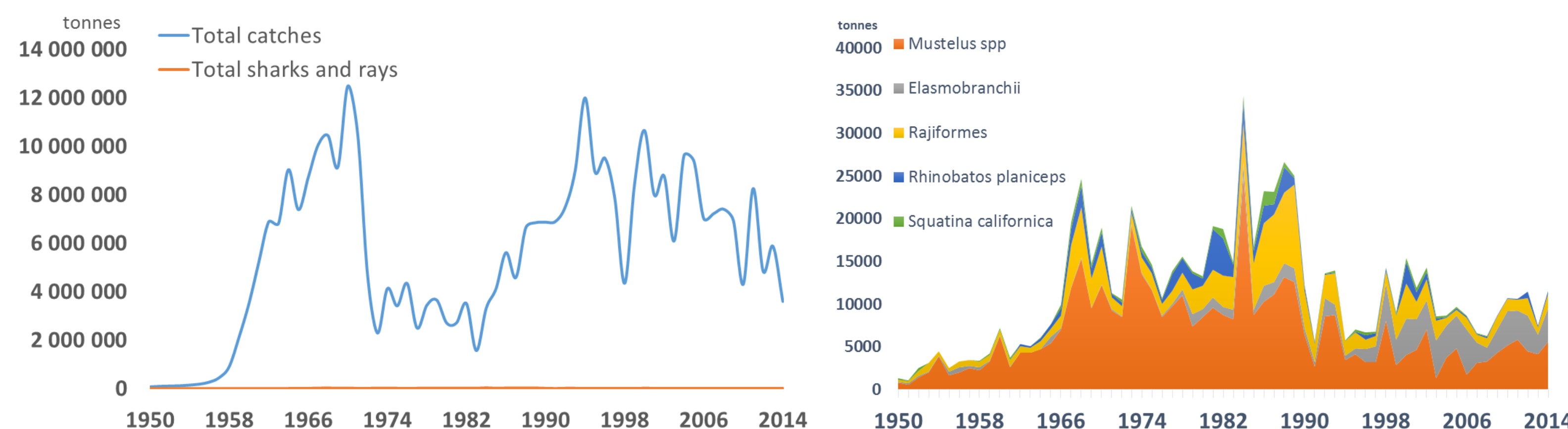




PERU



CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global capture production 1950–2014'

FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2008–2013)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Rays and skates (Rajidae), fresh or chilled			53	6
Shark fins, dried, whether or not salted, etc.	163	8 207	59	545
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	1	2	2 039	248
Sharks nei, frozen	883	1 575	1 743	1 940
Total shark commodities	1 046	9 784	3 894	2 739
Total all marine fisheries commodities	1 939 382	2 744 917	79 633	139 002

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade 1976–2013'

FISHERIES AND TRADE

	Sphyrna lewini		Manta spp. (*)	
FISHING AREAS	National waters			
	International waters			
TYPE OF FISHERIES	Industrial			
	Small-scale			
TARGET	Target			
	By-catch			
	Ecotourism			
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market			
	Export			

(*) Valid until 2015, prohibited from 2016

MANAGEMENT MEASURES

SPECIES PROHIBITIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited targeting and retention of Oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) by fisheries regulated by IATTC. Individuals caught to be released alive, to the extent practicable (Resolution IATTC C-11-10 of 2011). Prohibited the extraction of Giant manta ray (<i>Manta birostris</i>) in any art or fishing gear or other instrument, in marine waters of the Peruvian jurisdiction (Resolution No. 441-2015-PRODUCE). Closed seasons and fishing seasons for Smooth hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna zyagena</i>) and catch limits (Resolution No. 008-2016-PRODUCE).
MINIMUM SIZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum catch size of Blue shark (<i>Prionace glauca</i>) to 160 cm total length (15% maximum tolerance of juveniles) (Resolution No. 209-2001-PE). Minimum catch size of Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) to 170 cm total length (15% maximum tolerance of juveniles) (Resolution No. 209-2001-PE). Minimum catch size of Humpback smooth-hound (<i>Mustelus whitneyi</i>) to 60 cm in total length (20% maximum tolerance of juveniles) (Resolution No. 209-2001-PE). Minimum catch size of Speckled smooth-hound (<i>Mustelus mento</i>) to 60 cm in total length (20% maximum tolerance of juveniles 20%) (Resolution No. 209-2001-PE). Minimum catch size of Spotted hound shark (<i>Triakis maculate</i>) to 60 cm in total length (20% maximum tolerance of juveniles 20%) (Resolution No. 209-2001-PE). Minimum catch size of Carcharhinus sharks (<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp.) To 150 cm total length (15% maximum tolerance of juveniles) (Resolution No. 209-2001-PE)
PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required full utilization of shark catches and prohibited finning by applying a 5 percent fin-to-body weight ratio for sharks on board vessels (IATTC Resolution C-05-03 of 2005).
PARTICIPATORY RESTRICTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licenses and authorizations required for all types of fisheries.
GEAR RESTRICTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum mesh size for sharks and rays gillnet fisheries (200 - 330 mm) (Resolution No. 209-2001-PE).



IMPLEMENTING THE APPENDIX II LISTINGS

Progress made

- National Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, Rays and Related Species in Peru (PAN Shark-Peru - DS No. 002-2014-PRODUCE of 8 July, 2014) (<http://www2.produce.gob.pe/dispositivos/publicaciones/ds002-2014-produce.pdf>).
- From 2010, a monitoring programme is in place to record the biological-fisheries indicators of the more important commercial sharks: Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*); Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and Smooth hammerhead (*Sphyrna zyagena*).
- 2014 - different workshops organized by the IMARPE under the PAN Shark-PERU;
- September 2015 - Technical report on the population status of *S. zyagena* and recommendations for its management.
- November 2015 - Technical report on population status, biology and fisheries of *Manta birostris* in the Peruvian sea, with management recommendations.
- December 2015 - Field guide for the identification of sharks in artisanal fisheries developed by IMARP.

Current limitations

- Limited budget and logistics for the strengthening of research on conservation of sharks and rays in Peru.

Needs

- Strengthen coordination between government sectors (Ministry of Production, Environment, SUNAT, IMARPE, etc.) for implementation of CITES in Peru.

