
ANNUAL FISHERY SURVEILLANCE REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



FISHERY:	Peruvian Anchovy
LOCATION:	Northern Border Of The EEZ To 16° South Of Latitude
DATE OF REPORT:	March 18th 2011
ASSESSOR:	Vito Ciccia Romito

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1. Application Details and Summary of the Assessment Outcome			
<p>The following Peruvian companies were certified under the IFFO RS Scheme:</p> <p>Tasa, Corporacion Pesquera Inca S.A.C, Austral Group S.A.A., Pesquera Diamante, Pesquera Exalamar S.A., Pesquera del Pacifico, Pesquera Centinela and Pesquera Hayduk S.A.</p>			
Certification Body Details			
Name of Certification Body:		Global Trust Certification Ltd.	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Assessment Days	Initial/Surveillance/Re-certification
Vito Ciccia Romito	Mike Platt	2	Surveillance
Assessment Period	March 2011		
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 ^o South Of Latitude		
4. Fishery Method	Mid-water Otter trawls and Purse Seine nets		
Outcome of Assessment			
5. Overall Fishery Compliance Rating	HIGH COMPLIANCE		
6. Sub Components of Low Compliance	NONE		
7. Information deficiency	NONE		
8. Peer Review Evaluation	ACCEPT		
9. Recommendation	Maintain Approval Status		

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2. Quality of Information
<p>Quality of information was sufficient to allow for the evaluation of the fishery against the IFFO standard to be carried out. Information reviewed was relevant and up-to-date (year 2008 and 2009, 2010, 2011).</p> <p>Information sourced for the assessment of this fishery came primarily from Peruvian Management and Research Institutions. References are listed at the end of the report.</p>
3. Compliance Level Achieved
<p>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.</p> <p>The Peruvian Anchovy Fishery was HIGHLY COMPLIANT when measured against the majority of the Components and sub-components of the IFFO Fishery Assessment Checklist.</p>
Recommendation
MAINTAIN APPROVAL STATUS
4. Guidance for On-site Assessment
Continuation of checks instigated from the original fishery assessment
5. Assessment Determination
<p>The Peruvian Anchovy Fishery has maintained its high level of compliance against the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply.</p> <p>The following Conditions were raised as a required from the initial approval of this fishery to the IFFO RS standard:</p>
<p>1) The above sites must maintain compliance to the IFFO Global Standard for Responsible Supply on a continuous basis.</p> <p>Timeline: Continuous to maintain certification and subject to bi-annual audit or more frequently where necessary.</p>
<p>2) One member of each of the supplying vessel’s crew must receive training in sea mammal/sea turtle species identification. Evidence of training must be documented for future review.</p> <p>Timeline: Implementation must commence immediately with a timeline for completion of 12 months. Training can be undertaken internally by xxx although evidence of competence in the identification of sea mammal (noticeably, dolphins) and sea turtle species must be available. Training must be sufficient to allow species identification of all captured sea mammals at a minimum and ideally, should allow the</p>

trainee to identify species where they are in close proximity.

3) Each supplying vessel must maintain a Log book record of sea mammal/sea turtle interactions and evidence of marine mammal interactions collated for scientific and evaluation purposes.

Timeline: Immediate. Entry of sea mammal/sea turtle interactions with gear must be recorded in logbooks commencing immediately on certificate issue. Notes should include species identification (where possible), sex (for captured) and whether the animal was released without damage/with damage or if fishing mortality.

4) Where sea mammal/sea turtle encounters occur, there must be concerted attempts to allow release of the animal without damage through identified effective release measures.

Timeline: Immediate. Documented release procedures for fishing operations must be developed, tested (where possible), refined and put into use. Crews must receive training in release procedures where these are shown to be effective. It is recognised that refinement of release procedures is an on-going activity and should be continuously developed to improve their effectiveness.

Where encounters result in mortality of the animal, it should be retained, reported and made available for scientific purposes.

5) The Client must support investigations/reviews into avoidance of sea mammals/sea turtles, including the use of fishing devises should be undertaken.

