



-Peru-
last updated on 2003-09-18

Table of Contents

GENERAL FEATURES OF TRADE POLICY

TARIFFS AND DUTIES

NON TARIFF BARRIERS

IPR

GENERAL FEATURES OF TRADE POLICY

Peru is a founding member of the Andean Community Free Trade Area, which it rejoined in 1997 after a period of 5 years absence. However, the country is not yet a full member of the free trade area.

The EU and the Andean Community have a Framework Agreement for cooperation, signed in 1993. Since 1990 the countries of the Andean Community have enjoyed preferential duties for their exports to the EU for making efforts in the fight against drugs. These preferences were later extended to the Central American countries. Nearly 90% of Andean and Central American products, including textiles and most agricultural products, enter Europe duty-free.

Peruvian exports are mainly concentrated in agricultural products and textiles, while the main products imported from the EU are power generating machinery and chemicals.

The following table is an overview of the tradeflow between the European Union and Peru

Section	Year	Import(Euro)	Export(Euro)
Animals & animal products	1996	68,197,470	26,319,320
	1997	72,395,190	41,095,820
	1998	82,632,720	28,642,440
	1999	71,577,060	19,275,350
	2000	78,708,410	25,649,140
	2001	99,516,840	9,774,880
	2002	81,707,820	8,796,850
	2003	78,167,560	8,584,090
Vegetable products	1996	110,433,900	19,084,510
	1997	153,178,940	10,886,830
	1998	135,035,710	13,480,460
	1999	180,004,580	15,556,470
	2000	208,805,700	15,345,960
	2001	224,631,780	14,916,580
	2002	248,492,800	25,925,540
	2003	244,186,230	19,771,080
Animal or vegetable fats	1996	10,247,910	999,820
	1997	24,914,560	1,220,530
	1998	185,960	3,199,490
	1999	8,649,910	1,777,110
	2000	11,883,750	1,827,460
	2001	14,661,490	1,015,630
	2002	11,204,150	1,340,150
	2003	14,137,150	1,042,970

Prepared foodstuffs	1996	221,849,410	15,714,510
	1997	315,604,180	24,674,420
	1998	212,638,230	23,400,810
	1999	220,320,450	17,654,800
	2000	311,054,910	18,237,040
	2001	299,858,970	20,929,390
	2002	294,238,720	21,747,400
	2003	304,863,000	20,357,500
Mineral products	1996	208,428,060	3,280,430
	1997	248,211,150	5,071,010
	1998	208,495,350	3,939,830
	1999	188,829,130	13,567,520
	2000	154,314,550	4,488,180
	2001	179,438,100	4,939,790
	2002	288,326,980	6,743,010
	2003	222,410,000	3,702,670
Chemical products	1996	24,391,410	95,920,270
	1997	27,489,700	123,099,350
	1998	26,189,530	130,698,190
	1999	22,801,250	135,134,690
	2000	24,241,850	140,597,600
	2001	28,168,570	149,156,180
	2002	27,030,700	162,503,820
	2003	28,917,730	146,953,840
Plastics & rubber	1996	325,510	28,149,640
	1997	799,740	35,040,800
	1998	925,580	43,996,130
	1999	895,820	35,581,560
	2000	967,620	40,571,610
	2001	736,090	42,777,450
	2002	659,960	41,569,510
	2003	524,670	36,864,570
Hides & skins	1996	3,024,450	689,250
	1997	4,226,660	950,500
	1998	2,194,730	848,470
	1999	2,020,850	386,020
	2000	3,114,470	705,280
	2001	7,108,050	933,680
	2002	4,947,350	633,310
	2003	7,218,730	713,840
Wood & wood products	1996	1,478,220	1,130,140
	1997	2,582,700	1,506,380
	1998	3,349,700	1,423,990
	1999	3,689,770	1,720,190
	2000	3,135,620	1,692,270
	2001	2,245,000	1,292,660
	2002	2,422,310	1,761,850
	2003	4,225,930	1,707,780
Wood pulp products	1996	160,340	32,488,440
	1997	325,840	45,960,740
	1998	643,160	46,378,530
	1999	472,290	48,436,870
	2000	393,210	59,833,980
	2001	212,020	59,135,370
	2002	248,350	60,817,180
	2003	167,280	54,644,020
Textiles & textile articles	1996	107,489,260	14,618,720
	1997	131,036,470	21,099,930
	1998	113,545,820	22,056,890
	1999	105,889,540	17,978,620
	2000	113,856,370	19,607,130

	2001	104,021,240	22,663,190
	2002	101,439,030	21,917,180
	2003	89,225,960	20,698,790
Footwear, headgear	1996	84,650	1,065,740
	1997	102,560	1,982,780
	1998	207,950	1,959,010
	1999	315,530	1,586,860
	2000	289,250	2,327,960
	2001	216,250	2,976,020
	2002	330,330	3,539,510
	2003	188,290	2,065,760
	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	1996	2,849,320
1997		3,033,620	22,260,890
1998		2,924,130	21,776,170
1999		2,704,590	17,613,730
2000		3,223,370	17,348,990
2001		3,527,670	16,406,830
2002		3,204,720	17,404,700
2003		2,639,870	17,373,500
Pearls, (semi-)precious stones, metals	1996	222,387,200	1,816,460
	1997	101,614,110	2,694,500
	1998	111,505,370	2,204,870
	1999	363,681,730	2,876,200
	2000	530,142,110	8,402,260
	2001	876,203,930	7,710,750
	2002	1,027,532,770	8,610,350
	2003	904,636,850	5,135,380
Base metals & articles thereof	1996	266,901,050	71,011,930
	1997	307,058,650	73,037,790
	1998	238,503,410	66,636,650
	1999	232,399,570	68,769,060
	2000	233,958,760	69,464,900
	2001	190,779,420	61,880,290
	2002	224,623,620	57,184,320
	2003	256,751,070	56,884,750
Machinery & mechanical appliances	1996	2,711,460	436,286,550
	1997	2,800,840	443,861,060
	1998	3,685,480	444,018,100
	1999	4,168,630	363,850,970
	2000	3,844,940	398,047,200
	2001	31,591,490	369,476,210
	2002	5,108,200	319,220,260
	2003	47,085,920	304,313,690
Transportation equipment	1996	22,034,130	47,177,980
	1997	480,280	64,876,170
	1998	416,040	80,662,940
	1999	462,210	38,009,330
	2000	476,880	45,900,460
	2001	536,910	44,528,930
	2002	697,880	32,126,050
	2003	168,660	24,305,790
Instruments - measuring, musical	1996	397,180	32,349,210
	1997	667,440	33,470,350
	1998	1,002,000	27,736,820
	1999	518,060	30,147,120
	2000	1,208,590	32,030,310
	2001	954,730	26,290,160
	2002	798,960	29,453,870
	2003	585,380	25,377,040
	1996	9,920	4,274,010
	1997	780	1,835,010

Arms & ammunition	1998	970	3,455,110
	1999	3,070	3,657,280
	2000	2,470	2,184,530
	2001	7,900	1,395,480
	2002	0	1,512,750
	2003	0	1,409,340
Miscellaneous	1996	927,970	14,917,950
	1997	1,038,210	16,284,210
	1998	1,233,410	15,736,990
	1999	1,425,830	14,564,520
	2000	1,867,650	16,626,640
	2001	2,165,020	17,871,950
	2002	2,228,510	16,414,440
2003	2,433,060	16,169,390	
Works of art	1996	428,090	103,190
	1997	102,840	90,230
	1998	110,010	135,110
	1999	581,320	563,650
	2000	719,700	228,960
	2001	377,800	82,290
	2002	535,160	104,800
2003	347,800	18,820	
Other	1996	1,429,530	15,468,360
	1997	1,806,010	7,047,550
	1998	2,644,190	7,568,370
	1999	1,990,570	3,722,800
	2000	3,976,800	3,555,150
	2001	7,890,650	8,290,920
	2002	5,048,520	8,139,660
2003	6,612,430	7,024,820	

[back to top](#)

TARIFFS AND DUTIES

Peru has bound all of its tariffs at 30%, except for certain agricultural products. The average bound rate for all products is under 35%.

