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# IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL

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## FISHERY DESK TOP ASSESSMENT REPORT

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<b>FISHERY:</b>	<b>Peruvian Anchovy</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>Northern Border Of The EEZ TO 16<sup>0</sup> South Of Latitude</b>
<b>DATE OF REPORT:</b>	<b>September 16<sup>th</sup> 2009</b>

Global Trust Certification Ltd, Rivercourt Business Centre, Riverlane, Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland Tel: 042 932 0912 Fax 042 938 6864

Issue: 1.0

Report Ref: Peruvian Anchovy

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1. Application Details and Summary of the Assessment Outcome			
Name:			
Address:			
Country:		Zip:	
Tel. No.		Fax. No.	
Email address:		Applicant Code	
Key Contact:		Title:	
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-certification
Dr. Antonio Hervas	Dave Garforth	10	Initial
Assessment Period	April- June 2009		
Scope Details			
1. Scope of Assessment	IFFO Global RS Standard Issue 1.0		
2. Fishery	Peruvian Anchovy Fishery		
3. Fishery Location	Northern Border Of The EEZ TO 16° South Of Lattitude		
4. Fishery Method	Mid-water Otter trawls and Purse Seine nets		
Outcome of Assessment			
5. Overall Fishery Compliance Rating	<b>HIGH COMPLIANCE</b>		
6. Sub Components of Low Compliance	NONE		
7. Information deficiency	NONE		
8. Peer Review Evaluation	ACCEPT		
9. Recommendation	<b>PROCEED TO ON-SITE AUDIT</b>		

## 2. Quality of Information

Quality of information provided by the Applicant was generally sufficient allowing for the evaluation of the fishery against the IFFO standard to be carried out. Information provided was relevant and up-to-date (year 2007, 2008 and 2009). However, no information was available at the time of the assessment on how the 'framework for sanction of violations of laws and regulations operates'. This lack of information did not allow scoring successfully for this sub-component: 'There should be a framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations.'

Overall, more than twenty documents and references were used during the assessment.

Information used for the assessment of the fishery comes primarily from Peruvian Management and Research Institutions.

References are listed at the end of the report.

## 3. Compliance Level Achieved

The recommendation formed out of the evaluation is based on the information supplied being a true and complete representation of the fishery data of the Peruvian Anchovy fishery.

The Peruvian Fishery was **HIGHLY COMPLIANT** when measured against the majority of the Components and sub-components of the IFFO Fishery Assessment Checklist.

There was two exceptions where the fishery attained Medium and Low Compliance:

1. Medium Compliance re (diii): Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment. Medium compliance is defined as: 'There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. However, it is not science based.'

### Recommendation

**Proceed To On Site Audit following guidance notes.**

## 4. Guidance for On-site Assessment

### Based on High Compliance Findings

#### Review of the Applicant Intake Operations for recording of fishery landings and transfers.

- The Auditor should check that there are no IUU activities and that the enforcement and control system is in place.
- The on-site assessment should confirm that there is a procedure and records that demonstrate that each supplying vessel is legally entitled to fish in the fishery and is landing in compliance with the regulation (Ley General de Pesca, Decreto Ley N<sup>o</sup> 25977).
- The recording and reporting system of landings by the applicant should be verified and assessed to provide verification of compliance with information supplied on compliance.
- According to the Information, there are third party contracted inspection bod(ies) SGS and CERPER who undertake 100% monitoring of each vessel transfer of anchovy at registered landing sites. The on-site assessment should verify the level of accuracy of this information. Where possible, the third party inspection body should be included in the meetings with relevant stakeholders.
- Transfer and weighing systems should be reviewed to assess procedures and measures in place that demonstrate accuracy of fishery landing weights, verification of reporting to the Control Body and quantify the risks of loss in data or inaccurate reporting.

