BirdLife International. 2018. Sula variegata (LC).
- [4] BirdLife International. 2018. Pelecanus thagus (NT).
- [5] BirdLife International. 2019. Ardenna grisea (NT).
- [6] BirdLife International. 2018. Larosterna inca (NT).
- [7] IFOP. 2023. Programme for discard and incidental catch monitoring in pelagic fisheries, 2022 2023 (industrial purse-seine fleet, northern Chile)

E1.3	E1.3 There is an ETP management strategy in place for the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for E1.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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 South Peruvian anchovy fishery has a specific legal framework and conservation approaches implemented in the Peruvian legislation to ensure the preservation of these species: (I) Supreme Decree 002-96-PE establishes concrete measures for the protection of small cetaceans in Peru and it prohibits the consumption of their meat in any state [2]; (II) Supreme Decree No. 010-2017-PRODUCE introduced key amendments to Peru's shark fishing regulations. The most significant changes included the removal of the requirement to land sharks with their heads attached, while maintaining the obligation that all fins remain naturally attached to the body; the prohibition of landing or transshipping detached fins and/or shark trunks without fins for any shark species along the entire Peruvian coast; and the restriction that captured sharks may only be landed and unloaded at sites authorized by the Ministry of Production [3]; (III) Directorial Resolution No. 00028-2020-PRODUCE/DGSFS-PA, issued on March 9, 2020, established a comprehensive system for control and traceability of sharks and some rays; and (IV) Decree Supreme 010-2017-PRODUCE mandated that IMARPE, in coordination with the Ministry of Production, develop and implement a technical training program for shark identification [4]. Moreover, SALVAMARES program Among other objectives related to bycatch and species interactions, this program aims to contribute to scientific knowledge through the collection of acoustic, biological, and satellite information on the marine ecosystem during fishing activities [4].	
References [1] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr). [2] Decreto Supremo N° 002-96-PE – <i>Reglamento para la protección y conservación de los cetáceos menores</i>. 1996. [3] Decreto Supremo N.° 010-2017-PRODUCE – Modification on the management measures for the shark fishery established in Supreme Decree No. 021-2016-PRODUCE. 2017. [4] Resolución Directorial N.° 028-2020-PRODUCE/DGSFS-PA – Shark Landing Certificate, which must be used during inspection and monitoring activities related to the landing of shark resources. 2020. [5] Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería. Manual del programa salvamares. 2022.	

E2 Impact on the habitat

E2.1	E2.1 Information on interactions between the fishery and marine habitats is collected. <i>In reaching a determination for E2.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There has been no change since last surveillance. The fishery operates in the same area with the same gear (purse seine). Pelagic purse seines do not contact the seabed and therefore do not directly disturb benthic habitats [1]. The fishery operates by several PRODUCE decrees, detailed in previous rationales (go to section M2.1), that enforces them to have a continued monitoring of spatial information through VSM [2]. Given the gear and area, the fishery operates the information collected is adequate to indicate habitat interactions and potential risks.	
References [1] ICES. 2006. Report of the Working Group on Ecosystem Effects of Fishing Activities (WGECO). ICES CM 2006/ACE:05. 174 pp. https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM%20Documents/2006/ACE/WGECO06.pdf [2] WF13 (2024). Re-approval report text — description of SISESAT/VMS, e-logs, inspector app, and continuous landing-site monitoring.	

E2.2	E2.2 The fishery has no significant impact on marine habitats. <i>In reaching a determination for E2.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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 has been no change since last surveillance. The pelagic purse seines fisheries do not contact the seabed and therefore do not directly disturb benthic habitats [1]. For contextual evidence from the North-Central anchovy purse-seine fleet, the SALVAMARES programme reported only a low proportion of sets with seabed contact in shallow inlets (~5% of total inlets fished) [2]. This supports the conclusion that the fishery's impact on habitat is not significant.	
References [1] ICES. 2006. Report of the Working Group on Ecosystem Effects of Fishing Activities (WGECO). ICES CM 2006/ACE:05. 174 pp. https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/CM%20Documents/2006/ACE/WGECO06.pdf [2] SALVAMARES. 2019. Onboard observer reports. Report No. 3 (2019). https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2019-10-16_Report-of-the-Private-Observer-Program-on-board.pdf	

E2.3	E2.3 There is a habitat management strategy in place for the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for E2.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The existing measures applicable to the assessed fishery related to habitat management are the following: - Regulations setting the technical characteristics of the fishing gear used. - Vessels must have operational satellite tracking equipment or an alternative monitoring system - Purse seine cannot take place within 5 miles from the shore [1]. Additionally, Supreme Decree 012-2001-PE forbids use of the “antifango” device that disturbs the seabed in shallow waters [2]. During 2021, CEDEPESCA (Centro de Desarrollo y Pesca Sostenible) worked together with boat owners to develop a fishing manoeuvre in shallow waters that consists of retrieving the net as quickly as possible once the purse seine is closed, in order to prevent the net and, above all, its ballast weights from interacting with the seabed as much as possible, thereby minimizing the impact of the net on the seabed. This tactic was spread around to other boat captains through audiovisual material, face-to-face talks at the DPM Juan Pablo facilities, and exchanges between observers and the crew during their tasks on board [3].	
References [1] OCEANA. 2023. Peru passes important ocean protection law to protect the first five nautical miles at sea. [2] MBA. 2023. Note on the prohibition of the “antifango” device (Supreme Decree 012-2001-PE). [3] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr).	

