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Chapter 1

191

1.1 191.guide

Texified version of data for Peru.

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Peru

1.2 191.guide/Peru

Peru

Geography (Peru)

People (Peru)

Government (Peru)

Government (Peru 2. usage)

Economy (Peru)

Economy (Peru 2. usage)

Communications (Peru)

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1.3 191.guide/Geography (Peru)

Geography (Peru)

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Location:

Western South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean between Chile and Ecuador

Map references:

South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

1,285,220 km²

land area:

1.28 million km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Alaska

Land boundaries:

total 6,940 km, Bolivia 900 km, Brazil 1,560 km, Chile 160 km, Colombia 2,900 km, Ecuador 1,420 km

Coastline:

2,414 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea:

200 nm

International disputes:

three sections of the boundary with Ecuador are in dispute

Climate:

varies from tropical in east to dry desert in west

Terrain:

western coastal plain (costa), high and rugged Andes in center (sierra), eastern lowland jungle of Amazon Basin (selva)

Natural resources:

copper, silver, gold, petroleum, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash

Land use:

arable land:

3%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:

21% forest and woodland:

55%

other:

21%

Irrigated land:

12,500 km² (1989 est.)

Environment:

subject to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, mild volcanic activity; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Lima

Note:

shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Bolivia

1.4 191.guide/People (Peru)

People (Peru)

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Population:

23,210,352 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.9% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

26.19 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:

7.15 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

56.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:

65.17 years

male:

63.02 years

female:

67.44 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.22 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:

Peruvian(s)

adjective:

Peruvian

Ethnic divisions:

Indian 45%, mestizo (mixed Indian and European ancestry) 37%, white 15%, black, Japanese, Chinese, and other 3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic

Languages:

Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:

85%

male: 92%

female:

29%
 Labor force:
 8 million (1992)
 by occupation:
 government and other services 44%, agriculture 37%, industry 19% (1988 est ←
 .)

1.5 191.guide/Government (Peru)

Government (Peru)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Peru

conventional short form:

Peru

local long form:

Republica del Peru

local short form:

Peru

Digraph:

PE

Type:

republic

Capital:

Lima

Administrative divisions:

24 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 ←

constitutional

province* (provincia constitucional); Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa ←

,, Ayacucho,

Cajamarca, Callao*, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Ica, Junin, La, Libertad, ←

Lambayeque, Lima,

Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura,

Puno, San Martin, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali

note:

the 1979 Constitution and legislation enacted from 1987 to 1990 mandate the creation of regions (regiones, singular - region) intended to function eventually as autonomous economic and administrative entities; so far, 12 regions have been constituted from 23 existing departments - Amazonas (from Loreto), Andres Avelino Caceres (from Huanuco, Pasco, Junin), Arequipa (← from

Arequipa), Chavin (from Ancash), Grau (from Tumbes, Piura), Inca (from

Cusco, Madre de Dios, Apurimac), La Libertad (from La Libertad), Los

Libertadores-Huari (from Ica, Ayacucho, Huancavelica), Mariategui (from

Moquegua, Tacna, Puno), Nor Oriental del Marañon (from Lambayeque,

Cajamarca, Amazonas), San Martin (from San Martin), Ucayali (from Ucayali);

formation of another region has been delayed by the reluctance of the

constitutional province of Callao to merge with the department of Lima;

because of inadequate funding from the central government, the regions have

yet to assume their responsibilities and at the moment coexist with the

departmental structure

Independence:

28 July 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution:

28 July 1980 (often referred to as the 1979 Constitution because the Constituent Assembly met in 1979, but the Constitution actually took effect the following year); suspended 5 April 1992; being revised or replaced

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ ← jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 28 July (1821)

Political parties and leaders:

New Majority/Change 90 (Cambio 90), Alberto FUJIMORI; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis BEDOYA Reyes; Popular Action Party (AP), Eduardo CALMELL del Solar; Liberty Movement (ML), Luis BUSTAMANTE; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Alan GARCIA; Independent Moralizing Front (FIM), Fernando OLIVERA Vega; National Renewal, Rafael REY; Democratic Coordinator, Jose Barba CAHALERO; Democratic Left Movement, Gloria HOFLER

Other political or pressure groups:

leftist guerrilla groups include Shining Path, Abimael GUZMAN (imprisoned); Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, Nestor SERPA and Victor POLAY (imprisoned)

1.6 191.guide/Government (Peru 2. usage)

Government (Peru 2. usage)

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Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held on 10 June 1990 (next to be held NA April 1995); results - ← Alberto

FUJIMORI 56.53%, Mario VARGAS Llosa 33.92%, other 9.55%

Democratic Constituent Congress:

last held 25 November 1992 (next to be held NA); seats - (80 total) New Majority/Change 90 44, Popular Christian Party 8, Independent Moralization Front 7, Renewal 6, Movement of the Democratic Left 4, Democratic Coordinator 4, others 7; several major parties (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, Popular Action) did not participate

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Democratic Constituent Congress (CCD)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Alberto Kenyo FUJIMORI Fujimori (since 28 July 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Oscar DE LA PUENTE Raygada (since 6 April 1992)

Member of:

AG, CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG (suspended), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Ricardo LUNA
 chancery:
 1700 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
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 (202) 833-9860 through 9869)
 consulates general:
 Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Paterson (New Jersey), San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

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 (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Charles H. BRAYSHAW
 embassy:
 corner of Avenida Inca Garcilaso de la Vega and Avenida Espana, Lima
 mailing address:
 P. O. Box 1991, Lima 1, or APO AA 34031
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 [51] (14) 33-8000
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 [51] (14) 31-6682

Flag:
 three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), white, and red with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a shield bearing a llama, cinchona tree (the source of quinine), and a yellow cornucopia spilling out gold coins, all framed by a green wreath

1.7 191.guide/Economy (Peru)

Economy (Peru)

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Overview:

The Peruvian economy is becoming increasingly market oriented, with a large dose of government ownership remaining in mining, energy, and banking. In the 1980s the economy suffered from hyperinflation, declining per capita output, and mounting external debt. Peru was shut off from IMF and World Bank support in the mid-1980s because of its huge debt arrears. An ←
 austerity
 program implemented shortly after the FUJIMORI government took office in July 1990 contributed to a third consecutive yearly contraction of economic activity, but the slide halted late that year, and output rose 2.4% in ←
 1991.

After a burst of inflation as the austerity program eliminated government price subsidies, monthly price increases eased to the single-digit level ←
 and
 by December 1991 dropped to the lowest increase since mid-1987. Lima obtained a financial rescue package from multilateral lenders in September 1991, although it faced \$14 billion in arrears on its external debt. By working with the IMF and World Bank on new financial conditions and

arrangements, the government succeeded in ending its arrears by March 1993. In 1992, GDP fell by 2.8%, in part because a warmer-than-usual El Nino current resulted in a 30% drop in the fish catch. Meanwhile, revival of growth in GDP continued to be restricted by the large amount of public and private resources being devoted to strengthening internal security.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$25 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

-2.8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$1,100 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

56.7% (1992)

Unemployment rate:

15% (1992 est.); underemployment 70% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$2.0 billion; expenditures \$2.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$300 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

copper, fishmeal, zinc, crude petroleum and byproducts, lead, refined silver, coffee, cotton

partners:

EC 28%, US 22%, Japan 13%, Latin America 12%, former USSR 2% (1991)

Imports:

\$4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures ←

chemicals, pharmaceuticals

partners:

US 32%, Latin America 22%, EC 17%, Switzerland 6%, Japan 3% (1991)

External debt:

\$21 billion (December 1992 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -5% (1992 est.); accounts for almost 24% of GDP

Electricity:

5,042,000 kW capacity; 17,434 million kWh produced, 760 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles, clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

1.8 191.guide/Economy (Peru 2. usage)

Economy (Peru 2. usage)

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Agriculture:

accounts for 10% of GDP, about 35% of labor force; commercial crops - coffee, cotton, sugarcane; other crops - rice, wheat, potatoes, plantains, coca; animal products - poultry, red meats, dairy, wool; not self- ← sufficient

in grain or vegetable oil; fish catch of 6.9 million metric tons (1990)

Illicit drugs:
 world's largest coca leaf producer with about 121,000 hectares under cultivation; source of supply for most of the world's coca paste and cocaine base; at least 85% of coca cultivation is for illicit production; most of cocaine base is shipped to Colombian drug dealers for processing into cocaine for the international drug market

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.7 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.3 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$577 million

Currency:
 1 nuevo sol (S/.) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:
 nuevo sol (S/. per US\$1 - 1.690 (January 1993), 1.245 (1992), 0.772 (1991), 0.187 (1990), 2.666 (1989), 0.129 (1988)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 191.guide/Communications (Peru)

Communications (Peru)

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Railroads: 1,801 km total; 1,501 km 1.435-meter gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:
 69,942 km total; 7,459 km paved, 13,538 km improved, 48,945 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon system and 208 km Lago Titicaca

Pipelines:
 crude oil 800 km, natural gas and natural gas liquids 64 km

Ports:
 Callao, Ilo, Iquitos, Matarani, Talara

Merchant marine:
 21 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 194,473 GRT/307,845 DWT; includes 13 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 oil tanker, 4 bulk cargo; note - in addition, 6 naval tankers and 1 naval cargo are sometimes used commercially

Airports:
 total:
 228
 usable:
 199
 with permanent-surface runways:
 37
 with runways over 3,659 m:
 2
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
 23

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

46

Telecommunications:

fairly adequate for most requirements; nationwide microwave system; 544,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 273 AM, no FM, 140 TV, 144 shortwave; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 12 domestic

1.10 191.guide/Defense Forces (Peru)

Defense Forces (Peru)

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Branches:

Army (Ejercito Peruano), Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru), Air Force (←
Fuerza

Aerea del Peru), National Police

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 6,030,354; fit for military service 4,076,197; reach
military age (20) annually 241,336 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$500 million, about 2% of GDP (1991)