



Fisheries
Transparency
Initiative

TAKING STOCK

Online Transparency of
Fisheries Management
Information



Republic of
Peru

In collaboration with:



2021 Detailed Assessment Report

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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this assessment. All information was believed to be correct as of December 2021. Nevertheless, the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) cannot accept responsibility for the consequences resulting from the use of this assessment or its contents by others.

Furthermore, in conducting this assessment, the FiTI did not investigate the veracity or completeness of the published information and did not make any judgement about the integrity of the information or practices disclosed.

We would like to thank all the individuals and institutions who contributed to the various stages of research and preparation of this assessment.

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By making fisheries management more transparent and inclusive, the FiTI promotes informed public debates on fisheries policies and supports the long-term contribution of the sector to national economies and the well-being of citizens and businesses that depend on a healthy marine environment.



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TAKING STOCK: Online Transparency of Fisheries Management Information

assesses the level of information that Peru's national authorities publish on government websites regarding the country's marine fisheries sector.

Peru's 2021 TAKING STOCK: Online Transparency of Fisheries Management Information

assessment consists of this Detailed Assessment Report, as well as a comprehensive Summary Assessment Report.

Both reports, as well as information on the methodology, can be found at:
www.fiti.global/taking-stock/countries

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ABBREVIATIONS

APCI	Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation
CENPAR	National Census of Artisanal Maritime Fisheries
DICAPI	General Directorate of Captaincy and Coast Guard of Peru
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIP	Fisheries Improvement Project
FiTI	Fisheries Transparency Initiative
FONDEPES	National Fisheries Development Fund
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMARPE	Marine Institute of Peru
INEI	National Institute for Statistics and Informatics
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PAGA	Open Government Action Plan
PLANEFA	Annual Plan for Environmental Assessment and Control
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production
PROMPERÚ	Commission for the Promotion of Peruvian Exports and Tourism
RNSIIPG	National Reserve Sistema de Islas, Islotes y Puntas Guaneras
ROP	Fisheries Management Plans
ROSPA	Weekly occurrence report on artisanal fishing activity on the Peruvian coastline
SANIPES	National Fisheries Health Service
SITRAPESCA	Fisheries and Aquaculture Traceability System
SPIJ	Peruvian Legal Information System
SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

SUNAFIL	National Superintendence of Labour Inspection
SUNAT	National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration
TAC	Total allowable catch
TACPV	Total allowable catch percentage per vessel
TACV	Total allowable catch per vessel
TUPA	Unified Text of Administrative Procedures
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

DIGITAL LANDSCAPE OF PERU'S MARINE FISHERIES SECTOR ¹

NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR OPEN GOVERNMENT

Access to information is a fundamental right in Peru, recognized in its constitution. The Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information (No. 27806), published in 2003, is defining the regulatory framework. The law establishes the procedures in which information held by the authorities must be disclosed. This makes it highly relevant for transparency in marine fisheries. Article 3 (Principle of publicity) and Article 5 (Publication in the portals of public agencies) clearly establish the responsibility of Peruvian public administration entities not only to establish adequate infrastructures and procedures, but also to progressively disseminate relevant information through the internet.

In a complementary manner, Supreme Decree No 072-2003-PCM – the regulation corresponding to the mentioned law – provides more details about what is expected from the institutions in terms of transparency. For example, it mentions that the law only

establishes minimum disclosure practices, and that public entities must publish any additional information that is relevant to citizens.

Since 2011, Peru is a member country of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), implementing principles and practices that promote transparency and access to information, as well as civic participation, accountability and public integrity. The first Open Government Action Plan (PAGA) was approved in 2012, the same year in which Open Government was included as a prioritized action in the 2012-2016 Public Management Modernization Strategy. Subsequently, in 2013, Open Government was considered as a transversal topic of the Public Management Modernization Policy.

To further strengthen transparency, Legislative Decree No. 1353 of 2017 created the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information (*Autoridad Nacional de Transparencia*

¹ This section is intended to provide a brief introduction to the overarching framework through which the Peruvian government facilitates public access to information about its marine fisheries sector, and should not be considered an exhaustive source covering every effort, channel and stakeholder contributing to this process.

y *Acceso a la Información Pública*). This institution is housed within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUS) and is constituted as the supervisory body for compliance with the regulations on transparency and access to public information. Likewise, in 2018, the Secretariat of Digital Government was created, and the Secretariat of Public Management was entrusted with the leadership in Open Government.

As part of the National Open Government Data Strategy 2017-2021 and the Open Government Data Model, guidelines have been issued for standard online transparency for all institutions² and a national, centralised open data portal has

been developed. These efforts contribute to strengthening the institutional framework related to transparency and open government.

In the line of promoting transparency, Peru is an implementing country of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is recognized as the global standard for good governance of oil, gas and mineral resources. Peru was one of the first countries to adhere to EITI, and also among the first countries to obtain the status of compliant country.

As of to date (April 2022), the government of Peru has not committed to join the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), despite the importance of its marine fisheries sector.

NATIONAL FISHERIES AUTHORITIES

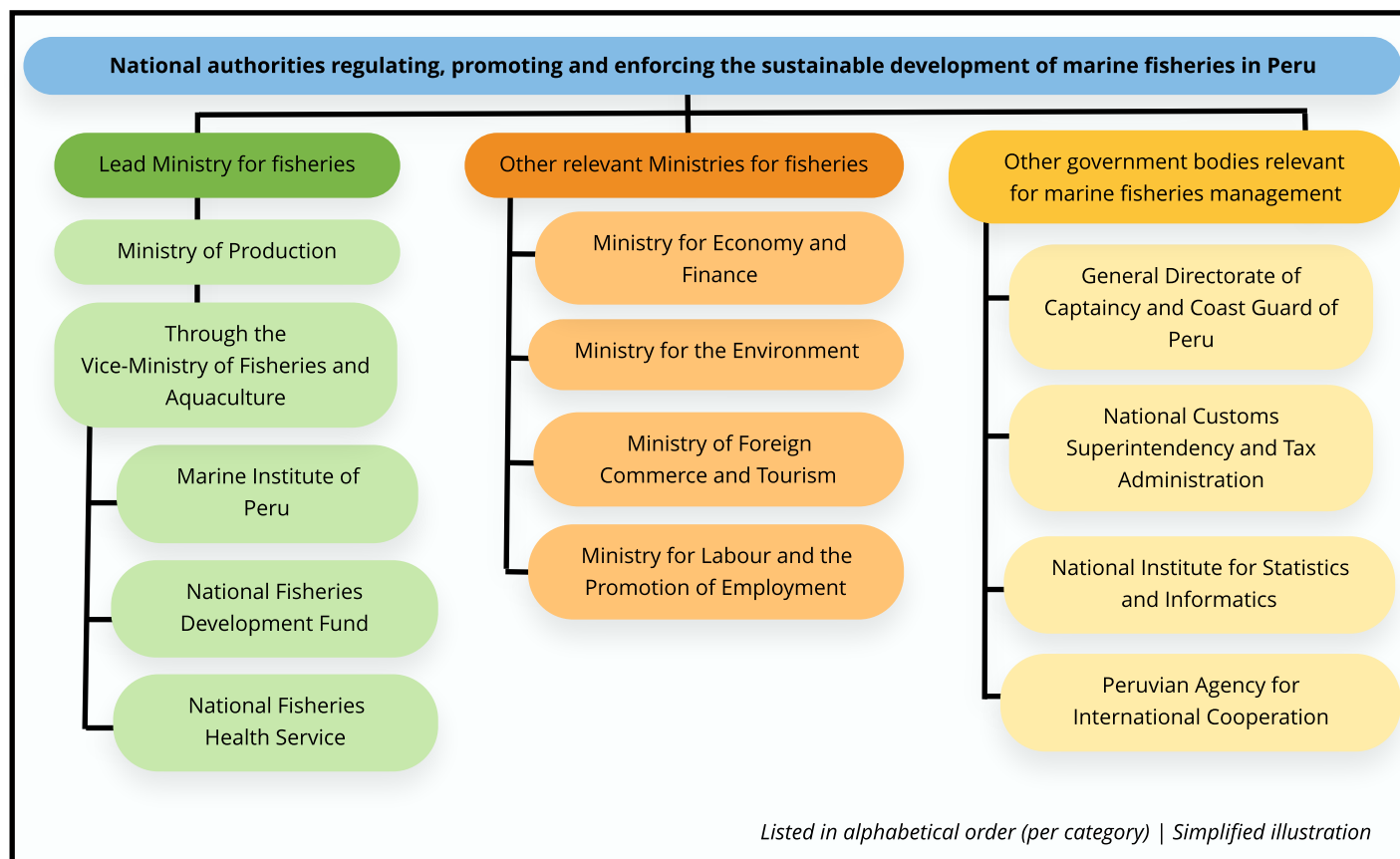
Several *national authorities regulate*, promote and enforce the sustainable development of the fisheries sector in Peru. The *Ministry of Production (short PRODUCE)* is the governing body of the Peruvian fisheries sector at the national level (*through the Vice-Ministry of*

Fisheries and Aquaculture).³

In addition to PRODUCE, other Ministries as well as several government organisations provide information on the fisheries sector, as shown below.

² Each website of government institutions has to have a transparency section, in which a minimum amount of information is mandatory to be shared, under a same standard across different institutions.

³ PRODUCE is also responsible for the organisation and management of artisanal fisheries, sharing functions with regional and local governments. However, this assessment focusses on information found at the national level.



GOVERNMENT WEBSITES AND NOTABLE REPORTS

Within the scope of this assessment performed between March and December 2021, three different entry points have been utilised to evaluate whether information on Peru's marine fisheries sector is published online by national authorities:

- By accessing the central government portal

(<https://www.gob.pe>);

- By directly accessing websites of national authorities;⁴
- By utilising external search engines, such as Google.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PORTAL	
Central digital platform of the Peruvian State ⁵	https://www.gob.pe

⁴ Either embedded within the government's central portal, or as a 'stand alone' website.

WEBSITES OF MINISTRIES RELEVANT FOR PERU'S MARINE FISHERIES SECTOR⁶

Ministry of Production	https://www.gob.pe/produce
Ministry for Economy and Finance	https://www.gob.pe/mef
Ministry for the Environment	https://www.gob.pe/minam
Ministry of Foreign Commerce and Tourism	https://www.gob.pe/mincetur
Ministry for Labour and Promotion of Employment	https://www.gob.pe/mtpe

WEBSITES OF SUPPORTING PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS RELEVANT FOR PERU'S MARINE FISHERIES SECTOR

Marine Institute of Peru	https://www.gob.pe/imarpe
National Fisheries Development Fund	https://www.gob.pe/fondepes
National Fisheries Health Service	https://www.gob.pe/sanipes
General Directorate of Captaincy and Coast Guard of Peru	https://www.dicapi.mil.pe/
National Customs Superintendency and Tax Administration	https://www.sunat.gob.pe ⁷
National Institute for Statistics and Informatics	https://www.inei.gob.pe ⁸
Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation	https://www.gob.pe/apci

In some cases, such as for the Marine Institute of Peru, the website is part of the central government portal (as indicated by its top level domain). However, some services and

information are still hosted in the old portals, which have not been migrated and are not being updated.

⁵ The portal is managed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Digital Government Secretariat. The Secretariat has the overall responsibility for the architecture of the portal, but the provision and management of information is delegated to Ministries, organisations and departments that produce information. Domains that start with <https://www.gob.pe> indicate that the website is integrated within the government's central portal.

⁶ Websites of ministries as well as other public sector institutions with the starting domain <https://www.gob.pe> are part of the centralized government portal.

⁷ When accessing via <https://www.gob.pe/sunat/> it auto-directs to the domain with a different hyperlink, but has the same structure as the central government portal.

⁸ Although the portal <https://www.gob.pe/inei> is working, it indicates that it is in the process of migration.

In addition, all legal instruments (including for fisheries) are published in the *Peruvian Official*

Gazette and the *Peruvian Legal Information System* (SPIJ) .

NOTABLE REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES PUBLISHED BY PERU'S NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RELEVANT FOR ITS MARINE FISHERIES SECTOR	
Annual Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistical Yearbooks	https://ogeiee.produce.gob.pe/index.php/en/shortcode/oe-documentos-publicaciones/publicaciones-anuales/
Monthly fisheries bulletin	https://ogeiee.produce.gob.pe/index.php/en/shortcode/oe-documentos-publicaciones/boletines-pesca
Dashboards with fishery and aquaculture statistical information	https://ogeiee.produce.gob.pe/index.php/en/k2/tablero-bi2
Daily supply information from wholesale fish markets	https://ogeiee.produce.gob.pe/index.php/en/informacion-sectorial/pesca/mercado-mayorista-pesquero
Daily wholesale market price information	https://www.produce.gob.pe/index.php/shortcode/servicios-pesca/datario-pesquero
Technical data sheets about key commercial fish species	https://ogeiee.produce.gob.pe/index.php/en/informacion-sectorial/pesca/auicultura
Third structural survey of the artisanal fishery on the Peruvian littoral	https://repositorio.imarpe.gob.pe/handle/20.500.12958/3300
National Census of Artisanal Maritime Fisheries	https://webinei.inei.gob.pe/anda_inei/index.php/catalog/223

Finally, the different government agencies also have a standardized transparency section within their websites , which includes institutional information related to organizational planning

and budgets. However, this is a general section that exists for each institution, and does not provide fisheries-specific information.

ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

The Government of Peru, mainly through PRODUCE, carries out several dissemination activities through different communication channels, mainly virtual. PRODUCE has different social media channels, which it uses to communicate fishing seasons and minimum landing sizes⁹, but also to disseminate new regulations or public events. In the specific case of artisanal fisheries, the General Directorate of

Artisanal Fisheries has personnel stationed in the different regions who, as part of their work, also disseminate information to artisanal fishers. Another example is the "Responsible Fishing and Consumption" campaign, which seeks to raise awareness both among fishers and the public, led by the General Directorate of Supervision, Inspection and Sanctions.

⁹ For example through Facebook or Twitter posts.

DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE TRANSPARENCY OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT INFORMATION IN PERU

This **TAKING STOCK: Online Transparency of Fisheries Management Information assessment** evaluates and documents whether specific information relating to marine fisheries management is published online by government authorities.¹⁰ Only information published by government authorities is considered within the scope of this assessment, although information published by third parties is assessed to check whether government information is available at all, is up to date and is a true reflection of current government policies and activities.

This assessment covers 12 thematic areas of fisheries management, as defined by the **FiTI Standard**.¹¹ These 12 thematic areas have been further broken down into a total of 38 transparency elements.

The following Detailed Assessment Report provides explanations for scorings of all

transparency elements.

It should be emphasised that several transparency elements have been assessed as **'Not applicable'**. This is because the transparency element refers to an aspect of fisheries management that is not relevant to the country.

Additionally, some information has been assessed as **'Not produced'**. This refers to information that is not in the public domain because national authorities have yet to collect or compile the relevant data, which may be due to national authorities targeting different priorities or simply do not have the technical, financial or human resources needed to produce such information.¹²

For further information about the methodology behind this assessment, please refer to: <https://www.fiti.global/taking-stock/methodology>.

¹⁰ Information disclosure through government websites and online publications remains critical in achieving transparency. This ensures information is freely available to anyone (including people outside the country), and that information – including historical data – can be accessed at any time.

¹¹ The FiTI Standard is the only internationally recognised framework that defines what information on fisheries management should be published online by national authorities. The FiTI Standard was developed over two years in a global multi-stakeholder endeavour. Its objective is to contribute to the sustainability of marine fisheries by increasing the accessibility and credibility of national fisheries management information.

¹² In the spirit of one of its key principles, namely 'progressive improvement', the FiTI does not expect all countries to have complete data for every transparency requirement from the beginning. Instead, public authorities must disclose the information they have, and where important gaps exist, demonstrate improvements over time. As such, engaging with the FiTI is not intended to be a burdensome and costly research activity. The FiTI has been designed to ensure that any country can implement it, including those where resources for collating information are limited. In fact, the FiTI may be particularly beneficial in such contexts, as it should support national authorities in their efforts to organise and present information. As this is the first TAKING STOCK assessment of Peru, transparency requirements for which information is assessed as not yet existent to the government ('Not produced') will therefore not negatively impact the country's overall transparency performance.



1. FISHERIES LAWS, REGULATIONS AND OFFICIAL POLICY DOCUMENTS

A public record of the current laws, regulations and policy documents that relate to the management of marine fisheries is critical for ensuring transparency in the sector. Such documents are often, but not always, published by governments in a national gazette. However, transparency is undermined if it is difficult for citizens to locate these documents, which is the case when they are one of many entries in a more general national registry of official documents. To facilitate public access to laws, regulations and policy documents, the relevant public authority responsible for marine fisheries should list the key documents in one place, also providing summary information and dates of publication.

1-A | LAWS ON MARINE FISHERIES

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (The latest laws are published)	Easy to find?
Registry of national legislation related to the marine fisheries sector ¹³	Yes	Yes	Partially
	To a full extent	To a full extent	To a limited extent

Available online?

The general legal framework regulating fisheries in Peru is provided through the [General Fisheries Law](#) (Ley General de Pesca-Decreto Ley N° 25977) adopted in 1992, and further regulation of this law approved in 2001 (Supreme Decree

N° 012-2001-PE and its modifications). However, the complexity of the sector in Peru, a characteristic illustrated by the large variety of distinct fisheries and sub-sectors, has led to the enactment of several additional government

¹³ This assessment does not cover legislations at the sub-national level.

laws and regulations. The hierarchy of regulations in Peru descends from:

- *Laws or Legislative Decrees*, which are authorised by the by Congress and/or the Executive Branch; to
- *Supreme Decrees*, which are signed by the President and at least one Minister; to
- *Ministerial Resolutions*, which are issued by a State Minister for the application and development of specific laws and policies.

Laws and regulations in Peru are not only updated and modified frequently¹⁴, but also minor decisions can require the issuance of legal decrees and resolutions (for example, even to authorise the international travel of ministerial staff). This somewhat unique procedure has been highlighted in international

perspectives.¹⁵ This, however, presents a challenge for achieving meaningful transparency in Peru's marine fisheries sector, as publishing information on the current legal framework requires a well organised system that is updated regularly. Without a coherent structure, and when faced with vast numbers of documents, understanding legislation on marine fisheries can easily become confusing for members of the general public.

Overall, given that all legal instruments must be published online in the Peruvian Official Gazette to enter into force, this assessment has high confidence that all national laws relating to the country's marine fisheries sector can be found online.

Up to date?

Similar, as all legal instruments must be published online in the Peruvian Official Gazette

to enter into force, this assessment assumes that national laws on fisheries are updated.

Easy to find?

As an intuitive starting point for accessing fisheries-related information, the website of *PRODUCE* does provide (inter alia) legal

information about the fisheries sector. On its homepage, the 'most visited' pieces of regulations are highlighted, which links to a

¹⁴ This can include, for example, the enactment of legislative decrees, supreme decrees and ministerial resolutions, as well as regulations on very specific issues, such as issuing or withdrawing an authorisation to undertake business activities to a specific company.

¹⁵ OECD (2016). 'Implementing Regulatory Impact Analysis in the Central Government of Peru'

catalogue of those relating to PRODUCE. This catalogue contains more than 72,000 separate entries.

However, without a clear entry point to retrieve such information as well as the lack of a thematic annotated catalogue of fisheries-related national regulations, understanding which laws currently govern Peru's marine fisheries sector is extremely difficult for the layperson. PRODUCE's effort to organise regulations regulating the harvesting and processing of anchoveta (through a list of extractive fisheries legislation applicable to that species) was a positive step towards improving transparency at the time, but it is unclear why similar efforts have not been made for other areas, or why it was not institutionalized and continued as an initiative.

Through a dedicated sub-site, a list of regulations relating to the harvesting of anchoveta for indirect human consumption and for the processing of anchoveta for indirect human consumption can be accessed, including a short summary of their various purposes, and in some cases links to download a PDF scan of each individual law. While these efforts facilitated the access to fishery specific regulations, this *list of regulations is not updated and contains legislation only up to 2013 only*.

Also, several of the organisations supporting PRODUCE also provide different legislation on their own websites, such as IMARPE, FONDEPES and SANIPES.

Alternatively, the online *Peruvian Official Gazette*

is a public record with entries dating back to 1997. Specific documents can be located through a search function using key words. However, legal documents are not organised thematically, hampering easy public access to fisheries laws. Furthermore, there is no easy way to establish which laws are current and which ones have been superseded by others.

A more accessible and complete catalogue of laws relating to the fisheries sector can be found on the *SPIJ*. This website provides an extensive list of regulations and is organized into thematic areas, including regulations for PRODUCE, the fisheries sector, hydro-biologic resources, foreign-flagged vessels, industrial and artisanal fisheries, and decentralized fisheries organizations. There appears to be minimal time delay between legislation being published in the Official Gazette and legislation appearing on the website of the SPIJ. Finding this section requires some knowledge of the portal and a more in-depth search.

It should be noted that, unlike other means of access to national fisheries legislation, the SPIJ provides access to legal documents that have been overridden or are no longer in force, as well as to the updated and current versions of the different regulatory instruments. This is extremely useful, considering the frequent changes in regulations. For example, the Regulations of the General Fisheries Law approved in 2001 has undergone more than 170 modifications in the text of its different articles, paragraphs and subparagraphs.

1-B | FISHERIES POLICY DOCUMENTS ¹⁶

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (The latest official policy documents are published)	Easy to find?
Comprehensive list of national policy documents	Partially	Partially	No
	To a limited extent	To a limited extent	No

Available online?

The website of PRODUCE has a specific section for the publication of such documents, including a Multi-Annual Strategic Sectorial Plan for the productive sector. In the current plan (spanning 5 years) there are general targets for the fisheries sector. There are many other policy documents relevant to this national strategic plan. These can be found in the searchable catalogue of documents that is linked to all of the relevant government agencies with responsibilities for fisheries. However, it is worth mentioning that these planning documents are more in the nature of management tools for operational purposes, rather than institutional government policies.

Despite the vast majority of policy documents seem to be published on the website of PRODUCE, this assessment found some evidence of ambiguous or missing information. On the other hand, in the second case, when searching the government's central digital platform, the document was only found in MINAM's portal, but not in PRODUCE's portal. Other policy documents related to international initiatives in the marine fisheries sector, to which Peru is a signatory, could also not be found on government websites such as the International Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS) among others.

¹⁶ Fisheries policy documents are defined in the broadest sense as the accumulation of documents and instruments regulating the sector. A policy document includes a national strategy for fisheries development. These may be produced as standalone documents exclusively for fisheries, or fisheries may be included as one sector of a broader policy, e.g. on the marine environment, agriculture and trade etc. Governments may produce multiple policy documents on fisheries development targeting different sub-sectors or thematic areas. For this assessment, policy documents are distinguished from fisheries management plans, which are time-bound strategies relating to the management of a specific fishery. These are assessed separately.

Up to date?

Many of the documents found do not have a timestamp and therefore, it is often unclear whether these are still relevant for current fisheries management efforts in Peru. For example, this assessment found national action plans for:

- [conservation and management of the mahi mahi](#), and
- [conservation and management of sharks, rays and related species](#).

Both of those plans have an implementation period that already expired. However, it is not

known how much progress has been made or if there has been an extension of their validity. As of now, both plans are still valid, as they have not been replaced or modified yet.

It is noted that while some policy documents have expired and are no longer technically valid, they are still seen as legally up to date, as they are the last one officially published. However, given the importance of such documents and the uncertainty regarding their validity, this assessment considers fisheries policy documents as only partially up to date.

Easy to find?

It is difficult to find current policy documents for the fisheries sector. For example, when filtering PRODUCE's search engine by 'policy documents', it returns numerous related documents. These cover a wide range of thematic issues and objectives, including improving the fishers' health, the formalisation of artisanal fishing, efforts to reduce illegal fishing, measures to improve product traceability and support extended to the social organizations of artisanal fisheries. In that sense, PRODUCE does not publish regular reports (such as annual reports) that provide information on the implementation progress of the different policy documents. Finally, in some cases, certain documents were found in the portals of other sectors, generating confusion.

This assessment also considered policy documents relating to marine conservation published by the [*Ministry of Environment*](#). This includes, for example, policies on the conservation of protected species, including turtles, as well as [Guidelines for the Integrated Management of Coastal Marine Zones](#), which were finalised in 2016. These guidelines have a direct influence on the management of coastal fisheries, but are neither directly published nor referenced on the website of PRODUCE. Thus, it can be considered that the information related to fisheries management is scattered in different institutional portals, therefore, if one is not aware of the existence of the documents, it is difficult to find them.

1-C | FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLANS ¹⁷

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? <i>(The latest fisheries management plans are published)</i>	Easy to find?
Comprehensive list of fisheries management plans	Yes	Yes	No
	To a full extent	To a full extent	No

Available online?

There are currently *eleven active fisheries management plans* (Reglamentos de Ordenamiento Pesquero (ROP)) for marine fisheries in Peru. All legal agreements for each ROP are published by the Peruvian Official Gazette, are available in the SPIJ and can also be

found on the website of PRODUCE by searching its online catalogue of documents. However, there is no dedicated webpage collating each individual ROP together with monitoring reports.

Up to date?

The current versions of the ROPs are the most updated existing management plans applicable

to the fishing sector in Peru.

Easy to find?

There is no single list of all active fisheries management plans.¹⁸ A generic search for ROPs

on the PRODUCE website produces several hundred results. Similar to laws and policy

¹⁷ Fisheries management plans are usually produced in consultation with fishers and other stakeholders, setting targets and procedures for the management of the fishery over a designated time frame.

