



*Instituto de Estudios  
Forestales y Ambientales*

Lima, Peru  
May 6, 2024

**Mrs.**

**MARTHA ALDANA**

**Executive Director**

**Secretariat for Submissions on Environmental Enforcement Matters**

**United States - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement**

**Present. -**

*Request to prepare a Factual Report on the severe consequences of implementing Act 31973: constitutional violations, massive deforestation in Peru, social conflicts, non-compliance with the Trade Agreement between the United States and Peru, and other binding bilateral and multilateral agreements.*

*Mrs. Aldana:*

*We have the honour of addressing your esteemed office to express our deep concern about the approval of Act 31973, which amends the Peruvian Forest and Wildlife Law 29763, by the Peruvian Congress of the Republic. This regulation violates Peru's Political Constitution, the fundamental rights of Peruvian citizens, Peru's international commitments regarding the fight against climate change, and several international agreements and treaties on human rights, the environment, and trade.*

*In accordance with Article 18.8 of the US - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, which states that "any person of a Party may file a submission asserting that a Party is failing to effectively enforce its environmental laws", we claim the Secretariat for Submissions on Environmental Enforcement Matters under the US - Peru TPA to issue a Factual Record on the severe consequences of approving and implementing Act 31973, which modifies the Peruvian Forestry and Wildlife Law - Law 29763, leading to non-compliance with national norms and international agreements.*



**I. PERUVIAN NORMS AND INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS BREACHED BY THE ENACTMENT OF ACT 31973**

- *The violation of articles 66, 67, 68, and 69 of the Political Constitution of Peru (1993) and the Peruvian Fundamental Statute for the Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources, Law 26821.*
- *Infringements of articles 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.7, 18.11, 18.12, 18.13 of the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement<sup>1</sup>*
- *Annex 18.2 Covered Agreements of the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement*
- *Annex 18.3.4 on Forest Sector Governance of the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement<sup>2</sup>*
- *Understanding Regarding Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge (April 12, 2006)*
- *Strategic Objectives 2, 3, and 4 of Peru - United States Integrated National Strategy 2022 - 2026*
- *Trade Promotion Agreement between Peru and the United States, the U.S. Department of State's Investment Climate Statements (2023)*
- *Agreement on Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru (1996),*
- *Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996),*
- *Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions - OECD (1997)*
- *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999),*
- *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)*

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<sup>1</sup> *Peru - United States Trade Promotion Agreement, signed on April 12, 2006, approved by Congress through Legislative Resolution No. 28766, published in the Official Gazette El Peruano on June 29, 2006, and ratified by Supreme Decree No. 030-2006-RE, published in the Official Gazette El Peruano on June 30, 2006. It was implemented by Supreme Decree No. 009-2009-MINCETUR, published in the Official Gazette El Peruano on January 17, 2009. Entry into force date: February 1, 2009.*

<sup>2</sup> *Protocol of Amendment to the Peru - United States Trade Promotion Agreement, signed on June 25, 2007, approved by Congress through Legislative Resolution No. 29054, published in the Official Gazette El Peruano on June 29, 2007, ratified by Supreme Decree No. 040-2007-RE, published in the Official Gazette El Peruano on July 3, 2007.*



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- *The UNFCCC Paris Agreement (2015)*
- *The United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003),*
- *The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000),*
- *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999),*
- *Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions - OECD (1997),*
- *International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, No. 169 (1989)*
- *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)*
- *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).*

## **II. COMPLIANCE WITH ADMISSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS**

### Identification of Interested Party

- *Ángela Lucila Pautrat Oyarzún*
- *Peruvian ID: 09670957* *CIP: 176343*
- *Kené, Instituto de Estudios Forestales y Ambientales*
- *E-mail: lpautrat@keneamazon.net*

### Preceding Communication

*On May 5, 2022, the applicant filed a Petition for Injunction against the Peruvian Congress of the Republic to prevent the approval of the Bills seeking to modify the Forestry and Wildlife Law, Law 29763. The petition was admitted on September 5, 2022, by the Third Specialized Constitutional Court of the Superior Court of Justice of Lima (File No. 05654-2022-0-1801-JR-DC-03).*

*Additionally, various public and private entities have submitted various opinions and technical reports against the proposed amendments to the Forestry and Wildlife Law, which are attached to this communication and are quoted below:*