E3 Impact on the ecosystem

E3.1	E3.1 Information on the potential impacts of the fishery on marine ecosystems is collected. <i>In reaching a determination for E3.1, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale There has been no significant change since the last surveillance. Anchovy populations depend heavily on the high biological productivity of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME) and the high concentrations of plankton available in the region's waters [4]. Within this ecosystem, anchoveta serves as a key forage species and an important nutrient source for a range of predators, including larger fish species, coastal birds, marine mammals, and sea lions [1][2][3]. Recent information from the IMARPE EUREKA LXXVIII operation (2026) provides additional evidence of ongoing ecosystem monitoring and trophic interactions. The survey covered a broad section of the Peruvian coast, from approximately 4°S to 18°S, including waters corresponding to the South Peruvian anchoveta fishery. In addition to collecting information on anchoveta distribution and abundance, the programme records associated species, environmental conditions, oceanographic characteristics and ecosystem variability, providing an updated understanding of ecosystem dynamics throughout the fishing grounds [6]. Analysis of 99 anchoveta stomachs collected during the EUREKA LXXVIII survey showed that the diet was dominated by zooplankton prey, particularly copepods (42%), amphipods (33%), and euphausiids (19%), while anchoveta egg cannibalism represented only 1% of dietary composition. Phytoplankton contributed less than 1% of the diet, with records including <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>, while important zooplankton prey included copepods of the genera <i>Centropages</i>, <i>Eucalanus</i>, and <i>Euterpina</i> [6]. Comparison with data collected during summer 2026 showed shifts in prey composition and a reduction in dietary diversity, highlighting the influence of environmental variability on trophic dynamics. These findings demonstrate continued monitoring of key ecosystem processes and support the understanding of anchoveta as a primary consumer linking plankton production with higher trophic levels within the HCLME [6]. Additional ecosystem relationships were synthesized in CEDEPESCA's "fichas de impacto" for bycatch and protected species [5]. This information satisfies E3.1 by demonstrating the identification and monitoring of key ecosystem components, ongoing collection and analysis of	

ecological and environmental information, understanding of anchoveta's ecological role within the ecosystem, and continued evaluation of ecosystem characteristics relevant to the fishery and its potential impacts on the marine environment.

References

- [1] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr).
- [2] IMARPE. 2020. Ecosystem impacts of fishing the low trophic level Peruvian anchovy in the Northern Humboldt Current Ecosystem. <https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Tam-Ecosystem-impacts-2020.pdf>
- [3] FishChoice. 2019. Three-Year Audit Template – Peruvian Anchovy IHC FIP.
- [4] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr).
- [5] CeDePesca. 2017. Fichas de impacto de la pesquería de anchoveta sobre especies de by-catch y protegidas. https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/CeDePesca_Fichas-de-impacto-de-la-pesquería-de-anchoveta-2017-11-29.pdf
- [6] IMARPE. 2026 (Sept) Informe de la Operación EUREKA LXXVIII. Informe correspondiente al Oficio N.º 1532-2026-IMARPE/PE. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE), Callao, Perú. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8540257-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-1532-2026-imarpe-pe>

E3.2	E3.2 There is no substantial evidence that the fishery has a significant negative impact on the marine ecosystem. <i>In reaching a determination for E3.2, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale CEDEPESCA's 2017 synthesis concluded dietary needs of dependent predators had been met in recent years, indicating no adverse influence on recovery attributable to the anchovy fishery [1]. IMARPE's HCLME ecosystem modelling indicates that, at the status-quo fishing mortality and depletion level evaluated for the Northern-Central anchovy stock, impacts on other species and trophic groups remain below the thresholds tested ($\leq 40\%$ change for $>85\%$ of groups; no group reduced $>70\%$) [2][3]. The sinking of the oxycline, which is characteristic of the El Niño events or periods of Kelvin wave propagation, also increases the depth of the distribution of pelagic species. If these periods last long enough, the mortality between top predators can increase dramatically [4]. Additional ecosystem information continues to be collected through IMARPE's EUREKA surveys, which assess anchoveta distribution and abundance alongside environmental, oceanographic and biological conditions throughout the fishing grounds. The surveys record associated species, trophic interactions and indicators of ecosystem variability, providing an ongoing assessment of ecosystem structure and function. Results from the 2026 EUREKA LXXVIII survey confirmed the continued dominance of anchoveta within the pelagic community and documented associated species and feeding relationships consistent with the species' established ecological role as a key link between	

plankton production and higher trophic levels. These findings support the conclusion that ecosystem monitoring remains active and that no new information has been identified indicating adverse ecosystem effects attributable to the fishery [5].

