



**Committee on Regional Trade Agreements**

**APPENDIX 8 PERU**

This Appendix complements the report on the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). It has been prepared for the consideration of the entry into force of CPTPP for Peru.

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Key Facts	
<b>Signatories to the Agreement:</b>	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Viet Nam
<b>Date of Signature:</b>	8 March 2018
<b>Date of Entry into Force:</b>	30 December 2018 for Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Singapore 14 January 2019 for Viet Nam 19 September 2021 for Peru
<b>Full implementation:</b>	<b>2038 (Peru)<sup>1</sup></b>

The Factual Presentation on the "Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (hereinafter "the CPTPP"), distributed under WT/REG395/1/Rev.1, describes the functioning, rules and regulations of the CPTPP. Unless otherwise indicated in this Annex, these also apply to Peru, despite the Agreement having entered into force for Peru almost three years after that for the initial seven Parties. A full understanding of the implementation of the CPTPP by Peru dealt with in the current Appendix will therefore benefit from a joint consideration of both documents. Also of relevance are the Party-specific Appendices 1 to 7 to the factual presentation of the CPTPP. *This Factual Presentation reflects the trade regime as of 19 September 2022.*

## 1 TRADE ENVIRONMENT<sup>2</sup>

### 1.1 Background

1.1. Peru has a number of other regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force, including overlapping membership with CPTPP Parties (see Tables 1.1. and 5.1). Prior to the CPTPP, New Zealand was the only CPTPP Party without an RTA in force with Peru, while for Viet Nam and Mexico limited preferences were in force under agreements such as the Generalized System of Trade Preferences (GSTP).

**Table 1.1 Peru: List of overlapping RTAs with other CPTPP Parties as of 31 January 2023**

Peru's Agreement	Entry into force	Coverage	AUS	CAN	JPN	MEX	NZL	SGP	VNM
PTN	1973	Goods							
LAIA	1981								
GSTP	1989								
Canada - Peru	2009	Goods & Services							
Peru - Singapore	2009								
Peru - Mexico	2012								
Japan - Peru	2012								
Pacific Alliance	2016								
Peru - Australia	2020								

Note: Only RTAs in force are considered. The coverage of RTAs is as notified by the Parties.

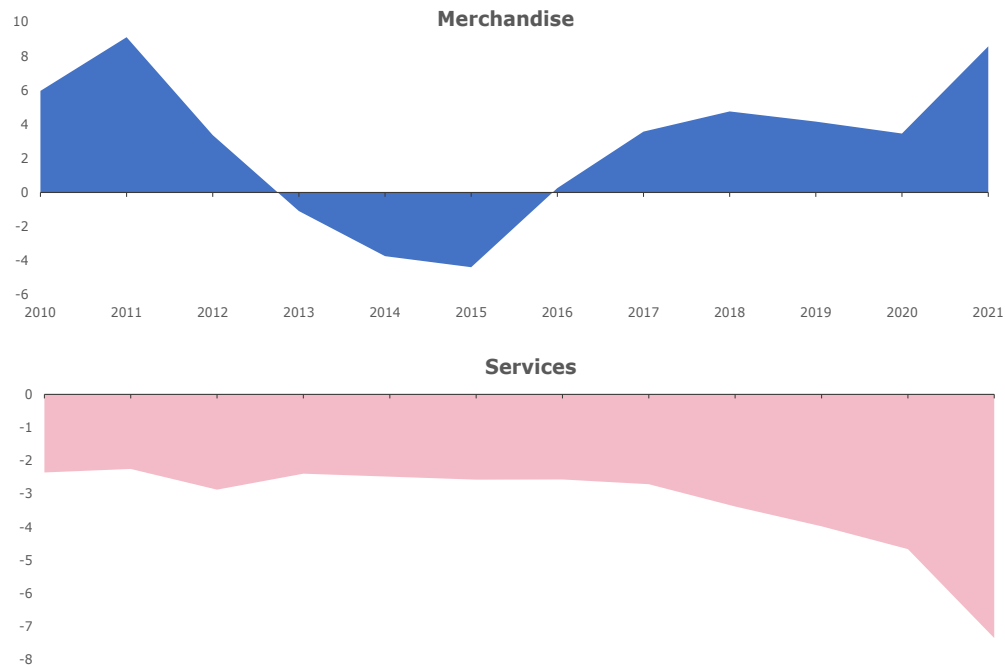
Source: WTO RTA database.

<sup>1</sup> If the CPTPP as a whole is considered the end of implementation is 2039.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics from Comtrade (ranking and trade) on the basis of EU(27), WTO Statistics Database and World Trade Profiles (2021). Exchange rates are sourced from the International Financial Statistics (IFS).

1.2. Chart 1.1 shows the evolution of Peru's global trade balance over the period 2010-2021. On merchandise trade, Peru experienced a trade surplus throughout the period except during 2013-2016, when a deficit was registered. On trade in services, however, Peru had a consistent trade deficit over the period.

**Chart 1.1 Peru: Global trade balance, 2010-2021**



Source: WTO Statistics Database.

## 1.2 Merchandise trade

1.3. Table 1.2 reports imports and exports in USD billion, as a percentage of world total, the rank in world trade and GDP in USD billion by Party. In 2020, Japan was the largest trader with merchandise imports of USD 635 billion and exports of USD 641 billion. Canada and Mexico were the second and third largest traders, followed by Singapore, Viet Nam and Australia, while Peru and New Zealand were the smallest traders of the group.

**Table 1.2 Merchandise trade and GDP by Party, 2020**

Party	Merchandise trade 2020						GDP USD billion (2020)
	Imports			Exports			
	Value (USD billion)	Share in world total (%)	Rank <sup>a</sup>	Value (USD billion)	Share in world total (%)	Rank <sup>a</sup>	
Australia	212	1.18	18	251	1.42	17	1,359
Canada	420	2.35	8	391	2.20	9	1,643
Japan	635	3.55	5	641	3.63	4	5,049
Mexico	393	2.20	9	417	2.36	7	1,076
New Zealand	37	0.21	41	39	0.22	39	209
Peru	36	0.20	42	40	0.22	38	204
Singapore	330	1.84	11	363	2.5	10	340
Viet Nam	263	1.47	14	283	1.60	15	341

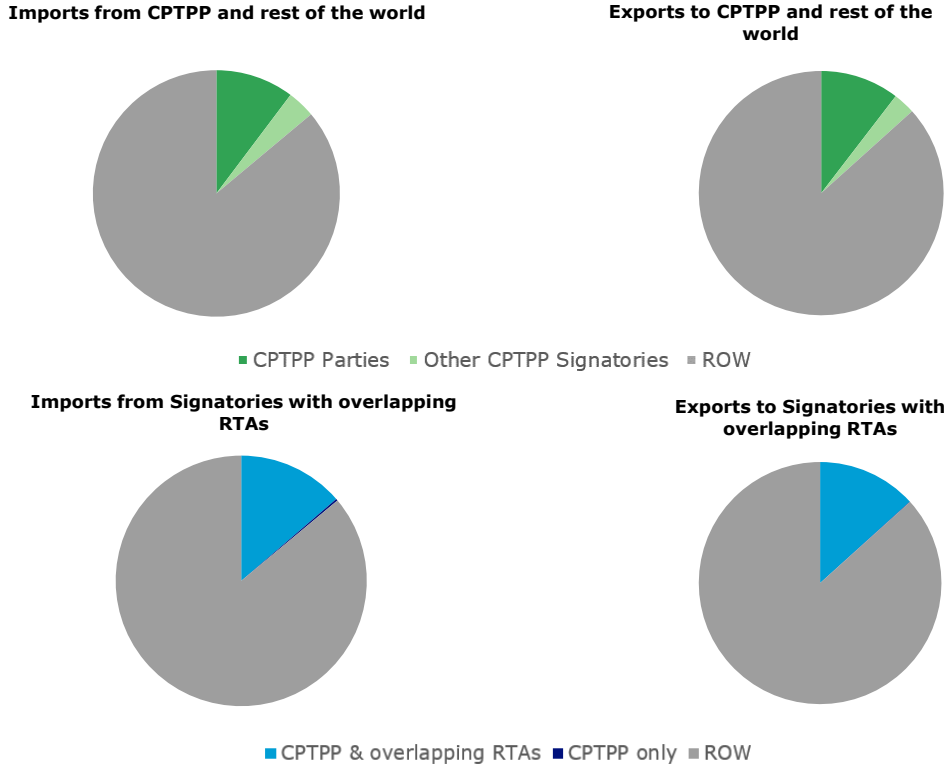
a Rank excludes intra-EU trade.

Source: WTO Statistics Database, Trade Profiles (2021).

1.4. Chart 1.2 shows the shares of Peru's trade with the Parties and the other CPTPP Signatories (top panel). It also shows Peru's share of trade with the CPTPP Signatories with and without overlapping RTAs (bottom panel). Ten per cent of Peru's global trade was with CPTPP Parties. Its

trade with CPTPP Signatories (the Parties as well as those for which the Agreement is not yet in force in September 2022) was higher, at 14% of its total imports and 13% of its total exports. These same shares were recorded for Peru's imports from CPTPP signatories with overlapping RTAs.

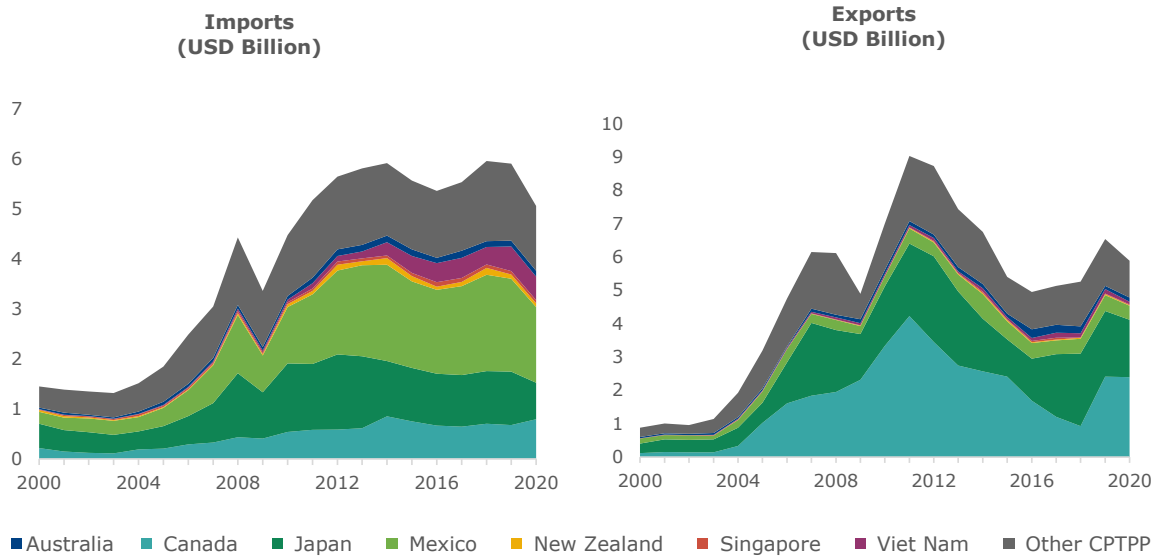
**Chart 1.2 Peru: Shares of trade with Parties and Signatories, average 2018-2020**



Source: UNSD, Comtrade database.

1.5. The evolution over time of Peru's bilateral imports and exports with the other CPTPP Parties is shown in Chart 1.3. The partners for which the Agreement is in force are shown individually while those for which it is not yet in force are under "other CPTPP". Following a steady increase in trade, there was a drop in 2008, after which both imports and exports recovered. Trade decreased in 2015-2016 and with the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Among the Parties, Mexico was the largest origin of Peru's imports while Canada was the largest destination for its exports. Among the CPTPP Signatories for which the Agreement is not yet in force, Chile was Peru's largest trading partner for both imports and exports.

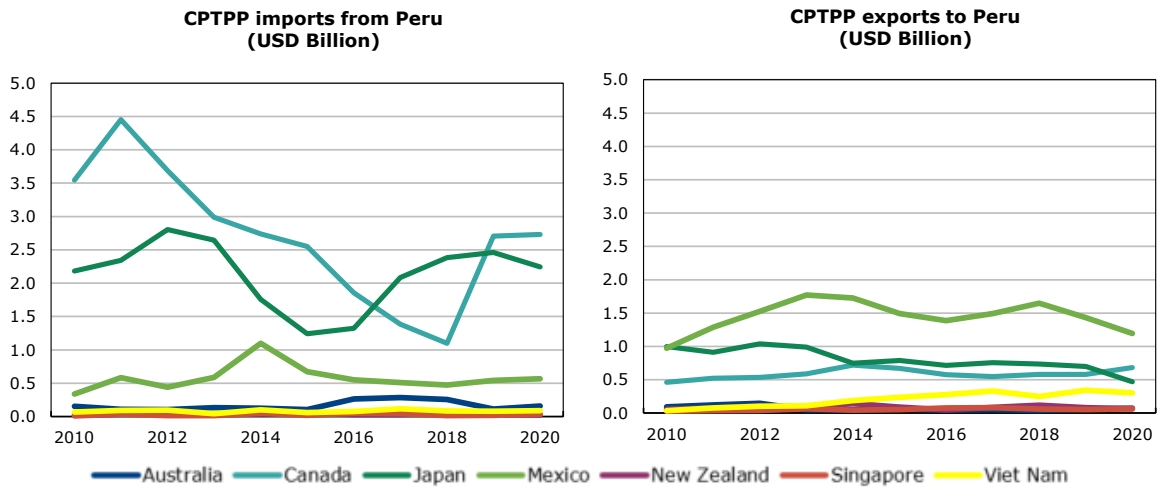
**Chart 1.3 Peru: Merchandise trade with individual Parties, 2000-2020**



Source: UNSD, Comtrade database.

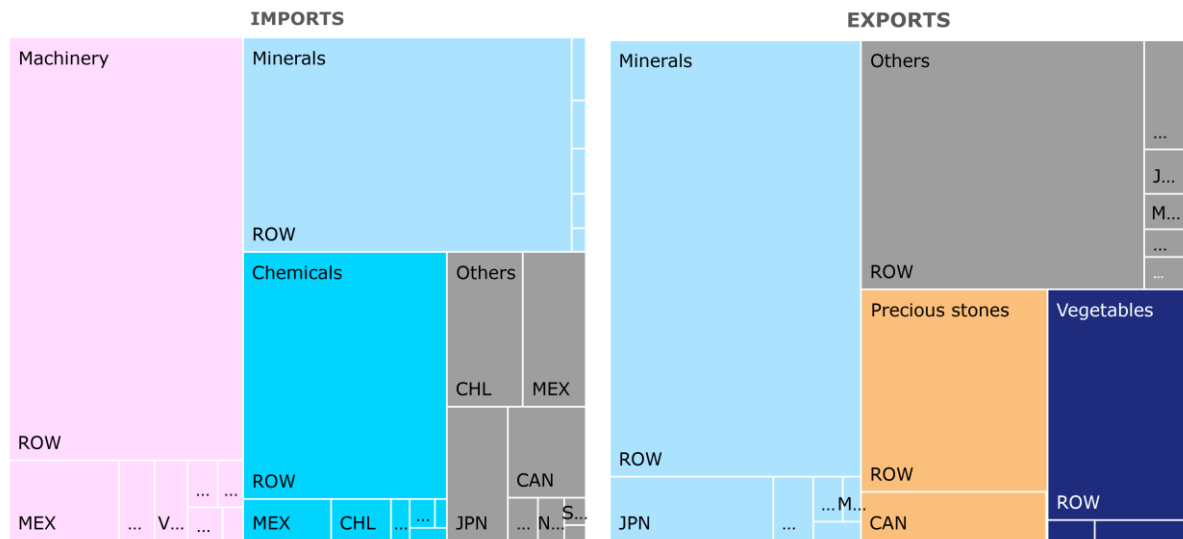
1.6. Chart 1.4 shows the evolution over time of CPTPP Parties' bilateral trade with Peru. Canada, Japan and Australia (the latter since 2013) have maintained a constant trade deficit with Peru, while Mexico and New Zealand ran a constant surplus. Singapore and Viet Nam also had a surplus with Peru for most of the period.

