

**Bruno Monteferri****Percy Grandez****Fabio Castagnino**

Aportes legales acerca de la pesca de mayor escala en áreas marinas protegidas: restricciones y análisis de los permisos de pesca como derechos adquiridos

**NEW EVENT**

Capacítate en el **Curso de preparación para el examen Profa 2026**

¡Alcanza tus objetivos profesionales!

 Inicio: **15 ENE 2026** Hasta el **8 ENE** dos libros gratis y pago en dos cuotas[Más información](#)**SUBSCRIBE****Suscríbete a LP****Yape****¿Te sirve la información que LP publica día a día?**

Si es así, yapea tu aporte para seguir brindándote la mejor información jurídica



Articles Lawyers Environmental

Legal contributions regarding large-scale fishing in marine protected areas: restrictions and analysis of fishing permits as acquired rights

Authors: Bruno Monteferri, Percy Grandez and Fabio Castagnino

BY LP • PASSION FOR LAW • AUGUST 26, 2025

 Like 1 Share

Diplomado Derecho inmobiliario, registral y notarial

 **código CIVIL**

 **LEY DE PROTECCIÓN A LA PROPIEDAD Y AL COMERCIO**

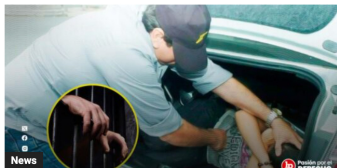
Hasta el **26 DIC** dos libros gratis y pago en dos cuotas

[Más información](#)

Summary: **1.** Introduction; **2.** On restrictions for industrial fishing in Protected Natural Areas; **2.1.** Is the restriction on large-scale fishing in protected natural areas recent?; **2.2.** Does the principle of legality violate when large-scale fishing is prohibited in the Regulations of the Protected Natural Areas Law without being expressly established in the Protected Natural Areas Law itself?; **2.3.** Is the general prohibition of large-scale fishing in protected natural areas arbitrary or disproportionate?; **3.** Do large-scale fishing permits constitute acquired rights to be respected under the legislation on protected natural areas?: **3.1.** Legal basis for



MOST READ



Men sentenced to life imprisonment for kidnapping a teenage girl...

Daisy Muñoz - December 13, 2025

The Temporary Office of the First Provincial Corporate Criminal Prosecutor's Office of Chincha in Ica obtained life sentences for Jhon Guzmán and Eduardo Huere, for...



Complaints of excessive identity checks: police wanted to verify the IMEI...

December 10, 2025



Man sentenced for giving his bank account to extortionists...

December 13, 2025



Peruvian Penal Code [updated 2025]

December 11, 2025



Police officers arrested under investigation for allegedly demanding a payment of S/30,000...

December 11, 2025

LATEST



Questions about the preparation of the tax and judicial file for applicants...

Norvin Stalin Mostacero Cabrera - December 14, 2025

The 2026 edition of the book "Question Bank for Tax and Administrative Assistants" brings together thousands of knowledge exam questions (with their answer keys)...



Exception to the rule of not requiring precision in...

December 14, 2025



Questions about the application forms for assistant positions at the Ministry...

December 14, 2025



PROFA Exam: 12 questions about environmental crimes. Can you answer them?

December 14, 2025



Questions about procedural activity for applicants for

those who consider that fishing permits do not constitute acquired rights; **3.2.** Legal basis for those who consider that fishing permits do constitute acquired rights; **4.** Can restrictions be imposed on the development of large-scale fishing activities within a protected natural area? **5.** In conclusion; **6.** Bibliography.

- [Enroll in our Environmental Law Specialization Course. Free book until September 8th.](#)

1. Introduction

We are in the midst of a global biodiversity loss crisis, which is leading to a progressive increase in species and habitat extinction rates. This has prompted countries to make commitments and develop strategies for biodiversity conservation. Among these strategies, protected natural areas (PNAs) stand out: the most widespread and used form of biodiversity conservation worldwide. PNAs are formally delimited terrestrial and marine territories with a special legal regime that prioritizes the conservation of ecosystems and wildlife. As of March 2025, there were 303,313 protected natural areas worldwide, of which 16,503 were marine protected areas [1]. The goals set in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are that 30% of countries' marine territory be protected by 2030. Peru is one of the few megadiverse countries on the planet and has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity, but it is still far from meeting this goal, having less than 10% of its sea under natural protected areas or other effective conservation measures.

Protected natural areas (PNAs) are among the few spaces where biodiversity conservation takes precedence over other uses. To this end, PNA legislation includes a series of restrictions aimed at reducing impacts and pressures on wildlife and ecosystems, including restrictions on large-scale fishing within PNAs. However, the legislation also requires that rights acquired before the creation of a PNA must be respected. This has generated a legal debate about whether fishing permits constitute acquired rights and, if so, what conditions the State can impose to ensure their exercise is compatible with the conservation objectives that motivated the creation of a PNA. This debate has intensified as a result of two ongoing constitutional processes.

On one hand, the civil organization Oceana has filed a class action lawsuit against the Executive Branch (Ministry of the Environment and others), requesting that section 5.2 of article 5 of Supreme Decree 008-2021-MINAM, which created the Nazca Ridge National Reserve, be declared unconstitutional and illegal. They argue that this section allows vessels with existing fishing rights to engage in large-scale fishing within the reserve. Oceana contends that this violates the express prohibition against industrial fishing contained in the Regulations of the Protected Natural Areas Law. The oral hearing was held on March 20, 2025. The National Fisheries Society (SNP) has joined the lawsuit as a third party supporting the defendant.

[Register here](#)

[More information](#)

On the other hand, the SNP has filed a class action lawsuit against the Executive Branch (SERNANP and others) requesting that subparagraph c) of Article 6.2 of Directive 006-2021-SERNANP-DGANP [2], which prohibits large-scale fishing within protected natural areas, be declared null and void with retroactive effect. In a ruling dated May 30, 2024, the Constitutional Chamber of the Superior Court of Justice of Lima dismissed the lawsuit. This ruling has been appealed by the SNP and is pending before the Supreme Court.

In other words, Oceana has sued the Ministry of the Environment for permitting large-scale fishing in the Nazca Ridge National Reserve, while the National Fisheries Society (SNP) has sued the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) for issuing a regulation prohibiting large-scale fishing in protected natural areas. The current polarization and lack of

prohibiting large-scale fishing in protected natural areas. The current polarization and lack of legal clarity regarding the treatment of acquired rights and regulations on large-scale fishing in protected areas hinders both their effective management and investment in the fishing sector.

The authors of this article have conducted a comprehensive analysis of the legal aspects surrounding large-scale fishing activities in protected natural areas (PNAs), which will be published soon in a Spanish legal journal. With the aim of contributing to an informed and respectful legal debate on this matter, this article analyzes the restrictions imposed on large-scale fishing in PNAs and presents the legal arguments used regarding whether or not large-scale fishing permits constitute acquired rights.

2. On restrictions for industrial fishing in Protected Natural Areas

Article 112, paragraph 5, of the 2001 Regulations of the Law on Protected Natural Areas (ANP) expressly states that large-scale fishing is prohibited in ANPs. There are three main criticisms of the prohibition established in the Regulations of the Law on Protected Natural Areas, which have been voiced by representatives of the National Fisheries Society (SNP). The first is a legal challenge, arguing that the Regulations should not include prohibitions not expressly mentioned in the law. The second is a technical challenge, asserting that there is no solid technical basis for establishing a general prohibition to prevent the development of large-scale fishing, since, according to the SNP, well-regulated and developed large-scale fishing can be compatible with an ANP. Finally, it is argued that, in the case of the Paracas National Reserve, industrial fishing was always permitted, and only recently, as a result of a disinformation campaign, has this practice been prohibited. We will address these points below.

2.1. Is the restriction on large-scale fishing in protected natural areas recent?

Restrictions on large-scale fishing in protected natural areas are not recent and have their roots in fisheries regulations. The previous General Fisheries Law (Law 24790), in force from 1987 to 1992, prohibited granting concessions—the main permit for fishing activity at that time—in “areas declared as natural reserves,” and even established as an objective of fishing activity: “to ensure respect for areas declared as natural reserves,” in clear reference to protected natural areas.

Furthermore, within the framework of the National System of Conservation Units (SINUC), created in 1975 and regulated in 1977, fishing was restricted in all categories except National Reserves. Within National Reserves, fishing was also prohibited in areas zoned as closed and restricted. In reality, fishing was only permitted in areas zoned for direct use, where the harvesting of wildlife was allowed. Article 70 of the SINUC Regulations, which defined infractions, penalized the extraction of wildlife “except for those authorized for scientific use or those included for direct use within National Reserves.”

In the case of the Paracas National Reserve, large-scale fishing was never considered a permitted activity in the reserve’s master plans. While the National Fisheries Society stated in a memorandum that the 2003-2007 Master Plan stipulated that large-scale fishing was permitted beyond the five-mile limit, a review of said master plan makes it clear that this reference—made in an Annex to the Plan—was to general legislation governing Peruvian waters and not to the specific conditions for fishing within the Paracas National Reserve. The fact that no sanctions have been imposed in the past for large-scale fishing in protected natural areas is certainly not a sound legal argument. It’s like suggesting that running a red light is permitted if no fines are issued. However, it is concerning that, for so many years, the State has lacked the capacity to effectively monitor such activity. In recent years, this has changed thanks to improved satellite vessel monitoring systems and increased transparency in fisheries information. Platforms like Global Fishing Watch even allow the public to monitor the behavior of fishing vessels.

On the other hand, the formal responses received from the Ministry of Production (Produce) and the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (Sernamp) reveal a historically poor coordination between the two institutions. Nearly twenty years after the approval of the Regulations for the Protected Natural Areas Law, Produce is requesting clarification on whether large-scale fishing is prohibited within protected natural areas, and only since 2024 has Produce required satellite tracking system providers to send notifications to vessels upon entering a protected natural area. This need for improved coordination is urgently needed following the modifications made by Produce in April of this year, through Supreme Decree 006-2025-PRODUCE, to its Regulations for the Inspection and Sanctioning of Fishing and Aquaculture Activities and to the Regulations of the General Fisheries Law. With these regulatory changes, the Ministry of Production (Produce) no longer has a specific offense to penalize large-scale fishing within protected natural areas (ANP), except in cases of fishing during closed seasons, or when undersized species are caught in excess of permitted percentages, among other exceptions. The responsibility for enforcing the ban on large-scale fishing in protected natural areas now falls to the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (Sernaps), which urgently needs to update its legal framework and strengthen its capabilities, in close coordination with Produce and the Directorate of Captaincies and Coast Guard (Dicapi), which possess the best technological tools for this task.

2.2. Is the principle of legality violated when large-scale fishing is prohibited in the Regulations of the Protected Natural Areas Law without this being expressly established in the same Protected Natural Areas Law?

The renowned constitutional scholar Francisco Eguiguren (2025) argues that the regulations of the Protected Natural Areas Law do not violate the law, since there are regulations that complement, develop, and clarify the law. As a general rule, a regulation cannot transgress a law; that is, it cannot establish something contrary to the law, but it can complement or clarify a matter that is not contrary to the law, but rather flows from it.

2.3. Is the general prohibition of large-scale fishing in protected natural areas arbitrary or disproportionate?

The rationale for establishing restrictions within protected natural areas (PNAs) is based on the precautionary principle and aims to reduce the impact of human pressures on key conservation sites. The processes for establishing PNAs are both technical and participatory, and seek to protect a country's natural treasures, or, more technically, the most representative samples of a territory's biodiversity, which, in the specific case of the Peruvian sea, cover less than 9% of its marine area. Connectivity between these areas is also a key concept.