The findings on low ETP mortality and the lack of significant habitat impacts from pelagic purse seine fishing, together with the ecosystem information available, support the conclusion that the fishery is unlikely to have substantial adverse effects on the marine ecosystem.

References

- [1] CeDePesca. 2017. Fichas de impacto de la pesquería de anchoveta sobre especies de by-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
- [2] IMARPE. 2020. Ecosystem impacts of fishing the low trophic level Peruvian anchovy in the Northern Humboldt Current Ecosystem. <https://cedepesca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Tam-Ecosystem-impacts-2020.pdf>
- [3] WF13 – Peru Anchovy FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border Surveillance 1. 2025 (Aug).
- [4] Arntz, W. and E. Fahrback. (1996). El Niño, experimento climático de la naturaleza. Fondo de Cultura Económica, México. 312 p.
- [5] IMARPE. 2026 (Sept) Informe de la Operación EUREKA LXXVIII. Informe correspondiente al Oficio N.º 1532-2026-IMARPE/PE. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE), Callao, Perú. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8540257-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-1532-2026-imarpe-pe>

E3.3	E3.3 There is an ecosystem management strategy in place for the fishery. <i>In reaching a determination for E3.3, the assessor should consider if the following is in place:</i>
	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	<i>Pass</i>
Rationale The management of the Peruvian anchovy fishery has, since its inception, recognized the need to incorporate environmental variability into decision-making processes. This has led to the implementation of 'adaptive management' strategies, characterized by intensive monitoring and short-term measures [1]. The strategy that was described in previous rationales (please refer to M1.3) shows a management system that is designed to be adaptive and responsive to changing conditions. Ecosystem-relevant safeguards include coastal MPAs around guano-bird and marine-mammal habitats; near-shore restrictions that limit industrial activity in sensitive areas; and IMARPE's Top Predators research programme (abundance, diet, reproduction; at-sea surveys of birds/cetaceans) [2][3]. Recent IMARPE assessments further demonstrate that an ecosystem-based and precautionary approach continues to be applied. Monitoring programmes remain active through regular hydroacoustic surveys of pelagic resources, CPUE monitoring of the industrial purse-seine fleet, and the application of population dynamics models to evaluate stock status and alternative exploitation scenarios [4][5]. The 2026 assessment also highlights the importance of maintaining a precautionary approach to protect recruitment and spawning biomass, given the high proportion of juveniles observed during research surveys. In addition, adaptive management measures continue to be implemented in near real-time, including temporary fishing area closures to protect juvenile anchoveta when elevated juvenile abundance is detected [4]. There is strong evidence that these measures are designed to manage the fishery's impacts on marine ecosystems and are effective in preventing significant negative impacts on ecosystem structure and function.	
References [1] Ley General de Pesca (LGP), Ley N°25977. Promulgated 21 Dec 1992. [2] FishChoice. 2019. Three-Year Audit Template – Peruvian Anchovy IHC FIP. https://fisheryprogress.org/sites/default/files/indicatorsdocuments/Peruvian_Anchovy_IHC_FIP_Review_2019_GB2338_5.pdf#overlay-context=node/3546/actions-progress [3] Peru Anchovy Small-Scale Purse Seine Fishery for Direct Human Consumption (Sechura, Peru): Announcement Comment Draft Report (ACDR). 2026 (Apr). [4] IMARPE. 2025. <i>Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026</i>. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú. [5] IMARPE. 2026 (Sept) Informe de la Operación EUREKA LXXVIII. Informe correspondiente al Oficio N.° 1532-2026-IMARPE/PE. Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE), Callao, Perú. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/imarpe/informes-publicaciones/8540257-informe-correspondiente-al-oficio-n-1532-2026-imarpe-pe	

Annex 1: External Peer Review report

Assessment and determination summary

Fishery name	Peru Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border
MarinTrust report code	WF13
Type 1 species (common name, Latin name)	Anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>)
Fishery location	FAO 87, from 16° south to southern border
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 <i>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.</i>
The assessment report provides justification to maintain the approval status of the Peruvian anchovy fishery from 16° south to southern border. However, and as noted in 2024 and 2025, most of the report concerning species composition and ecosystem components is based on the evidence presented in 2023. Although, the fact remains that the primary target species comprising >95% of the catch will be anchovy, to ensure robustness and integrity, the re-assessment in 2027 should ensure that more recent data is requested. The report may benefit from an explanation of the apparent absence of data since the original species composition table (based on IMPARPE 2021, IFOP 2022), and noting that PRODUCE website provides 'news' of a EUREKA survey completed recently (Aug 2026). C species categories provide evidence of total catches of the species concerned. Overall, total removals of each of the three species are known from the industrial purse seine fleet and are reported but the evidence could be strengthened if clarification of to what extent the data is extrapolated to distinguish between direct and indirect fishing in the anchovy fishery could be included. Section E is almost entirely based on previous reports and evidence. This could be enhanced with recent references that confirms the scientific data collection and management response continues to conform with the overall understanding of the important role of anchovy in the ecosystem. Refer to that part of the FAPR report for details. The assessment demonstrates that the fishery continues to be managed in accordance

