| **Individual Action Plan Update for [Economy] for [Year/s]** |
| --- |
| ***Highlights of recent policy developments which indicate how [economy] is progressing towards the Bogor Goals and key challenges it faces in its efforts to meet the Goals.***  |
|  |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since [2009] IAP** **(Assessment on Achievement of the Bogor Goals)**  | **Further Improvements Planned** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tariffs | * Import weighted average of MFN applied tariff: 2.9%

The current Peruvian tariff structure has three levels: 0%, 6% and 11%* Simple average of MFN applied tariff: 3.4%
* Tariff average, based on import tariff revenue: 1.4%
* Zero tariff lines as a percentage of all tariff lines: 55.5%
* Zero tariff imports as a percentage of all imports: 62.7%
* Standard deviation for applied tariff: 4.3%
* Transparency in tariff regime: Tariff Policy Guidelines approved by Ministerial Resultion N° 005-2006-EF/15, and published on Jan. 15th, 2006. These Guidelines can be located at: [www.mef.gob.pe](http://www.mef.gob.pe)
 | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  | [www.mincetur.gob.pe](http://www.mincetur.gob.pe)[www.mef.gob.pe](http://www.mef.gob.pe)  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Ms. Angela Guerra (aguerra@mincetur.gob.pe) Mr. Sergio Navarro (snavarro@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| ***Non-Tariff Measures*** | * Quantitative import restrictions / prohibitions: 0
* Import licensing: 0
* Import levies: The Value Added Tax (Impuesto General a las Ventas, IGV) of 16% is applied to 7380 tariff lines. Some agricultural products are exempt.

Additional excise tax (Impuesto Selectivo al Consumo, ISC) is applied to 131 tariff lines such as fuel oils, cigarettes, liquors, beer, wine, vehicles.* Expor subsidies: 0
* Peru does not apply other non-tariff measures
 | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  | [www.sunat.gob.pe/operatividadaduanera/index.html](http://www.sunat.gob.pe/operatividadaduanera/index.html) [www.mincetur.gob.pe](http://www.mincetur.gob.pe)[www.mef.gob.pe](http://www.mef.gob.pe) |  |
| Contact point for further details:  | Ms. Angela Guerra (aguerra@mincetur.gob.pe) Mr. Sergio Navarro (snavarro@mincetur.gob.pe) |  |
| ***Services*** | * In January 2011 a Law fostering international trade in services was enacted. Such Law establishes that activities of exporting services are not affected with value added tax.
* In July 2011 Peru enacted a Law for the Protection of Data Privacy. This Law will foster trade in services by promoting Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO).
* Peru implemented number portability in mobile telecommunication services on January 1st, 2010.
* Peru implemented a virtual mobile area on September 4th  2010, which implied elimination of long distance codes and a local rate for all calls to mobile phones.
 | * The regulation of the Data Privacy Law is planned to be finished during 2012.
 |
| *Website for further information:*  | [www.mincetur.gob.pe](http://www.mincetur.gob.pe) |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | Mr. José Luis Castillo (jlcastillo@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| ***Investment*** | Regarding restrictions to foreign investment, there have been no changes since 2009 submission of data. Peru maintains certain limitations on foreign investments in broadcasting, air and water transport and concerning notably real estate by the except for a constitutional exclusion of resources in ownership of various kinds within fifty kilometres of Peru´s international borders, this exclusion can be waived by decree on case by case basis.Regarding Investment by foreigners, no screening mechanisms or performance requirements are applied.Based on the principle of productive efficiency, entrepreneurs may choose to acquire imported goods or local inputs taking into consideration the quality, price and timely supply.Restrictions and prohibitions on imports and exports only can apply for environmental, health, preservation of biodiversity, protection of cultural heritage and internal security reasons.Betwen 2009 and 2011, Peru developed several progresses in the context of APEC Non Binding Investment Principles, mainly in areas of Business facilitation, international investment agreements and double taxation treaties.In the context of the Peru’ s adherence to OECD declarationon on International Investments and Multinational Enterprises in 2008 and the implementation in 2010, of the OECD National Contact Point, through the Investment Promotion Agency of Peru (PROINVERSION), considers issues oriented to support the investor behaviour principle.In order to improve the business environment and encourage private investment growth, the Competitiveness Council of the Ministry of Economy and Finance is implementing a Plan to improve Peru´s performance in the World Bank-Doing Business ranking , especially