

**Chapter IV**  
**About Hunting and Biological Control**

**Art. 250- Hunting Types**

For these regulations, the following hunting types are considered:

- a. Subsistence hunting
- b. Commercial hunting and/or capture
- c. Sport hunting
- d. Falconry
- e. Sanitary hunting

**Art. 258- Practice of Sport Hunting**

Sport hunting could be practiced according to the sport hunting calendars and other normative, possessing a hunting license and hunting authorization and according to current regulations and limits established for each case.

The products of the practice of sport hunting cannot be sold. The hunter may use the game taken and its products, including the trophy, for personal use only.

The administration of concessions and authorizations for the development of sport hunting activities, and the providing of services related to the hunting industry, are economic activities subject to the respective economic retribution.

**Art. 259- Groups of Game Species Authorized.**

The game species authorized for sport hunting are considered within these groups:

**Group 1: Small Game**

- 1.1 Game birds (terrestrial)
- 1.2 Waterfowl
- 1.3 Other game birds
- 1.4 Small mammals
- 1.5 Exotics (small mammals or birds)

**Group 2: Big game**

- 2.1 Native big game
- 2.2 Wild big mammals
- 2.3 Exotics

**Group 3: Under Special Regime**

This group encompasses any specie which is closed for hunting or classified under any degree of protection that has sub-populations that could be managed for hunting.

**Group 4: Pests and Non-game Species**

This group encompasses any small mammal or bird that could be considered as such by the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife.

The sport hunting calendars will include the list of species of wildlife available for the groups 1 and 2, indicating which ones are available per region or geographic area.

The quota hunt for the species considered within the group 3 requires the approval by a Directive from the Ministry of Agriculture, whose hunting authorization will be conducted in accordance with the conditions, requirements and procedures approved by the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife. In case of species included in any Appendix of the CITES Convention an opinion by the Scientific Authority will be required.

The sport hunting calendars will include, when available, the list of species considered within group 4 and the regions or geographic areas in which they will be available to sport hunters, carrying a valid hunting license, without restriction of bag limit or seasons.

#### **Art. 260- Sport Hunting License, Validity, Requirements and Types.**

For the practice of sport hunting a valid hunting license is required in the possession of the hunter at all times while hunting. This license is issued by the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife. This document is personal and non-transferable, and must be shown with the document of identification of the hunter.

The sport hunting license is valid in the whole country and consists of two types:

- a. *Regular license* is such that could be purchased by any Peruvian, resident or non-resident in the country, and by non-Peruvians with legal residency in the country. It is valid for one (1) year and each hunter can only purchase one per year.
- b. *Special license* is such that could be purchased by non-Peruvians not living in the country. It is valid for sixty (60) days and the hunter may purchase more than one per year (for subsequent visits).

To purchase a regular sport hunting license the applicant must show proof of hunter education course issued by an entity recognized by the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife. In the case of the special sport hunting license, the applicant must show a valid hunting license from its country, state or jurisdiction of origin.

#### **Art. 261- Hunting Authorization**

For the practice of sport hunting, established in the sport hunting calendar, in addition to the sport hunting license, an authorization to hunt is required. This authorization is issued by the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife, and will allow the sport hunter to hunt one or more wildlife species, by paying the required fees. It also authorizes the transport of the species according to the limits established by the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife.

The authorization for sport hunting will list the species and the quantities of big game and small game the hunter is permitted to hunt.

#### **Art. 262- Sport Hunting Calendar**

The practice of sport hunting is regulated annually by the sport hunting calendars, valid for a calendar year, and approved by the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife in coordination with the Regional Authorities for Forestry and Wildlife for its jurisdictions.

Previous to the approval of the sport hunting calendar for species under any Appendix of the CITES Convention, the opinion of the Scientific Authority will be required.

The calendars define the locations or geographic areas for the practice of sport hunting. For each of those areas they will establish the species of wildlife authorized for hunting, the seasons, and the number of specimens per species by sex and class. Calendars also establish fees for hunting authorizations

The calendars also present information about the characteristics, limitations or requirements of the firearms legally permitted for different species.

**Art. 263- Information Sport Hunters Must Provide to the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife**

Within five (5) days after returning from a hunting trip, the sport hunter is required to inform the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife about the location (according to the sport hunting calendar) in which the hunt was conducted, species, number of game taken for each.

**Art. 264- Economic Retribution**

The economic retribution for the extraction of resources by sport hunting will be defined in the current sport hunting calendar.

Such retribution is calculated according to the article 192 of these Regulations and it will be determined by the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife.

**Art. 244- Sport Hunting with Dogs**

Sport hunting with dogs for species considered within group 1 is authorized.

For the species considered within the groups 2 to 4, hunting with dogs (including capture of game animals by the dog) will be authorized for the areas, species and types of hunting established in the sport hunting calendar. The use of dogs for the location and retrieval of wounded game is permitted at all times.

**Art. 266- Professional Specialized Services for Sport Hunting**

Outfitter is the person, natural or corporate, that for an economic compensation provides services for the practice of sport hunting activities, considering aspects such as transport services, hospitality, guiding and instruction or any other related activity.

The person dedicated to this activity must be authorized for this purpose by the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife and be registered as such.

#### **Art. 267- Certified Sport Hunting Guide**

Certified sport hunting guides are persons that guide and help, for an economic compensation, to sport hunters that will hire their services. They must be registered before the National Authority for Forestry and Wildlife.

#### **Art. 268- Information Guides and Outfitters Must Provide to the Authority**

Outfitters and certified guides are required to:

- a. verify that clients have all documentation required to conduct a legal hunt
- b. verify that clients take game in a legal way
- c.. maintain a registry of all hunters that have contracted their services and the species that have been taken and all other relevant information.

Outfitters and certified guides are thus, co-responsible with clients for all applicable infractions described in these regulations. They must provide information about their hunting trips within five (5) days after returning.

### **Sub Chapter V** **Sanitary Hunts**

#### **Art. 274- Sanitary Hunts**

A sanitary hunt is conducted by reasons of health risk or security. It is authorized and supervised by the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife and is conducted by specialized personnel or by members of the Peruvian National Police (PNP). In some instances, when the authority considers it necessary, the opportunity will be offered to the sport hunter community to conduct such hunts, in support of the authority. If the hunt is conducted within private land or community land it will require previous coordination.

In the cases in which public health would be at risk, the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife will coordinate actions with the Ministry of Health and/or the National Service for Animal Health (SENASA).

The Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife will authorize the taking of wildlife via petition from Senasa or the Ministry of Health accordingly.

#### **Art. 275- Sanitary hunt in case of immediate danger**

In case of immediate danger for the life of people the sanitary hunt is authorized, and those conducting the hunt must immediately report the action to the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife.

#### **Art. 276- In case of provoked aggression**

In cases which could be proven that aggression did not exist or was caused by an individual or the animal was provoked, administrative actions will be taken against the responsible parties.

**Art. 277- Use of Specimens and/or Products of Sanitary Hunts**

The products of sanitary hunts should be incinerated by the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife or donated by them to scientific institutions. It is excerpted from this regulation the specimens obtained by sport hunters conducting sanitary hunts authorized by the Regional Authority for Forestry and Wildlife.

The specimens obtained by sanitary hunts could be used for animal or human consumption with the favorable opinion of the health authorities.