### Previous Official Documents

- *Pronouncement by the Ministry of Environment against the amendment of Law 29763, dated July 14, 2022*
- *Statement from the National Forest and Wildlife Service - SERFOR, dated July 14, 2022*
- *Letter No. 0194-2022-DP from the Office of the Ombudsman against the amendment of the Forestry Law of July 16, 2022*
- *Pronouncement by the Interreligious Initiative of July 18, 2022*
- *Report No. D001074-2022-PCM-OGAJ from the Legal Advisory Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers dated July 20, 2022*
- *Petition for Injunction against the Bill of Law amending the Forestry Law dated August 05, 2022*
- *Observations from the Executive Branch on the unenacted legislation of the Amendment of the Forestry and Wildlife Law dated August 08, 2022*
- *Admission Order of the Petition for Injunction against the Congress of the Republic dated September 05, 2022*
- *Pronouncement by MINAM dated September 14, 2022*
- *Mandatory Compliance Jurisdictional Sentence of Prior Consultation dated October 06, 2022*
- *Request from FECONAU to the Congress of the Republic to subject the unenacted legislation amending Law 29763 to Prior Consultation dated November 03, 2022*
- *Request for abstention from the Congress of the Republic to approve by Insistence of the unenacted legislation of the amendment of Law 29763 dated November 25, 2022*
- *Letter No. 0406-2022-DP, Legal Opinion of the Ombudsman on Bill of Law No. 03666/2022-CR dated December 15, 2022*
- *Letter No. 0633-2023-MIDAGRI-DVDAFIR/DGAAA, opinion on the Proposal of Legislative Decree amending Law No. 29763 dated May 22, 2023*
- *Letter No. D000483-2023-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DE, SERFOR Opinion on the Legislative Decree Project amending Law No. 29763 dated June 06, 2023*

### Civil Society Previous Documents

- *Statement from Civil Society on the Weakening of the Regulatory Framework for Sustainable Land Management dated July 7, 2022*
- *Legal Analysis on the Amendment of Forestry Law 29763 by the Legal Defense Institute, November 2022*



- *Statement from AIDSESEP against the Amendment of Forestry and Wildlife Law, Law 29763, dated December 15, 2023*
- *Letter No. 101-2023-GCI from Civil Society, dated December 20, 2023, warning the European Commission about deforestation risks due to the regulation approved by the Peruvian Congress of the Republic.*

### **III. IMPACTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACT 31973**

*Act 31973 has breached constitutional regulations regarding Forests and Protected Lands by allowing unlawful modifications for agribusiness purposes. As part of this illegal action, "exclusion areas for agricultural purposes" have been created in zones that were illegitimately occupied and trafficked. Furthermore, these areas have been exempted from mandatory Land Classification Studies, authorisations, and environmental and ecological requirements established by the Peruvian Forest and Wildlife Law 29763 regulations.*

*It is essential to acknowledge that this initiative is not a recent development. In 2008, Legislative Decree No. 1090 was passed to grant Amazonian forests to large agribusiness corporations in the land market. This decision was met with widespread protests and resistance, culminating in violent clashes between the Peruvian State's Law Enforcement Forces and Indigenous citizens on June 5th, 2009. Unfortunately, this conflict resulted in the tragic death of 34 Peruvians. As a result of this conflict, the Peruvian Congress was forced to repeal Legislative Decree No. 1090. Today, we face a similar risk situation, with the potential for another social conflict that threatens the human rights of Peruvian citizens and the country's governance.*

*In May 2023, the European Union adopted Regulation 2023/1115<sup>3</sup> to reduce its contribution to global deforestation, forest degradation, greenhouse gas emissions, and biodiversity loss<sup>4</sup>.*

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<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of May 31, 2023, concerning the marketing in the Union market and the exportation from the Union of certain raw materials and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010. In: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=DOUE-L-2023-80809>

<sup>4</sup> Art. 1 UE 2023/1115 Regulation.