#### Vessel Inspection/Catch Inspection

- Where possible, the on-site assessment should take the opportunity to verify that fishing gear in operation on vessels is according to the information supplied by the Control Body.
- Onboard or through the on-site assessment, copies of fishing licenses, permits, records of fishing activities (quantity, species, date, fishing region) should be inspected and evidence of any inspections carried out by the relevant enforcement and control agency should be reviewed. There may be opportunity to assess this on site with vessels off-loading on the day of audit.
- Verification of compliance to fishing conditions; no fishing within five miles of coastline, one sailing only per day and satellite positioning system onboard vessels should be undertaken during on-site audit.
- Adherence to the minimum fish size of 12cm with 10% tolerance and cessation of fishing for 3 days where landings of juveniles exceed 10% of daily catch should also be investigated where possible.

### Based on Medium Compliance Findings

d.iii Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.

- The On-site audit should where possible, seek to investigate the interaction of the fishery on the diving petrel. Currently, The Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS) states that there is insufficient information to allow a conservation proposal for this species to be established. The Peruvian Government has taken legal measures to protect the species which it considers in danger of extinction. The desk top assessment has identified a precautionary approach to the potential risk of the fishery on the diving petrel.
- However, the on-site audit, wherever possible should seek evidence to substantiate sub-component diii. Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.

For example, stakeholder consultation should be used to collect information on the impact of fishing gear on non target species and the environment to verify that there is no significant risk of impact.

### Key Stakeholders of the Fishery

Where possible, the on site evaluation should aim to include a meeting with the following stakeholders identified in the information supplied for evaluation:

- IMARPE
- Ministry of Production
- SGS
- CERPER
- The Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS)
- Fishing Associations

The meetings should aim to verify the information supplied and the compliance rating that has been considered by the assessment. Any gaps in the information should also be identified through the meetings.

## 5. Assessment Determination

**The Peruvian fishery reached a high level of compliance against the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply.**

### HIGH COMPLIANCE

The Peruvian fishery operates under a management framework that enables long term conservation objectives.

Procedures to establish management measures are in place, these include: scientific assessment of the status of the stock, a regulatory system that dictates a set of management measures based on best scientific advice and an implementation system to ensure the compliance of the fleet with the existing management measures.

Stock assessment procedures include best science. Stock assessment is carried out on an annual basis which is based on several surveys carried during the year. The stock assessment accuracy is high supported by good understanding of the population dynamics, comprehensive, regular data collection and the use of sound analytical assessment models (VPA Analysis). This is used to estimate the optimum level of exploitation that will, with high probability of success, avoid recruitment failure. The precautionary approach is part of the management advice given by fisheries scientist.

The impact of the fishing gear on non-target species and the physical environment is also considered in the formulation of management plans.

Management measures, which include, fishing quotas, close seasons, and gear restrictions, are considered adequate taking into consideration the biology of the species and the scientific information available on the target and non target species.

The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for the 2009 season is set at 3 million tonnes. The TAC is only recently (this season) allocated on a vessel by vessel basis, aimed at improving the economic fishery conditions, support a rationale supply of raw material to the landing facilities and allow the sector to maximize fishing opportunity.

A legal administration framework exists and ensures the efficient management of the fishery.

There is a system of third party inspections at all ports of landings to ensure accurate recording and prevent illegal landings. Two independent certifying companies (SGS and CERPER) are responsible for monitoring of landings.

In addition, IMARPE and PRODUCE perform their own monitoring and control which includes a Vessel Monitoring System, which operates by Satellite Beacons installed aboard all the fishing vessels. The system is sustained by an obligatory contribution imposed by the law to the fishing companies. The objective is to prevent and eliminate the illegal fishing, to support sustainable fisheries and contribute to the environmental protection.

