

Survey 1: Agricultural Trade Policies Peru

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARP	Pest Risk Analysis of the Andean Community
CAN	Andean Community of Nations (former Andean Pact) comprised by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela
HS	Harmonized System
MERCOSUR	Southern Cone Common Market comprised by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay
MT	Metric Tons
TPA	Free Trade Area between Peru and the United States. It is formally called the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement between Peru and the United States. It was signed on April 12, 2006 in Washington, D.C. On June 25, 2007, a Protocol of Amendment revising the Agreement to reflect the bipartisan consensus on trade was signed on May 10, 2007. This trade agreement will eliminate tariffs and other barriers to goods and services.
SOSA	Sanitary Agricultural Official Service
WTO	World Trade Organization

LIST OF TRADE POLICIES ON SELECTED COMMODITIES

1.1 RICE

Tariff rates

Rice (HS 1006) can be grouped into to 5 main categories: rice in husk or paddy (HS 1006.10.10), other rice in husk or paddy (HS 1006.10.90), husked or brown rice (HS 1006.20), semi-milled or wholly milled rice (HS1006.30), and broken rice (HS1006.40). A 9% ad valorem (CIF) duty is imposed on rice imports under sub-items 1006.10.90 and 1006.40.00. The remaining rice sub-items 1006.10.10, 1006.20.00, and 1006.30.00 are tariff exempted.

For World Trade Organization (WTO) members, an ad valorem duty of 30% is applied for the rice in husk or paddy (1006.10.10), and a 68% rate for the rest of sub-items.

A 0% rate is applied for Andean Community country members.

There is no preferential tariff treatment for countries of the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR), except for the single 100 percent preferential rate applied to the rice (*Oriza Sativa* variety) in husk or paddy (HS 1006.10.10).

Four of the five sub-items belong to the Peruvian price band system, except for the rice in husk or paddy sub item (1006.10.10). This system increases the import price when it is below the band's floor price and decreases the import price when it is higher than band's ceiling price.

Under the Free Trade Area with the United States, formally called Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA), only sub item 1006.10.10 will become duty-free immediately; with remaining four tariffs to be started at a base rate of 52 percent and phased out over 17 years, effective January 1 of the fifth year. Aggregate quantity of rice entered under this TPA shall not exceed 55,500 metric tons during the first year, 78,440 the second year, and subsequent years growing at a 6 percent annual rate.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not "tariff" these measures under the WTO.



Under the Andean Community (CAN) framework, sanitary and phytosanitary measures for third parties (countries) are regulated by CAN's Resolution 1010 (Annex 1), that administers phytosanitary permits, certificates from the country of origin, inspection, and treatment if necessary, depending upon the product and risk category.

Under the TPA with the United States, aggregate quantity of rice entered shall not exceed 55,500 metric tons during the first year, 78,440 the second year, and subsequent years growing at a 6 percent annual rate. An agricultural safeguard measure may be applied during the transition period when annual imports exceed thirty percent of the established annual in-quota. An agricultural safeguard measure may be applied during the transition period when imports volume exceeds the thirty percent of the established annual in-quota.

1.2 OATMEAL

Tariff rates

Oatmeal imports, except for cropping (HS 1004.00.90), are levied with an ad valorem tariff of 17 percent, and with thirty percent under the WTO tariff consolidation. No tariffs are imposed to these imports for CAN intra-trade.

Under MERCOSUR, Argentina and Brazil both have a preferential tariff discount of 70 percent, while Paraguay and Uruguay 100 percent.

Under the TPA with the United States, oatmeal tariffs will phase out over 5 years, starting at a base rate of 25 percent.

Non-tariff measure

Peru dismantled all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not "tariff" these measures under the WTO.

For CAN intra-trade, oatmeal imports are regulated by CAN's Resolution 1008 (Annex 2), which has classified this product in the category of risk 3, which requires phytosanitary permit or document to enter the country.

1.3 SUGAR

Tariff rates

This commodity includes the following sub items: Brown or clayed sugar (HS 1701.11.10); Cane sugar, raw, w/o flavoring or coloring, not brown or clayed sugar (HS 1701.11.90); Beet sugar, raw, w/o flavoring or coloring, solid (HS 1701.12.00); Cane or beet sugar, refined, sucrose chemically pure, solid, flavored or colored (HS 1701.91.00); Cane or beet sugar, refined, sucrose chemically pure, solid, not flavored or colored (HS 1701.99.00); Molasses of sugar cane (HS 1703.10.00); and Molasses from extraction or refining of sugar, except sugar cane (HS 1703.90.00).

Sub item 1701.11.10 is currently levied with a 0 percent ad valorem national tariff; sub items 1701.11.90 and 1701.12.00 both have both a 9 percent ad valorem duty, 0 percent preferential rate for MERCOSUR members and 100 percent preferential rate for

CAN members, and they both belong to the Peruvian price band; sub item 1701.91.00 has 9 percent ad valorem tariff, 10 percent preferential rate to Uruguay, but 0 percent preferential rate to remaining MERCOSUR country members such as Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay; sub item 1701.99.00 as part of the Peruvian Integrated Tariff in turn is split into sub item 1701.99.10.00 “Pure Sucrose” with 9 percent ad valorem duty and into sub item 1701.99.90.00 “Other cane or beet sugar, refined, solid” with a 0 percent ad valorem tariff and within the Peruvian price band system.

Sub items 1703.10.00 and 1703.90.00 both have a 9 percent ad valorem duty, and with preferential rates of 100 percent for CAN members, 10 percent for Uruguay, and 0 for Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, respectively.

Sub items 1701.11.90 and 1701.99.00 are the ones with the highest commercial flows.

Consolidated tariffs under WTO have two levels: 30 percent for sub items 1701.11.10, 1701.91.00, 1703.10.00, and 1703.90.00, and 68 percent for sub items 1701.11.90, 1701.12.00, and 1701.99.00.

Under TPA with the USA, tariffs elimination will start immediately or in 5 to 10 years, while sub items under the price band system will begin at a higher tariff than the average. For instance sub items 17011190 and 17019900 will start at a base rate of 58 percent, while sub item 17019100 will do it at a 12 percent.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

For CAN intra-trade, oatmeal imports are regulated by CAN’s Resolution 1008 (Annex 2), which has classified this product in the category of risk 1, which requires phytosanitary inspection to enter the country. Even though an import permit or document is required to enter the country, it must fulfill CAN’s specific phytosanitary requirements.

1.4 BARLEY

Tariff rates

Barley for malting purposes (HS 1003.00.90), Malt not roasted (HS 1107.10.00), and Malt roasted (HS 1107.20.00) all have a national ad valorem tariff of 9 percent, 30 percent for WTO members, and 0 percent for CAN members.

Preferential rates for MERCOSUR members are varied. Barley (HS 1003.00.90) is levied with a preferential rate of 40 percent for Argentina and Brazil markets, 52 percent for Paraguay, and 10 percent for Uruguay. Also, Argentina is favored with a 64 percent preferential rate for the Barley grain malted and 40 percent for Barley grain not malted,

Brazil with 70 percent for barley malt and 40 percent for Non-Barley Malt, Paraguay with 52 percent and Uruguay with 57 percent for Malt roasted and not roasted, respectively.

Under the TPA with the United States, tariffs will be eliminated once this agreement becomes effective.

Non-tariff measures

Peru dismantled all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

For CAN intra-trade, barley imports (HS 1003.00.90) require a phytosanitary permit or document, a phytosanitary certificate of origin, and phytosanitary inspection, according to CAN’s Resolution 451 (Annex 3), while Malt not roasted (HA 1107.10.00 and HS1107.20.00) has been classified as risk 1 category by CAN’s Resolution 1008, which requires phytosanitary inspection to enter the country.