in the indicators of Starting a Business, Construction Permits, Enforcing Contracts, Trading Across Borders, Paying Taxes, Registering Property and Investors’ Protection.TRAMIFACIL is a programme which includes several public and private institutions in cooperation and assistance of the IFC. It focuses on simplication of municipal administrative procedures to start companies operations, seeks to identify, solve difficulties and remove administrative barriers mainly in the tourism sector activities located in the Cusco city.Taxation Agreement with Mexico has been signed in April 2011, and it will enter into force upon the approvement by the Peruvian congress.BITS signed since 2009: Korea, Colombia, Iceland , Liechtenstein. | *Provide brief points only***Future agreements**Negotiations with Spain, Portugal, United Kingdom, Singapore, Korea, Thailand, France, and Switzerland are expected to be concluded.BIT negotiations expected to be signed: India, Israel, Kuwait.  |
| Website for further information:  | [www.proinversion.gob.pe](http://www.proinversion.gob.pe) [www.mincetur.gob.pe](http://www.mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Mr. José Luis Castillo (jlcastillo@mincetur.gob.pe) |  |
| ***Standards and Conformance*** | In 2009, the National Institute for Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) approved 211 Peruvian Technical Standards, in 2010 approved 679 and, in 2011 approved 760. At the end of 2001, INDECOPI has approved 4002 Peruvian Technical Standards, 14.51% of them correspond to adoption of international standards: ISO (12.79%), IEC , ISO/IEC ( 1.62%) and Codex (1.%). Most of the others (85.49%) are based on regional standards, national standards and well-known standards (American Standards Testing Materials-ASTM, Association of Official Analytical Chemist - AOAC, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry - TAPI, American Water Works - AWWA, National Fire Protection Agency – NFPA), also are includes national standards for native products of Peru.All Peruvian standards are submitted to a public discussion process: <http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/0/modulos/JER/JER_Interna.aspx?ARE=0&PFL=6&JER=401>Also has developed a website which contains Peruvian Catalogue of Standards. This website is administered by INDECOPI:<http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/0/modulos/JER/JER_Interna.aspx?ARE=0&PFL=14&JER=71>Finally, INDECOPI has published in 2009, 2010 and 2011 the Standardization Plan in its web site, in this place there are the standards in different stage of the standardization process. This Plan has been reported to ISONET and WTO:<http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/0/modulos/JER/JER_Interna.aspx?ARE=0&PFL=6&JER=400>At the regional level, there are 139 Andean Standards, 30.94% of them are adoptions of international standardsIn the APEC level, Peruvian technical standards are aligned with the target international standards for Voluntary Action Plan (VAP).**Indecopi’s participation in international standardization:** * International Organization for Standardization (ISO): in 2009 participated in 22 TC , at the end of 2011, Indecopi partipates in 25 TC
* International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC): is participating in the Affiliate Country Program in 3 committees.
* FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission: Peru is represented by the National Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA) at the Ministry of Health (MINSA). Further, INDECOPI have conformed 4 mirror committees.

APEC Sub Committee of Standards and Conformance (SCSC) and Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC): Peru is represented by INDECOPI and since 2009 and has submitted the Voluntary Action Plan report for IEC standards for electrical equipment requested by SCSC. In the Andean Standardization Network (RAN): Peru is represented by INDECOPI.INDECOPI as National Acreditation Service has applied to an international recognition with the International American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) for Laboratories Testing and Calibration, Product Certification Bodies and Inspection Bodies, in May 2011 has been conducted a peer evaluation by IAAC. The National Acreditation Service has signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement with International Accreditation Forum (IAF) in the area of ​​Systems Certification Bodies of Quality System.SPS Measures* Between 2010 and 2011, Peru's National Service of Agrarian Health (SENASA) has issued 150 standards that establish xsanitary and phytosanitary requirements.
* In mid 2008, by Legislative Decree N° 1059, the General Law for Agrarian Health is approved, replacing Law N° 27322.
* That same year, by Legislative Decree N° 1062, the Law on Food Safety is approved. The Regulations for this Law and regulations for Food Safety in the Agricultural Sector were also approved this year.
