



Coastguards Command Operations

Navy of Peru

General Directorate of Captaincies and Coastguards

Maritime Authority of Peru



Outline

Introduction

Peruvian Maritime Authority

Peru as a Fishing Country

IUU Fishing

International Cooperation Possibilities





Introduction



Introduction

Peru

- Located in western South America.
- Sharing borders with Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia, and Chile,
- 3.100 km long coastline borders the Pacific Ocean.
- 33 million population.
- Consumption of large amounts of seafood,
- Fisheries sector in Peru is a significant provider of jobs.
- Seafood industry is important for the economy, and contributes 1.0% to 1.5% of Peru's GDP.





Peruvian Maritime Authority



Maritime Authority of Peru

Mission:

Exercise the Maritime Authority and Administration, regulating and ensuring the **safety of human life at sea**, the **protection of marine environment** and its natural resources, as well as **repressing all illegal activities** within the scope of its jurisdiction; carrying out the control and surveillance of all activities in the aquatic environment, in compliance with the law and international conventions, contributing to national development.



Security Area
03° 24' S

120° 00' W

3000 nm

Maritime
Domain

18° 21'00" S

Security Area

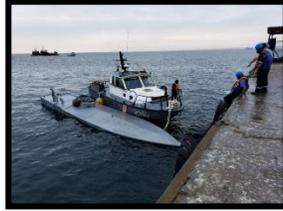


Maritime Authority of Peru

Common Threats



Illicit Trafficking of Weapons and Goods



Illicit drug trafficking



Ship impersonation



IUU Fishing



Illegal Timber Trafficking



Illegal mining



Theft and Armed Robbery



Chemical and biological pollution / bioterrorism



Illegal constructions



Trafficking and Illegal Human Migration / Stowaways



COVID-19



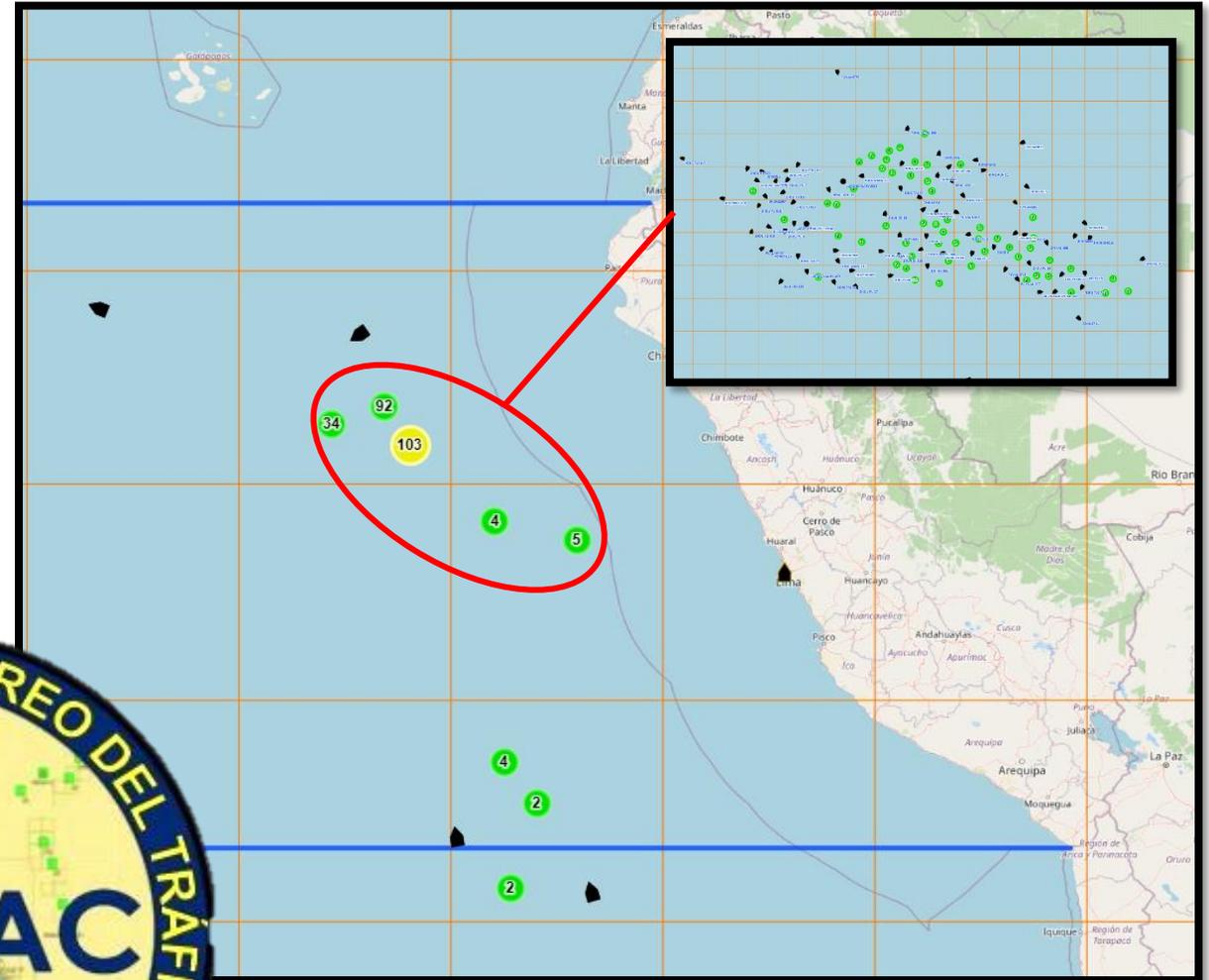
Illegal Transportation and Fuel Smuggling

Maritime Authority of Peru

Assets to fulfill the duties

Monitoring and control of marine traffic in the Maritime Domain is carried out with the SIMTRAC

Constant electronic monitoring of all fishing vessels outside the maritime domain is carried out



ELECTRONIC RESOURCES FOR THE MONITORING AND IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN-FLAGGED FISHING VESSELS