¹⁸ As part of this assessment, a complete list of ROPs has been established by consulting reports produced by non-government organisations.

documents, stakeholders with knowledge of existing ROPs are able to locate such plans, either by searching directly on government websites or using external search engines, such

as Google. However, *other stakeholders less familiar with the sector, such as the media or parliamentarians, might not even be aware of the existence of such plans.*

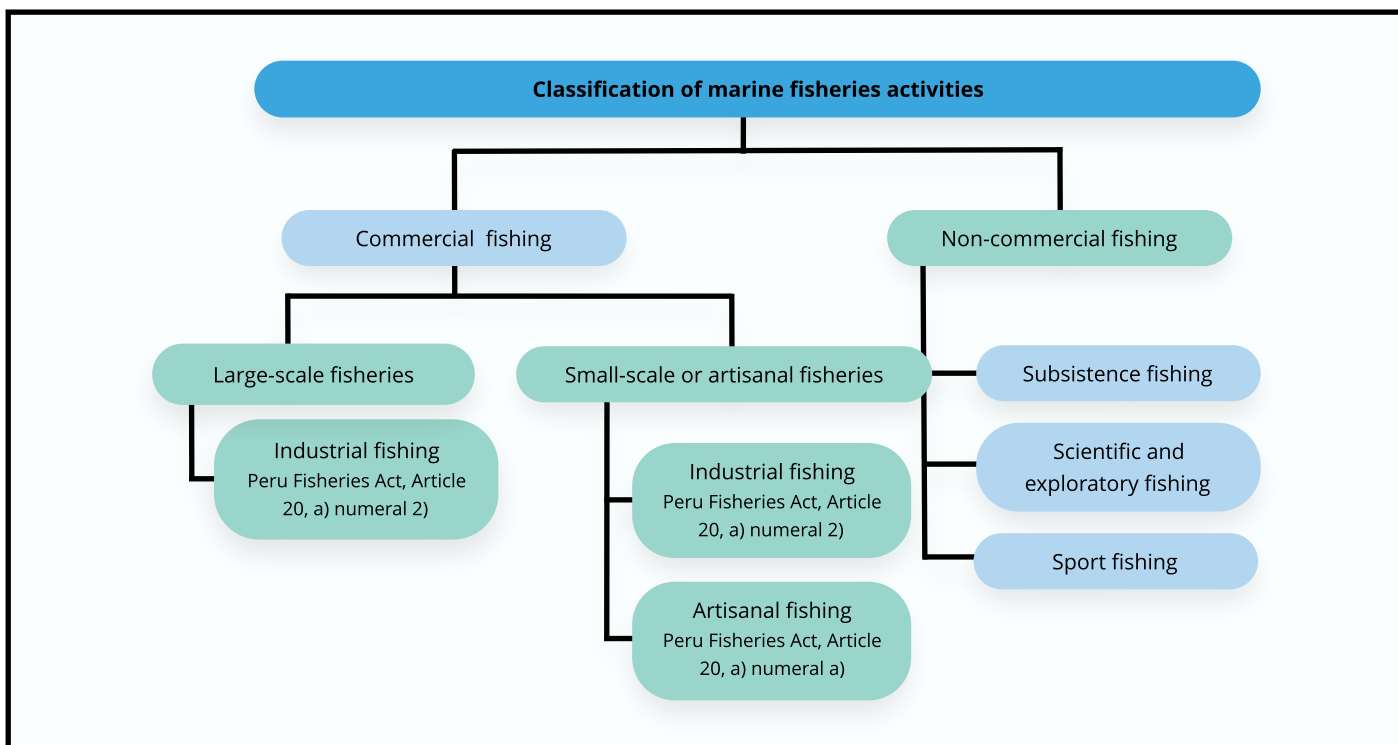


2. FISHERIES TENURE ARRANGEMENTS

Fisheries tenure arrangements define how fishing rights are accessed, used, and managed. Tenure in fisheries covers a wide range of scenarios. Fishing rights can be provided on an individual basis (such as through restricted short-term licensing systems), or they can be designated to entire groups (such as when exclusive long-term access to areas of the sea is provided to coastal fishing communities). Official rules on tenure are one of the most critical aspects of sustainable fisheries management because they influence the sector's social, ecological and economic impacts. However, the effectiveness of fisheries tenure arrangements can be undermined by a lack of openness and publicity regarding government rules and procedures. As a result, citizens can suffer from limited insights into how tenures work, who owns fishing rights, and how the benefits and costs of fishing activities are distributed.

For the purpose of assessing the online transparency of Peru's fisheries tenure

arrangements, four major types of fisheries are used (shaded in blue):



2-A | COMMERCIAL FISHERIES (LARGE-SCALE AND SMALL-SCALE)

Under the FiTI Standard, commercial fishing is categorised either as large-scale or small-scale fishing. These two sectors are very different in the scale of operation, employment generation, and degree of capital intensity and investment. In the absence of a universal definition for these sectors, boundaries where one ends and the other begins can often be unclear.

Under the Peruvian Fisheries Law (art. 20: a)) and its regulation (art 30: a)), commercial marine fishing activities are conducted either by *artisanal*, *small-scale* or *large-scale industrial* fisheries (also referred to just as industrial fisheries).¹⁹ The approach used to differentiate these three sub-sectors focuses on the use or non-use of boats, its characteristics, predominantly their size and haul capacity, and the predominance of manual work.²⁰

To understand how transparency of government information on tenures for commercial fisheries has been assessed in this report, some contextual information is required.

- In Peru, all fishing for commercial purposes requires obtaining a *fishing permit* from public authorities at the national or sub-national level. The administration of

fishing permits for *small-scale and industrial fishing* is a function of the General Directorate of Fisheries for Direct and Indirect Human Consumption of PRODUCE, in the central government. Likewise, the management of the artisanal subsector has undergone a process of decentralization of functions since 2002, so the responsibility for granting fishing permits to artisanal vessels is shared and falls to the regional government authorities and PRODUCE (although the development of fishing policy continues to be the responsibility of PRODUCE).²¹

- On the other hand, an *individual quota allocation system* has been established for certain large-scale fisheries, such as for Peruvian hake (since 2003) and for anchoveta (since 2009). In these cases, a total allowable catch percentage per vessel has been assigned (TACPV), which are based on the haul capacity and the historical catch rates of each of these vessels. In accordance with the TACPV for each vessel the total allowable catch per vessel (TACV) is determined, which is the result of the proportion of the TACPV and

¹⁹ For more information, please refer to chapter 5 and 6 of this report.

²⁰ The three sub-sectors are subject to distinct rules managing access to fish resources, including spatial restrictions on fishing activities. For example, there is exclusivity for artisanal fishing within 5 nautical miles from the coastline.

²¹ In the case of Metropolitan Lima, the authority to grant fishing permits to artisanal vessels has not yet been transferred to the regional governmental authority, a function that is still exercised by PRODUCE through the General Directorate of Artisanal Fishing.

the total allowable catch (TAC) – the TAC is established by PRODUCE, based on scientific advice provided by IMARPE.

In the case of other fisheries, including both large-scale and small-scale fisheries and also artisanal, sometimes a global TAC is established and in some cases in which different segments of the fleet participate proportions of the TAC have been assigned to the different groups of vessels. For example, for bonito or jack mackerel.

- The quota system in Peru restricts the *trading of quotas* (or TACV) between fishing vessels owned by different companies, but before each fishing season it does allow for pooling of the proportion of the participation of the vessels (or TACPV) by companies and associations of companies that own multiple vessels, and the leasing of TACPV between companies.
- Another important aspect of fisheries tenure²² in Peru relates to a series of *obligatory measures taken to ensure the sustainability of marine resources*. This refers to, for example, gear restrictions (i.e. gear bans, or establishing minimum mesh sizes for nets), seasonal or reproductive closures (where fishing is restricted at certain times of year), restrictions on by-catch rates and discards among others.
- Likewise, the rights granted in the form of fishing permits may expire – and thus become invalid - in the event that a vessel does not report fishing efforts for more than two years, or for failure to make the payment for fishing fees.
- Furthermore, specifically for the anchoveta fishery, there are restrictions as to the destination of the captured fish, depending on the category of the vessel. For example, a larger scale vessel is required to process anchoveta into fishmeal, while an artisanal and smaller scale vessel is required to use anchoveta for direct human consumption.
- Moreover, Peru gives priority access to its marine resources for *national-flagged vessels* but allows foreign-flagged vessels access to selected species, including the highly migratory pelagic species (such as tunas) in cases where there is a surplus that is not exploited by the national fleet. For example, the high seas jack mackerel quotas allocated to Peru by the SPRFMO have been auctioned and transferred to other countries in previous years.
- Finally, fishing vessels must also obtain government certificates for seaworthiness issued by the maritime authority, and certificates attesting to optimum sanitary conditions issued by the health authority.

²² In Peru, fishing tenure is operationalized through "access regimes", and in the case of the extraction of hydrobiological resources it is carried out through by granting fishing permits.

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (The latest tenure rules and procedures are published)	Easy to find?
Fees of access rights and fishing authorisations	Yes	Yes	Partially
Duration of such rights and authorisations	Partially	Yes	No
Transferability of such rights and authorisations	Yes	Yes	Yes
Divisibility of such rights and authorisations	Yes	Yes	Yes
Authorities/persons that are legally entitled to issue such rights and authorisations	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mandatory administrative procedures required to determine their issue	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conditions relating to fishing effort	Yes	Yes	No
Conditions relating to ecosystem impact	Yes	Yes	No
Conditions relating to landings	Yes	Yes	No
Conditions relating to transshipping	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conditions relating to catch reporting	Partially	Yes	No
Procedures and rules for authorising a Peruvian-flagged vessel to fish in a third country or on the High Seas	No		
Provisions for formal mechanisms of external oversight and public consultations of fisheries tenure decisions	Not produced		
	To a full extent	To a full extent	To a limited extent

Available online?

The assessment was able to locate government information on most of the rules and procedures for fisheries tenure for commercial fisheries, including those that are applicable for industrial fishing and small-scale fishing.

The website of PRODUCE includes several directorial resolutions through which fishing permits are granted (although not all of them). In these resolutions there is a more detailed description of the background and justification

for the issuance of permits, as well as information on the characteristics of the vessel, period of validity, fishing zone and target species.

More specifically, information on fees of *access rights and fishing authorisations* are further detailed in the Texto Único de Procedimientos Administrativos (TUPA) of PRODUCE, which specify the *mandatory administrative procedures* required to issuance. Additionally, the *legally entitled authorities to issue authorizations* are also stated in the TUPA. It should be noted that the procedure to request a fishing permit (for any sub-sector) is not subject to the payment of a fee. However, it is necessary to make a payment for fishing, which is called payment for fishing rights. These amounts are established in the Regulations of the General Fisheries Law, being 0.058% of one Tax Unit (UIT)²³ for each ton extracted in the case of resources for direct human consumption, while for indirect human consumption the amount corresponds to 0.43% of the FOB value of fishmeal per ton of fish extracted. This last amount was recently modified in 2019, which generated a series of technical discussions in which the amount was increased with a clear and transparent methodology.

In addition, the Regulation of the General Fisheries Law establishes that artisanal fishing does not need to pay for fishing rights. In general, government information for the artisanal sector was found to be confusing. For

example, some regional government authorities require the payment of fees to obtain a fishing permit, while in other cases the requirements are different, and no payment is required. This situation of differentiated administrative procedures is being solved following a standardization process approved by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Likewise, the Regulation of the General Fisheries Law states information related to the *transferability and divisibility of access rights and fishing authorisations, as well as transshipment*. However, no indication has been found about *the procedures and rules for authorizing a Peruvian-flagged vessel to fish in a foreign country*.

Information regarding other parameters such as *fishing effort, landings*, incidental catches, controls and fees, the above-stated directorial resolutions limit themselves to mentioning that these are subject to the specific regulation applicable, such as the General Fisheries Law and its Regulation, and specific fisheries management plans.

Regarding information on the conditions for *catch reporting*, it was found that there are different requirements according to the fisheries and the sub-sector of the fleet that carries them out. For example, in the case of the large-scale anchoveta fishery, vessels must report their catches almost in real time through an electronic logbook. In the case of some artisanal fisheries, such as shark or bonito, it was found

²³ For the calendar year 2021 the UIT is valued at 4,400 soles.

that there are requirements to report catches in official forms that must be presented at the landing sites but finding these obligations without prior knowledge is complicated. Likewise, the implementation of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Traceability System (SITRAPESCA) has been approved, which will generate obligations for those administered with respect to the registration of their catches. Furthermore, while fisheries policy documents establish the principle of *participation and*

consultation in decisions affecting tenure arrangements across Peru's marine fisheries sector, the institutions and procedures for achieving this are difficult to understand based on published government information. However, PRODUCE does not seem to have developed regulations on public participation, which has been identified as a weakness in fisheries governance by civil society organizations, including the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law.

Up to date?

As tenure arrangements fall under legal regulations in Peru (e.g. Fisheries Act and its regulation), and such regulations need to be officially published in the online *Peruvian Official*

Gazette in order to enter into force, it is assumed that the published information on tenure arrangements for commercial fisheries is up to date.

Easy to find?

Much of the information on tenure rights for commercial fisheries can be found through legal documents and reports published on government websites. However, in general, such information is scattered, and no succinct summary is provided. This makes gaining an understanding of how commercial fisheries is regulated in Peru cumbersome, as it requires consulting sources of information relating to specific fisheries. Information provided by non-governmental organisations and academics seems to facilitate greater understanding of fisheries tenure arrangements in Peru than the information provided by the government, but

such information is not always updated. It should be noted that this is different for some large-scale fisheries, where more succinct and accessible publications are available, including on the way the quota-based system for the anchoveta fishery is operated.

This assessment found it in particular difficult to find information for payments that must be made in addition to fishing rights, in some cases exclusively for those who extract the anchoveta for Indirect Human Consumption. These vary from contributions to the Fisheries Compensation Benefit Programme (FONCOPES)

established through Legislative Decree No. 1084, as well as financial payments for government surveillance and monitoring costs. However, it is difficult to locate specific information on how these fees are calculated and collected.

This assessment also found it difficult to locate information on the fees applicable to other sub-sectors of the marine fisheries sector, including the *fees applicable to foreign fishing vessels*. There is ambiguity if for foreign flag vessels the same payment for fishing rights

applies as for the national fleet, with the exception of the cases that have a special regulation such as tuna or jack mackerel. In the case of jack mackerel, a contest with a base price of US\$130 per ton is applied, while in the case of tuna, the fishing regulations indicate that the payment to be made will be US\$65 per ton of net tonnage. In the latter case the amount to be paid has been modified on multiple occasions, so it is difficult to know what the latest amount in force is.



GOOD TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES

Comprehensibility

The Texto Único de Procedimientos Administrativos (TUPA) provides a summary description of how rights for commercial fishing are accessed, the procedures for obtaining fishing permits, the authorities entitled to issue rights and authorizations and the mandatory administrative procedures.

2-B | COASTAL SUBSISTENCE FISHING

Under the Peruvian Fisheries Law (art. 20: b), 3) subsistence fisheries are *non-commercial fisheries and are carried out for domestic*

consumption or for bartering purposes, and are not for profit.

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? <i>(The latest tenure rules and procedures are published)</i>	Easy to find?
Fees of access rights and fishing authorisations	Yes	Yes	Yes
Duration of such rights and authorisations	Not applicable		
Authorities/persons that are legally entitled to issue such rights and authorisations	Not applicable		
Mandatory administrative procedures required to determine their issue	Not applicable		
Conditions relating to fishing effort	Not applicable		
Conditions relating to ecosystem impact	Not applicable		
Conditions relating to landings (including the sale of fish)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conditions relating to catch reporting	Not applicable		
Provisions for formal mechanisms of external oversight and public consultations of fisheries tenure decisions	Not applicable		
	To a full extent	To a full extent	To a full extent

Available online?

Article 20 and 45 of the Fisheries Law and its regulations state that subsistence fishing does not require a permit and therefore is an activity that can be conducted by any Peruvian citizen.

There are also no obligations for reporting

catches to public authorities and there are no restrictions imposed on the quantity of fish that can be harvested, as long as it is used for direct consumption or trade, but not for sale.

Up to date?

As tenure arrangements fall under legal regulations in Peru (e.g. Fisheries Act and its regulation), and such regulations need to be officially published in the online [Peruvian Official](#)

[Gazette](#) in order to enter into force, it is assumed that the published information on tenure arrangements for coastal subsistence fishing is up to date.

Easy to find?

This information is detailed in the General Fisheries Law and its Regulations. These documents are easy to find by accessing the central government portal or through external search engines. Furthermore, within these

documents, there are specific sections detailing the few tenure procedures for coastal subsistence fishing. Therefore, this assessment considers this information as easy to find.

2-C | SCIENTIFIC AND EXPLORATORY FISHING

Under the Peruvian Fisheries Law (art. 13.) fisheries research are carried out with the objective of obtaining and permanently providing the scientific bases that support the integral and harmonious development of the fishing sector. The General Fisheries Law's

regulation (art. 30: b), 1) acknowledges that – as part of the scientific research - the extraction of marine resources is carried out through exploratory or prospecting fishing and experimental fishing.

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? <i>(The latest tenure rules and procedures are published)</i>	Easy to find?
Fees of access rights and fishing authorisations	Yes	Yes	Yes
Duration of such rights and authorisations	Yes	Yes	Yes
Authorities/persons that are legally entitled to issue such rights and authorisations	Yes	Yes	Yes

Mandatory administrative procedures required to determine their issue	Partially	Yes	Yes
Conditions relating to fishing effort	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conditions relating to ecosystem impact	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conditions relating to landings (including the sale of fish)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conditions relating to catch reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provisions for formal mechanisms of external oversight and public consultations of fisheries tenure decisions	Not produced		
	To a full extent	To a full extent	To a full extent

Available online?

The regulations for scientific and exploratory fishing are found in PRODUCE's TUPA, which details the process for requesting an authorization to conduct research by extracting marine resources. In this type of procedures, no payment is required when applying or when conducting research. PRODUCE is the agency that issues the legal authorization to carry out the research; however, the methodological framework of the research needs to be approved by IMARPE. More specific information on the conditions associated to the authorizations to carry out research can be found in the Directorial Resolutions, including the obligation that such activities must be conducted following the research plan presented for accessing this permit. In cases where the catches resulting from the research are to be commercialized, the corresponding

payment for fishing rights must be made as established in the Regulations of the General Fisheries Law (Art. 22), except in the case of unexploited resources (Art. 16).

These types of fishing activities are used in Peru to increase knowledge of marine resources and their ecosystems, for example, to collect information on reproduction or catch sizes of, to assist in decision-making. This kind of activities can also be approved by Ministerial Resolution, in which IMARPE is authorized to carry out an investigation after the presentation of a work plan. However, these are different from the authorizations to carry out research that can be requested by a natural or legal person. While in the second case the procedure for requesting an authorization is well defined, in the first case the approval is a prerogative of the authorities on

duty. On the other hand, it should be noted that regular research activities are carried out throughout the year, for example by IMARPE,

without PRODUCE's approval, as long as it falls within the organisation's annual programs and planning.

Up to date?

As tenure arrangements fall under legal regulations in Peru (e.g. Fisheries Act and its regulation), and such regulations need to be officially published in the online [Peruvian Official](#)

[Gazette](#) in order to enter into force, it is assumed that the published information on tenure arrangements for scientific and exploratory fishing is up to date.

Easy to find?

This information is detailed in the General Fisheries Law and its Regulations (as well as the Directorial Resolution) These documents are easy to find through the central government

portal. Furthermore, within these documents, there are specific sections detailing the procedures. Therefore, this assessment considers this information as easy to find.

2-D | SPORT FISHING

According to the Fisheries Law (art. 20: b), 2) sport fishing is carried out for [recreational purposes](#). The law's regulation (art. 30: b), 2) adds that it is conducted for tourist purposes (as well as recreational). The General Fisheries Law notes that sport fishing by an individual without the use of a boat requires no fishing permit, and further states there are no restrictions on fishing effort or locations where sport fishing is prohibited.

Only a few legal instruments seem to establish restrictions on sport fishing. For example, while the Supreme Decree N° 009-2008-PRODUCE prohibits commercial fishing of Merlín azul (*Makaira mazara*), Merlín negro (*Makaira indica*), Merlín rayado (*Tetrapturus audax*), and Pez vela (*Istiophorus platypterus*), the Decree exceptionally allows for sport fishing of these species under the 'catch and release' modality.

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (The latest tenure rules and procedures are published)	Easy to find?
Fees of access rights and fishing authorisations	Partially	Yes	No
Duration of such rights and authorisations	Not applicable		
Authorities/persons that are legally entitled to issue such rights and authorisations	Not applicable		
Mandatory administrative procedures required to determine their issue	No		
Conditions relating to fishing effort	Yes	Yes	No
Conditions relating to ecosystem impact	Not applicable		
Conditions relating to landings, including the sale of fish	Not applicable		
Conditions relating to catch reporting	Not applicable		
Provisions for formal mechanisms of external oversight and public consultations of fisheries tenure decisions	Not applicable		
	To a limited extent	To a full extent	No

Available online?

Information on tenure arrangements for sport fishing is only partially available only and this fishery is, to a certain degree, seen as mostly unregulated (outside of the RNSIIPG). There is uncertainty whether information on what conditions are associated with its registration, whether a fee is applicable, and if so, is the fee payable to government exist or not. It is also unclear whether there are any restrictions on

the quantity of catches sports fishers can take and the fishing methods that are permissible. Information from civil society organizations indicates that PRODUCE was working a couple of years ago to develop a regulation for sport fishing. However, no additional information could be found on the status of this process.

This assessment considers information on fees

and fishing authorizations as only partially available, as detailed generic information regarding sport fishing is provided. However, when such activities occur within Marine Protected Areas, there is less certainty. Furthermore, Supreme Decree N°

024-2009-MINAM for the National Reserve Sistema de Islas, Islotes y Puntas Guaneras (RNSIIPG) established that sport fishing is allowed only upon registration. This registry was created in 2010. However, no information on its operation was found online.

Up to date?

As tenure arrangements fall under legal regulations in Peru (e.g. Fisheries Act and its regulation), and such regulations need to be officially published in the online *Peruvian Official*

Gazette in order to enter into force, it is assumed that the few published information on tenure arrangements for sport fishing is up to date.

Easy to find?

Finding information on sport fishing is complicated, since it is necessary to review different fishing regulations in order to have an understanding of access to this activity. This

includes the Fisheries law and its regulations, as well as dedicated Supreme Decrees. Therefore, this assessment considers this information as difficult to find.



3. FOREIGN FISHING ACCESS AGREEMENTS

A foreign fishing access agreement refers to a contractual arrangement that is entered into between a coastal state (e.g., Peru) and a foreign party²⁴ that allows the foreign party's fishing vessels to operate in the coastal state's marine jurisdictional waters.²⁵ These agreements provide a compensation for the coastal state, such as monetary transfers, commitments for investments and services, or reciprocal access to overseas fishing grounds for the country's national fishing fleet. A lack of transparency surrounding foreign fishing access agreements has been a persistent concern in international debates. Governments may not publicise whether foreign fishing access agreements are in active use, and the contracts of these agreements can be withheld as confidential information.

3-A | FOREIGN-FLAGGED VESSELS FISHING IN PERUVIAN WATERS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? <i>(Agreements that came into force within the last 3 years are published)</i>	Easy to find?
Signed contracts allowing foreign-flagged vessels to fish in Peruvian waters	Not applicable		
Related documents, such as Memorandum of Understandings or amendments (if applicable)	Not applicable		
Not applicable			

Available online?

The legal basis for foreign-flagged vessels fishing in Peruvian waters is the Fisheries Law

(art. 43: c) 2; 47; 48 and 50). Article 48 also defines the possibility for foreign vessels to fish

²⁴ Agreements can be signed between governments, between a coastal state and a union of foreign governments (such as the European Union), or between coastal states and private corporations, or associations of private companies.

²⁵ Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone, in the following referred to as 'Peruvian waters'.

in Peruvian waters based on fishing agreements with other states (48: d) and e)).

There is no evidence that Peru has signed such foreign fishing access agreements with other states

or private entities. Instead, foreign-flagged vessels are authorised to fish in Peru's national waters, including for highly migratory fish species such as tuna by granting fishing permits.

3-B | PERUVIAN-FLAGGED VESSELS FISHING IN FOREIGN WATERS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Agreements that came into force within the last 3 years are published)	Easy to find?
Signed contracts allowing Peruvian-flagged vessels to fish in third country waters	Not applicable		
Related documents, such as Memorandum of Understandings or amendments (if applicable)	Not applicable		
Not applicable			

Available online?

In general, procedures and rules for authorising Peruvian-flagged vessels to fish in a third country or on the High Seas are not published online and it is unclear whether such regulations exist at all.

There is no evidence that Peru has foreign fishing access agreements with other countries to allow Peruvian-flagged vessels to fish in their waters.



4. THE STATE OF THE FISHERIES RESOURCES

Concern is mounting over decreasing marine biodiversity due to human activities, such as overfishing, climate change, habitat destruction and pollution. National authorities have the duty to collate and publish information on the state of marine fish populations in their waters. This is particularly important for fish targeted by commercial fisheries, given their overfishing can put unsustainable pressure on stocks whose continued existence is essential for national development and food security. Transparency of government information regarding the status of fish stocks, including explanations on changes over time, is a critical feature of responsible fisheries management. Such information should be presented in an accessible way that supports wider public debate, rather than only published in technical scientific reports that are unlikely to be meaningful to the layperson.

4-A | NATIONAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF MARINE FISH POPULATIONS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
National reports on Peru's marine fish population, including at least the top 5 commercial fish species	Not produced		
Information on trends in the state of stocks and explanations on the reasons for change	Partially	Partially	No
	To a limited extent	To a limited extent	No

Available online?

The Peruvian government *does not produce a singular report at regular intervals that*

*summarises information on the state of fish populations.*²⁶ Instead, up-to-date government

²⁶ Such reports are intended to summarise the state of marine fish populations, instead of scientific information or academic reports on individual fish species. Several countries produce such documents as standalone reports or as a section of their annual report.

information on the health of certain fish populations can be found through a large number of technical and scientific reports, predominantly produced by IMARPE. Generally, these reports are not aimed at the layperson, but are usually written with the goal of providing a management recommendation, and in a much-specialized language.

Despite this, ad hoc reports have been produced that do provide useful information on the state of fish populations. This includes, for example, the '[Atlas de la pesca artesanal del mar del Perú](#)' published in 2017. This provides an overview of knowledge regarding fish populations and the trends of many of the most important species relied on by artisanal fishing.

Similarly, IMARPE produced a report in 2018, entitled '[Statistics of the pelagic fishing in the Peruvian coast \(1959-2015\)](#)' that summarized information on trends in fish populations for

pelagic species in Peru, providing an historical overview from 1950 to 2015. Additionally, IMARPE, through his online repository, has published [detailed analyses](#) on the impact of management decisions on the abundance of anchoveta fisheries and related species. These reports provide in-depth discussions around the factors that have influenced changes in fish population abundance.

Another source of summary information on fish populations are the [technical data sheets for 10 of the main fish species caught in Peru for commercial fisheries](#). These documents provide some information on trends in catches, but do not give a clear and complete indication of the health of marine fish populations or the reasons contributing to changes in fish population abundance, as this is information that is generated with other objectives by the economic studies area.

Up to date?

The published information on trends is considered partially updated. While such information covers historical analyses with time series of more than 50 years (1959 - 2015), more recent, up-to-date information is only partially available. This includes, for example, the Atlas of

Artisanal Fisheries in Peru, which was published in 2017. However, the atlas itself contains only information up to 2012. It is worth noting that the technical data sheets have information updated until 2021.

Easy to find?

The information that Peru's national authorities provide regarding trends in the state of stocks is

not consolidated in a single document, but instead covered in several publications. These

documents are often difficult to find. For example, the technical data sheets for 10 of the main species (as outlined above) are difficult to find, as they can only be located in the archives of IMARPE's Digital Repository, which is

furthermore not readily accessible on the homepages of PRODUCE's or IMARPE's websites. Thus, searching for these reports or fact sheets requires prior knowledge of their existence.

4-B | SCIENTIFIC STOCK ASSESSMENTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
Scientific stock assessments	Partially	Partially	Partially
Information on the methods and data used to assess fish stocks	Yes	Yes	Partially
Information on ongoing or planned efforts to update and expand fish stock assessments	No		
	To a limited extent	To a large extent	To a limited extent

Available online?

The IMARPE website contains numerous scientific assessments on the main fish species targeted by commercial fisheries in Peru. These are listed under the section entitled '[Reports that Support Ministerial Resolutions](#)'. These reports, available as PDF documents, include information on landings, sizes of species, evaluations of populations, geographical distribution and estimates of fish abundance for subsequent fishing seasons among other technical evidence which supports management decisions.

Likewise, detailed methods for assessing fish

stocks are described in these reports. They include how estimates were reached and the factors taken into consideration to inform recommendations on catch effort restrictions. *This is important for transparency as it allows others to verify if government information has been based on the best available scientific models and assumptions.*

Despite this, numerous fish species targeted by commercial fisheries do not have any stock assessments published on government websites. This includes important fish species targeted by artisanal fishers. Although there are

studies for certain commercial species being targeted by artisanal fisheries, *it is unknown how many species have been studied or what efforts are planned to broaden the base of studied species.*

Up to date?

The section which lists scientific assessments is outdated, possibly due to the migration of IMARPE's institutional website to the central government portal. On the other hand, as for the specific reports that are available through the central government portal, the methods and data for fish stock assessments are considered to be the most recent. For example, stock assessments for jumbo squid and anchoveta are available for 2021.

Easy to find?

Finding stock assessment reports for specific fisheries in Peru is somewhat cumbersome, as there is *no centralised list of all stock assessments* displayed for each species. Finding these documents requires the use of key word searches, often returning very large numbers of results in the process.

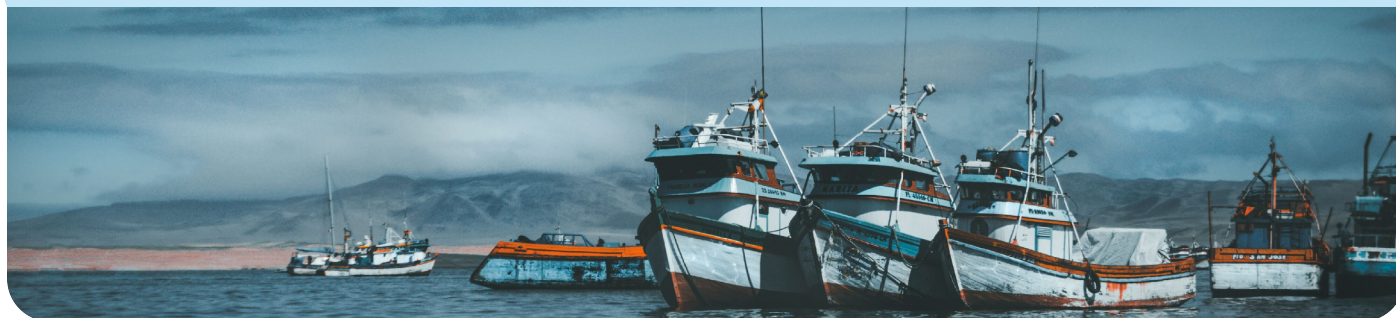
Management of fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdictions

Since 2015, Peru has been a member of the *South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)*, an intergovernmental organisation facilitating cooperation among States to address gaps in the conservation and international management of non-migratory fisheries and the protection of biodiversity in the marine environments of the High Seas of the South Pacific Ocean. The SPRFMO regulates the extraction of certain hydrobiological resources by vessels of different nationalities that takes place more than 200 nautical miles outside the jurisdiction of its member states. This is to ensure sustainable exploitation of these resources.

The Peruvian State, in its role as a full member of the SPRFMO, must submit annual information on the fishing activities of all authorized Peruvian vessels that have made catches during the year. As part of Peru's responsibilities, all authorized Peruvian vessels must also have a researcher on board responsible for recording the fishing data that will be sent to the SPRFMO's scientific committee and ultimately contribute to the stock assessments the regional organisation produces. Thus, in practice, information on fishing activities should be provided. However, no Peruvian extractive activity has been reported in the SPRFMO in recent years. Only giant squid catches have been reported, which are

carried out by the artisanal fishing fleet, which has fewer reporting requirements.

The scientific committee is in charge of, inter alia, monitoring the fisheries regulated by the SPRFMO, namely *horse mackerel* (*Trachurus murphyi murphyi*) and *jumbo squid* (*Dosidicus gigas*). As *anchoveta* is mainly a coastal species whose distribution ranges across the 200 nautical miles immediately outside Peru's jurisdiction, the species does not fall within the scope of the SPRFMO.





5: LARGE-SCALE FISHERIES

Large-scale commercial fishing often represents the most important sector of marine fisheries in terms of catches, landings, and government revenues. It typically involves the use of large high-capacity boats, equipped with on-board facilities for freezing and processing seafood while at sea. These vessels often remain at sea for long periods of time and carry large crews for catching and processing fish on board. A number of important issues affecting large-scale fisheries – ranging from levels of by-catch and discards to the fair distribution of revenues – make the public availability of information on the sector a crucial element of increasing transparency in fisheries management.

5-A | VESSELS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 1 year)	Easy to find?
Registry of Peruvian- and foreign-flagged vessels authorised to fish in Peruvian waters	Partially	Yes	Partially
Name of the vessel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Legal owner of the vessel, including their address and nationality	Yes	Yes	Yes
Registered port of the vessel	Yes	Yes	No
Flag State of the vessel	No		
Unique identification number(s) of the vessel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type of vessel, according to fishing gear or fishing method	Yes	Yes	Yes
Physical characteristics of the vessel, including length, beam, tonnage and engine power	Yes	Yes	Yes
Name of the vessel's agent	Not applicable		

Access agreement under which the foreign-flagged vessel is authorised to fish	Not applicable		
Type of fishing authorisation held by the vessel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quantity and names of target species, permissible by-catch and discards that the vessel is authorised to fish, if specified in the vessel's fishing authorisation	Yes	Yes	No
Duration of the fishing authorisation, indicating start and end date	No		
Rights holder for whom the vessel is fishing, including the name and nationality of the rights holder	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country and/or regions of the High Seas where the nationally-flagged vessel is authorised to fish	No		
	To a large extent	To a full extent	To a large extent

Available online?

A vessel registry, which includes information on large-scale vessels, is published online by PRODUCE as established by the Regulation of the General Fisheries Law. This is a notable effort by national authorities.

The FiTI Standard specifies that national authorities should publish information on 14 basic vessel attributes as part of a national vessel registry. Most of these attributes are relevant to Peru, and the country's vessel registry is only missing information on three of them: the Flag state of vessels, the registered port of the vessel and the quantities of fish the vessel is authorized to catch.

It is evident that Peru's vessel registry only includes nationally flagged vessels, as all of them belong to national fisheries regimes. Foreign flagged vessels that are authorized to fish in Peru's waters are not included. *It was not possible to locate a list of foreign-flagged vessels authorized to fish in Peruvian waters from any other government information sources.* Nor was it possible to find information on how many foreign vessels have obtained licenses. Information from non-governmental reports indicate that at least 60-80 foreign flagged vessels are authorized to fish for tuna in Peru's waters each year. *This segment of Peru's industrial fisheries therefore significantly lacks*

transparency, which undermines the notable efforts that seemingly went into creating the registry of nationally flagged large-scale vessels.

Information on the quantities of fish that each vessel is authorized to catch and land can be found in the vessel registry.

Furthermore, this assessment determined that a dedicated registry for vessels authorized to fish in international waters exists under the SPRFMO. However, it has not been possible to find this registry and the vessel therein. This is

despite the fact that in the regulation that creates the “Single Registry of Fishing Vessels that carry out Fishing Activities in the High Seas Zone” (DS N° 002-2015-PRODUCE) it is noted that “...it shall be permanently updated and published in the Institutional Portal of the Ministry of Production.”²⁷ Currently, the institutional portal of PRODUCE shows a link to access the registry of official vessels on the website of the SPRFMO instead of the registry.

Up to date ?

Overall, this vessel registry is considered to be updated with the most recent information, since

all vessels with fishing permits appear to be listed in the database.

Easy to find?

The vessel registry is complicated to find for those who are not aware of its existence, as there is no direct, user-friendly link. Instead, it is necessary to search through the central government portal. Also, some particular information elements within the registry are more complicated to find, for example the port of registry, which is expressed through the nomenclature of the registration certificate issued by DICAPI (i.e. the first two digits are associated to the port of registration).

Likewise, it is difficult to obtain information regarding the amount that each fishing vessel is allowed to catch (when it applies). This would require entering each vessel individually in the registry. For example, for hake or anchoveta fisheries – which have individual quotas assigned - one can search online in the vessel registry for the TACPV and the TACV, but it requires dedicated efforts to review the profile of each fishing vessels.

²⁷ Article 1 of Supreme Decree N° 002-2015-PRODUCE.



GOOD TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES

(Re)usability

The *vessel registry* offers several ways to more precisely examine the information it contains. For example, extensive search and filter options are provided and the registry offers the option of downloading the information as a spreadsheet for further analysis. Unfortunately, this downloadable version does not have all the information available in the online version.

It would be beneficial, however, if the online filter functionality would offer users the ability to filter more than one information group at once, e.g. to select multiple fishing regimes.

Given the extensive information provided in the vessel registry, users would significantly benefit from graphical visualisation or aggregation of the provided information. For example, it is not easy to determine how many vessels are licensed to fish in Peruvian waters in a particular calendar year. Also, the online registry does not currently include historical information on registered vessels for comparative purposes.

5-B | PAYMENTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data comprises previous calendar year)	Easy to find?
Annual total amount of payments for fishing from large-scale vessels	No		
Name of the natural person or legal entity that made the payment			
Name of the national authority who received the payment			
Date on which payment was received by the national authority			

Purpose of the payment			
	No		

Available online?

The assessment could not locate any information published by Peruvian authorities on the revenues the government receives from authorizing large-scale vessels to fish in its waters, even though such payments are required under the country's General Fisheries Law.

In addition to revenues from fishing authorisations, it is noted that fees obtained from the large-scale sector most importantly include also the levy for fishing quota allocations that is based on a percentage of the market price of fish (fishmeal for the anchoveta sub-sector). Also, there are additional payments required by the government relating to the

social compensation fund and for the payment of fisheries management costs. This information is not presented in the annual statistical reports issued by PRODUCE and was not found through other ministry websites, including the Ministry of Finance. Information on income derived from taxes and export/import duties is compiled by SUNAT, but this does include information on direct revenues paid for fishing activities.

It is possible that more detailed information is published in other government reports, such as those prepared by the Treasury. However, such reports were not found during this assessment.

5-C | CATCHES WITHIN PERUVIAN WATERS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data comprises previous calendar year)	Easy to find?
Total quantity of annual recorded retained catches	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaggregated by species or species groups	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaggregated by fishing authorisations or gear type	Partially	Yes	Yes

Disaggregated by flag State of the vessels	No		
	To a large extent	To a full extent	To a full extent

Available online?

The most detailed information on catches by large-scale vessels authorised to fish in Peruvian waters can be found in an online information dashboard, which is provided by PRODUCE's Economic Studies Office. Catch data is visualized and can also be filtered, and the [raw data can be downloaded](#).

PRODUCE also publishes information on catches in Peruvian waters through its Sectoral Statistical Yearbook.

In addition, IMARPE collates and publishes details of catches made by industrial fishing vessels. This information is made available on a daily basis for some fisheries, including anchovetas, and includes disaggregated information on the quantities of juvenile fish. [Consolidated reports for the main commercial fish species targeted by the large-scale sector](#) by fishing

season are also provided, which include information on landings, effort, size structure (total catch, adults and juveniles) and distribution by fishing zone. It should be noted that the information provided by IMARPE is for scientific purposes, which in some cases represents a sample of the total, while the official statistical information is provided by PRODUCE.

There are, however, certain gaps in the statistics published on catches made by large-scale fishing vessels. Most importantly, this assessment could not [locate information on the catches of different species made by foreign-flagged vessels](#). Likewise, it was not possible to disaggregate catches by fleet segments. Greater transparency is needed to more precisely understand how important such catch volumes are.

Up to date?

The Sectoral Statistical Yearbook provides the official catch information; the most recent yearbook dates from 2020 and was published in 2021. Likewise, the information dashboard

provided by PRODUCE has information for 2021, which is likely to be updated once new official statistics are published.

Easy to find?

The information on catches in Peruvian waters is easy to find, as both, PRODUCE's Sectoral Statistical Yearbooks or its information

dashboard are published on PRODUCE's website and can also be found through external search engines.



GOOD TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES

Comprehensibility

PRODUCE publishes detailed Peruvian waters catch information in a dashboard, with visualizations that make it easy to understand and also allows downloading of the raw database.

Granularity

Information on anchoveta catches is provided by IMARPE online on a daily basis, and even disaggregated by regional ports.

5-D | CATCHES OUTSIDE PERUVIAN WATERS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data comprises previous calendar year)	Easy to find?
Total quantity of annual recorded retained catches by nationally-flagged vessels	Not applicable		
Disaggregated by species or species groups			
Disaggregated by fishing authorisations or gear type			

Disaggregated by fishing area (i.e. High Seas and third country)			
	Not applicable		

Available online?

This assessment found no clear evidence of Peruvian-flagged large-scale vessels operating legally in the waters of other countries. The assessment therefore considers this transparency requirement as not applicable.

It is possible that Peruvian-flagged long liners

and purse seiners, in particular those targeting migratory fish, are operating in international waters or the territorial waters of other countries . However, no such information is published by Peruvian authorities.

5-E | LANDINGS IN PERUVIAN PORTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data comprises previous calendar year)	Easy to find?
Total quantity of annual recorded landings in Peruvian ports of fish caught in Peruvian waters	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaggregated by species or species groups	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaggregated by fishing authorisation or gear type	No		
Disaggregated by flag State of the vessels	No		
	To a large extent	To a full extent	To a full extent

Available online?

The information that is published by PRODUCE in its information dashboard includes also detailed information on landings by species, broken down by the ports where they were landed. However, relevant information on several attributes is not published, including the segment of the fleet or the flag State of the vessels that made the landings. This is important information, in particular for highly migratory fish species, as for example, 30% of tuna caught by foreign flagged vessels must be landed in Peruvian ports. Several non-governmental reports indicate that Peruvian ports are used as landing sites for fish species caught in international waters and in the territorial waters of other countries.

On the other hand, IMARPE publishes daily catch

reports for several of the main species targeted by large-scale vessels according to the port of landing, such as anchoveta, jack mackerel, chub mackerel and mahi mahi.

Likewise, information on the landings in ports for other species exists in an internal system of IMARPE, called IMARSIS, which is not published online. *It is therefore not possible to access information on the quantities of several other species of fish landed in Peru.* Nevertheless, it is worth reiterating that IMARPE's information has scientific purposes, which in some cases represents a sample of the total, while the official statistical information is provided by PRODUCE.

Up to date?

PRODUCE publishes data on landings in Peruvian ports as part of its regular Sectoral Statistical Yearbooks. The most recent edition was published in 2021 with data for 2020. Furthermore, PRODUCE's information dashboard includes data on landings up to

2021. Also, IMARPE provides daily updated information on landings in Peruvian ports for certain major species. For these reasons, this assessment considers data of landings in Peruvian ports from large-scale vessels to be up to date.

Easy to find?

The information on landings in Peruvian ports is easy to find, as both, PRODUCE's Sectoral Statistical Yearbooks or its information

dashboard are published on PRODUCE's website and can also be found through external search engines.



GOOD TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES

(Re)usability

Data on landings in Peruvian ports is available in bulk as well as on a per record basis. Historical information for comparison is provided as well.

While data published cannot be further analysed online by searching and filtering, this is partially compensated by the fact that data for certain species can be downloaded as a spreadsheet for further study.

5-F | TRANSSHIPMENTS AND LANDINGS IN FOREIGN PORTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? <i>(Published data comprises previous calendar year)</i>	Easy to find?
Total quantity of annual recorded transshipments at sea or landings in foreign ports of fish caught in Peruvian waters	No		
Disaggregated by species or species groups			
Disaggregated by fishing authorisation or gear type			
Disaggregated by flag State of the vessel			
	No		

Available online?

The General Fisheries Law prohibits the transshipment of fish without the explicit authorisation of the fishing authority. *This*

assessment was unable to determine whether vessels have requested such permissions to undertake transshipments at sea in recent times. It

is unlikely to be of significance to Peru's main commercial fisheries, which land their catches in national ports. However, transshipments may be relevant for foreign-flagged vessels targeting highly migratory species.

Some fish caught in Peru's national waters are likely to be landed in foreign ports, in particular migratory species. Peruvian regulations require

that foreign-flagged tuna fishing vessels must land only 30% of their catch in Peru's ports, so it can therefore be assumed that up to 70% of these catches could be landed in foreign ports. However, it was not possible to find government information on the quantities of fish caught in Peru's waters that is then landed outside of the country.

5-G | DISCARDS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? <i>(Published data is not older than 3 years)</i>	Easy to find?
Total quantity of annual discards from large-scale vessels authorised to fish in Peruvian waters	Partially	Yes	No
Disaggregated by species or species groups	Partially	Yes	No
Disaggregated by fishing authorisation or gear types	Partially	Yes	No
Disaggregated by flag State of the vessels	No		
	To a limited extent	To a full extent	No

Available online?

This assessment only found information related to discards in the anchoveta fishery, even though there is evidence of further discards by large-scale vessels authorized to fish in Peruvian waters.

The introduction of the individual quota system in 2009 had a stated goal of reducing discards in the anchoveta fishery by 10%. In 2017, the government introduced new measures to

reduce discards for the anchoveta fishery, which are intended to support large-scale vessels to catch and discard fewer juvenile fish. With this mechanism, the capture of juveniles, which previously generated a perverse incentive to discard them, is not penalized, as long as it is reported immediately in order to carry out temporary closures that prevent the capture of

more juveniles.

In the specific case of anchoveta, IMARPE has an observer program that has recorded these incidents. Additionally, there are reports from independent researchers who have evaluated the regulatory change and provide recommendations for further improvement.

Likewise, academic studies on the anchoveta

fisheries are published by IMARPE through its digital library of information, which contain estimates and anecdotal evidence of discards.

Given the importance of the anchoveta fishery for Peru, this assessment considers discard information from large-scale fishery as partially available online, despite the absence of information from discards of other species.

Up to date?

The last report by IMARPE that was published on discards from large-scale fishing vessels was published in 2021, comprising of results from the second fishing season of 2019. There have been no further updated publications, and IMARPE has highlighted that due to the COVID-19 pandemic they have not been able to

make new observations. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, this assessment allows a degree of flexibility for delayed government reports. For this exceptional reason, the delayed publication of discard information is still considered as up to date.

Easy to find?

Information on discards from large-scale fishing vessels (i.e. anchoveta fishery) is difficult to find, as such information is published only in scientific reports, which are difficult to locate on

the website of PRODUCE and IMARPE and the information regarding discards are also cumbersome to find within these reports

5-H | FISHING EFFORT

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? <i>(Published data comprises previous calendar year)</i>	Easy to find?
Total annual recorded fishing effort	Partially	Yes	No

Disaggregated by fishery or gear types	Partially	Yes	No
Disaggregated by flag State of the vessels	No		
	To a limited extent	To a full extent	No

Available online?

Statistical data collated and published by IMARPE on commercial fishing in the large-scale sector includes information on the fishing effort of vessels and is calculated as Catch Per Unit Effort scores (for example for anchoveta, jumbo squid, Patagonian toothfish, among others through specialized searches in IMARPE's portal). Furthermore, the Sectoral Statistical Yearbook published by PRODUCE includes

consolidated data for number of vessels and their hold capacity.

However, this assessment considers the published information only partially complete because there is no information published for the foreign flagged vessels operating in Peru's territorial waters.

Up to date?

Reports on fishing efforts are published periodically, and are there seen as up to date. For example, in the case of anchoveta fishery, information on the 2021 fishing seasons is

available online. Similarly, the Sectoral Statistical Yearbook contains general information on the number of vessels, which is published and updated on an annual basis.

Easy to find?

Information on fishing efforts from large-scale vessels is difficult to find, as it is included in IMARPE's technical reports or in sections of the institutional portal that are not very intuitive.

Stakeholders less familiar with the fisheries sector – such as the media or parliamentarians – might not even be aware of the existence of this information.



6. SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

In many countries, commercial small-scale fisheries – also commonly referred to as artisanal fisheries – account for the vast majority of people engaged in fishing activities, whether they be full-time, part-time or seasonal. It is widely recognised that this sector can play a vital role in national food security, the economic well-being of large numbers of people, as well as the culture of coastal communities. However, official information on the small-scale sector is often limited and inadequate public resources are allocated to collating this information. This represents a potential barrier to responsible fisheries management. It may also marginalise small-scale fisheries in national debates and policy implementation.

In addition to defining commercial large-scale fishing, as described in the previous section, the Fisheries Act (art. 20, a) numeral a)) distinguishes between small-scale fishing and artisanal fishing.

- Small-scale fishing is carried out with the use of vessels, that according to the Article 30 of the General Fisheries Law Regulation (DS N° 012-2001-PE) have up to 32.6 cubic meters of hold capacity and are equipped with modern fishing equipment and systems, and whose extractive activity do not have the status of artisanal fishing activity.
- Artisanal fishing is carried out by artisanal natural or juridical persons, either with or without the use of vessels. Article 30 of the law's regulation (DS N° 012-2001-PE) states that when a vessel is used, the determining parameters that qualify its activities as artisanal fishing are if the vessel possesses up to 32.6 cubic meters of hold capacity

and measures up to 15 meters in length, with manual fishing techniques predominantly used to catch fish.

As the FiTI Standard only differentiates between commercial large-scale and commercial small-scale fisheries, both of the above-mentioned sub-sectors (i.e. artisanal and small-scale) are assessed in this section. Subsistence and recreational fisheries are not considered here, despite their importance for Peru's overall marine fisheries. Official government statistics on artisanal fisheries may, however, include aspects of the subsistence and sports fishing sector, including the numbers of fishers. These distinctions are not always clearly defined in government reports.

Additionally, although the most frequently used definition of artisanal fishing in Peru focuses on a vessel's characteristics, there are forms of fishing that do not use a vessel, such as the harvesting of fish/shellfish from beaches and inshore areas.

6-A | VESSELS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
Total number of commercial small-scale fishing vessels	Yes	No	Partially
Disaggregated by categories of fishing or gear types	Yes	No	Partially
	To a full extent	No	To a limited extent

Available online?

There are several sources of government information on the number of small-scale and artisanal fishing vessels in Peru. Many registered fishing vessels in the small-scale and artisanal sub-sectors are listed in the same vessel registry as for large-scale vessels. The way in which vessels are recorded in the registry allows users to filter for either small-scale or artisanal fishing vessels, although there are several

sub-categories used for each, which need to be grouped together.

More complete information is provided in the 'Structural survey of the artisanal fishery in the Peruvian littoral' (2015) as well as in various technical reports produced by IMARPE for specific segments of small-scale and artisanal fisheries. Therefore, this information is seen as fully available online.

Up to date?

As outlined above, the most complete set of information can be found in the 'Structural survey of the artisanal fishery in the Peruvian littoral'. However, this report is from 2015 and must therefore be seen as out of date. More recent information can be found in various technical reports produced by IMARPE for

specific segments of the small-scale and artisanal sub-sectors. Information is also available from the National Census of Artisanal Fishing in the maritime sector; however, the last such census was carried out in 2012.

Furthermore, surveys coordinated by IMARPE

are undertaken at 10-year intervals. The last report, conducted in 2015, estimated there were 17,920 fishing vessels in the artisanal sub-sector. Further information is provided in the atlas of artisanal fisheries published by

IMARPE in 2017. However, the data used in this report is predominantly from surveys until 2012. Therefore, this assessment considers the information on vessels in Peru's artisanal and small-scale fishery to be out of date.

Easy to find?

The vessel registry is difficult to find for those who are not aware of its existence, as there is no direct, user-friendly link. Instead, it is necessary to search through the central government portal or by using an external search engine (e.g. Google). Likewise, to obtain information on artisanal and small-scale vessels, a specialized search with certain criteria must be performed on the downloaded spreadsheet. However, in

order to have a more precise overview of the number of vessels, several other sources need to be consulted, such as surveys published by IMARPE, CENPAR or the Artisanal Fishing Atlas. Finding these documents requires again knowledge of their existence, and the information provided in such reports is primarily targeted for an expert (e.g. scientific) audience.



GOOD TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES

Granularity

Information on small-scale vessels, including a large number of attributes such as type of license, targeted species and owner(s), is part of the same registry that holds information for large-scale vessels.

6-B | LICENSES

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data comprises previous calendar year)	Easy to find?
Total number of licenses issued to commercial small-scale fishing vessels	Partially	Partially	No
Disaggregated by categories of fishing authorisations	Yes	Yes	No
	To a large extent	To a large extent	No

Available online?

Information on fishing licenses issued to small-scale and artisanal vessels is part of the online vessel registry of the PRODUCE. Finding information on numbers of issued fishing licenses is easier for the small-scale sub-sector than for the artisanal sub-sector.

However, many of the vessels listed in the vessel registry have access to multiple species under the same license, as they are involved in fishing for different fishes and may switch gear types accordingly. Additionally, as already stated above, not all vessels on the registry have active licenses.

Information is likely to be more accurate for licences corresponding to the small-scale fishing sub-sector, since artisanal fishing permits are granted by the regional governmental authorities (except for Metropolitan Lima), which then must be communicated to PRODUCE to be

included in the registry which generates delays and information gaps. Furthermore, procedural information on how these small-scale and artisanal fishing vessels are included into this registry was not found online.

More detailed information on the number of licenses issued to small-scale and artisanal fishing vessels in Peru can be found in IMARPE's technical reports. In these reports, information on vessel engaged in several types of fisheries is further disaggregated according to specific regions in Peru. These reports therefore provide a more accessible source of aggregated data than the vessel registry. It is important to mention that these reports are of a scientific nature and the information should be taken as referential. Therefore, this information is seen as partially available online.

Up to date?

Information on licenses is regularly updated in the registry of vessels. However, as a certain time delay must be assumed for licenses of artisanal fishing to be entered into this registry –

as such information must be submitted by the regional governments to PRODUCE – this assessment considers this information as only partially up to date.

Easy to find?

The vessel registry is complicated to find for those who are not aware of its existence, as there is no direct, user-friendly link. Instead, it is necessary to search through the central government portal. Likewise, in order to obtain an overview of the

total number of fishing permits allocated to the small-scale and artisanal sub-sectors requires considerable effort, if the vessel registry was the only resource available.

6-C | FISHERS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
Total number of small-scale fishers	Partially	No	Yes
Disaggregated by gender information	Partially	No	Yes
Disaggregated by type of occupation ²⁸	No		
	To a limited extent	No	To a full extent

Available online?

National efforts to document the number of active fishers in Peru have to be distinguished

between the small-scale and the artisanal sub-sector. Generating data on the number of

²⁸ Proportion of full-time work, seasonal or part-time fishing.

fishers in the artisanal sector is seen as more difficult due to the large number of fishers involved in seasonal, part time work, as well as the extent of informal employment across the sub-sector.

The most detailed government information on fishers in the artisanal sub-sector is provided in the *National Census of Artisanal Maritime Fisheries (CENPAR)*, conducted in 2012. Additional government information on the total number of people involved in the artisanal sector (on a full-time or part time basis) is presented in the *third structural survey of the artisanal sector conducted in 2015*. This report includes information on the number of female fishers in the country. Additional reports for specific fisheries are provided, but such reports have a limited scope and do not provide an overview of the marine fisheries sector as a whole.

On the other hand, DICAPI has a website that allows for searching aquatic personnel, which includes artisanal fishers. However, it is necessary to search the data individually and it

is not possible to download the information. This registry is the official database of aquatic personnel, i.e. those who have undergone training and are authorized to carry out fishing activities in a formal manner. Authorizations for such registration are granted for different categories, distinguishing the different sub-sectors of the fishing sector in Peru.

Additionally, it is noted that PRODUCE publishes a register of artisanal fishers' organisations, which displays these organisations according to a number of attributes. These include the organisations' region, its Board of Directors and the number of members. However, not all fishers are members of such organisations and some individuals who are listed as members may not in fact be active fishers.

As information on fishers is mainly accessible online for the artisanal fishery sub-sector, and not for the small-scale sub-sector, this assessment sees this information as only partially available online.

Up to date?

Information on small-scale fishers must be seen as not up to date, as the latest published data was generated in 2012 and 2015. The register of artisanal fishers' organisations – as compiled by PRODUCE – is also seen as outdated, mainly because there is no incentive for representatives to submit updated information.

It is acknowledged that compiling such information can be a complex, time-consuming and costly endeavour, and national authorities in Peru are therefore encouraged to include fishers-related information in national census studies.

Easy to find?

Information published on the number of fishers in Peru's small-scale sector is assessed as easy to find, as such information is included in censuses or surveys conducted by IMARPE, and

these documents can be found quickly on government websites, as well as through external search engines (e.g. Google).

6-D | PAYMENTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data comprises previous calendar year)	Easy to find?
Total amount of payments made from commercial small-scale fisheries	No		
Disaggregated by payments for fishing authorisations, catches and landings			
Disaggregated by categories of fishing authorisations or gear types			
Disaggregated by recipient of payments			
No			

Available online?

Information on payments made to national or local governments by small-scale and artisanal commercial fishers is not found online on government websites or online reports.

General information on revenues from fisheries is published in the [Sectoral Statistical Yearbook for 2017](#), although this data is not disaggregated in a way that clearly illustrates the payments

from different fisheries sub-sectors. It is therefore not clear whether this includes payments from the small-scale sub-sector (or only data from large-scale fishery). Subsequent yearbooks do not include any information on revenues.

General data on [taxes derived from the marine fisheries sector](#) is available on the website of

SUNAT, although this does not include payments for fishing authorisations and, again, the

information is not disaggregated according to specific fisheries sub-sectors.

6-E | CATCHES

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
Total quantity of catches made by the small-scale sector	Partially	Yes	No
Disaggregated by species	Partially	Yes	No
Disaggregated by categories of fishing authorisations and gear types	Partially	Yes	No
	To a limited extent	To a full extent	No

Available online?

Information on catches – in particular for eel or Patagonian toothfish catches, which are exclusively caught by small-scale fisheries – is available online as part of PRODUCE's information dashboard. IMARPE also publishes reference information on certain small-scale fisheries on a daily basis.

However, it is not possible to retrieve catch information from the artisanal sub-sector.

On the other hand, IMARPE has developed regular summary reports on catches from 50

landing sites in Peru, referred to as the '*Reporte de ocurrencias semanal de la actividad pesquera artesanal en el litoral peruano*' (ROSPA). The reports are provided online via weekly and monthly bulletins for artisanal fishing activities along the Peruvian coastline. They include information on landings per port, species, main fishing areas per species, and environmental conditions.²⁹ However, this information from IMARPE is of a scientific and referential nature, while in the case of the official information published by PRODUCE it is not possible to

²⁹ It needs to be noted that the ROSPA report was not available at the beginning of the assessment, and we were only able to access the information temporarily at a later point in time.

disaggregate in detail the type of fishery.

Furthermore, while there is no clear evidence of Peruvian-flagged large-scale vessels operating in the waters of other countries (see above), there

is evidence of jumbo squid catches in international waters from artisanal fishing vessels. However, such catch data is not available online.

Up to date?

The different types of reports or information available on catches from artisanal fisheries are

recent, in some cases published up to 2020 or even on a weekly basis

Easy to find?

On the original website of IMARPE, there is a dedicated [subsite for the ROSPA reports](#) and links to specific weekly/monthly reports in chronological order. This standalone website is in addition to IMARPE's website as part of the central government portal, and this standalone website is still operational and is being updated. While the ROSPA reports are also accessible through the central government portal, it does require a more time consuming and

cumbersome search. Once the original website of IMARPE is fully migrated to the central government portal (and subsequently shut down), finding these reports only in the government portal could be more difficult.

PRODUCE's information dashboard does not have a filter function for artisanal fishing, so prior knowledge of the species related to artisanal fishing is required in order to retrieve catch data.



GOOD TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES

Granularity

In some cases, government data on catches made by the small-scale and artisanal sub-sectors in Peru is far more detailed than the FiTI Standard requests.

For example, daily catch data for anchovetas and related species caught by the artisanal and

small-scale sub-sectors can be [downloaded in a spreadsheet format](#). These reports include information disaggregated by weight, species and location of landings. Information on the proportion of the catch composed of juvenile fish is also available.

Additionally, ROSPA summary reports include landings per port, species, main fishing areas per species, and environmental conditions.

6-F | DISCARDS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
Total volumes of discards by the small-scale sector	No		
Disaggregated by species			
Disaggregated by categories of fishing authorisations and gear types			
	No		

Available online?

There is evidence that assessments on waste and discards have been carried out by Peruvian national authorities for the country's small-scale sector. For example, in an evaluation of the implementation of IMARPE's Institutional Operational Plan (2020), reference is made to the volumes of discards for anchovetas, jack

mackerel and mackerel³⁰, but the underlying data is not available online.

However, no information on volumes of discards from the small-scale and artisanal sub-sectors is available online on government websites.

³⁰ In the IMARPE's [Institutional Operational Plan Evaluation Report](#), reports on discards in the jack mackerel and mackerel and anchovy fisheries are mentioned.



7. POST-HARVEST SECTOR AND FISH TRADE

Fish is the most traded agricultural product in the world. The commerce it generates provides important revenues and foreign exchange. The fisheries post-harvest sector – which includes the processing and selling of fish – often accounts for the majority of jobs created across the industry, and, in many countries, the sector represents an important source of income for women. The inflow and outflow of fish from a country also has substantial implications on national food availability. Widespread public access to information is therefore critical for ensuring properly informed national debates around the post-harvest sector's management and the resulting social, economic and food security implications.

7-A | IMPORTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 2 years)	Easy to find?
Total quantity of imports of fish and fish products	Yes	Yes	No
Disaggregated by species and fish products	Partially	Yes	No
Disaggregated by country of origin	Yes	Yes	No
	To a full extent	To a full extent	No

Available online?

There are several sources of government information on imports (as well as exports, see below) of fish and fish products.

- PRODUCE publishes such information in the *Sectoral Statistical Yearbook*. The data shows total quantities and general information on the main fish products and

countries of origin. Detailed, disaggregated data is not available. The same information is available on the website of INEI and is provided via monthly bulletins. However, it is unclear whether the information on imports of fish products is complete. *There is evidence that Peru imports seafood*

[products from neighbouring countries by land](#), for example, shark fins from Ecuador. While the yearbooks include data about shark landings, it is difficult to ascertain if it encompasses information from this

cross-border trade as well.

- SUNAT provides [detailed information](#) on imports of all tariff items, including seafood, which exceed the basic information requirements established.

Up to date?

The last publication of the Sectoral Statistical Yearbook dates back to 2020 and was published in August 2021. There are also more recent monthly bulletins published with a shorter

delay. Therefore, information on fisheries imports that is published online by Peru's national authorities is seen as up to date.

Easy to find?

Fisheries trade data is difficult to locate in Peru, resulting from the fact that information is scattered across multiple agencies and websites, without a central location to consolidate such information. This can be a cumbersome process. For example, in order to obtain import data from SUNAT, it is necessary to file individual requests for each tariff item, and inquiries must be made during the same

calendar year. Although it is tedious to compile such information, it is a highly granular database, and in addition to being freely accessible, it can be reused. In fact, there are platforms developed by the private sector that collect, process and curate such information, which is made available under paid subscriptions.

7-B | EXPORTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 2 years)	Easy to find?
Total quantity of exports of fish and fish products	Yes	Yes	No
Disaggregated by species and fish products	Yes	Yes	No

Disaggregated by country of destination	Yes	Yes	No
	To a full extent	To a full extent	No

Available online?

There are several sources of government information on exports of fish and fish products.

- *Comprehensive [information on the total quantity of fish and fish products exported from Peru is detailed in the Sectoral Statistical Yearbook](#)*. The data is disaggregated by type of product, use (for direct or indirect human consumption), country of destination, values in USD, main exporting companies, etc.
- In addition, the *INEI* website provides monthly reports on exports of marine fishing products, according to industrial sector and fishmeal exports, as well as continent and country of destination.
- The *Commission for the Promotion of Peruvian Exports and Tourism (PROMPERÚ)*

publishes an [annual report](#) detailing how foreign trade in the fishing and aquaculture sector has developed. This report has detailed information on exports of different species and in different product presentations, including amounts and volumes.

- *SUNAT* also provides detailed information on exports by tariff heading, which must be downloaded individually in the circumstances previously mentioned.
- Finally, the statistical portal of *PRODUCE*, through its information portal, also offers the possibility of downloading the basic database containing detailed information on the different fishery products and their export destinations.

Up to date?

The Sectoral Statistical Yearbook are published annually, and the most recent edition was published in 2021 with information related to 2020. Similarly, PROMPERÚ's reports are also published the following year, once all the information that can be processed and analysed is available, which is reflected in the report for 2020 (which is the latest available reports as of

today). Information is also published through monthly bulletins with a shorter delay. Furthermore, PRODUCE's information dashboard is updated with statistical information on exports until 2021. Therefore, this assessment sees information on exports as up to date.

Easy to find?

Fisheries trade data is difficult to locate in Peru, resulting from the fact that information is scattered across multiple agencies and websites, without a central location to consolidate such

information. This can be a cumbersome process and often requires technical knowledge. Therefore, information on exports is assessed as difficult to find.



GOOD TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES

(Re)usability

The information on exports published by INEI cannot be searched or filtered online, but can be downloaded as a spreadsheet for further analysis.

Furthermore, the export data includes historical information for comparison.

Granularity

INEI publishes reports on fisheries exports on a monthly basis, including information a several additional characteristics, such as the country of destination, or the evolution of exports.

7-C | EMPLOYMENT IN COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Peru's fisheries sector represents a major employer of the country, not only in terms of

capture fishing, but also across the post-harvest sector.

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
Total number of people employed in commercial fisheries sectors	Partially	Yes	Partially

Disaggregated by gender	No		
Disaggregated by sub-sectors	No		
	To a limited extent	To a full extent	To a limited extent

Available online?

There are several sources of government information on employment in the fisheries sector, although these do not provide detailed.

- In the *Sectoral Statistical Yearbook* published by PRODUCE, general information is provided on the total number of workers in the fishing sector and data on the evolution of employment over the last five years. There is also information according to the size of the company to which employees belong. However, the data is not disaggregated clearly for different fisheries sub-sectors, and also combines information for fisheries together with aquaculture, which prevents a clear assessment of the marine fishing sector.
- *Other sources provide employment information, but again this information is not disaggregated to the level requested by the FiTI Standard (e.g. by gender and sub-sector).* For example, the Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment

commissioned a study of employment in the fisheries sector in 2019, which was based on a collaborative survey involving fishing organisations and businesses. This provided a more in-depth discussion around the different employment roles in the fisheries sector, producing additional data on the geographic distribution of workers in the fishing sector, their age ranges, income levels, and education levels, among others. However, it did not provide information on the role of women in the post-harvest sector and provided only general information on employment in artisanal fisheries.

- Additional information stemming from general employment indicators exists, which contains some data relevant for the fishing sector.
- There are also signs that disaggregated employment information may be available in the National Household Survey.

Up to date?

The information that is published in the various sources (as shown above) are seen as up to date, as they are usually included published in

the [Sectoral Statistical Yearbook from PRODUCE](#). These yearbooks are published annually, with a one-year delay.

Easy to find?

Aggregated information on employment in Peru's fisheries sector is easy to find in the Sectoral Statistical Yearbook published by

PRODUCE There is also information from surveys conducted by the INEI, but access to this information is complex and difficult.

7-D | EMPLOYMENT IN INFORMAL FISHERIES

The fishing sector is one of the largest

contributors to informal employment in Peru.

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 3 years)	Easy to find?
Total number of people employed in informal fisheries sectors	Partially	Yes	Partially
Disaggregated by gender	No		
Disaggregated by sub-sectors	No		
	To a limited extent	To a full extent	To a limited extent

Available online?

INEI published a report on [Production and Informal Employment in Peru \(2007-2019\)](#), in which the agricultural and fishing sectors are combined into a single category. The definition

of informal employment in this report hinged upon whether those engaged in the fishing sector were registered with SUNAT for tax purposes. However, in other fisheries

publications, informal fishing is defined in terms of fishing without a license or registration certificate. The definition of what constitutes 'informal' employment in the fisheries sector may therefore not be consistent. Furthermore, informal fisheries are not only constituted by the act of fishing itself, but also by post-harvest activities. It is unclear whether information from the latter activity is covered in this report.