1.5 BEANS

Tariff rates

Among the main beans imports are two sub items: Dried, shelled peas “*Pisum sativum*”, whether or not skinned or split, not for sowing (HS 0713.10.90); and Dried, shelled lentils, whether or not skinned or split, not for sowing (HS 0713.40.90). Both are levied with a nominal tariff of 9 percent. Consolidated tariff for both imports from WTO members is 30 percent. These sub items are tariff exempted for imports from the Andean Community members. Imports from MERCOSUR countries such as Argentina are favored with 58 percent preference for both products, Brazil with 40 percent and 58 percent, respectively, and Paraguay and Uruguay with 57 percent and 85 percent for both subheadings.

Under the TPA with the United States, these sub items will be duty-free immediately upon entry into force of the agreement.

Non-tariff measures

For imports from Andean Community member countries and from third countries into this common market, these products require a phytosanitary permit or document, a phytosanitary certificate of origin, and a sanitary inspection to enter the country, in compliance with Andean Community Decisions 1008 and 451, respectively.

1.6 CORN (MAIZE)

Tariff rates

Corn (maize) group (HS 1005) includes the following subheadings: Seed corn (maize) (HS 1005.10.00); Other durum corn, yellow, not for sowing (HS 1005.90.11); Other durum corn, white, not for sowing (HS 1005.90.12); Yellow dent corn (HS 1005.90.20); and Other than seed and yellow dent corn (HS 1005.90.90).

Subheading seed corn (maize) (HS 105.10.00) has 0 percent ad valorem tariff, while the remaining corn subheadings 9 percent.

For WTO member countries, a consolidated 30 percent tariff is levied to subheadings 1005.10.00, 1005.20.00, and 1005.90.20, and 68% to subheadings 1005.90.11 and 1005.90.90.

All corn subheadings have a 0 percent tariff for CAN member countries. For MERCOSUR country members: sub item corn for sowing has a 100 percent preference; subheading 1005.90.11 has a 0 percent preference for Argentina and Brazil; Paraguay is favored with a 93.3 percent preference for a quota of 60000 MT from January 1, 2008 to September 9, 2008; subheadings 1005.90.12, 1005.90.20 and 105.90.90 have no preference granted to MERCOSUR.

Subheadings 1005.90.11, 105.90.12, and 10.05.90.90 belong to the Peruvian price band system.

Under the TPA with the United States, sub item durum yellow corn is duty-free on an import quota of 500 thousand MT per year, which will increase 6 percent annually phasing out in 12 years, and starting at a tariff base of 25 percent, higher than the applied current tariff. Tariffs on the remaining corn items (white and others) will phase out in 10 years starting at the same tariff base of 25 percent.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

Phytosanitary measures for these maize subheadings are governed by the Andean Community’s Resolution 451, which usually requires phytosanitary import permits or documents, export phytosanitary certificates, phytosanitary inspection as well as certain specific requirements and phytosanitary treatment if necessary.

1.7 SUNFLOWER

Tariff rates

Within the sunflower group, the following subheadings are included: Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken (HS 1206.00.10); Other sunflower seeds, whether or not broken (HS 1206.00.90); Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude (HS 1512.11.00); Sunflower seed or safflower oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (HS 1512.19.00); and Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of sunflower seeds (HS 2306.30.00).

Subheadings 1206.00.10, 1512.11.00, and 2306.30.00 are levied with 0 percent tariff, while remaining subheadings 1206.00.90 and 1512.19.00 with 9 percent.

A 30 percent consolidated tariff is imposed for imports from WTO members. Marketing within CAN country members is duty-free.

MERCOSUR country members are all favored with a 100 percent preference on the seeds for sowing (HS 1206.00.10). On the sunflower seeds except for sowing (HS 1206.00.90), Argentina has a 46 percent preference, Brazil 40 percent, Paraguay 52 percent, and Uruguay 100 percent. On the crude oil (HS 1512.11.10) preferences before recent tariff reduction were as follows: 58 percent for Argentina and Brazil, 90 percent for Paraguay, and 100 percent for Uruguay; however, given the national tariff reduction to 0 percent, this would mean a 100 percent preference rate for this sub item. On the refined oil (HS 1512.19.10) only Uruguay has a preference of 10 percent. On the oilcakes (HS 2306.30.00) preference rate for Argentina and Brazil is 46 percent, Paraguay 52 percent, and Uruguay 100 percent, but as national tariff has been reduced to 0 percent, preference rate is 100 percent now.