Timeline: Immediate and on-going. The factory must support and facilitate the research and development into cetacean and other marine mammal avoidance devises through facilitation of scientific teams, fishing gear technologists and marine biologists; actively trial gear devises and modifications that support the deterrence and avoidance of marine mammals and; propose and trial fishing practices that support the avoidance or marine mammal- fishing gear interactions.

All these conditions have been signed by all certified factories within Peru and will be assessed for compliance on re-assessment of the factories to the IFFO RS standard.

HIGH COMPLIANCE

The Peruvian Anchovy Fishery still operates under a management framework that enables long term conservation objectives.

Procedures to establish management measures are still 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 are still carried out yearly for the whole stock distribution. The precautionary approach is still part of the management advice given by fisheries scientists.

The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for the 2011 season is set at 2'070'000 million tones, which following the

scientific advice set by IMARPE at 2 million tonnes.

A legal administration framework still exists and ensures the efficient management of the fishery. There is a system of third party inspections at all ports for landings to ensure accurate recording and to prevent illegal landings, this still continues. In addition, IMARPE and PRODUCE still perform their own monitoring and control which covers a Vessel Monitoring System. The main objective is to prevent and eliminate the illegal fishing, to support sustainable fisheries and contribute to the environmental protection.

MEDIUM COMPLIANCE

The section on impact of the fishery on non target species has been rated as medium due to the fact that the conditions agreed by all certified factories have still to be validated during the follow up assessments

SUMMARY OF LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE					
	The Management Framework and Procedures	Stock assessment procedures and management advice	Precautionary approach	Management measures	Implementation
legal and administrative basis	A1				
Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit	A2				
Management actions should be scientifically based	A3				
Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist		B1			
Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures		B2			
The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans			C1		
The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations				D1	
Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be in established to reduced capacity				D2	
Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment				D3	
A framework for sanctions of violation of laws and regulations should be efficiently exists					E1
A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established					E2

KEY: Low Compliance: Medium Compliance: High Compliance:

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6. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>A1. 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.</i>		
LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery for its conservation is not established.	
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.	
<p>Determination: <i>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. No change has occurred since the approval report.</i></p> <p>Government control of fisheries in Peru is managed by the Ministry of Production, PRODUCE, and the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries. PRODUCE establishes the regulatory framework for production and processing of fishery and industry sub-sectors. They are kept informed and advised on fisheries in Peruvian waters by the Marine Research Institute of Peru, IMARPE. PRODUCE, through Ministerial Resolutions and based on reports of IMARPE of the estimated biomass authorizes the yearly resumption of fishing activities, indicating the quota of capture. Please refer back to the initial approval report for more details.</p> <p>References: R1-R8</p>		HIGH COMPLIANCE
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>A2. 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.</i>		
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 'A1'.	
MEDIUM	Fisheries management is concerned with matters listed in 'A1' but not entirely. Fisheries, in relation to 'A1' statement, should improve to ensure the long term conservation of the marine resource.	
HIGH	Fisheries management should be concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All fishery removals • The biology of the species 	
<p>Determination: <i>fisheries management is concerned with the whole stock unit over its entire area of distribution and takes into account fishery removals and the biology of the species. Scientific stock assessments for management are published yearly in support of management activities.</i></p> <p>IMARPE's stock assessments still consider the entire stock removals by fishing and the biology of the species to provide advice for management.</p> <p>The last assessment, carried out by IMARPE, was published in 2010 for spawning stock biomass surveys applying egg production methodology. The surveys took place between 16th of August and the 21st of September 2010, for the North-Centre anchovy stock. 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. Since this anchovy stock is shared by both countries, a bilateral scientific group involving scientists from FIGG and IMARPE was formed in the early 1990's. This group meets at least once a year</p>		HIGH COMPLIANCE