* Taking into account these regulations for Food Safety in the Agricultural Sector, the Peruvian food safety authorities (SENASA – Ministry of Agriculture, DIGESA – Ministry of Health, and ITP – Ministry of Production) issue their sectoral safety standards, such as the Good Agricultural Practices for the application of the HACCP system in food production.
* All the standards that have been issued are aligned with the standards, guides and recommendations of the WTO SPS Agreement and the Competent Multilateral Organisms: CIPF, OIE and Codex Alimentarius; and also aligned with regional standards of the Andean Community.
* SENASA, as the authority on organic production, has outsourced its conformity assessments to internationally accredited companies.
* SENASA is currently negotiating a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) with the European Union.
* In Transparency issues, SENASA and DIGESA notify all issued SPS standards to the WTO, the Andean Community’s Secretariat and our commercial partners.
 | By the end 2012, INDECOPI expects to approve 760 additional Peruvian technical standards. Approximately 30% of them will be adoptions from international standards.In 2012 INDECOPI expects enhance its international participation in ISO, IEC and Codex.INDECOPI is working in a strategic national standardization plan 2012-2014In January 2012 has submitted evidence of corrective actions about non-conformities, in February 2012 will send a second part of the evidences.It is planned to launch the area of ​​accreditation of personnel certification bodies for February 2012, and implement the accreditation of clinical laboratories in 2013 and to promote accreditation programmes and schemes in accordance with the requirements of regulatory agencies. |
| Website for further information:  | [www.indecopi.gob.pe](http://www.indecopi.gob.pe)<http://www.mincetur.gob.pe/newweb/Default.aspx?tabid=3143>   |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Ms. Rocío Barreda (rbarreda@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| ***Customs Procedures*** | **Regarding adoption of HS2007 nomenclature:** In January 2012, by Supreme Decree No. 238-2011-EF , the Fifth Amendment of the HS entered into force and the Decision 653 of the Andean Community was updated by Decisions 675, 703 and 722.The New Customs Clearance Process started its implementation in 2010. It covers automatization, simplification and expeditious processes of Customs procedures resulting in a reduction of time and cost transaction in goods importation. Also, is important to mention that every Customs regime have been modified following the Kyoto Convention model.Regarding Transparency, Peru publishes on its Customs website all customs laws and regulations and receives comments from interested persons about the draft customs procedures.**Regarding use of IT and automation:**The Peruvian Single Window (VUCE) started its operations on January 1st 2010. It is important to mention that according Peruvian New Customs Legislation, customs declarations shall be made by electronic means and the electronic forms for Customs procedures have been established. Also, Data on Cargo Manifest is sent by electronics means prior to cargo arrival. At this first stage of Single Windows implementation, 82 administrative procedures from 6 guberamental entities have been incorporated, in the next stage we will incorporate 11 entities, 170 administrative procedures and will put in practice the electronic interconnection to customs release and will integrate with others SWs as Pan – Asian (PAA) E-Commerce Alliance. **Regarding measures to secure trade:**The Risk Module of the New Customs Clearance Process Project (NPDA) has been applied since January 1°, 2010. This module supports all processes (cargo manifest, entry and exit of goods, express courier, non-intrusive control scanners) and it is built in Java environment with data mining models. It has tree main components: SAM (Model Manager System), SAC (Catalogue Administrator System) and FMV (Multi Variable Filters).Institutional implementation of the methodology of risk management. The first step is the application in the “Enforcement Plan” (PAF) and the “Institutional Operating Plan” (POI) 2010.Application of risk analysis techniques in other Customs regimes: Inward processingApplication of risk management to select restricted goods due to undergo physical examination through the Foreign Trade Single Window (VUCE).**Regarding implementation of customs measures to facilitate trade:**Advance Ruling procedures have entered into force in February 2010.Perú has implemented advance resolutions to: * customs valuation criteria,
* application of returns,
* suspensions,
* exonerations of customs rights; and
* reimport of repaired or shaken goods.

