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Peru



14th MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
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Peru National Report No. 1

**Report on the fishing activities of the Peruvian fleet in the area of
application of the Convention on the conservation and management of
high seas fishery resources in the South Pacific Ocean, period January
2025 – June 2026**

Peru



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**REPORT ON THE FISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE PERUVIAN FLEET IN
THE AREA OF APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGH SEAS FISHERY
RESOURCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN, PERIOD JANUARY 2025 –
JUNE 2026**

by

IMARPE - PRODUCE

2026

SUMMARY

As of June 2026, there are 1148 Peruvian vessels authorized and registered in the Commission record of vessels authorized to fish within the SPRFMO Convention area. From January 2025 to June 2026, a total of 4939.85 tonnes of *Trachurus murphyi* and 624.94 tonnes of *Scomber japonicus* were reported. Regarding *Dosidicus gigas*, a total of 408.70 tonnes were reported for 2025, but there were no reported catches during the first half of 2026. The research activities in the SPRFMO area, monitored by a Peruvian onboard observer program, provided reliable information on fishing effort, catch volumes, species composition of the catches, fishing areas, and distribution of the target species. No registers of top predators bycatch (seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles) were reported in any observation during the fishing activities from January 2025 to June 2026.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides information about the Peruvian fishing and seagoing research activities targeting non-highly migratory species in the SPRFMO Convention area from January 2025 to June 2026. It builds upon information from previous reports (IMARPE-PRODUCE 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025) providing insights into earlier years.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE FISHERIES

2.1. Fleet composition

As of June 2026, the Peruvian fleet authorized and registered in the Commission record for fishing within the area of application of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (SPRFMO Convention area) added up to 1148 vessels. This includes 104 purse seiners with an average hold capacity of 500.96 m³, 1 trawler/freezer with a total hold capacity of 2 399 m³, 3 scientific fishery research vessels with no (0 m³) hold capacity, and 1040 liners vessels with an average hold capacity of 27.84 m³ (see Table 1).

Table 1. Peruvian vessels registered and authorized to fish within the SPRFMO Convention area (as of 30 June 2025)

Number of vessels	Type of fishing vessels	Total hold capacity (m ³)	Average hold capacity (m ³)
104	Purse seine	52 099.70	500.96
1	Trawl/freezer	2 399	2 399
3	Scientific fishery research	0	0
1040	Liner	28 957.56	27.84

No Peruvian-flagged vessels were reported in 2021 and 2022. However, in 2023 and 2024, a total of 38 and 2 Peruvian-flagged vessels, respectively, participated in fishing activities targeting non-highly migratory species in the SPRFMO Convention area. Their reported catches amounted to 27,416.36 tonnes and 4.6 tonnes, respectively. In 2025 and from January to June 2026, a total of 41 and 22 Peruvian-flagged vessels operated in the Convention area. These vessels reported catches totaling 408.67 tonnes in 2025 and 5564.79 tonnes during the first half of 2026 (Table 2).

Table 2. Peruvian fleet participation in fishing activities within the SPRFMO Convention area, categorized by vessel type and fishing gear, including their total hold capacity and annual catch from January 2021 to June 2026

Year	Number of vessels	Type of vessel and fishing gear	Total hold capacity (m ³)	Average hold capacity (m ³)	Total catch (t)
2021	0	not applicable	0	0	0
2022	0	not applicable	0	0	0
2023	38	Purse seine	21 805.17	573.82	27 416.36
2024	2	Liner/Artisanal jigger	49.22	24.61	4.60
2025	41	Liner/Artisanal jigger	1199.67	29.26	408.70
2026*	22	Purse seine	12641.67	574.62	5564.79

* January-June 2026 only

2.2. Catch and fishing activities

Table 3 presents the annual catches of Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*), chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), and jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) by Peruvian vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area from January 2014 to June 2026. Until 2022, the highest catches were recorded in 2014 by a small fleet of 5 larger (2 046 m³ average hold capacity) multipurpose purse seine/trawl vessels. However, significant catches (up to 27 416.36 tonnes) were reported by smaller purse seine vessels (with an average hold capacity of 561.74 m³) throughout 2023. This was followed by catches from smaller purse seine vessels (with an average hold capacity of 550 m³) in 2016 and even smaller artisanal jigger vessels (with an average hold capacity of 18 m³) in 2017. Additionally, a smaller catch of 4.6 tonnes was reported during 2024 by 2 liners/artisanal jigger vessels. In 2025, vessels in this category reported catches of 408.7 tonnes. Finally, during the first half of 2026, purse seine vessels reported catches of 5564.79 tonnes.

