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Report Highlights:

Peru is the second largest export market for U.S. agricultural products in South America. U.S.-origin food and agricultural product exports to Peru benefit significantly from the U.S. - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA). The United States plays a pivotal role in Peru's consumer-oriented food sector, accounting for 18 percent of the market share. In 2025, consumer-oriented imports from the world reached \$2.2 billion. The growing middle class in Peru seeks high-quality products and there is a positive perception of U.S. food quality, variety, and innovation.

Market Fact Sheet: PERU

Executive Summary

Despite political upheaval and high inflation during the past year, Peru’s economy remains stable. Agriculture accounts for approximately six percent of Peru’s GDP, but employs around 28 percent of the population. The U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement, which entered into force in February 2009, has increased bilateral trade of agricultural products from \$1.46 billion in 2009 to \$6.7 billion in 2025, an increase of +200 percent. The United States was the second largest agricultural product supplier to Peru in 2025, accounting for 12 percent of market share.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products



Peru’s consumer-oriented imports from the world reached US\$ 2.2 billion in 2025. Peru offers excellent opportunities for U.S. exporters of consumer-oriented agricultural products, but there are some challenges. The successful introduction of new food products depends on knowledge of the market. Exporters should review Peru’s food laws, packaging and labeling requirements, business practices, and rely on experienced distribution partners. Getting to know the potential importer and the local distribution system is crucial.

Food Processing Industry

Peru’s food processing industry is a dynamic sector of the national economy. The food industry in Peru accounts for almost 27 percent of industrial GDP. Its growth is directly linked to the development of the food retail and food service sectors. Food product manufacturers source both domestic and imported product ingredients. Local processed food products cover 70 percent of the market demand.

Food Retail Industry

There are three main supermarket chains in Peru: Cencosud (Wong and Metro), Saga Fallabella (Tottus), and Supermercados Peruanos (Vivanda, Plaza Vea, Makro, and Mass). The market includes 319 conventional supermarkets and superstores (198 in Lima), 1,000 hard discount stores, and 1,000 convenience stores. The sector is comprised of both conventional supermarkets and traditional channels, made up of wet markets and independent stores. Different categories of food products appear to perform better between the two formats. Top products include snack foods, dairy, edible oils, confectionaries, bread, and cookies.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: \$2.2 Bn

Top 10 Growth Products in Peru	
1. Swine meat	6. Fresh n’ dried nuts
2. Alcohol free beer	7. Kiwi fruit.
3. Cherries	8. Preserved fruit
4. Powdered egg whites	9. Prod. Of Natural Milk Const.
5. Cocoa powder	10. Bovine meat

Food Industry Gross Value Added: \$8.0 billion

Food Industry by Channels
1. Food Exports: \$19.8 billion
2. Food Imports: \$7.7 billion
3. Retail: \$25 billion
4. Food Service: \$7.5 billion
5. Wet markets: \$17 billion

GDP/Population
Population (Millions): 33
GDP (Billions USD): 282
GDP Per-capita (USD): \$8,135

- Top Host Country Retailers
- 1. Supermercados Peruanos S.A.
 - 2. Cencosud Retail Peru
 - 3. Hipermercados Tottus S.A.

Strengths/Weakness – Opportunities/Challenge

Strengths	Weakness
Strong demand for consumer food products	Low penetration of modern food retail throughout the country.
Opportunities	Challenges
Growing middle class	Stiff competition from other countries.

I. Market Overview

In 2025, Peru ranked as the second-largest export market for U.S. agricultural products in South America, with a total export value of \$976 million. This represents a 10 percent increase compared to 2024. Notably, agricultural-related products experienced the largest contraction, declining by 16 percent. In contrast, the consumer-oriented, intermediate, and bulk categories grew by 5 percent, 13 percent, and 27 percent, respectively, compared to 2024. The consumer-oriented category accounted for 40 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports by the end of 2025.