with MarinTrust Fishery Approval criteria but as stated in the 2025 surveillance, requests should be made to ensure that the 2027 re-assessment is brought up-to-date with the most recent scientific evidence from 2025-2027 evaluations and reports of the fishery.

General comments on the draft report provided to the peer reviewer

In 2027 during the reassessment the fishery should seek to incorporate the most recent scientific information available for the fishery, particularly in relation to species composition, ecosystem considerations and ETP species. In response to the reviewer's comment, the assessment report has been updated to include information from the recent IMARPE EUREKA LXXVIII survey conducted in 2026. The survey results provide additional evidence on species composition in the southern region, where anchoveta represented 91.14% of the observed catch composition, further supporting the conclusion that the fishery remains highly species-specific.

The assessment team notes that the EUREKA survey information is currently limited to species composition and ecosystem-related observations. While these results have been incorporated as supporting evidence, no additional publicly available information relevant to ETP species was identified from the EUREKA programme at the time of the assessment. Consequently, the existing ETP evidence base remains unchanged.

Further clarification has also been included regarding the availability of species composition information. The absence of updated datasets in previous surveillance reports reflects the limited availability of publicly accessible fishery-specific studies for the South Peruvian anchoveta fishery, rather than an absence of monitoring activity. Available landing statistics continue to indicate a species composition consistent with that considered during the original assessment.

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	Yes
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. However, the FAPR raises some items that the assessor may wish to consider. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/noticias/1432489-operacion-eureka-lxxviii-confirma-buen-crecimiento-de-la-anchoveta-pese-a-condiciones-asociadas-a-el-nino ----- The table 2 (below) is unresponsive(gliche?), Please refer to the below for FAPR response: The species categorisation section of the report reflects to understanding of catch composition based on the 2023 Marin Trust assessment. This analysis is based on IMARPE and IFOP reports from 2021 and 2022 and IMARPE (2023, although the latter	

does not provide actual composition data, but notes the species occurring in the survey catches. IFOP. 2022. Programa de observadores científicos: Programa de investigación y monitoreo del descarte y de la captura de pesca incidental en pesquerías pelágicas, año 2021-2022. INFORME FINAL. Convenio de Desempeño 2021. https://www.ifop.cl/wp-content/contenidos/uploads/RepositorioIfop/InformeFinal/2022/P-581180_mejorado.pdf IMARPE. 2023. Informe de la operación eureka IXXIV. (17 al 21 de abril de 2023). https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/4641378/ANEXO-OF.%20525-2023-PCD-Informe%20final%20Eureka%20LXXIVDGIOCC-DGIHSA.pdf?v=1685719506 IMARPE. 2021. Reporte primera temporada de anchovy sur 2021. Reporte del programa de observadores a bordo Bitácoras de pesca. http://www.imarpe.pe/imarpe/archivos/reportes/imarpe_reporte_anchoveta_1ra_temp_anch_sur_2021.pdf FAPR's in 2023 and 2024 made several comments regarding the apparent lack of data availability, despite annual surveys undertaken and log books data on all species caught being collected, and advised that this can be requested under the provisions of the transparency law in Peru. To note, (and likely not available to the assessor)recent news reports (Aug 2026) made by PRODUCE, indicate that surveys (EUREKA) have now been undertaken in August. It may be of value to request (either directly or via clients) that when reports are available, these are provided for inclusion in the next re-assessment. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/noticias/1432489-operacion-eureka-lxxviii-confirma-buen-crecimiento-de-la-anchoveta-pese-a-condiciones-asociadas-a-el-nino https://www.gob.pe/institucion/produce/noticias/1428202-produce-autoriza-a-imarpe-el-desarrollo-de-la-operacion-eureka-lxxviii-para-conocer-el-estado-de-la-anchoveta-y-otros-recursos-pelagicos Based on the reports reviewed in previous assessments, the species composition reflects the understanding of the catch composition.
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Certification Body response
The report has been updated to include information from the IMARPE EUREKA LXXVIII survey, which became publicly available in September 2026. This information has been incorporated into the species categorisation rationale and provides additional evidence that the fishery remains highly species-specific. Although annual monitoring activities and scientific surveys continue to be undertaken by IMARPE, detailed outputs, particularly regarding species composition, bycatch and

ecosystem observations, are not always publicly available or readily accessible to assessors. Consequently, the absence of updated information in previous reports reflected limitations in data availability rather than an absence of monitoring activities.