Table 3. Catches by the Peruvian fleet participating in fishing activities within the SPRFMO Convention area, categorized by main species (in tonnes and per year), during the period of January 2014 to June 2026

Year	Type of vessel and fishing gear	<i>Trachurus murphyi</i> (t)	<i>Scomber japonicus</i> (t)	<i>Dosidicus gigas</i> (t)	Others (t)	Total (t)
2014	Purse seine/trawl	2 556.9	0	1 190.0	0	3 746.9
	Artisanal jigger ++	0	0	84.3 ++	0	84.3 ++
2015	Scientific research jigger/trawl	0	0	1.6	0.1	1.7
	Artisanal jigger ++	0	0	302.8 ++	0	302.8 ++
2016	Purse seine	0	1 122.3	0	0	1 122.3
	Artisanal jigger ++	0	0	999.3 ++	0	999.3 ++
2017	Scientific research jigger/trawl	0	0	1	0	1
	Artisanal jigger ++	0	0	5 066.0 ++	0	5 066.0 ++
2018	Artisanal jigger ++	0	0	287.9 ++	0	287.9 ++
2019 - 2022	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
2023	Purse seine	20 056.06	7 360.30	0	0	27 416.36
2024	Liner/Artisanal jigger	0	0	4.6	0	4.6
2025	Liner/Artisanal jigger	0	0	408.7	0	408.7
2026*	Purse seine	4939.85	624.94	0	0	5564.79

* January-June 2026 only

++ Estimates from IMARPE's port interviews & sampling programme, for research purposes only. Non official data. Subject to changes.

2.2.1. Jack mackerel

The annual catches of Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) by Peruvian vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area since 2009 are shown in Figure 1. The highest catch was 40 516 t in 2010. After the annual catch of 2 556.90 t reported by 5 Peruvian-flagged multipurpose purse seine/trawl vessels in 2014, no vessel has participated in the *T. murphyi* fishery until the first half of 2023, when 38 Peruvian-flagged purse seine vessels reported a total catch of 20 056.06 t. No catches of *T. murphyi* were reported from the second half of 2023 through December 2025. During the first half of 2026, 22 Peruvian-flagged multipurpose purse seine vessels reported a total catch of 4939.85 t. These vessels participated in the fishing operations with the objective of catching Jack mackerel.

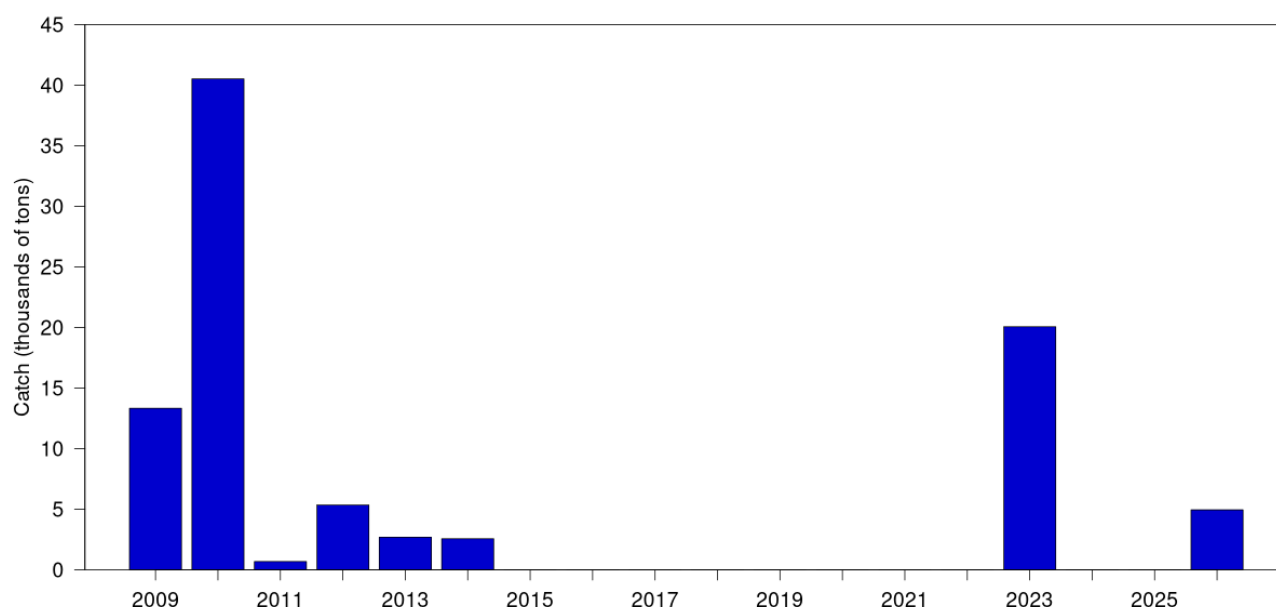


Figure 1. Annual Peruvian catches of Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) in the SPRFMO Convention area, from 2009 to June 2026

2.2.2. Chub mackerel

The annual catches of chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) by Peruvian vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area since 2009 are shown in Figure 2. Until 2022, the highest annual catch was recorded in 2016, when 5 Peruvian purse seine vessels reported a total catch of 1,122.3 t. However, during the first half of 2023, chub mackerel catches increased substantially, reaching 7,360.30 t. No catches of *S. japonicus* were reported in 2024 or 2025. During the first half of 2026, Peruvian-flagged purse seine vessels recorded a total catch of 624.94 t. These chub mackerel landings were fished by the same Peruvian-flagged purse seine vessels that operated in the SPRFMO Convention area, and their main target species was Jack mackerel.

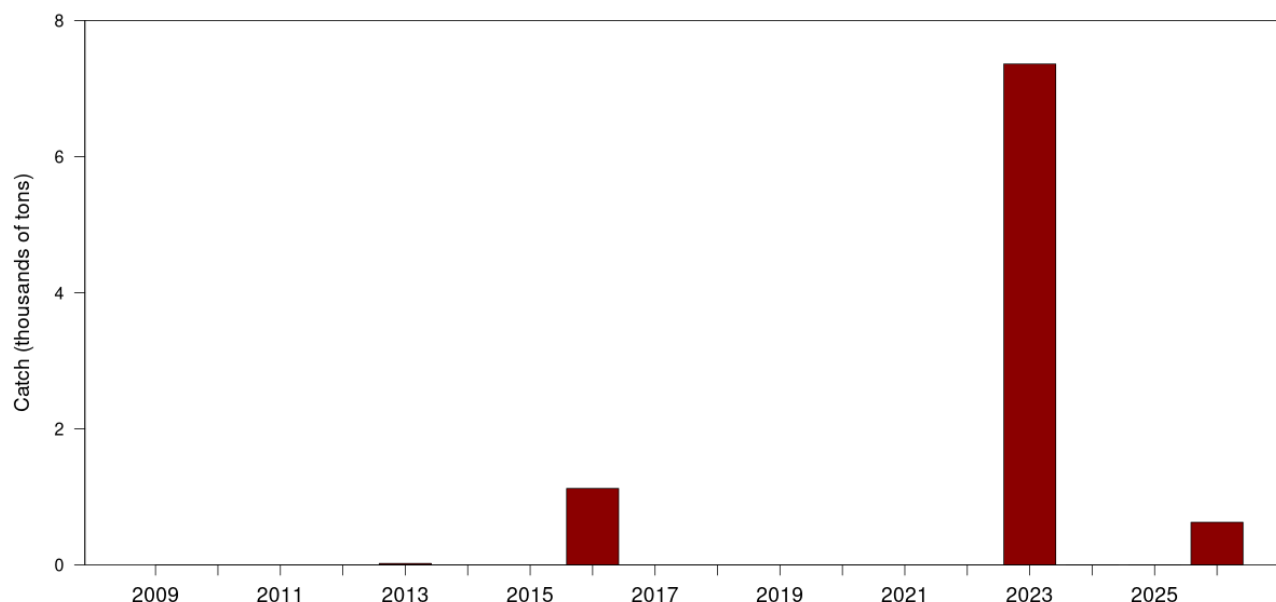


Figure 2. Annual Peruvian catches of chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) in the SPRFMO Convention area, from 2009 to June 2026

2.2.3. Jumbo flying squid

The annual catches of jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) by Peruvian vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area since 2009 are shown in Figure 3. In 2014, there was a first maximum catch of 1 274.3 t, mostly (1 190 t) caught by large multipurpose purse seine/rawl vessels. A more recent maximum of 5 067 t was recorded in 2017, with the majority caught by small artisanal jigger vessels (5 066 t). An estimated 287.90 t were caught by small artisanal jigger vessels in 2018. However, no catches (0 t) of jumbo flying squid in the SPRFMO Convention area have been reported from 2019 to 2023 and during the first half of 2025. In 2024, catches of 4.6 t were reported, with 2 liners/artisanal jigger vessels being involved. During the second half of 2025, 41 liner/artisanal jigger vessels reported a total catch of 408.7 t. No catches were reported during the first half of 2026.

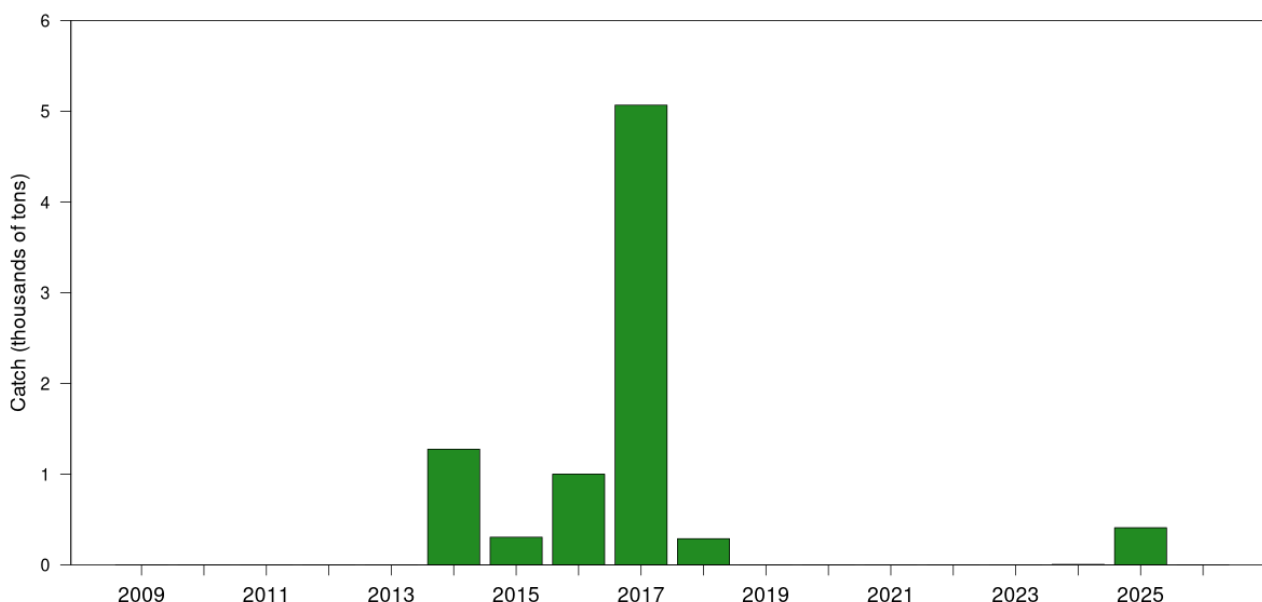


Figure 3. Annual Peruvian catches of jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) in the SPRFMO Convention area, from 2009 to June 2026

2.3. Jack mackerel catch entitlements and transfers

As per CMM 01-2025, the 2025 Peruvian catch entitlement for Jack mackerel (*T. murphyi*) to be caught within the SPRFMO Convention area was 31 671 t. A transfer of 16 200 t was made.

As per CMM 01-2026, the 2026 Peruvian catch entitlement for Jack mackerel (*T. murphyi*) to be caught within the SPRFMO Convention area was 34 169 t. Peruvian-flagged purse seine vessels caught a total of 4 939.85 t in the area. This represented 14.46% of the 2026 Peruvian catch entitlement for Jack mackerel in the SPRFMO Convention area.

3. CATCH, EFFORT AND CPUE SUMMARIES

3.1. Catch trends in the Jack mackerel fishery

The monthly trend in catches of Jack mackerel by the Peruvian fleet in the SPRFMO Convention area since 2010 is shown in Figure 4. No fishing activities were targeting Jack mackerel, and no catches of this species were reported by Peruvian vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area from 2015 to 2022. However, fishing activity resumed in 2023, with significant catches recorded during March, June, and July. The highest monthly catch occurred in July 2023, exceeding thirteen thousand tonnes. No catches of Jack mackerel were reported in 2025. In June 2026, catches reached 4,939.85 t, remaining below the levels observed during June and July 2023.

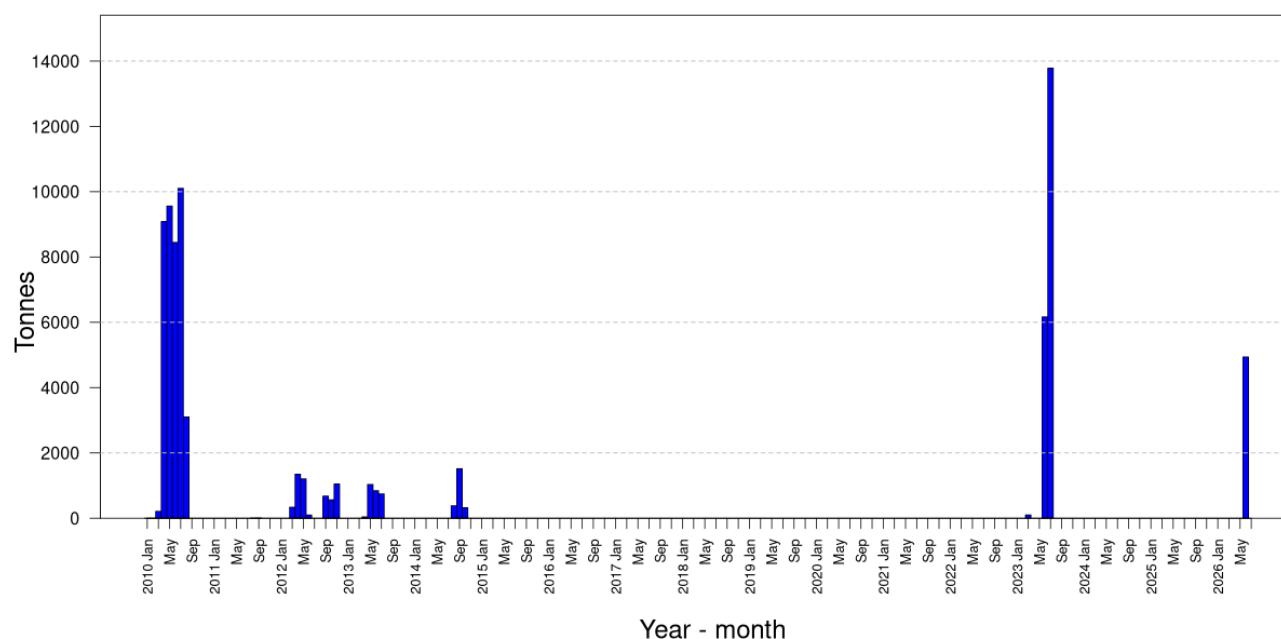


Figure 4. Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) monthly catches by the Peruvian fleet in the SPRFMO Convention area, from 2010 to June 2026

3.2. Fishing effort trends in the Jack mackerel fishery

The trends in fishing efforts for Jack mackerel by Peruvian vessels operating in the SPRFMO Convention area since 2010 are shown in Figure 5. The number of vessels and total hold capacity (m^3) were highly variable between 2010 and 2014, with a maximum of 11 vessels recorded in 2010 and the highest total hold capacity (11,102 m^3) observed in 2012. There was no reported fishing activity between 2015 and 2022. Fishing effort increased substantially in 2023, reaching a maximum of 38 vessels and a total hold capacity of 21,346.05 m^3 . No fishing effort was reported in 2025. However, fishing activity resumed during the first half of 2026, with 22 vessels operating and a combined hold capacity of 12,641.67 m^3 .

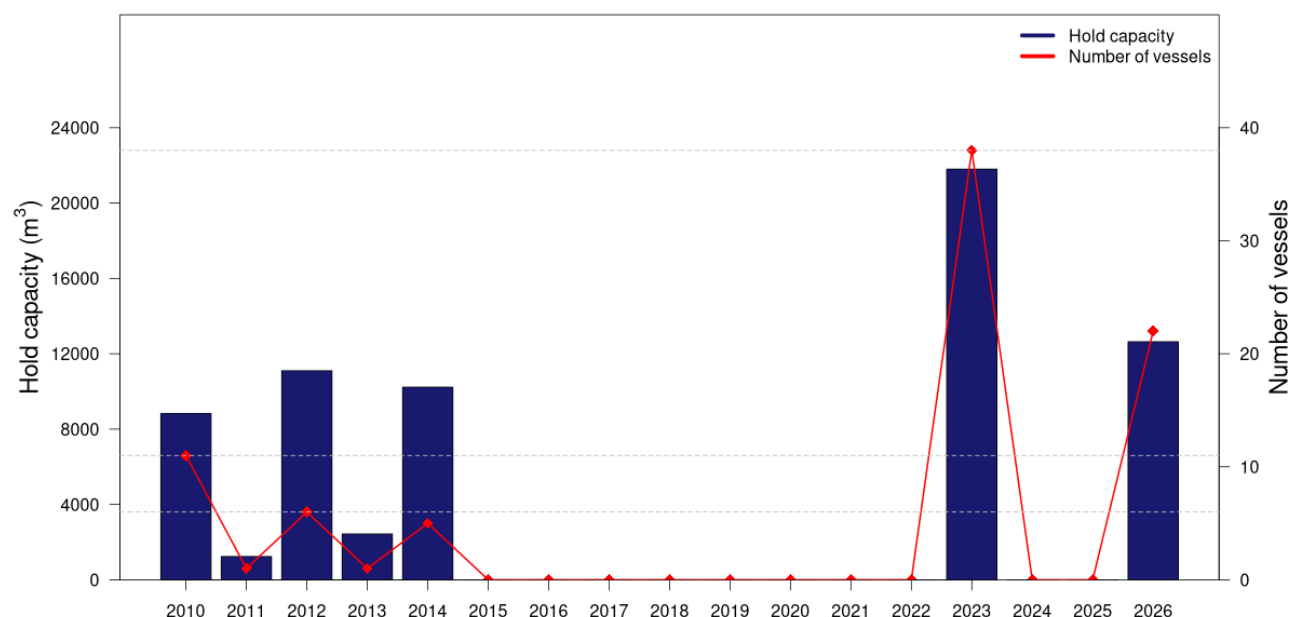


Figure 5. Total hold capacity and number of vessels in the Peruvian fleet that operated in the Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) fishery in the SPRFMO Convention area, by year, from 2010 to June 2026.

3.3. Catch, fishing effort and CPUE trends in the jumbo flying squid fishery

The monthly trend in catches of jumbo flying squid by Peruvian artisanal jigger vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area since 2012 is shown in Figure 6. The highest estimated monthly catch in this area was 3 123 t by 325 artisanal vessels in November 2017 (5 066 t for the entire year of 2017). There have been no fishing activities targeting jumbo flying squid and no catches of this species reported by Peruvian vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area from 2019 to 2023. In 2024, reduced catches of 0.6 and 4 tonnes were recorded during April and May, respectively. There were no reported catches during the first half of 2025. However, fishing activity resumed during the second half of the year, and a total catch of 408.7 t was reported for 2025. No catches were reported during the first half of 2026.

Trends in CPUE and total fishing effort directed to jumbo flying squid by Peruvian artisanal jigger vessels within the SPRFMO Convention area since 2012 are shown in Figure 7. The fishing effort from this artisanal fleet has been sporadic and highly variable. In 2017, an estimated 557 artisanal vessels made 573 trips with a total holding capacity of 10 185 m³. The total catch for that year was estimated to be 5 066 t. Fishing efforts and catches by this fleet in the Convention area have been lower or non-existent during other years. However, the observed CPUE (in t caught per m³ of hold capacity per trip) has remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2018, years when they have occasionally fished for jumbo flying squid in the Convention area. The CPUE ranged from a minimum of 0.093 t/m³-trip in 2024 to a maximum of 0.523 t/m³-trip in 2015. There have been no reported fishing effort or jumbo flying squid CPUE by Peruvian-flagged vessels from 2019 to 2023, and in the first semester of 2025. However, fishing activity resumed during the second half of 2025, with a combined hold capacity of approximately 1 200 m³ and an estimated CPUE of 0.341 t/m³-trip. No fishing effort or CPUE was reported during the first half of 2026.

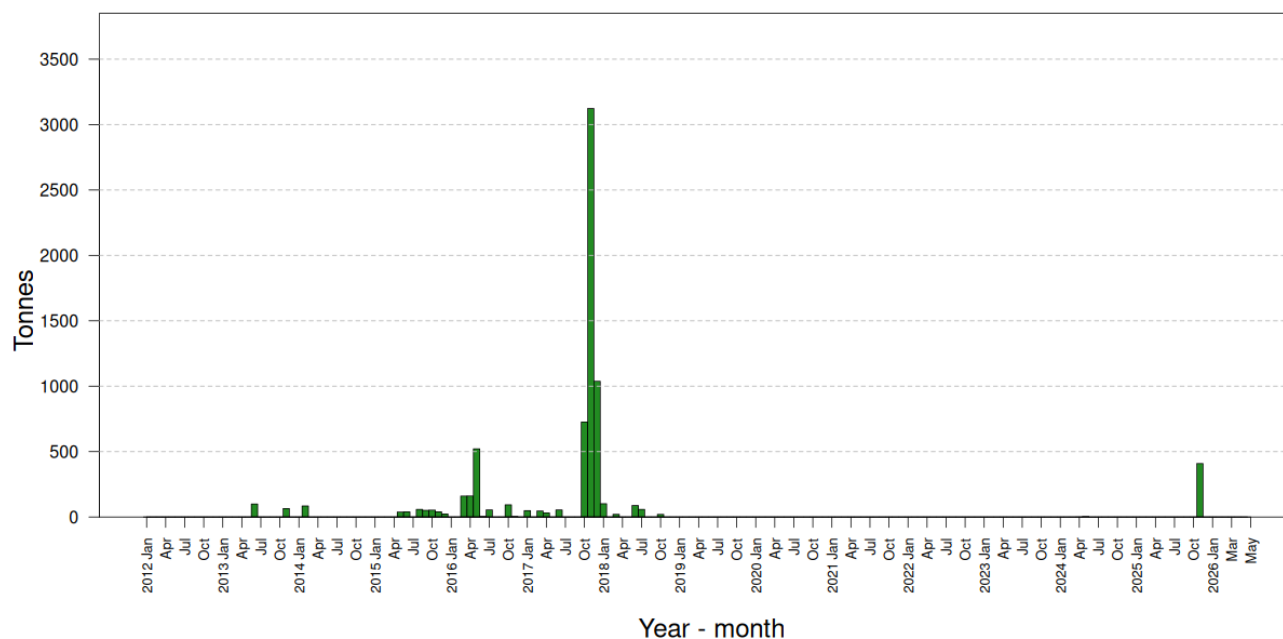


Figure 6. Jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) monthly catches by Peruvian artisanal jigger vessels in the SPRFMO Convention area, from 2012 to June 2026

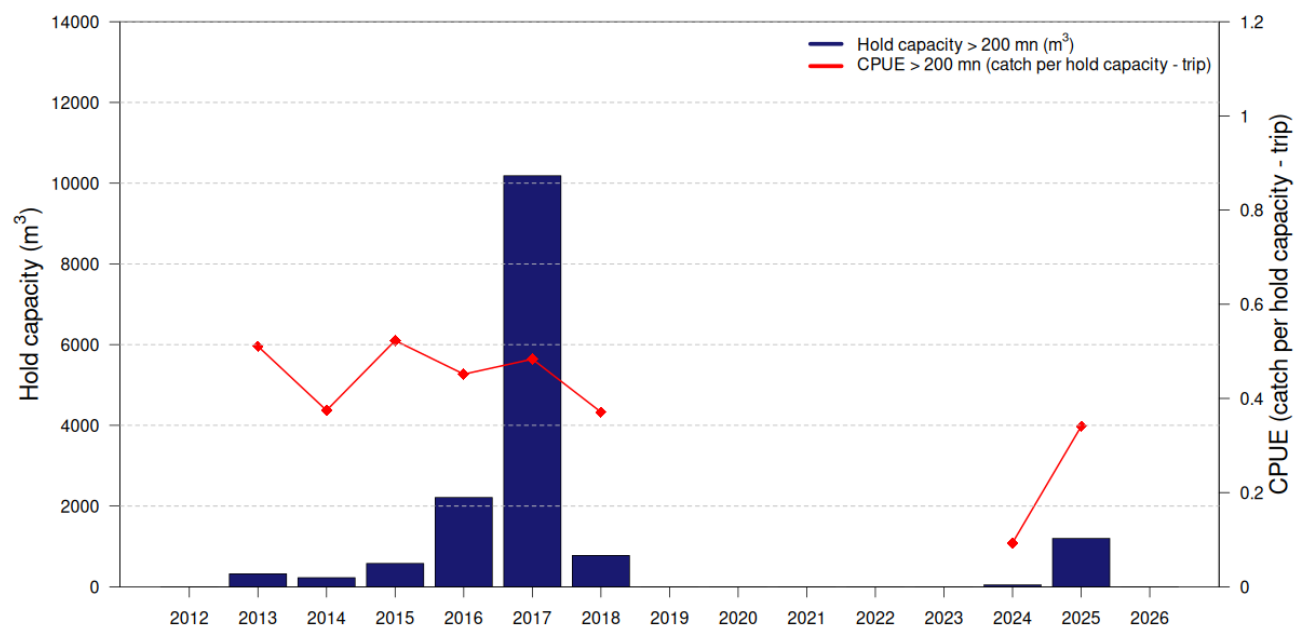


Figure 7. Total holding capacity and CPUE (catch/hold capacity-fishing days) of Peruvian artisanal jigger vessels fishing for jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) in the SPRFMO Convention area, by year, from 2012 to June 2026

4. DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The research activities in this SPRFMO area, monitored by a Peruvian onboard observer program, provided reliable information on fishing effort, catch volumes, species composition of the catches, fishing areas, horizontal and vertical distribution of the target species. This was also complemented with biological-fishery information provided by a Peruvian sampling programme at port, which collected daily information at the main landing sites along the Peruvian coast (i.e., Chimbote, Callao, Tambo de Mora). This sampling program at port aims to obtain biological information of the species caught (e.g., total length and weight, gonad weight and sexual maturity), but also allows obtaining gonad samples, otoliths and stomachs to undertake further studies of spawning activity, growth and trophic ecology.

During the first semester of 2026, data collection and scientific research activities were conducted in the SPRFMO Convention Area during fishing operations carried out by Peruvian-flagged purse seine vessels. These activities provided information on the biological characteristics and fishing operations associated with the target resources, jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) and chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*).

5. BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

5.1 Distribution of fishing areas for the Peruvian fleet during 2026

In the first semester of 2026, the Peruvian fleet concentrated its fishing operations in June in offshore waters off southern Peru and northern Chile, between 210 and 250 nautical miles from the coast. Fishing was conducted primarily in a localized area between 20°S and 22°S (Figure 8), where jack mackerel and chub mackerel were caught. A total of 22 purse seine vessels participated in the fishery during the reporting period.

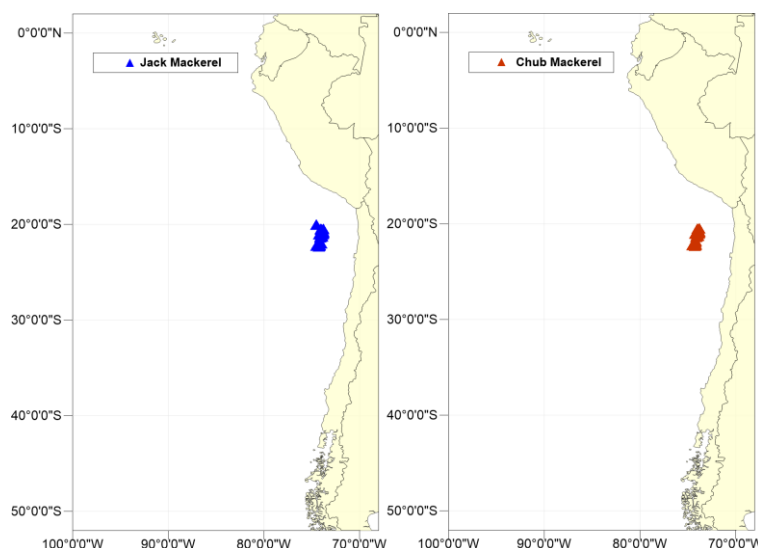


Figure 8. Fishing areas for Jack mackerel (on the left in blue) and chub mackerel (on the right in red) by the Peruvian fleet in the SPRFMO Convention area during the first semester of 2026 (June).

5.2 Jack mackerel length frequency distribution in the catches during 2026

The length frequency distribution of Jack mackerel (*T. murphyi*) caught by the Peruvian fleet in the SPRFMO Convention area during the first semester of 2026 (June) ranged from 19 to 33 cm total length (TL) (Figure 9). This size range reflects the size structure of the fish observed in the fishing area (between 20° - 22°S). The dominant modal length was around 25 cm TL.

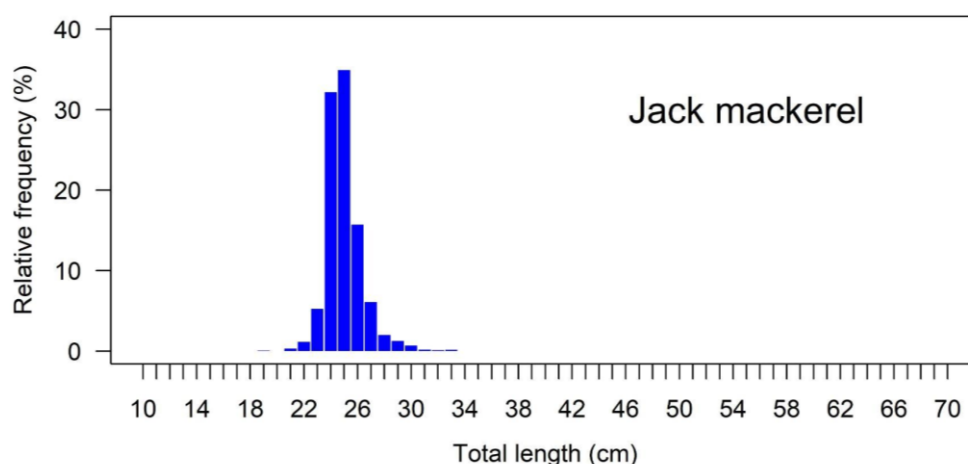


Figure 9. Length frequency distribution of the Jack mackerel caught by the Peruvian fleet in the SPRFMO Convention area during the first semester of 2026 (June)

5.3 Chub mackerel length frequency distribution in the catches during 2026

The size frequency distribution of chub mackerel (*S. japonicus*) caught during the first semester of 2026 (June) ranged from 24 to 37 cm in fork length (FL). The main modal size was around 26 cm and secondary modal size at 31 cm and 34 cm FL. (Figure 10).

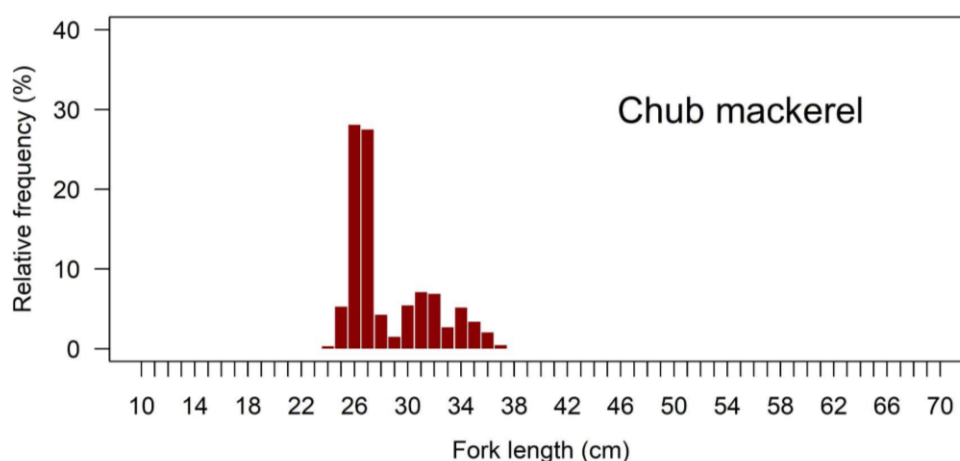


Figure 10. Length frequency distribution of the Chub mackerel caught by the Peruvian fleet in the SPRFMO Convention area during the first semester of 2026 (June)

5.4 Vertical distribution of Jack mackerel schools during 2026

During June 2026, Jack mackerel catches were mainly recorded at depths between 20 and 39 m, whereas a smaller proportion was recorded between 40 and 59 m. The vertical distribution of the schools remained relatively constant, with no noticeable differences between the morning and afternoon periods (Figure 11). In addition, no catches were recorded in surface waters (<20 m depth).

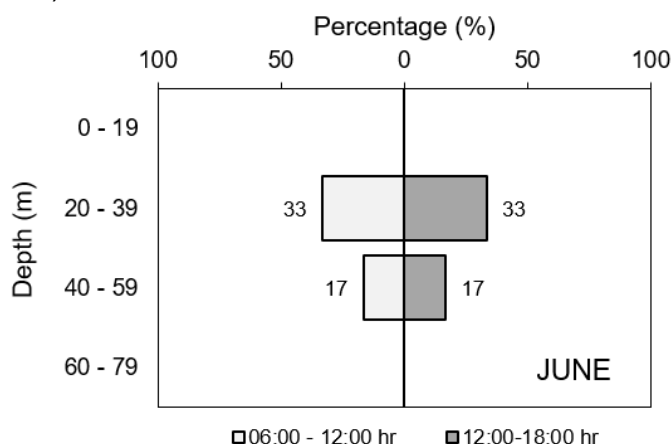


Figure 11. Observed vertical distribution of jack mackerel catches (depth of catch) during the first semester of 2026 (June)

6. ECOSYSTEM APPROACH CONSIDERATIONS

During the first semester of 2026, particularly in June, no measures were reported to reduce seabird interactions or to address abandoned, lost, discarded, or retrieved fishing gear (ALFG). According to data collected by the onboard observer program, the majority of observations recorded during the sampled hauls corresponded to albatrosses (family Diomedidae, 49%) and petrels (family Procellariidae, 1%). In addition, marine mammals, mainly pinnipeds, accounted for 2% of the observations. No bycatch of top predators (seabirds, marine mammals, or sea turtles) was recorded during any of the observed fishing operations.

7. ONBOARD OBSERVER PROGRAM

During the periods 2015-2022 and 2024-2025, no Peruvian fishing fleets were operating in the SPRFMO Convention area. However, during the first semesters of 2023 and 2026, research activities in the SPRFMO Convention area were mainly conducted as part of the Peruvian onboard observer program. This program aims to monitor the fishing fleets and collect biological and fishery information from their respective operating areas. During the Jack mackerel fishing operations in 2023, this programme had 13% of coverage of the Peruvian fishing fleet that was operating in the SPRFMO Convention area. In the first semester of 2026, observer coverage increased to 17%, with observers deployed on 6 out of 35 fishing trips. Out of the 22 total vessels comprising the Peruvian fleet operating in the Convention area, 4 carried onboard observers. During the jumbo flying squid fishing operations in the first half of 2026, no vessels operated in the SPRFMO Convention area.

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