*According to the regulation, only deforestation-free beef, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soy, and timber produced until December 31, 2020, following the legislation of the producer countries<sup>5</sup> and covered by a due diligence declaration, will be allowed to enter the European market. The regulation came into force on June 29, 2023, but will be fully effective on December 31, 2024, to provide an alignment period for producer countries, such as Peru. This date also marks the deadline for classifying countries as low and high-risk based on specific criteria<sup>6</sup>, impacting the stringency of the applicable procedure and annual controls.*

*Under the guise of pretext, palm oil and cocoa agribusinesses, which have encroached upon and deforested Peruvian forests over three decades, strategically instrumentalised this regulation to subvert forest and environmental rules and lobby for the approval of Act 31973.*

*This is due to their failure to adhere to the stipulations outlined by national legislation and their inability to meet the requisite international market entry standards.*

*According to the Attorney General's Office of the Ministry of Environment, more than 40,000 legal proceedings are under criminal investigation and judicialised as of 2024 for alleged forestry and environmental crimes. At least 4,000 cases would be at serious risk of closure due to the approval of Act 31973, leading to impunity, loss of national authority, and significant financial losses for the Peruvian State.*

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<sup>5</sup> According to paragraph 40 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115, "relevant legislation of the country of production" is defined as "the laws applicable in the country of production concerning the legal status of the production area in terms of: a) land use rights; b) environmental protection; c) regulations related to forests, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, when directly related to timber harvesting; d) third-party rights; e) labour rights; f) human rights protected under international law; g) the principle of free, prior, and informed consent, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; h) tax regulations, anti-corruption, commercial, and customs regulations".

<sup>6</sup> According to paragraph 3 of Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115, these are a) deforestation and forest degradation index; b) expansion index of agricultural lands associated with relevant raw materials; and c) production trends of relevant raw materials and products.



*In this sense, this regulation constitutes a mechanism of impunity promoted by some few identified American, European, and Asian-funded cacao and palm oil agribusiness companies to evade justice and disregard human rights by endorsing illegal deforestation.*

*Act 31973 legalised illegal occupation of tropical forests without conducting previous Soil Studies and contravening the prohibition of Land Use Change in Forest and Protection Lands that are part of the Forest and Wildlife Heritage of the Nation protected by articles 66°, 67°, 68°, and 69° of the Peruvian Constitution. This arbitrariness weakened forest protection and environmental regulation by incentivising new deforestation to promote and facilitate the cacao and palm oil commodities trade.*

*Act 31973 exclusively benefits a small group of foreign and domestic agribusiness companies that have demonstrably infringed Peruvian forest and environmental regulations, some of them investigated for alleged organised crime, money laundering, corruption of officials, as well as several environmental crimes, such as deforestation, illegal logging, usurpation of indigenous territories, destruction of biodiversity, wildlife and ecosystem services, among others. It is worth noting that agribusiness on forest and protection lands has consistently contravened national regulations. It is neither a valid nor sufficient reason to endorse Act 31973, undermining the Rule of Law and the Constitutional Order of Peru, moreover, when these crops can be regulated through the legal instruments already existing in the current Forest and Wildlife Law 29763.*

*Despite receiving multiple unfavourable technical opinions from various entities, including the Peruvian Ombudsman's Office, the Ministry of Environment, the National Forest and Wildlife Service - SERFOR, as well as from some Embassies, indigenous organisations, civil society, labour unions, guilds, producers, and academia, the plenary of the Congress of the Republic persistently voted for the approval of Act 31973 in March 2023. This decision was made despite the rejection of the Executive Branch and warnings that the regulation would violate commitments made within the framework of the European Union - Peru Trade Agreement. It is also concerning that the Bill amending the Forestry Law did not undergo the Prior Consultation*



*process with Indigenous Peoples, even though it impacts collective rights. It is subject to compliance with the provisions of ILO Convention 169 and Peruvian Law No. 29785 on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous Peoples.*

*It is concerning that corporations involved in environmental crimes and land trafficking seem to have undue influence over the Peruvian State. A troubling example of this unethical influence is that Bills 649, 894, and 2315 were not initially on the agenda for the Congress plenary on December 14, 2023. However, the day before the plenary, the CONFIEP<sup>7</sup> and AMCHAM<sup>8</sup> sent communications to the President of the Congress urging discussion and analysis of these bills.*

*They falsely argued that the bills ‘would provide legal security for established farmers and align with international regulations, such as the recent European zero deforestation import regulation’.*

*However, this statement is untruthful because the agribusiness crops overlap with territories of legally protected categories, such as indigenous communities, Permanent Production Forests, Protected Natural Areas, and Fragile Ecosystems. Furthermore, the Prohibition of Change of Use of Forest Lands dates back to the Forestry and Wildlife Law 21147 of 1975, later clarified and developed in Law 27308 of 2000 and Law 29763 of 2011. Therefore, it is clear that the corporations involved in these banned activities were fully aware of the illegality of their occupation. This also applies to plantations promoted by some cooperation agencies and international organisations, which were established without meeting the minimum requirements decreed by national legislation, thereby violating the principles of the rule of law.*

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<sup>7</sup> Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas - CONFIEP

<sup>8</sup> Cámara de Comercio Americana en el Perú





1975

Decreto Ley 21147  
Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre

Art. 5°.- "Las tierras cuya capacidad de uso mayor es forestal no podrán ser utilizadas con fines agropecuarios cualquiera que sea su ubicación en el territorio nacional".

