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Report Highlights:

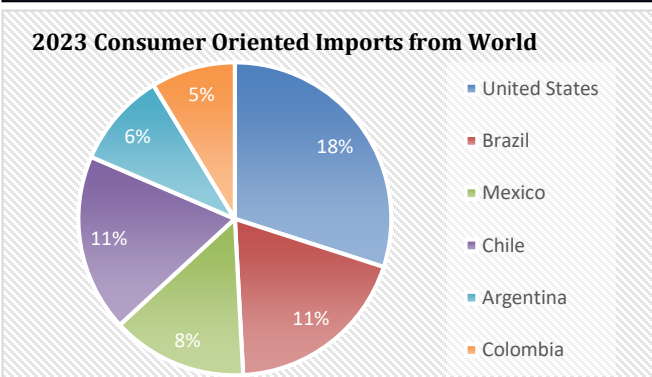
Peru is the third largest export market for U.S. agricultural products in South America. U.S.-origin food and agricultural product exports to Peru benefit significantly from the U.S. - Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA). The U.S. plays a pivotal role in Peru's consumer-oriented food sector, accounting for 17 percent of the market share. In 2023, consumer-oriented imports from the world reached \$1.9 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. E-commerce, modern retail, and foodservice sectors are thriving.

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 five 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 \$5.0 billion in 2023, an increase of 166 percent. The United States was the second largest agricultural product supplier to Peru in 2023, accounting for 21 percent of market share.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products



Peru's consumer-oriented imports from the world reached US\$ 1.9 billion in 2023. 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 Veá, Makro, and Mass). The market includes 319 conventional supermarkets and superstores (196 in Lima), 810 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 2023

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: \$1.9Bn

Top 10 Food Processing Ingredients for Growth in Peru

1. Powdered Milk	7. Food Preparations
2. Almonds	8. Edible mixtures of animal or plant oils or fats
3. Pork meat cuts	9. Vegetable saps and extracts.
4. Animal & Vegetable fats and oils.	10. Vegetables fats and oils
5. Dextrines	
6. Wheat	

Food Industry Gross Value Added: \$8.0 billion

Food Industry by Channels

1. Food Exports: \$13.8 billion
2. Food Imports: \$7.0 billion
3. Retail: \$20 billion
4. Food Service: \$7.1 billion
5. Wet markets: \$19 billion

GDP/Population

Population (Millions): 33

GDP (Billions USD): 444

GDP Per-capita (USD): \$6,750

Top 10 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 2023, Peru ranked as the third-largest export market for U.S. agricultural products in South America, with a total export value of \$952 million. However, this represented a 17 percent decrease compared to 2022. Notably, bulk commodities and agricultural-related products experienced the most significant contraction, declining by 34 percent and 31 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the consumer-oriented category contracted by 10 percent relative to 2022, while the intermediate category saw a 10 percent growth, primarily driven by increased ethanol exports. In the previous year, the consumer-oriented category accounted for 34 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports, and up until May 2024, it exhibited a rebound of 22 percent.

Peru's Central Bank (BCRP) foresees a 3.1 percent GDP growth for 2024, as indicated in its latest [inflation report from June 2024](#). This optimistic projection is underpinned by several factors: a revival in the agro-industrial sector due to improved weather conditions, increased domestic consumption, heightened private investment, and stable input prices.

Regarding inflation, the BCRP reports a 2023 inflation rate of 3.2 percent and projects a lower 2.2 percent inflation rate for 2024. This projection assumes reduced weather-related disruptions and fewer exchange rate fluctuations. Additionally, stable fuel and commodity prices are expected to mitigate inflationary pressures. The BCRP aims to achieve an inflation rate below 2 percent by the end of 2024, supported by cost reductions in imported inputs like corn, wheat, soy, and fuel. These measures should also bolster domestic consumption, particularly in the food and beverage industry.

The population of Peru has grown by nearly 6.5 million people over the past 17 years. According to the 2017 census, Peru's population reached almost 31.5 million, making it the fourth most populous country in South America, following Brazil, Colombia, and Argentina. The coastal region accounts for 50 percent of the total population, with Lima being the largest city, home to 9.5 million residents. Peru's economic expansion has achieved two significant milestones: a substantial reduction in poverty and the rise of a middle class. Approximately 41 percent of the population belongs to this socioeconomic group, as reported by the [National Statistics Institute \(INEI\)](#). However, the high labor informality among this middle class remains a notable vulnerability, lacking the stability typically associated with this demographic and hindering productivity growth. To address this issue, Peru's government is actively working on strategies to promote formal employment and enhance foreign investment opportunities.

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 \$321 million in 2023, almost 400 percent growth since the implementation of PTPA.

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

Advantages	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, current import tariff and local tax structure, and government regulations and standards. 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 are constantly looking for new food trends and products that are usually requested by trade channels. Importers when selecting food categories always prioritize presentations that are suitable for supermarket formats and complement portfolio with foodservice categories. Pricing and samples are crucial for importers since they present them to supermarket purchasers and after they receive approval by trade channel, importers start the sanitary registration process for the importation.

