

**Required Report:** Required - Public Distribution

**Date:** January 11, 2023

**Report Number:** PE2022-0025

**Report Name:** Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards  
Country Report

**Country:** Peru

**Post:** Lima

**Report Category:** FAIRS Annual Country Report

**Prepared By:** Alvaro Loza

**Approved By:** Zeke Bryant

**Report Highlights:**

This report outlines Peru's regulatory requirements for food and agricultural product imports and updates and replaces the 2021 report. Agricultural imports into Peru have returned to a growing pace with respect to 2021 and there are no significant trade issues. In April 2022, the Peruvian government modified a regulation which banned the use of powdered milk to manufacture evaporated milk. However, the regulation's primary impact is restricting labeling product as "Evaporated Milk", see section VII for more information.

## Table of Contents

### Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Executive Summary.....  | 3  |
| Section I. Food Laws:.....  | 4  |
| Section II. Labeling Requirements:.....                                       | 9  |
| Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:.....                        | 12 |
| Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:.....                                  | 13 |
| Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants: .....                           | 13 |
| Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures: ..... | 14 |
| Section VII. Other Specific Standards:.....                                   | 19 |
| Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights:..... | 21 |
| Section IX. Import Procedures: .....  | 21 |
| Section X. Trade Facilitation: .....  | 22 |
| Appendix I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts: .....                  | 23 |
| Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts: .....                | 24 |

**DISCLAIMER:** This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Lima, Peru for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. Hyperlinks to Peruvian websites will link to information in Spanish. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

## Executive Summary

In 2021, the United States was the second largest supplier of agricultural products to Peru. Bulk commodities still lead U.S. agricultural exports to Peru, representing almost 37 percent of total agricultural trade. U.S. corn continued to be the top agricultural export to Peru with \$141 million in exports, a 23 percent growth with respect 2020. In addition, U.S. cotton exports increased 108 percent, reaching \$126 million, based on large shipments of high-valued Pima cotton.

Following bulk commodities, consumer-oriented products was the second largest category of U.S. agricultural exports to Peru in 2021, totaling a record \$340 million. The easing of pandemic-related restrictions resulted in a gradual recovery of different sectors. Intermediate and agricultural related products were the third and fourth largest categories with \$257 and \$67 million in exports in 2021, respectively.

The Government of Peru (GOP) has encouraged integration with the global economy by signing several free trade agreements, including the United States - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), which entered into force in February 2009. The PTPA has been instrumental in boosting bilateral trade in food and agricultural products between the United States and Peru, which is now at record high levels. From 2009 to 2021, U.S. exports of food and agricultural products to Peru nearly doubled, from \$527 million to \$1.1 billion. U.S. consumer-oriented product exports account for 32 percent of U.S. food exports to Peru. The PTPA strengthens competitiveness of U.S.-origin food and agricultural products in the Peruvian market since more than two-thirds of U.S. farm exports became duty-free immediately after the agreement went into force. Tariffs on most U.S. farm products will be phased out over a 15-year period, ending 2026.

The COVID-19 pandemic dramatically impacted the Peruvian economy, however, Peru's GDP grew 13.3 percent in 2021 based on a rapid recovery of the country's productivity, especially during the first half of 2021. Domestic demand also steadily increased due to relaxed COVID lockdown measures and the national vaccination campaign, which contributed to increasing formal employment rates. Key sectors such as food retail and food processing have been instrumental to resume U.S. food export categories such as meat, dairy, and food preparations. U.S. dairy exports reached the highest export level ever, totaling \$110 million, mostly due to powdered milk exports. In April this year, Peru modified its regulation to ban the use of powdered milk to manufacture evaporated milk ([Supreme Decree 004-2022-MIADAGRI](#)). Nevertheless, the regulation only bans labeling the final product as "Evaporated Milk". Given the shortfall of domestic milk production, the food processing industry must import powdered milk from other countries. As a result, the local industry has created new label names to comply with the regulation.

## **Section I. Food Laws:**

Peru has a thorough, well-developed food safety and regulatory system. Regulations are generally science-based, though the risk assessment and rule-making process is time-consuming and arduous. The Ministry of Health's Directorate General for Environmental Health ([Dirección General de Salud Ambiental - DIGESA](#)) is the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) counterpart; DIGESA regulates the registration and supervision of processed foods and beverages. The Ministry of Agriculture's National Food Safety and Quality Service ([Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria - SENASA](#)) develops and implements Peru's sanitary and phytosanitary regulations. SENASA's U.S. Government counterparts are the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

Peruvian standards and input requirements do not impede imports of U.S. food and agricultural products. In general market access issues are associated with customs clearance procedures, harmonized-tariff-system (HS) classification errors, and inadequate or improperly completed export-import documentation.

### **1.1. General Health Law – Law No 26,842 (July 20, 1997)**

Peru's General Health Law provides the legal framework for sanitary surveillance regulations and oversight of food and beverage products. The provisions are implemented through rules, decrees and supreme resolutions published in the official gazette ([El Peruano](#)).

DIGESA is responsible for implementing Peru's processed food product regulations. Regulations establish:

- The production and trade of food and beverage products for human consumption is subject to sanitary standards.
- The import, manufacture, trade, distribution or storage of food and beverage products that have been adulterated, contaminated, altered, or declared unfit for human consumption is prohibited.
- Food and beverage products manufactured locally, as well as in a foreign country, can only be traded under a corresponding certificate of sanitary registration.
- The import of food and beverage products is forbidden from countries where distribution or consumption of the product due to associated health risks is prohibited.
- Personnel involved in the production, handling, transportation, conservation, storage, and supply of food and beverage products must comply with sanitary standards to avoid product contamination.
- Facilities manufacturing, processing, and supplying food and beverage products must control sanitary quality and food safety in accordance with the Ministry of Health's requirements.

### **1.2. Regulation for the Sanitary Inspection and Control of Food and Beverages – [Supreme Decree 007-98-SA](#) (September 25, 1998)**

The *Regulation for the Sanitary Inspection and Control of Food and Beverages* implements the provisions of the *General Health Law* and the *General Principles of Food Safety* included in the Codex Alimentarius (Codex). This regulation sets general hygiene standards, health conditions, and requirements for the production, transportation, manufacture, storage, marketing, preparation, and sale of food and beverage products for human consumption. It establishes:

- The conditions, requirements, and procedures for the registration, modification, and cancellation of sanitary registrations for food and beverage products. It also establishes DIGESA as the governing entity for these procedures.

- The regulations for the inspection of the activities and services related to the production and distribution of food products.
- Food safety measures and sanctions.
- The organoleptic characteristics, chemical composition, and microbiological conditions that apply to food and beverage products.
- Food quality and safety standards for food and beverage manufacturers; based on the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system.