2002

Ley 27308  
Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre

Art. 7°.- Patrimonio Forestal Nacional y de Fauna Silvestre

Los recursos forestales y de fauna silvestre mantenidos en su fuente y las tierras del Estado cuya capacidad de uso mayor es forestal, con bosques o sin ellos, integran el Patrimonio Forestal Nacional. No pueden ser utilizados con fines agropecuarios u otras actividades que afecten la cobertura vegetal, el uso sostenible y la conservación del recurso forestal, cualquiera sea su ubicación en el territorio nacional, salvo en los casos que señale la presente Ley y su reglamento.

2015

Ley 29763  
Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre

Art. 37°.- En tierras de capacidad de uso mayor forestal y de capacidad de uso mayor para protección, con o sin cobertura vegetal, se prohíbe el cambio de uso actual a fines agropecuarios.

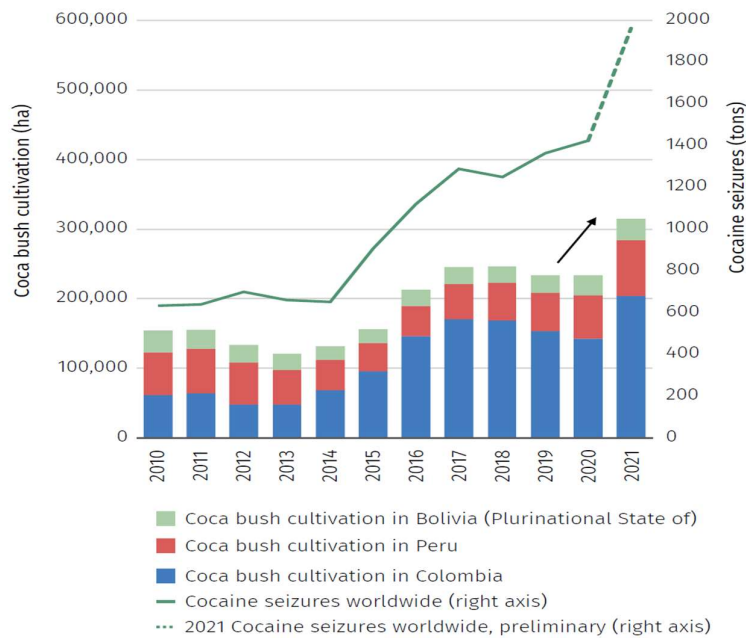
Se prohíbe el otorgamiento de títulos de propiedad, certificados o constancias de posesión en tierras de dominio público con capacidad de uso mayor forestal o de protección con o sin cobertura forestal, así como cualquier tipo de reconocimiento o instalación de infraestructura pública de servicios, bajo responsabilidad de los funcionarios involucrados (...).

*According to USAID's report on the land titling access rights of indigenous peoples in the Peruvian Amazon, the expansion of oil palm, cocoa, and rice plantations has caused deforestation of hundreds of hectares. The report warns that land invasions are often the starting point for these new areas, which later become formalised through property ownership. This practice has led to severe social conflicts with local farmers and indigenous populations. Congress's approval of this new law will make granting property titles on plots that overlap with indigenous territories, Permanent Production Forests, and Protected Natural Areas easier, likely exacerbating social conflict in these regions.*

*It is also worth noting that over 120,000 hectares of illicit crops such as coca leaf, marijuana, and poppy are being grown within invaded forest lands that have been converted to agricultural use. These crops, along with areas subjected to illegal logging and wildfires, as well as those encroached upon indigenous lands and territories that have been waiting for recognition and titling by the Peruvian state for over 20 years, have already been 'formalised' by this regulation.*



### Coca bush cultivation, by country, and cocaine seizures worldwide, 2010–2021



UNODC Global Report on Cocaine 2023 – Local dynamics, global challenges. Vienna, 184 p.

*Given the points raised, we note with deep concern the instrumentalisation of EU Regulation 2023/1115 relating to deforestation-free products to subvert the Rule of Law and erode environmental standards. This misapplication of the Regulation jeopardises the country's welfare by allowing the infiltration of deforestation-linked products and distorts the Regulation's intended objectives.*

*Furthermore, promoting speculation and disorderly land occupation may raise the risk of incentivising social conflicts with Indigenous Peoples, which could disproportionately impact the most vulnerable populations, including Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact. In response to this issue, the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDSESEP) has publicly declared that they will not permit third parties who intend to destroy the forests safeguarded by this law to enter their territories.*



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*In this context, citizen participation in environmental policies is weakening, and the Peruvian state is failing to respect the obligation to convene a prior consultation process. This is especially significant as it directly affects the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and comes at a time of fragile political stability due to the ongoing governance crisis in Peru. Let us recall that the regrettable events of June 5, 2009, when the Bagua conflict occurred and resulted in the loss of 34 Peruvian lives, still weigh heavily on the minds of Peruvian citizens. This collision originated under circumstances identical to the current situation, with political operators modifying the forestry law under deceitful arguments to align with the USA - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement requirements. The ploy to access forest lands was false then, as it is now. In 2009, the Peruvian government was forced to repeal Legislative Decree 1090 and convene a new process to develop a Forestry and Wildlife Law in a post-conflict context. Law 29763 is the first Peruvian law consulted and approved with broad support from the national population. However, all that democratic and learning process has been violated by arbitrariness and disrespect for the Rule of Law.*

*For these reasons, we respectfully request the European Union Delegation in Peru to make a public declaration regarding their stance on Act 31973, given the significant breaches it has caused to the Political Constitution of Peru, national regulations, and the welfare of its forests and inhabitants. Additionally, the Peruvian state must take responsibility for the numerous violations of international trade and environmental agreements that resulted from Act 31973.*

*Thank you in advance for your kind attention. I would like to take this opportunity to express our most sincere regards and remain at your service.*

*Sincerely,*

*Lucila Pautrat*  
Kené - Instituto de Estudios  
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## **ANNEX**

### **I. ANNEX I: PREVIOUS OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS**

*I.1 Pronouncement by the Ministry of Environment against the amendment of Law 29763, dated July 14, 2022*

*I.2 Statement from the National Forest and Wildlife Service - SERFOR, dated July 14, 2022*

*I.3 Letter No. 0194-2022-DP from the Office of the Ombudsman against the amendment of the Forestry Law of July 16, 2022*

*I.4 Pronouncement by the Interreligious Initiative of July 18, 2022*

*I.5 Report No. D001074-2022-PCM-OGAJ from the Legal Advisory Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers dated July 20, 2022*

*I.6 Petition for Injunction against the Bill of Law amending the Forestry Law dated August 05, 2022*

*I.7 Observations from the Executive Branch on the unenacted legislation of the Amendment of the Forestry and Wildlife Law dated August 08, 2022*

*I.8 Admission Order of the Petition for Injunction against the Congress of the Republic dated September 05, 2022*

*I.9 Pronouncement by MINAM dated September 14, 2022*

*I.10 Mandatory Compliance Jurisdictional Sentence of Prior Consultation dated October 06, 2022*

*I.11 Request from FECONAU to the Congress of the Republic to subject the unenacted legislation amending Law 29763 to Prior Consultation dated November 03, 2022*



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*I.12 Request for abstention from the Congress of the Republic to approve by Insistence of the unenacted legislation of the amendment of Law 29763 dated November 25, 2022*

*I.13 Letter No. 0406-2022-DP, Legal Opinion of the Ombudsman on Bill of Law No. 03666/2022-CR dated December 15, 2022*

*I.14 Letter No. 0633-2023-MIDAGRI-DVDAFIR/DGAAA, opinion on the Proposal of Legislative Decree amending Law No. 29763 dated May 22, 2023*

*I.15 Letter No. D000483-2023-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DE, SERFOR Opinion on the Legislative Decree Project amending Law No. 29763 dated June 06, 2023*

## **II. ANNEX II: CIVIL SOCIETY PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS**

*II.1 Statement from Civil Society on the Weakening of the Regulatory Framework for Sustainable Land Management dated July 7, 2022*

*II.2 Legal Analysis on the Amendment of Forestry Law 29763 by the Legal Defense Institute, November 2022*

*II.3 Statement from AIDSESEP against the Amendment of Forestry and Wildlife Law, Law 29763, dated December 15, 2023*