The INEI report highlights that in this combined sector (i.e. agriculture and fisheries) most of the informal employment in Peru occurs. However,

no specific information is provided for the fisheries sector, such as data according to gender and sub-sectors.

As the informal sector of Peru's fisheries is thought to be substantial, the government has embarked on a concerted effort to increase formalisation, mainly in the artisanal sub-sector, through different processes that are currently ongoing. The objective of these interventions is to contribute to the formalization of artisanal fishing by obtaining the necessary enabling titles for artisanal fishers and vessels.

Up to date?

The existing information on informal employment, based on the above-mentioned INEI report, dates from 2019. Therefore, this

assessment considers this information as up to date.

Easy to find?

Aggregated information on employment in Peru's fisheries sector is easy to find in the Sectoral Statistical Yearbook published by

PRODUCE There is also information from surveys conducted by the INEI, but access to this information is complex and difficult.



8. FISHERIES LAW ENFORCEMENT

There has been growing international awareness of the scale and impacts of non-compliance with national laws and regulations, such as those associated with 'illegal, unreported and unregulated' (IUU) fishing. Increasing attention is focusing on how public authorities of coastal states respond to this challenge, including on their ability to enforce compliance and administer effective and fair criminal justice. However, reporting on these efforts is often neglected, undermining informed public debates on how the challenges arising from these illicit activities can be most effectively addressed.

8-A | ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 2 years)	Easy to find?
National activities and strategies used for ensuring compliance of fishing vessels and the post-harvest sector with national legislation	Yes	Yes	Partially
Financial and human resources deployed by the government to ensure compliance with national legislation	Yes	Yes	No
Total numbers of inspections of fishing vessels at sea and in ports	Yes	Yes	No
	To a full extent	To a full extent	To a limited extent

Available online?

PRODUCE publishes a series of instruments and guidelines for enforcement of laws within Peru's fisheries sector. On an annual basis, the

[Institutional Operational Plan](#) is published, which includes detailed information on financial and human resource planning, and specific control

actions with total number of scheduled inspections.

The [*Annual Plan for Environmental Assessment and Control \(PLANEFA\)*](#) for the Fishing and Aquaculture subsector - which is approved annually by PRODUCE - establishes the annual program of control actions aimed at compliance with minimum catch sizes in order to promote environmental protection, conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources. However, this plan is only limited to the Metropolitan Lima region.

The elaboration of a dedicated [*plan against IUU*](#) fishing has been under discussion for several years, with the cooperation of the FAO. However, no information on whether such a

plan is still being pursued could be found online. Likewise, in March 2021, a working group was formed at the national level to strengthen actions against illegal fishing, which aims to identify actions and strategies to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The timeframe set for this working group was until 31 December 2021. However, no information on the actions developed by this group could be found.

In addition, the government of Peru is collaborating since 2020 with the non-governmental organisation Global Fishing Watch to increase transparency of commercial fishing activities. As part of this commitment, Peru is making its national vessel tracking data (Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)) publicly available.

Up to date?

The Institutional Operational Plans as well as the PLANEFA are seen as up to date, as these

instruments are published annually.

Easy to find?

The Institutional Operational Plans as well as the PLANEFA are cumbersome to find through the website of PRODUCE, and it is necessary to perform a detailed search in sections that are not very intuitive. It is easier to locate these operational plans using external search engines,

such as Google. On the other hand, satellite tracking information is available on a platform called TRASAT, where the routes of vessels with satellite tracking can be viewed. In this sense, it is considered partially easy to find such information.

8-B | SANCTIONS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data covers the last 5 years)	Easy to find?
Record of convictions for major offences in the fisheries sector	Yes	Partially	Yes
Name of the company or vessel owner, the nature of the offence and the penalty imposed	Yes	Partially	Yes
Nature of the offence	Yes	Partially	Yes
Penalty imposed	Yes	Partially	Yes
	To a full extent	To a limited extent	To a full extent

Available online?

An online registry is published by PRODUCE, which documents sanctions for offences in fisheries and aquaculture, and provides detailed information according to file number, inspection report/technical report, date of infraction, person or company, registration

number, address, summary of infraction, directorial resolution, sanction, penalty, and number of days of suspension (if relevant). This registry also allows for filtering on a case-by-case basis.

Up to date?

This assessment found information in the registry as largely outdated, as only few records were entered for the timeframe 2018 and 2021, and most of the records correspond to the year

2017 and earlier. This is despite the fact that directorial resolutions documented offenses in fisheries are published even up to the year 2022.

Easy to find?

The registry of sanctions in fisheries is easy to find on PRODUCE's institutional website, either through the use of the website's search engine or through a direct access from PRODUCE's homepage. The registry can also be found through external search engines (e.g. Google).

It should be noted that it is difficult to search for individual sanctions through the government platform portal, as searches on such individual directorial resolutions can return a very large number of results.



9. LABOUR STANDARDS

Fisheries provide jobs and income for large numbers of people, both in the harvest and post-harvest sectors. However, it is widely recognised that employment in fisheries is among the most arduous and dangerous in the world. Public authorities have a duty to ensure they apply high labour standards to all parts of their fisheries sector and that their efforts to enforce these standards are well documented. This is critical information for ensuring the rights of those working in the sector are respected.

The *Ministry for Labour and the Promotion of Employment* through the *National Superintendence of Labour Inspection (SUNAFIL)* is the government body responsible for monitoring and enforcing laws on labour standards in Peru. Their mandate covers labour standards specifically in the fisheries sector, for which they coordinate with PRODUCE.

Peru has been a member of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) since 1919. The country has acceded to and/or ratified several

international instruments of the ILO directly applicable to the fishing sector, such as the 'Convention concerning the Inspection of Seafarers' Conditions of Life and Work, 1996 (No. 178)' through Legislative Resolution N° 28180 and Supreme Decree N° 012-2006-RE. On the other hand, several ILO labour standards have not been yet signed, such as the 'Seafarers' Welfare Convention, 1987 (No. 163)' or the 'Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)'.

9-A | ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR STANDARDS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (New laws that came into force within the last 5 years are published)	Easy to find?
National strategies and activities for ensuring compliance with labour standards in the fisheries sector	No		

Financial and human resources deployed by the government to ensure compliance with labour standards	No		
No			

Available online?

General information about regulations on labour standards in Peru's fisheries sector exist, but *no consolidated information is published on the website of PRODUCE*. A detailed keyword search on the website of the Ministry for Labour and the Promotion of Employment is necessary to retrieve several relevant documents.

There is no information published online by Peru's national authorities about the strategies and activities for enforcing labour standards in the country's marine fisheries sector. It is therefore unclear whether such strategies do or do not exist.

Furthermore, there is no documentation published online regarding the financial and human resources deployed by the government to ensure compliance with labour standards, although it is assumed that the government does provide some resources to this end.

This assessment assumes that strategies, activities and resources are assigned to enforce labour standards across Peru's marine fisheries sector, but that information on these efforts is not published online.

9-B | SANCTIONS FOR LABOUR STANDARD OFFENCES

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Published data is not older than 2 years)	Easy to find?
Total number of labour standard offences in the fisheries sector that have been resolved by national authorities	No		
No			

Available online?

There is no information published online by national authorities about labour standard offences in Peru's fisheries sector. It is therefore

unclear whether such offences do or do not occur. This assessment considers that such information exists but is not published online.



10. FISHERIES SUBSIDIES

The extent and purpose of government subsidies offered to a country's fisheries sector has long been one of the most controversial themes in international debates on responsible fisheries management. Perhaps more than any other single factor, subsidies are seen as the source of a range of problems, such as overfishing, illegal fishing and unfair benefit sharing.

10-A | GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL TRANSFERS OR SUBSIDIES

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Previous calendar year)	Easy to find?
Total value of financial transfers or subsidies to the fisheries sector	No		
Disaggregated by type/purpose			
Disaggregated by recipient			
Average annual value of any fuel subsidies per unit of fuel (in nominal and percentage terms)			
No			

Available online?

Peruvian national authorities do not publish any information about fisheries subsidies. It is widely reported that *Peru's government does not issue direct subsidies to its fisheries sector*, particularly capacity enhancing subsidies.

However, there could be *other direct or indirect*

government transfers that provide benefits to the sector, such as loans at preferential rates, social security benefits and tax concessions. The subject of fisheries subsidies in Peru is also not addressed via government or academic research, and it therefore remains unclear

whether such subsidies are granted at all, and if they are, to whom and their type. Finally, there is no mention of indirect subsidies in the costs of fisheries administration due to lower revenues from the use of fishery resources that

are the property of the country.

This assessment considers that such direct or indirect financial transfers or subsidies exists but is not published online.



11. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Official development assistance (ODA) can represent an important source of funds to support the development of a country's fisheries sector. However, it is common knowledge that ODA is not always delivered in the most effective manner. This is exacerbated in situations where public information on the value, purpose and outcomes of public sector development projects remains unpublished. This can also lead to a lack of public participation in decision-making over how ODA should be used.

11-A | PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Not older than 2 years)	Easy to find?
List of public sector projects related to fisheries and marine conservation, funded by bilateral, multilateral and private donors	Partially	No	Yes
Project value	Partially	No	Yes
Project purpose and outputs	Partially	No	Yes
Project evaluations	Partially	No	Yes
	To a limited extent	No	To a full extent

Available online?

The [Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation \(APCI\)](#) website contains information per project, including the logical framework matrix, costs and funding, and the dates of evaluations. In the evaluation section, comments on findings are

included.

However, *the list of projects is seen as incomplete*, as projects which are featured in other global databases are not listed, for example

information compiled by the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

It should also be noted that this assessment has limited its research to fisheries-specific ODA

projects. However, it is relevant to highlight that Peru receives ODA for other projects targeting marine conservation, which have a bearing on fisheries development.

Up to date?

The published information on public sector development projects includes only projects undertaken prior to 2018. Therefore, this

assessment considers this information as outdated.

Easy to find?

The list of projects published on the APCI is considered easy to find with the search tools of the government portal, or through external

search engines (e.g. Google). However, navigating through the list is quite cumbersome as filter functionalities are limited.



12. BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

Beneficial ownership – that is, the natural person who ultimately owns or controls a business or transaction – is a topic grabbing global attention. This interest also extends to the fisheries sector. A lack of transparency around ownership of fishing companies, vessels or licenses is linked to several important policy debates, including non-compliance with tax laws, evasion of criminal prosecutions for illegal fishing, corruption and conflicts of interests, and also the excessive concentration of ownership in segments of the fisheries sector.

12-A | LEGAL BASIS FOR BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP TRANSPARENCY

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (The latest legal basis is published online)	Easy to find?
Legal basis for beneficial ownership transparency in Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peru's legal definition of beneficial ownership	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thresholds used to determine when ownership and control is disclosed	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disclosure exceptions	Yes	Yes	Yes
	To a full extent	To a full extent	To a full extent

Available online?

There has been a strong push for transparency on beneficial ownership in Peru in recent years, with the introduction of new regulations and obligations regarding mandatory reporting

carried out through a centralised system.

The Legislative Decree No 1372 passed on August 2018 and its regulation (Supreme Decree N° 003-2019-EF) on 7 January 2019, regulate the

obligation of legal persons and/or legal entities to report the identification of beneficial owners.

A beneficial owner is defined as *the natural person who effectively and finally owns or controls*

legal persons or legal entities (art. 2, a)), in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 3.1, subparagraph a.1) of Article 3 of Legislative Decree No. 1372.

Up to date?

The regulations published online are the most recent on the subject.

Easy to find?

The aforementioned regulations are easy to find through the institutional means of regulatory dissemination or through external search engines (e.g. Google).

12-B | BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REGISTRY

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (Data confirmed on annual basis)	Easy to find?
Beneficial ownership register	No		
Beneficial owner(s) and their interests			
Declarations of shares or interest held indirectly			
Reasons for not specifying any beneficial owners			
Declaring entity			
No			

Available online?

According to the Financial Action Task Force Group for Latin America (GAFILAT), Peru has a centralized registry, which is not open to the

public. The National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) administers the registry of beneficial owners in

Peru.

Only certain information of beneficial owners within the extractive industries sector is

published, as part of Peru's membership to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

12-C | BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP DISCLOSURE IN FISHERIES

Basic information requirements:	Available online?	Up to date? (New rules/procedures published in last 2 years)	Easy to find?
Rules and procedures for incorporating beneficial ownership in filings by organisations to agencies regulating access to fisheries	Not produced		
Not produced			

Available online?

According to Article 3 of the Legislative Decree No 1372, the following parties are required to submit a beneficial ownership declaration via a formal communication to SUNAT:

- Legal entities domiciled in the country or legal entities incorporated in the country are obliged to file the beneficial owner's declaration, in accordance with article 7 of the Income Tax Law.
- The obligation to file the beneficial owner's tax return also applies to non-domiciled legal entities and legal entities incorporated abroad, as long as:
 - (a) They have a branch, agency or other permanent establishment in Peru, in

accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Income Tax Law.

This assessment found *no evidence that the national authorities of Peru provide or are working to produce dedicated rules and procedures for incorporating beneficial ownership into filings for procedures of the fisheries sector*, such as fishing permits, vessel registrations, etc. It is therefore unclear as to whether such rules and procedures for the fisheries sector exist at all.

This assessment assumes that no such fisheries-specific rules and procedures for beneficial ownership have yet been produced by national authorities.



TAKING STOCK

Online Transparency of Fisheries
Management Information



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