### **1.3. Legislative Decree to strengthen the food safety of industrialized food products including fishery and aquaculture products. – Legislative Decree No 1,290 (December 28, 2016)**

[Legislative Decree No 1,290](#) (December 28, 2016) aims to establish preventative systems to guarantee food safety, to improve administrative procedures, and to strengthen sanitary surveillance and inspection related to industrialized food products intended for human consumption. This law applies to domestic and imported products. For imported processed food products DIGESA will grant a sanitary authorization to the importer responsible for the food safety of the product. The sanitary authorization is automatically approved for a determined period, and it is granted to the food product. Prior to this, the incumbent must present the free sale certificate, or its equivalent issued to the manufacturer of the food product by the competent authority of the country of origin. This law was amended by the Legislative Decree No 1,402 and derogated the articles 4 and 5 referring to importation and health accreditation of fisheries products. Also, this law replaced Legislative Decree No. 1,222.

### **1.4. Law on the Promotion of a Healthy Diet – Law No 30,021 (May 17, 2013)**

[Law No 30,021](#), aims to reduce obesity-associated health problems by discouraging the advertisement, sale, and consumption of certain processed foods and beverages. Article 10 of the law requires the placement of warning labels on processed foods and non-alcoholic beverages with certain levels of sugar, salt, saturated fat, or trans fats. It delegates the responsibility for determining what those levels should be to the Ministry of Health. The warning labels developed under the law advise consumers to “avoid excessive consumption” or, in the case of trans fats, to “avoid consumption” entirely.

On June 17, 2017, Peru approved [Supreme Decree 017-2017-SA](#), which serves as the implementing regulation of Law 30,031. This implementing regulation entered into force six months after the publication of the Supreme Decree in accordance with the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement and Decision 562 of the Andean Community of Nations. This regulation supersedes previous technical parameters and annuls any food list recommending items to be sold at school kiosks.

Chapter II of Supreme Decree 017-2017-SA establishes technical parameters. The following are the technical parameters to be considered under this implementing regulation:

**Table 1: Warning Label Limits**

| Technical Parameter         | Implementing Time Frame                                       |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
|                             | Six (6) Months from the Approval of the Public Warning Manual | Thirty-nine (39) Months from the Approval of the Public Warning Manual * |
| Sodium in Solid Food        | Greater or equal to 800 mg/100 g                              | Greater or equal to 400 mg/100 g   |
| Sodium in Drinks            | Greater or equal to 100 mg/100 ml                             | Greater or equal to 100 mg/100 ml  |
| Total Sugar in Solid Food   | Greater or equal to 22.5 g/100 g                              | Greater or equal to 10 g/100 g   |
| Total Sugar in Drinks       | Greater or equal to 6 g/100 ml                                | Greater or equal to 5 g/100 ml   |
| Saturated Fat in Solid Food | Greater or equal to 6 g/100 g                                 | Greater or equal to 4 g/100 g  |
| Saturated Fat in Drinks     | Greater or equal to 3 g/100 ml                                | Greater or equal to 3 g/100 ml   |
| Trans Fats                  | According to current regulation                               | According to current regulation  |

Note: \* Entered into force as of September 17, 2021.

The second complementary disposition refers to the Warning Label Manual. On June 14, 2018, Peru's Government published the last version of the Manual ([Supreme Decree 012-2018-SA](#)). The new technical parameters entered into force as of September 17, 2021. This Manual can be updated based on scientific evidence, information related to healthy eating, and international regulations on the subject with an advance notice of no less than twelve months from entry into force. A detailed description of the labeling requirements and updates of the manual can be found in Section 2.2.

### Sanitary Supervision Agencies

#### (Title II, Supreme Decree 007-98-SA)

- **Ministry of Health/DIGESA:** Responsible for the sanitary surveillance of food and beverage manufacture, distribution, and marketing.
- **Ministry of Agriculture/SENASA:** Responsible for the sanitary surveillance of fresh fruits and vegetables and animal products (e.g., dairy and meats) for human consumption.
- **Ministry of Production/National Fisheries Health Service (SANIPES):** Responsible for the sanitary surveillance for the capture, transport, and processing of seafood products, as well as sanitary conditions at ports.
- **Local Municipalities:** Responsible for the sanitary surveillance of establishments trading and manufacturing food and beverages operating within their jurisdictions. Municipalities work closely with DIGESA.

### Sanitary Registration of Processed Food and Beverages

#### (Title VIII, Supreme Decree 007-98-SA)

DIGESA is responsible for registering, re-registering, modifying, suspending, and canceling the sanitary registrations of food and beverage products in Peru. This includes the following:

- Oversees the sanitary registration of all processed food and beverage products in Peru.
- Defines industrial food and beverages as finished products for human consumption that result from the physical, chemical, or biological processing of animal, plant, or mineral inputs. Food additives are also included.
- Establishes which food and beverages are not subject to health registration, including: a) those in natural conditions, packed or not (e.g., grains, fruits, vegetables, meats, and eggs); b) free samples; and c) products donated by foreign charities.

- Establishes that a product's sanitary registration permits its manufacture, import, or sale by the registration holder. Said entity is responsible for the sanitary quality and safety of the food or beverage being sold in Peru.
- Establishes product groups for sanitary registration purposes using a qualitatively similar mix of basic ingredients and food additives that identify the group as such.

### **1.5. Food Safety Law – [Legislative Decree 1,062 \(June 28, 2008\)](#)**

This regulation establishes the legal framework that ensures the application of food safety standards throughout the food chain. Animal feed is also included within the law's range. Suppliers of food products must comply with the sanitary and quality regulations approved by Peru's sanitary authority. All imported agricultural products (i.e., fresh or processed) must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by the country-of-origin's health authority.

The Food Safety Law establishes the Sectorial Food Safety Commission (COMPIAL). The purpose is to coordinate public-private sector activity ensuring compliance with the Food Safety Law. The Ministries of Agriculture, Health, and Production form the Sectorial Food Safety Commission.

The Food Safety Law establishes specific functions for the participating agencies. DIGESA, as Peru's food safety authority, establishes the general food and beverage hygiene standards for products in the human consumption chain. SENASA monitors and supervises food safety standards applicable to agricultural products (i.e., primary products and animal feed). The Technological Fishing Institute (ITP) is the fishery sector's sanitary authority; it monitors the capture, extraction, transport, surveillance, and processing of aquatic products, as well as issues sanitary certificates for fish and fish products.

The implementing regulation of the Food Safety Law, approved by [Supreme Decree 034-2008-AG](#) (December 16, 2008), comes with the endorsement of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health; it establishes guidelines for ensuring the food safety of primary, processed, and feed products within Peru and abroad.

### **1.6. Law for Promotion of Organic and Ecologic Production (Law 29,196 / January 2008)**

The law aims to promote the sustainable and competitive development of the organic production in Peru. The Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI) is the governing body of the organic production [Supreme Decree 010-2012-AG](#). The following units of MIDAGRI oversee organic production:

- General Direction for Agricultural Promotion: Promotes organic production.
- National Service of Agricultural Health (SENASA): Oversees the organic production throughout the country and establishes regulations and sanctions for national and foreign organic products.
- National Institute for Agriculture Innovation (INIA): Coordinates with public and private institutions regarding research on organic production.

### **1.7. Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) – [Law 31,075 \(November 2020\)](#)**

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for promoting and developing Peru's agricultural sector.

- **National Service of Agricultural Health (SENASA):** Develops, promotes, and enforces the prevention, control, and eradication of animal diseases and plant pests.
- **National Institute for Agricultural Innovation (INIA):** Designs and executes national strategy for agricultural research.

- **National Water Authority (ANA):** Oversees the sustainable use of water resources in river basins.
- **National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR):** Oversees the sustainable use and conservation of forest and wildlife resources.

### 1.8. The National Service of Agricultural Health (SENASA)

SENASA is responsible for enforcing regulations that govern domestic and imported animals, plants, and animal and plant products and by-products to prevent the introduction of foreign and exotic animal and plant diseases.

- **Animal Health Office:** Enforces regulations governing the import and export of live animals, semen, embryos, and by-products of animal origin, as well as the registration of veterinary products. In cooperation with Peru's state governments, SENASA enforces laws and regulations to protect and improve animal health, control and eradicate animal diseases (e.g., foot-and-mouth disease), and prevent the introduction of foreign and exotic animal diseases. SENASA's regulatory responsibilities for live animals and genetics is similar to those of APHIS/Veterinary Services.
- **Plant Health Office:** Protects plant health and prevents the introduction and spread of foreign pests. Its functions are similar to those of APHIS/Plant Protection and Quarantine. All U.S.-origin unprocessed plant products (e.g., bulk grains, fresh fruits and vegetables, nuts, or seeds) exported to Peru must be accompanied by an APHIS phytosanitary certificate. SENASA inspects products as part of customs clearance procedures.
- **Farming, Livestock, and Food Safety Inputs Office:** Responsible for supervising seed quality, control, and registration for agricultural chemical pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and food and biological products for animals. It is also responsible for organic certification, organic production oversight, and agricultural production safety.
- **Callao Port and Airport Inspection Stations:** These stations enforce agricultural health regulations involving the trade of domestic and imported agricultural products.

### 1.9. The Ministry of Health – [Legislative Decree 1,161](#) (December 2013)

The Ministry of Health oversees Peru's national health system.

- **Directorate General of Environmental Health (DIGESA):** Drafts regulations and oversees implementation. It is divided into three sections which oversee basic health services (water and drainage), ecological and environmental protection, and food safety. The food safety section is equivalent to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- **Directorate General of Pharmaceutical Products and Drugs (DIGEMID):** Registers, modifies, discontinues, and cancels the sanitary registration of sweetening, diet, and health products.

### 1.10. Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) – [Legislative Decree 1,047](#) (June 2008).

The Ministry of Production drafts, implements, and oversees policies applicable to the Fisheries, Small and Medium Size Industries (MYPE), and industry subsectors. PRODUCE establishes the regulatory framework for the extractive, productive, and transformation activities of the fishery and industry subsectors. The Fish Health Service (SANIPES) and National Quality Control Institute (INACAL) are under PRODUCE's jurisdiction.

### **1.11. National Fish Health Service (SANIPES) – [Law 30,063](#) (July 2013)**

The Ministry of Production's National Fish Health Service is responsible for regulating the food safety of fishery products, aquaculture, and fish feed inputs in order to guarantee public health.

### **1.12 National Quality Control Institute (INACAL) – [Law 30,224](#) (July 2014)**

The law creates the National Quality Control System to promote and guarantee the fulfillment of the National Policy for Quality Control that aims to increase competitiveness and consumer protection. The law also creates the National Quality Control Institute (INACAL) which is a technical entity attached to the Ministry of Production. INACAL adopted part of INDECOPI's functions and became the competent authority regarding standardization, accreditation, and metrology.

### **1.13. Peru's Customs (SUNAT) – [Law 24,829](#) (June 1998)**

SUNAT monitors and enforces the collection of customs duties and fines and combats smuggling. It operates throughout Peru's ports and airports, working in tandem with private customs agencies.

### **1.14. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) – [Law 27,790](#) (July 2002)**

MINCETUR is responsible for defining, leading, coordinating, regulating, and supervising foreign trade and tourism in Peru. As the lead trade agency, it negotiates trade agreements in coordination with other ministries (i.e., the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economy and Finance).

### **1.15. National Institute for the Defense of Competition and for the Protection of the Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) – [Legislative Decree 1,033](#) (June 2008)**

INDECOPI promotes competition, protects intellectual property, and quality.

- **Office of Consumer Protection:** Protects consumer rights, including consumers' right to be properly informed about goods and services.
- **Office of Repression of Unfair Competition:** Enforces advertising regulations to protect consumers; penalizes unfair practices.
- **Office of Dumping and Subsidies:** Regulates market distortions caused by subsidized or below market value imports.
- **Office of Market Access:** Monitors the activities of the public administration to prevent market access barriers.

### **1.16. Ministry of the Environment – [Legislative Decree 1,013](#) (May, 2008)**

The Ministry of the Environment designs, implements, and supervises national and sectorial environmental policies. It is responsible for the promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources and implementing conservation efforts to prevent the degradation of the natural resources.

## **Section II. Labeling Requirements:**

INACAL's Metrology Office oversees food and beverage product labeling, inspection, and advertising (Supreme Decree 007-98-SA). Penalties are levied based on the offense and intent.

### **2.1 General Requirements**

All food and beverage products packaged for sale must be labeled in accordance with the provisions established in INDECOPI's Peruvian Metrological Standards NMP 001 2019 – Packed products

labeling requirements (see Attachment 1), as well as per article 117 of Supreme Decree 007-98-SA. An adhesive Spanish language label needs to be applied before an imported product reaches the point-of-sale. The information should include:

- Name of the product.
- List of ingredients (except food products with only one ingredient).
- Food additives and ingredients and instructions for use.
- Manufacturer's name and address.
- Importer's name, commercial name and address, phone, taxpayer's identification (RUC). Note this information may appear on a separate adhesive label.
- Sanitary registration number.
- Expiration Date (shelf life, established by the manufacturer) as stipulated by Codex or the applicable Peruvian sanitary standard.
- Production lot code and special conservation conditions (if any).
- Net weight or volume of the content.
- Country of origin.

Should an imported product not meet these requirements, the importer is authorized to re-label the product prior to clearing customs. INDECOPI monitors compliance with labeling requirements at the retail/wholesale level.

[Law 29,571](#), Code of Consumer's Protection and Defense, states in its article 37 that food processed products that include genetically modified components must be indicated in the label.

On April 7, 2021 the GOP published the [Law 31,154](#) which amends the [Legislative Decree 1304, Labeling Act](#). Law 31,154 modifies Article 3, adding that primary processed products must be labeled with the country of origin. The regulation is aimed at primary agricultural products, such as rice, cereals, and pulses intended to be repackaged in country.

## **2.2 Other Specific Labeling Requirements.**

### **2.2.1 Law on the Promotion of a Healthy Diet - WARNING LABEL MANUAL**

The Ministry of Health published the *Warning Label Manual* (the Manual) for food labeling under the *Law on the Promotion of a Healthy Diet* on August 18, 2017. The Manual establishes specifications for the warnings on the front of package labels of products that exceed the limits for salt, sugar, saturated fat, and trans-fats established in the *Law on the Promotion of a Healthy Diet* (Law 30,021).

In June 2018, the Ministry of Health approved the Manual ([Supreme Decree 012-2018-SA](#)). It has an implementing period of six months after its final version publication. This regulation was amended by the [Supreme Decree 015-2019-SA](#) modifying the article 8 of the SD 012-201-SA.

The warning must be indelibly labeled on the front-package and must not be partially or totally covered by any element. The dispositions of this Manual are not applicable to culinary ingredients. All food and beverage products must consign the warnings as needed. On March 31, 2022, the Ministry of Health published [Supreme Decree 005-2022-SA](#) which extended the use of stickers to comply with Peru's front of package nutritional warning label for processed food products through December 31, 2022.

**Figure 1: Warning Label Format**

Gráfico 1: Advertencias publicitarias



Advertising warnings should be clear, legible, prominent, and understandable. The label should be placed on the front side of the product’s packaging, according to the following specifications and details included in Annex 1 of the *Warning Label Manual*:

- Shape: Octagon
- Color: Red, black, and white
- Font: Helvetica LT Std – Bold
- Inside the octagon:
  - a. For processed foods exceeding the technical parameters for sodium, sugar, and saturated fat content, the text must read “HIGH IN”, followed by: “SODIUM”, “SUGAR”, or “SATURATED FATS”, in one or more independent symbols.
  - b. For processed food exceeding the technical parameters for trans-fat content, the text “CONTAINS TRANS FAT” shall be included.
- Under the octagon, and inside a rectangle framed with a black line and with a white background:
  - a. For processed food exceeding the technical parameters for sodium, sugar, and saturated fat content, the following text shall be included: AVOID EXCESSIVE CONSUMPTION
  - b. For processed food exceeding the technical parameters for trans-fat content the following text shall be included: AVOID CONSUMPTION
- Advertising warnings shall be located in the upper right area on the front side of the package, containing or surrounding the product unit.
- In the event that the processed product requires more than one warning, the order below shall be followed from left to right and top to bottom:
  - a. High in sodium
  - b. High in sugar
  - c. High in saturated fats
  - d. Trans fats content

- If the total area of the package's front side is up to 20 cm<sup>2</sup>, the warning shall be included in the package that contains it.

There are four sizes for advertising warnings, which shall be determined based on the total area of the package's front side or main side, as established in the table below:

**Table 2: Warning Label Dimensions**

| Package's front or main side area       | Size of advertising warnings                                   |
|---|--|
| Up to 20 cm <sup>2</sup>                | 3 cm wide x 3,72 cm high (in a package containing the product) |
| From 20 to 40 cm <sup>2</sup> of area   | 1,5 cm wide x 1,86 cm high                                     |
| From 40 to 100 cm <sup>2</sup> of area  | 2,0 cm wide x 2,48 cm high                                     |
| From 100 to 200 cm <sup>2</sup> of area | 2,5 cm wide x 3,10 cm high                                     |
| Larger than 200 cm <sup>2</sup> of area | 6,0 cm wide x 3,72 cm high                                     |

- For cylindrical packages, the area of the rectangle formed by the diameter and the cylinder height shall be considered as the front side area.

## **2.2.2 Quantitative Declaration of Ingredients (Standards NTP 209.038:2009 (Reviewed in 2014 – PACKED PRODUCTS LABELING**

Every food product that is sold as a mix or combination will be required to indicate the percentage of each ingredient used for its elaboration with respect to its weight or volume as applicable, when the ingredient:

- Is highlighted in the label as present using words or images.
- Is not indicated in the name of the product, it is essential to characterize the food product and consumers assume its presence.

## **2.2.3 Irradiated food products (Standards NTP 209.038:2009 (Reviewed in 2014 – PACKED PRODUCTS LABELING**

The label of any food product treated with ionizing irradiation must have a written declaration of the treatment next or close to the name of the product. The use of the international symbol for irradiated food products (Radura) is optional. The irradiated ingredients used in the elaboration of food products must be declared as such in the list of ingredients.

## **Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:**

### **3.1 Packaging Sustainability Measures**

At this time, Peru does not have a specific recycling regulation for packaging or containers of food products nor a national a strategy for reducing packaging waste. There do exist specific regulations for single-use plastic (plastic bags) and disposable food containers made of polystyrene or any other non-recyclable material ([Law 30,884](#)). As of December 2021, the manufacturing, importation, and distribution of food containers made of non-recyclable material is prohibited (i.e., polystyrene).

On the other hand, the **Supreme Decree 007-98-SA**, establishes that packaging material must be free from substances that could affect the food safety of the food product ([Supreme Decree 038-2014-SA](#)).

Packaging must ensure the product's sanitary quality and composition. The Ministry of Health determines sanitary standards, setting maximum allowed limits for impurities and residues.

Packaging made of metals, alloys, and or of plastic should not:

- Contain impurities consisting of lead, antimony, copper, zinc, chromium, iron, tin, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals or metalloids deemed hazardous to human health in quantities or at levels above the maximum permissible limits.
- Contain residual styrene, vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile monomers or any other residual monomers or substances that can be considered hazardous to human health in quantities or at levels above the maximum permissible limits.

Laminates, varnishes, films, coatings, and other parts of the package that come into contact with food and beverage products are subject to the provisions of this decree. The use of packages that are used for non-food products or products that are not fit for human consumption is prohibited. Packages manufactured from previously used recycled paper, cardboard or plastic are prohibited, except, packages made of PET containers (polyethylene terephthalate) for food industry and certified by a local Conformity Assessment Body accredited by INACAL or any other foreign entity accredited by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) or the Inter American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC).

Returnable containers can be recycled for beverage production if they are washed and disinfected or treated with any other process that guarantees the food safety standards of the containers under the manufacturer responsibility.

#### **Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:**

##### **(Title VII, Supreme Decree 007-98-SA)**

The sanitary quality of inputs and food additives must meet DIGESA's sanitary standards and health quality requirements. Food additives do not need an import permit. Only [CODEX permissible food additives](#) are allowed. All others are forbidden and cannot be kept within food and beverage product manufacturing facilities. Flavorings accepted by the U.S. FDA and the Flavor and Extractive Manufacturing Association (FEMA) are permissible.

#### **Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:**

SENASA regulates pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides used in the fumigation of agricultural products. Peru adheres to the Andean Community's (CAN) Decision No. 436 and resolution 630 regarding registrations and control of chemical pesticides for agricultural use. In 2014, the Peruvian Congress enacted Law 30190 that modified the Legislative Decree 1059 related to the *General Law of Agricultural Health*. The law modified article 14 of the LD 1059 related to pesticides for agricultural use. SENASA drafted the implementing regulation for Law 30190 that was approved by the [Supreme Decree 001-2015-MINAGRI](#), establishing the Regulation of the National System of Pesticides for Agricultural Use. All the pesticides for agricultural use that are produced, formulated, packed, imported, distributed, or commercialized in the country must be registered with SENASA. The pesticide for agricultural use registration is mandatory for the following products:

1. Chemical pesticides for agricultural use (PQUA)
2. Biological pesticides for agricultural use (PBUA)
3. Plant growth regulators (RCP)
4. Atypical pesticides

The procedures for the registration of each category vary depending on a precedent registration. For those products that do not have a precedent, the applicant first needs to request a permit at SENASA to carry out efficacy evaluation trials prior to the registration of each product. SENASA's requirements to grant authorization for the aforementioned trials are listed and described in Annex 2 of Supreme Decree 015-2015-MINAGRI. They subsequently need to get a permit from SENASA to import samples for those trials. The Efficacy Evaluation Trial permit has a validity of one year.

## **Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures:**

### **6.1. Food and Beverage Sanitary Registration Law 26,842 (July 20, 1997) – Title VIII of Supreme Decree 007-98-SA (September 25, 1998)**

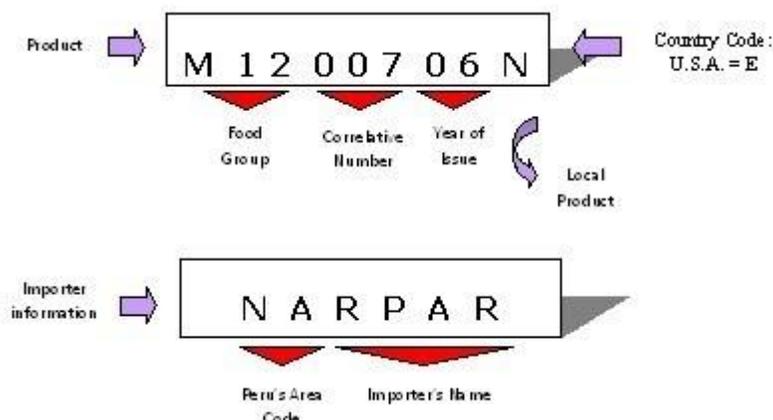
[The registration process](#) must be initiated by a SUNAT registered company, in possession of a valid tax identification number (RUC). DIGESA registration information must be uploaded to the VUCE website (*Ventanilla Unica de Comercio Exterior*). This site handles formalities for goods transiting, entering, or leaving Peru. Requirements include:

- Simplified Trade System Form (SUCE - *Solicitud Unica de Comercio Exterior*) must be filled out on the [VUCE website](#)
- A physical/chemical and microbiological quality analysis from the manufacturer's quality control laboratory or by a laboratory in Peru accredited by INACAL or any other international accreditation entity recognized by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation or the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation. The microbiological parameters for food and beverages were approved by the Ministerial Resolution 591-2008/MINSA and are specified at the [NTS 071-MINSA/DIGESA](#).
- Bromatological analysis results issued by a laboratory accredited by INACAL or any other international accreditation entity recognized by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation or the Inter American Accreditation Cooperation
- List of ingredients and quantitative compositional analysis of food additives, identified by their generic name and international numeric reference (SIN Code)
- Conservation and storing conditions
- Information about the packaging indicating the type and material used
- Lifetime information of the product under normal conservation and storing conditions
- Identification system of the production batch
- Labeling information
- Payment of administrative fees

Along with the signed application form, the importer needs to present the certificate of free sale and use (COF). The certificate is requested by the supplier. The entity that issues the COF must be included in the [list of entities approved](#) to issue this certificate in DIGESA's website. The label must comply with local regulations (see Section II - Labeling Requirements) and the registration receipt must be presented. All documentation cannot be older than one year. A Spanish language translation of the documentation must be attached.

Product sanitary registration is issued per product or group of products, as well as per manufacturer. A product group consists of those products elaborated by the same manufacturer and with the same qualitative composition of basic ingredients and food additives.

**Figure 2: Product Information Display**



The code numbering of the sanitary registration is based on the certificate of free sale and use. DIGESA regulates processed food products and their manufacture in accordance with CODEX.

**Table 3: Sanitary Registration, Classification by Product Groups**

| Food and Beverage Category   | Food and Beverage Category   |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milk and dairy products</li> <li>• Ice cream and Ice cream mixtures</li> <li>• Oil and fats</li> <li>• Freeze-dried, dehydrated, or concentrated products</li> <li>• Cereals, pulses, and by-products</li> <li>• Sugars, honey, and by-products</li> <li>• Confectionery</li> <li>• Bakery and pastries</li> <li>• Special diet food</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meat and meat products</li> <li>• Hydrobiological products (seafood)</li> <li>• Eggs and egg products</li> <li>• Salt, spices, condiments, and sauces</li> <li>• Fruits and other vegetables (including tubers and mushrooms)</li> <li>• Prepared food</li> <li>• Beverages</li> <li>• Stimulant and spirit beverages</li> <li>• Canned food</li> <li>• Food additives</li> </ul> |

Sanitary registration or renewal occurs only if the application complies with all established requirements. This procedure should take no more than seven working days. Verification of the product's sanitary quality is carried out after sanitary registration or renewal. Sanitary registration of food and beverages are valid for five years from date of issue. Renewals must occur between seven and sixty days of the registration's date of expiry.

**6.2. Certificate for Sanitary Registration of Current Registered Food and Beverages**

- Registered food and beverage products can be imported and sold by anyone. DIGESA will issue a sanitary registration certificate on behalf of the interested party.
- The product's importer and seller have the same responsibilities as the original sanitary registration's holder. The importer's name, address, and RUC must be printed or labeled for each individual package sold to consumers.

The sworn affidavit must include the requesting company's contact information, the products (commercial) name, the product's original sanitary registration holder and registration number, and the payment receipt.

### **6.3. Sanitary Registration for Fisheries**

The National Fisheries Health Service (SANIPES) is responsible for issuing the sanitary registration for fishery and aquaculture products for their further commercialization in the country. The validity of the registry is for five years.

#### **Issuance or renewal of Technical Protocol of Sanitary Registration for Imported Fishery, Aquaculture, and Food Additives.**

1. Single Registration Procedure Form ([Form 2](#))
  - a. Simplified Trade System Form (SUCE – Solicitud Unica de Comercio Exterior) must be filled out on the VUCE website.
  - b. Production flowchart of the product, indicating production parameters of each phase. Approved by the legal or technical representative.
  - c. Registration fee.
  - d. Labels of each product.
  - e. Technical sheet of food additives.
2. Sanitary registration for imported canned products ([Form 8](#))
  - a. Requirements of item 1
  - b. Free sale certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin.
  - c. Temperature distribution and heat penetration studies for each product to be register.
  - d. Power of attorney issued by the owner of the register authorizing the registration procedure at SANIPES.
3. Sanitary Registration for imported frozen products ([Form 9](#))
  - a. Requirements of item 1.
  - b. Free sale certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin.
  - c. Power of attorney issued by the owner of the register authorizing the registration procedure at SANIPES.
4. Food additive for fishery products.
  - a. Requirements of item 1.
  - b. Free sale certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin.
  - c. Power of attorney issued by the owner of the register authorizing the registration procedure at SANIPES.

### **6.4. Organic Production Accreditation.**

According to the Supreme Decree 010-2012-AG, SENASA is responsible for registering and approving the accreditation entities for organic production. The Supreme Decree 061-2006-AG establishes the National Registry of Organic Production Accreditation Entities (NROPA). The interested entities can apply to one or more of the following sectors: Plant production; Animal production; Apiculture; Wild crafting; Processing and commercialization.

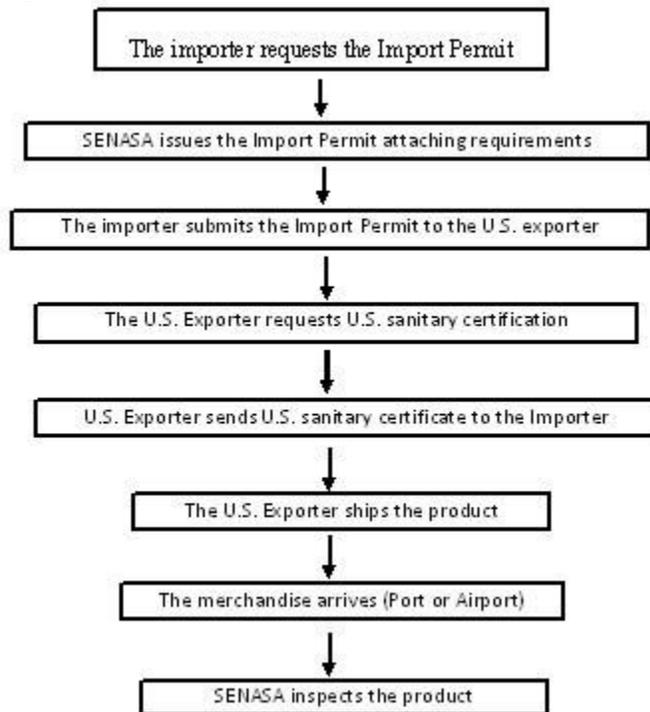
The technical regulations for organic production (Supreme Decree 044-2006-AG) indicates that foreign organic products must comply with dispositions listed in this regulation and be certified by an authorized entity of the NROPA. The foreign manufacturer must provide the importer all the documentation that gives the organic accreditation status in the country of origin in order to obtain SENASA's validation.

### 6.5. Import Procedures for Animal and Plant Products

Prior to shipment, an import permit must be opened with SENASA. A copy of the permit must be forwarded to the exporter. The exporter must provide the importer with an official health certificate from the country of origin. SENASA port inspectors verify compliance with import requirements. For new to market animal and plant products, a risk assessment must be carried out in accordance with the Andean Community, WTO, Codex, or World Organization for Animal Health recommendations, as well as per the sanitary requirements of the exporting country.

Certificates for animal and plant products and by-products must be error free, contain no pen or ink changes, or have any other type of amendments. If applicable, the product must be packaged in food safe packaging and labeled in accordance with U.S. regulations. The product must identify its content, net weight, and the facility where it was produced.

**Figure 3: Import Procedures**



**a. Fresh, Chilled, and Frozen Products or By-products of Animal Origin**

Tariff (HS) codes for animals and animal by-products are subject to SENASA import requirements as per Supreme Decree 051-2000-AG and Resolution 191-2000.

**Table 4: Chapter/ HS Codes, Subject to SENASA Import Requirements**

| Chapter/ HS Code    | Description                    |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chapter 1           | Live Animals                   |
| Chapter 2           | Meat and Edible Meat Offal     |
| Chapter 4           | Milk, Dairy, and Egg Products  |
| Chapter 5 – HS 0504 | Sausage Casings                |
| Chapter 5 – HS 0511 | Bovine Semen and Embryos       |
| Chapter 41          | Raw Hides, Skins, and Leathers |
| Chapter 51          | Wool and Animal Hair           |

**b. Fruits and Vegetables, Commodities and Raw Agricultural Products**

Tariff (HS) codes for plants and plant products subject to SENASA import requirements as per Supreme Decree 032-2003-AG and Resolution 299-2003.

**Table 5: Chapter/ HS Codes, Subject to SENASA Import Requirements**

| Chapter/HS Code                                      | Description   |
|--|---|
| Chapter 6  | Live Trees and Plants, Bulbs, Roots, and Flowers    |
| Chapter 7  | Edible Vegetables and Tubers                        |
| Chapter 8  | Edible Fruits and Nuts                              |
| Chapter 9  | Coffee, Tea, and Spices                             |
| Chapter 10   | Cereals   |
| Chapter 11   | Products of the Milling Industry, Malt and Starches |
| Chapter 12   | Oilseeds, Miscellaneous, Grains, Hay, and Straw     |
| Chapter 14   | Other Vegetable Products                            |
| Chapter 17 – HS 1701 and 1702                        | Sugars and Syrups                                   |
| Chapter 18 – HS 1801 and 1802                        | Cocoa, Grains, and Waste                            |
| Chapter 21 – HS 2101 and 2103                        | Miscellaneous and Edible Preparations               |
| Chapter 23 – HS 2302, 2306, 2308, and 2309           | Food Industry Waste, Prepared Animal Feed           |
| Chapter 24 – HS 2401                                 | Tobacco, Not manufactured                           |
| Chapter 44 – HS 4401, 4403-4409, 4411-4413, and 4415 | Wood  |
| Chapter 52 – HS 5201-5203                            | Cotton and Cotton Waste                             |

SENASA, on January 4, 2003, issued phytosanitary risk requirements for seeds and vegetables. Quarantine procedures along with risk categories were issued on August 24 and October 3, 2003. On July 18, 2005, SENASA issued specific plant health requirements for imported botanical seeds. On October 26, 2005, SENASA published its pest quarantine list.

**Table 6: SENASA’s U.S. Counterparts, Products of Animal and Plant Origin**

| U.S. Agency                               | Health Certificate Required  |
|---|--|
| Animal Health Inspection Service (APHIS)  | Fresh fruits and vegetables; live animals and animal by-products (including biological genetic material) |
| Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) | Meats and by-products, for human consumption   |
| Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)      | Milk and dairy products  |

SENASA, on February 28, 2005, issued Directorial Resolution 0105-2005 approving the Phytosanitary Procedures Manual for wood packaging material.