Las limitaciones para el desarrollo de actividades de índole industrial al interior de ANP, no solo se aplican a la pesca de mayor escala. El artículo 55.4 del Reglamento de la Ley de ANP prohíbe las actividades de aprovechamiento forestal con fines maderables de carácter comercial. Asimismo, al interior de las ANP se limita el otorgamiento de nuevos derechos de propiedad o de asentamientos humanos. Es decir, se trata de zonas que tienen un régimen especial y en las que hay una clara intención de reducir el impacto de las actividades humanas. Algo similar ocurre con el ordenamiento urbano, cuando se permite que en algunas zonas se realicen actividades de índole industrial porque ellas están entre los pocos espacios donde la naturaleza y los servicios que ella provee tienen prioridad legal.

Several studies have focused on assessing the impact of fishing effort by industrial fleets operating in large MPAs, including its reduction (White et al. 2020) and redistribution (McDonald et al. 2024). The creation of MPAs that exclude particular types of high-impact industrial fishing, such as bottom trawling in rocky or mixed bottom areas, has led to a significant increase in biodiversity (Davies et al. 2022), but empirical evidence is still lacking to support the positive impact of oceanic marine protected areas on pelagic biodiversity (Kaplan et al. 2013).

This suggests that, rather than a blanket ban on industrial fishing—given the highly variable nature of this concept internationally—more specific measures are needed to prohibit certain fisheries, as well as fishing gear and methods that have a critical impact on areas under conservation schemes. To understand the potential impact of a given fishery on the biodiversity of a protected natural area, the following must be considered: (i) the characteristics of the protected ecosystem and the species targeted for conservation in the area, and (ii) the characteristics and scale of existing fisheries, their catches, and their direct and indirect interactions with the ecosystem and the species targeted for conservation.

3. Do larger-scale fishing permits constitute acquired rights to be respected under the legislation of protected natural areas?

At the legal level, there is an apparent contradiction between the 1991 Framework Law for the Growth of Private Investment and the 1997 Law on Protected Natural Areas (ANP) regarding the treatment of acquired rights. The Framework Law for the Growth of Private Investment establishes that acquired rights cannot be affected, while the Law on Protected Natural Areas stipulates that they must be compatible with the purposes for which the protected natural areas were created and that, therefore, it is possible to impose additional limitations on their exercise. Furthermore, as we will see below, there are differing interpretations by Peruvian authorities regarding whether or not fishing permits constitute acquired rights.



[Register here](#)[More information](#)

The regulations establishing all marine protected areas under the category of National Reserve specify that rights acquired prior to the creation of the protected area will be respected; however, no mention is made of this in the case of the Paracas National Reserve. This is because the regulations establishing the reserve date back to 1975 and predate the 1990s legislation that mandates respect for acquired rights (the Law of Natural Protected Areas and the Framework Law for the Growth of Private Investment). In other words, when the Paracas National Reserve was established, the legal framework did not include the concept of acquired rights, and the fishing regulations of that time clearly stated that fishing permits did not allow fishing in national reserves. Therefore, we do not believe the concept of acquired rights should be invoked.

On the other hand, it is important to review the regulations establishing protected natural areas (PNAs) and the political context in which they were issued. Over time, there has been increasing opposition from industrial sectors to the creation of PNAs, especially from the hydrocarbon sector. As a consequence of the Constitutional Court ruling that suspended the development of a hydrocarbon exploitation project that had acquired rights prior to the creation of the Cordillera Escalera ⁴ Regional Conservation Area (ACR), demands began to be made in negotiations to create new PNAs for greater legal certainty regarding respect for acquired rights in the regulations establishing each PNA (Monteferri and Solano, 2009).