**Chart 1.4 CPTPP bilateral trade with Peru, 2010-2020**



Source: UNSD, Comtrade database.

1.7. Chart 1.5 shows the composition of Peru's imports (left panel) and exports (right panel) by HS section and partner during 2018-2020. For the three largest traded HS sections, represented by a colour, the chart also shows the origin or the destination of the goods. All other HS sections are aggregated in the category "Others" (in grey). CPTPP Signatories are identified individually while trade with other partners has been aggregated under the rest of the world (ROW). If the label of a partner cannot be clearly seen, it is an indication that trade does not represent a significant share.

**Chart 1.5 Peru: Product composition of merchandise trade by HS Section, annual average (2018-2020)**

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database.

1.8. Peru's largest global imports are machinery (HS Section 16), mineral products (HS Section 5), and chemicals (HS Section 6) which accounted for 22.7%, 14.2% and 11.3%, of its global imports, respectively. The most important Party in machinery and chemical imports is Mexico (with 7.5% and 6.2% of imports, respectively); for minerals, Japan is the main CPTPP supplier though with a minor share (1.2%). Peru mainly exported minerals, precious stones (HS Section 14) and vegetables vehicles (HS Section 2) which accounted for 43.5%, 16.2% and 12.1% of its global exports, respectively. Most of its exports of minerals to the Parties went to Japan (8.3% share of exports), while Canada was the largest export market among the Parties for precious stones and vegetables (19.3% and 2.8% share, respectively). Among the CPTPP Signatories for which the Agreement is not yet in force, Chile was Peru's largest partner for trade in all the top three HS sections (between 0.9%-4.3% for imports and 0.1%-2% for exports).

### 1.3 Trade in services

1.9. Table 1.3 reports imports and exports in USD billion and as a percentage of world total and the rank in world trade in commercial services by Party. In 2020, Singapore, Japan and Canada were the largest commercial services traders, with imports ranging from USD 98 billion to USD 204 billion. The commercial services trade of all the other Parties was smaller, with a share of world trade below 1% for both imports and exports.

**Table 1.3 Total trade in commercial services by Party, 2020**

Party	Imports			Exports		
	Value (USD billion)	Share in world total (%)	Rank <sup>a</sup>	Value (USD billion)	Share in world total (%)	Rank <sup>a</sup>
Australia	39	0.79	17	50	0.96	14
Canada	98	2.00	10	94	1.81	9
Japan	197	4.01	6	162	3.13	7
Mexico	28	0.57	22	17	0.33	24
New Zealand	11	0.23	38	12	0.23	29
Peru	7	0.15	45	3	0.05	62
Singapore	204	4.15	5	210	4.05	5
Viet Nam	18	0.37	28	7	0.13	42

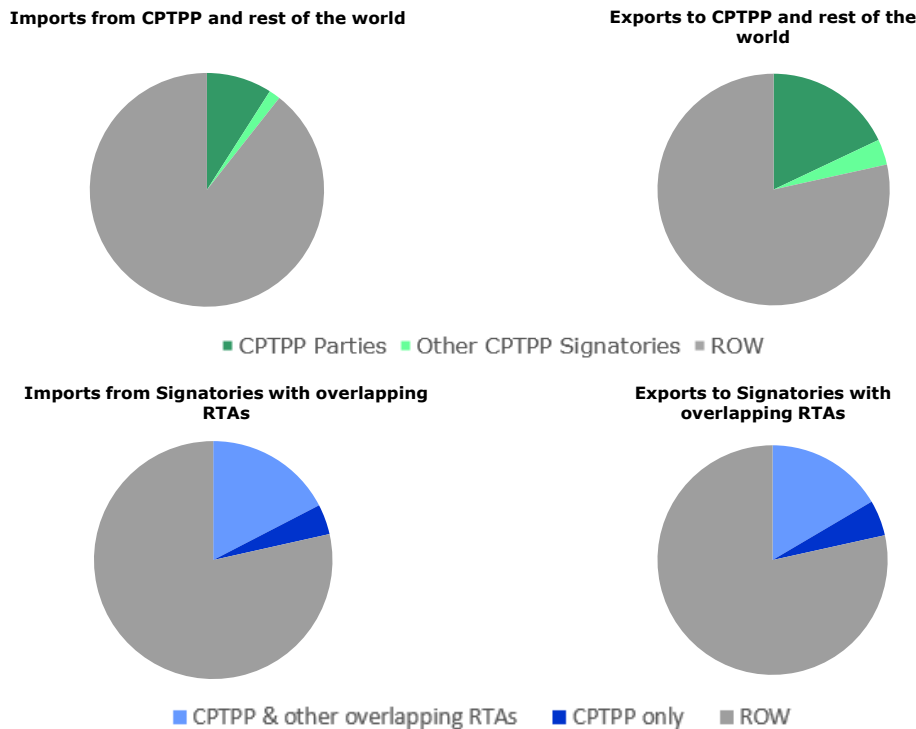
a Rank excludes intra-EU trade.

Source: WTO Statistics Database.



1.10. Chart 1.6 shows the shares of Peru's trade in commercial services with the Parties and the other CPTPP Signatories (top panel). It also shows Peru's share of trade with the CPTPP Signatories with and without overlapping RTAs (bottom panel).

**Chart 1.6 Peru: Shares of commercial services trade with Parties and Signatories, 2018-2019**

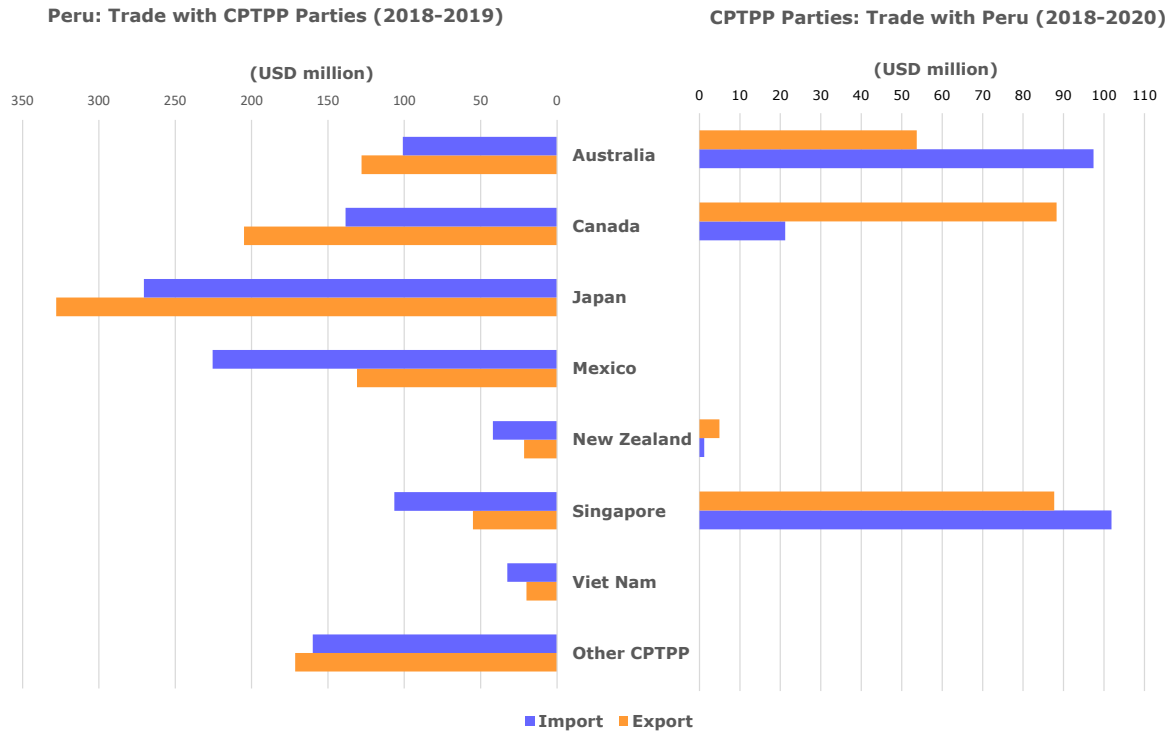


Source: Data provided by the Peruvian authorities.

1.11. Peru's trade in commercial services with the Parties corresponded to 9% of its global imports and 12% for exports. The share of its imports and exports with other CPTPP Signatories for which the Agreement is not yet in force amounted to an additional 2%. Moreover, Peru's imports from CPTPP signatories with overlapping RTAs amounted to 10% of its total imports, while the corresponding figure for exports was 14%.

1.12. Chart 1.7 shows the average value of bilateral imports and exports of commercial services between Peru and individual CPTPP Parties (for 2018-2019 for data provided by Peru and 2018-20 for some other Parties). Japan was Peru's largest trading partner in commercial services, followed by Mexico as the second largest import source and third largest export destination. Canada was the third largest source of commercial services imports and the second largest destination for exports.

**Chart 1.7 Peru and CPTPP: Bilateral commercial services trade, average 2018-2020\***



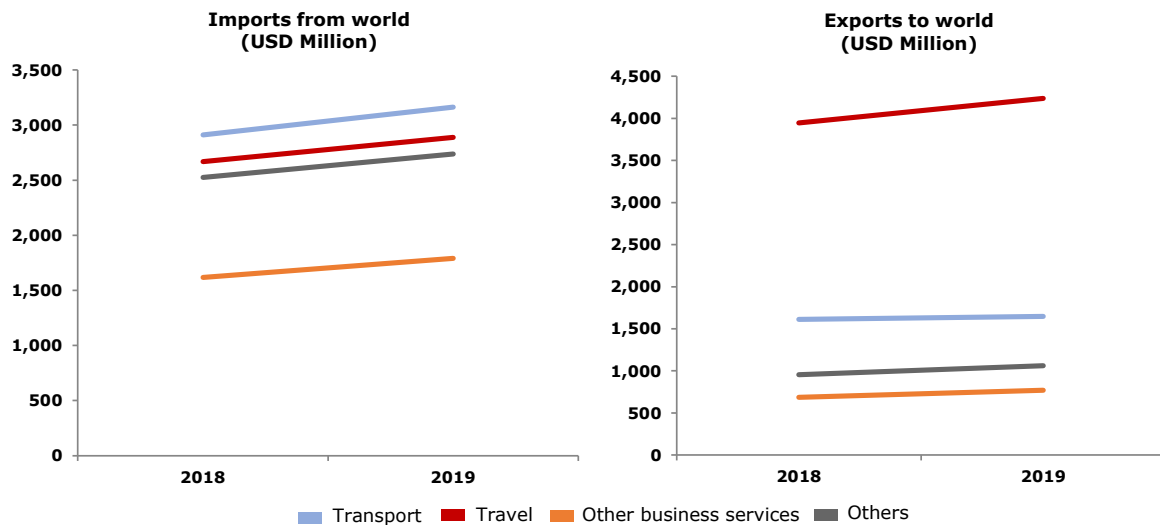
\* No data provided by Peru for 2020.

Note: No data submission for bilateral trade by Japan, Mexico and Viet Nam with Peru. Annual exchange rates supplied by the Parties.

Source: Data provided by the CPTPP authorities.

1.13. Peru's composition of global trade in commercial services is shown in Chart 1.8. The three largest services categories are highlighted for imports and exports while trade in all other categories has been aggregated. Transport, travel and other business services were Peru's largest commercial services imports and exports.

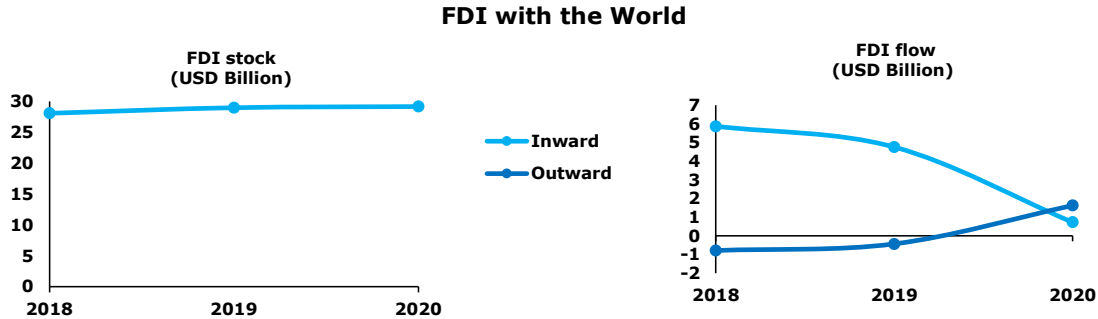
**Chart 1.8 Peru: Composition of commercial services trade, 2018-2019**



Source: Data provided by the Peruvian authorities.

1.14. Only partial data is available on foreign direct investment (FDI). During the period 2018-2020 Peru's stocks of inward FDI were relatively constant at almost USD 30 billion although inflows fell during this period (Chart 1.9).

**Chart 1.9 Peru: FDI stock and flow with CPTPP Parties and world (2018 - 2020)**



**FDI Inward Stock with CPTPP Parties**

CPTPP Parties	FDI Inward stock (USD million)		
	2018	2019	2020
Australia	7.3	7.3	7.3
Canada	1,086.2	1,086.2	1,086.2
Japan	238.4	238.4	238.4
Mexico	577.7	577.7	577.7
New Zealand	6.8	6.8	6.8
Singapore	365.5	365.5	365.5
Viet Nam	...	...	...

Note: Data on outward FDI stock and on bilateral FDI flows are not available. Data on FDI flows includes contributions made to social capital, reinvestment of profits and net loans with the parent company between the investor and his affiliated company. Data on FDI stock only includes contributions made to the capital stock of a Peruvian company coming from abroad and channelled through the National Financial System.

Sources: FDI flows: Central Reserve Bank of Peru; FDI stock: Private Investment Promotion Agency (Proinversión).

## 2 CHARACTERISTIC ELEMENTS OF THE AGREEMENT

### 2.1 Background Information

2.1. Following the completion of ratification procedures in July 2021, the CPTPP entered into force for Peru on 19 September 2021. On 14 March 2022, the entry into force of the CPTPP for Peru was notified to the WTO (WT/REG395/N/2-S/C/N/920/Add.1).

2.2. Complementing the CPTPP, Peru and the Parties agreed a number of side letters – see Table 2.1 below. Further, with the ratification by Peru, a related side instrument agreed by all the Parties has also entered into force. As much as possible, the specific sections of this Appendix incorporate and take into account these side instruments. Annex 1 to this document lists the topics covered by each side instrument concluded by Peru.

**Table 2.1 Peru: Bilateral side letters**

Side letters	AUS	CAN	JPN	MEX	NZL	SGP	VNM	All Parties	Total
Peru	6	4	1	2	4	3	8	2	28

Note: All side letters are counted, including those signed in the context of the TPP that have been rolled-over under the CPTPP.

Source: WTO, based on information supplied by the Parties.

2.3. Malaysia and Chile became the ninth and tenth countries to ratify the CPTPP; it entered into force for Malaysia on 29 November 2022 and for Chile on 21 February 2023. These entry into force were notified to the WTO on 25 January 2023 (WT/REG365/N/3) and 14 February 2023 (WT/REG365/N/4), respectively. Ratification remains outstanding in Brunei Darussalam.<sup>3</sup>

### 3 LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE IN GOODS

#### 3.1 Import duties and charges and quantitative restrictions

3.1. Peru negotiated exceptions to disciplines on national treatment and to the general prohibition on quantitative restrictions on imports for used clothing and footwear; used vehicles and used automotive engines, parts and replacements; used tyres; and used goods, machinery and equipment which utilise radioactive energy sources. The general exemption for CPTPP Parties in Annex 2-A in relation to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds also applies to Peru (Annex 2-A to the CPTPP, see also Section 3.1.1 of the CPTPP Factual Presentation).

##### 3.1.1 Liberalization schedule

3.2. Peru has a common liberalization schedule for all the Parties, with a transition period of 12 years (Peru's Annex 2-D to the Agreement, adjusted to its later entry into force). A "catch-up" mechanism applies between Peru and all the other seven CPTPP Parties. As a result, at entry into force, Peru implemented all four annual tariff reductions already applied by the other seven CPTPP Parties, and it benefitted from similar reductions in their markets.

3.3. The liberalization schedules of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore and Viet Nam are common to all CPTPP Parties including Peru. In the case of Japan and Mexico, different liberalization schedules apply for Peru for a limited number of lines.

3.4. Peru's tariff elimination commitments (in terms of tariff lines) towards the other CPTPP Parties as well as their commitments towards Peru under the CPTPP are presented in Chart 3.1. Duty-free lines under the Agreement are presented for 2021 and the end of the transition period, compared to the number of duty-free MFN lines in 2021. Also included is liberalization under other existing RTAs between the Parties, both in 2021 and by the end of implementation of these RTAs (see Annex 2), whenever the data is available.<sup>4</sup>

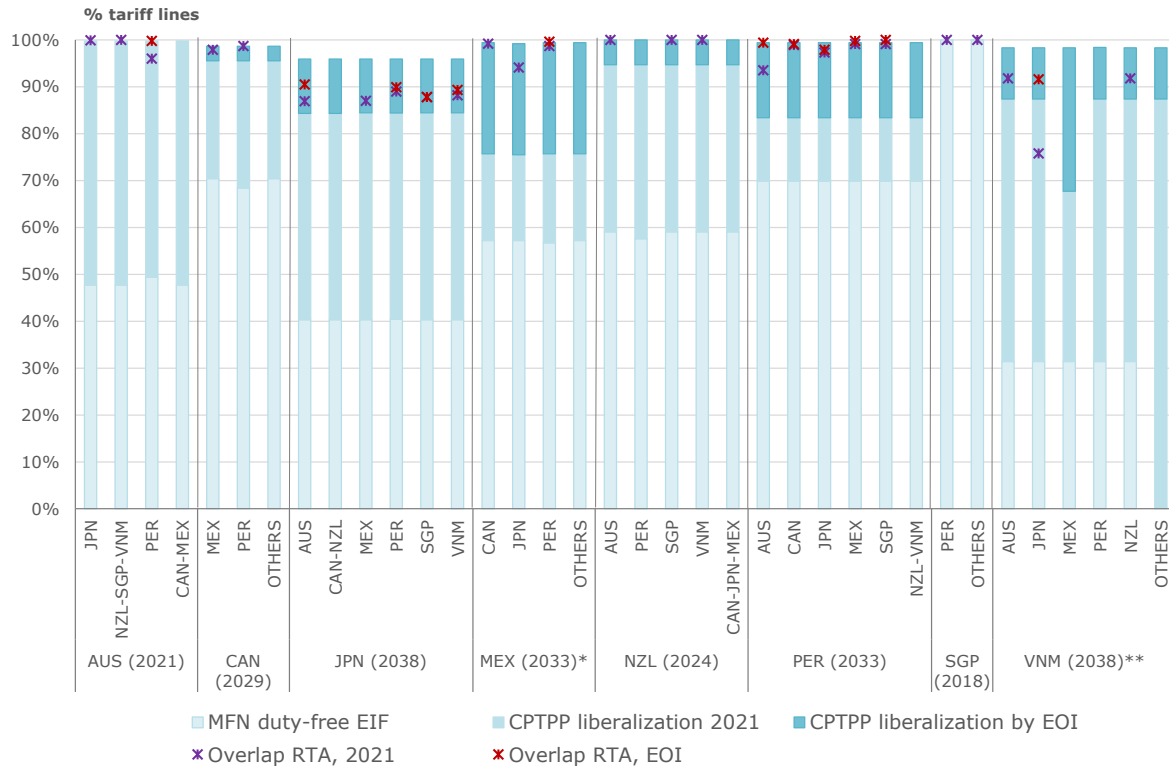
3.5. When liberalization under the CPTPP is compared with that under other overlapping RTAs, only in four cases is the liberalization in 2021 under the CPTPP greater than that under the overlapping RTA (Australia's liberalization under Peru-Australia, trade between Japan and Peru, and Viet Nam's liberalization under Viet Nam-Japan). Upon its full implementation, tariff liberalization under the CPTPP will be lower than under seven overlapping RTAs – namely imports by Australia from Japan, New Zealand, Singapore and Viet Nam; Mexico's imports from Peru; and Peru's imports from Mexico and Singapore.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup>In 2021, the United Kingdom, China, Chinese Taipei and Ecuador applied to accede to the CPTPP; Costa Rica and Uruguay applied for accession in 2022. In 2022 the United Kingdom has initiated its market access negotiations with CPTPP Parties

<sup>4</sup>The overlapping RTAs considered are: AUS/JPN: Japan–Australia; AUS/PER: Peru–Australia; AUS/NZL: ANZCERTA; AUS/SGP, AUS/VNM, NZL/VNM: AANZFTA; CAN/MEX: United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA/CUSMA/T-MEC); CAN/PER: Canada–Peru; JPN/MEX: Japan–Mexico; JPN/PER: Japan–Peru; JPN/SGP: ASEAN–Japan; JPN/VNM: Japan–Viet Nam; NZL/SGP: New Zealand–Singapore; MEX/PER: Pacific Alliance; PER/AUS: Peru–Australia; PER/SGP: Peru–Singapore.

<sup>5</sup>Accordingly, trade between Canada and Mexico is more liberalized under the CPTPP than under the USMCA, despite its later signature. Conversely, liberalization under the Pacific Alliance and AANZFTA is higher than under the CPTPP; with the signature of both RTAs predating that of the CPTPP.

**Chart 3.1 Tariff elimination commitments under the CPTPP and overlapping RTAs, by tariff line<sup>6</sup>**



\* The end of implementation (EOI) between Mexico and Viet Nam is one year later due to the non-application of the catch-up mechanism.

Note: The EOI date for each Party is in brackets. Data for overlapping RTAs is that from the relevant Factual Presentations or, in the case of Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (ANZCERTA), from the Parties. When more than one overlapping RTA existed, data for the RTA granting the best treatment was used, subject to availability. Overlap RTAs whose EOI is 2021 or before only refer to liberalization by 2021.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on information provided by the Parties and on the RTA database.

### 3.1.2 Peru

3.6. In 2021, Peru's applied MFN tariff comprised 7,790 lines at the ten-digit level (HS 2017 nomenclature). Compound rates are applied on 48 tariff lines subject to the price-band mechanism (based on international reference prices to MFN imports), while the rest have *ad valorem* rates of duty.

3.7. Table 3.1 shows tariff and trade liberalization by Peru under the Agreement. Prior to its entry into force, 69.9% of Peru's tariff lines were duty-free, accounting for imports from the Parties ranging from 20.6% in the case of New Zealand to 93.9% in the case of Australia. At the Agreement's entry into force, Peru liberalized an additional 1,053 lines representing 13.5% of its tariff. Ten years after implementation in 2030, Peru would have liberalized 7,138 lines. The last tariff reduction will take place in 2033. The 48 lines covering products subject to the price band mechanism will remain dutiable; the *ad valorem* duty is eliminated,<sup>7, 8</sup> but the specific duty remains. While they concern a negligible amount of imports from five CPTPP Parties, 79% of imports from New Zealand and 16.3% from Singapore entered under these lines.

<sup>6</sup> *Supra* for the list of overlapping RTAs used in the comparison.  
<sup>7</sup> For 45 lines, elimination took place at entry into force; these were already duty-free on an MFN basis. For HS 1108.12.00.00, 1108.13.00.00 and 3505.10.00.00, the elimination will become effective in 2023.  
<sup>8</sup> As a comparison, upon full implementation of the Peru's commitments under the Pacific Alliance, the price band will be eliminated except for 14 lines on sugar and high sugar content products.

**Table 3.1 Peru: Tariff elimination commitments under the CPTPP and corresponding average trade**

Phase-out period	Number of lines	% of total lines in Peru's tariff schedule	Peru's Imports from CPTPP parties (2018 - 2020) (USD million)					
			AUSTRALIA		CANADA			
			Value	%	Value	%		
MFN (2021)	5,442	69.9	108.1	93.9	627.8	86.3		
2021	1,053	13.5	4.2	3.6	55.1	7.6		
2023	305	3.9	1.5	1.3	29.5	4.1		
2028	336	4.3	0.9	0.8	11.5	1.6		
2030	2	0.0	-	-	-	-		
2033	604	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1		
Remain dutiable	48	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.4		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>727.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Phase-out period	Number of lines	% of total lines	JAPAN		MEXICO			
			Value	%	Value	%		
			MFN (2021)	5,442	69.9	721.4	75.8	891.8
2021	1,053	13.5	204.8	21.5	503.0	28.5		
2023	305	3.9	11.7	1.2	101.0	5.7		
2028	336	4.3	13.0	1.4	233.6	13.3		
2030	2	0.0	-	-	-	-		
2033	604	7.8	0.3	0.0	10.5	0.6		
Remain dutiable	48	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.8	1.2		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>951.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,761.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Phase-out period	No. lines	% of total lines	NEW ZEALAND		SINGAPORE		VIET NAM	
			Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
			MFN (2021)	5,442	69.9	20.0	20.6	44.2
2021	1,053	13.5	0.2	0.2	5.3	7.8	19.5	4.5
2023	305	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	3.9	0.9
2028	336	4.3	0.1	0.1	5.7	8.4	11.6	2.6
2030	2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2033	604	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	119.5	27.2
Remain dutiable	48	0.6	76.5	79.0	11.0	16.3	0.1	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>438.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Based on the HS 2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by Peru.

3.8. Table 3.2 shows Peru's tariff liberalization by HS section by CPTPP Party. The two lines becoming free in 2030 concern poultry leg quarters under 0207.13.00.11 and 0207.13.00.12. The last liberalization in 2033 will comprise both agricultural and industrial products. All the products remaining dutiable are agricultural products in accordance with the WTO definition.

**Table 3.2 Peru: Tariff elimination under the CPTPP, by HS Section**

HS Section	MFN average %	Total Number of lines	Duty-free lines under the MFN 2021	Number of duty-free lines under CPTPP					Number of lines remaining dutiable
				2021	2023	2028	2030	2033	
I	1.6	460	335	74	5	7	2	15	22
II	2.9	432	228	151	28	10		3	12
III	1.7	70	50	13	4	3			
IV	3.1	322	155	85	48	16		5	13
V	0.2	214	208	2	4				
VI	0.8	1,554	1,345	113	51	44			1
VII	1.8	311	220	30	16	45			
VIII	2.1	79	52	25	2				
IX	2.3	149	93	31	7	18			
X	2.2	241	152	62	8	19			
XI	7.5	972	249	16	46	106		555	
XII	7.9	55	8	21				26	
XIII	1.5	174	130	32	7	5			
XIV	1.4	59	45	14					

HS Section	MFN average %	Total Number of lines	Duty-free lines under the MFN 2021	Number of duty-free lines under CPTPP					Number of lines remaining dutiable
				2021	2023	2028	2030	2033	
XV	0.8	698	605	38	33	22			
XVI	0.7	1,207	1,087	68	18	34			
XVII	1.5	267	202	57	7	1			
XVIII	1.5	288	218	70					
XIX	4.2	69	21	48					
XX	4.6	162	39	96	21	6			
XXI	6.0	7		7					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>48</b>

Note: For the calculation of averages, specific rates are excluded, and the *ad valorem* parts of alternate rates are included.  
Based on the HS 2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by Peru.

3.9. Table 3.3 shows the number of tariff lines remaining dutiable by HS Chapter. For all these lines the *ad valorem* component is eliminated and the specific rate is that applied on an MFN basis.

**Table 3.3 Peru: Dutiable lines by HS Chapter**

Chapter	04	10	11	17	19	21	23	35
No. lines	22	9	3	8	2	2	1	1

Note: Based on the HS 2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by Peru.

### 3.1.3 Other CPTPP Parties <sup>9, 10</sup>

3.10. As indicated in paragraph 3.3. above, the liberalization schedules of the other CPTPP Parties towards Peru are the same as for the other Parties, except for Japan and Mexico. In the case of Japan, maize (two ex-lines under 100590.099)<sup>11</sup> is subject to a liberalization category that applies only to Peru; other differences exist however in the context of tariff differentials (see the following paragraph). For Mexico, differences exist for 42 tariff lines for which Party-specific tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) do not apply to Peru.<sup>12</sup> In both cases however the difference in treatment does not affect the number of the lines remaining dutiable.

3.11. The tariff differential rates applied by Japan to Peru (i.e. when different liberalization categories apply among the Parties) are presented in Table 3.4 (see Section 2.2 of WT/REG395/1/Add.3 for additional information).

**Table 3.4 Tariff differentials applied by Japan towards Peru**

Tariff Line	Description	Period	Treatment for Peru	Applied rate
350510.100	Starches and derivatives	As from EIF for PER	(Excluded) Same as for MEX - NZL - SGP	MFN rate, 6.8%
720211.000	Ferro-manganese	2021-2022	Same as for MEX - SGP - VNM	0%
750120.100, 750210.000	Nickel	2021-2025	Same as for MEX - SGP - VNM	0%

Note: The table only includes products relevant for Parties for which the Agreement was in force on 19 September 2021 and for which the period of application is 2021 or beyond.

Source: Appendix C to Japan's Annex 2-D.

<sup>9</sup> Additional information can be found in the Party-specific Appendices 1 to 7 to the main report on the CPTPP (WT/REG395/1/Add.1/Rev.1 and WT/REG395/1/Add.2 to Add.7).

<sup>10</sup> For the purpose of this Factual Presentation, MFN 2021 tariff lines of Canada, Japan, Mexico, Singapore and Viet Nam have been aligned with the original 2018 CPTPP schedule. They may therefore not be fully in line with their most recent 2021 schedule.

<sup>11</sup> Two ex-lines are duty-free for Peru as from entry into force but dutiable for other Parties. Another ex-line remains dutiable for imports from all CPTPP Parties including Peru.

<sup>12</sup> These lines may however be further liberalized under the Pacific Alliance or the Mexico-Peru FTA and/or benefit from TRQs under the latter.

3.12. Table 3.5 shows the tariff elimination commitments by each of the other seven CPTPP Parties towards Peru. In 2021, between 31.4% and 69.9% of the Parties' MFN applied tariffs were duty free; Singapore maintained MFN applied tariffs on only two tariff lines. By 2021 four Parties (Australia, Singapore, Canada and New Zealand) had liberalized over 90% of their tariff lines for imports from Peru – the former two having already completed their scheduled liberalization. At the end of implementation, only New Zealand and Singapore will have removed tariffs on all lines. Japan liberalizes the least – 95.9% of tariff lines by the end of implementation – while the others would have liberalized more than 98% of tariff lines. Transition periods vary from none (Australia and Singapore) to 18 years (Japan).

