



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

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## Peru

## Exporter Guide

## Annual

## 2008

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**Report Highlights:**

Peru continues to be one of the most vibrant economies in Latin America today. The U.S. - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA) will offer duty preferences to U.S. exporters of high-value products such as meats, cheeses, snacks, fresh fruits, prepared fruits and vegetables, pet foods and food ingredients. This report summarizes key trade and market conditions to help U.S. importers make the most of the U.S. - Peru TPA opportunities.

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Lima [PE1]  
[PE]

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## Section I. Market Overview

Peru continues to be one of the fastest and steadily growing economies in Latin America today. Over the past decade, Peru's economy has been transformed by market-oriented reforms and privatizations and has met many of the conditions for long-term growth. In 2007, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached \$101.7 billion, growing roughly 9.3 percent. GDP growth was driven by higher domestic consumption and investment. Non-primary sectors, specifically construction, manufacturing, and commerce experienced a sharp increase in domestic demand in 2007.

Domestic Economy	2005	2006	2007
Nominal GDP (U.S. \$ billions)	78.4	93.0	101.7
Real GDP Growth (%)	6.7	7.6	9.0
GDP per capita (nominal U.S. \$)	2,806	3,368	3,600
Ave. annual exchange rate (new soles/\$)	3.297	3.280	3.600
Inflation (Dec. to Dec. %)	1.6	2.0	3.9

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru, [www.bcrp.gob.pe](http://www.bcrp.gob.pe) (2004-2007)  
 National Institute of Statistics, [www.inei.gob.pe](http://www.inei.gob.pe)  
 Country Commercial Guide: Peru, [http://buyusainfo.net/docs/x\\_8403089.pdf](http://buyusainfo.net/docs/x_8403089.pdf)

In 2007, total consumer-oriented food imports were estimated at \$466 million, growing almost 41% from the previous year, mainly due to an increase in average disposable income, increase in access to credit, and steady economic growth. U.S. exports of consumer-oriented foods represented 11.6% of total imports, up almost 14% from 2006. The most notable increase in US imports in this category was snack foods, excluding nuts, poultry meat, dairy products, and fresh vegetables. The United States' largest competitors were Chile (25.9% of total imports), Colombia (12.47%), and Argentina (10.19%).

U.S. exports to Peru in terms of total sales have traditionally been bulk commodities - wheat, coarse grains and cotton. In 2007, total U.S. exports for agricultural, fish and forestry products were \$443.5 million – an increase of 109% from 2006. Bulk commodity exports to Peru increased 194%, due mostly to an increase in wheat exports of 767%. The GOP temporarily eliminated the 17 percent import duty assessed on wheat due to high international prices, causing the sharp increase in demand for U.S. wheat.

The U.S. – Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA), should be implemented on January 1, 2009. The U.S. – Peru TPA will immediately provide duty free access for two-thirds of U.S. food and agricultural products, including high-quality beef, cotton, wheat, soybeans, soybean meal and crude soybean oil; key fruits and vegetables (including apples, pears, peaches, cherries and almonds); food ingredients and many processed food products including frozen french fries, cookies and snack foods. Tariffs on most remaining U.S. farm products will be phased out within 15 years, with all tariffs eliminated in 17 years.

Peru offers promising conditions for U.S. products due to the expansion of supermarket and fast food chains, a growing trend for processed food consumption, increasing investments in the HRI sector and economic stability. However, major constraints include customer preferences for fresh food, limited purchasing power in lower-middle class population, and tariff and non-tariff barriers. Opportunities also exist for commodities such as hard red wheat, cotton, yellow corn, pet food, soybean meal, dairy (whey and cheese), and beef and offals.

Lima is the major market for consumer-oriented foods, with almost one third of Peru's total population and more than 60 percent of the national income. There are 69 thousand corner stores in Lima in which Peruvians spend an average of \$350 annually and 80 percent of purchases are food and drink products. Also noteworthy is the remarkable 35 percent increase in the numbers of restaurants in Lima during the last five years.

### Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Products in Peru

Advantages	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pending U.S.- Peru TPA will grant duty free access to two-thirds of U.S. food and agricultural products.</li> <li>➤ Growing food processing and HRI sectors that will demand more food ingredients.</li> <li>➤ Open market for previously banned products (beef, offal, poultry, pork).</li> <li>➤ Proactive supermarket industry that will result in increased demand for high-value products.</li> <li>➤ Supermarkets and fast food chains expanding in major cities.</li> <li>➤ Appreciation for U.S. food quality and culture.</li> <li>➤ Increased tourism creates new opportunities for food service development (especially consumer-oriented products).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Peru is negotiating trade agreements with other countries, which could lessen competitive advantage of the U.S.</li> <li>➤ Consumer habits: Peruvians prefer meals based on fresh products and spicy seasonings.</li> <li>➤ Lack of brand awareness among consumers.</li> <li>➤ New local food brands appearing in the market at very low prices.</li> <li>➤ Relatively small market due to limited purchasing power; 71 percent of Peruvian population are low-income consumers.</li> <li>➤ Traditional markets dominate retail sales strongly in secondary cities</li> <li>➤ Smuggling.</li> </ul>

### Section II. Exporter Business Tips

- Two-thirds of U.S. food and agricultural products are exported to Peru duty free. The complete list of products that will benefit from the U.S. – Peru TPA can be found at:  
[http://www.ustr.gov/Trade\\_Agreements/Bilateral/Peru\\_TPA/Section\\_Index.html](http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Peru_TPA/Section_Index.html)
- Imported food products have tariff rates of up to 17 percent. These tariffs will decrease or be eliminated as soon as the U.S.- Peru TPA is implemented.
- For further information on food standards and regulations, labeling and import procedures please refer to our latest Food and Agricultural Import Regulation and Standards Report PE7012.

#### ❑ Food standards and regulations

Sanitary inspection, food registration, packaging and control regulations for food and beverages are included in the Supreme Decree No. 007-98-SA of September 25, 1998. The General Environmental Health Bureau (DIGESA), within the Ministry of Health, is the Peruvian counterpart to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regarding sanitary supervision and registration of food and beverages. The National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service (SENASA), part of the Ministry of Agriculture, is the local counterpart to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) concerning the development of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and the inspection of animal and plant origin products. The National Institute for the Defense of Competition and for the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOP) is the agency in charge of labeling standards, labeling control and trademarks.

#### □ **General import and inspection procedures**

In order to clear Customs (SUNAT), imports must have a Unique Customs Declaration (DUA), a commercial invoice, an airway bill or bill of lading, a packing list, an insurance letter and a food sanitary registry from DIGESA for food processed products or a health certificate for animals, plants or their by-products complying with SENASA's import requirements.

Once the customs agent transmits the DUA electronically, SUNAT will determine the type of control for the merchandise within the following channels: green, orange and red. Channel green permits delivery of the product once duties are paid; channel orange requires review of the documentation and channel red requires review of the documentation and physical inspection.

#### □ **Food and beverage sanitary registration**

The importer needs to submit a sworn application to DIGESA (available at [www.digesa.sld.pe](http://www.digesa.sld.pe)) accompanied by a certificate of free trade and use, the future label and the registration receipt (\$70 approximately). If the certificate is not available, the importer should present a document issued by the Peruvian Consulate in the country of origin. The sworn application includes the contact information of the importer's company and the manufacturer, his taxpayer identification (R.U.C.), the list of products requested and the content, results of physical-chemical and microbiological analysis, lot code system, expiration date, packing material and storage conditions for each product.

This procedure will take no more than seven working days. The Sanitary Registration will be valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed between seven and sixty working days before the expiration date.

#### □ **Certificates for animals, plants and their by-products**

Before the product is shipped, the importer must request an import permit from SENASA. The exporter must provide to the importer the corresponding official health certificate of the country of origin, including the specific certification requirements of SENASA.

USDA agencies that issue health certificates for Peru are the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for animals and plants and their derived products, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) for meats and their by-products, and the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) for U.S. dairy products.

### ❑ Labeling requirements

Imported packaged foods must carry a separate adhesive label before reaching the point of sale, with a Spanish translation of the label including the importer/distributor's contact information and R.U.C. Law 28405 of November 30, 2004 requires labeling for value-added products other than foods (which could be included in the future). Imported value-added products that do not comply with the provisions of this law must be properly labeled in private storage for customs clearance.

### Section III. Market Sector Structure and Trends

- In order to enter the Peruvian food market, U.S. exporters should contact local food processing companies and importers/wholesalers/distributors directly or indirectly through brokers, agents or representatives.
- Regardless of which strategy is chosen, personal visits are highly recommended. The local partner should be well known by the U.S. company before any permanent contractual arrangement is made.
- The local partner should be able to provide updated information on market consumer trends, current market development (merchandising, point of sales and promotion activities) and trade business practices.