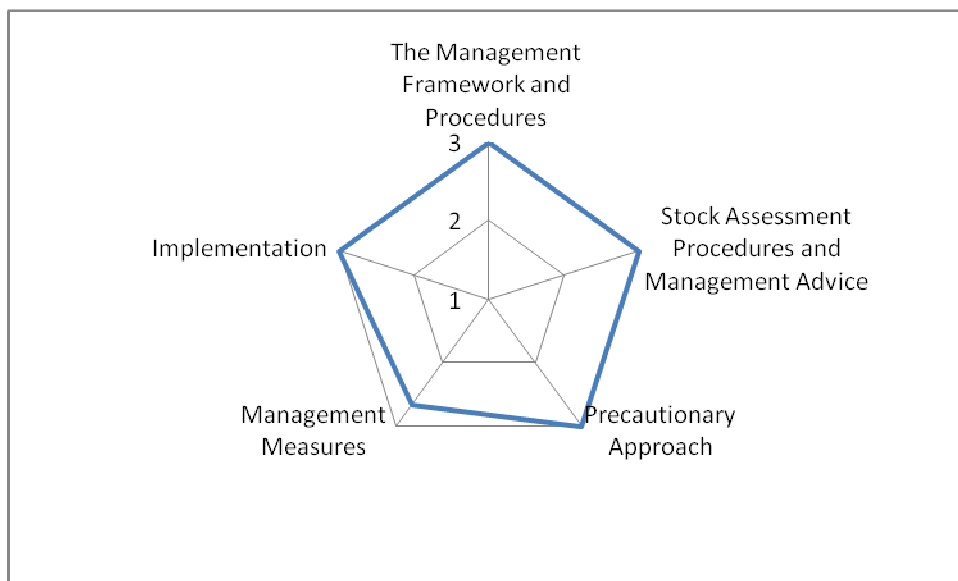
**MEDIUM COMPLIANCE**

There is insufficient quantitative data on the Peruvian diving petrel to allow for conservation proposal for this species. Thus the Peruvian Government has taken the precautionary approach of introducing legal measures to protect this species under the absence of sufficient data to determine quantitatively the impact of the fishery on this species.

The Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS) Proposal I /9 (b) – Proposal for inclusion of species on the appendices of the convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals has noted the Peruvian diving petrel that feeds on juveniles of Peruvian Anchovies in the north of Chile and south of Peru.

They have concluded that There is insufficient information to allow a conservation proposal for this species.

**COMPLIANCE CHART FOR PERUVIAN ANCHOVY**



**Key: 3= High, 2=Medium, 1= Low**



## 6. Rationale of the Assessment Outcome

### a. The Management Framework and Procedure

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		a.i. The management of the fishery must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the conservation of the fishery.	References	Rating
Low	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is not established.	<p>The Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) is responsible for the activities regarding Industry and Fisheries. It develops, approves, executes and monitors policies of national scope applicable to the production and processing in these sectors, promoting their competitiveness and increasing production and the responsible use of resources and environmental protection. For this purpose, it is responsible for issuing national standards and monitoring compliance on regulations regarding these sectors.</p> <p>A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is established and works efficiently toward the conservation of the stock. PRODUCE is responsible for setting regulations for the effective management of the marine resources.</p> <p>Government control of fisheries in Peru is managed by PRODUCE and the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries. They are kept informed and advised on fisheries in Peruvian waters by the marine research institute of Peru, IMARPE.</p> <p>PRODUCE through Ministerial Resolutions and based on reports of IMARPE of the estimated biomass authorized the resumption of fishing activities, indicating the quota of capture.</p>	R13, R14, R15, R16, R16, R17, R18	HIGH
Medium	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the conservation of the stock.			
High	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is established and works efficiently toward the conservation of the stock.			

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		a.ii. Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account fishery removals and the biology of the species	References	Rating
Low	Fisheries management is not concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and do not take into account any of the matters listed in a.i.	<p>IMARPE, the marine research institute of Peru, based on stock assessment outputs, propose a management strategy for the sustainable exploitation of the marine resource. The stock assessment considers the entire stock removals by fishing and the biology of the species to provide advice for management.</p> <p>The last assessment was published March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2009.</p> <p>IMARPE is in charge of the assessment of Peruvian anchovy populations. Assessments are based on direct and indirect methods and processes studies, and research is oriented towards the assessment of abundance, distribution and availability of resources and their relationship with the environment. Results from these investigations set the basis of the management system for Peruvian anchovy. In addition, IMARPE co-operates with the Chilean Fishery Research and Development Institute, IFOP, to monitor the Southern fishery that straddles the Peru-Chile border.</p>	R6, R7, R8, R14, R16, R17, R18	HIGH
Medium	Fisheries management is concerned with matters listed in a.i but not entirely. Fisheries, in relation to a.i statement, should improve to ensure the long term conservation of the marine resource.			
High	<p>Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All fishery removals</li> <li>- The biology of the species</li> </ul>			

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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		a.iii .Management actions should be based on long-term conservation objectives	References	Rating
Low	Management actions are not based on long term management objectives.	<p>Long term objectives are clearly set out by the Management Policy of PRODUCE. Long term objectives are focused on the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.</p> <p>Peru is an active member of the Marine Resource Conservation Working group.</p> <p>The long term objectives of the Marine Resource Conservation Working Group (MRCWG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To seek reconciliation between economic growth and improved environmental outcomes, in order to achieve sustainable development.</li> <li>• To enhance trade and investment in marine products while protecting the marine environment and its resources.</li> <li>• To assure continuing socio-economic benefits through preservation of marine environmental quality.</li> <li>• To overcome structural barriers in order to preserve marine bio-diversity and the integrity of ocean ecosystems.</li> <li>• To coordinate and ensure the implementation of the "Action Plan for Sustainability of the Marine Environment", which supports goals set by Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders and contains as priority themes on: -                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Integrated approach to coastal management</li> <li>○ Prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution</li> <li>○ Sustainable Management of marine resources</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	R7, R8, R14	HIGH
Medium	Management actions are based on long term management objectives. However the actions are not scientifically formulated.			
High	Management actions are based on long term management objectives, and actions are science based.			

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**b. Stock Assessment Procedures and Management Advice**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		bi. Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist.	References	Rating
Low	Research to support the conservation and management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment does not exist	<p>The latest fish stock assessment report produced by the Peruvian Sea Research Institute is dated on March 23, 2009, and based on an acoustics scientific survey performed aboard RVs Humboldt and Olaya between February 25 and March 20, 2009. Assessment outputs include details on biomass, distribution and biological and ecological aspects of all assessed species of fish (around 15) and top predators (sea birds and mammals).</p> <p>For the assessment of the anchovy stock, IMARPE has developed and adapted a Virtual Population Analysis model to keep up to date the weekly demographic structure by introducing the information about daily landings (fishing mortality) and calculations of natural mortality produced by predators.</p> <p>The impact of the anchovy fishery on non-target species is also assessed and regulations to protect by-catch species are in place. IMARPE conducts acoustic surveys to assess fish populations two or three times per year and the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries uses this information to regulate fishing in Peruvian waters. Many of the regulations and decrees apply specifically to the anchovy fishery and control, for example, fishing periods, fishing areas and total allowable catches (TAC). All managerial decisions are signed by the Minister of Production.</p> <p>Stock assessment is used for the calculation of the stock biomass and a TAC is established by the Ministry of Production. In 2008 the estimation of biomass was 7.7 millions tonnes and a TAC of 3 million tonnes was established.</p> <p>In 2008 a TAC of 3 million fish was also established.</p>	R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R11	HIGH
Medium	Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.			
high	Research to support the conservation and the management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment exist, and existent research is considered most adequate for the long term conservation of the target, non-target and physical environment			

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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		b.ii Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures	References	Rating
Low	Scientific advice is not taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.	IMARPE produces the scientific advice for management. Fishery dependent (landings) and independent (research surveys) data is used to assess the status of the stock. Stock indices and an estimation of biomass are produced and the scientific advice of the stock status is used as a basis for the management of the fishery. PRODUCE designs the management plan. Technical Conservation measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All vessels must have valid fishing permit and use nets of minimum 13 mm mesh size.</li> <li>• Minimum fish size: 12 cm with 10% tolerance in the number of specimens.</li> <li>• If the presence of juveniles exceeds 10% in the daily landings at a port, fishing will be stopped in this port for a minimum of three days.</li> <li>• Fishing within five miles of the coast line is prohibited; vessels travelling through this zone are not allowed to stop and must keep a minimum speed of 2 knots.</li> <li>• Each vessel is authorized only one sailing per day.</li> <li>• All vessels must have an operating satellite positioning system on board.</li> </ul>	R6, R7, R11, R14, R16, R19.	HIGH
Medium	Scientific advice is taken into account, when designing conservation and management measures. However some areas of discrepancy are identified that could have a significant impact in the long term conservation of the marine environment.			
High	Scientific advice is taken into account, when designing conservation and management measures, in a comprehensively manner.			

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**c. The Precautionary Approach**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		c.i The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans.	References	Rating
Low	The precautionary approach is not applied in the formulation of management plans.	<p>The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans and all major uncertainties are considered. Stock assessment is carried out to produce biological reference points through the use of Virtual Population Analysis modeling, which takes into consideration recruitment, mortality, growth and fecundity.</p> <p>Limit and Target reference points are estimated in an appropriate manner to minimize the risk of recruitment overfishing (the level of fishing mortality at which there is a risk of recruitment failure).</p> <p>IMARPE considers the following biological reference points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing Mortality (F) should never be higher than Natural Mortality rate (M). This relationship of F and M follows the recommendations made by FAO and other international research organizations, which sustain that in order to achieve sustainability, Fishing Mortality should never be higher than Natural Mortality.</li> <li>Minimum Spawning Biomass is 5 million tonnes set by IMARPE. This is based on 40 years of observations, which show that good recruitments are not observed when spawning biomass is lower than 5 million tonnes.</li> <li>The minimum level of Spawning Biomass is set to avoid recruitment failure. If there is a clear relationship between the adult stock (spawners) and juveniles (recruits), then the level of fishing mortality (translated into quotas) established, likely, will avoid recruitment failure (main objective of fisheries management).</li> </ul>	R5, R6, R7, R8	HIGH
Medium	The precautionary approach is applied, however not all uncertainties are taken into account.			
High	The precautionary approach is applied, taking into account uncertainties relating to the dynamic of fish population (recruitment, mortality, growth and fecundity), and the impact of the fishing activities, such as discards and by-catch of non-target species as well as on the physical environment (Habitats).			

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**d. Management Measures**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		d.i The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations.	References	Rating
Low	The level of fishing permitted is not set according to management advice given by research organisations.	Total Allowance Catch (TAC) (by vessel) is used as the main harvest control rule. TAC is set according to scientific advice, which uses limit and target reference points to advice on the level of fishing mortality that promote the sustainable exploitation of the resource (see c.i). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for a period should never exceed 40% of total biomass estimated for that period. A precautionary limit is set at 33% of total biomass. The percentage used depends on interdecadal changes which have a close relationship which Peruvian anchovy's behaviour: In cold years, in which anchovy are usually more plentiful, TACs can get close to the maximum of 40%. In warmer years, in which sardines are the predominant species, TACs for anchovy are set at lower levels and are less than the precautionary limit, 33%.</li> <li>The Juvenile ratio, in any vessel, should never be higher than 10% of specimens captured.</li> </ul>	R5, R6, R7, R11, R16	HIGH
Medium	The level of fishing permitted is higher than management advice given by research organisations. However, the difference is not considered to have a significant impact of the sustainability of the stock.			
High	The level of fishing permitted is set according to management advice given by research organisations.			

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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		d.ii Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be in established to reduced capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels.	References	Rating
Low	Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are not established.	<p>Fishing Capacity is controlled in the form of Quotas and Quotas are assigned in relation to the status of the stock. The Peruvian anchovy stock abundance is driven by the high and unpredictable variability of the Humboldt.</p> <p>Marine Ecosystem. As a result of this, regular acoustic surveys are performed on the stock at intervals of 2 to 4 times per year and quotas are allocated according to abundance estimates. If the status of the stock is determined at risk by IMARPE, then PRODUCE has the authority to reduce the total removal to allow for the recovery of the stock.</p>	R3, R5, R6, R7, R8, R11, R14, R16, R17, R18	HIGH
Medium	Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are somehow established. However there is no evidence of the efficiency of the methods used.			
High	Mechanisms are established to reduce capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels and there are evidences of recovery.			

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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		<b>d.iii Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.</b>	Reference	Rating
Low	There are no management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment.	<p>There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. Measures are based on scientific information.</p> <p>The impact of the fishing gear on non-target species and the physical environment are considered in the formulation of management plans</p> <p>The Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS) Proposal I /9 (b) – Proposal for inclusion of species on the appendices of the convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals has noted the Peruvian diving petrel that feeds on juveniles of Peruvian Anchovies in the north of Chile and south of Peru. There is insufficient information to allow a conservation proposal for this species or carry out actions to protect it.</p> <p>The Peruvian Government has taken the necessary legal measures to protect the species which it considers in danger of extinction, though it is not listed on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). There is no data on regular migrations or populations of this species of seabird that is thought to be vulnerable to El Niño events as well as overexploitation of marine resources.</p> <p>The Peruvian anchovy fishing fleet uses Mid-water Otter trawls and Purse Seine nets. These fishing methods are considered not to have an impact on benthic habitat and non target species (By-catch and discards species).</p> <p>Law No 26585 declares Dolphin and other marine mammals as protected species.</p>	R1, R2, R7, R9, R12, R13	Medium
Medium	There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. However it is not science based.			
High	There are management measures to prevent the impact of the fishing methods and fishing practices on non-target species and the physical environment. Measures are based on scientific information.			

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**e. Implementation**

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		e.i There should be a framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations.	Reference	Rating
Low	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do not efficiently exist.	<p>A framework for sanctions of violations of Laws and regulations is in place. Regulations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ley 25977 Ley General de Pesca (Artículos del 76° al 83°)</li> <li>• Decreto Supremo 012-2001-PE Reglamento de la Ley General de Pesca (Artículos del 126° al 150°)</li> <li>• Decreto Supremo 016-2007-PRODUCE Reglamento de Inspecciones y Sanciones Pesqueras Acuícolas</li> </ul> <p>Peru has instituted a system of third party inspections at all ports of landings to ensure accurate recording and prevent illegal landings.</p> <p>Schedule of penalties was provided by the client (Anexo del DS 016-2007-PRDUCE, Cuadro de Sanciones). List of sanctions are published on the Ministry web site.</p>	R15, R21, R22, R23, R24	High
Medium	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do exist but do not work efficiently.			
High	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations exists and is proven to be efficient.			

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		e.ii A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established.	Reference	Rating
Low	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is not established.	<p>In Peru there is a law for Monitoring and Control of Landings of Anchovy. Two independent certifying companies (SGS and CERPER) are responsible for monitoring of landings.</p> <p>In addition, IMARPE and PRODUCE perform their own monitoring and control which includes a Vessel Monitoring System (SISESAT) which operates by Satellite Beacons installed aboard all the fishing vessels. The system is funded by an obligatory contribution imposed by the law to the fishing companies.</p> <p>The objective is to prevent and eliminate the illegal fishing, to support sustainable fisheries and contribute to the environmental protection. The control and monitoring is made by SGS and CERPER using the SISESAT as well as direct inspections made by observers who use cellular phones to enter details using the phone's keyboard pad.</p>	R20	HIGH
Medium	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established but do not work efficiently.			
High	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established and work efficiently.			

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