*II.4 Letter No. 101-2023-GCI from Civil Society warning the European Commission about deforestation risks due to the regulation approved by the Peruvian Congress of the Republic dated December 20, 2023.*

## **III. ANNEX III: SUBSEQUENT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS**

*III.1 Letter No. D000912-2023-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DE, Pronouncement of SERFOR against the amendment of Law 29763, dated December 20, 2023*



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*III.2 Petition of Unconstitutionality against Law 31973, filed by the College of Sociologists of Peru on January 11, 2024*

*III.3 Presentation by the Minister of Environment before the Council of Ministers on January 15, 2024*

*III.4 Constitutional Complaint against the President of the Congress of the Republic for non-compliance with the Congress Regulations on January 19, 2024*

*III.5 Statements from the Embassies of Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, and Canada on January 19, 2024, regarding the impacts of the amendment to Law No. 31973*

*III.6 Admission of the Constitutional Challenge against Law 31973 filed by the Regional Government of San Martín, dated April 04, 2024*

#### **IV. ANNEX IV: SUBSEQUENT CIVIL SOCIETY DOCUMENTS**

*IV.1 Letter N° 06-2024-Kené a la Embajada de Estados Unidos sobre los alcances y peligros de la Ley 31973, enviada el 02 de febrero del 2024.*

*IV.2 Statement from the Legal Defense Institute regarding the Congress-approved Project to deforest the Amazon and promote impunity for criminal organisations, issued on December 15, 2023.*

*IV.3 Statement from the Peruvian Chapter of the Laudato Si Movement regarding the approval of Law 31973 and its impacts on welfare, security, and sustainability conditions in Peru, issued on December 15, 2023.*

*IV.4 List of Organizations and Individuals endorsed the Statement of Indigenous Organizations and Civil Society against the Forestry and Wildlife Law Amendment, updated as of December 19, 2023.*

*IV.5 Statement from the Bishops of the Peruvian Amazon regarding proposals to amend the Forestry and Wildlife Law and the approval of Law 31973 on December 20, 2023.*



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*IV.6 Statement from the Pastoral Network of Indigenous Peoples and Integral Ecology and the Episcopal Commission for Social Action against Law 31973, issued on January 11, 2024.*

*IV.7 Statement from the Civil Society of the Illegal Mining Observatory regarding the Forestry and Wildlife Law amendment, issued on January 16, 2024.*

*IV.8 Statement from the Ecclesial Conference of the Amazon - CEAMA regarding Law 31973, which jeopardises the protection of the forests of the Peruvian Amazon and its inhabitants, issued on January 20, 2024.*

*IV.9 Letter No. 302-2023-DAR/DE, dated December 21, 2023, requests the archiving of a norm approved by the Congress of the Republic.*

*IV.10 Declaration of Iquitos from the National Coordinator of Chapters of Forestry Engineering of the College of Engineers of Peru, dated January 2, 2024.*

*IV.11 Letter from Civil Society to the Environmental Affairs Council of the U.S. - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement of the United States Trade Representative, sent on January 8, 2024, warning about deforestation risks due to the approval of Law 31973.*

*IV.12 Letter from Indigenous Organizations requesting the archiving of the amendment to Law 31973, dated January 9, 2024.*

*IV.13 Statement from the National Assembly of Regional Governments against Law 31973, dated January 13, 2024.*

*IV.14 Statement from the Faculty of Forestry Sciences of the National Agrarian University La Molina regarding the approval of Law 31973, dated January 15, 2024.*

*IV.15 Statement on Law 31973 from the National Council of Deans of Professional Colleges of Peru, dated January 19, 2024.*



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*IV.16 Statement from the Awajun Autonomous Territorial Government against Law 31973, dated January 20, 2024.*

*IV.17 Statement from the 8 Federations of the Coordinator for the Development and Defense of Indigenous Peoples of the San Martín region - CODEPISAM, declaring a state of emergency for their communal forests due to the approval of Law 31973, issued on January 20, 2024.*

*IV.18 Statement from the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, issued on January 24, 2024, rejecting the irregular approval favouring deforestation in the Amazon.*

*IV.19 Statement from the Peruvian Episcopal Conference regarding threats against the Peruvian Amazon and the approval of Law 31973, issued on January 25, 2024.*

*IV.20 Letter No. 06-2024-Kené to the Embassy of the United States regarding the scope and dangers of Law 31973, sent on February 2, 2024.*