In the TPA negotiations with the United States, sunflower seeds (whether or not for sowing) and the crude oil will both immediately be duty-free, while refined oil will start at a tariff base of 12 percent and phase out in 10 years, and sunflower oilcake will do it in 5 years.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

For CAN intra-trade and third countries, sunflower seeds for sowing have classified in the category of risk 4, seeds except for sowing in the category of risk 3, sunflower crude and refined oil in the category of risk 0, and sunflower oilcake in the category of risk 0, according to CAN’s Resolution 1008.

All sunflower seeds require a phytosanitary import permit or document, a phytosanitary inspection to enter the country, and a phytosanitary export certificate. Sunflower oil does not require a phytosanitary import permit or document, or an inspection to enter the country, while sunflower oilcake has to go through an inspection to enter the country regardless of whether they are exempted from the compliance of the phytosanitary requirements established in the Andean Community or in national legislations.

1.8 PALM OIL

Tariff rates

Within the palm oil group, the following two subheadings are included: Palm oil, crude (HS 1511.10.00); and Palm oil and its fractions, refined, but not chemically modified (HS 1511.90.00)

Crude palm oil is levied with a 9 percent tariff, while the refined oil with 0 percent. A 30 percent consolidated tariff of 30 percent is imposed on imports from WTO members.

For CAN intra-trade, imports are levied with 0 percent tariff. For MERCOSUR member countries, in the case of crude oil, Argentina and Brazil were favored with 20 percent preference, Uruguay with 10 percent, and Paraguay with 0 percent. In the refined oil, Argentina received a 20 percent preference, Brazil 15% in the palm butter and 0 percent in non-palm butter, Paraguay 0 percent, and Uruguay 10 percent. Given that national tariff has been reduced to 0 percent for refined palm oil (HS 15119000), preference for MERCOSUR member countries would increase to 100 percent.

Under the TPA with the United States, both products will start at a tariff base of 12 percent and phase out in 12 years.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

For CAN’s intra-trade and with third countries, crude and refined palm oil have been classified in the category of risk 0 according to CAN’s Resolution 1008, which means that crude oil does not require a phytosanitary import permit or document nor a phytosanitary inspection to enter the country, whether or not they are exempted from the compliance of phytosanitary requirements established at the Andean Region or national levels, respectively.

1.9 SOYBEAN

Tariff rates

In the soybean group, the following subheadings are included: Soybeans, whether or not broken (HS 1201.00.90); Flour and meals of soybeans (HS 1208.10 .00); Crude soybean oil, whether or not degummed (HS 1507.10.00); Soybean oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified (HS 1507.90.00); Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil (HS 2304.00.00) and Mixed feed or mixed feed ingredients used in animal feeding (HS 2309.90.20).

Of all these products, subheading Flour and meals of soybeans (HS 1208.10.00) is levied with a 9 percent ad valorem tariff, the remaining subheadings are with 0 percent. For WTO members, all subheadings are levied with 30 percent consolidated tariff.

Intra-trade is duty-free for CAN member countries. Due to recent tariff reductions to zero percent given by the Peruvian government, MERCOSUR member countries face a similar tariff exemption, except for subheading 1208.10.00 which grants 40 percent preference to Argentina and Brazil, 52 percent to Paraguay and 100 percent to Uruguay.