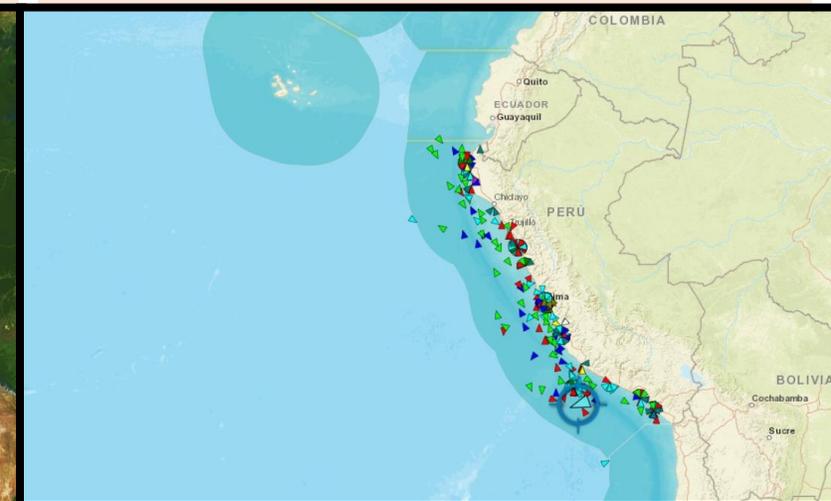
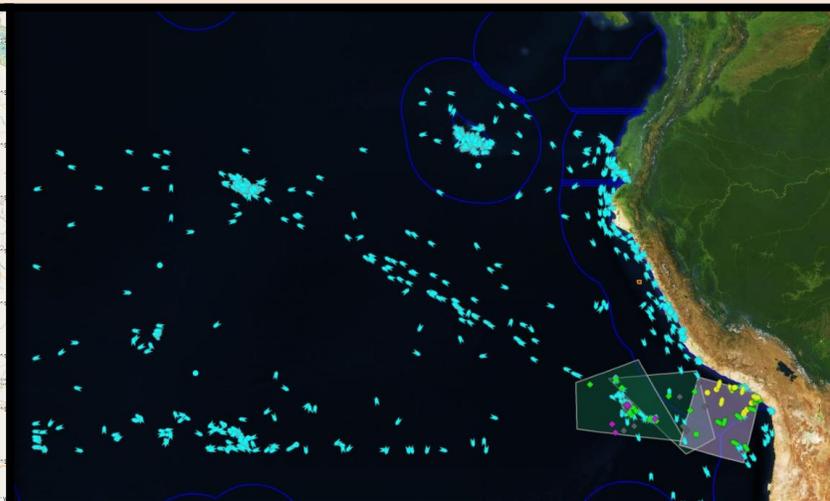
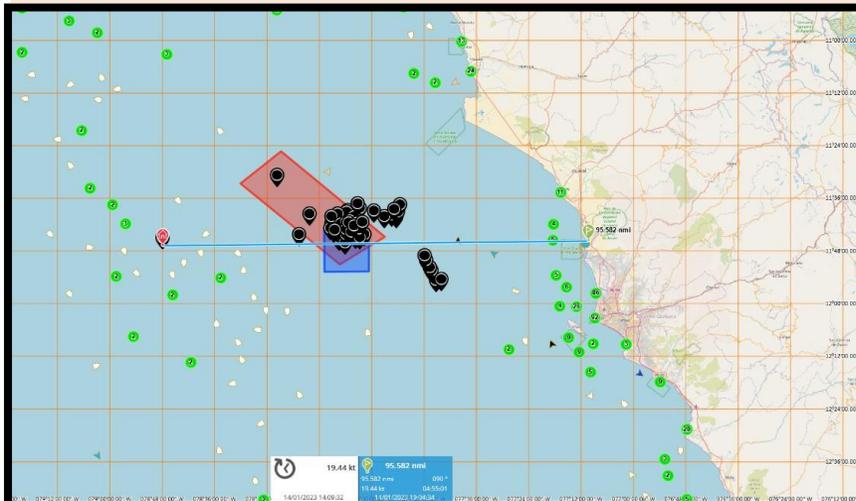
THEMIS



Dark Vessel Detection -DVD



spire | shipview



IORIS



INDIAN OCEAN REGION SOUTH & SOUTHEAST ASIA CRIMARIO

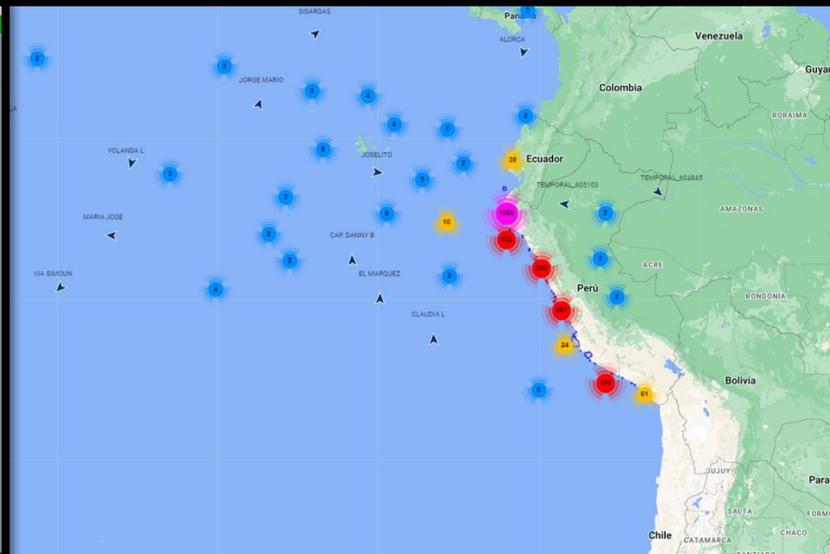
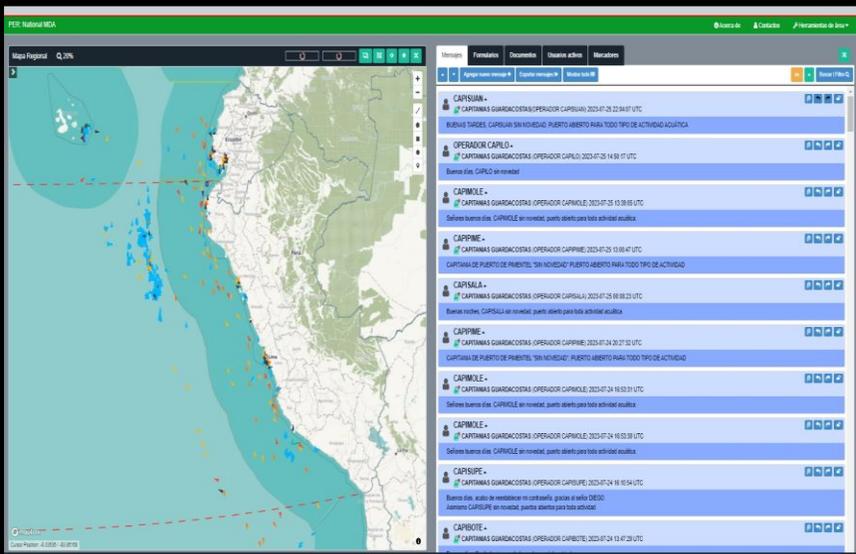