to conduct stock assessments evaluation with information from both countries.		
References: R9-R10		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>A3. Management actions should be based on long-term conservation objectives</i>		
LOW	Management actions are not based on long term management objectives.	
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.	
<p>Determination: <i>no change from last year. Management actions are still based on long-term conservation objectives.</i></p> <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. Peru is also an active member of the Marine Resource Conservation Working group. Please refer back to the initial approval report for more details.</p> <p>References: R4, R9-R10.</p>		HIGH COMPLIANCE
B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>B1. Research in support of fisheries conservation and management should exist.</i>		
LOW	Research to support the conservation and management of the stock, non-target species and physical environment does not exist	
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	
<p>Determination: <i>Research in support of fisheries conservation and management is carried out yearly.</i></p> <p>2010 estimation of spawning stock biomass production using egg production methodology for the North-Centre Peruvian Anchovy stock.</p> <p>From 16 August to 21 September 2010 a research cruise to estimate the spawning biomass of "anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) applying the method of egg production, aboard the RV Olaya and L / P IMARPE IV, covering the area between Talara (04 ° 30'S) and Punta Paracas (14 ° 00'S) was carried out to define the status of the North-Centre Peruvian Anchovy stock.</p> <p>Oceanographic conditions that occurred during the development of the cruise showed atypical features for the winter season, being cooler to the standard. Under this scenario, the anchovy was found distributed spatially with two main groups of sizes, one within 10 nm of the coast with specimens reached an average size of 11.4 cm and the other outside 30mn mean size of 12.13 cm 15.12 cm.</p> <p>The reproductive condition of anchovy, based on gross examination, spawning frequency, was classified as unevenly distributed nuclei spawning. Spawning biomass of anchovy estimated by the method of egg production was 6.9 million tonnes, with an average weight of 16.2 grams, a fertility rate of 8 329 oocytes / female spawning frequency of 6.3 %, a sex ratio of 0.5 and a daily egg production of 1.14 E +14 eggs / day. From this estimate has been projected that the total stock north-centre biomass of the anchovy is approximately 7.2 million tons.</p> <p>References: R11-R12.</p>		HIGH COMPLIANCE

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LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>B2. Best scientific evidence available should be taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.</i>		
LOW	Scientific advice is not taken into account when designing conservation and management measures.	
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.	
<p>Determination: <i>Conservation and management measures are designed using the best available scientific information. No change has occurred since the initial approval report.</i></p> <p>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. Please see the initial approval report for more information.</p> <p>References: R4, R6, R13-R15.</p>		HIGH COMPLIANCE
C. THE PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>C1. The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans.</i>		
LOW	The precautionary approach is not applied in the formulation of management plans.	
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).	
<p>Determination: <i>The precautionary approach is applied in the formulation of management plans and all major uncertainties are considered. No change since approval report.</i></p> <p>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. 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). 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). More details available in the initial approval report.</p> <p>References: R10, R13, R14, R16.</p>		HIGH COMPLIANCE
D. MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE		
<i>D1. The level of fishing permitted should be set according to management advice given by research organisations.</i>		
LOW	The level of fishing permitted is not set according to management advice given by research organisations.	
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.	
<p>Determination: <i>Total Allowance Catch (TAC) (by vessel) is used as the main harvest control rule. TAC is set according to IMARPE's 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.</i></p>		HIGH COMPLIANCE

From the latest IMARPE 2010 survey (16 August-21 September 2010) estimation of the North-Central anchovy stock, it was estimated that spawning biomass of anchovy, using egg production methodology, was 6.9 million tonnes. **From this estimate has been projected that the total stock biomass north-centre of the anchovy is approximately 7.2 million tons.**

IMARPE “recommended that the start of fishing activity corresponding to the biological semester October 2010 - March 2011 of the biological year 2010/2011 in the first half of November 2010, setting a **total allowable catch of 2 million tonnes** the biological semester (October 2010 - March 2011) of the biological year 2010/2011, sharpening control and surveillance measures to prevent extraction of juveniles and discards”.

Following advice from IMARPE, PRODUCE declared under the Ministerial resolution N° 279-2010-PRODUCE, Article 2° that “**the Total Allowable Catch for industrial fisheries for anchovy, to be carried out in the second semester of 2010, shall not exceed 2’070.000 tonnes for the fishing zone defined in Article 1°**”(between extreme North Peruvian waters up to latitude 16° 00 South). In Article 3° is explained that only registered and authorized fishing vessels can extract the TAC set by the Ministerial Resolution 279-2010-PRODUCE and no more than that. In article 4° the termination of fishing activities is explained as: “authorized fishing vessels for anchovy shall suspend activities as the TAC is reached, or the owner of the said vessel/s they shall be responsible for administrative and/or penal charges”.

