

PERU



1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Key Statistics:

Land mass	1.28 million square kilometres
EEZ/land ratio	0.4*
Coastline	2,414 kilometres
Population in 2002 (approximately)	27,949,639
Population density (approximately)	17 persons per square kilometre
Gross National Income per capita in 2000	US\$ 2,080

*Peru has not declared an EEZ. See below.

2 ACTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

Peru has not signed or ratified the Law of the Sea Convention. Peru claims the following marine zones of jurisdiction:

- territorial sea: 200 nm.
- continental shelf: 200 nm.

*Peru has not declared an EEZ. Instead, the Peruvian Constitution provides that the nation's maritime jurisdiction includes the sea adjacent to its coast, the ocean floor, and the subsoil extending out to a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from base lines established by law.

Peru entered into maritime boundary agreements with Chile through a Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone in 1979.

3 MARINE INDUSTRIES INFORMATION

Peru's Gross Domestic Product in 1999 was US\$57 055 million. In 1999, the fisheries sectors made up 1.2 per cent of Peru's GDP and exports were worth US\$834.8 million. In 1997 fisheries directly employed 62,276 people (excluding aquaculture) and provided an additional 59,000 jobs in the secondary sector. Fisheries recorded the largest growth of all primary sectors of 8.1 per cent in 2000.¹

There is no information available for other marine-based industries.

4. OCEAN RELATED LEGISLATION

Key Ocean Management Related Legislation

Legislation	Description
Presidential Decree No.781 Concerning Submerged Continental or Insular Shelf of 1 August 1971	This Decree provides that national sovereignty and jurisdiction extends to the submerged continental shelf adjacent to the continental shores of national territory and the area covered between the coast and an imaginary parallel line to it at a distance of 200 nautical miles.
General Law of Fisheries	This is the key Law for the management and regulation of fisheries to promote the sustainable development of marine living resources as a source of nourishment, employment, and income generation.
Law to Promote and Develop Aquaculture	The objective of this Law is to regulate and promote aquaculture activities, which are conducted for the purposes of providing food, creating income and employment and optimising economic gain in line with the preservation of the environment and conservation of biodiversity.
Law for the Globalisation of Tuna Fisheries and the Development of the Tuna Canning Industry	This Law establishes measures for the promotion of the globalisation of tuna fisheries and the development of the tuna canning industry.
Petroleum Law	This Law governs the exploitation of Peruvian petroleum resources offshore and onshore. It establishes a national petroleum company, PETROPERU and asserts national control over petroleum resources on the continental shelf of Peru.
Law on the National System for the Evaluation of Environmental Impacts	This Law creates a National System for the Evaluation of Environmental Impacts as the sole system to coordinate, identify, prevent, supervise, control and rectify 'impacts' that adversely affect the environment as a result of investment

¹ www.fao.org/fi/fcp/en/PER/profile.htm

	projects undertaken by individuals or corporations.
Law on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biological Diversity	This Law governs the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and was created to give effect to the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Fishery Ordinance	This Ordinance establishes access regimes, total allowable catch, fishery effort, prohibition on fishing, prohibited zones for fishing, appropriate fishing equipment and actions for the monitoring, control and supervision of geographical zones.
Organic Law for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	The purpose of this Law is to promote and regulate the sustainable use of natural resources.
Law to Control and Supervise Activities in Maritime, Fluvial and Lacustral Areas	This Law provides that the General Director of Captancy and the Coast Guard are responsible for managing and supervising activities that are conducted in the maritime, fluvial and lacustral areas of the Peruvian territory.

5 LEAD AGENCIES FOR OCEANS GOVERNANCE

(1) Departments/Ministries

Agency	Function
Ministry for Agriculture	This Ministry controls the policies on land use governing agriculture, livestock, forestry resources and fallow land, river shores. IT also controls policies on the use of water from rivers, lakes and other water sources for farming as well as other matters involving natural resource management and conservation.
Ministry of Defence	This Ministry exercises authority over Peruvian marine zones and regulates, coordinates and controls activities within these zones. It also regulates the national merchant marine and enforces fisheries legislation, protects the marine environment and its resources, ensures the safety of life at sea, and regulates navigable rivers and lakes.
Navy- Office of Hydrography and Coast Guard	The Navy is responsible for non-strategic marine related management. It does this through two main bodies: the Office of Hydrography and the Peruvian Coast Guard. These two sub organisations are responsible for much of the day-to-day environmental regulation in Peru.
Ministry for Fisheries	This Ministry is responsible for the management of Peru's aquatic marine resources.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	This Ministry, together with the Ministry of Fisheries, negotiates and executes international fishery agreements. It also governs Peru's foreign policy towards fisheries.

(2) Coordinating Bodies

Agency	Ocean Related Function
National Biodiversity	The Commission has participants from different institutions from the

Commission	public and private sector (including NGOs), indigenous peoples representative organisations, and universities. The Commission is designed to ensure the implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and develop national official positions for CBD related meetings. The Commission's role is to co-ordinate sectoral policies. It also ensures that these policies accord with overall national environmental policies.
Marine Research Institute of Peru	This Institute carries out technological and scientific research on the marine environment and marine living resources in order to provide dependable and updated technical and scientific information, for the sustainable development of national fisheries and for the preservation of the quality of the marine environment. The Institute advises the Ministry of Fisheries on the implementation of measures designed to avoid the overexploitation of marine resources.
National Environment Council	The Council is composed of members from relevant Ministries such as Agriculture, Defence, Economy and Finance, Fisheries, Health, Industries, Mines and Energy, Trade and Tourism and Integration. Members are appointed directly by the President and each contributes to the Council according to his or her specialisation in a relevant field. The Council is responsible for inter-agency policy coordination for the environment. It's principal mandate is to promote the conservation of the environment in order to develop Peruvian society so as to guarantee an adequate standard of living. It endeavours to strike a balance between socioeconomic development, the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

6. OCEANS GOVERNANCE POLICY FRAMEWORK

Policy	Description
National Strategy for the Conservation of Wetlands	This Strategy is the national focal point for the implementation of Ramsar Convention. It seeks to balance conservation and use of wetland resources and services.
Program for the Adaptation and Management of the Environment	This Program establishes a 'reference document' to guide those engaged in fisheries activities in order to avoid or reduce damage to the environment incurred by these activities