With the most recent protected natural areas (ANP), we observe a trend toward greater flexibility that stems from political negotiations not only with the hydrocarbon sector but also, in recent years, with the fishing sector. In the case of the Nazca Ridge, large-scale fishing is permitted in the direct exploitation zone, and even deep-sea cod fishing is allowed in the strictly protected area, in open contradiction with general legislation on protected areas.

Finalmente, en el caso de la Reserva Nacional Mar Tropical de Grau, su norma de creación no solo dispone que respeta los derechos adquiridos antes de la creación del área protegida, sino también aquellos derechos que se otorguen luego de la creación del área. Esta disposición es *sui generis*, ya que el régimen de los derechos adquiridos tiende a reconocer derechos preexistentes al establecimiento del área, no a derechos posteriores, futuros, expectativas que, al momento de crearse el área, no existen aún.

Hay diferentes posturas respecto a si los permisos de pesca de mayor escala configuran derechos adquiridos bajo la legislación de ANP. Por un lado, el Sernanp, plantea que sí constituyen derechos adquiridos, pero que ello no impide que se puedan establecer condiciones para su ejercicio. Por otro lado, en resoluciones del Consejo de Apelación de Sanciones del Produce se concluye que no son derechos adquiridos, porque los derechos adquiridos a los que se refiere la legislación de ANP son para derechos cuya naturaleza jurídica otorga el atributo de la exclusividad en su ejercicio, sobre un espacio determinado, como es el caso de los derechos reales. Presentamos los argumentos legales de cada una de estas posturas.

3.1. Legal basis for those who consider that fishing permits do not constitute acquired rights

In general, those who argue that large-scale fishing permits do not constitute acquired rights recognized by protected natural areas legislation base their argument on two criteria: first, that to be considered acquired rights, they must have been granted before the establishment of the protected natural area (PNA) and must cover a delimited geographic area where the holder has exclusive rights to use said space or natural resources within that space. In practice, under Peruvian law, only real rights (ownership, possession, and concessions) and a few very specific enabling titles (for example, the right to use aquatic areas or the License Agreement for the Exploration and Exploitation of Hydrocarbons) meet these conditions. Therefore, large-scale fishing permits would not constitute acquired rights under PNA legislation.

There are those who have gone further and argue that the acquired rights referred to in the ANP legislation must meet the condition of real rights, because the ANP Law expressly indicates this, and because in the general legislation of ANP when acquired rights are mentioned, it always refers to real rights, such as ownership and possession.

Indeed, Article 5 of the Protected Natural Areas Law recognizes as acquired rights property rights and "other real rights acquired prior to the establishment of a Protected Natural Area." Likewise, Article 89 of the Regulations of the Protected Natural Areas Law states that "the State recognizes acquired rights, such as ownership and possession, of local populations (...) who inhabit Protected Natural Areas prior to their establishment (...).

legislation are only those that have the status of real rights is consistent with the

interpretation used by the Sanctions Appeals Council of the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE). In Resolution No. 00039-2025-PRODUCE/CONAS-2CT of the Sanctions Appeals Council, dated March 14, 2025, concerning an administrative sanctioning procedure against a company that owns a large-scale vessel investigated for fishing in the Paracas National Reserve, it concluded that:

In accordance with the regulations contained in the LANP and the RLANP, it should be clarified that when they refer to previously acquired real rights, they clearly refer to the right of ownership or possession existing (by natural or legal persons) prior to the establishment of a protected natural area. In conclusion, (...), this [company] does not have acquired rights in the Paracas National Reserve that would allow it to carry out large-scale extractive activity of the anchovy hydrobiological resource, which, as previously stated, is prohibited.

In conclusion, unlike concessions, which, according to Article 66 of the Constitution, have the status of real rights, fishing legislation makes no mention of fishing permits as real rights. Therefore, fishing permits do not meet the conditions to be considered acquired real rights under the regulations governing protected natural areas (ANP). From this perspective, larger-scale vessels cannot conduct fishing activities within protected natural areas because this is expressly prohibited by the LANP Regulations and because fishing permits do not constitute acquired real rights recognized by ANP legislation.