Additional information from the EUREKA LXXVIII survey has also been incorporated into Section E3. The survey collected information on species associated with anchoveta, trophic interactions, environmental conditions, and oceanographic characteristics, providing updated evidence of continued ecosystem monitoring and supporting the current understanding of anchoveta's ecological role within the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem.

Future reassessments should continue to seek and incorporate the most recent publicly available information on species composition and ecosystem monitoring. Particular effort should be made to obtain any updated fishery-specific information on bycatch and associated species, where available, as such information remains limited.

2. Does the species categorisation section of the report reflect the best current understanding of the catch composition of the fishery?	Yes
Certification Body response	

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 evidence justifying the pass scores, with references and up-dates from 2025 where these are available. Comments are raised in several sections and noted absent references and a request that URL;s are added to facilitate access.	
Certification Body response	

3a. Are the “Category A Species” scores clearly justified?	Yes
A1.1-A1.2 rationales provide justification for Pass scores, identifying PRODUCE monthly landing statistics and IMARPE South-region reporting, including the 2025 figure of 262,174 t, which together indicate that fishery-wide anchoveta removals are being monitored. Noting that the FAPR could not access the report - Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). 2026. Resultados del Desempeño de la Pesca Extractiva — Mayo 2026. Lima, Perú. Sección I.1 “Desembarque de recursos pesqueros para CHD.” Publicado el 15 de julio de 2026. Understand this to be landings for human consumption. A web URL would be helpful. The rationale could be strengthened if direct references to official IMARPE/PRODUCE landing bulletins, seasonal LMTCP monitoring reports were available. A1.2 rationale justifies a pass since it identifies a broader information base beyond landings—IMARPE seasonal indicators, acoustic biomass surveys, biological sampling, environmental data, observer/port sampling, CPUE and LMTCP progress—which is appropriate for estimating stock status. Reference 4 is absent and again web links would be useful (e.g. https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/9329039/7650545-informe-de-la-situacion-de-la-anchoveta-disponible-en-la-region-sur-del-mar-peruano-durante-el-2025-y-perspectivas-de-explotacion-para-la-primera-temporada-de-pesca-de-2026.pdf?v=1769101169). The A2.1 rationale cites a recent IMARPE stock assessment using SPiCT and identifies the key data inputs required by the criterion, including acoustic biomass estimates, CPUE, landings records, removals, and biological structure and A2.2 pass referring to the latest available stock assesment with extracted figures for time-series biomass, F and catches but the reference has not been included? The A2.3 rationale identifies the IMARPE decision table to test catch options against	

biomass projections and risks relative to Biomass projections 2027 and BMSY, which does address whether removals are appropriate for current stock status. It could be strengthened if evidence of the actual recommended volume of stock removals was included in the evidence, if available? Reference 1 is missing (IMARPE 2025)?

A2.4 and A2.5 refer to earlier surveillance reports, summarising principles, methods and that no changes have occurred. The evidence suggests the last voluntary review was 2024 and IMPARPE/PRODUCE websites where assessment reports are made public.

A3.1 rationale identifies mechanisms restricting fishing mortality, including seasonal LMTCPs, quota-setting through ministerial resolutions, temporary closures, juvenile-triggered area closures, and ongoing IMARPE/PRODUCE monitoring.

The A3.2 rationale describes the 2025 total landings of 262,174 t against the combined seasonal LMTCP of 502,000 t and concludes that removals were well within the assessed catch limit and notes historically, catches have not exceeded that advised.

A3.3 rationale supports a Pass identifying that commercial fishing would not be opened if IMARPE advice found biomass below the limit level, and it describes supporting controls such as LMTCP closures and juvenile-triggered area closures.

A4.1 pass is justified based on IMARPE stock assessment, the stock is above Bmsy, thus implying also above Blim (referring to Figure 4 at A2.2, biomass est. circa 1.5mt - Can the actual figure be included from the data?).

Also the FAPR is unsure how reference 3 is used at A4.4.

To note that IMARPE (2026). Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú also refers to the acoustic surveys carried out in 2025 cited below which may be of value to include:

IMARPE (2025-1). Crucero 2502-04 de Evaluación Hidroacústica de la Anchoveta y Otros Recursos Pelágicos. BIC Humboldt, BIC José Olaya, BIC Flores Portugal, LP Imarpe V y embarcaciones de la industria pesquera. Puerto Pizarro – Morro Sama. Del 19 de febrero al 16 de abril del 2025. Informe del Instituto del Mar del Perú, 69p.

IMARPE (2025-2). Crucero 2509-10 de Evaluación Hidroacústica de la Anchoveta y Otros Recursos Pelágicos. BIC Humboldt, BIC Flores Portugal, LP Imarpe V y embarcaciones de la industria pesquera. Puerto Pizarro – Morro Sama. Del 10 de setiembre al 28 de octubre del 2025. Informe del Instituto del Mar del Perú, 72p.

A clause rationales are consistent with Pass scores albeit, mostly relying on previous reports assessed in the previous surveillance audit. Again, there are missing references that could be addressed. The 2027 full re-assessment should be based on new data

available from 2025, 2026 and published data from the initial fishery season of 2027.

Certification Body response

The link for Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). 2026. Resultados del Desempeño de la Pesca Extractiva — Mayo 2026 is <https://www.producempresarial.pe/pesca-reportes/>. It is a portal where all the updated information given by the Ministry can be followed.

The CAB notes that the most recent official information available from the management and scientific authorities is Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026 (IMARPE, 2026). This report is part of the regular annual updates provided by IMARPE and represents the most up-to-date information currently available for the fishery.

The reference supporting A2.1 is included in the assessment report. For clarity and ease of verification, the direct link to the report has now been added. The report includes an analysis of the trend in the available anchovy biomass in the southern Peruvian marine region, providing updated evidence on the status of the stock. This was the reason the report was considered the best available scientific information to support the rationale presented under A2.1.

For section A2.3, IMARPE states in its report: "For the establishment of the 2026 LMTCP-Sur, a catch level similar to that established in 2025 should be considered. Any increase above this level should be decided based on the most recent available information." Therefore it is considered that evidence of the recommended level of stock removals is provided within the cited IMARPE report. Furthermore, Reference 1 is included in the assessment; however, a direct link has now been added to facilitate access and verification.

In section 4.1 information given from IMARPE indicates that the available acoustic biomass of anchovy in the southern Peruvian marine region increased from 791,243 t in April 2025 to 2,486,789 t in October 2025. The assessment concludes that biomass remains above its reference level and fishing mortality remains below its reference level.

The assessment teams agree that the 2027 full re-assessment should be based on new data available from 2025, 2026 and published data from the initial fishery season of 2027.

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

3c. Are the “Category C Species” scores clearly justified?	Yes
Eastern Pacific bonito is assessed as type 2 Cat C species. C1 rationale identifies that 83% of total bonito landings (86,439t) is by the purse-seine fleet. Did the assessor ascertain if this includes directed bonito catches as well as bycatch in the Southern anchovy fishery in the context of <5% removals? C1.2 rationale justifies a Pass because it cites the most recent bonito stock assessment showing spawning biomass above the reference level and fishing mortality below the reference point. Reference cited at C1 appears to be anchovy and not bonito specific? For Chilean jack mackerel, the C1.1 rationale provides evidence on total Peruvian landings, fleet composition and seasonal patterns, but it does not explicitly state that removals from the South Peru anchoveta fishery itself are included in the jack mackerel stock assessment or formally judged negligible by IMARPE. Can this clarification be added. The C1.2 rationale supports a Pass because it cites the most recent IMARPE assessment showing spawning biomass above the MSY-related biomass reference point and fishing mortality below the limit reference point. Regarding chub mackerel (caballa), C1 rationale identifies total landings and provides historical context and that removals of caballa from the Peruvian anchoveta fishery are known, monitored and incorporated in the stock assessment process. The evidence in the reference provided may require further context; understood to refer to total caballa landings from industrial and artisanal fleets, but it is unclear if this included bycatches during anchovy specific directed fishing? Further to this, if removals of caballa from the Peruvian anchovy fishery are known, the species composition could be more accurately defined? C1.2 rationale justifies the Pass because it cites the most recent IMARPE assessment showing spawning biomass above the MSY-related biomass proxy and fishing mortality below the reference level. Overall, it appears that total removals of each of the three species are known from the industrial purse seine fleet and are reported but to what extent the data is extrapolated to distinguish between directed and indirect fishing in the anchovy fishery seems unclear? The FAPR agrees with the Pass score but suggests that enquiries regarding how by catch species are recorded (e.g. e-logbook/landind data may be available but not differentiate by target fishery?). could be pursued in the re-assessment in 2027.	
Certification Body response	
Concerning C1 rationale, 83% of total bonito landings taken by the purse-seine fleet, originates from species-level fishery statistics and represents total bonito removals by the purse-seine sector rather than bycatch associated exclusively with the South Peru anchoveta fishery. This information was used to characterise the importance of bonito	

within the broader fishery sector and support species categorisation. The information delivered by PRODUCE in their last report (<https://www.producempresarial.pe/mayo-2026-reporte-coyuntural-sector-pesca-y-acuicultura/>) states that the recorded catches were composed of anchoveta (99.225%) with all other recorded species collectively accounting for less than 1% of catches. Similarly, IMARPE South observer data from 2021 reported approximately 98.2% anchoveta, with only minor contributions from *Pleuroncodes monodon*, jack mackerel and chub mackerel. No evidence was identified indicating that bonito represents a significant component of catches in the UoA. Therefore, the assessment does not assume that the 83% of bonito landings taken by the purse-seine fleet are attributable to bycatch from the South Peru anchoveta fishery, rather, the available catch composition and observer data indicate that bonito is not a significant component of catches in the UoA. More information can be found in table 7 species categorisation table.

