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Peru Publishes Aquaculture Regulation to Promote National Growth

Report Categories: Agriculture in the News Fishery Products Approved By: Casey E. Bean Prepared By: Miluska A. Camacho

Report Highlights:

On March 25, 2016, Peru published a regulation called the General Law on Aquaculture. This regulation is aimed to stimulate, guide, and regulate sustainable aquaculture in Peru. The regulation reached a national-level technical debate among government officials, industry, exporters, academia and 14 regional governments in response to Legislative Decree 1195 published August 30, 2015. This regulation is part of a National Diversification Plan to boost aquaculture's exports by 20 percent over the next five years, providing aquaculture sector a set of clear rules for future development. As a result of this regulation, FAS Lima forecasts continued strong demand for U.S. soybeans and meals for the feed sector utilized by the aquaculture sector (i.e. trout, tilapia and shrimp).

General Information:

On March 25, 2016, Peru published in the "El Peruano" national gazette the <u>Supreme Decree 003-2016-PRODUCE</u>, a regulation that implements the General Law on Aquaculture. The regulation consists of 58 articles and 14 transitory additional provisions, including annexes. The regulation resulted from a national technical debate among government officials, industry, exporters, academia, and 14 regional governments in response to <u>Legislative Decree 1195</u> published August 30, 2015.

The Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), through the vice-ministerial office of Fisheries and Aquaculture, is the highest authority of the National Aquaculture System (SINACUI). The SINACUI's objectives are the implementation of the national policy on aquaculture and the promotion of sustainable development, continuous improvements, food security and measures against climate change and other external factors.

The regulation also establishes the functions of the "Single Window for Exports" for aquaculture, which will provide information on efficient handling of aquaculture development and promotion.

On the other hand, in its additional transitional provision it states that the PRODUCE and regional governments must adjust their pending administrative processes within 120 days for full access to aquaculture.

Meanwhile, natural or legal persons who have an authorization or a concession to develop aquaculture have a period of 180 days from the effective date of the regulation to comply with it.

The Regulation can be found at: <u>http://elperuanolegal.blogspot.com/2016/03/decreto-supremo-n-003-2016-produce.html</u>

The current administration proposes the regulation that secures and attracts domestic and foreign investment. This regulation is part of a National Diversification Plan boost aquaculture's exports by 20 percent over the next five years, providing aquaculture sector a set of clear rules for future development.

In 2015, Peruvian aquaculture production exceeded 85,000 metric tons. Leading species were trout, shrimp, scallops and tilapia. Fifty percent of local production is consumed locally. Current average fish and seafood consumption per person is 15.4 Kg.

As a result of this regulation, FAS Lima forecasts continued strong demand for U.S. soybeans and meals for the feed sector utilized by the aquaculture sector (i.e. trout, tilapia and shrimp). Soybeans denoted the highest export levels since at least CY1970 with \$60.1 million dollars for CY2015 compared to \$20.1 million for CY2014.

Contact information

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