As a result of negotiations with the United States under TPA, all subheadings will immediately have zero tariff once this agreement becomes effective. On the other hand, subheading Soybean oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified (HS 1507.90.00)

will start at a 12 percent tariff base phasing out in 10 years, and with a quota of 7000 MT, gradually increasing at a 5 percent rate annually.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

For CAN intra-trade and with third countries, CAN’s Resolution 1008 subheading.... except soybean seeds for planting has been classified under the category of risk 3, while the remaining subheadings under categories of risk 0 and 1. Subheadings in category of risk 3 require a phytosanitary import permit or document, a phytosanitary inspection to enter the country, and phytosanitary export certificate. Those under category have to be inspected to enter the country, whether or not have been exempted from fulfilling CAN phytosanitary regulations or national regulations not specified in the Andean Community legislation.

1.10 WHEAT

Tariff rates

In the wheat group, the following subheadings have are considered: Durum wheat for sowing (HS 1001.10.10); Other durum wheat, not for sowing (HS 1001.10.90); Seed of wheat and meslin (HS 1001.90.10); Wheat and meslin other than durum or seed wheat (HS 1001.90.20); Durum wheat with rye (HS 1001.90.30) and Wheat or meslin flour (HS 1101.00.00).

All subheadings have a 0 percent tariff, except subheading Durum wheat with rye (HS 1001.90.30) which has 9 percent tariff. Under the WTO, sub items 1001.10.10, 1001.90.10 and 1001.90.30 have a 30 percent tariff, while sub items 1001.10.90, 1001.90.20 and 1101.00.00 have a 68 percent tariff.

No duties are levied to imports from CAN member countries. Since Peruvian government has reduced all national tariffs to 0 percent, except subheading 1001.90.30 which has a 9 percent tariff, all Mercosur member countries now are favored with 100 percent preference in almost all subheadings. On the exception item, Argentina has a 15 percent tariff preference and Uruguay 10 percent.

Under the TPA with the United States, these sub items will be duty-free immediately upon entry into force of this agreement.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

Wheat imports from CAN intra-trade and from third countries all require a phytosanitary import permit or document, a phytosanitary certificate of origin, and a phytosanitary inspection at the port of entry, if they are classified under the categories of risk 3 and 4 by Resolution 1008. In the case of wheat flour, classified by Resolution 451 under category of risk 1, it only requires a phytosanitary inspection to enter the country.

1.11 COTTON

Tariff rates

Cotton not carded or combed (HS 5201.00.00) has a national ad valorem CIF tariff of 9 percent and a consolidated tariff of 30 percent for imports from WTO members. Tariffs are exempted under the Andean Community intra-trade. Preferential rates treatment grants a 30 percent preference to Argentina and Brazil, 0 percent to Paraguay, and 10 percent to Uruguay, under the Agreement of Economic Complementation No. 58.

Under the TPA with the United States, this product will be duty-free immediately upon entry into force of the agreement.

Non-tariff measures

Peru eliminated all non-tariff restrictions on imports (prohibitions, licensing, and State monopolies) at the beginning of the 90s and did not “tariff” these measures under the WTO.

Cotton, processed for industrial use, that is imported from a CAN member country or from third countries must comply with both general and specific requirements of the CAN’s Resolution 1071 (Annex 4). Among these above general requirements are the following:

Hold a phytosanitary import permit or document issued by the Sanitary Agricultural Official Service (SOSA) from the importer member country, which specifies the phytosanitary requirements for imports from a member country. Imports from third countries will pass a test on Pest Risk Analysis (ARP), following the procedures laid down in the Andean Community legislation in force.

Come from production sites under official control and duly authorized by the SOSA of the exporter member country. For imports from third countries, production sites may be recognized by the SOSA of importer member country in accordance with ARP’s outcome.

Hold a phytosanitary certificate or document issued by the SOSA of the exporter country, showing that the requirements, set out in the import phytosanitary permit or document, have been met.

The product will be submitted to phytosanitary inspection at the point of entry. All imports of the product must come free of soil, organic matter, and of strange materials.

The product must come packed in new and clean cotton canvas or rough cloths, fastened with metal straps and properly labeled.

TABLE 1

Peru: national tariffs and preferential rates

Hs Code	HS Description	National tariff	Tariff for wto	Tariff reduction with usa d/	Preferential rates (percentage of reduction)*				
					CAN	AR	BR	PA	UR
07131090	Dried, shelled peas "Pisum sativum", whether or not skinned or split, not for sowing	9% a/	30%	IMM	100%	58%	40%	85%	57%
07134090	Dried, shelled lentils, whether or not skinned or split, not for sowing	9% a/	30%	IMM	100%	58%	58%	85%	57%
10011010	Durum wheat, for sowing	0%	30%	IMM	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%
10011090	Other durum wheat, not for sowing	0%	68%	IMM	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%
10019010	Seed of wheat and meslin	0%	30%	IMM	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%
10019020	Wheat & meslin other than durum or seed wheat	0% a1/	68%	IMM	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%
10019030	Durum wheat with rye	9%	30%	IMM	100%	15%	0%	0%	10%
10030090	Barley for malting purposes	9%	30%	IMM	100%	40%	40%	52%	100%
10040090	Oats, not for sowing	17%	30%	BT=25% GR in 5 years	100%	70% 100%	70%	100%	100%
10051000	Seed corn (maize)	0%	30%	IMM	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10059011 d/	Other durum corn, yellow, not for sowing	9%	68%	BT=25% GR in 12 years e/	100%	0%	0%	0% b/	0%
10059012 d/	Other durum corn, white, not for sowing	9%	30%	BT=25% GR in 10 years	100%	0%	0%	0% b/	0%
10059020	Yellow dent corn	9%	30%	IMM-BT=12% GR in 5 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10059090 d/	Other than seed and yellow dent corn	9%	68%	BT=25% GR in 10 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10061010	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	0% a1/	30%	IMM	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10061090 d/	Other than rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	9%	68%	BT=52% GR in 17 years f/	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10062000 d/	Husked or brown rice	0% a/ a1/	68%	BT=52% GR in 17 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10063000 d/	Rice semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	0% a/ a1/	68%	BT=52% GR in 17 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10064000 d/	Broken rice	9%	68%	BT=52% GR in 17 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	0% a1/	68%	IMM	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%
11071000	Malt, not roasted	9%	30%	IMM	100%	40% 64%	40% 70%	52%	57%
11072000	Malt, roasted	9%	30%	IMM	100%	40% 64%	40% 70%	52%	57%

Hs Code	HS Description	National tariff	Tariff for wto	Tariff reduction with usa d/	Preferential rates (percentage of reduction)*				
					CAN	AR	BR	PA	UR
12010090	Soybeans, whether or not broken	0% a1/	30%	IMM	100%	64%	64%	70%	100%
12060010	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	0%	30%	IMM	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
12060090	Other sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	9%	30%	IMM	100%	46%	40%	52%	100%
12081000	Flour and meals of soybeans	9%	30%	IMM	100%	40%	40%	52%	100%
15071000	Crude soybean oil, whether or not degummed	0% a1/	30%	BT=4% IMM	100%	100%	58%	95%	100%
15079000	Soybean oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified	0% a/ a1/	30%	BT=12% GR in 10 years g/	100%	80%	0%	0%	10%
15111000	Palm oil, crude	9% a/	30%	BT=12% GR in 10 years	100%	20%	20%	0%	10%
15119000	Palm oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified	0% a1/	30%	BT=12% GR in 10 years	100%	20%	15%	0%	10%
15121100	Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude	0% a1/	30%	BT=4% IMM	100%	58%	58%	90%	100%
15121900	Sunflower seed or safflower oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	9%	30%	BT=12% GR in 10 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%
17011190 c/	Sugar cane, raw, w/o flavoring or coloring, excluding brown or clayed sugar	9%	68%	BT=58% GR in 5 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17019100	Cane or beet sugar, refined, sucrose chemically pure, solid, flavored or colored	9%	30%	BT=12% GR in 5 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	10%
17019900	Cane or beet sugar, refined, sucrose chemically pure, solid, not flavored or colored	0% a/	68%	BT=58% GR in 5 years	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	0% a1/	30%	IMM	100%	58%	40%	52% 85%	100%
23063000	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, of sunflower seeds	0%	30%	GR in 5 years	100%	46%	46%	52%	100%
23099020	Mixed feed or mixed feed ingredients used in animal feeding	0%	30%	IMM	100%	40%	40%	52%	57%
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	9%	30%	IMM	100%	0% 30%	30%	0%	10%

* Preferential tariffs granted to MERCOSUR as of January 1, 2008.

a/ Ad valorem tariffs for selected national items modified by DS 038-2008-EF issued on March 7, 2008

a1/ Tariff reductions of 0 percent are equivalent to preferential rates of 100 percent.

b/ Preferential rate of 95 percent for a quota of 60,000 MT of hard yellow corn.

c/ Products under the Peruvian price band system.

d/ Trade Promotion Agreement with the USA, still pending to be effective.

Abbreviations refer to periods of tariff reductions.

IMM = Immediate reduction

BT= Base tariff before starting the gradual reduction

GR= Gradual reduction of tariff

e/ Quota of 500,000 MT of hard yellow corn that will grow 6 percent annually.

f/ Quota of 74,000 MT of rice that will grow 6 percent annually.

g/ Quota of 7,000 MT of soybean oil that will grow percent annually.

TABLE 2

Peru: non-tariff measures for selected agricultural products

Hs Code	HS Description	Import quota	Import license	Phytosanitary measures
07131090	Dried, shelled peas "Pisum sativum", whether or not skinned or split, not for sowing		NOT APPLICABLE	
07134090	Dried, shelled lentils, whether or not skinned or		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10011010	Durum wheat, for sowing		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10011090	Other durum wheat, not for sowing		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10019010	Seed of wheat and meslin		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10019020	Wheat & meslin other than durum or seed wheat		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10019030	Durum wheat with rye		NOT APPLICABLE	
10030090	Barley for malting purposes		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10040090	Oats, not for sowing		NOT APPLICABLE	
10051000	Seed corn (maize)		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10059011	Demás maíz duro (Zea mays convar. vulgaris o Zea mays var. indurata), amarillo, excepto para siembra	60,000 MT for Paraguay under ACE 58; 500,000 MT under TPA with USA	NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10059020	Demás maíz duro (Zea mays convar. vulgaris o Zea mays var. indurata), blanco, excepto para siembra		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 451
10061010	Yellow dent corn		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1010
10061090	Other than seed and yellow dent corn	74,000 MT under TPA with USA	NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1010
10062000	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1010
10063000	Other than rice in the husk (paddy or rough)		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1010
10064000	Husked or brown rice		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1010
11010000	Rice semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed, parboiled		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
11071000	Broken rice		NOT APPLICABLE	
12010090	Wheat or meslin flour		NOT APPLICABLE	Beans: CAN's Resolution 451
12081000	Malt, not roasted		NOT APPLICABLE	
15071000	Malt, roasted		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
15079000	Soybeans, whether or not broken	7,000 MT under TPA with USA	NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
15111000	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
15119000	Other sunflower seeds, whether or not broken		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
15121100	Flours and meals of soybeans		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008

Hs Code	HS Description	Import quota	Import license	Phytosanitary measures
15121900	Crude soybean oil, whether or not degummed		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
17011190	Soybean oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
17019100	Palm oil, crude		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
17019900	Palm oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
23040000	Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude		NOT APPLICABLE	
23099020	Sunflower seed or safflower oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1008
52010000	Sugar cane, raw, w/o flavoring or coloring, excluding brown or clayed sugar		NOT APPLICABLE	CAN's Resolution 1071

TABLE 3

Peru: world imports for selected agricultural products (Thousands, USD)

HS Code	HS Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006
10011090	Other durum wheat, not for sowing	161,157	190,139	173,592	178,625	211,929	212,666	228,502	1,356,610
10059011	Other durum corn, yellow, not for sowing	93,201	93,135	104,886	117,853	155,413	168,326	214,147	946,961
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	98,812	91,593	112,622	122,929	152,358	160,257	180,486	919,057
15071000	Crude soybean oil, whether or not degummed	42,712	69,887	90,231	105,687	134,158	125,448	154,737	722,860
17019900	Cane or beet sugar, refined, sucrose chemically pure, solid, not flavored or colored	46,073	53,286	33,710	3,214	48,398	65,534	94,061	344,276
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	40,962	51,904	50,437	59,591	61,992	65,678	51,069	381,633
10063000	Rice semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	21,145	14,679	9,781	5,101	30,708	46,920	15,911	144,245
10019020	Wheat & meslin other than durum or seed wheat	9,354	16,827	25,563	34,793	48,949	43,849	38,627	217,962
15079000	Soybean oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified	8,997	13,713	19,806	19,497	14,878	16,962	13,931	107,784
12081000	Flour and meals of soybeans	6,833	12,048	14,543	12,975	14,893	18,098	20,525	99,915
10030090	Barley for malting purposes	9,313	11,722	8,107	16,710	13,417	15,585	15,952	90,806
07134090	Dried, shelled lentils, whether or not skinned or split, not for sowing	10,940	10,730	9,252	10,635	12,633	13,493	10,864	78,547
12010090	Soybeans, whether or not broken	6,126	12,351	16,032	26,374	6,159	6,666	10,091	83,799

HS Code	HS Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006
11071000	Malt, not roasted	6,663	4,628	8,856	6,753	6,755	5,511	15,888	55,054
23099020	Mixed feed or mixed feed ingredients used in animal feeding	7,394	7,206	6,819	7,348	7,412	10,240	11,408	57,827
07131090	Dried, shelled peas "Pisum sativum", whether or not skinned or split, not for sowing	7,888	6,733	5,018	6,211	5,990	7,593	6,052	45,485
10062000	Husked or brown rice	5,834	2,621	6	1	16	1,838	0	10,316
11042200	Grains of oats, hulled, pearled, clipped, sliced, kibbled or otherwise worked, but not rolled or flaked	5,349	5,025	5,757	7,605	6,405	6,228	5,386	41,755
17011190	Sugar cane, raw, w/o flavoring or coloring, excluding brown or clayed sugar	152	3,096	918	6	2,937	10,409	13,361	30,879
15121100	Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude	2,951	4,237	5,594	5,081	4,661	6,812	5,994	35,330
19011010	Preps for infant use, for retail sale	3,727	3,513	4,196	5,535	5,186	6,146	7,621	35,924
15121900	Sunflower seed or safflower oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	9,970	8,547	518	180	279	374	584	20,452
15111000	Palm oil, crude	0	0	7,088	10,859	11,046	8,993	4,391	42,377
10040090	Oats, not for sowing	2,022	2,673	2,637	3,833	3,864	3,144	4,365	22,538
10059020	Yellow dent corn	2,350	2,770	2,708	2,817	3,140	3,149	3,587	20,521
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	4,286	1,794	1,093	1,401	44	498	87	9,203
15119000	Palm oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified	498	12	476	354	925	1,484	1,404	5,153

HS Code	HS Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006
10051000	Seed corn (maize)	1,387	1,934	2,212	1,928	2,625	1,434	2,860	14,380
21050000	Ice cream, whether or not w/cocoa	201	224	329	821	454	1,114	1,824	4,967
15132110	Palm kernel or babassu oil, crude	0	0	228	886	969	267	942	3,292
10064000	Broken rice	0	3	0	0	452	1,484	515	2,454
10061090	Other than rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	0	12	4	2	3	0	0	21
17019100	Cane or beet sugar, refined, sucrose chemically pure, solid, flavored or colored	570	9	0	0	0	5	9	593
15132910	Palm kernel oil or babassu oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	3	42	83	8	7	658	316	1,117
Total of selected agricultural imports		616,870	697,093	723,102	775,613	969,055	1,036,863	1,135,497	5,954,093
Total of agricultural imports		940,406	1,064,877	1,099,611	1,168,284	1,408,258	1,566,419	1,687,952	12,635,509

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