SISESAT



SEA VISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



Maritime Authority of Peru

Assets to fulfill the duties



Maritime Authority of Peru

Assets to fulfill the duties (Navy's support)





Peru as a Fishing Country





IN THE PERUVIAN SEA SOME 750 SPECIES OF FISH HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED, 872 OF MOLLUSCS, 412 OF CRUSTACEANS, 45 OF ECHINODERMS AND 240 OF ALGAE, AS WELL AS CHELONIANS, CETACEANS AND MAMMALS, OF WHICH ONLY A SMALL FRACTION ARE COMMERCIALY EXPLOITED.



Peru as a Fishing Country

Timeline of capture "Jumbo flying Squid" by foreign fleet

The Jumbo flying Squid catch represented a significant part of the total catch of the former Soviet Union trawler fleet, which operated within and outside the Peruvian EEZ.

With the occurrence of the El Niño phenomenon (1997/98), which accentuated the progressive reduction in biomass of coastal resources, artisanal fishermen ventured into ocean waters in search of other resources such as Jumbo flying squid.

The foreign industrial fleet begins to explore Jumbo flying squid fishing in the south-eastern Pacific Ocean, outside our Maritime Domain, with an initial industrial fleet of 22 vessels and progressively increasing until reaching 104 vessels in 2010.

To date we have 3105 ships in our jurisdiction, between AIS and VMS



The interaction between the foreign fleet and the national fleet begins. In 1991, the jumbo squid fishery was opened to the foreign industrial fleet, equipped with mechanized and specialized gear for catching this species, a fleet that grew rapidly between 1991-1994.

Faced with the collapse of the Peruvian hake stock and facing a great demand from Asian countries, the Peruvian freezer industry turned its interest towards Jumbo flying squid.

Thus, the capture of Jumbo flying squid becomes one of the main distant water fishing activities in the Asian continent, increasing its active fleet to approximately 300 vessels.



Peru as a Fishing Country

COMPARISON OF
CATCH FOR JUMBO
FLYING SQUID
BETWEEN PERU AND
CHINA
(IN TONS.)

Year	Peru	China
2009	427 000	70 000
2013	451 061	264 000
2016	323 337	346 200
2017	295 975	296 000
2019	526 902	306 000
2020	492 363	358 000
2022	500 000	421 971
2023	420 000	-----



TYPE OF SQUID VESSELS

CHINA: 527



PERU: 4248





IUU Fishing





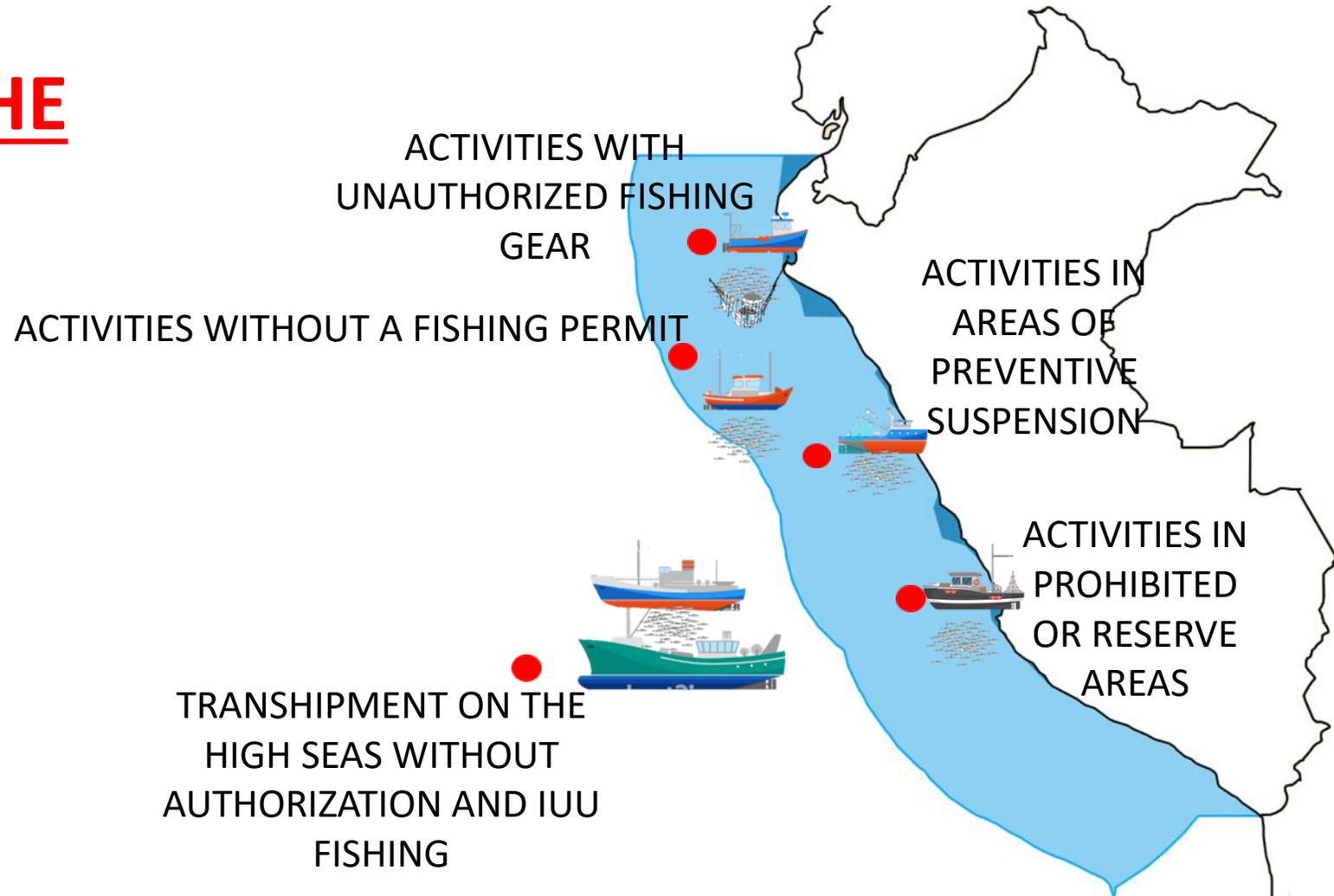
50%
AROUND THE
WORLD FISHING
IS NOT
REPORTED

26 MILLION TONS OF
MARINE RESOURCES
ARE FISHED ILLEGALLY
EVERY THE YEAR

PERU IS LOSSING 300 -
400 MILLION DOLLARS
PER YEAR DUE TO
ILLEGAL AND
INDISCRIMINATE
FISHING



ILLEGAL FISHING ACTIVITIES FOUND IN THE PERUVIAN SEA



IUU Fishing

Mobility and effort of the foreign fishing fleet

Foreign fishing fleets at a global level move on the high seas following the Jumbo flying squid resource.

The entry of the resources into the EEZ favours the development of illegal activities, with possible effects on the ecosystem.

If these activities are permanent, the non-straddling resources are affected.

Affectation to fisheries of the coastal States must be studied and observed



IUU Fishing

Mobility and effort of the foreign fishing fleet

Jumbo flying squid: Main fishing resource in terms of labour generation, surpassing anchoveta (automated processes)

Peru exported Jumbo flying squid for a value of 847 million dollars. 16% of the Jumbo flying squid is captured in Peruvian waters.



IUU Fishing

Socioeconomic factor of Jumbo flying Squid resource

NATIONAL

- Resource represents the 2nd fishery product for national export (\$847 million USD).
- Exploitation occurs in areas inside and outside the 200 nautical miles, seasonally.
- Fishing fleet is made up of artisanal vessels from the Peruvian north coast, constituting the national fishing effort in extracting the resource.
- Moderately long operations are carried out, but based on land.
- Do not reach the formality of their activities. They are subject to national regulations. Payment of taxes in favor of the national treasury.
- Landing and processing of resource mainly in the northern zone of Peru.
- Important source of labour generation in capture and processing.

INTERNATIONAL

- Resource demanded by the Asian market and captured worldwide.
- Exploitation occurs in international waters without the regulatory framework of the States.
- Fishing fleets consist of medium-sized and larger vessels with additional for logistics supply and factories.
- Sustained actions are performed without return to land.
- Operate under the regulations of the high seas and do not pay taxes.
- Resource is derived to international markets.
- For Peru, it does not generate direct or indirect local labour.

FISHING AREA OF THE FOREIGN FISHING FLEET IN THE REGION



Islas Galápagos
Pacífico ecuatorial oriental
(Ene - Abr)

(May - Set)
Alta Mar de Peru
(Oct - Dic)

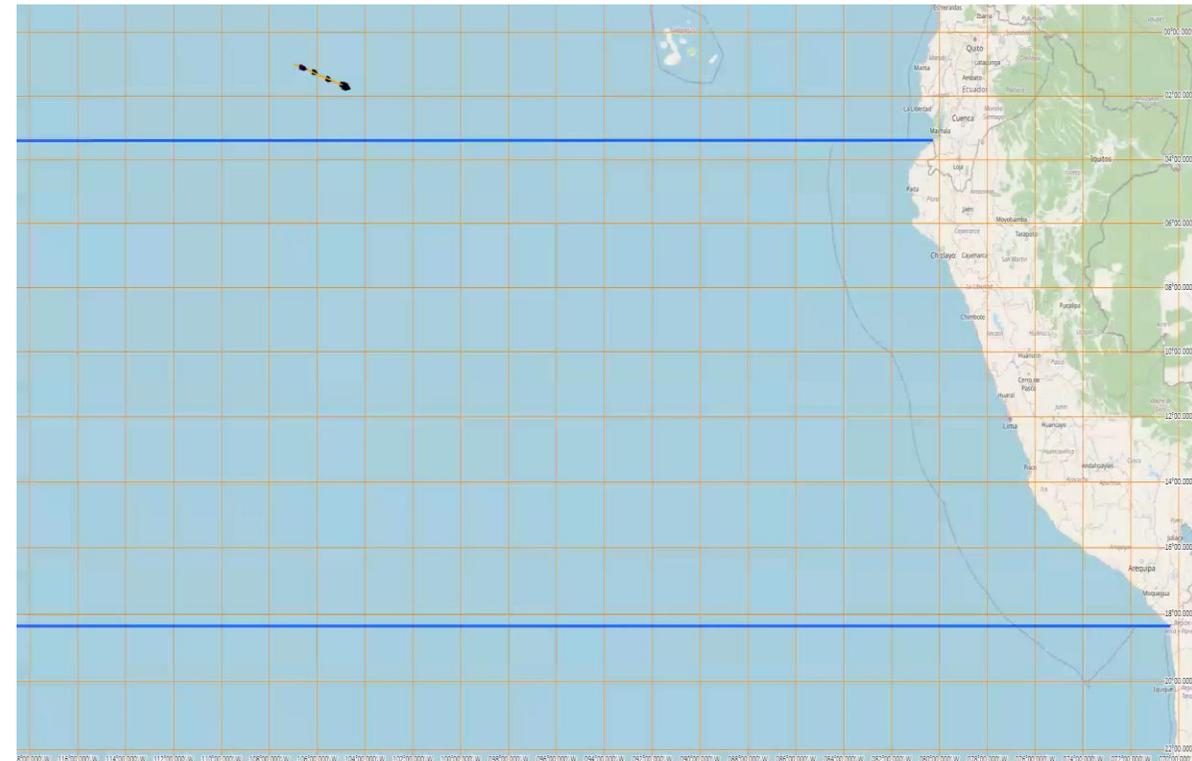
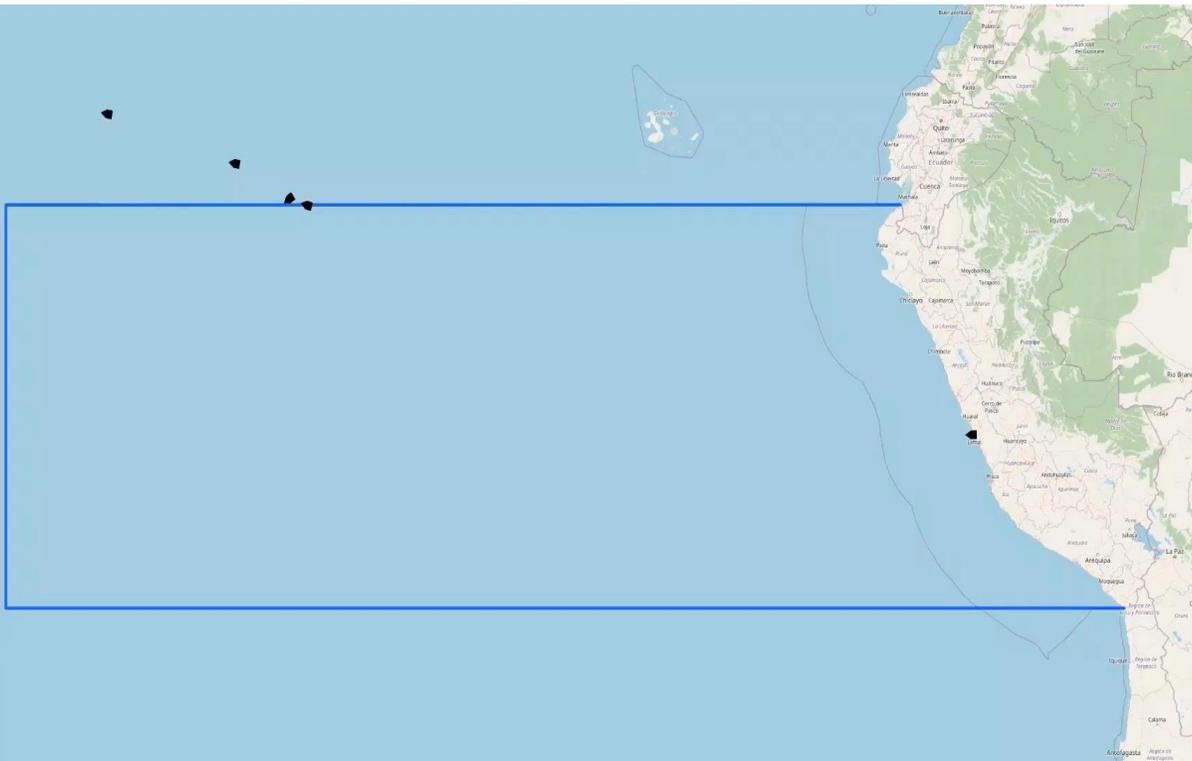
Tránsito
De: Alta Mar de Argentina
Hacia: Alta Mar de Perú
(May - Jul)

Alta Mar de Argentina
(Ene - May)

- Zonas de pesca
- Embarcaciones de calamar asiáticos
- Embarcaciones artesanales peruanas
- Puertos

IUU Fishing

- Fleet of approximately 320 vessels, mostly Asian flagged.
- Despite the technological tools for monitoring, there could be bad practices that make it difficult to identify and locate them.



Source: SIMTRAC (2023)



MOVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN FLEET



FISHING VESSELS

REEFERS

TANKERS

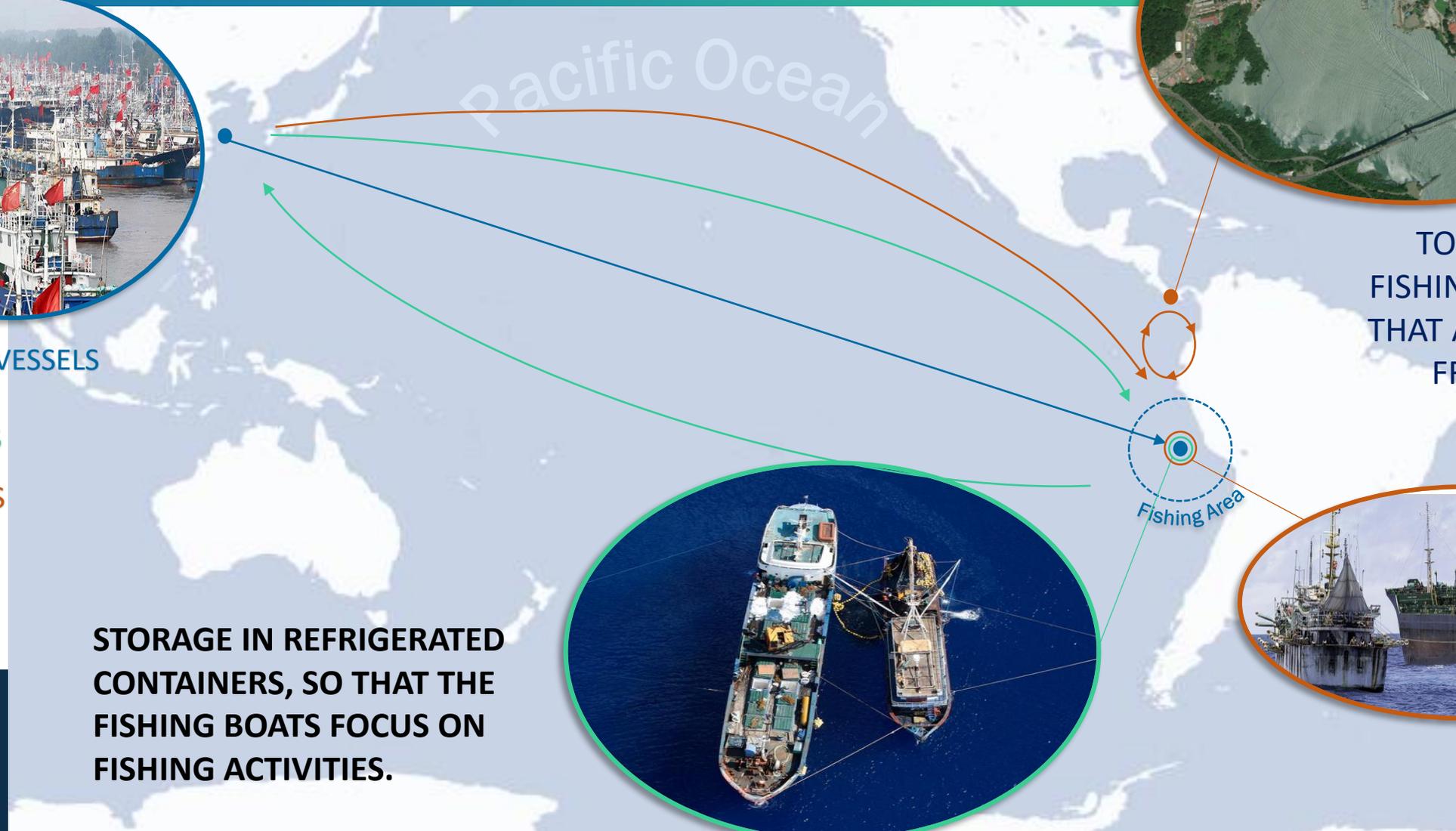


TO REFUEL AT SEA, THE FISHING FLEET USES TANKERS THAT ARE SUPPLIED WITH FUEL FROM A REFINERY IN PANAMA

STORAGE IN REFRIGERATED CONTAINERS, SO THAT THE FISHING BOATS FOCUS ON FISHING ACTIVITIES.



Fishing Area



IUU Fishing

JUMBO FLYING SQUID FISHING VESSEL



AWAY FROM THEIR PORTS AND FOR LONG PERIODS



FACTORY SHIP



MOTHER SHIP



OIL TANKER SHIP



IUU Fishing

Patrolling with Coast Guard Ships



IUU Fishing Patrolling



IUU Fishing Patrolling





International Cooperation possibilities



International Cooperation Possibilities



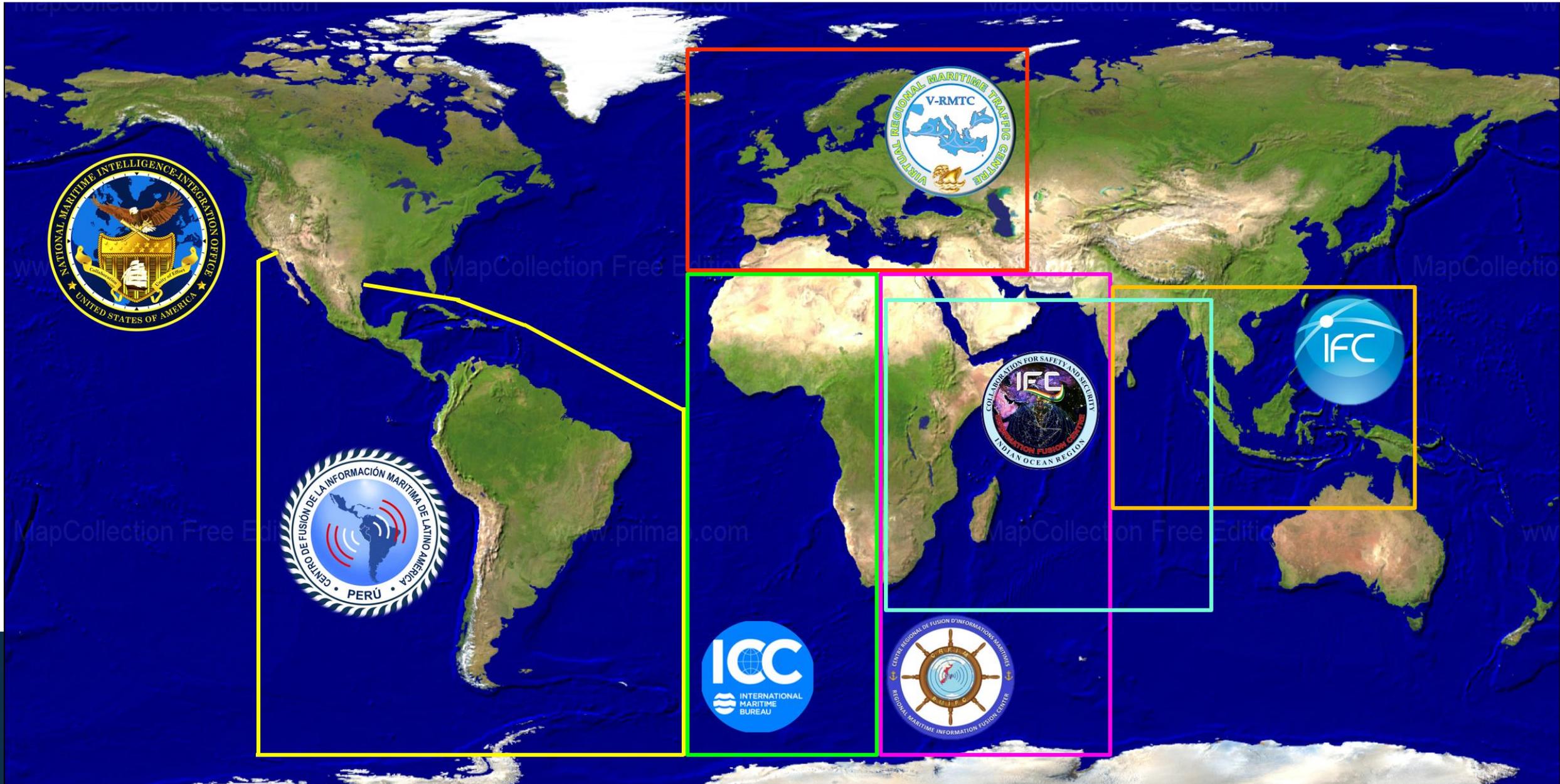
Maritime Information Fusion Centre for Latin America (IFC-Peru)

RD N°504-2019 (1st of August, 2019)

The IFC-Peru was created in the facilities of the Coast Guard Operations Command. For the collection of open source data, in the **Area of Interest**, in order to provide **timely and accurate information** for the national and international maritime community.



International Cooperation Possibilities



International Cooperation Possibilities

Informing the current trends on **illegal acts and relevant maritime incidents in the region**, with the fundamental aim of providing greater safety and security to the maritime community.