Given the level of quality and packaging of U.S. consumer-oriented food products, the most suitable channel is through supermarket chains. However, it is recommended to explore alternatives, such as small packaging for distribution through traditional channels (corner stores and open markets). Supermarkets target mainly middle- and upper-income consumers. U.S. food suppliers should first consider establishing a distribution agreement with an importer or wholesaler/distributor. Local importers typically have business agreements with all supermarket chains and other market formats such as gas stations, small independent grocery stores (bodegas), and convenience stores. Deals directly with supermarkets are often under exclusivity terms. Importers generally purchase based on price and quality. There exists, however, niche markets for high-value products for upper-income consumers, where pricing is not as much of a concern.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends

Most of the Peru's population resides in urban areas, which significantly influences their preferences for convenience and proximity to food retail channels. Supermarket chains are adapting to this trend by opening smaller formats, such as hard discount stores or convenience outlets. However, traditional channels like wet markets and mom-and-pop stores remain popular due to their key features, including proximity, personalized service, and small packaging, which contribute to their continued growth.

The thriving Peruvian culinary scene has driven substantial expansion in the high-end restaurant sector. Peru's recognition as the World's Leading Culinary Destination in 2023, along with the presence of three Peruvian restaurants on the list of Latin America's 50 Best Restaurants, has positioned it as an attractive option for food tourism in the region. Meanwhile, other segments within the foodservice industry demand high-quality, affordable, and healthier food options. This presents an excellent opportunity for meat products such as liver, lung, tripe, hearts, and chicken leg quarters, which are suitable for home-cooked meals and street food.

Despite rapid e-commerce growth during the Covid pandemic, its trajectory has moderated, 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 experienced a surge in 2020, providing a viable financial alternative for the food service sector to reduce costs. By 2023, there were nearly 330 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 required.

The customs agent transmits the DUA electronically to SUNAT, which assigns a level of customs clearance control. SUNAT channels import along a green, orange, or red lane. The green lane permits entry of the product upon payment of duties. The orange lane requires additional documentation review. The red lane requires both a document review and a physical inspection.

Food and Beverage Sanitary Registration

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

- Simplified Trade System Form (SUCE - *Solicitud Unica de Comercio Exterior*) must be filled out on the [VUCE website](#).
- A physical/chemical and microbiological quality analysis from the manufacturer's quality control laboratory or by a laboratory in Peru accredited by INACAL or any other international accreditation entity recognized by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation or the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation. The microbiological parameters for food and beverages were approved by 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 storing 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 2023](#).

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 2023](#).

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. An adhesive Spanish language label needs to be applied before an imported product reaches the point of sale. 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 2023](#).

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 2023, U.S. exports of food and agricultural products to Peru nearly doubled, surging from \$526 million to \$952 million. Among these exports, U.S. consumer-oriented products accounted for \$321 million, representing 34 percent of U.S. food exports to Peru in 2023. 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 2027.

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 faced challenges last year due to international externalities and rising inflationary pressures on food products. Supermarket chains responded by emphasizing strategic formats, particularly hard discounts, which contributed to nearly \$500 million in sales during 2023. Hard discount stores accounted for almost 10 percent of total sales in the modern channel. Mass, owned by InRetail, leads the market with over 1,000 stores nationwide. However, this segment is still evolving, and new competitors recognize its potential. For instance, 3A stores (owned by AJE Group) and Ahorra Food Depot (a Chilean brand) have entered the market, planning to expand their presence in Peru.

Additionally, the convenience store category has experienced steady growth within the modern food retail channel. TAMBO remains the dominant convenience store brand, boasting more outlets than its competitors. Other players include OXXO, Repshop, Listo, and various independent stores. Notably, Cencosud entered this segment last year by opening its first convenience store, SPID. This move aligns with the Chilean company's aggressive expansion strategy, focusing on express formats. Overall, there are approximately 1,000 convenience store locations across these brands in Peru, with beverages and ready-to-eat products being the primary categories sold in this channel.

For further information about this sector please refer to [Peru's Food Retail Report 2023](#).

Food Processing Sector

The food industry in Peru is a dynamic and important sector that accounts for almost three percent of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP). However, over 90 percent of the industry is comprised of micro-companies. Large companies represent only 1.8 percent of the sector. Peru's non-primary manufacturing sector, which includes processed food and beverages and intermediate agricultural products, experienced a decline in 2023. Several factors contributed to this decline; reduced domestic consumption and sales of food and beverages, social and political unrest disrupting supply chains, distribution networks, and business operations, and unfavorable weather conditions that hindered food processing and storage. These combined challenges led to a notable decline of 8.1 percent in the sector and subsequently impacted the country's gross domestic product (GDP), which fell 0.6 percent in 2023.

For further information please refer to [Peru's Food Processing Ingredient Report 2024](#).

HRI Food Service Sector

This year, the hotel and restaurant sector grew 5.3 percent during the first half of 2023 compared to 2022, yet the sector remains smaller than in 2019. The restaurant sector showed a favorable performance due to higher traffic of consumers at independent and chain restaurants of different categories such as fast-food chains, and more gastronomic events during this period. As the post-pandemic economic recovery was underway, however, the tourism and hotel sectors were hit by nationwide social unrest from political protests, in addition to a rare climatic phenomenon, the Yaku cyclone.

The Peruvian National Institute of Statistics (INEI) reported continuous growth in the accommodation and restaurant sector during 2022, resulting in a 23.2 percent increase for 2021. The ease of health related COVID restrictions as of March 2022 improved ease of movement in public and consumers began dining out with greater frequency. Furthermore, Peru's opening once again to

international tourists generated a higher hotel occupancy directly improving the sector’s performance. However, there is still a reported sales gap that would need to be closed before a full recovery to pre-pandemic sales. Industry sources and contacts have reported that reaching pre-pandemic sales may take until 2025. 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)

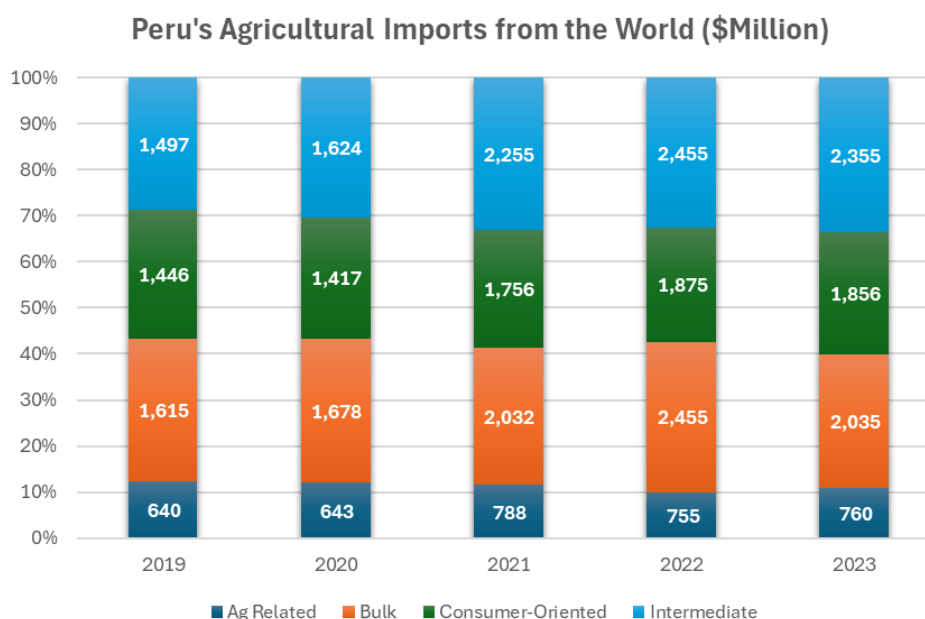


Table 2: Top consumer-oriented products imported to Peru (\$Million).

Product	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Food Preparations	212	222	279	258	261
Milk and cream Powder exceed 1.5%	65	74	110	140	138
Chicken cuts	44	46	90	97	101
Sugar confectionary	38	26	39	54	60
Food preparations for infant use	66	53	59	51	57

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

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: Jesus Salazar 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. Angel Manero Address: Av. La Universidad N° 200 – La Molina Phone: (511) 613-5800, Fax: (511) 711-3700,	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) Minister: Mrs. Elizabeth Galdo Calle Uno Oeste 50-60, Urb. Corpac, San Isidro, Lima 27

www.minag.gob.pe	Tel: (511) 513-6100, www.mincetur.gob.pe
Ministry of Environment (MINAM) Minister: Mr. Juan Carlos Castro 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: Mr. Miguel Quevedo 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. Hector Villavicencio 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. Arturo Gonzales 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 (INDECOP) President: Mr. Alberto Villanueva 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bulk Total	491	348	397	415	274
Corn	176	114	141	25	57
Cotton	87	61	126	201	72
Wheat	103	49	59	90	61
Soybeans	106	93	49	87	56
Pulses	18	30	22	12	28
Other Bulk Commodities	0	1	0	0	1
Consumer Oriented Total	317	293	340	358	321
Dairy Products	74	96	110	160	118
Food Preparations	34	39	55	48	29
Poultry Meat & Prods.	46	23	38	32	43
Beef & Beef Products	24	20	33	27	31
Dog & Cat Food	10	10	13	11	8
Fresh Fruit	11	13	11	7	10
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	21	8	11	9	10

Tree Nuts	11	18	9	11	16
Non-Alcoholic beverage	12	9	7	9	15
Pork & Pork Products	18	12	9	6	7
Others	68	54	49	47	34
Intermediate Total	217	276	257	230	256
Ethanol (non-bev.)	79	76	83	116	147
Other Feeds, Meals & Food.	21	25	36	43	34
Soybean Meal	53	104	41	14	25
Planting Seeds	11	15	15	14	16
Dextrins, Peptones, & Prot.	14	10	12	12	10
Others	31	26	24	31	24
Agricultural Related Products	34	22	75	146	101
Biodiesel & Blends > B30	12	9	58	124	86
Forest Products	13	7	9	10	10
Seafood Products	8	6	8	11	4
TOTAL	1,059	939	1,062	1,149	952

Source: [Global Agricultural Trade System \(GATS\)](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments