

Peru

Overview

INDECOPI (the National Institute for the defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property, <http://www.indecopi.gob.pe>) is the Peruvian standards development organization. Its Commission of Technical Regulations (CTR), created in 1992, addresses standards matters. The Commission has three functions:

- a) Approve technical standards and metrology norms.
- b) Qualify the public or private institutions that will provide conformity assessments.
- c) Defend free trade under WTO-TBT commitments.

Standards Organizations

The following is a list of the different committees and directories inside the CTR working with standards issues:

- a) Committee for Testing Methodology
- b) Committee for Water Meters Testing
- c) Committee for Testing Laboratories
- d) Committee for Product Certifying Organizations
- e) Committee for Metrology Services
- f) Committee for Quality Management Accreditation
- g) Committee for International Standards Norms.

NIST Notify U.S. Service

Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are required under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) to report to the WTO all proposed technical regulations that could affect trade with other Member countries. **Notify U.S.** is a free, web-based e-mail subscription service that offers an opportunity to review and comment on proposed foreign technical regulations that can affect your access to international markets. Register online at Internet URL: <http://www.nist.gov/notifyus/>

Conformity Assessment

The following firms are certified by CTR to provide Conformity Assessment services:

- a) INASA- Phone: (511) 616-5200, <http://www.inassagroup.com.pe>
- b) SGS del Peru: (511) 517-1900, <http://www.pe.sgs.com>
- c) BSI Inspectorate Peru: (511) 613-8080, <http://www.inspectorate.com.pe>
- d) EQUAS S.A.: (511) 349-4050, equas@infonegocio.net.pe, equas_lab@infonegocio.net.pe.
- e) SG Nortek: (metrology services) (511) 572-2630, sgnortek@terra.com.pe.

Product Certification

Products coming from the U.S. will not have problems if suppliers receive in advance all information regarding the products composition and components. The Peruvian standards body (CTR) works according to a regulatory framework similar to that of the U.S. It is common to have seminars sponsored by: ANSI, ASTM, NEMA and others to encourage greater conformity with global norms.

Accreditation

There are accreditation bodies for different industries.

http://www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe/preguntas/preguntas_formularios.asp

The laboratories that can provide assistance to U.S exporters can be found at:

<http://www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe/formularios/LabDeEnsayo.pdf>

Publication of Technical Regulations

The office responsible for publishing and notifying private and public organizations is the National Information Service (SNI-CRT) under CTR. This office is also responsible for notifying the WTO-TBT Committee about changes related to standards issues in Peru. It is under that scheme that the U.S. and other countries may comment on modifications and propose new standards.

Labeling and Marking

In November 2004 Peru issued a new regulation to facilitate trade regarding labeling and marking referred to as (Ley del Rotulado) Law 28405. This new law establishes that products exported to Peru should have a label with the following information: name of product, country of origin, address of exporter or importer or distributor, expiration date, conservation method, weight in metric system and risks, if any, to use. International quality marks should be visible and easy to identify.

Contacts

The contact information at INDECOPI and CTR in Lima is (511) 224-7800 ext.1261, fax (511) 224-7800 ext. 1296.

The points of contact regarding standards issues at the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service in the Embassy Lima are:

Sheryl Maas, Commercial Counselor

Gustavo Romero, Commercial Specialist

Phone: (511) 618-2442, 434-3040, fax 434-3041.

Trade Agreements

Peru has been a member of the Andean Community (and its predecessor, the Andean Pact) since 1969. The Andean Community is currently comprised of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia. In January 2002, the member countries of the Andean Community agreed to establish an Andean free trade zone, a common external tariff (CET), and a customs harmonization policy by January 2004. However, Andean Community members have postponed implementation. Within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), Peru has signed bilateral trade agreements with Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Tariff concessions under most of these agreements are relatively limited. Peru's 1998 ALADI agreement with Chile evolved into a fully comprehensive agreement. In 2004, Peru and Chile began negotiations for a more comprehensive agreement that would strengthen its trading relationship. Peru and Chile signed the agreement in 2006, and the agreement entered into force on March 1, 2009.

Peru is a member of the WTO and became a full member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in November 1998. In 2011, Peru and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) signed a free trade agreement. Peru signed a free trade agreement with China, and entered into force agreements with the United States, Canada, and Singapore. Peru signed a partial free trade agreement with Thailand in November 2005 with a second Additional Protocol signed in November 2009. A free trade agreement between Peru and South Korea will come into effect in July 2011.

The Peruvian government is finalizing a free trade agreement with Japan. Peru and Central American countries (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama) are negotiating a free trade agreement. Peru and the EU concluded negotiations on a free trade agreement in 2011. That agreement is expected to enter into force in early 2012.

In 2002, the United States renewed and expanded preferential duty rates granted to Peru under the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) of 1991. U.S. Congress has extended the expanded agreement, the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), through June 2011. The ATPDEA now runs concurrently with the PTPA which entered into force on February 1, 2009. ATPDEA allows unilateral duty free access to the U.S. market for 6,300 products (including items such as textiles, handicrafts and tuna).

Peruvians and Americans benefit from the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA). The United States and Peru signed the PTPA on April 12, 2006. The Peruvian Congress ratified the Agreement in June 2006 and a Protocol of Amendment in June 2007. On December 14, 2007, the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act became law, and the PTPA entered into force on February 1, 2009.

Peru is currently the 33rd largest export market for U.S. goods, with U.S. exports of almost US\$4.9 billion in the year to September 2010, an increase of 35 percent from the level of the same period of 2009.

Web Resources

http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Peru_TPA/PTPA_Implementing_Legislation_Supporting_Documentation/Section_Index.html