Armed robbery (AR)

Piracy (IP)

Maritime Terrorism (TM)

Maritime Incidents (IM)

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing

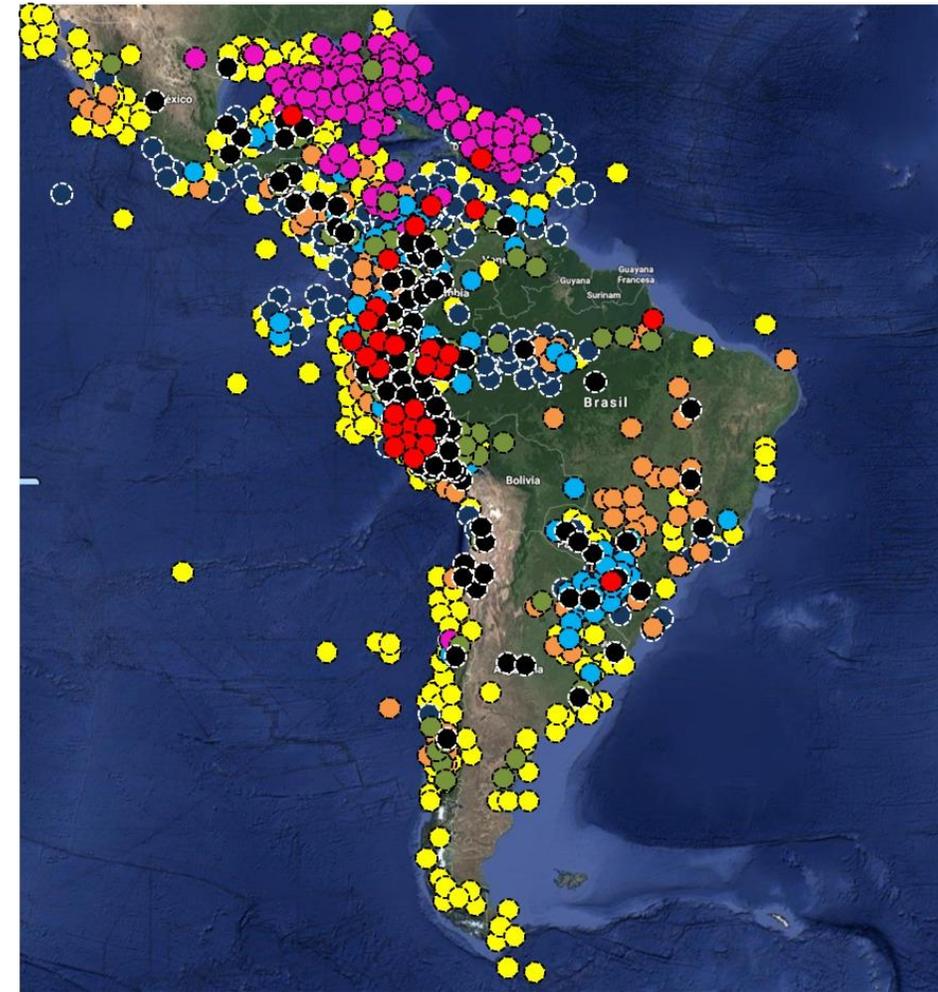
Smuggling and illicit drug trafficking (C&TID)

Irregular Migration and Human Trafficking (MITP)

Environmental Safety (SEGA)

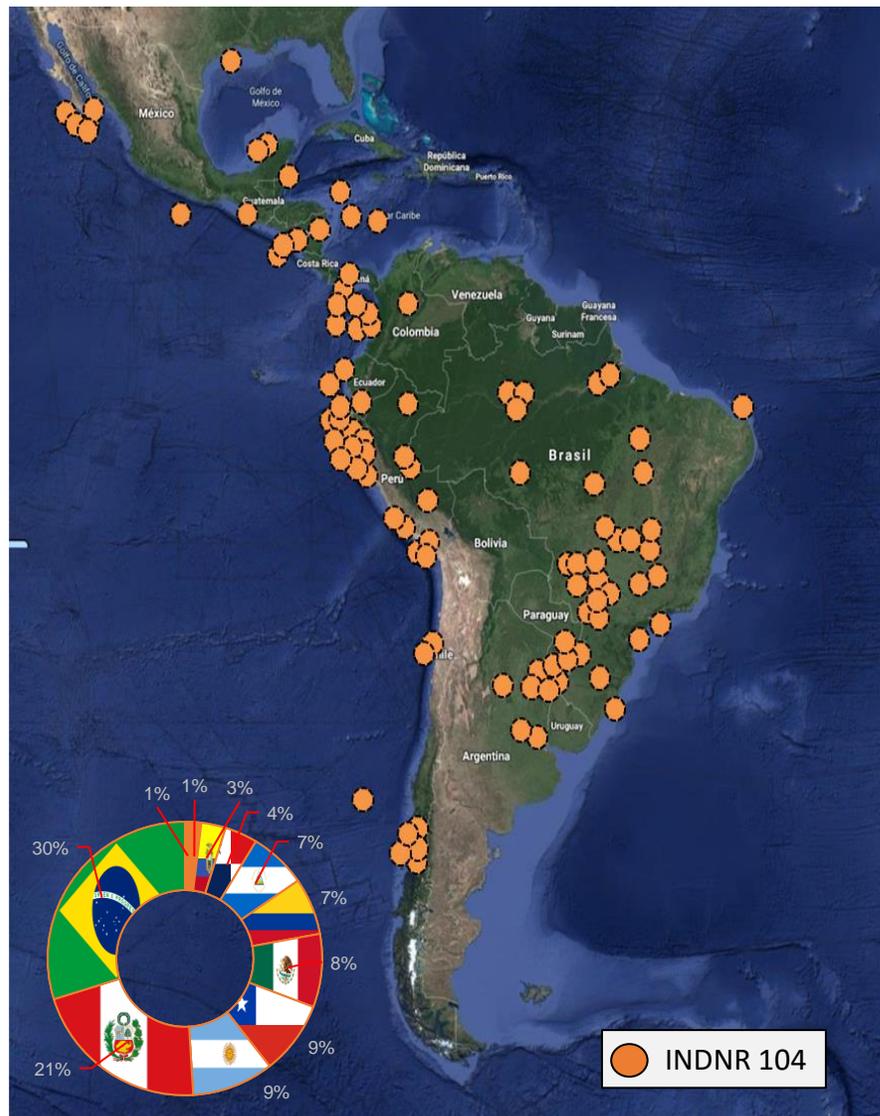
Cyber Security (SEGC)