Peru's population has grown significantly over the past decade, reaching an estimated 33.7 million people as of 2025, making it the fourth most populous country in South America, following Brazil, Colombia, and Argentina. The coastal region continues to account for approximately 50 percent of the total population, with Lima remaining the country's largest city, home to over 10 million residents and serving as the political, economic, and cultural hub of the nation.

Peru's sustained economic expansion has yielded two significant milestones: a substantial reduction in poverty and the consolidation of a growing middle class. Approximately 40 percent of the population now belongs to this socioeconomic group, according to the National Statistics Institute (INEI). However, high levels of labor informality among this segment remain a notable vulnerability, undermining the income stability and productivity gains typically associated with middle-class growth. To address this challenge, the Peruvian government continues to implement strategies aimed at promoting formal employment, strengthening institutional frameworks, and attracting foreign investment, all critical factors in sustaining long-term and inclusive economic development.

Peru's economic landscape continues to strengthen. For 2025, Peru's Central Bank (BCRP) reported GDP growth of 3.4 percent. This recovery was driven by strong private investment performance, reflected in key sectors including construction, commerce, and services, as well as a notable increase in agro-industrial exports.

Looking ahead to 2026, the BCRP has revised its GDP growth forecast upward, increasing from an earlier projection of 3.2 percent to 3.4 percent. This revision, announced in the [BCRP's June 2026 inflation report](#), is primarily attributed to stronger private investment dynamics and improving domestic consumption, supported by a more favorable labor market outlook. However, these gains are partially offset by a lower contribution from primary activities, reflecting updated projections regarding the intensity and duration of the El Niño phenomenon.

Regarding inflation, Peru has successfully brought price levels under control. The annual inflation rate for 2025 closed at 1.5 percent, firmly within the BCRP's target range. For 2026, however, the BCRP projects inflation at 3.8 percent, above the 2.0 percent threshold, driven primarily by increases in oil prices and transportation costs recorded during the first quarter of the year. Despite this uptick, inflation is expected to gradually converge back toward the target range by year-end.

Peru has actively engaged in several bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, effectively expanding its export markets, and driving demand for imported goods. This commitment to international trade, coupled with the rise of Peru's middle class, has significantly transformed the

domestic food market landscape. Among Peru’s trade agreements is the U.S. – Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), which offers multiple opportunities for U.S.-origin food and agricultural product exports to Peru. The demand for U.S. consumer-oriented foods has steadily grown since the implementation of the PTPA in 2009, reaching \$387 million in 2025, almost 600 percent growth since the implementation of PTPA.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Products in Peru

Advantages	Challenges
• The U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement grants duty-free access to two-thirds of all U.S.-origin food and agricultural products, including high-value food products. • An active supermarket industry eager to develop alternative categories such as private labels. • Potential growth of new supermarket outlets and convenience stores in Lima’s suburbs and other cities. • Appreciation for U.S. food quality and variety. • Untapped categories such as refrigerated and frozen products. • Increased health consciousness among the Peruvian population. • Resumption of activities in food service and food processing sectors.	• Traditional channel remains the most important for consumers. • Preference to buy fresh produce in traditional markets. • Modern Retail Channel (supermarkets and convenience stores) accounts for only 28 percent of the retail food market share in Lima and 23 percent in the provinces. • New, local food brands are appearing in the market at meager prices. • Lima-based companies supply provincial supermarkets. • Lack of brand awareness among some consumers. • Market access demands higher marketing costs. • Domestic producers manufacture more affordable products according to local taste preferences. • Cumbersome sanitary registration processes delay the entrance of new food products.

II. Exporter Business Tips

FAS Lima recommends that U.S. exporters consider the following steps:

- Identify the distribution channel that will best fit the export company’s market strategy.
- Depending on the channel chosen, identify a strategic import partner.
- Obtain the sanitary registration either directly or through a local partner.
- Request import permits as required.
- Forward the import partner copies of customs clearance documentation before shipment.
- Provide ongoing support to the importer to help build consumer demand.