3.2. Legal basis for those who consider that fishing permits do constitute acquired rights

Sernanp is the main authority that has been using a broad interpretation of the concept of acquired rights and applying this condition to fishing permits. This is intended to reconcile the establishment of protected natural areas (ANP) with the development of productive activities and, once established, to regulate the activity through its management documents. More than a legal issue, it is a political one that reflects the difficult *trade-offs* and negotiations that are part of conservation (McShane et al., 2010).

The main legal argument used to support the claim that fishing permits constitute acquired rights is the Framework Law for the Growth of Private Investment, which establishes that acquired rights must be respected. These rights are defined in general terms and are not restricted solely to acquired real property rights or the requirement that they confer exclusivity. From this perspective, any permit granted prior to the creation of the Protected Natural Area (PNA) acquires the status of an acquired right, as long as it remains valid. There is no uniformity regarding whether having engaged in extractive fishing within a PNA is a condition for the recognition of an acquired right. This would have significant consequences and implications, and therefore, if this position is maintained, it is crucial that guidelines be approved defining the criteria, conditions, and procedures that must be met for the recognition of an acquired right, thus providing greater certainty and legal security.

In this regard, the new Master Plan for Protected Natural Areas ⁵ stipulates that, during the process of establishing protected natural areas (PNAs), the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) must require sectors to report on existing permits that have granted acquired rights. In other words, each sector must initially determine whether the permits it has granted constitute acquired rights. Finally, it establishes that this information will ultimately be validated by SERNANP and included in the creation file or the PNA Master Plan.

In the event that Sernanp considers that larger-scale fishing permits have the status of acquired rights, we recommend the following:

- i. That Sernanp develop and approve Guidelines for the recognition of acquired rights within protected natural areas, and that said regulation expressly contemplates the criteria that must be met, in order to avoid the risk of different interpretations, and determines the required intersectoral coordination mechanisms.
- ii. Que en el Expediente de creación y en los Planes Maestros de las ANP se incluya un anexo que contenga un listado de los permisos de pesca que constituyen derechos adquiridos, incluyendo su fecha de vigencia, de no ser indeterminada. Esta lista debe revisarse con la actualización de cada Plan Maestro.
- iii. Que de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Plan Director de ANP, el Sernanp coordine con el PRODUCE para que esta entidad le remita el listado de embarcaciones de mayor escala que han realizado previamente esfuerzo pesquero al interior del ANP. Asimismo, debe requerirse que se informe a Sernanp cuando se caduque un permiso de pesca.
- iv. Que Sernanp coordine con el IMARPE para que esta entidad plantee recomendaciones orientadas a reducir el impacto en la biodiversidad de la actividad pesquera de mayor escala que se realice en un ANP por contar con derechos adquiridos.

4. Can restrictions be imposed on the development of larger-scale fishing activities within a protected natural area?

Article 5 of the LANP (National Law on Protected Areas) establishes that "the State shall

Article 3 of the LAMP (National Law on Protected Areas) establishes that "the State shall evaluate in each case the need to impose other limitations on the exercise of acquired rights." In other words, the recognition of acquired rights does not preclude the imposition of conditions on the exercise of said rights, to ensure that they do not affect the conservation objectives for which the protected areas were created.

Establishing conditions duly supported by the conservation objectives of the protected natural area (ANP) is perfectly legal and does not *in itself* represent a violation of economic freedoms. These conditions or restrictions can be formalized through the supreme decree creating the ANP, its Master Plan, its zoning, or in supplementary regulations.

While the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) is the governing body for fisheries and has exclusive authority to issue fisheries management regulations, protected natural areas (ANP) have a special legal framework to ensure that conservation objectives are met. Based on this mandate, the Master Plans establish conditions for the use of natural resources and approve the zoning of the area. As a result of this zoning, fishing can be prohibited in certain areas of a reserve, such as strictly protected zones and wild areas within the ANP, if such activity affects or jeopardizes the conservation objectives of the ANP.

In the fishing sector, it is also common for conditions to be placed on fishing permits, for example, when the Ministry of Production establishes bans or prohibitions on the use of high-impact fishing gear and methods (fishing with explosives, mechanized seine nets, trawling within 5 nautical miles, mechanized purse seine nets within 3 nautical miles, etc.). In other words, it is common for fishing permits to be subject to subsequent regulations based on technical and scientific evidence (SPDA, 2021).

It is important to consider that restrictions and conditions on the exercise of any right are not unrestricted and are limited by the public interest. In this sense, restrictions must be duly supported and justified. When restrictions are disproportionate and illegal, they should be removed from the legal system, as happened, for example, with Regional Ordinance 16-2004-Regional Government-CR-P, which prohibited small- and large-scale fishing and artisanal fishing using purse seine and trawl nets within 10 nautical miles of the area adjacent to the sea off Tumbes. This ordinance was ultimately declared unconstitutional by the Peruvian Constitutional Court in its ruling of June 5, 2008, in Case No. 21-2007-PI/TC.

5. In conclusion

Without legal certainty and with unclear rules, no one wins. Current litigation will end in judgments that will set key legal precedents regarding how the legal framework for large-scale fishing within marine protected areas should be interpreted. However, it is expected that bills will be introduced in Congress that reopen the debate on limits for large-scale fishing operations in protected areas or that will establish, through regulations, types of infractions that leave room for ambiguity. Currently, the debate is characterized by polarization, which is not the most constructive environment for the exchange of technical information that could inform decision-making. It is crucial to build bridges between the Ministry of Production and the Ministry of the Environment, especially between the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, IMARPE (the Peruvian Marine Research Institute), and SERNANP (the National Service of Natural Protected Areas). Furthermore, academic spaces should facilitate respectful dialogue and technical discussion between civil society and the private sector to develop a clear legal framework for fisheries management in protected areas and effective coordination mechanisms.

10 años

CURSO DE ESPECIALIZACIÓN

Derecho ambiental

El curso ideal para aplicar correctamente el derecho ambiental

Un libro gratis hasta 8 SET 2025

No pierdas esta oportunidad

Más información

[Register here](#)

[More information](#)

6. Bibliography

- Davies R.F. Holmes I. Ricknell A. Attrill M.J. & Sheehan F.V. (2022) A decade implementing

...and, in turn, by creating a fishing fleet, a secondary effect (2022). A science implementing ecosystem approach to fisheries management improves diversity of taxa and traits within a marine protected area in the UK. *Diversity and Distributions* , 28 (1), 173-188.

- Eguiguren, Francisco (March 19, 2025). Interview conducted by LP Derecho. *Protected areas or fishing permits? The case of the Nazca Ridge* . Available at: <https://lpderecho.pe/entrevista-en-vivo-zonas-protegidas-permiso-para-pescar-caso-dorsal-nasca/>
- Kaplan, D.M., Bach, P., Bonhommeau, S., Chassot, E., Chavance, P., Dagorn, L., ... & Sibert, J. (2013). The true challenge of giant marine reserves. *Science* , 340 (6134), 810-811.
- McDonald, G., Bone, J., Costello, C., Englander, G., & Raynor, J. (2024). Global expansion of marine protected areas and the redistribution of fishing effort. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 121(29), e2400592121.
- McShane, T. O., Hirsch, P. D., Trung, T. C., Songorwa, A. N., Kinzig, A., Monteferri, B., Mutekanga, D., Van Thang, H., Dammert, J.L., Pulgar-Vidal, M., Welch-Devine, M., Brosius, P., Coppolillo, P., & O'Connor, S. (2011). Hard choices: Making trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and human well-being. *Biological Conservation*, 144(3), 966-972.[https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2010.04.038\[1\]](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2010.04.038[1])
(<https://www.scirp.org/reference/referencespapers?referenceid=3144581>)
- Monteferri, B., & Solano, P. (2009). Áreas de Conservación Regionales y Áreas de Conservación Municipales: Propuestas para su consolidación. Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
- White, TD, Ong, T., Ferretti, F., Block, BA, McCauley, DJ, Micheli, F., & De Leo, GA (2020). Tracking the response of industrial fishing fleets to large marine protected areas in the Pacific Ocean. *Conservation Biology* , 34 (6), 1571-1578.

About the authors:

- **Bruno Monteferri** is a legal fellow for Oceans and Fisheries at Conservation International. He holds a Master's degree in Leadership for Conservation from the University of Cambridge, England.
- **Percy Grandez** is a consultant in environmental and fisheries law for various organizations, including Conservation International. He is a doctoral candidate in Law at the University of Barcelona and holds a Master's degree in Environmental Law from the University of Alicante. He teaches at PUCP, UNMSM, and ESAN.
- **Fabio Castagnino** is a fisheries management consultant for various organizations, including Conservation International. He holds a Master of Science in Environmental Management from the University of California, Santa Barbara, USA.

[1] UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2025), Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], [March 2025], Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.34892/6fwd-af1>.

[2] General Directive for the use of forest resources, flora and wildlife in protected natural areas of SINANPE, approved by Presidential Resolution No. 198-2021- SERNANP.

Comments:

1 comentario

Ordenar por Lo más reciente ▾



Añade un comentario...



Gonzalo Llosa Talavera

Muy buen aporte, concluyente.

Me gusta · Responder · 15 s

Plugin de comentarios de Facebook



LP • PASSION FOR LAW

<https://lpderecho.pe>

Peru's most-read legal website. Director: Roger Vilca | Founder: Roger Vilca. If you'd like to publish with us, please write to redaccion@lpderecho.pe

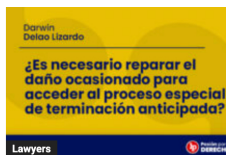


RELATED ARTICLES

MORE FROM THE AUTHOR



PROFA Exam: 12 questions about environmental crimes. Can you answer them?



Is it necessary to repair the damage caused in order to access the special early termination process?



The defense of form in negotiable instruments law: The unenforceability of the credit obligation due to a formal defect in the negotiable instrument



Are violent acts by third parties in the workplace considered workplace accidents?



The performance of expert reports on expert reports in the criminal process



The change in the purpose of cameras installed in workplaces



POPULAR ARTICLES



Men sentenced to life imprisonment for kidnapping a teenage girl...

December 13, 2025



Complaints of excessive identity checks: police wanted to verify the IMEL...

December 10, 2025



Man sentenced for giving his bank account to extortionists...

December 13, 2025

LATEST



Questions about the preparation of the tax and judicial file for applicants...

December 14, 2025



Exception to the rule of not requiring precision in...

December 14, 2025



Questions about the application forms for assistant positions at the Ministry...

December 14, 2025

Publications

Jurisprudence	29409
Penal	17996
Civil	12170
Administrative	11169
News	10081
Cassation	9095
Constitutional	8020
Criminal Procedure	5772
Labor	5369
Legal regulations	4767
Appeal for Annulment	2751
Second Instance	1848



ABOUT US

LP is Peru's most widely read legal portal and the leading training center for lawyers, judges, prosecutors, professors, and law students.

Founder: Roger Vilca.
Director: Roger Vilca.
Courses and diplomas: +51 986 868 484.
Courses and diplomas: virtual@lpderecho.pe.
Address: Av. Sánchez Carrión 615, office 502, Jesús María (Lima)

Contact us: [LP Directory](#)
[Privacy policies](#) and [ARCO rights](#)

LP is owned by [Escuela de Derecho SAC](#)

FOLLOW US



Developed by [Wairla Digital](#)