References: R4, R6, R11, R13, R14, R16, R17.

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

D2. Where excess fishing capacity exist, mechanisms should be in established to reduced capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels.

LOW	Mechanisms to allow for recovery of the stock to sustainable levels are not established.
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.

Determination: *mechanisms are established to reduce capacity to allow for the recovery of the stock to sustainable levels. No change from the approval report.*

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 Current Large Marine Ecosystem (one of the major upwelling systems of the world, supporting an extraordinary abundance of marine life). As a result, 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. More details available in the initial approval report.

References: R6-R8, R18

HIGH COMPLIANCE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>D3. Management measures should ensure that fishing gear and fishing practices do not have a significant impact on non-target species and the physical environment.</i>	
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.
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.
<p>Determination: <i>Gear to catch the Peruvian anchovy has generally no negative effect on benthic marine habitats. Juveniles are protected and there are regulations for bycatch. The medium rating is still maintained until clarification that the conditions for approval of this fishery have been complied with.</i></p> <p>Pursuant to the Convention on Global Biodiversity of 1992, Peru developed the National Strategy for Biological Diversity approved by Supreme Decree No. 102-2001-PCM). 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. 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 marine habitats. The impact of the fishing gear on non-target species and the physical environment are still considered in the formulation of management plans.</p> <p>In terms of catch of anchovy juveniles which are not a target of the fishery, PRODUCE takes the necessary action as advised by IMARPE. PRODUCE recently declared that: under the Ministerial Resolution No. 005-2011-PRODUCE, due to the high presence of juveniles identified by IMARPE, the Ministry of Production has declared a 10 days fishing ban starting January 10th on anchovy and white anchovy between parallel 7°30" (Pimentel-Puerto Chicama) and parallel 12°30 south latitude (Pucusana-Lima), within 30 nautical miles; and between parallel 12°30 (Pucusana-Lima) and 14°00 south latitude (Pisco y Bahía de Independencia), within 60 nautical miles. Under article 10° of the Ministerial Resolution N°279-2010-PRODUCE, IMARPE has obligation to inform PRODUCE of: the fishing activities and status for the Peruvian anchovy, incidental captures, fishing effort, incidence of juveniles and other indicators; recommending swiftly, the conservation actions to be taken, to guarantee an adequate use of the marine resources. Under article 8° of the same Ministerial Resolution, hake and other species for human consumption are not allowed to be fished by anchovy vessel within 5nm of the coast. Administrative procedures and sanctions can otherwise be applied accordingly.</p> <p>Birdlife International and the International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN) defined the Peruvian diving petrel to be a species in danger of extinction (IUCN: The Peruvian diving petrel is protected by Peruvian law as being an endangered species (Ministerial Resolution N°. 01062-90-AG-DGFF). Hunting, extraction, transport or export for commercial purposes is prohibited by Supreme Decree N° 013-99-AG.</p> <p>Law No. 26585 declares dolphins and other marine mammals as protected species.</p> <p>Ministerial Resolution N° 103-95-PE (Fisheries Ministry), prohibits the capture directed at all species of sea turtles present in waters under Peruvian jurisdiction. Supreme Decree N°013-</p>	
MEDIUM COMPLIANCE	

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99-AG (Ministry of Agriculture), approves a systemization of threatened wildlife species, which classifies the sea turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Lepidochelys olivacea* and *Caretta caretta*) as “species in a vulnerable state”. This decree prohibits their hunting, extraction, transportation and/or exportation of the entire specimen for commercial purposes, products and/or sub-products of the wildlife species listed, with the exception of those originating from zoo hatcheries or wildlife management areas. However, under the new Forestry and Wildlife Regalement the categories must be modified using the IUCN criteria. Research and conservation projects regarding sea turtles in Peru are carried out by the Peruvian Association for Nature Conservation (APECO), the Sea Turtle Group, the NGO - Association PRO DELPHINUS, and WWF.

References: R17, R19-R23, R29

E. IMPLEMENTATION

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

E1. There should be a framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations.

LOW	A framework for sanctions of violation of Laws and regulations do not efficiently exist.
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.