Be diligent in selecting an agent or a representative. Visits and face-to-face meetings in Peru are recommended; however, importers are familiar with virtual communication platforms. Conduct a background check of the prospective partner before signing permanent contractual arrangements. The local partner selected should provide information on consumer trends, market development activities, and business practices, and identify niche markets.

Market Research

The Peruvian market is complex and constantly evolving due to the low penetration of modern food retail channels. FAS Lima recommends that U.S. suppliers seeking entry into this market conduct thorough, preliminary research to determine if there is a potential market for their products. The research should cover key marketing and regulatory issues including consumption trends, size of the market (imports), major distribution channels, and local tax structure, and government regulations and standards. Given the complexity of the Peruvian market, partnering with a reliable local importer or distributor is paramount. These partners possess established networks, market knowledge, and can navigate local bureaucracy. Current U.S. suppliers should also consider consultations with importing partners to determine if any change of marketing strategies for existing products is needed.

Additional exporter assistance and market research reports are available at the [Global Agricultural Information Network](#)

Local Business Customs and Trends

Peruvian importers continuously seek emerging food trends and innovative products to meet shifting trade channel demands. When evaluating food categories, they prioritize packaging and product presentation formats that align with supermarket requirements. Pricing and samples are essential, as importers present these elements to supermarket buyers for initial review. Only after securing trade channel approval do importers initiate the sanitary registration process required to bring products into the country.

Given the quality and packaging standards of U.S. consumer-oriented food products, supermarket chains represent the most appropriate distribution channel. That said, exploring alternatives, such as smaller packaging formats suited for traditional channels like corner stores and open markets, is also advisable. Supermarkets primarily serve middle- and upper-income consumers. U.S. food suppliers should begin by pursuing a distribution agreement with a local importer or wholesaler/distributor. Local importers typically maintain established relationships with all major supermarket chains, as well as other retail formats including gas stations, small independent grocery stores (bodegas), and convenience stores. Direct agreements with supermarkets frequently carry exclusivity terms. Importers generally make purchasing decisions based on price and quality; however, niche markets do exist for premium, high-value products targeting upper-income consumers, where price sensitivity is considerably lower.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends

Most Peruvians live in urban areas, shaping strong preferences for convenience and accessible food retail. Supermarket chains are responding by opening smaller formats — including hard discount stores and convenience outlets — to meet consumers where they are. At the same time, traditional channels such as wet markets and mom-and-pop stores continue to thrive, drawing customers through proximity, personalized service, and small packaging options.

Peru's culinary scene is a major growth driver across multiple foodservice segments:

- High-end dining has expanded significantly, fueled by Peru's recognition as the World's Leading Culinary Destination in 2025 and the presence of three Peruvian restaurants on Latin America's 50 Best Restaurants list — cementing Peru's status as a premier food tourism destination.

- Everyday foodservice — including casual restaurants and street food vendors — demands high-quality, affordable, and healthier options. This creates strong opportunities for meat products such as liver, lung, tripe, hearts, and chicken leg quarters, which are well-suited for home-cooked meals and street food preparation.

Despite rapid e-commerce growth during the Covid pandemic, its trajectory has since plateaued, with some consumers returning to face-to-face activities, including dining out at restaurants. However, convenience remains a top priority for consumers due to their busy lifestyles. E-commerce will continue to consolidate its presence; for example, dark kitchens (or delivery-only kitchens) experienced a surge in 2020, providing a viable financial alternative for the food service sector to reduce costs. By 2026, it is expected to be a 10 percent growth of this format reaching 367 dark kitchens, primarily located in Lima.

III. Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Sanitary inspection, food registration, packaging, and control regulations for food and beverages are contained in [Supreme Decree No. 007-98-SA](#) (September 25, 1998). 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; it regulates the registration and supervision of domestic and imported processed foods and beverages. The Ministry of Agriculture's National Plant and Animal Health Service (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agro-Alimentaria - SENASA) develops and implements Peru's sanitary and phytosanitary regulations. SENASA's U.S. counterparts are the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). The National Quality Control Institute (INACAL) is the competent authority on standardization, accreditation, and metrology.

General Import and Inspection Procedures

To clear Peruvian Customs (SUNAT), imports must be accompanied by a Unique Customs Declaration (DUA), a commercial invoice, an airway bill or bill of lading, a packing list, and an insurance letter. Imports must also be accompanied by a DIGESA food sanitary registration for processed food products. For animal and plant products or their by-products, a health certificate is also required.

The customs clearance process in Peru involves the customs agent electronically submitting the DUA to SUNAT, the national customs and tax authority. SUNAT then assigns the import shipment to one of three clearance channels:

- Green lane: Clearance is automatic upon payment of duties.
- Orange lane: A documentary review is conducted before release.
- Red lane: The shipment must undergo both documentary review and physical inspection.

These channels help manage the risk and efficiency of import procedures in Peru.

Food and Beverage Sanitary Registration

The registration process must be initiated by a SUNAT registered company, that has 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 Ministerial Resolution 591-2008/MINSA and are specified at [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 storage conditions.
- Information about the packaging, indicating the type and material used.
- Lifetime information of the product under normal conservation and storage 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. The supplier requests the certificate. The label must comply with local regulations, and the registration receipt must be presented. Documentation must be less than one year old. A Spanish language translation of the documentation must be attached.

For additional information, see our [FAIRS – Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Narrative Country Report 2025](#).

Certificates for Animals, Plants, and By-Products

Prior to shipment, an import permit must be obtained from SENASA. A copy of the permit needs to 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 following the Andean Community, World Trade Organization (WTO), Codex Alimentarius (CODEX), or World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recommendations, as well as per the sanitary requirements of the exporting country.

Certificates for animal and plant products and their 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 following U.S. regulations. The product must identify its content, net weight, and the facility where it was produced. APHIS issues sanitary and phytosanitary certificates for animal and plant products, and their by-products. FSIS will certify meat and meat by-

products, while the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) issues certifications for U.S. dairy products.

For additional information, see our [FAIRS – Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Export Certificate Report 2025](#).

Labeling Requirements

All food and beverage products packaged for sale must be labeled by the provisions established in INDECOPI's Peruvian Metrological Standards NMP 001:2014 – Packed Products Labeling, as well as per article 117 of Supreme Decree 007-98-SA. Before imported products reach the point of sale, an adhesive Spanish language label must be applied to each product. A Spanish language translation of the label must include the importer/distributor's contact information.

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 detailed specifications for the inclusion of 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 2023 the Ministry of Health issued the [Supreme Decree 017-2023-SA](#) specifying that imported products can use stickers or printing methods to comply with Peru's front-of-package nutritional warning label indefinitely.

For additional information, see our [FAIRS – Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Narrative Country Report 2025](#).

Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements

The Government of Peru (GOP) has actively promoted integration into the global economy by signing several free trade agreements, including the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), which came into effect in February 2009. The PTPA has played a pivotal role in bolstering bilateral trade in food and agricultural products between the United States and Peru. Notably, from 2009 to 2024, U.S. exports of food and agricultural products to Peru grew almost 70 percent, surging from \$526 million to \$879 million. Among these exports, U.S. consumer-oriented products accounted for \$370 million, representing 42 percent of U.S. food exports to Peru in 2024. The PTPA has significantly enhanced the competitiveness of U.S.-origin food and agricultural products in the Peruvian market, as they benefit from duty-free access, except for rice, which will see tariffs eliminated by 2026.

Trademarks and Patents Market Research

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.

IV. Market Sector Structure and Trends

- Major supermarket chains are forceful negotiators.
- Supermarket suppliers offer a wide range of products.
- Importers aim to sell imported food products through different channels: retail, food service, and food processing. Major food importers/distributors supply all major supermarket chains and provincial retailers.
- Major supermarket chains will request product exclusivity.
- Food products are often imported in consolidated containers.
- Major supermarket chains may import high-end products directly to earn higher margins. However, they first rely on importers/distributors to source imported food products.
- Distributors and wholesalers often conduct in-store promotions with their personnel in store.

Retail Food Sector

Peru's food retail sector is projected to grow 6 percent in 2026, surpassing earlier projections. This growth results primarily from a rise in private consumption and the opening of new outlets, especially hard discounters. Consumers are becoming more cautious and selective, prioritizing quality and price competitiveness while actively seeking deals. While traditional channels like "bodegas" (small grocery stores) and open markets still account for a significant portion of grocery sales (40 and 30 percent respectively), the modern channel (supermarkets, convenience stores, hard discounts and cash & carry formats) are gaining ground.

In 2025, the Peruvian retail sector stands out for its expansion of modern store formats, rapid adoption of digital channels, and the emergence of a more strategic and value-conscious consumer base. While challenges exist, the sector continues to show resilience and pursues growth and innovation through a proactive approach.

For further information about this sector please refer [to Peru's Food Retail Report 2025](#).

Food Processing Sector

The food and beverage industry remains a cornerstone of the Peruvian economy, contributing nearly three percent to the country's GDP. The industry is predominantly composed of micro-companies, which account for over 90 percent of the sector, while large companies represent only 1.8 percent. Consequently, businesses operating within this context are particularly vulnerable to market externalities.

In 2024, the sector achieved 6.3 percent growth driven by a recovery in domestic consumption and record-breaking agricultural exports. The Ministry of Production forecasted a 6 percent growth for 2026, anticipating continued rising domestic demand and greater private investment.

The industry's reliance on imported ingredients remains significant, highlighted by nearly \$240 million in U.S.-origin food processing ingredient exports to Peru in 2025, a 19 percent increase over the previous year. This growth was fueled by strong demand for powdered milk, almonds, and wheat.

For further information please refer to [Peru's Food Processing Ingredient Report 2026](#).

HRI Food Service Sector

Peru’s HRI (Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional) food service sector is demonstrating a strong recovery and growth trajectory in 2026, buoyed by a resurgence in tourism, sustained domestic consumption and continued international recognition of Peruvian gastronomy.

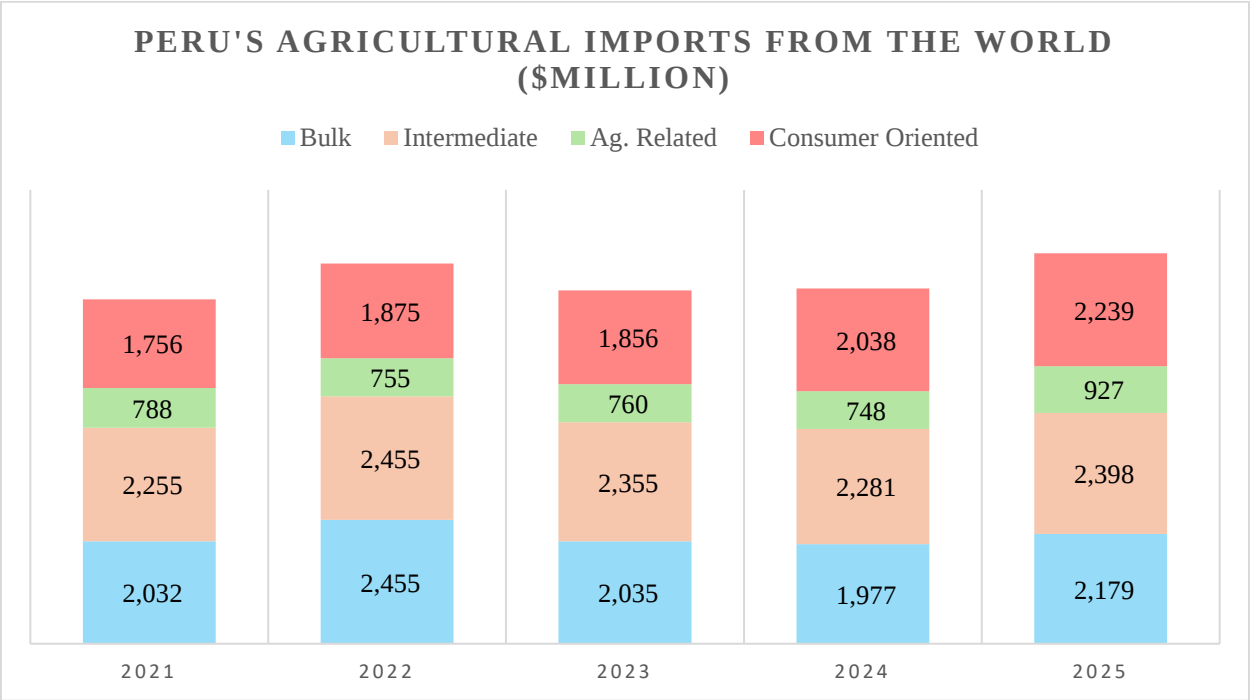
The restaurant subsector continues to perform favorably, reflecting higher consumer traffic at independent and chain restaurants, including fast-food establishments. There is a notable trend of consumers buying smarter, with an increased preference for fast food over more casual dining, signaling a focus on value.

Tourism is a key driver for the sector and international arrivals increased 3.6 percent in the first quarter of 2026 compared to the same period in 2025. Significant investments in tourism infrastructure are underway, with a project portfolio estimated at \$1.3 billion for 2025-2027, including the development of new hotels from international chains in Lima and other regions.

For further information please refer to [Peru’s HRI Foodservice Report 2023](#).

V. Agricultural and Food Imports

Graph 1: Peru’s agricultural imports from the world (\$Million)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 2: Top consumer-oriented products imported to Peru in 2025 (\$Million)

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Food Preparations	279	258	261	268	298
Chicken Cuts	90	97	101	127	119
Milk and Cream Powder > 1.5%	110	140	138	102	116
Milk and Cream Powder < 1.5%	72	86	50	66	86
Coffe Extracts	33	34	45	53	74
Sugar Confectionary	39	54	60	62	68

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 3: Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Categories

•Cheese	•Pork and pork products
•Snacks	•Sauces and condiments
•Beef and beef products	•Nuts and almonds
•Poultry and Poultry products	•Processed vegetables
•Food preparations	•Fruit and vegetable juices
•Bread, pastry, and cookies	•Beverages

Note: See Appendix I, U.S. agricultural exports to the Peru over the last 5 years.

VI. Key Contacts and Further Information

U.S. Embassy Lima, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)
Mailing Address: FAS OAA Lima, Unit 3785, DPO, AA 34031
Phone: (511) 434-3042, Fax: (511) 434-3043, E-mail: aglima@usda.gov.

For additional information, see www.fas.usda.gov. See also our Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country Annual, FAIRS Export Certificate, Retail Foods Sector, Food Processing Ingredients Sector, and HRI Food Service Sector GAIN reports.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

American Chamber of Commerce Peru (AMCHAM) Executive Director: Aldo Defilippi Address: Av. Ricardo Palma 836, Miraflores, Lima 18 Phone: (511) 705-8000, Fax: (511) 241-0709, www.amcham.org.pe	National Society of Industries (SNI) President: Felipe James Address: Los Laureles 365, San Isidro, Lima 27 Phone: (511) 616-4444, Fax: (511) 616-4433, www.sni.org.pe
Hotel and Restaurant Association (AHORA) President: Pablo Garcia Address: Av. Benavides 881, Miraflores, Lima 18, Phone: (511) 444-4303, Fax: (511) 444-7825, E- ahora@ahora-peru.com , www.ahora-peru.com	

MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI) Minister: Mr. Felipe Meza Address: Av. La Universidad N° 200 – La Molina Phone: (511) 613-5800, Fax: (511) 711-3700, www.minag.gob.pe	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) Minister: Mr. Berthin Gomez Calle Uno Oeste 50-60, Urb. Corpac, San Isidro, Lima 27 Tel: (511) 513-6100, www.mincetur.gob.pe
Ministry of Environment (MINAM) Minister: Mrs. Nelly Paredes Av. Javier Prado Oeste 1440, San Isidro, Lima 27. Tel: (511) 611-6000, Fax: (511) 611-6000 Annex: 1634, www.minam.gob.pe	National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service (SENASA) Director: Mrs. Vilma Gutarra Address: Av. La Molina 1915 – Lima 12 Phone: (511) 313-3300, Fax: (511) 340-1486, www.senasa.gob.pe
General Environmental Health Bureau (DIGESA) Director: Mr. Jose Latorre Address: Las Amapolas 350, Urbanización San Eugenio - Lima 14 Phone: (511) 442-8353, Fax: (511) 422-6404, www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe	Customs (SUNAT) Superintendent: Mr. Javier Franco Address: Av. Garcilazo de la Vega 1472 – Lima Phone: (511) 315-3300, Fax: (511) 315-3318, www.aduanet.gob.pe
National Institute for the Defense of Competition and for the Protection of the Intellectual Property (INDECOPi) President: Mr. Juan Carlos del Prado Address: Calle de la Prosa 138 - San Borja, Phone: (511) 224-7800, Fax: (511) 224-0348, www.indecopi.gob.pe	National Fisheries Health Service (SANIPES) President: Mrs. Monica Saavedra Location: Carretera a Ventanilla Km. 5.2, Callao. Tel: (511) 715-0180 or: Domingo Orue 165, Piso 7, Surquillo. Tel: (511) 213-8570 www.sanipes.gob.pe

Appendix 1

Table 2: U.S. Agricultural Exports to Peru (\$Million)

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bulk Total	397	416	274	197	251
Cotton	126	201	72	101	114
Wheat	59	90	61	43	73
Soybeans	49	87	56	21	31
Pulses	22	12	28	32	24
Corn	141	25	57	0	6
Other Bulk Commodities	0	0	1	0	0
Consumer Oriented Total	340	358	321	370	387
Dairy Products	110	160	118	123	131
Food Preparations	55	48	29	33	53
Poultry Meat & Prods.	38	32	43	49	37
Beef & Beef Products	33	27	31	31	36
Fresh Fruit	11	7	10	20	25
Tree Nuts	9	11	16	24	24
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	11	9	10	28	15
Non-Alcoholic beverage	7	9	15	12	15
Dog & Cat Food	13	11	8	9	9
Condiments & Sauces	4	5	6	8	8
Others	49	39	37	33	34
Intermediate Total	257	230	256	241	270
Ethanol (non-bev.)	83	116	147	129	158
Other Feeds, Meals & Food.	36	43	34	46	56
Planting Seeds	15	14	16	13	13
Dextrins, Peptones, & Prot.	12	12	10	11	13
Live Animals	1	0	1	1	5
Soybean Meal	41	14	25	16	4
Others	24	31	24	26	21
Agricultural Related Products	75	139	101	82	69
Biodiesel & Blends > B30	58	117	86	61	53
Forest Products	9	10	10	15	8
Seafood Products	8	11	4	7	8
TOTAL	1,062	1,149	952	879	976

Source: Global Agricultural Trade System

Attachments:

No Attachments