Information for the study on “the assistance available to and measures that may be taken by developing States to realize the benefits of sustainable and effective development of marine resources”

I. Introduction

The Peruvian sea has abundant fishery resources consisting primarily of pelagic species, which are used mainly for products for indirect human consumption such as fishmeal and fish oil.

The domestic market is being strengthened through informational, educational and promotional campaigns on aquatic biological products for direct human consumption, which account for only 9.6 per cent of total landings, with canned and frozen products being the most important. The Peruvian State promotes the benefits of a fish-based diet, its high nutritive value and new forms of presentation that are more appealing to the public, in order to expand and popularize the consumption of such products.

Peru is a leader in terms of fish landings and the production and export of fishmeal. Despite the wide diversity of Peru’s marine resources, its fishing activity uses anchovies as a primary input. This species is dominant in the marine ecosystem; its biomass averages some 8 million metric tons per year.

The development of the fisheries sector is directly linked to the development of renewable aquatic biological resources. The regulation of all fishing and aquaculture activity involving the exploitation of aquatic biological resources is warranted from an economic and social standpoint. Consequently, the Peruvian State has an obligation to promote, protect, conserve and control the rational development of these resources with a view to maintaining the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture activities and the environment.

II. Progress in the management of aquatic biological resources

The Government’s policy is geared to reducing poverty, promoting employment creation and improving the public’s diet through higher per capita consumption of fish. To this end, the fisheries sector is formulating a set of legal and fisheries management measures to promote new fisheries, aquaculture, fishing for direct human consumption and, by extension, artisanal fisheries. A basic aspect of fishing activity and of the State’s role is the need to manage fisheries in a way that ensures the activity’s sustainability.

The administration and management of fisheries through regulation of the sector is organized into two instruments: general standards regulating the development of fishing activities and specific rules relating primarily to the administration of fishing permits and licences.
2.1 General standards

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