**Table 3.5 Other CPTPP Parties: Tariff elimination commitments towards Peru under the CPTPP and corresponding average trade**

Duty phase-out period	CPTPP Party imports from Peru (2018-2020, USD million)											
	AUSTRALIA				CANADA							
	Lines		Imports		Lines		Imports					
	N°	%	Value	%	N°	%	Value	%				
2021 (MFN)	3,195	49.4	145.3	87.7	4,992	68.4	2,039.1	93.6				
2021	3,266	50.4	20.4	12.3	1,983	27.2	138.4	6.4				
2022					15	0.2	-	-				
2023					79	1.1	0.1	0.0				
2024					1	0.0	-	-				
2028					125	1.7	0.2	0.0				
2029					8	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Remain dutiable	13	0.2	-	-	98	1.3	0.0	0.0				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,301</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,177.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
Phase-out period	JAPAN <sup>a</sup>				MEXICO							
	Lines		Imports		Lines		Imports					
	N°	%	Value	%	N°	%	Value	%				
	2021 (MFN)	3,713	40.4	2,183.8	91.4	7,102	56.7	212.9	55.0			
2021	4,047	44.0	124.9	5.2	2,387	19.0	27.6	7.1				
2022					317	2.5	7.2	1.9				
2023	301	3.3	23.8	1.0								
2025	45	0.5	1.4	0.1	6	0.0	-	-				
2026	8	0.1	-	-								
2027	8	0.1	-	-	2,331	18.6	111.6	28.9				
2028	567	6.2	52.3	2.2	1	0.0	-	-				
2029					2	0.0	-	-				
2030	6	0.1	-	-	50	0.4	0.3	0.1				
2032					55	0.4	13.4	3.5				
2033	115	1.3	0.0	0.0	216	1.7	13.4	3.5				
2038	6	0.1	-	-								
Remain dutiable	375	4.1	3.3	0.1	69	0.6	0.5	0.1				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,389.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,536</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>386.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
	NEW ZEALAND				SINGAPORE				VIET NAM			
	Lines		Imports		Lines		Imports		Lines		Imports	
	N°	%	Value	%	N°	%	Value	%	N°	%	Value	%
	2021 (MFN)	4,568	57.6	20.3	64.5	9,556	99.98	21.9	100	2,969	31.4	74.9
2021	2,936	37.0	10.1	32.1	2	0.02	0.0	0.0	5,307	56.0	8.4	10.0
2022	124	1.6	0.3	0.9					64	0.7	0.0	0.0
2023									204	2.2	0.1	0.1
2024	298 <sup>a</sup>	3.8	0.8	2.5					37	0.4	0.0	0.0



	NEW ZEALAND				SINGAPORE				VIET NAM			
2025									240	2.5	0.1	0.1
2027									27	0.3	-	-
2028									395	4.2	0.0	0.0
2029									27	0.3	0.0	0.0
2030									5	0.1	-	-
2033									19	0.2	0.0	0.0
2038									13	0.1	-	-
<i>Remain dutiable</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	1.7	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,926</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>100</b>

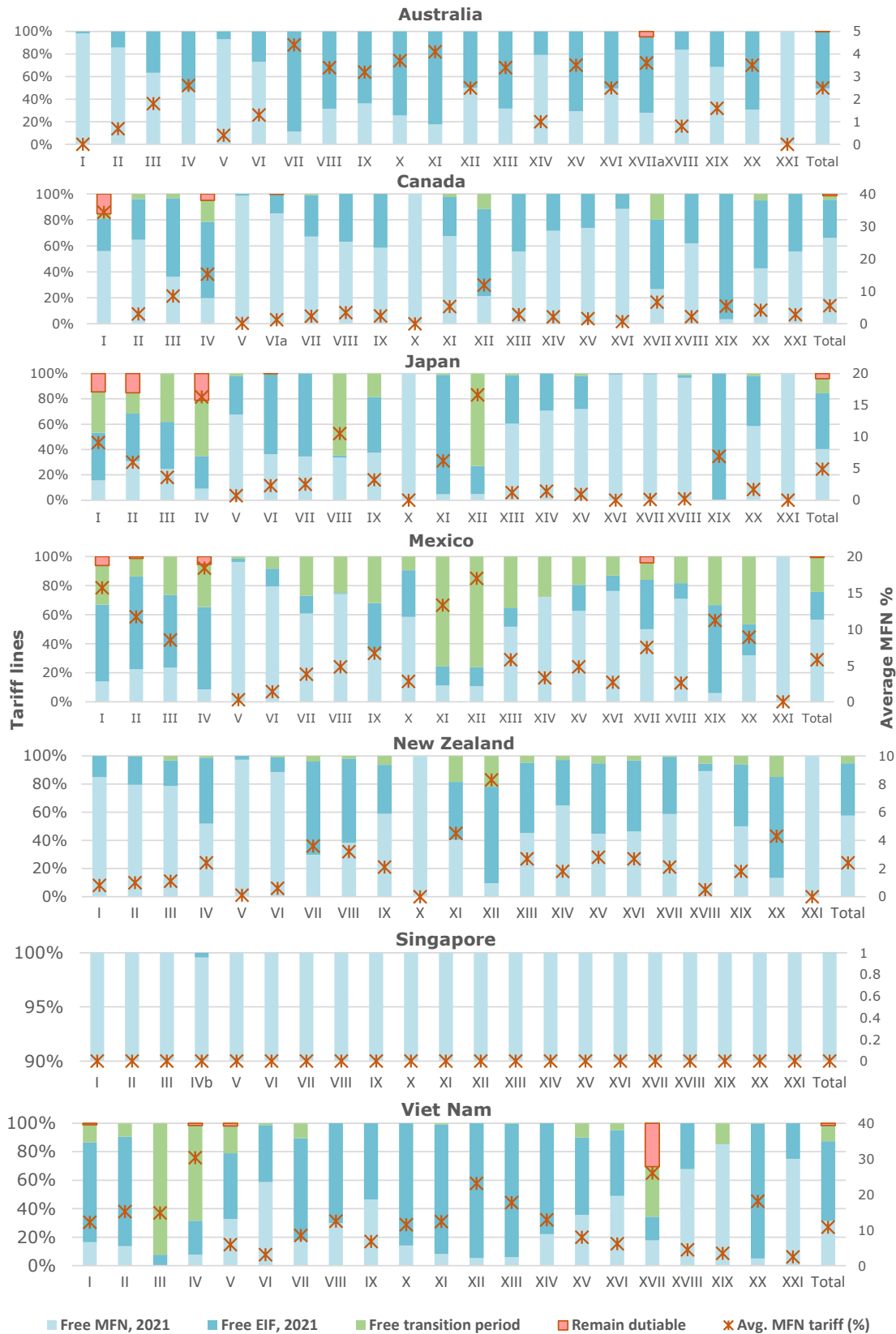
a Includes 37 tariff lines which correspond to parts of a final good, and for which the tariff is that applicable to the good for which the parts have been designed. Although the tariffs on these lines will be eliminated at the same time as the tariffs for the final good, for ease of calculation these products were considered as becoming duty-free in 2024.

Note: Tariff lines subject to in-quota rates (both MFN and under the Agreement) are excluded from the computation. For the calculation of averages, specific rates are excluded and the *ad valorem* parts of alternate rates are included.  
Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature for Mexico, Singapore and Viet Nam and HS 2017 nomenclature for other Parties.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Parties. For Viet Nam, WTO estimates based on data provided by Viet Nam and on data prepared by the WTO Secretariat using Annex 2-D of the Agreement and UNSD, Comtrade Database.

3.13. Chart 3.2 shows tariff liberalization by other CPTPP Parties for imports from Peru by HS section. Following the Agreement's full implementation, only Australia, Mexico and Viet Nam will still apply tariffs on industrial products from Peru – all under Section XVII. A number of agricultural products (WTO definition) in HS Sections I-IV and VI will remain dutiable in Canada, Japan, Mexico and Viet Nam.

**Chart 3.2 CPTPP: Tariff elimination towards Peru under the Agreement, by HS Section**



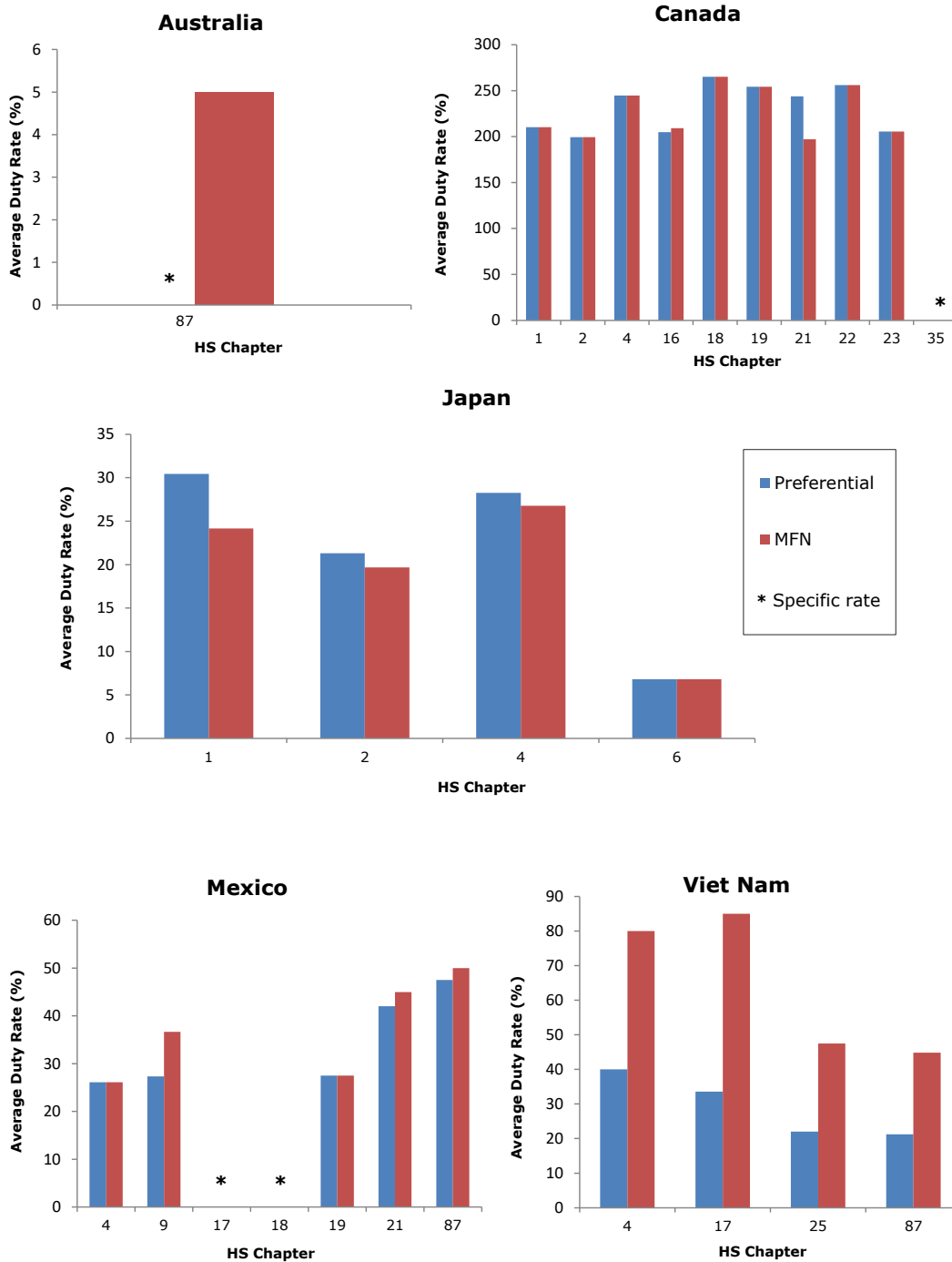
a Remain dutiable tariffs lines subject to specific rates only.

b MFN rates subject to specific rates only.

Note and Source: As table above.

3.14. Chart 3.3 presents the lines remaining dutiable for imports from Peru, covering 15 Chapters. Peru benefits from some preferential treatment in all Parties but not in all Chapters. Dairy products under Chapter 4 remain dutiable in four out of the seven Parties, while vehicles remain dutiable in Australia, Mexico and Viet Nam.

**Chart 3.3 CPTPP Parties: Average of dutiable rates towards Peru, by HS Chapter**



Note: For the calculation of averages, specific rates are excluded and the *ad valorem* parts of alternate rates are included. Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature for Mexico and Viet Nam and HS 2017 nomenclature for other Parties.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Parties.

### 3.2 Tariff rate quotas (TRQs)

3.15. Peru has no TRQs under the Agreement.

3.16. Four CPTPP Parties (Canada, Japan, Mexico and Viet Nam) grant either Agreement-wide or country-specific TRQs (see Section 3.4.1 and Annex 1 of the CPTPP Factual Presentation):

- a. Peru benefits from all Agreement-wide TRQs, as any other CPTPP Party;
- b. no country-specific TRQ is granted to Peru. Mexico's TRQs, all of which are country-specific, have been opened for the six initial CPTPP Parties, but not for Peru.<sup>13</sup>

### 3.3 Export duties and quantitative restrictions on exports

3.17. Peru does not apply export duties.

3.18. The CPTPP's general prohibition on export duties and charges and on quantitative restrictions on exports applies to Peru; see Section 3.3 of the CPTPP Factual Presentation. Export restrictions may nevertheless be applied by Peru with respect to rough diamonds under the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (general exemption in Annex 2-A to the CPTPP).

### 3.4 Technical barriers to trade

3.19. The disciplines of Chapter 8 of the CPTPP on technical barriers to trade (TBT) are complemented by seven sectoral annexes, of which two have provisions that are specific to Peru:

- a. with respect to *Annex 8-A: Wine and Distilled Spirits*, Peru may require that all distilled spirits with less than 10% alcohol/volume have a date of minimum durability; and
- b. *Annex 8-D on Cosmetics* prohibits making mandatory the marketing authorisation or notification number on cosmetics labels. Peru has a grace period of five years to examine other mechanisms that would be consistent with its obligations under the CPTPP and the TBT Agreement. Peru shall report to the TBT Committee about its review upon request by another Party. As of February 2023, no change was introduced in Peru's legislation on cosmetics.

### 3.5 Customs-related procedures and trade facilitation

3.20. An importer may make a claim for preferential tariff treatment based on a certificate of origin completed by either the exporter, producer or importer (Article 3.20). Peru has a grace period of five years to recognize the certification of origin by the importer.

## 4 TRADE IN SERVICES AND INVESTMENT

### 4.1 Movement of natural persons

4.1. Peru's commitments in mode 4 are broader than in its GATS schedules as they cover a larger number of categories of natural persons although the length of stay for these categories is shorter under the Agreement. Under the GATS, Peru allows the temporary entry of natural persons employed in sectors in which it has commitments for up to three years with possible extensions, provided that the company complies with certain conditions; under the Agreement it is generally one year which can be renewed. "Business persons of a Party" do not include permanent residents which are not nationals of a Party.<sup>14</sup> Peru's commitments under the Agreement and the GATS are summarized in Table 4.1 below.