Reference for C1 has been change as it is true that it was refered to anchoveta's assessment instead of the bonito's.

As for C.1.1 in regards to Chilean jack mackerel and chub mackerel the most recent IMARPE stock assessment for is conducted at the stock level using annual catch data, catch-at-size information, acoustic survey indices, and standardized CPUE series from the fisheries exploiting the stock. However, it does not explicitly state whether incidental catches of Chilean jack mackerel from the South Peru anchoveta fishery are separately identified within the assessment inputs. Nevertheless, available catch composition data for the UoA indicate that catches are overwhelmingly composed of anchoveta. The most recent information reports catches consisting of 99.225% anchoveta, while IMARPE South observer data from 2021 reported approximately 98.2% anchoveta, with only minor components of *Pleuroncodes monodon*, Chilean jack mackerel and chub mackerel. No evidence was identified indicating that Chilean jack mackerel represents a significant component of catches within the UoA.

The available evidence consistently indicates that non-target species collectively comprise less than 1-2% of catches and that caballa occurs only as a minor component of the UoA catch.

Evidence on species composition for 2027 re-assessment is needed.

3d. Are the “Category D Species” scores clearly justified?	Yes
Cat D species are identified since they do not have a species specific management regime; Carrot/red squat lobster, munida (<i>Pleuroncodes monodon</i>) The PSA table remains as per the 2025 evaluation and score remains justified. FAPR notes/confirms that no reference to red squat lobster is available at Fishbase/Sealifebase.	

Certification Body response

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, with legal framework, publicly (and fisher) available information and IMARPE providing the scientific and data-collection functions that support management decisions. Clause M1.2 score is justified, the rationale describes the core legal instruments empowering PRODUCE, describes vessel authorisation requirements, and explains how consultation and scientific advice inform management decisions. A minor note that reference to the legal provisions (separate allocation/inshore fishing zone) afforded to the artisanal fleet may support M1.2.4 clause. Clause M1.3 score is justified, identifying IMARPE as the organisation responsible for data collection and scientific assessment, explains the survey and monitoring programmes used, and shows how advice feeds into PRODUCE’s adaptive management decisions. Clause M1.4 score is justified as identifies a publicly available long-term policy framework, legal basis, institutional sustainability objectives, and the role of IMARPE science in supporting precautionary, adaptive management. Clause M1.5 score is justified identifying the legal participation provisions, formal stakeholder consultation mechanisms, public access to PRODUCE/IMARPE information, and evidence of periodic scientific or external review. M2.1 pass score is justified, the assessor identifying PRODUCE/DGSFS as responsible for compliance monitoring and describes a suite of MCS tools, including VMS/SISESAT, e-logbooks, inspector applications, observers, landing-site controls, traceability measures, and juvenile-triggered closures. M2.2 pass is justified - the legal sanctions framework under the General Fisheries Law and related regulations, describes PRODUCE/DGSFS enforcement planning, and notes that sanctions and appeals are publicly available through official resolutions. The evidence may be strengthened with a note to confirm sanctions are graduated in severity based on the severity of offences. recent examples of fishery specific sanctions that have been applied. Also, noting if a summary of total sanctions applying and their severity is available and could be useful. The rationale supports a Pass for M2.3 because it identifies routine inspection planning, DGSFS enforcement responsibilities, juvenile-triggered reporting/closures, anti-IUU legal powers, and the SITRAPESCA traceability system as mechanisms supporting compliance and legal catch verification.	

M clause ratioanle are comprehensively presented, with references and justify pass scores. However, the assessor could make the evidence more accessible by providing web URL's for each document cited.

Certification Body response

There is a public portal from the PRODUCE ministry to inform of current and past sanctions and fractions, you can find it here:
<https://www.sanipes.gob.pe/app/index.php/infracciones>

It was also added in the report.

Are the scores in “Section E – Ecosystem Impacts” clearly justified?	Yes
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E1.1-3 rationales are the same as surv.1 noting that no new observer datasets specific to the Southern region were available. The main information pathways for ETP interactions, including IMARPE observers and the SALVAMARES programme are identified. Information is from related Peruvian and Chilean purse-seine fisheries suggesting low ETP mortality and mostly non-lethal interactions, but it relies heavily on translocated evidence rather than current South Peru data. Perhaps the assessor could comment on the frequency of the observer program, if information describing this is within the public domain.

The conclusion that there is no significant negative impact is plausible, although there are some high mortality occurrences included for bird species (*Adrenna grisea*, *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*) albeit across 4026 in the observer data 2017-2021).

The E1.3 rationale provides justification for a Pass identifying the legal protections for cetaceans, sharks and rays, traceability/control measures, and SALVAMARES training and reporting as relevant management measures.

The E2.1 rationale is justified, identifying the low habitat-contact nature of pelagic purse seine gear and notes that spatial activity is monitored through VMS, but it would be stronger if it clearly identified the specific habitats in the South Peru fishing area and showed how fishing footprint data are analysed relative to any vulnerable habitats. The E2.2 rationale is generally credible because purse seines normally do not contact the seabed and therefore are unlikely to cause significant benthic habitat impacts. The E2.3 rationale justifies a pass score, as habitat impacts are managed through gear retrieval manouvers, developed with CeDePesca, VMS, the five-mile exclusion zone, prohibition of seabed-disturbing devices.

Referring to E3.1-3.3. The rationale provided relies on the previous assessment of the fishery and confirms that the fishery remains consistent with the criteria and based on the evidence contained in the CeDePesca comprehensive analysis (2017) and IMARPE ecosystem reports (2020) and some other historical evaluations. This is plausible and the

FAPR agrees with the pass score. However, the evidence might be enhanced with some up-to-date references that confirms the scientific data collection and management response continues to conform with the overall understanding of the important role of anchovy in the ecosystem. The IMARPE. 2026 report- Situación de la anchoveta disponible en la región sur del mar peruano durante el 2025 y perspectivas de explotación para la primera temporada de pesca de 2026. Lima, Perú: Instituto del Mar del Perú may be useful in highlighting that a precautionary and ecosystem based approach continues to be observed:

From the report:

- 1) Hydroacoustic assessment surveys of pelagic resources continues.
- 2) Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of the industrial purse-seine fleet monitoring continues.
- 3) Population dynamics model (SPiCT) e.g. risk based approach/stress testing scenarios are undertaken.

Evidence that surveys continue....

The surveys continue to be deployed ('Regarding size, during Cruise 2502-04, juveniles accounted for 91% of the total number and 74% of the biomass; during Cruise 2509-10, juveniles reached 96% by number and 76% by biomass');

IMARPE continues to conform with a precautionary approach to ensure anchovy abundance and ecosystem balance (from the report... 'While this condition is consistent with the recruitment process, it also implies greater stock vulnerability to increases in fishing pressure; therefore, it is necessary to maintain a precautionary approach aimed at protecting recruitment and spawning biomass') and;

Management continues to implement the adaptive and 'near' real time strategy:

From the report... 'As of December 10, 2025, PRODUCE had issued a total of 14 comunicués temporarily suspending 14 fishing areas with a high incidence of juvenile specimens, covering 29,068 km² of protected maritime space'.

Certification Body response

Seabird mortality events that were recorded in the available observer datasets were considered in the assessment. However, mortality represents a small proportion of the total interactions recorded across 4,026 observed fishing operations between 2017 and 2021, with the majority of interactions being non-lethal.

The rationale also mentions an elevated seabird interactions reported in 2023 in the north-peruvian fishery that were largely attributed by IMARPE to the combined effects of H5N1 and the 2023-2024 Coastal El Niño, which increased the vulnerability of seabirds and their interactions with fishing operations. SALVAMARES programme provides training on the identification, handling, release and reporting of ETP species, supporting mitigation of non-lethal interactions. Therefore, while seabird mortality has been taken into account, the available evidence does not indicate an elevated mortality on ETP populations.

Additional information from the IMARPE EUREKA LXXVIII survey has been incorporated

into the assessment. The survey provides updated information on species composition, associated species, trophic interactions, environmental conditions and ecosystem variability throughout the fishing grounds. These results support the current understanding of anchoveta's role within the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem and demonstrate that ecosystem monitoring activities continue to be undertaken by IMARPE. The assessment team agrees with the reviewer's observation and has incorporated additional information from the latest IMARPE assessment into rationale E3.3. This information confirms that a management strategy remains in place and strengthens the rationale supporting the pass score.

Although annual monitoring programmes and scientific surveys continue to be undertaken, detailed outputs relating to ETP interactions, bycatch observations are not always publicly available or readily accessible. Consequently, some sections of the assessment continue to rely on the best available evidence from previous assessments. Nevertheless, the newly incorporated information confirms that scientific data collection and ecosystem-based management continue to be implemented and supports the conclusions of the current assessment. Future reassessments should seek to incorporate any newly available fishery-specific information on ETP interactions, associated species and species composition table to further strengthen the evidence base.

Optional: General peer reviewer comments on the draft report

Overall, the report provides justification of continued approval of the Peruvian Anchovy (*Engraulis ringens*) - FAO 87, 16° South to the Southern Border. Comments are made at the various sections and in the Summary Section.

Certification Body response