**c. Processed Food Products**

DIGESA’s sanitary registration certificate (SRC) must accompany all processed food products, alcoholic beverage, and non-alcoholic beverage import documents.

**d. Appeals System for Disputed or Rejected Product**

Customs General Law – Supreme Decree 010-2009-EF (January 26, 2009) regulates SUNAT procedures and sanction mechanisms. SUNAT notifies import infringements in writing, permitting the importer a 20-day period to rectify and fulfill all import requirements. Appeals are filed with Peru’s National Customs Office and the Ministries of Economy and Justice.

**Section VII. Other Specific Standards:**

**7.1 Endangered Species**

The Natural Resources Service (INRENA) is responsible for promoting the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and endangered species. IRENA regulates the export and import of endangered animal and plant species. Peru is party to the Convention of the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

**7.2 Marine Products**

The Ministry of Production’s Vice-Ministry of Fisheries (PRODUCE) regulates commercial fishing along with the transport and processing of landed catch. It also ensures sanitary conditions within ports. PRODUCE issues research import permits. Resolution 409-98-PE (August 25, 1998) regulates inspection programs for canned, frozen, and cured fish.

**7.3 Biotechnology Products**

Peru’s Congress enacted the [Law 31,111](#) dated January 6, 2021, that amended the Law 29,811, which enacted an extension of the biotechnology ban for fifteen years until December 2035. The implementing regulation of the Law 29,811 ([Supreme Decree 008-2012-MINAM](#)) is still valid. The Ministry of Environment (MINAM), published a proposed implementing regulation for this new moratorium ([Ministerial Resolution 028-2021-MINAM](#)) granting internal comment period until March 6, 2021. If approved, it will repeal the Supreme Decree 008-2012-MINAM.

MINAM is the lead agency for biotechnology. MIDAGRI and its dependent agencies, SENASA and INIA, are relegated to a secondary regulatory enforcement and research role.

In 2016, Peru issued the [Supreme Decree N° 006-2016-MINAM](#) with a procedure and plan for surveillance and early detection of genetically engineered organisms, by which MIDAGRI, MINAM, and PRODUCE will enforce the ten year moratorium on biotechnology. On July 24, 2016, [Supreme Decree N° 011-2016-MINAM](#)\* listed the specific commodities restricted under the biotechnology moratorium. These regulations do not change any requirements for domestic producers.

Note: \* If approved, the proposed implementing regulation for the 15-year biotechnology ban extension will repeal the Supreme Decree 011-2016-MINAM

#### 7.4. Milk and milk products regulation - [Supreme Decree 007-2017 - MINAGRI](#)

This regulation sets specific technical parameters and sanitary requirements for milk (raw, pasteurized, UHT, evaporated, and powder) and milk products (cheese and yogurt) of bovine origin destined for human consumption. These indicators are aligned with Codex standards for milk and milk products. The terms “milk” and “milk product” are aligned with Codex Standard 206-1999. The scope of the regulation applies for foreign products considering the following HS Codes: 0401.10; 0401.20; 0401.40; 0401.50; 0402.10.10; 0402.10.90; 0401.21.11; 0402.21.19; 0402.2191; 0402.21.99; 0402.29.11; 0402.29.19; 0402.29.9; 0402.29.99; 0402.91.10; 0403.10 and 0406.10

In April this year, the government published the [Supreme Decree 004-2022-MIDAGRI](#) that modified this regulation. The change prohibits the use of powdered milk to manufacture evaporated milk. The Supreme Decree grants 180 days to comply with the amended dairy regulation.

The Supreme Decree includes the following definitions and technical specifications:

- Milk: It is the normal mammary secretion of healthy dairy animals, obtained through one or more milkings, without any type of addition or extraction, intended for consumption in the form of liquid milk or for further processing. DAIRY PRODUCT: It is a product obtained through any production of milk, which may contain food additives and other ingredients functionally necessary for the production.
- Evaporated Milk: It is the liquid food obtained by the partial elimination of water only from milk.

**Table 7: Milk Parameters**

| Characteristics   | Units  | Whole Evaporated Milk | Partially Skimmed Evaporated Milk | Skimmed Evaporated Milk |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Milk fat          | g/100g | Minimum 6.5           | Less than 6.5 and more than 1.0   | Maximum 1.0             |
| Total milk solids | g/100g | Minimum 23.0          | -                                 | Minimum 20.0            |
| Non-fat solids    | g/100g | Minimum 16.5          | Minimum 20.0                      | -                       |
| Milk protein      | g/100g | Minimum 6.0           | Minimum 6.0                       | Minimum 6.0             |

The product may be enriched by adding the food additives contemplated in the Codex CXS 192-1995 Standard, as well as with milk cream and/or anhydrous milk fat.

### **7.5 Veterinarian drugs residues in food products - Ministerial Resolution 372-2016/MINSA**

The resolution approves the Sanitary Technical Regulation ([NTS 120-MINSA/DIGESA](#)) that sets the maximum residues level (MRL) for veterinarian drugs in food products destined for human consumption. The MRLs are listed in the annex of the regulation.

### **7.6. Pesticide MRL on food for human consumption Ministerial Resolution 1006-2016/MINSA**

The resolution approves the Sanitary Technical Regulation ([NTS 128-MINSA/DIGESA](#)) that sets the maximum residues level (MRL) for pesticides in food products destined for human consumption. The MRLs are listed in the annex of the regulation.

## **Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights:**

INDECOPI ensures trademark, copyright, and intellectual property protection. [INDECOPI's](#) Distinctive Marks Office is responsible for the registration of trademarks, brands, commercial names, slogans, and *appellation d'origine* (designation of origin). Its procedures are guided by CAN Decision 486 – Industrial Property for Andean Countries – and [Legislative Decree 823](#) for Intellectual Property Rights. Peru is a signatory of the [Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property](#); in compliance with the WTO agreements on trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

## **Section IX. Import Procedures:**

### **9.1 Import Procedures – Supreme Decree 011-2005-EF (January 26, 2005)**

The [U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement](#) (PTPA) provides duty-free access for two-thirds of U.S. food and agricultural products. Customs clearance procedures require:

- A paid SUNAT Customs Unique Declaration (DUA) filed by a customs agent
- An authenticated copy of the airway bill or bill of lading
- Authenticated copy of the commercial invoice and a packing list
- An authenticated photocopy of the insurance document
- Processed food products require an authenticated copy of the DIGESA RSA
- Animals, plants, and by-products thereof require a SENASA sanitary certificate
- Dispatch authorization (if requested)

SUNAT channels imports along a green, orange, or red lane. The green lane permits entry of the product upon payment of duties. The orange lane requires additional documentation review, while the red lane requires both a document review and physical inspection.

### ***Anticipated Dispatch Customs Clearance Procedures***

Anticipated dispatch clearance is a pre-arrival procedure. An importer is required to submit all customs clearance paperwork, as well as their RUC and a list of ten previous DUAs from within the past 12-months. The importer must not have incurred customs fines in excess of \$3,300.