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<sup>13</sup> The TRQs are granted on dairy, eggs, food preparations containing dairy and sugar. However, under the Pacific Alliance, for all these products except sugar a duty-free regime will be in place at the latest by 2026.

<sup>14</sup> Peru did not make a notification stating otherwise at the time of entry into force of the WTO Agreement.

4.2. Mode 4 commitments apply on the basis of reciprocity, as indicated in Peru's Schedule to Annex 12-A.

**Table 4.1 Comparison of categories and length of stay for temporary entry of businesspersons in CPTPP and the GATS**

Category	GATS commitments and length of stay	CPTPP Commitments	
		Length of stay	Spouses and/or dependents
<b>Peru</b>			
A. Business visitors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business persons</li> <li>Service sellers</li> </ul>	None	183 days	No
B. Intra-corporate transferees (ICTs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executives</li> <li>Managers</li> <li>Specialists</li> </ul>	3 years, renewable	One year, renewable	Spouses in accordance with Peru's laws and regulations
C. Investors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent Executives</li> <li>Persons responsible for setting up an investment</li> </ul>	None	One year, renewable	Spouses in accordance with Peru's laws and regulations
D. Professionals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professionals, Independent Professionals, Professionals and Technicians; Professionals and Technician-Professionals; Qualified Professionals</li> <li>Contractual Service Suppliers (CSSs)</li> </ul>	None	One year, renewable	No
E. Technicians <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professionals and Technicians or Professionals and Technician-Professionals</li> <li>CSSs</li> </ul>	None	One year, renewable	No
		90 days, renewable for one year	No
		90 days, renewable for one year	No

Source: CPTPP's Chapter 12, Annex 12-A of Peru and Peru's Draft Consolidated GATS Schedule of Specific Commitments (S/DCS/W/PER).

4.3. Table 4.2 and 4.3 provides a breakdown of statistics regarding the movement of natural persons for the period 2018-2020, by different categories, as supplied by Australia, Peru and Japan. If data for 2020 is disregarded (in light of the COVID-19 pandemic), figures show in general an increase in the movement of natural persons in 2019 as compared to 2018 for Japan, Mexico and Singapore. The movement of natural persons is relatively more frequent between Peru and Mexico and less frequent between Peru and Singapore.

**Table 4.2 Peru: Movement of Natural Persons to/from other CPTPP Parties (2018-2020)**

Movement and Category	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
	PER TO AUS			AUS TO PER			PER TO CAN			CAN TO PER		
Business	0	0	0	482	452	75	183	214	35	393	427	75
Investors	0	0	0	5	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Workers	0	0	0	396	307	69	218	276	57	399	344	81
Total	0	0	0	883	764	146	401	490	92	795	771	156
	PER TO JPN			JPN TO PER			PER TO MEX			MEX TO PER		
Business	0	0	0	276	299	68	3,801	5,196	779	3,648	4,801	1,039
Investors	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	9	9	2
Workers	2	18	0	597	659	152	2,896	3,292	722	1,619	1,646	493
Total	2	18	0	876	962	221	6,697	8,488	1,501	5,276	6,456	1,534

Movement and Category	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
	PER TO NZL			NZL TO PER			PER TO SGP			SGP TO PER		
Business	0	0	0	41	56	10	0	0	0	49	58	1
Investors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers	0	0	0	37	51	13	0	0	0	0	12	4
Total	0	0	0	78	107	23	0	0	0	49	70	5
	PER TO VNM			VNM TO PER								
Business	0	0	0	111	119	32						
Investors	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Workers	0	0	0	148	111	17						
Total	0	0	0	259	230	49						

Source: Authorities from Peru, "Superintendencia Nacional De Migraciones".

**Table 4.3 Australia and Japan: Movement of Natural Persons to/from Peru (2018-2020)**

Movement and Category	AUS TO PER			PER TO JPN		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
ICTs	0	<5	<5	0	0	1
CSSs	50	29	20	6	8	6
Service sellers/persons responsible for setting up commercial presence				860	935	132
Total	50	31	21	5,280	6,237	1,375

Source: Data provided by the Australian and Japanese authorities.

## 4.2 Liberalization of trade in services

4.4. Peru's GATS MFN exemptions cover measures implementing its reciprocal labour agreements or on dual nationality; land and sea transport measures taken in the Andean context; land transport measures implementing the Convention on International Land Transport, the law promoting Latin American artists interpreting Latin American themes and certain measures designed to ensure reciprocity for certain financial intermediation services. Under the Agreement, Peru lists existing MFN non-conforming measures on radio transmission services within border areas. A horizontal MFN reservation is also registered for existing and future measures that accord differential treatment to countries under any bilateral or multilateral agreements in force on, or signed prior to, the date of entry into force of the Agreement. The granting of differential treatment is also reserved for future bilateral or multilateral agreements involving aviation, fisheries, or maritime matters, including salvage.

### 4.2.1 Horizontal commitments

4.5. As regards future measures, Peru reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure granting rights for the protection of indigenous, native and peasant communities and to deviate from obligations on social services. Future non-conforming measures could also be adopted in matters related to fishing; cultural industries; handicraft; audio-visual industries; jewellery and certain other artistic activities; water and sewage services; certain educational services; domestic and international land transportation of cargo or passengers in border areas; and public telecommunication services. The reservation on cultural industries applies to distribution, wholesale trade and retailing services for books, magazines, periodicals or newspapers, as well as for audio, music and video recordings. Peru has reserved the right to apply all future non-conforming measures at the federal, regional and municipal level.

4.6. Peru's horizontal limitations under the GATS are maintained in the Agreement: all employers in Peru, independent of their activities or nationality, shall give preferential treatment to nationals when hiring; at least 80% of the staff of a company established in Peru shall be Peruvian, and shall represent at least 70% of the total payroll of the company; investments 50 km from the frontier are reserved for nationals.

4.7. Further, a quasi-horizontal limitation in Annex II (reservation 19) allows Peru to apply market access limitations in all services sectors, except for some sectors/sub-sectors listed in the reservation. In a few cases, this is the only reservation applying to certain sectors.

#### 4.2.2 Sector-specific commitments

4.8. Table 4.4 presents Peru's sectoral commitments under the Agreement as compared to its GATS schedule for modes 1-3, excluding horizontal measures. The quasi-horizontal reservation 19, though presented as a horizontal measure in Annex II, is nevertheless included in the table since some sectors have been exempted from the limitation.

**Table 4.4 Peru's sector-specific commitments (modes 1-3 only) under the GATS and the Agreement**

Sectors (CPC Classification)	RTA as compared to the GATS	GATS		RTA	
		Sectoral commitments	Sectoral commitments	Reservations numbered in order of appearance	
				Existing <sup>a</sup> (Annex I)	Future <sup>a</sup> (Annex II)
<b>1. Business services</b>					
A. Professional Services	Broader	Partial	Partial	7, 8, 9	10, 19
B. Computer and Related Services	New	None	Full		
C. Research and Development Services	New	None	Partial	25	19
D. Real Estate Services	New	None	Full		
E. Rental/Leasing Services without Operators	Broader	Partial	Partial		19
F. Other Business Services	Broader	Partial	Partial	2, 10, 13, 26	4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 19
<b>2. Communication services</b>					
A. Postal services	New	None	Partial		19
B. Courier services	New	None	Partial		19
C. Telecommunication services	Broader	Partial	Partial	17	13, 19
D. Audiovisual services	New	None	Partial	3, 4, 5, 11, 15	5, 7, 9, 19
E. Other	New	None	Partial		19
<b>3. Construction and related engineering services</b>					
A. General construction work for buildings	New	None	Partial		19
B. General construction work for civil engineering	New	None	Partial		19
C. Installation and assembly work	New	None	Partial		19
D. Building completion and finishing work	New	None	Partial		19
E. Other	New	None	Partial		19
<b>4. Distribution services</b>					
A. Commission agents' services	New	None	Partial		19
B. Wholesale trade services	Broader	Partial	Partial		5, 6, 19
C. Retailing services	Broader	Partial	Partial		5, 6, 19
D. Franchising	New	None	Full		
E. Other	New	None	Partial		19
<b>5. Educational services</b>					
A. Primary education services	New	None	Partial		10, 14, 19
B. Secondary education services	New	None	Partial		10, 14, 19
C. Higher education services	New	None	Partial		10, 14, 19
D. Adult education	New	None	Partial		10, 14, 19
E. Other education services	New	None	Partial		10, 14, 19
<b>6. Environmental services</b>					
A. Sewage services	New	None	Partial		12, 19
B. Refuse disposal services	New	None	Partial		19
C. Sanitation and similar services	New	None	Partial		11, 19
D. Other	New	None	Partial		19

Sectors (CPC Classification)	RTA as compared to the GATS	GATS		RTA	
		Sectoral commitments	Sectoral commitments	Reservations numbered in order of appearance	
				Existing <sup>a</sup> (Annex I)	Future <sup>a</sup> (Annex II)
<b>7. Financial services</b>					
A. All insurance and insurance-related services	Broader	Partial	Partial	2A, 6A	19, 1B, 2B, 3B
B. Banking and other financial services	Broader	Partial	Partial	1A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6A	19, 2B, 3B
C. Other	Broader	Partial	Partial		19, 2B, 3B
<b>8. Health related and social services</b>					
A. Hospital services	Same	None	None		10, 19
B. Other Human Health Services	Same	None	None		10, 19
C. Social Services	Same	None	None		10, 19
D. Other	Same	None	None		10, 19
<b>9. Tourism and travel related services</b>					
A. Hotels and restaurants (incl. catering)	Broader	Partial	Full		
B. Travel agencies and tour operators' services	Broader	Partial	Full		
C. Tourist guides services	New	None	Full		
D. Other	New	None	Full		
<b>10. Recreational and cultural and sporting services</b>					
A. Entertainment services	Broader	Partial	Partial	11, 12, 14	5, 8, 9, 19
B. News agency services	Broader	None	Partial		5
C. Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural services	Broader	None	Partial		5, 6, 8
D. Sporting and other recreational services	Broader	Partial	Partial		
E. Other	New	None	Partial		
<b>11. Transport services</b>					
A. Maritime Transport Services	Broader	Partial	Partial	2, 19, 20, 21, 22	19
B. Internal Waterways Transport services	Broader	Partial	Partial		
C. Air Transport Services	New	None	Partial	17	17, 18, 19
D. Space Transport services	New	None	Partial		19
E. Rail Transport Services	New	None	Partial		19
F. Road Transport Services	New	None	Partial	23, 24	15, 16, 19
G. Pipeline Transport services	New	None	Partial		19
H. Services auxiliary to all modes of transport	New	None	Partial	16	
I. Other Transport Services	New	None	Partial		19

Note: MFN and horizontal limitations, as well as mode 4 commitments/limitations are not considered. The quasi-horizontal market access limitation is included in the table.

a Reservations in financial services are listed in Sections A and B of Annex III.

Partial: Commitments are subject to one or more sector-specific limitation/reservation.

Full: Commitments are not subject to any sector-specific limitation/reservation.

Broader: Additional sub-sectors covered and/or measures are more liberal (in terms of restrictiveness) as compared to the GATS.

Source: Draft Consolidated GATS Schedule of Specific Commitments (S/DCS/W/PER), prepared by the Secretariat and Peru's Schedules annexed to the Agreement.

4.9. Peru's sectoral liberalization under the Agreement goes beyond its GATS commitments. The following sectors have been fully liberalized: computer and related services, real estate services; franchising; other related distribution services; all tourism and travel related services. Some other sectors are liberalized except for the possibility to impose quantitative restrictions: rental/leasing services without operators; postal services; courier services; other communication services; all construction and related engineering services; commission agents' services; other distribution services; refuse disposal services; other environmental services; sporting and other recreational services; other recreational and cultural and sporting services; space, rail transport, pipeline, and other transport services.



### 4.2.3 Business services

4.10. Peru covered some sub-sectors under the GATS; under the Agreement, all sub-sectors are included but some non-conforming measures – in particular nationality requirements - are listed for some legal services, auditing and architectural services, R&D services, advertising services, services incidental to fishing, energy distribution, and investigation and security as well as for future measures in services incidental to fishing and printing and publishing. For these sectors, some market access is provided with a few limitations (e.g. number of notaries related to the population); otherwise, the general market limitation applies.

### 4.2.4 Communication services

4.11. Postal and courier services, not committed under the GATS, are liberalized subject to the possibility to apply numeric limitations. Express delivery services are fully open for mode 3 but modes 1 and 2 are not bound.

4.12. Peru has adopted the GATS Reference Paper on Telecommunications. Its commitments under the Agreement have been undertaken on the basis of a number of flexibilities:

- a. rural operators are exempted from obligations for major suppliers (Annex 13-B)<sup>15</sup> regarding number portability; provisioning and pricing of leased circuits services; co-location; or access to poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way owned or controlled by themselves;
- b. assigned bands are to be made publicly available only to provide access to end-users; the general CPTPP obligation extends to all frequency bands except those for government use (footnote to Article 13.19);
- c. as regards resolution of telecommunications disputes, enterprises may not petition for reconsideration of rulings of general application unless provided for under Peru's laws and regulations.

4.13. Under the GATS Peru has covered only some telecommunication services. Under the Agreement, commitments have been taken for all additional sub-sectors, subject however to limitations. These apply to existing measures in telecommunication services, particularly on call-back services (as under the GATS) as well as on audio-visual services (through the cultural reservation). Market access limitations on telecommunications are restricted to the need for having a concession, authorization or registration.

### 4.2.5 Construction and related engineering services

4.14. The supply of construction and related engineering services, unbound under the GATS, has been liberalized under the Agreement. Nevertheless, the general market access limitation applies to the whole sector, with the exception of consulting services related to construction which are free on modes 1-3.

### 4.2.6 Distribution services

4.15. Peru broadens its commitments in wholesale trade and retailing services by expanding both the sectoral and modal coverage, while maintaining three reservations, in cultural industries, handicrafts and market access. Under the latter, Peru reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure affecting the design, distribution, sale or exhibition of handicrafts. In addition to these products, limitations apply to the number of commission agents' services and wholesale trade services for hydrocarbons, and the retailing of alcohol and tobacco. Franchising, not committed under the GATS, is liberalized.

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<sup>15</sup> Definitions of "rural area" and "rural operator" are included in the Annex.

#### 4.2.7 Educational services

4.16. Peru has opened up foreign investment from CPTPP Parties in private education, while reserving the right to maintain or introduce measures regarding the supply of educational services by natural persons. It also reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure under the cross-sectoral social services reservation, including on public education and public training services. The market access reservation applies to the whole sector except mode 2 in higher education services.

#### 4.2.8 Environmental services

4.17. Peru has no GATS commitments in this sector. Under the Agreement, Peru reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to local presence related to public supply of potable water and public sewage services. Beyond that, full liberalization applies subject to the market access reservation – which is nevertheless waived for environmental consulting services.

#### 4.2.9 Financial services

4.18. In the WTO, Peru has not committed to the Understanding on Commitments in Financial Services (hereafter the GATS Understanding). Since CPTPP obligations build upon those under the GATS and the GATS Understanding, under the CPTPP Peru has accepted obligations going beyond those of the GATS.

4.19. Compared to the GATS Understanding, Peru's commitments under Agreement in terms of cross-border supply of financial services (Annex 11-A) are:

- a. broader in relation to insurance, as it also includes insurance intermediation services (like for other CPTPP Parties);
- b. the same for banking and other financial services. Footnotes clarify that trading platforms, whether electronic or physical, are outside the Agreement's scope, and that treatment of personal data shall be in accordance with Peru's law and its specific commitments.

Peru has also reserved the right to base cross-border trade in financial services on reciprocity (footnote 22 to Annex 11-A).

4.20. More generally, there is a broad financial services reservation for future measures on social security, as it relates to income security and insurance, social security, and social welfare. Peru has made broader commitments in insurance and insurance related services, in mode 1 (unbound under the GATS) and expanded sectoral coverage in modes 2-3. For example, in life, accident and health insurance services, it adds commitments in mode 2, expands sectoral coverage and removes the restrictions in mode 3. Peru reserves the right to apply mode 1 measures under conditions of reciprocity. Improvements are also made in non-life insurance, reinsurance and retrocession, and services auxiliary to insurance. Peru reserves the right to restrict the acquisition of obligatory insurance outside Peru, and to require that it be purchased from suppliers established in Peru. Limitations also apply on the location of the capital of a subsidiary institution and on the provision of preferential treatment to creditors domiciled in Peru in case of liquidation of a branch. Broader commitments are also made in banking and other financial services with the liberalization of mode 2, unbound under the GATS, and the removal of the GATS mode 3 reservation on acceptance of deposits. In mode 1, largely unbound under the GATS, Peru made commitments on the provision and transfer of financial information and financial data processing and related software, and advisory and other auxiliary financial services excluding intermediation. Other reservations include capital requirements for branches, preferential treatment to entities with State participation, and a prohibition on the establishment of branches or agencies to supply services in the securities market or related to asset management.

4.21. Like other CPTPP Parties, Peru has exchanged side letters with Viet Nam, Malaysia and Chile on electronic payment services (EPS); additional information can be found in Section 4.6.1 of the CPTPP Factual Presentation.

#### **4.2.10 Health related and social services**

4.22. Peru has not undertaken commitments under the GATS. Under the Agreement, the sector is subject to a broad reservation with respect to future measures affecting services such as correctional services, social security, social welfare, health and childcare, and to market access limitations. This sector remains therefore *de facto* carved out from the Agreement's scope.

#### **4.2.11 Tourism and travel related services**

4.23. The supply of tourism and travel related services, partially committed under the GATS, has been liberalized under the Agreement.

#### **4.2.12 Recreational, cultural and sporting services**

4.24. Trade in services in a number of sub-sectors is restricted due to cross-sectoral cultural reservations. Entertainment services remain subject to nationality and wage requirements. Quantitative restrictions may be applied only for theatre, visual arts and musical production, and circus services.

#### **4.2.13 Transport services**

4.25. Peru's specific commitments in the GATS are limited to passenger transportation for maritime transport services and internal waterways transport. In the Agreement, no additional market access commitments are undertaken in these sub-sectors; however, in road transport and auxiliary transport services, Peru fully liberalizes modes 1-3, while at the same time listing existing non-conforming measures for both sub-sectors. Non-conforming measures apply to freight transportation (for maritime and road transport services), support services for road transport services, and certain services auxiliary to all modes of transport (storage and warehouse services), and services related to passenger transportation (maritime transport services and internal waterways transport). Quantitative restrictions may be imposed in all sectors except in services auxiliary to all modes of transport.

#### **4.2.14 Other provisions on investment**

4.26. A pre-existing bilateral agreement between Australia and Peru on the promotion and protection of investments was terminated on 11 February 2020, upon the entry into in force of the Peru-Australia Free Trade Agreement (PAFTA).<sup>16</sup> That termination was foreseen in a bilateral side letter signed under the CPTPP which became redundant given that PAFTA entered into force prior to Peru's implementation of the CPTPP.

## **5 GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT**

### **5.1 Dispute settlement**

5.1. The application of the Agreement's Investor-State Dispute Settlement mechanism (ISDS) with respect to Peru is modified as follows:

- a. a forum exclusion clause provides that if a claim is submitted to a Peruvian court or administrative tribunal, it cannot thereafter or simultaneously be submitted to arbitration under ISDS (Annex 9-J of the CPTPP);
- b. investors of Peru and New Zealand shall not have recourse to ISDS against each other, in accordance with a bilateral side letter; and

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<sup>16</sup> The agreement shall continue to apply for five years from the date of its termination to any investment made before that date with respect to any act or fact that took place or any situation that existed before the date of termination. An investor may only submit a claim within three years of the termination.

- c. in a Declaration, Peru has denied other CPTPP Parties recourse to ISDS with respect to claims challenging a tobacco control measure.<sup>17</sup>

## 5.2 Relationship with other agreements concluded by the Parties

5.2. Table 5.1 below sets out other regional trade agreements to which Peru is party.

**Table 5.1 Peru: Participation in other RTAs (notified and non-notified in force), as of 31 January 2023**

RTA Name	Entry into force <sup>a</sup>	Coverage	GATT/WTO Notification	
			Year	WTO Provision
United Kingdom - Colombia, Ecuador and Peru	01-Jan-21	Goods & Services	2020	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Peru - Australia	11-Feb-20	Goods & Services	2020	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Peru - Honduras	01-Jan-17	Goods & Services	2018	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Pacific Alliance	01-May-16	Goods & Services	2016	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Costa Rica - Peru	01-Jun-13	Goods & Services	2013	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
EU - Colombia, Ecuador and Peru	01-Mar-13	Goods & Services	2013	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
• EU - Colombia and Peru - Accession of Ecuador	01-Jan-17	Goods & Services	2017	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Panama - Peru	01-May-12	Goods & Services	2012	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Japan - Peru	01-Mar-12	Goods & Services	2012	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Peru - Mexico	01-Feb-12	Goods & Services	2012	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V; Enabling Clause - Changes to LAIA TM 80
Peru - Republic of Korea	01-Aug-11	Goods & Services	2011	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
EFTA - Peru	01-Jul-11	Goods	2011	GATT Art. XXIV
Peru - China	01-Mar-10	Goods & Services	2010	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Peru - Singapore	01-Aug-09	Goods & Services	2009	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Canada - Peru	01-Aug-09	Goods & Services	2009	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Peru - Chile	01-Mar-09	Goods & Services	2011	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V; Enabling Clause - Changes to LAIA TM 80
United States - Peru	01-Feb-09	Goods & Services	2009	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
MERCOSUR - Peru [LAIA, AAP.CE 58]	02-Jan-06	Goods	2020	Enabling Clause - Changes to LAIA TM 80
Peru - Cuba [LAIA, AAP.CE 50]	09-Mar-01	Goods	2020	Enabling Clause - Changes to LAIA TM 80
LAIA - Seeds [LAIA, AAP.AG 2]	18-Jun-93	Goods	2020	Enabling Clause - Changes to LAIA TM 80
GSTP)	19-Apr-89	Goods	1989	Enabling Clause
Andean Community (CAN)	25-May-88	Goods	1990	Enabling Clause
	14-Dec-06	Services		Not notified
LAIA – Agreement on Regional Tariff Preference [LAIA, AAR.PAR 4]	01-Jul-84	Goods	2020	Enabling Clause - Changes to LAIA TM 80
Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)	18-Mar-81	Goods	1982	Enabling Clause
• LAIA - Accession of Panama	03-May-12	Goods	Not notified	

<sup>17</sup> In accordance with Article 2 of the CPTPP, two additional modifications specific to Peru remain suspended: (i) the application of Annex 11-E on claims with respect to minimum standard of treatment in financial services, and (ii) the possible suspension of certain ISDS provisions in relation to "stability agreements" entered by Peru with respect to covered investments or investors of another Party in Annex 9-L.

RTA Name	Entry into force <sup>a</sup>	Coverage	GATT/WTO Notification	
			Year	WTO Provision
• LAIA - Accession of Cuba	26-Aug-99	Goods	1999	Enabling Clause
Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN)	11-Feb-73	Goods	1971	Enabling Clause
Peru - Thailand	31-Dec-11	Goods	Not notified	

a Dates of the entry into force for at least one of the Parties.

Note: The LAIA reference is indicated in brackets for some RTAs notified as a change to LAIA's TM 80. Further details can be found at: <http://www.aladi.org>.

Source: WTO Secretariat. Further information on these agreements and on specific dates of entry into force/provisional application can be found in the WTO Database on RTAs: <http://rtais.wto.org>.

### 5.3 Government procurement

5.3. Peru is not a party to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA).

5.4. Peru did not adopt, nor does it maintain, any of the transitional measures available for developing Parties under Article 15. However, its thresholds for government procurement of goods and services by entities at the central level of Government as well as other entities (Sections A and C of Peru's Annex 15-A respectively) are lower than those generally applied by other CPTPP Parties as well as by Parties to the GPA (see Table 5.2).

**Table 5.2: Thresholds under Annex 15-A of Peru (SDRs unless otherwise specified)<sup>a</sup>**

Party	Section A (Central Government Entities)		Section B (Sub-central Government Entities)		Section C (Other Entities)	
	Goods and Services	Construction services	Goods and Services	Construction services	Goods and Services	Construction services
PER	95,000	5,000,000	200,000	5,000,000	160,000	5,000,000
<b>Thresholds applied by most of the Parties to the WTO Government Procurement Agreement</b>						
	130,000	5,000,000	200,000	5,000,000	400,000	5,000,000

Source: Peru's Schedule in Annex 15-A to the CPTPP and the WTO website.

5.5. For certain entities, Mexico has made use of the transitional provisions of Article 15.5 with respect to Peru; accordingly, the transitional thresholds are replaced by the respective thresholds under the Pacific Alliance.<sup>18</sup>

### 5.4 Intellectual property rights

5.6. Peru has exchanged various side letters on the recognition of specific geographical indications (GIs) or treatment of certain terms, as listed in Table 5.3 below.<sup>19</sup>

**Table 5.3: Side Letters exchanged between Parties on GIs**

Side letters and Parties	Product
<b>Newly recognized GI</b>	
Peru-New Zealand	New Zealand: GI recognition for <i>Pisco</i>
<b>GIs or other protection for specific products under existing RTAs</b>	
Peru-Canada (under 2009 FTA)	Peru: GI recognition for <i>Canadian Whisky, Canadian Rye Whisky, Whisky Canadiense</i> and <i>Whisky canadiense de Centeno</i> Canada: GI recognition for <i>Pisco, Perú</i>
Peru-Japan (under 2012 FTA)	Peru: GI recognition for <i>Iki, Kuma, Ryukyu</i> and <i>Satsuma</i> Japan: GI recognition for <i>Pisco Perú</i>
Peru-Mexico (under 2011 FTA)	Peru: denomination of origin for <i>Tequilla</i> Mexico: denomination of origin for <i>Pisco</i>

<sup>18</sup> In practice, this reduces the transition period by two years.

<sup>19</sup> A letter was also signed with Malaysia for which the Agreement is not in force yet.

Side letters and Parties	Product
Peru-Singapore (under 2008 FTA)	Singapore: GI recognition for <i>Pisco, Maiz Blanco Gigante Cusco</i> and <i>Chulucanas</i>
Treatment of certain items	
Peru-Australia	Treatment granted by Australia to <i>Pisco, Peru</i>

Source: WTO Secretariat on the basis of information from the Parties.

5.7. Bilateral side letters on biodiversity, traditional knowledge and equitable sharing of benefits were exchanged between Peru and all signatories except Japan and Singapore. In the letter with Canada, the signatories "recognize that the equitable sharing of benefits that may result from the utilisation of traditional knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity can be addressed through appropriate mechanisms". In the other letters, the signatories "recognize that access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as well as the equitable sharing of benefits that may result from the utilisation of that traditional knowledge, can be adequately addressed through contracts or other instruments that reflect mutually agreed terms between users and providers".

5.8. Like other CPTPP Parties, Peru has exchanged side letters with Viet Nam for the marketing of certain pharmaceutical products and on the protection of undisclosed test or other data for agricultural chemical products.

5.9. The transition periods or exemptions originally granted to Peru in Article 18.83 and Annex 18-D are related to provisions in Chapter 18 which have been suspended by Article 2 of the CPTPP.

## 5.5 Labour

5.10. As is the case with other CPTPP Parties, Peru has exchanged a side letter with Viet Nam on labour; additional information can be found in Section 5.13 of the CPTPP Factual Presentation.

## 5.6 Electronic commerce

5.11. As is the case with other CPTPP Parties, Peru has exchanged a side letter with Viet Nam on its Cyber Security Law and related legislation; additional information can be found in Section 5.14 of the CPTPP Factual Presentation.

## 5.7 Other

### 5.7.1 Anti-corruption

5.12. Peru has exchanged side letters with Australia, Singapore and Viet Nam<sup>20</sup> in relation to Annex 26-A on Transparency and Procedural Fairness for Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Devices. The Parties recognize therein that their commitment to "facilitating high-quality health care" (in Article 2 of the Annex) does not refer "to specific final outcomes in a Party's health care system, including the selection of specific pharmaceutical products."

<sup>20</sup> Also with Brunei Darussalam for which the Agreement was not in force on 19 September 2022.

**ANNEX 1****SIDE LETTERS BETWEEN PERU AND OTHER CPTPP PARTIES**

<b>Parties</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Refers to</b>	<b>Reference to DS</b>
ALL	Note on Interpretation of "In Like Circumstances"	Chapter 9	No
ALL	Peru: No ISDS for tobacco products	Chapters 9 & 29	Reference to ISDS
<b>Bilateral side letters</b>			
AUS - PER	Letter to maintain TPP bilateral agreements	Chapters 9 & 18	No
AUS - PER	<i>Distinctive products</i>	<i>Chapter 18</i>	No
AUS - PER	<i>Termination Investment Agreement</i>	<i>Chapter 9</i>	No
AUS - PER	Letter to maintain TPP bilateral understandings		No
AUS - PER	<i>Traditional knowledge</i>	<i>Chapters 18 &amp; 20</i>	No
AUS - PER	<i>Pharmaceuticals and medical devices</i>	<i>Chapter 26</i>	No
CAN - PER	Canadian Cultural Industries	Annex II	No
CAN - PER	Letter to rollover of original TPP letters to the CPTPP		No
CAN - PER	<i>Biodiversity and traditional knowledge</i>	<i>Chapters 18 &amp; 20</i>	No
CAN - PER	<i>Geographical Indications</i>	<i>Chapter 18</i>	No
JPN - PER	Geographical Indications in Peru-Japan SEP	Chapter 18	No
PER - MEX	Biodiversity and traditional knowledge	Chapters 18 & 20	No
PER - MEX	Geographical Indications	Chapter 18	No
NZL - PER	ISDS	Chapter 9	Reference to ISDS
NZL - PER	Letter to maintain TPP letters		No
NZL - PER	<i>Biodiversity and traditional knowledge</i>	<i>Chapters 18 &amp; 20</i>	No
NZL - PER	<i>Geographical Indications</i>	<i>Chapter 18</i>	No
PER - SGP	Letter to rollover TPP letters		No
PER - SGP	<i>Pharmaceuticals and medical devices</i>	<i>Chapter 26</i>	No
PER - SGP	<i>Geographical Indications</i>	<i>Chapter 18</i>	No
PER-VNM	Letter to rollover TPP letters		No
PER-VNM	<i>Biodiversity and traditional knowledge</i>	<i>Chapters 18 &amp; 20</i>	No
PER-VNM	<i>Pharmaceuticals and medical devices</i>	<i>Chapter 26</i>	No
PER-VNM	Electronic Payment Services	Chapter 11 & Annex 11-B	No
PER-VNM	E-Commerce and cyber security	Chapter 14	Yes
PER-VNM	Labour	Chapter 19	Yes
PER-VNM	Agricultural chemical products	Chapter 18	Yes
PER-VNM	Marketing of Pharmaceutical products	Chapter 18	No

Source: WTO Secretariat on the basis of information from the Parties.

## ANNEX 2

## TARIFF LIBERALIZATION (% OF DUTY-FREE LINES) UNDER THE AGREEMENT, EXISTING RTAS AND MFN RATES

1. The table below presents the percentage of duty-free tariff lines applied by each Party in terms of the applied MFN rate, and preferential rates under the Agreement as well as under other existing RTAs between the Parties (Chart 3.1 and analysed in paragraphs 3.4. -3.5. above).

2. In 2021, between 31.4% and 69.9% of the Parties' MFN applied tariffs were duty free; Singapore maintained MFN applied tariffs on only two tariff lines. A comparison with other overlapping RTAs shows that once the Agreement is fully implemented, tariff liberalization by Japan, Mexico and Viet Nam is expected to be greater than under their respective overlapping RTAs.

**Table A2.1 Tariff liberalization (% of duty-free lines) under the Agreement, existing RTAs and MFN rates**

Exp Imp	MFN & RTAs	Year	AUS	CAN	JPN	MEX	NZL	PER	SGP	VNM
AUS	MFN	2021		49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4
	CPTPP	2021		99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
		END		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		RD		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		EOI year (Years)	2021 (4)		2021 (4)	2021 (4)	2021 (4)	2021 (4)	2021 (4)	2021 (4)
	RTA	2021			99.9		100	96.0	100	100
		END			-		-	3.8	-	-
		RD			0.1		-	0.2	-	-
		EOI year (Years)			2021 (7)		2020 (11)	2023 (4)	2020 (11)	2020 (11)
	CAN	MFN	2021	68.4		68.4	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.4
CPTPP		2021	95.5		95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5
		END	3.1		3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
		RD	1.3		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
		EOI year (Years)	2029 (12)		2029 (12)	2029 (12)	2029 (12)	2029 (9)	2029 (12)	2029 (12)
RTA		2021				97.9		98.7		
		END				-				
		RD				2.1		1.3		
		EOI year (Years)				2020 (0)		2015 (7)		
JPN		MFN	2021	40.4	40.4		40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
	CPTPP	2021	84.3	84.3		84.4	84.3	84.4	84.4	84.4
		END	11.6	11.6		11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5
		RD	4.1	4.1		4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
		EOI year (Years)	2038 (21)	2038 (21)		2038 (21)	2038 (21)	2038 (18)	2038 (21)	2038 (21)
	RTA	2021	86.9			87.0		89.0	87.8	88.2
		END	3.6					0.9	0.0	1.1
		RD	9.5			13.0		10.1	12.2	10.7
		EOI year (Years)	2029 (15)			2015 (11)		2027 (16)	2023 (15)	2024 (16)
	MEX <sup>a</sup>	MFN	2021	56.7	56.7	56.7		56.7	56.7	56.7
CPTPP		2021	75.7	75.7	75.5		75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7
		END	23.7	23.7	23.7		23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
		RD	0.6	0.6	0.8		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
		EOI year (Years)	2033 (16)	2033 (16)	2033 (16)		2033 (16)	2033 (13)	2033 (16)	2034 <sup>d</sup> (16)
RTA		2021		99.2	94.1			98.7		
		END		-	-			0.9		
		RD		0.8	5.9			0.5		
		EOI year (Years)		2020 (0)	2015 (11)			2030 (15)		
NZL		MFN	2021	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6		57.6	57.6
	CPTPP	2021	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7		94.7	94.7	94.7



Exp Imp	MFN & RTAs	Year	AUS	CAN	JPN	MEX	NZL	PER	SGP	VNM
		END	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3		5.3	5.3	5.3
		RD	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
		EOI year (Years)	2024 (7)	2024 (7)	2024 (7)	2024 (7)		2024 (4)	2024 (7)	2024 (7)
	RTA	2021	100	-	-	-		-	100	100
		END	-						-	-
		RD	-						-	-
		EOI year (Years)	2020 (11)						2010 (10)	2020 (11)
PER	MFN	2021	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9		69.9	69.9
	CPTPP	2021	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4		83.4	83.4
		END	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0		16.0	16.0
		RD	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6
		EOI year (Years)	2033 (13)	2033 (13)	2033 (13)	2033 (13)	2033 (13)		2033 (13)	2033 (13)
	RTA	2021	93.5	98.9	97.3	99.1			99.1	
		END	5.9	0.2	0.6	0.7			0.9	
		RD	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.2			0.0	
		EOI year (Years)	2029 (10)	2025 (17)	2027 (16)	2030 (15)			2025 (17)	
	SGP	MFN	2021	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	99.98	
CPTPP		2021	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
RTA		2021	100	-	100	-	100	100		..
		EOI year (Years)	2010 (0)	-	2008 (0)	-	2006 (0)	2009 (0)		..
VNM <sup>a</sup>	MFN	2021	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	
	CPTPP	2021	87.4	87.4	87.4	67.7	87.4	87.4	87.4	
		END	10.9	10.9	10.9	30.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	
		RD	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
		EOI year (Years)	2038 (20)	2038 (20)	2038 (20)	2039 <sup>d</sup> (21)	2038 (20)	2038 (17)	2038 (20)	
	RTA	2021	91.8		75.8		91.8		..	
		END	-		15.8		-		..	
		RD	8.2		8.4		8.2		..	
		EOI year (Years)	2020 (11)		2025 (18)		2020 (11)		..	

a Liberalization between Mexico and Viet Nam is one year behind due to the non-application of the catch-up mechanism.

END Additional % of duty-free lines at the end of implementation period.

EOI End of implementation year - end of the transition period.

RD Remain dutiable ("0.0" means there is at least one remaining dutiable rate which is <0.1%).

.. Not available.

- None.

Notes: Tariff lines subject to in-quota rates are excluded in the computation.

When more than one overlapping RTA could be considered, the RTA providing the best treatment was used, provided data was available.

The overlapping RTAs included are:

AUS/JPN:	Japan – Australia
AUS/PER:	Peru-Australia
AUS/NZL:	ANZCERTA
AUS/SGP, AUS/VNM, NZL/VNM:	AANZFTA
CAN/MEX	United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA/CUSMA/T-MEC)
CAN/PER	Canada - Peru
JPN/MEX:	Japan – Mexico
JPN/PER:	Japan - Peru
JPN-SGP:	ASEAN - Japan
JPN/VNM:	Japan - Viet Nam
NZL/SGP:	New Zealand – Singapore
MEX/PER	Pacific Alliance
PER/AUS	Peru – Australia
PER/SGP	Peru – Singapore

Source: Secretariat's calculations based on data provided by Parties and the WTO RTAs database.

**ANNEX 3<sup>1</sup>**

1. Tables A3.1-A3.2 show tariff liberalization under the Agreement by total, agricultural and industrial products. Applied MFN rates in 2021 serve as a comparison.

2. Peru's share of duty-free tariff lines applied on all products rose from 69.9% to 83.4% upon the Agreement's entry into force and the overall average applied tariff fell from 2.2% on an MFN basis to 1.2% for imports from the Parties. For agricultural goods, exporters from the other Parties faced an average tariff rate of 0.6% instead of the MFN average rate of 2.4%, and 1.4% instead of 2.2% for industrial goods. Following ten years of liberalization in 2030, the share of duty-free lines for imports is expected to rise to 91.6% overall, and 94.5% and 91.1% for agricultural and industrial products. At the end of liberalization in 2033, the share of duty-free lines for imports from the Parties is expected to increase to 99.4% overall, 96.3% for agricultural products while all industrial products will be duty free.

**Table A3.1 Peru: Indicators of MFN tariff rates and preferential rates for imports from CPTPP Parties**

Origin of goods	Year	ALL PRODUCTS			HS Chapters 01-24			HS Chapters 25-97		
		Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)
		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)	
MFN	2021	2.2	7.5	69.9	2.4	6.3	59.8	2.2	7.8	71.8
CPTPP Parties	2021	1.2	7.7	83.4	0.6	4.8	85.0	1.4	8.1	83.1
	2022	1.1	7.0	83.4	0.4	3.6	85.0	1.3	7.5	83.1
	2023	1.0	8.1	87.3	0.3	5.8	91.6	1.1	8.3	86.4
	2024	0.9	7.1	87.3	0.2	4.9	91.6	1.0	7.2	86.4
	2025	0.7	6.1	87.3	0.2	4.0	91.6	0.8	6.3	86.4
	2026	0.6	5.1	87.3	0.2	3.1	91.6	0.7	5.2	86.4
	2027	0.5	4.1	87.3	0.1	2.2	91.6	0.6	4.2	86.4
	2028	0.4	4.9	91.6	0.1	3.4	94.4	0.4	5.0	91.1
	2029	0.3	3.9	91.6	0.1	2.6	94.4	0.4	3.9	91.1
	2030	0.2	2.9	91.6	0.0	2.1	94.5	0.3	2.9	91.1
	2031	0.2	1.9	91.6	0.0	1.4	94.5	0.2	2.0	91.1
	2032	0.1	0.9	91.6	0.0	0.7	94.5	0.1	0.9	91.1
2033	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	

Note: For the calculation of averages, specific rates are excluded and the *ad valorem* parts of alternate rates are included.  
Based on the HS 2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Peruvian authorities.

3. Liberalization by other CPTPP Parties has already been presented in their respective Appendixes; only liberalization by Japan and Mexico differs slightly compared to what has been previously distributed. Thus, in the table below all years are presented for these two Parties, while for the others figures are presented for 2021 and the last year of implementation. Upon the entry into force of the CPTPP for Peru, average preferential tariffs faced by imports from Peru decreased by more than 2 percentage points depending on the country (almost 9 in the case of Viet Nam), from MFN rates of around 5%. At the end of liberalization, the share of duty-free lines for imports from Peru is expected to increase to at least 96% overall, with a minimum of 83.5% for agricultural products and more than 98% for industrial products.

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this Factual Presentation, MFN 2021 tariff lines of Canada, Japan, Mexico, Singapore and Viet Nam have been aligned with the original 2018 CPTPP schedule. They may therefore not be fully in line with their most recent 2021 schedules.

**Table A3.2 Other CPTPP Parties: Indicators of MFN tariff rates and preferential rates for imports from Peru, 2021 and end of implementation**

Origin of goods	Year	ALL PRODUCTS			HS Chapters 1-24			HS Chapters 25-97		
		Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)
		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)	
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>										
MFN	2021	2.5	5.0	49.4	1.1	5.0	78.4	2.8	5.0	43.8
Peru	2021	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	99.8	-	-	100.0	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	99.8
<b>CANADA</b>										
MFN	2021	5.6	18.1	68.4	17.2	40.9	55.1	2.8	9.8	71.8
Peru	2021	2.9	74.9	95.6	13.1	113.3	86.7	0.1	5.4	98.2
	2029	2.8	228.1	98.7	12.6	228.1	94.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>JAPAN</b>										
MFN	2021	4.9	8.3	40.4	10.8	13.4	17.6	3.1	6.0	47.8
Peru	2021	1.6	11.8	84.4	5.7	13.0	51.0	0.4	8.2	95.4
	2022	1.4	10.5	84.4	5.1	11.6	51.0	0.3	7.2	95.4
	2023	1.2	12.0	87.7	4.5	14.7	64.1	0.3	6.3	95.4
	2024	1.1	11.0	87.7	4.2	13.8	64.1	0.2	5.3	95.4
	2025	1.0	10.5	88.2	3.9	13.7	66.1	0.2	4.3	95.4
	2026	1.0	9.7	88.3	3.7	13.0	66.4	0.1	3.3	95.4
	2027	0.9	8.9	88.4	3.4	12.3	66.7	0.1	2.3	95.4
	2028	0.8	19.4	94.5	3.1	21.9	80.4	0.1	6.7	99.1
	2029	0.8	18.9	94.5	3.1	21.5	80.4	0.0	5.4	99.1
	2030	0.7	18.7	94.6	3.0	21.6	80.7	0.0	4.1	99.1
	2031	0.7	18.2	94.6	3.0	21.3	80.7	0.0	2.7	99.1
	2032	0.7	17.7	94.6	3.0	20.9	80.7	0.0	1.4	99.1
	2033	0.7	24.5	95.9	2.9	24.6	83.2	0.0	6.8	100.0
	2034	0.7	24.5	95.9	2.9	24.5	83.2	0.0	6.8	100.0
	2035	0.7	24.4	95.9	2.9	24.5	83.2	0.0	6.8	100.0
	2036	0.7	24.4	95.9	2.9	24.4	83.2	0.0	6.8	100.0
	2037	0.7	24.3	95.9	2.9	24.4	83.2	0.0	6.8	100.0
	2038	0.7	24.9	95.9	2.9	25.0	83.5	0.0	6.8	100.0
<b>MEXICO</b>										
MFN	2021	5.8	13.3	56.7	14.5	17.4	16.4	4.7	12.3	61.7
Peru <sup>b</sup>	2021	2.6	10.6	75.7	3.7	14.6	74.1	2.4	10.1	75.9
	2022	2.2	10.0	78.2	3.2	14.5	77.0	2.0	9.5	78.4
	2023	1.8	8.5	78.2	2.9	13.1	77.0	1.7	7.9	78.4
	2024	1.5	6.9	78.2	2.6	11.6	77.0	1.4	6.3	78.4
	2025	1.1	5.3	78.3	2.2	10.3	77.4	1.0	4.6	78.4
	2026	0.8	3.6	78.3	1.9	8.7	77.4	0.7	3.0	78.4
	2027	0.4	14.2	96.9	1.5	17.6	90.7	0.3	12.7	97.6
	2028	0.4	12.5	96.9	1.4	16.2	90.8	0.3	10.9	97.6
	2029	0.3	10.8	96.9	1.2	14.8	90.9	0.2	9.1	97.6
	2030	0.3	10.4	97.3	1.1	13.6	91.2	0.2	8.9	98.0
	2031	0.2	8.7	97.3	0.9	11.9	91.2	0.1	7.1	98.0
	2032	0.2	8.4	97.7	0.8	20.0	95.0	0.1	5.4	98.1
	2033	0.2	33.9	99.4	0.8	28.0	96.3	0.1	47.5	99.8
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>										
MFN	2021	2.4	5.6	57.6	1.5	5.0	70.1	2.5	5.7	55.1
Peru	2021	0.1	2.5	94.7	0.0	1.0	99.3	0.1	2.5	93.7
	2024	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
<b>SINGAPORE</b>										
MFN	2021	0.00	0.00	99.98	0.00	0.00	99.87	0.00	0.00	100.00
Peru	2021	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
<b>VIET NAM</b>										
MFN	2021	10.8	15.7	31.4	18.4	20.8	11.6	9.2	14.3	35.4
Peru	2021	2.0	15.6	87.4	4.8	13.6	64.7	1.4	17.3	92.0
	2038	0.4	22.5	98.3	0.3	36.5	99.2	0.4	21.2	98.1

a Specific rates only.

b Liberalization schedule identical to that provided to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Singapore.

Note: Tariff lines subject to in-quota rates (both MFN and under the Agreement) are excluded from the computation. For the calculation of averages, specific rates are excluded and the *ad valorem* parts of alternate rates are included.  
Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature for Mexico, Singapore and Viet Nam and HS 2017 nomenclature for other Parties.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Parties. For Viet Nam, WTO estimates based on data provided by Viet Nam and on data prepared by the WTO Secretariat using Annex 2-D of the Agreement and UNSD, Comtrade Database.

4. Tables A3.3(a) and A3.3(b) show market access conditions for Peru's top 25 export products in the other CPTPP markets, which accounted for 78.7% of its global exports in 2018-2020. These products involved between 40 and 88 lines in the other Parties' tariffs. Except for Japan and Viet Nam, the majority of these lines were already MFN duty-free in 2021, while in Singapore all were free. At the Agreement's entry into force all lines became free in Australia and Canada. At the latest in 2033 all the remaining dutiable lines will be liberalized, except coffee exported to Mexico which will remain subject to a preferential dutiable tariff rate.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> In 2021, the MFN rate is 20% and the preferential rate is 16%. Following progressive reduction, the final preferential rate of 10% will be reached in 2027; it will remain at his level thereafter.

**Table A3.3(a) Peru: Market access opportunities under the Agreement for its top 25 export products to the world**

Peru's top export products in 2018-2020			Access conditions to a CPTPP import market																
			MFN 2021			Duty-free under CPTPP, 2021	MFN 2021			Duty-free under CPTPP, 2021	MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP			MFN 2021		
HS number and description of the product	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty free	Dutiable	Average MFN applied rate (%)		Duty free	Dutiable	Average MFN applied rate (%)		Duty free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty free	Dutiable	2021
		AUSTRALIA			CANADA			JAPAN						NEW ZEALAND					
		260300	Copper ores and concentrates	25.9	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1		
710812	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-	15.3	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
740311	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of	3.9	0.0	1		0.0	1		1.5	1	2			0.0	1				
260800	Zinc ores and concentrates	3.6	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
230120	Flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	3.2	0.0	1		0.0	4		0.0	2				5.0		1	1		
271019	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous	2.8	0.0	12		0.0	5		2.2	9	22	22		0.0	27				
260700	Lead ores and concentrates	2.1	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
80610	Fresh grapes	2.0	5.0		1	1	6.0	4	4	7.8	1	1		0.0	1				
260111	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excl. roasted iron pyrites)	1.9	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
271012	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous	1.8	0.0	5		0.0	3		1.3	5	11	9		0.0	17				
81040	Fresh cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium	1.8	0.0	1		0.0	2		6.0		1	1		0.0	1				
80440	Fresh or dried avocados	1.7	0.0	1		0.0	1		3.0		2	2		0.0	1				
271111	Natural gas, liquefied	1.6	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
90111	Coffee (excl. roasted and decaffeinated)	1.5	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
261390	Molybdenum ores and concentrates (excl. roasted)	1.3	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
261610	Silver ores and concentrates	1.2	0.0	1		0.0	1		0.0	1				0.0	1				
30743	Cuttle fish and squid, frozen, with or without shell	1.0	0.0	1		0.0	1		3.9		4	1	1	2	0.0	1			

Peru's top export products in 2018-2020			Access conditions to a CPTPP import market																		
			MFN 2021			Duty-free under CPTPP, 2021	MFN 2021			Duty-free under CPTPP, 2021	MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP			MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP	
HS number and description of the product	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty free	Dutiable	Average MFN applied rate (%)		Duty free	Dutiable	Average MFN applied rate (%)		Duty free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty free	Dutiable	2021	2024	
		AUSTRALIA			CANADA			JAPAN			NEW ZEALAND										
		790111	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >= 99.99%	1.0	0.0	1			0.0	1			0.0*	1	2			2	0.0	1	
70920	Fresh or chilled asparagus	0.9	0.0	1			12.5	2	1	1	3.0		1	1			0.0	1			
150420	Fats and oils of fish and their fractions, whether or not refined	0.9	0.0	1			0.0	1			7.0		1	1			5.0		2	2	
800110	Unwrought tin, not alloyed	0.8	0.0	1			0.0	1			0.0	1					0.0	1			
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.7	5.0		1	1	18.0		1	1	9.2		2	2			10.0		3		3
80450	Fresh or dried guavas, mangoes and mangosteens	0.6	0.0	1			0.0	1			3.0		3	3			0.0	1			
790112	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight < 99,99%	0.6	0.0	1			0.0	1			0.0*	1	2			2	0.0	1			
160554	Cuttlefish and squid, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)	0.5	0.0	1			0.0	1			9.7		5		1	4	0.0	3			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.7</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Includes tariff lines with specific duties.

Note: Based on the HS 2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Parties and UNSD, Comtrade database.

**Table A3.3(b) Peru: Market access opportunities under the Agreement for its top 25 export products to the world**

Peru's top export products in 2018-2020			Access conditions to the respective CPTPP import market																														
			MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP				Remain dutiable	MFN 2021			MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP																
HS number and description of the product	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2027	2032	2033			Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2025	2028														
										MEXICO										SINGAPORE			VIET NAM										
										260300										Copper ores and concentrates	25.9	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1
710812	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-	15.3	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
740311	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of	3.9	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
260800	Zinc ores and concentrates	3.6	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
230120	Flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or	3.2	15.0		1					0.0	3		0.0	3																			
271019	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous	2.8	0.3	10	1	1				0.0	16		5.6		16			16															
260700	Lead ores and concentrates	2.1	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
80610	Fresh grapes	2.0	15.0		1		1			0.0	1		8.0		1	1																	
260111	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	1.9	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
271012	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous	1.8	0.0	11						0.0	14		20.0		14			14															
81040	Fresh cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus	1.8	20.0		1	1				0.0	1		15.0		1	1																	
80440	Fresh or dried avocados	1.7	20.0		1	1				0.0	1		15.0		1	1																	
271111	Natural gas, liquefied	1.6	0.0	1						0.0	1		5.0		1		1																
90111	Coffee	1.5	20.0		2			1	1	0.0	2		15.0		2	2																	
261390	Molybdenum ores and concentrates	1.3	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
261610	Silver ores and concentrates	1.2	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
30749	Cuttle fish "sepia officinalis, rossia macrosoma, sepiola spp."	1.0	15.0		2		2			0.0	3		11.7		3	3																	
790111	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >=	1.0	0.0	1						0.0	1		0.0	1																			
70920	Fresh or chilled asparagus	0.9	10.0		2		2			0.0	1		15.0		1	1																	

Peru's top export products in 2018-2020			Access conditions to the respective CPTPP import market																
			MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP				Remain dutiable	MFN 2021			MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP		
HS number and description of the product	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2027	2032	2033	Average MFN applied rate (%)		Duty Free	Dutiable	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2025	2028	
		MEXICO									SINGAPORE			VIET NAM					
		150420	Fats and oils of fish and their fractions, whether or not refined	0.9	10.0		2	2						0.0	2		7.5		2
800110	Unwrought tin, not alloyed	0.8	0.0	1								0.0	1		3.0		1	1	
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or	0.7	25.0		2			2				0.0	2		20.0		2	2	
80450	Fresh or dried guavas, mangoes and mangosteens	0.6	20.0		3	1	1	1				0.0	3		25.0		3	3	
790112	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight < 99,99%	0.6	0.0	1								0.0	1		0.0	1			
160554	Cuttlefish and squid, prepared or preserved	0.5	20.0		1		1					0.0	1		25.0		1	1	
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>78.7</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Parties and UNSD, Comtrade database.

5. There are changes to the top 25 export products of the other CPTPP Parties for the period 2018-2020 compared to those in 2015-2017 presented in their respective Annexes (see WT/REG395/Add.1/Rev.1 and WT/REG395/Add.2-7), thus limiting comparability to market access in the Peruvian and other CPTPP markets.<sup>3</sup>

6. Table A3.4 shows the market access opportunities in Peru for the top 25 exports of its CPTPP partners, which in 2018-2020 covered between 46 and 99 tariff lines, accounting for between 63.7% and 32.1% of their global exports. If repetitions are excluded, they represent a total of 125 products at the six-digit level (in HS 2012 or 2017). Except for products from New Zealand, the majority were already MFN duty free prior to the Agreement's entry into force. All imports from Australia, Canada, Japan and Mexico will be fully liberalized in Peru's market, at the latest by 2028. One of the top 25 exports from Singapore and Viet Nam will remain dutiable in Peru, while duties will be applied for 6 products from New Zealand. As indicated previously, all products remaining dutiable in Peru's market are subject to the price band system, thus facing specific rates.

<sup>3</sup> Changes in HS nomenclatures may have affected the results. Three products are different for New Zealand, four for Canada and Mexico, five for Australia, six for Singapore and Viet Nam and seven for Japan.



**Table A3.4 Other CPTPP Parties: Market access opportunities in Peru under the CPTPP for their top 25 export products to the world 2018-2020**

		Access conditions to Peru's import markets												
AUS top exports		MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP			CAN top exports		MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP	
HS number	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028	HS number	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2028
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>							<b>CANADA</b>							
260111	25.3	0.0	1					270900	14.2	0.0	1			
270112	16.2	0.0	1					870324	3.6	6.0		4	4	
710813	6.0	0.0	1					710812	3.4	0.0	1			
270900	1.6	0.0	1					870323	3.2	6.0		4	4	
260300	1.6	0.0	1					440719	1.6	0.0	2			
020230	1.5	11.0		2			2	271019	1.5	0.0	22			
100199	1.1	0.0	2					271121	1.5	0.0	1			
020130	1.0	11.0		2	1		1	870322	1.3	6.0		4	4	
740311	1.0	0.0	1					270112	1.1	0.0	1			
760110	0.9	0.0	1					310420	1.1	0.0	2			
510111	0.8	0.0	1					100199	1.1	0.0	2			
260800	0.6	0.0	2					880240	1.0	0.0	1			
220421	0.6	6.0		1	1			300490	1.0	6.0		7	5	2
271019	0.6	0.0	22					120510	1.0	0.0	2			
300490	0.5	6.0		7	5		2	271012	0.9	0.0	18			
880330	0.5	0.0	1					870829	0.9	0.0	6			
300212	0.5	0.0	6					470321	0.9	0.0	1			
020442	0.5	6.0		1	1			260111	0.8	0.0	1			
261690	0.4	0.0	2					760110	0.8	0.0	1			
281820	0.4	0.0	1					260300	0.7	0.0	1			
790111	0.4	0.0	1					760120	0.6	0.0	1			
260600	0.4	0.0	1					870899	0.5	0.0	12			
100390	0.4	6.0		1			1	840734	0.5	0.0	1			
010229	0.4	3.0	1	1	1			190590	0.5	0.0	2			
253090	0.4	0.0	3					271600	0.5	0.0	1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.7</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.2</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>

JPN top exports		MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP			MEX top exports		MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP		
HS number	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028	HS number	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028
<b>JAPAN</b>								<b>MEXICO</b>							
870323	6.6	6.0		4	4			260111	6.6	6.0		4	4		
870324	2.6	6.0		4	4			270112	4.8	0.0	1				
870840	2.4	0.0	2					710813	4.4	0.0	1				
870340	2.2	6.0		4	4			270900	3.7	0.0	3				
848620	1.7	0.0	1					260300	2.6	0.0	3				
854232	1.7	0.0	1					020230	2.5	6.0		1	1		
854239	1.6	0.0	1					100199	2.2	6.0		4	4		
271019	1.1	0.0	22					020130	1.8	0.0	1				
844399	1.1	0.0	1					740311	1.7	0.0	1				
842952	1.0	0.0	1					760110	1.5	0.0	1				
890190	1.0	0.0	3					510111	1.4	0.0	6				
710812	0.8	0.0	1					260800	1.1	6.0		2		2	
848690	0.8	0.0	1					220421	1.0	6.0		1		1	
847989	0.8	0.0	7					271019	1.0	0.0	2				
870322	0.7	6.0		4	4			300490	1.0	0.0	2				
890120	0.7	0.0	3					880330	0.9	0.0	12				
840991	0.6	0.0	10					300212	0.9	0.0	3				
853690	0.6	0.0	3					020442	0.9	0.0	2				
853224	0.6	0.0	1					261690	0.8	0.0	1				
381800	0.6	0.0	1					281820	0.8	0.0	4				
330499	0.6	6.0		1		1		790111	0.7	11.0		4			4
848630	0.6	0.0	1					260600	0.6	0.0	7				
300490	0.6	6.0		7	5	2		100390	0.6	0.0	2				
880330	0.5	0.0	1					010229	0.6	0.0	10				
870422	0.5	0.0	3					253090	0.6	0.0	3				
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.1</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.8</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

NZL top exports		MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP			Remain dutiable	SGP top exports		MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP			Remain dutiable
HS numberr	Share in global exports (%)	Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028		HS numberr	Share in global exports (%)	Av MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028	
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>								<b>SINGAPORE</b>									
040221	11.5	*		4				4	854239	9	0.0	1					
440321	4.7	0.0	1						271019	6.8	0.0	22					
020230	4.6	11.0		2			2		854231	6.2	0.0	1					
081050	4.0	6.0		1	1				854232	4.6	0.0	1					
020442	3.9	6.0		1	1				271012	3.8	0.0	18					
040510	3.1	*		1				1	710813	3.2	0.0	1					
190110	2.7	0.0	3						880330	1.5	0.0	1					
040590	2.6	*		2				2	841112	1.4	0.0	1					
220421	2.4	6.0		1	1				210690	1.3	1.4*	10	5				
040210	2.2	*		2				2	330499	1.2	6.0		1		2	1	
040690	1.9	*		4				4	841191	1.2	0.0	1			1		
210690	1.8	1.4*	10	5		2	1	2	300490	1.2	6.0		7	5		2	
440711	1.4	0.0	2						848620	1.1	0.0	1					
080810	1.4	6.0		1		1			851712	1.1	0.0	1					
901920	1.2	0.0	1						844399	1.1	0.0	1					
760110	1.2	0.0	1						847330	1.0	0.0	1					
040490	1.0	0.0	1						851762	1.0	0.0	3					
020422	1.0	6.0		1	1				848640	0.9	0.0	1					
710812	0.9	0.0	1						854233	0.8	0.0	1					
040150	0.9	0.0	1						847150	0.7	0.0	1					
350110	0.9	0.0	1						851770	0.7	0.0	1					
270900	0.9	0.0	1						854129	0.6	0.0	1					
220429	0.7	3.0	1	1		1			292249	0.6	0.0	5					
020443	0.7	6.0		1	1				852351	0.6	0.0	1					
440322	0.7	0.0	1						711319	0.6	6.0		1	1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.5</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>52.2</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

VNM top exports		Access conditions to Peru's import markets							
HS number	Share in global exports (%)	MFN 2021			Duty free under CPTPP				Remain dutiable
		Average MFN applied rate (%)	Duty Free	Dutiable	2021	2023	2028	2033	
<b>VIET NAM</b>									
851712	12.2	0.0	1						
851770	7.2	0.0	1						
854231	3.9	0.0	1						
851762	2.2	0.0	3						
640411	1.9	11.0		2				2	
640419	1.4	11.0		1				1	
852990	1.3	0.0	3						
640399	1.3	11.0		2	1			1	
847130	1.3	0.0	1						
854140	1.3	0.0	2						
080132	1.1	6.0		1	1				
854430	1.0	0.0	1						
100630	0.9	*		1					1
090111	0.9	11.0		2	1		1		
640299	0.8	11.0		2				2	
852580	0.8	0.0	2						
940360	0.8	6.0		1		1			
030617	0.7	0.0	7						
844331	0.7	0.0	1						
270900	0.7	0.0	1						
611020	0.7	11.0		6					
852872	0.6	6.0		1	1				
030462	0.6	0.0	1						
900691	0.6	6.0		1	1				
851830	0.6	0.0	1						
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.4</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Subject to price band system.

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature for Mexico, Singapore and Viet Nam and HS 2017 nomenclature for other Parties.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Peruvian authorities and the UNSD, Comtrade database.