In April 1997 the Peruvian government applied broad revisions to its tariff schedule, reducing the average duty rate from 15% and 25% to 12% and 20%. Agricultural products were commonly exempted from these reductions, however, in response to the domestic agricultural industry's requests for greater protection. Also a 5% temporary additional duty was introduced on many food products.

In March 2002 the tariff for capital goods was reduced to 7% and subsequently in August it was reduced further for 178 capital goods to 4%.

Peru has agreed to harmonise its customs policy and adopt the Common External Tariff (CET) of the Andean Community by January 2004.

Automotive

Internal Taxation

● 020095- Vehicle import discrimination [2005-02-14]

A discriminatory system giving certain tax advantages to second-hand cars imported to Peru for re-conditioning in the CETICOS (and the ZOTAC) has been in operation since 1996.

The applicable tax and duty legislation is found in Law No. 087-EF dated 30.08.96, No. 072-EF dated 8.7.98, No. 077-EF dated 28.7.98, No. 075-EF dated 22.7.00 and No. 079 dated 19.09.00.

Following this legislation, second-hand cars are exempted from the Impuesto Selectivo al

Consumo (ISC) when they are imported to the CETICOS and then sold on the domestic market or exported.

There are 3 tax rates of ISC:

- 10 % for new cars
- 30 % for second-hand cars
- 0 % for second-hand cars which are re-conditioned in the CETICOS.

Law No. 843 dated 30.8.96 established technical standards for second-hand cars imported to Peru. For example they have to be not more than 5 years old (8 years for diesel-engine lorries), rust-free, accident-free and left-hand drive.

However, those technical constraints do not apply to the vehicles destined for the CETICOS. The result is that poor quality, old and accidented vehicles which are often right-hand drive are re-conditioned in the CETICOS before being sold on the domestic market without being subject to the ISC.

- According to information from our Delegation in Lima, there exists a "Front for development of TACNA" comprising certain former Ministers, the President of the region, several currently serving mayors and civil society.

This Front prepared an Action Plan which will be presented to the Parliament during 2005, and which foresees among other thing the extension until 2012 of the current legislation on second-hand imported cars. According to this bill of law, the current rate of 0% for second-hand cars re-conditioned in the CETICOS will increase to 5% and will be levied by the regional government

[back to top](#)

NON TARIFF BARRIERS

Agriculture and Fisheries

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

● *040026-Peru- Live bovines, bovine products and derivates [2005-01-06]*

Import ban on Live bovines, live ovines, clive ervids, wild and domestic felins; bovine, ovine, caprine and cervids products and derivates (including brain, spinal cord, thime, spleen, tonsils, guts, lymph and nervous tissues; meat and bone meal to be used for animal feed because of BSE;

EU countries banned: DE, BE, DK, SL, FIN, FR, GR, IRL, IT, LUX, NL, PT, POL, CHZ, UK

- General statement on BSE to all Third Countries during the SPS Committee on 17/03/2004 in reaction of USA's statement

During the XXXI SPS Committee in October 2004 the Commission gas given a general statement on BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy). Some WTO members started to lift the ban due to BSE for some EU live ruminants and ruminant derivated products (e.g.: China, New Zealand, Brazil, Philippines). The EC requested other WTO members to follow the same line and to respect guidelines as set up by international organizations (OIE).

[back to top](#)

IPR

Peru is a signatory of :

Bern Convention

Paris Convention

Rome Convention

Geneva Phonogram Convention

Universal Copyright Convention, the Film register Treaty

Satellites Convention

Peru IPR protection is based on recent laws considered in general consistent with the WTO TRIPS Agreement . Some conflicts arise from cross competence with the Andean Community Resolutions on the matter.

Guide

A Service Provided by DG-Trade, European Commission

Your Comments