### ❑ Food Service Sector

In 2007, total food service sales accounted for approximately \$220 million, considering only the formal sector. More than 60 percent of this amount corresponded to high-end food service. Growth remains steady at 5 percent in the last three years.

The niche market for U.S. exporters in this sector includes high-end hotels and restaurants, family style restaurants, fast food chains and coffee shops. Fast food chains present annual growth at approximately 15 percent over the last year. The main international food franchises represented in Peru are KFC, McDonalds, Pizza Hut, Chili's, Domino's Pizza and Burger King. The locally-owned Bambos leads fast food sales with half of the hamburger market (\$18 million).

International tourist arrivals have grown 11 percent as compared to last year. In 2007, receptive tourism reached \$2.0 billion. In addition, a little over 2.5 million local tourists traveled within the country, creating demand for food services. Along with tourism growth, new investments in lodging of the international hotel chains are expected.

Food service products that will benefit from the U.S. – Peru TPA with lower or duty free tariffs include food ingredients, fruits, cheeses, processed fruits and vegetables, meats and specialties.

### ❑ Food Processing Sector

In 2007, total sales by Peru's major food processing representatives reached approximately \$3.9 billion, while the food processing sector grew at 10 percent over the last year.

Food processors are concentrated in 90 companies, which represent 80 percent of total sales. Local food-processing companies include Alicorp (dairy, snacks, food ingredients, sauces, and pasta), Gloria and Laive (dairy products), San Fernando and Avinka (poultry meat and by-products), Industrias Añaños (sodas), Montana (food ingredients) and Destilería Peruana (alcoholic beverages).

Major prospects for the U.S. in the food processing sector include food ingredients for the dairy, flavorings and baked goods industry.

#### ❑ Food Retail Sector

In 2007, the total food retail market was \$ 5.95 billion, of which 85 percent was concentrated in Lima. Supermarket chains reached \$1.5 billion in food sales, growing 25 percent from the previous year. These chains accounted for 28 percent of the retail market share in Lima and, for 2008, they are forecast to increase by 35 percent.

Wong and Supermercados Peruanos are the two major supermarket chains, holding 60 percent and 28 percent of the supermarket market share, respectively, and the newest Tottus Hypermarkets holds 12 percent.

Supermarkets are not only expanding quickly in Lima's periphery, but throughout the country as well, penetrating markets like La Libertad, Lambayeque and Arequipa, offering significant potential for increased sales. These fast-growing areas are comprised of low-income families, mostly concerned about price, and quite indifferent to brand names and quality concerns.

Social factors that affect consumer-ready product demand in Peru include urban expansion, especially in the suburbs of Lima, increased participation of women in the workforce (38 percent), high percentage of young population, and exposure to product supply information through the media.

#### Profiles of Major Supermarkets Chains in 2007

Retailer Name	Ownership	Sales (\$million)	Market Share (%)	No. of Outlets	Location	Purchasing Agent Type
CENCOSUD (Wong)	Chile	936	60%	48	Lima, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Cajamarca	Direct Importers, Local Food Processors and Producers
Supermercados Peruanos	Peru	437	28%	45	Lima, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Arequipa	
Tottus	Chile	187	12%	5	Lima,	

Source: El Comercio y Gestion newspaper

The target market for supermarkets in Lima is divided into two groups: high and middle-income families with an average income per month of \$1,200 and around 1.8 million inhabitants, and low-income families whose average income per month is \$265 representing around 6.5 million inhabitants.

Less than 10 percent of consumer-oriented products sold in supermarkets are imported. Although they are particularly sensitive to economic conditions, there is potential for U.S. food exports in snacks, fruit and vegetable juices, fresh fruits (especially pears, apples and grapes), canned fruits and vegetables, dairy products (especially cheeses), wines and liquors and pet foods.

**Section IV. Best High-Value Product Prospects**

- ❑ Peru gives tariff preferences to the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador), and to Mexico, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Cuba.
- ❑ Peru has begun conversations with China about a Free Trade Agreement with both countries. Peru has also signed other international agreements, such as an Economic Complementation Agreement (ECA) with Chile, MERCOSUR and Mexico. MERCOSUR is a major U.S. competitor in bulk commodities and meats. Peru is also negotiating a Free Trade Agreement with Thailand.
- ❑ Neighboring countries, and especially Chile, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico are major food exporters to Peru, with Chile and Colombia being the two most important exporters in 2007.
- ❑ The U.S. – Peru TPA will reinforce U.S. competitiveness within the Peruvian market. The quality of U.S. products is already appreciated among the high-end consumers.

Product Category	Market Size 2008 est.	Imports 2008 est.	2004-2008 Avg. Annual Import Growth	Import Tariff Rate	Key Constraints over Market Development	Market Attractiveness for the U.S.
Other food preparations (HS 2106)	N/A	14,200 MT (\$95 million)	16.4% (growing)	HS 21.06.10 - 9% HS 21.06.90 - 0%	- Major competitor is Chile 30%	- Access under TPA: duty free. - U.S. is the second supplier with 23% of market share. - The market (food service and food processing sectors) is open to new products such as protein concentrates and preparations for beverages.

Product Category	Market Size 2008 est.	Imports 2008 est.	2004-2008 Avg. Annual Import Growth	Import Tariff Rate	Key Constraints over Market Development	Market Attractiveness for the U.S.
Snack foods	\$55 million* (extruded and fried, confectionary is not included)	30,000 MT (\$51 million)	11.0% (growing)	0%, 9%	- Major suppliers are Colombia (36%), Ecuador (18%) and Argentina (14%).	- Access under TPA: duty free for major U.S. exports (confectionary, cookies, prepared potatoes); other products will enter 3 to 5 years linear. - Market with potential growth in HRI and Retail. - U.S. quality is appreciated.
Fruits and vegetables processed	N/A	63,000 TM (\$55 million)	19.0% (growing)	0% 9% and 17%	- Chile is the major competitor (48%) due to low prices. - Germany and the U.S. account for 9% each.	- Access under TPA: duty free for major U.S. exports (French frozen fries, soups and their preparations, mayonnaise); other products will enter 3 to 5 years linear. - Consumer preferences especially for U.S. soups and sauces. - U.S. exports have grown 14% in 2007
Red Meats fresh, chilled, frozen	169,000 MT	26,500 TM (\$41 million)	12% (growing)	17% (HS 201, 202) 9% (HS 203, 204) 0% (HS 205, 206) 0% (HS 5040010)	- Major suppliers are big beef producers for the region: Argentina (33%), Brazil (26%) and Paraguay (19%)	- Access under TPA: duty free for prime beef, duty free for a quota of 800 TM for standard quality beef and 10,000 TM for beef offals. U.S. exports has grown almost 40% in 2007..
Fresh fruits	4,200 MT	39,200 MT (\$30 million)	11% (rising)	9%	- Chilean imports come duty free. - Chile keeps 98% of imports and the U.S. 2%.	- U.S. exports in a window different from Chile. - U.S. pears and recently grapes are imported for the high-end market.
Other Food Preparations (2106)	N/A	15,500 MT \$100 Millions	16%	9% (HS 210610) 0% (HS 210690)	Chile is the major importer (30%)	U.S. is the second supplier (23% of the market share).in 2007 imports have grown in 60%
Wine and Beer	17 million liters (wine) 10.3 million HLiters (beer)	12 million liters (\$23 million)	20% (growing)	9%	- Major exporters of wine are Argentina (41%) and Chile (34%) and of beer is Brazil (61%). - Strong promotions from competitors. - Only regular wine consumers recognize U.S. wine quality.	- Access under TPA: duty free for beer and five years linear for wine. - There is a niche market for quality wines on which the U.S. can be appreciated and price competitive according to future benefits from the TPA. - Post promotes U.S. wines taking advantage of the growing market for cheeses targeting the high-end sector.

						- Per capita annual wine consumption is growing, 1 liter for wine and 37 liters for beer.
Pet foods	40,000 MT	36,000 MT (\$40 million)	25%	0%	- Growing local pet industry. - There is an informal industry arising.	- U.S. is the major supplier (29% of the market share)
Poultry meat	\$1,500 million	11,500 MT (\$11 million) 46.21	32% (Rising)	9%	- Strong local poultry industry, imports are mainly poultry offals.	- Access under TPA: quota of 12,000 MT for chicken leg quarters, two years linear for mechanically de-boned chicken meat and five years linear for poultry offals. - Peruvians are major consumers of poultry.
Whey (HS 0404)	8,400 MT (\$14 million)	8,400 MT (\$14 million)	33.6% (growth is slowing down)	9%, 0% (HS 040410 90)	- Major competitors are France (26%) and Chile (19%), which is growing market share. - Included in price band.	- U.S. is the major supplier with 42% of market share. - Growing market: multiple uses in the food industry.
Food Preparation (HS 1904)	N/A	26,000 MT (\$16 million)	45% (growing)	9%	- Major competitors are Chile (89%) and Venezuela (4%). - The U.S. 2% of the market share	- Access under TPA: duty free (HS190410) - 5 years liner HS 190490.

## Section V. Key Contacts and Further Information

If you have any question or comments regarding this report or need assistance exporting to Peru, please contact the Foreign Agricultural Service in Lima at the following address:

U.S. Embassy Lima, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)  
Mailing Address: Office of Agricultural Affairs, Unit 3785, APO AA 34031  
Address: Av. La Encalada cdra. 17, Monterrico, Lima 33  
Phone: (511) 434-3042  
Fax: (511) 434-3043  
E-mail: [Aqlima@usda.gov](mailto:Aqlima@usda.gov)

For further information, check the FAS web site [www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov) or our web site [www.usdaperau.org.pe](http://www.usdaperau.org.pe). Please, also refer to our other current food market related reports: Food Processing Ingredients Sector, Retail Food Sector and HRI Food Service Sector and Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) and FAIRS Export Certificate reports.

## Trade Associations

*American Chamber of Commerce of Peru (AMCHAM)*  
Executive Director: Aldo Defilippi  
Address: Av. Ricardo Palma 836, Miraflores - Lima 18  
Phone: (511) 705-8000  
Fax: (511) 241-0709  
Web site: [www.amcham.org.pe](http://www.amcham.org.pe)  
E-mail: [amcham@amcham.org.pe](mailto:amcham@amcham.org.pe)

*National Society of Industries (SNI)*

President: Eduardo Farah  
Address: Los Laureles 365, San Isidro - Lima 27  
Phone: (511) 616-4444  
Fax: (511) 616-4433  
Web site: [www.sni.org.pe](http://www.sni.org.pe)

*Hotel and Restaurant Association (AHORA)*

President: Leopoldo Bracale  
Address: Av. Benavides 881, Lima 18  
Phone: (511) 444-7825  
Fax: (511) 444-4303  
E-mail: [ahora@infonegocio.net.pe](mailto:ahora@infonegocio.net.pe)

**Ministries and Government Agencies***Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)*

Minister: Eng. Ismael Benavides Ferreyros  
Address: Av. La Universidad N° 200 – La Molina  
Phone: (511) 349-6755  
Fax: (511) 349-6295  
Web site: [www.minag.gob.pe](http://www.minag.gob.pe)

*The National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service (SENASA)*

Director: Dr. Oscar Dominguez  
Address: Av. La Molina 1915 – Lima 12  
Phone: (511) 313-3300  
Fax: (511) 340-1486  
Web site: [www.senasa.gob.pe](http://www.senasa.gob.pe)

*General Environmental Health Bureau (DIGESA)*

General Director: Dr. Fabiola Martha Capurro  
Address: Las Amapolas 350, Urbanizacion San Eugenio - Lima 14  
Phone: (511) 442-8353 /442-8356  
Fax: (511) 422-6404  
Web site: [www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe](http://www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe)

*Customs (SUNAT)*

Superintendent: Rosa María Graciela Ortiz Origgi  
Address: Av. Garcilazo de la Vega 1472 – Lima 1  
Phone: (511) 315-3300  
Fax: (511)315-3318  
Web site: [www.aduanet.gob.pe](http://www.aduanet.gob.pe)

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

President: Mr. Jaime Thorne  
Address: Calle de la Prosa 138 - San Borja  
Phone: (511) 224-7800  
Fax: (511) 224-0348  
Web site: [www.indecopi.gob.pe](http://www.indecopi.gob.pe)

<b>APPENDIX 1. STATISTICS</b>
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**TABLE A. Key Trade & Demographic Information (2007)**

Agricultural Imports From All Countries (\$million)/ U.S. Market Share (%) <sup>1/</sup>	2,329 / 19
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries (\$ million)/ U.S. Market Share (%) <sup>1/</sup>	466 / 12
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries (\$ million)/ U.S. Market Share (%) <sup>1/</sup>	35 / 0.6
Total Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%) <sup>2/</sup>	28.2 / 1.7
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%) <sup>2/</sup>	20.8 / 2.1
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas <sup>2/ 3/</sup>	10
Size of the High-Middle Class (Millions) / Growth Rate (%) <sup>4/</sup>	2 / 3%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars) –2007 <sup>2/ 5/</sup>	3,931
Unemployment Rate – 2003 (%) <sup>2/ 5/</sup>	8.4
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars) 2/	265
Percent of Females of Working Age <sup>2/</sup>	72.4
Exchange Rate (US\$1 = X.X local currency) <sup>2/</sup>	\$1 = S/. 3.17

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Peru's Customs 2007.

<sup>2/</sup> Source: INEI

<sup>3/</sup> Lima is the main city with 8.4 million inhabitants and 2.0% of annual growth. The other cities are: Piura, La Libertad, Cajamarca, Puno, Junin, Cuzco, Arequipa, Lambayeque y Ancash.

<sup>4/</sup> Source: "Peru 2003, Social Economical Levels". Apoyo consultancy.

There are five social-economical levels in Peru of which A and B constitute the high-middle class. Family income in Lima raised 10% in 2005.

<sup>5/</sup> Economic and Finance Ministry (EFM)

TABLE B. CONSUMER FOOD &amp; EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCT IMPORTS

Peru Imports (In Millions of Dollars)	Imports From the World				Imports from the U.S.					U.S. Market Share				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007		
<b>CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL</b>	290	339	378	466	27	30	39	55	9	9	10	12		
Snack Foods (Excl. Nuts)	29	35	39	45	2	2	3	4	8	7	7	9		
Breakfast Cereals & Pancake Mix	1	2	5	15	0	0	0	0	20	14	8	3		
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	25	28	28	33	0	0	2	3	0	0	7	8		
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	3		
Poultry Meat	4	6	7	10	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	7		
Dairy Products (Excl. Cheese)	38	54	50	76	2	3	5	8	6	6	9	11		
Cheese	6	6	6	7	2	2	2	3	25	30	31	34		
Eggs & Products	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	29	0		
Fresh Fruit	19	20	21	25	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	2		
Fresh Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	0	0		
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	34	38	40	47	3	3	4	4	10	9	9	9		
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	47	42	40	44		
Tree Nuts	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	32	17	22	19		
Wine & Beer	13	18	18	21	1	1	0	0	4	3	2	2		
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	17	16	23		
Pet Foods (Dog & Cat Food)	5	6	22	24	1	1	6	7	16	17	30	29		
Other Consumer-Oriented Products	108	117	133	161	14	16	15	22	13	14	11	16		
<b>FISH &amp; SEAFOOD PRODUCTS</b>	27	47	29	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1		
Salmon	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Surimi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Crustaceans	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Groundfish & Flatfish	12	24	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Molluscs	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Fishery Products	13	20	14	13	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0		
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL</b>	1,218	1,420	1,606	2,189	303	213	209	438	25	15	13	20		
<b>AGRICULTURAL, FISH &amp; FORESTRY TOTAL</b>	1,290	1,504	1,716	2,329	310	216	212	443	24	14	12	19		

Source: World Trade Atlas (2007)

TABLE C. TOP 15 SUPPLIERS OF CONSUMER FOODS &amp; EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS

Peru - Top 15 Suppliers CONSUMER - ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS					
	\$1,000	2005	2006	2007		\$1,000	2005	2006	2007
Chile		89,320	102,490	120,395	Chile		30,722	10,549	17,268
Colombia		44,790	53,587	58,093	Ecuador		12,916	14,988	13,071
United States		29,862	39,084	55,183	Japan		1,660	1,617	1,191
Argentina		39,588	38,351	47,459	China		338	359	897
Brazil		23,442	22,023	30,388	Antigua & Barbuda		0	0	450
Mexico		15,758	15,627	19,947	Taiwan		235	158	314
Ecuador		9,425	13,209	16,151	Tanzania		0	0	268
Ireland		5,831	5,801	12,974	International Waters		80	173	260
Netherlands		8,486	8,539	11,093	Spain		229	344	217
France		4,825	4,826	8,684	Argentina		137	30	155
China		4,669	5,898	7,731	Mexico		78	152	136
Bolivia		4,086	6,590	7,534	Uruguay		9	103	113
Germany		3,044	6,199	7,406	Vietnam		0	0	59
Paraguay		5,386	6,730	7,291	New Zealand		0	0	50
New Zealand		9,942	6,479	6,973	United States		196	28	45
Others		40,920	42,530	48,410	Others		355	669	172
<b>World</b>		339,374	377,964	465,711	<b>World</b>		46,958	29,169	34,666

Source: World Trade Atlas (2007)