Other topics of interest





ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING DATA – GEOLOCATION

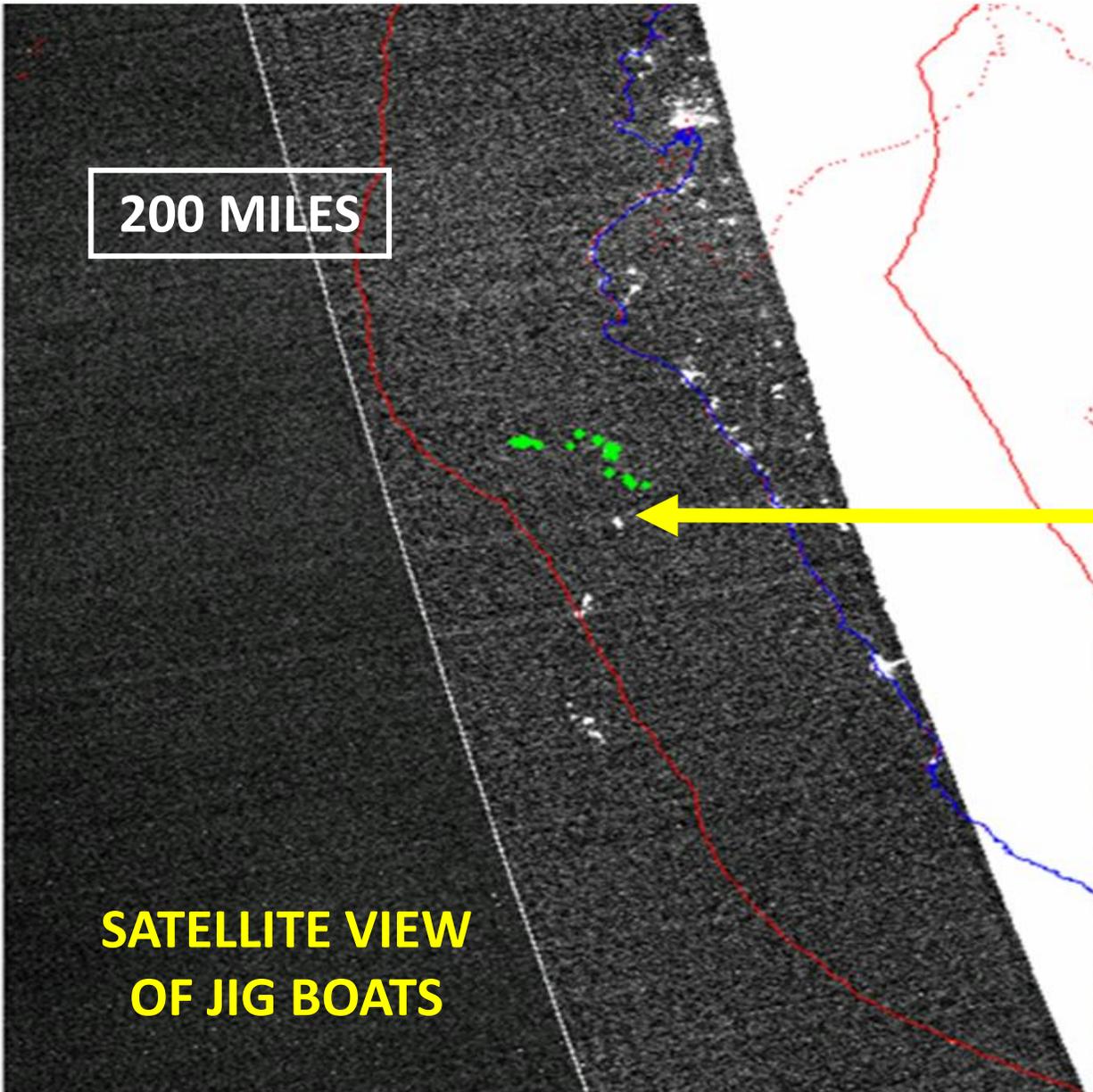


CONTROL ACTIONS IN PERU REPRESENT 21% OF ALL CASES IN THE REGION.

REPORTS INDICATE THAT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 108 PEOPLE AND 340 BOATS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED FOR CARRYING OUT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THIS CATEGORY.



CASE: OPERATION CARRIED OUT TO INTERVENE ILLEGAL FISHING IN JURISDICTIONAL WATERS



MEANS EMPLOYED

MISSILE FRIGATES



SUBMARINES



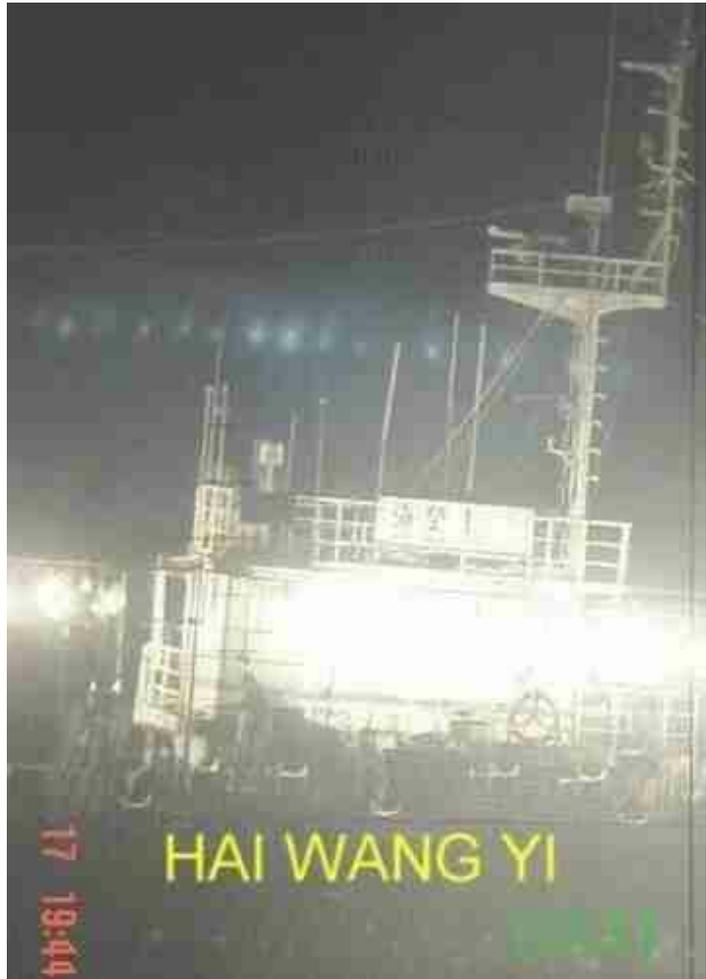
HELICOPTER



COASTGUARD



PHOTOGRAPHIC TAKES MADE FROM SUBMARINE





FISHING PEOPLE LIVE AND
WORK IN VERY BAD
CONDITIONS



“Safe and Secure seas, effort of all”

Thank you!