### ***Certificate of Origin***

The Supreme Decree 003-2009-MINCETUR establishes the regulations to implement the rules of origin procedures of the Trade Promotion Agreement between the United States and Peru.

A certificate of origin must be presented to the customs agency in order to claim preferential duties established under the trade agreement. The [certificate of origin form](#) can be filled out by the manufacturer, exporter, or importer.

According to Article 4, a food product is considered an originating good when it was wholly obtained or produced in the territory of the United States, Peru, or both, exclusively from originating ingredients.

U.S. exporters need to provide documentation that proves that the load was shipped from the United States directly to Peru. In the case of transshipment, the U.S. supplier will need to present a document issued by customs or another competent authority of the third-party country where the transshipment took place, certifying that this process was made under the authority's control. This is only required when the load was put into a temporary warehouse in the third-party country's port.

## **9.2 Simplified Import Customs Clearance Procedures for Samples**

Simplified import custom clearance procedures apply to samples with no commercial value (i.e., gifts that do not exceed \$1,000 FOB or products less than \$2,000 FOB), and to samples with a commercial value that do not exceed \$2,000 FOB. Alcoholic beverage samples always have a commercial value and are subject to import taxes and tariffs. Samples should be made unsellable by means of cuts, perforations, inscriptions, or unsealing. Once the Simple Declaration is processed, the merchandise is subject to inspection. The owner of the merchandise, the consignee, or the customs agent must submit:

- A SUNAT's Simple Declaration form
- Airway bill, bill of lading, or postal notification letter
- Commercial invoice and insurance letter
- Identification card, passport, or RUC number
- Processed food products require an authenticated copy of DIGESA's RSA
- Animal and plant and their by-products require a SENASA sanitary certificate.

## **Section X. Trade Facilitation:**

### **10.1 United States – Peru Trade Promotion Agreement**

The Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA) went into effect on February 1, 2009. The PTPA has been instrumental in boosting bilateral trade in food and agricultural products between the United States and Peru. For agricultural products, tariffs have been eliminated on almost 90 percent of U.S. exports – remaining tariffs will be phased out by 2026. To be eligible for tariff-free treatment under the PTPA, products must come with a [certificate of origin](#). There are no pre-clearance programs for U.S. agricultural products exported to Peru.

### **10.2 E-certification**

The U.S. and Peru have not yet implemented an electronic certification for any category of products. APHIS and SENASA are working on trials to use the Global e-phyto hub system.

### **10.3 Import Fees**

Peru has several ports, of which the Port of Callao is the most important and almost all U.S. exports enter through this port. The Port of Callao's operation is carried out by three companies:

- APM Terminals (north terminal) – [APM rates](#)
- DP World Callao (south terminal) – [DPW rates](#)
- Consorcio Transportadora Callao (center terminal) – [CTC rates](#)

#### **10.4 Release Times**

Release times for products vary depending on the type of product, and it could take three to five days to clear customs.

#### **10.5 Common Delays**

Most of the delays during customs clearance are related to documentary issues. Sanitary certificates that contain incomplete or incorrect information will be rejected and the local sanitary authority will request an addendum or official communication from the U.S. sanitary authority in order to release the load. The average time to present these documents is three to five working days from receiving the inspection note. It is important to request the import permit from the importer so that the exporter has the technical requirements for a specific product. There are some categories that do not need import permits but sanitary certifications instead. In that case, the U.S. exporter should request import requirements prior to shipment in order to avoid delays or detentions.

### **Appendix I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts:**

#### **Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation**

Minister: Juan Rodo Altamirano Quispe  
Av. La Universidad 200, La Molina, Lima 12.  
Tel: (511) 209-8800; [www.minag.gob.pe](http://www.minag.gob.pe)

#### **National Food Safety and Quality Service (SENASA)**

Director General: Miguel Quevedo  
Av. La Molina 1915, La Molina, Lima 12.  
Tel: (511) 313-330; Fax: (511) 313-14861 [www.senasa.gob.pe](http://www.senasa.gob.pe)

- Plant Health: Josue Carrasco
- Animal Health: Eva Martinez
- Food Safety: Gabriel Amilcar
- Port Callao: Dr. Julio Fernandez
- Airport Callao: Dr. Erasmo Justiniano

#### **Ministry of Health**

Minister: Kelly Roxana Portalatino Ávalos  
Av. Salaverry 801, Jesús María, Lima 11.  
Tel: (511) 315-6600; Fax: (511) 431-0093; [www.minsa.gob.pe](http://www.minsa.gob.pe)

#### **General Environmental Health Bureau (DIGESA)**

Director General: Luis Hospinal  
Las Amapolas 350, Urbanización San Eugenio, Lince, Lima 14.  
Tel: (511) 442-8353/8356; Fax: (511) 422-6404; [www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe](http://www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe)  
Food safety and Sanitary Registration. Director: Maria Eugenia Nieva; Tel: (511) 442-8353

#### **Directorate General of Pharmaceutical Products and Drugs (DIGEMID)**

Director General: Lida Hildebrandt  
Av. Parque de las Leyendas cdra. 1 s/n, San Miguel, Lima 33.  
Tel: (511) 631-4300; Fax: (511) 555-5760; <http://www.digemid.minsa.gob.pe/>

**Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)**

Minister: Roberto Sanchez

Calle Uno Oeste 50-60, Urb. Corpac, San Isidro, Lima 27

Tel: (511) 513-6100; [www.mincetur.gob.pe](http://www.mincetur.gob.pe)

**Ministry of Environment**

Minister: Wilbert Rozas

Av. Javier Prado Oeste 1440, San Isidro, Lima 27.

Tel: (511) 611-600; Fax: (511) 611-6000 Annex: 1634; [www.minam.gob.pe](http://www.minam.gob.pe)

**National Institute for the Defense of Competition and for the Protection of the Intellectual Property (INDECOPI)**

President: Julián Palacín Gutiérrez

Calle de la Prosa 138, San Borja

Tel: (511) 224-7777; [www.indecopi.gob.pe](http://www.indecopi.gob.pe)

**Ministry of Production\National Fisheries Health Service (SANIPES)**

Director: Pedro Humberto Saravia Almeyda

Location: Carretera a Ventanilla Km. 5.2, Callao.

Tel: (511) 715-0180

Surquillo Location: Domingo Orue 165, Piso 7, Surquillo. Tel: (511) 213-8570; [www.sanipes.gob.pe](http://www.sanipes.gob.pe)

**Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts:**

U.S. Embassy Lima – USDA\Foreign Agricultural Service

Av. La Encalada cdra. 17, Monterrico, Lima 33

Tel: (511) 434-3042; Fax: (511) 434-3043; E-mail: [Aglima@usda.gov](mailto:Aglima@usda.gov)

For a list of authorized laboratories in Peru, please refer to [INACAL](http://INACAL).

**Attachments:**

No Attachments