Characterization of the ecological impact of the oil spill associated with the intervention of the state in the protection of marine biodiversity

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Abstract

The oil spill occurred on January 15, 2022, on the Peruvian coast in the district of Ventanilla. REPSOL, the company responsible, said it harmed around 1000 species of fish, more than 1018 mollusks and crustaceans, and nearly 500 species of marine algae, invertebrates, birds, and mammals, causing monetary losses in the fishing sector, both in small and medium-sized industries as well as large ones.

The objective of this article is to analyze the impact of the oil spill on the biological diversity present on the affected beaches. The method that we will use is quantitative since it collects information, and since the results can be measured in numbers, the research design is non-experimental in the sense that the variables are not manipulated to have any effect. We will use the instrument of a pollster to collect the information of the people who live nearby.

Finally, it is clear from the results that most of the population blames REPSOL and the Peruvian State for the oil spill. They believe that this ecological disaster will have very serious consequences for the environment, causing the extinction of some marine species.

Keywords
Spill, Oil, Fishing Industry, Pacific Ocean, Pollution and react effectively to oil leakage.