Determination: *A framework for sanctions of violations of Laws and regulations is in place. No change has occurred from last year approval report.*

Regulations include:

- Ley 25977 Ley General de Pesca (Artículos del 76° al 83°)
- Decreto Supremo 012-2001-PE Reglamento de la Ley General de Pesca (Artículos del 126° al 150°)
- Decreto Supremo 016-2007-PRODUCE Reglamento de Inspecciones y Sanciones Pesqueras Acuícolas

More details available in the initial approval report.

References: R24-R27

HIGH COMPLIANCE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

E2. A management system for fisheries control and enforcement should be established.

LOW	A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is not established.
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.

Determination: *A management system for fisheries control and enforcement is established. No change has occurred from last year approval report.*

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.

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. More details available in the initial approval report.

References: R28

HIGH COMPLIANCE

7. REFERENCES

R1. Ministerio de la Produccion (PRODUCE), Peru. Homepage.

<http://www.produce.gob.pe/portal/portal/apsportalproduce/internaproduce?ARE=1&JER=27>

R2. Organigrama Estructural del Ministerio de la Produccion.

<http://www.produce.gob.pe/pesqueria/publicaciones/2009/mayo/ds018-2009-produce-anexo01.pdf>

R3. PRODUCE. GUÍA DE PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA PARA LAS ACTIVIDADES PESQUERAS Y ACUÍCOLAS EN EL PROCESO DE EVALUACIÓN DE LOS ESTUDIOS DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL.

<http://www.produce.gob.pe/RepositorioAPS/3/jer/PREPUBLICACIONES/ParticipacionCiudadana.pdf>

R4. PRODUCE. Marine Conservation Working Group.

<http://apec.produce.gob.pe/APECPeru/EN/CRM/crm01.html>

R5. PRODUCE. Registro de Sanciones Impuestas. 2009.

http://www.produce.gob.pe/RepositorioAPS/3/jer/SUBINFOSEGUIMIENTO/registrosanciones_10022009.xls

R6. PRODUCE. Reglamento del Decreto Legislativo N° 1084 Ley Sobre Limites Máximos de Captura por Embarcación. <http://www.produce.gob.pe/pesqueria/publicaciones/2008/diciembre/ds021-2008-produce-reglamento.pdf>

R7. PRODUCE. Resolución Ministerial N° 846 -2008.

<http://www.produce.gob.pe/portal/portal/apsportalproduce/dispositivoslegalespopup?id=15297&codigo=10>

R8. PRODUCE. Resolución Ministerial N° 069 -2009.

<http://www.produce.gob.pe/portal/portal/apsportalproduce/dispositivoslegalespopup?id=15901&codigo=1>

R9. IMARPE. Plan de Acción para la Protección del Medio Marino y Zonas costeras del Pacifico Sudeste

<http://www.imarpe.pe/imarpe/plandeaccion/puntofocal.html>

R10. IMARPE. Reporte del Programa BITACORAS de Pesca (Diciembre 2008). Pesquería Anchoveta, Región Norte- Centro

http://www.imarpe.pe/imarpe/archivos/informes/imarpe_infpel_reportepbpanchoveta_dic2008.pdf

R11. IMARPE. INFORME EJECUTIVO. ESTIMACION DE LA BIOMASA DESOVANTE DE LA ANCHOVETA POR EL METODO DE PRODUCCION DE HUEVOS ENTRE TALARA Y PUNTA PARACAS (PISCO) 16 Agosto-21 de Setiembre 2010

http://www.imarpe.gob.pe/imarpe/archivos/reportes/imarpe_infor_infcruc1008_09_anch.pdf

R12. CeDePesca. Anchoveta (sur del Perú/norte de Chile) *Engraulis ringens* - Ficha Técnica de la Pesquería – 2010

http://www.cedepesca.net/cedepesca_pesquerias/PDFs/anchoveta_stock_sur_Peru-norte_Chile_Informe_CeDePesca_diciembre_2010.pdf

R13. IMARPE. Informe de Evaluación de Plan Operativo Institucional Anual 2008.

http://www.imarpe.pe/imarpe/archivos/informes/imarpe_epoa08_eval_anual08.pdf

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