The peruvian government is working on the implementation of “**ebXML**” as the electronic framework in any electronic government procedure for exchange of information.According to Peruvian Customs Act (Article 167), Customs cleareance can not take longer than 48 hours, in regular conditions and, in the case of Express Delivery Consignments could not take longer than 6 hours.Since September 21, 2009, it is possible to regularize Export Customs Declaration by electronic means.On January 1st 2012 the new Tarriff Book entered into force. It includes the Fifth Amendment of the Harmonized System. Peruvian Customs Law provides for the application of an advanced clearance system, which allows conducting goods clearance either before, during or after its arrival.The Ruling of Special Customs Regime of Express Delivery Consignments (Supreme Decree N° 011-2009-EF) was published on January 16, 2009 and entered into force in January 01, 2010. | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  | [www.sunat.gob.pe](http://www.sunat.gob.pe)  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Mr. Oscar Vásquez (ovasquez@mincetur.gob.pe) Ms. Gloria Ramírez (gramirez@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| ***Intellectual Property Rights*** | Regarding ratification and implementation of major multilateral agreements related to IP; Peru has ratified the UPOV Convention and amended the relevant domestic legislation on new plant breeders Peru organized a Seminar on Seminar on Successful Experiences Implementing Tools for Traditional Knowledge Protection in order to promote the exchange of experiencies developed by the Economies on the protection of traditional knowledge.To promote transparency, the National Institute for Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) implemented a system for the electronic trademark filing.  | Dissemination and awareness programms for a better use of the UPOV systemPeru is working on a new project proposal to promote no only the exchange of information but also the establishment of efficient practices for the protection of TK.Indecopi is working hardly in the evaluation of improvements to its online services. |
| Website for further information:  | [www.mincetur.gob.pe](http://www.mincetur.gob.pe)[www.indecopi.gob.pe](http://www.indecopi.gob.pe) |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Ms. Teresa Mera (tmera@mincetur.gob.pe) Mr. Luis Medina (lmedinam@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| ***Competition Policy*** | Since 2008 when the Government enacted the Legislative Decree 1034, introduced changes that are in line with APEC Principles to enhance competition and regulatory reform.The current Competition Law, forbids and sanctions anticompetitive conducts, aims to strengthen significantly the regulatory framework for the protection of competition, with a view to promote the economic efficiency in markets, boost the economic competitiveness of the country and enhance the consumer welfare, establishing a proper environment for its investments.For transparency, Competition Legislation, regulations, and procedures are published in the national gazette and made publicly available through the website of the competition authorities, which is constantly updated.The Competition Law grants the Technical Secretariat of the Free Competition Commission the power to carry investigations of anticompetitive conducts. The current law has established clear powers to request information, dawn raids and also decide to initiate a procedure against an anticompetitive conduct. On the other hand, the Free Competition Commission has the power to decide if the conduct must be punished. This new regulation is in line with the principle of accountability which requires clear responsibility to domestic administrations for the implementation of the Competition Law. | Peru seeks to for cooperation arrangements with other economies with the aim to promote cooperation with other competition agencies, including through the negotiation of competition chapters in FTAs. This activity will enforce the capacities of the officials and will help the competition authority to improve the methods applied during investigations of alleged anticompetitive conducts.  |
| Website for further information:  | <http://www.indecopi.gob.pe/0/home_libre_competencia.aspx?PFL=2>  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Ms. Lorena Urbina (lurbina@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| ***Government Procurement*** | * There have been no changes since the last IAP Report
 | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  | <http://www.osce.gob.pe/> |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Mr. José Luis Cano (jlcano@mincetur.gob.pe) Mr. Luis Bossano Lomellini (lbossano@osce.gob.pe)  |  |
| ***Deregulation/Regulatory Review*** | *
 | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs*** | **Regarding WTO Obligations:*** In 2011, Peru celebrated its 60th Anniversary of participation in the Multilateral Trading System (Peru was a GATT Contracting Party since 1951).
* Peru actively participates in the Doha Development Agenda. Peru has made various contributions to the WTO within the framework of the Doha Work Programme. Peru's proposals relate mainly to intellectual property/biodiversity and traditional knowledge; and fishery subsidies, among others.
* Peru has been participating actively in the WTO subsidiary bodies such as Committees on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, on Technical Barriers to Trade and on Import Licenses, among others, where there have been far-reaching discussions on matters of relevance to Peru's exports.
* Peru continues to meet its WTO notification requirements.
* Under the WTO Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements, Peru notified the FTA China-Peru (2010) and the FTA EFTA-Peru, Korea-Peru and Chile-Peru. It has provided also early announcements of concluded negotiations.
* Peru participated in the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade (Geneva, Switzerland, 18-19 July 2011).
* Peru has actively participated in the WTO’s Trade-related technical assistance (TRTA) activities and capacity-building programmes (i.e. TPCs, RTPCs, seminars, workshops, online courses)

**Regarding ROOs**Peru has fully implemented the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin since January 1st 1995, which includes the disciplines to be applied during the transition period until the harmonization work programme under the WTO is completed.Preferential rules of origin are applied to imports that claim for preferential treatment under trade agreements. Criteria contained in preferential rules of origin are based on tariff classification changes, national value content requirements, technical requirements or a combination of them. Prescribed elements for rules of origin of the WTO Rules of Origin Agreement are incorporated into chapters on rules of origin of the Peruvian preferential trade agreements.The non-preferential rules of origin are applied to imports that are subject to antidumping and countervailing duties in compliance with the disciplines set out in the WTO. The current non-preferential rules of origin applied in Peru are set out clearly in accordance with the WTO. In order to improve the regulation related to non- preferential rules of origin, on June 18th 2011 entered into force a rule that establishes the procedure to make the declaration of goods subject to trade remedies and to control their origin. | * In 2013, Peru’s trade and related policies would be examined and evaluated under the Trade Policy Review Mechanism.
* In 2013, Peru will have fully implemented it commitments under the Information Technology Agreement of the WTO (ITA).
* Peru will continue to meet its WTO notification requirements, included the notification (under the WTO Transparency Mechanism) of RTAs nearly to enter into force (México, Japan, among others).
 |
| Website for further information:  | <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/><http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/peru_e.htm>  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | WTO Issues: Mrs. Victoria Elmorevelmore@mincetur.gob.pe ROOs: Ms. Jennifer Olorteguijolortegui@mincetur.gob.pe  |  |
| ***Dispute Mediation*** | * The national legislation regarding Conciliation and Arbitration has not be subject to changes since the last IAP.
 | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Ms. Mónica Guerrero (mguerreroa@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| *Mobility of Business People* | ***There have been no changes since 2009 IAP. However, the data from 2009 needs correction in the highlighted areas. (Further clarification of these changes have been underlined)***Legislative Decree 1043 modified the Foreigner Status Law creating new migratory categories and expanded the period of stay for business persons. With this modification, temporary business visas are granted for up to 183 days. A business visa is required if a foreigner intends to sign contracts in Peru, but it is not needed if a foreigner intends to participate in meetings or other activities.  However, a foreigner with a business visa cannot receive remuneration from a Peruvian source.  The visas qualify in: Temporary and Resident. "Temporary" visa authorizes the admission and permanency of a foreigner up to 183 days.The "Resident" Visa authorizes the admission and residence of a foreigner for one year, renewable This Decree also created the migratory category “ABTC Business (Negocios ABTC)”. With this, the ABTC system was incorporated into the Peruvian immigration system. Article 38 of this Decree establishes that foreigners under the tourist category can modify their migratory condition in the Peruvian territory before the DIGEMIN. Considering that Peru requires “tourist visas” to nationals from very few countries, this a very important way to facilitate the business activity to foreigners. | *Provide brief points only* |
| *Website for further information:*  | [www.**digemin**.gob.pe](http://www.digemin.gob.pe)  |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | Mr. Gerardo Meza (gmeza@mincetur.gob.pe)  |  |
| *Official websites that gather economies’ information* | * Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism: [www.mincetur.gob.pe](http://www.mincetur.gob.pe)
* Ministry of Economic and Finance: [www.mef.gob.pe](http://www.mef.gob.pe)
* National Institute for Consumer Defense and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI): [www.indecopi.gob.pe](http://www.indecopi.gob.pe)
* Website for Peru’s Trade Agreements: [www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe](http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe)
* Peru Customs Agency (National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration): [www.sunat.gob.pe](http://www.sunat.gob.pe)
* Migration Agency (Genral Directorate of Migration and Naturalization): [www.digemin.gob.pe](http://www.digemin.gob.pe)
* Peruvian Agency for Investment Promotion (ProInversión): [www.proinversion.gob.pe](http://www.proinversion.gob.pe)
* SENASA (National Service of Agrarian Health): [www.senasa.gob.pe](http://www.senasa.gob.pe)
* DIGESA (General Directorate of Environmental Health): [www.digesa.sld.pe](http://www.digesa.sld.pe)
* Ministry of Production: [www.produce.gob.pe](http://www.produce.gob.pe)
* Supervising Organism of Government Procurement (OSCE): [www.osce.gob.pe](http://www.osce.gob.pe)
 | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Transparency*** | * The national legislation regarding Transparency has not be subject to changes since the last IAP.
 | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Ms. Mónica Guerrero (mguerreroa@mincetur.gob.pe) |  |

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| **RTAs/FTAs**  |
| ***-*** ***Description of current agreements*** | *Please use Part 1 of the RTA/FTA reporting template to provide a short description or hyperlinks to any new agreements and to report improvements to existing agreements.*  |
| ***Agreement #1*** | **Peru – Andean Community (CAN): Cartagena Agreement*** Date of entry into force: May 26th, 1969
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=95&Itemid=118>
 |
| ***Agreement #2*** | **Peru – Cuba:** * Date of entry into force: October 5th, 2000
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=120&Itemid=143>
 |
| ***Agreement #3*** | **Peru – MERCOSUR*** Date of entry into force: November 30th, 2005
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=100&Itemid=123>
 |
| ***Agreement #4*** | **Peru – USA*** Date of entry into force: February 1st, 2009
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=55&Itemid=78>
 |
| ***Agreement #5*** | **Peru – Chile*** Date of entry into force: March 1st, 2009
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=70&Itemid=93>
 |
| ***Agreement #6*** | **Peru – Canada*** Date of entry into force: August 1st, 2009
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=60&Itemid=83>
 |
| ***Agreement #7*** | **Peru – Singapore*** Date of entry into force: August 1st, 2009
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=65&Itemid=88>
 |
| ***Agreement #8*** | **Peru – China*** Date of entry into force: March 1st, 2010
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=42&Itemid=59>
 |
| ***Agreement #9*** | **Peru –European Free trade Agreement (EFTA)*** Date of entry into force:
	+ Switzerland and Liechtenstein: July 1st, 2011
	+ Iceland: October 1st, 2011
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=85&Itemid=108>
 |
| ***Agreement #10*** | **Peru – Korea*** Date of entry into force: August 1st, 2011
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=80&Itemid=103>
 |
| ***Agreement #11*** | **Peru – Thailand** * Date of entry into force: December 31st, 2011
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=45&Itemid=69>
 |
| ***Agreement #12*** | **Peru – Mexico*** Date of entry into force: February 1st, 2012
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=75&Itemid=98>
 |
| ***Agreement #13*** | **Peru – Japan** * Date of entry into force: To be determined
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=90&Itemid=113>
 |
| ***Agreement #14*** | **Peru – EFTA (Norway)** * Date of entry into force: To be determined
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=85&Itemid=108>
 |
| ***Agreement #15*** | **Peru – European Union (EU)** * Date of entry into force: To be determined
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=50&Itemid=73>
 |
| ***Agreement #16*** | **Peru – Panama** * Date of entry into force: To be determined
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=110&Itemid=133>
 |
| ***Agreement #17*** | **Peru – Costa Rica*** Date of entry into force: To be determined
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=115&Itemid=138>
 |
| ***Agreement #18*** | **Peru – Guatemala*** Date of entry into force: To be determined
* For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=125&Itemid=148>
 |
| ***- Agreements under negotiation*** | *Please provide information on agreements that are currently under negotiation eg issues being covered in the negotiation and the status of the negotiation.*  |
|  | ***Agreement #1*** | **Peru – Venezuela** For more information: [www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe](http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe)  |
| ***Agreement #2*** | **Peru – El Salvador**For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=130&Itemid=153>  |
| ***Agreement #3*** | **Peru – Honduras**For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=135&Itemid=158>  |
| ***Agreement #4*** | **Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP)**For more information: <http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=105&Itemid=128>  |
| ***-*** ***Future plans*** |  |
| Website for further information:  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |

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| ***Other voluntary reporting areas*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information:  |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |