

Peru's Business and Investment Guide 2021

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FOR EWO RD

Peru is one of the most important countries in Latin America. Its diverse characteristics include a variety of climates, a vast territorial expanse, significant natural resources, people with great skills and high academic standards, and a solid economic and industrial background. Today, Peru is considered one of the world's leading emerging markets, with a solid recent history of economic stability based on an uninterrupted average annual growth over this millennium until December 2019 of 4.6% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, Peru was one of the countries in the region, and indeed, in the world, to implement such a forceful response through economic stimulus packages equivalent to 20% of the GDP. The predicted growth in 2021 will exceed 10%, according to numbers from the country's most important institutions.

This Business and Investment Guide is a tool for foreign and national investors, providing key information on the country's current economic situation and the principal tax, legal, and labor issues, as well as on how to incorporate businesses in Peru, and general information on how to invest and do business in the country. It also contains a complete directory of Peruvian embassies and consulates abroad, as well as contacts of interest to investors.

EY Peru: Challenges to achieve sustained growth



Paulo Pantigoso Velloso da Silveira
Country Managing Partner EY Peru Editor



Peru is one of the countries in Latin America that stands out for its macroeconomic stability, which is one of the nation's most important pillars of competitiveness. Uninterrupted economic growth over the past 20 years until 2019 has consistently contributed to the improvement of infrastructure, development of human capital, the adoption of new technologies and the standard of living of all Peruvians. Additionally, a policy of being open to the international market through multiple commercial agreements complements legislation that is favorable to private domestic and foreign investment.

The recognition of Peru's solid economy is based on low inflation (at the close of 2020, it is 23 consecutive years of single digit inflation), international reserves equivalent to 38% of GDP, a controlled fiscal deficit (an average of 2.5% of GDP over the past five years, and an estimated 8.9% at the close of 2020), and public debt that is estimated to not exceed 36% of GDP at the close of 2020, well below the average of the rest of emerging countries in the world (63.1%) and in the region (81.5%). Additionally, 2020 closes with an estimated trade surplus of more than USD7.7 billion.

This situation permitted one of the region's major responses to the effects of COVID-19, with fiscal measures equivalent to 20% of GDP that will bolster a rapid recovery of economic growth estimated to be more than 10% of the GDP for 2021, according to forecasts by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. These forecasts are way above the average for the

region (3.6%), for emerging countries (6.0%) and advanced economies (3.9%). As a result, Peru will be one of the countries in the region, together with Chile and Colombia, that will see its GDP return to pre COVID-19 levels in 2022.

We firmly believe that Peru offers great opportunities for favorable investment, as well as an ideal business climate for investment. Peru's economy is showing indicators of evident recovery in a number of sectors as a result of the accurate measures being executed within a challenging and constantly changing environment.

This new edition of the Peru's Business and Investment Guide provides the investor with current key information on Peru's economic, legal, tax, labor and financial issues, as well as other information that can be used as a consultation tool for developing activities and making business decisions.

If you are a foreign investor interested in investing in Peru, you are also welcome to approach the Peruvian diplomatic or consular mission nearest you, listed at the end of this Guide.

At EY we reaffirm our commitment to the development of Peru, as well as to the building of a better world for business. We invite you to read this Guide in the hope that it will be of use to discover new initiatives, and we are at your disposal for any assistance you may require.

Words from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru

Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



**Elizabeth
Astete Rodríguez**
Minister of
Foreign Affairs



In recent months, Peru has taken significant steps to alleviate the public health and economic impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Together, the government's public policies, the country's solid macroeconomic fundamentals, the private sector's adaptability and creativity, and the hard work of the general public have made sure that Peru continues to be an attractive destination for investors. In 2021, our economy is expected to grow by more than 10%, with an outlook that remains highly encouraging in the coming years.

In spite of the current situation, investors continue to trust in Peru's macroeconomic strengths, thanks to its proven fiscal solvency, its vast international reserves that guarantee liquidity in the foreign exchange market, the country's integration with world markets, and its excellent economic and regulatory management. As a result, J.P. Morgan calculated Peru's country risk, according to the EMBIG index, at 143 basis points as of the close of 2020, the lowest in the region.

Despite the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the political instability experienced toward the end of last year, Peru joined the select group of economies that have issued hundred-year bonds in dollars with low interest rates, offering a clear sign of the global financial community's confidence.

Analysts have noted that Peru's reputation has grown even stronger in international markets thanks to these historic issues, a scenario that is sure to attract even more foreign capital for investment in the Peruvian economy and higher levels of activity, growth, and employment.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays a strategic role in all of this, helping to promote a portfolio of prioritized national projects and attract foreign investment with a view to leveraging our economic recovery.

In its efforts to achieve this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a significant competitive advantage: its diplomatic missions across the globe are active agents in identifying markets and investment flows, and in promoting our country's economic interests, with an expert knowledge of their local areas and public and private sector contacts at the highest levels.

Additionally, the Ministry strives to develop and bolster strategic alliances with leading public and private entities as part of its efforts to reactivate our economy. The Peru's Business and Investment Guide 2021 is, in fact, the product of one such partnership: the bond between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and EY Peru, to whom we are once again grateful for their valuable collaboration in helping to share and promote our country's strengths and opportunities.

Words from the Director General of Economic Promotion

Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



**Eduardo
Chávarri García**
Director General
of Economic
Promotion



PERU Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

The public health and economic crises we are now facing present new opportunities and new challenges for Peru and international investors seeking to maximize returns on their available financial resources. With this in mind, the Peruvian government -acting through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs- has been working closely with the relevant domestic public and private sectors to attract investments in prioritized segments such as infrastructure and mining, among many others.

Through its missions abroad, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs aims to expand the market for Peruvian goods and to attract foreign investment that will bolster our infrastructure and industries. We are working hard to maintain Peru's presence and strengthen its image among the international business community by sharing business success stories and proving that, in spite of the pandemic, our economy offers high-yield investment opportunities.

In its efforts to achieve this, the Ministry has a significant competitive advantage: its diplomatic missions across the globe, which work intensively to identify interest among potential investors in their area, also conduct prospective studies in regions that are considered "non-traditional" but which may become new sources of investment in a rapidly evolving world. Our foreign missions thus become active agents of promotion, with an expert knowledge of their local jurisdictions and contacts at the highest levels.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also has a network of decentralized offices across Peru, providing it with another excellent advantage. These offices work closely with regional governments and public and private institutions in their respective localities, thus acting as "feelers" to identify investment opportunities in regional projects, in coordination with our foreign missions.

Given the Ministry's global vision and its specialization in managing foreign relations, it has the specialized skills needed to ensure a strategic approach in the promotion and attraction of foreign investment and in boosting Peruvian investment abroad.

The work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs includes facilitating and participating in the negotiation of investment promotion and protection agreements (IPPAs), investment chapters in free trade agreements and double taxation and tax evasion prevention agreements (DTAs) in an effort to attract more investments to our country by guaranteeing legal stability and certainty.

To successfully play this role, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has developed close ties with the most important public and private sectors, as well as EY Peru, thus allowing us to present this digital version of the "Peru's Business and Investment Guide 2021" I invite you to read on and learn about the valuable opportunities Peru has to offer.

Words from the Executive Director of ProInversión



Rafael Ugaz
Executive Director
Peruvian Private
Investment
Promotion Agency



Peru has been one of the economies with greatest growth in the region over the past two decades, maintaining stable macroeconomic policies that have allowed it to promote private investment and drive growth of the internal market, developing at the same time a clear policy of integration with international markets.

The good performance of the Peruvian economy is widely recognized, not only by credit rating agencies, which forecast a stable scenario for the country despite the current situation, but also by the leading institutional investors that maintain an appetite for Peru's sovereign bonds. This reflects confidence in the future good management of the economy and the evolution of the principal economic indicators.

Peru's macroeconomic strengths - low levels of debt, inflation and fiscal deficit, while maintaining high levels of international reserves - have been fundamental to face the economic impact of COVID-19. Such strengths, in particular the fiscal one, have made it possible to implement one of the most important economic recovery plans in the region (20% of GDP) and experience a rapid rebound after having recorded historical falls due to COVID-19.

Peru will be one of the Latin American countries that manages to return to pre-COVID-19 levels by 2022, as foreseen in the 2021-2024 Multiannual Macroeconomic Framework, and by 2021 the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) has estimated a 10% growth in GDP.

The good prospects of the Peruvian economy are based principally on the momentum of the construction business and related industries, which sustain a dynamic growth in investment thanks to the development of large infrastructure projects granted in recent years. Added to this, is the Peruvian government's focus to boost the development of projects through the National Infrastructure Plan for Competitiveness (PNIC) which prioritizes 52 projects for an investment in the order of USD30 billion, which means that more than 60% will be executed through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).

Currently, the portfolio of mature projects, mainly in the PPP modality, promoted by ProInversión is close to USD6.0 million. There are 19 projects that will be awarded, or called for tenders, during 2021, among which are the Huancayo Huancavelica Railway project (USD263 million investment), the Mass Distribution of Natural Gas project to 7 regional centers in the center and south of the country (USD200 million), the Headworks project, to increase and ensure the supply of water in the city of Lima (USD480 million), 3 electricity transmission projects (USD210 million), 2 hospital projects (USD300 million), 1 urban connectivity project in Lima and Callao (USD1,965 million), 1 telecommunications project (USD291 million), 2 wastewater treatment plants and sewerage networks (USD227 million), 5 educational infrastructure projects (USD619 million), 1 port project (USD637 million) and 1 industrial park (USD750 million). For all these projects, international public tenders will be called through which it seeks to generate competition and attract the best global operators in order to ensure the provision of services with high quality standards throughout the concession period.

It is necessary to emphasize that foreign investment can be freely developed in Peru under the same conditions as domestic investment and is not subject to meeting any performance requirements. Additionally, Peruvian regulations include special regimes that guarantee the permanence of aspects relevant to the development of investments, such as the free circulation of capital, free competition and the guarantee of private property. This policy is based on the conviction that private investment must be the engine that drives growth, and we need the participation of domestic and foreign capitals to boost the development of the huge opportunities that the country offers.

ProInversión, as a State agency, is tasked with promoting and facilitating private investment in Peru and to assist the investor at every stage, from prospecting to establishment and post-establishment. The ProInversión portfolio contains projects that will make an important contribution to improving connectivity and competitiveness in the country, and at the same time meet the needs of social infrastructure, and by closing that gap will provide even greater strength to the underpinning of sustained growth.

We welcome investors to explore the possibilities of investment in Peru and share the benefits of its promising development.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1

1 GOVERNMENT

Peru is a constitutional democratic republic with a multi-party system. Under the current Constitution of 1993, the President is the Head of State and Government, elected for a five-year period, without the possibility of running for immediate re-election. The President designates the Prime Minister and the rest of the Cabinet. There is a 130-member unicameral Congress elected for a five-year term. Bills may be proposed either by the Executive or by

the Legislative Branches, and they become law after being passed through Congress and enacted by the President of the Republic of Peru. The Judiciary and the National Electoral Board are independent institutions.

The Peruvian Government is directly elected and voting is compulsory for all citizens between the ages of 18 and 70.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Type of Government Constitutional Republic
Legal System Constitutional State of Law based on laws and codes
Executive Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ President of the Republic: Head of State and Government▸ Elections: Every five years by popular vote (consecutive re-election not permitted). Next elections: April 2021▸ Cabinet: The Cabinet of Ministers is appointed by the President
Legislative Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Unicameral Congress (a bill has been submitted to there is a bill to adopt bicameralism)▸ 130 seats▸ Members are elected by popular vote for a period of five years▸ Next elections: April 2021
Judiciary Branch Judges are appointed by the National Judge Selection and Evaluation Board
Main Autonomous Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Constitutional Court▸ National Electoral Board▸ Controller General's Office▸ Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)▸ Superintendency of Banking and Insurance and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS)

Regional Governments 25 Regional Governments (including the Constitutional Province of Callao)
Local Governments <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ 196 Provincial Municipalities▸ 1,678 District Municipalities
International Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Member of the United Nations since 1945 and a member of the Security Council in 2006 and 2007.▸ Member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1995.▸ Member of the Pacific Alliance since its creation in 2011.▸ In 1998, it became a member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)▸ Peru hosted the APEC and EU-LAC summits in 2008 and the Arab-South American Summit (ASPA) in 2012. In 2013, Peru hosted the World Economic Forum on Latin America. Furthermore, it was the site of the COP 20 (Climate Summit organized by the UN) in 2014. It hosted the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Annual Assembly in 2015. It also hosted the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit in 2016. Likewise, it hosted the Summit of the Americas in 2018.▸ Peru has entered into several economic cooperation and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with many countries (see Section 2.4 Trade Agreements).

Source: Peruvian Constitution / National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) / United Nations (UN) / Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

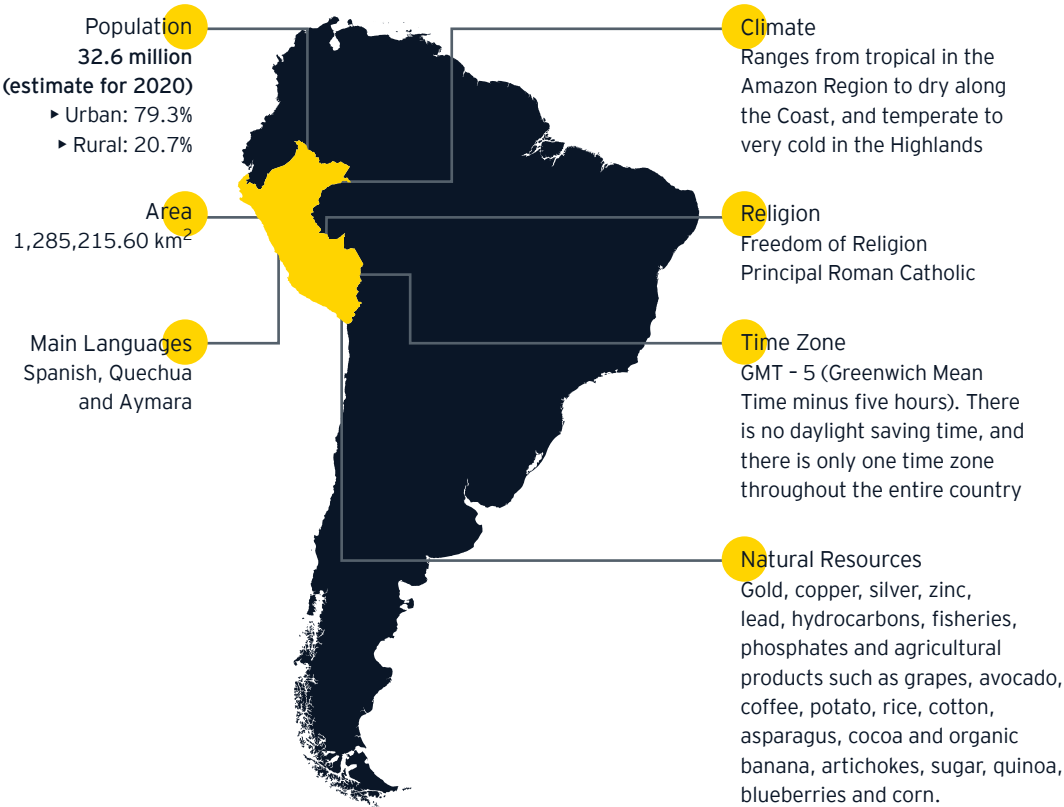
2 GEOGRAPHY

Peru is located on the west central coast of South America. It is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west, by Chile to the south, by Brazil and Bolivia to the east, and by Colombia and Ecuador to the north. With a total land area of 1,285,215.60 km², Peru is the third largest country in South America after Argentina and Brazil, and can be divided geographically into three natural regions:

- ▶ The Coast, a narrow strip measuring approximately 3,080 km long. Although it accounts for only 11.7% of Peru's territory, it is home to approximately 21.6 million inhabitants. Lima, the political and financial capital of the country, is located in this Region.

- ▶ The Highlands, or Sierra, is the site of the Andean Mountain Range, covering 27.9% of the national territory and serving as home to approximately 7.9 million inhabitants. This Region contains the country's major mineral deposits.
- ▶ The Amazon Rainforest or Selva is the largest region and occupies 60.4% of the country's territory, rich in petroleum and forest resources. There are approximately 3.1 million inhabitants in this area.

OVERVIEW



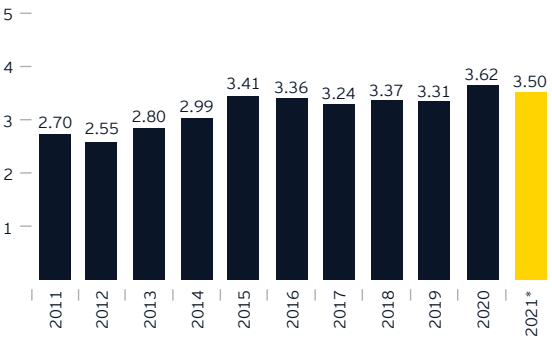
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) / National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

3 CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATE

The official currency of Peru is the Sol (PEN - S/). The country has a free-floating exchange rate regime, with the government occasionally intervening for purposes of stabilization. As at December 31, 2020, banks were buying US Dollars at PEN3.616 and selling them at PEN3.621. The gray market has very similar exchange rates.

The Sol is one of the least volatile currencies in the world, exhibiting firmness in the face of international market and currency fluctuations. The Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) implements fiscal stimulus and liquidity control measures. There are no restrictions or limitations on the number of bank accounts in foreign currency or the remittance of funds abroad that an individual or legal entity may make.

EXCHANGE RATE EVOLUTION: NUEVOS SOLES PER USD 1 (END OF EACH YEAR)

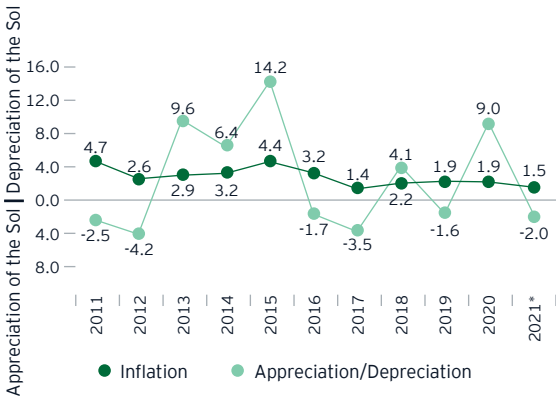


*Projection. December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

APPRECIATION / DEPRECIATION AND INFLATION

As of the end of 2020, the inflation rate in Peru was 1.9%. The annual depreciation rate of the Sol against the US Dollar for 2020 was 9.0%.

According to the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) it is estimated that at the end of the year 2021, the inflation rate will be 1.5% below the forecasted range, and depreciation will be around 2.0%.



*Exchange rate is estimated at PEN3.50. Inflation forecast according to the December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)/Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

4 POPULATION, OCCUPATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The estimated population of Peru for 2020 is approximately 32.6 million of which approximately 11.7 million (2020) reside in Lima (including the population of the Constitutional Province of Callao). The national workforce (total Economically Active Population - EAP) is estimated at around 17.9 million people (2019).

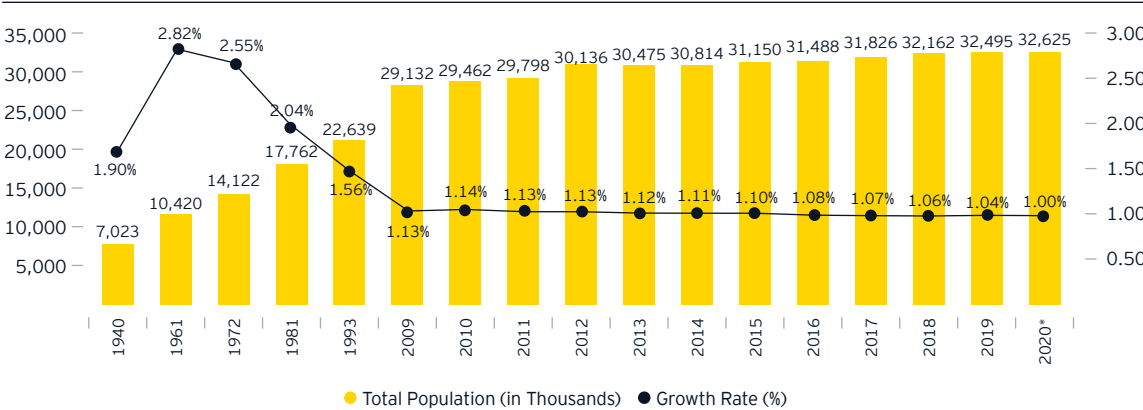
The main religion is Roman Catholicism, and the principal official languages are Spanish and Quechua. The Aymara language is also spoken, mostly in the Southern Highland Region, along with various other native languages, particularly in the Amazon Jungle Region. As for literacy, the estimated rate to be attained in 2020 is 94.4% of the population over age 15.

POPULATION SUMMARY (ESTIMATE FOR 2020)

Population	▸ 32.6 million (estimate for 2018) ▸ 79.3% live in urban areas
Age Range	▸ 0 - 14 years old: 24.9% ▸ 15 - 64 years old: 66.1% ▸ 65 years or older: 9.0%
Growth Rate	▸ 1.004%
Birth Rate	▸ 17.4 births / 1,000 people
Mortality Rate	▸ 5.9 deaths / 1,000 people
Gender Ratio	▸ Births: 1.02 female / male
Life Expectancy at Birth	▸ 76.9 years

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

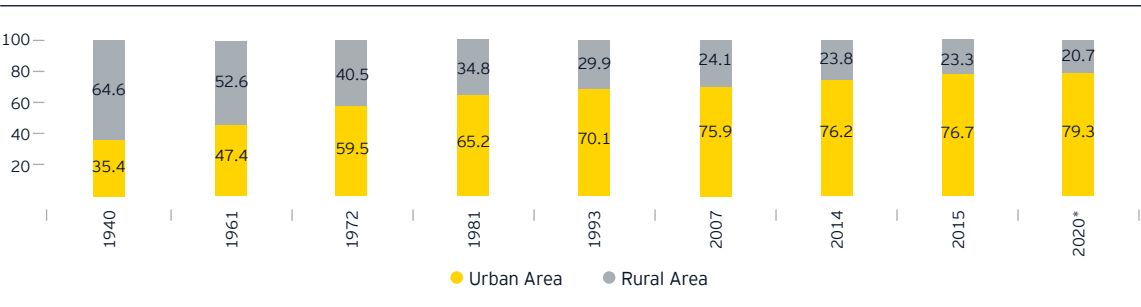
TOTAL POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE



*Estimate

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

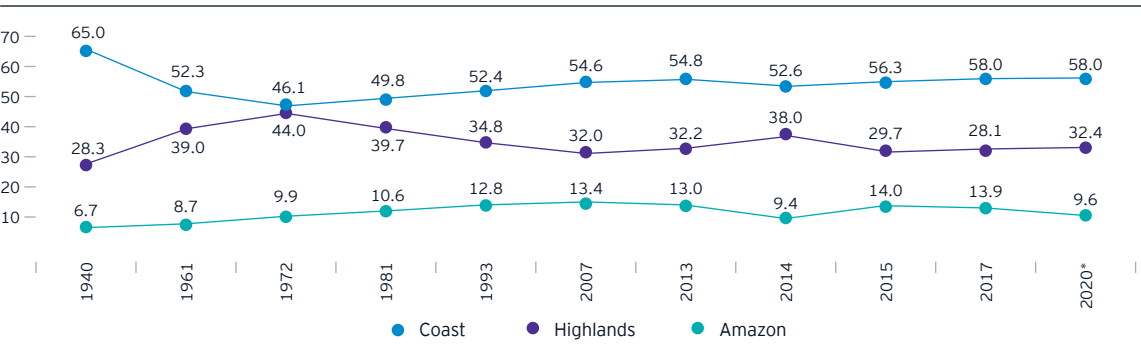
POPULATION CENSUS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE (%)



*Estimate
Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

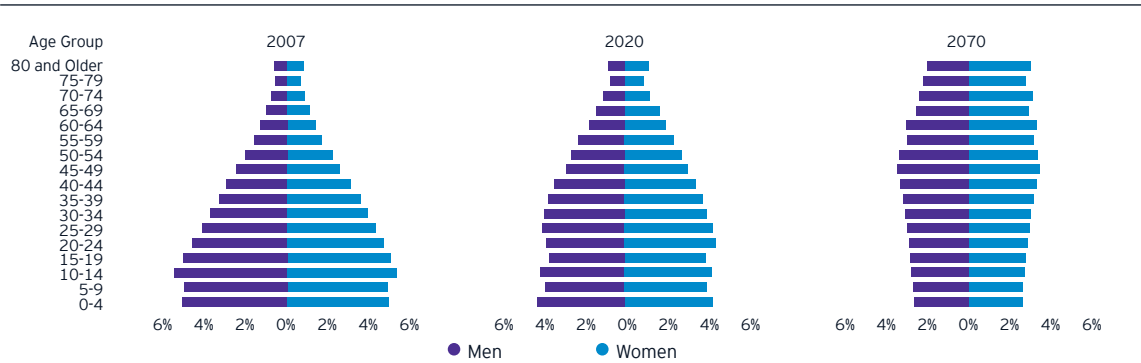
In 2020, the female population will be greater than the male population by 2%. The population on the Coast accounted for 58.0% of the total population, while the population of the Highlands was 32.4%, and that of the Jungle was 9.6%.

POPULATION BY NATURAL REGION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS (%)



*Estimate
Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION PYRAMID



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

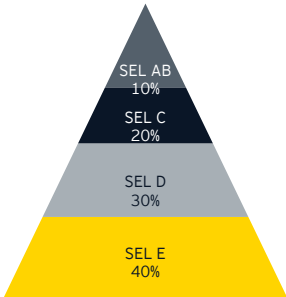
Of the total Peruvian population, 66.1% is between the ages of 15-59, while the Economically Active Population (EAP) as of 2020 was 55.0% of the total, giving Peru a “demographic bonus” effect, which may be simply explained as the structural benefit of its population being of an age to produce and consume. It is estimated that this high percentage of workforce will extend its maximum registration period for up to two and a half more decades, and the power of this “demographic bonus” is that of fostering greater production, consumption, savings, and investment. Perhaps the most important issue of this demographic overview is that Peru has the advantage of practically just having begun its “demographic bonus” period, which will provide it with the conditions to make the necessary public and private investments in order to cover the demands and opportunities that arise from the consumption of its “demographic bonus” period.

According to the information provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) and the Peruvian Association of Market Research Companies (APEIM) the distribution by levels of social structure of urban Peru has undergone significant changes, if its behavior in recent years is taken into account.

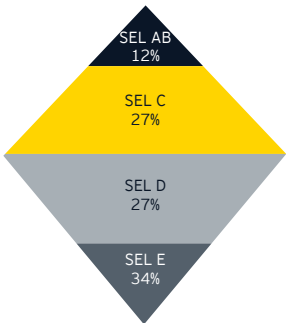
In 2019, there was an increase in socioeconomic levels (NSEs) C and D, which account for 54% of the country's urban and rural population. In Metropolitan Lima, the diamond-type social structure shows a stronger middle class with a higher purchasing power and equal conditions.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN PERU

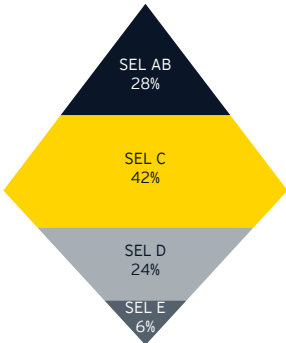
Socioeconomic Level - Urban Peru (2000)



Socioeconomic Level - Urban and Rural Peru (2019)

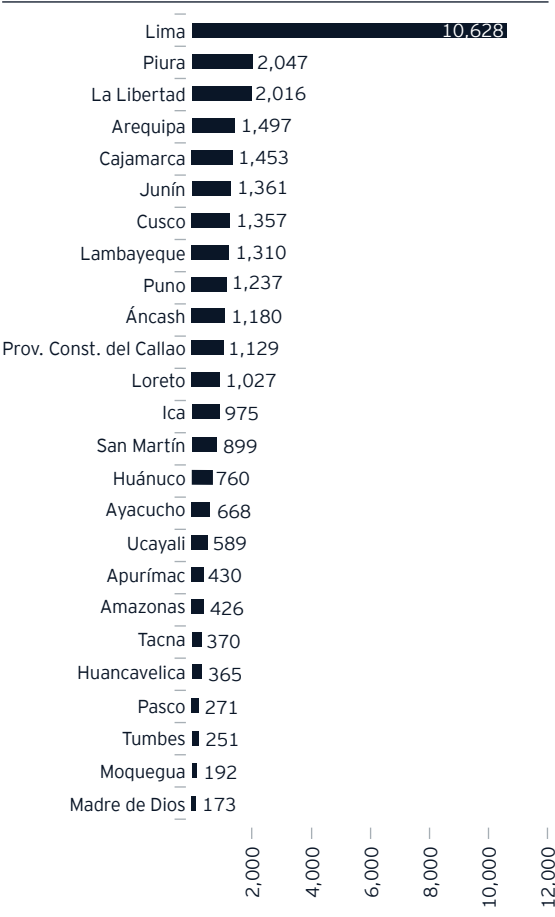


Socioeconomic Level - Urban Peru (2019)



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) / Peruvian Association of Market Research Companies (APEIM)

PROJECTED POPULATION BY DEPARTMENT IN THOUSANDS (2020)

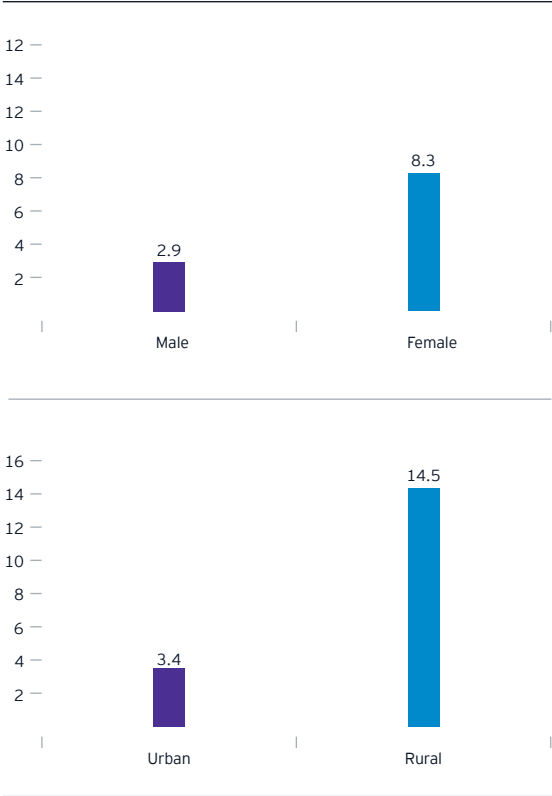


Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

Coinciding with the population percentages by Region, the three most populous departments of Peru belong to the Coast Region: Lima, Piura and La Libertad, followed by Cajamarca, Puno, Junín, Cusco, and Arequipa.

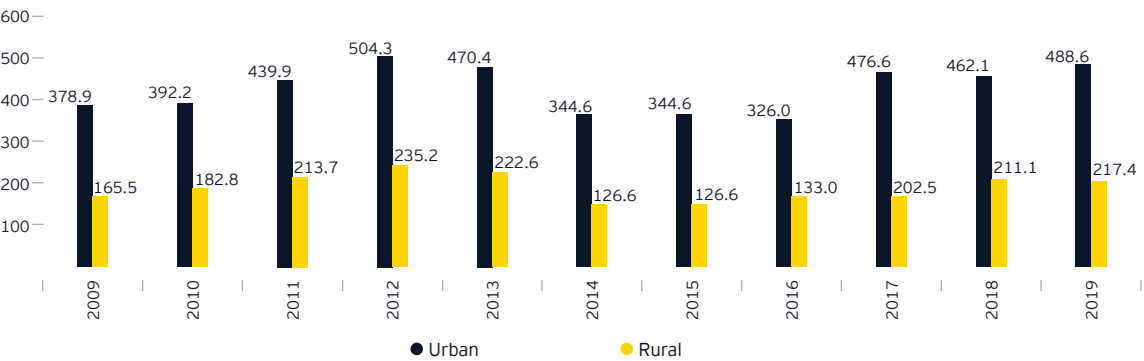
In 2020, the national illiteracy rate totaled 5.6% of the population aged 15 and over. Thus, considering the total national population aged 15 and over, the illiterate rural population represented 14.5%, while the percentage in urban areas came to 3.4%. Of the total male population over the age of 15, 2.9% were illiterate as of 2020, while 8.3% of women over the age of 15 did not know how to read or write. These percentages keep decreasing year by year.

ILLITERACY RATE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, BY SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE IN 2020 (%)



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

REAL MONTHLY INCOME PER CAPITA ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS (IN USD)



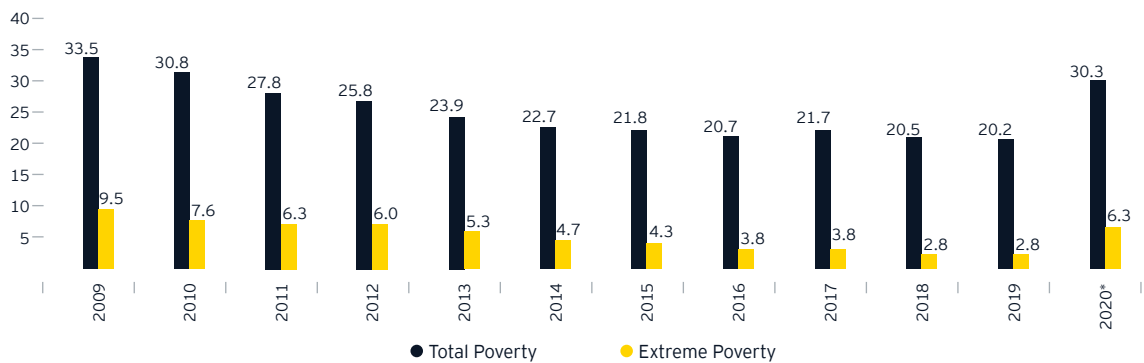
*Decrease explained mainly through the devaluation of the Sol against the US Dollar
Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

The boost of economic growth together with the development of social programs have contributed to the relief and reduction of poverty. In this regard, Peru has shown over the past few years a sustained a reduction in poverty as a whole and in extreme poverty.

These graphs will give us a picture of the strong impact on the overall situation in the years 2020 and 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic where some estimates increase extreme poverty by up to 10 points being able to reach 30.3% of the population in 2020.

TOTAL INCIDENCE OF POVERTY (%)

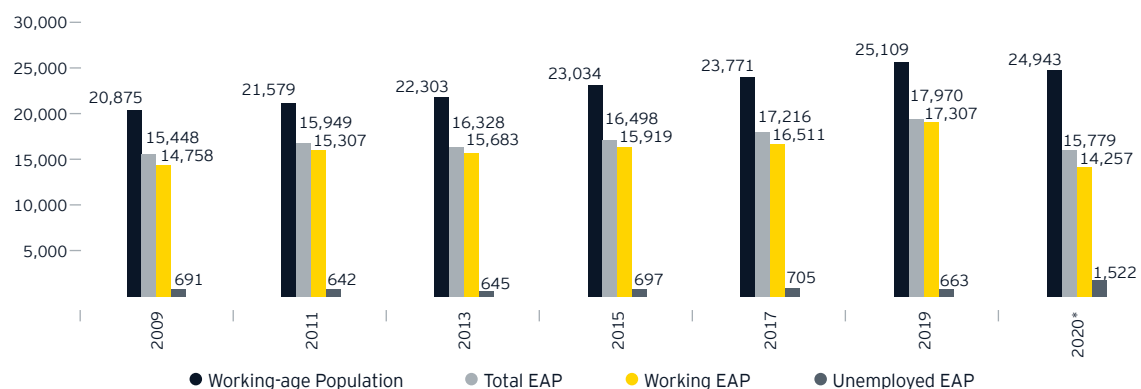


*Estimated
Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) / Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)

In 2019, the country's Economically Active Population (EAP) increased to 17.9 million persons, and the employed EAP totaled 17.3 million in the same period.

As of the third quarter of 2020, the EAP consists of 15.7 million people of which 90.4% are employed.

EVOLUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS)



*As of 3rd quarter of 2020

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

WORKING-AGE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY

Activity	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2020*
Working-Age Population (WAP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In Thousands	21,579.4	23,303.4	23,034.2	23,771.7	25,109.4	24,943
Economically Active Population (EAP) (as % of the WAP)	73.9	73.2	71.6	72.4	71.6	63.3
- Employed EAP (as % of the EAP)	96.0	96.0	96.5	96.3	96.3	90.4
- Unemployed EAP (as % of the EAP)	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.7	9.6
Economically Inactive Population (EIP) (as % of the WAP)	26.1	26.8	28.6	27.6	28.4	36.7

*As of 3rd quarter of 2020

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

GINI INDEX

The Gini Index measures income inequality. This indicator is a number ranging from zero to one, where zero implies perfect equality in the distribution of income and one implies perfect inequality (in other words, as if only one person or home that concentrates all the income exists). This coefficient is calculated for several countries of Latin America as follows:

Latin America / Gini Index 2018	
Argentina	0.396
Bolivia	0.438
Brazil	0.540
Chile	0.454
Colombia	0.497
Costa Rica	0.493
Ecuador	0.454
El Salvador	0.405
Guatemala (2014)	0.483
Honduras	0.481
Mexico (2016)	0.434
Nicaragua (2014)	0.462
Panama	0.498
Paraguay	0.474
Peru	0.439
Dominican Republic	0.444
Uruguay	0.391
Venezuela (2006)	0.469

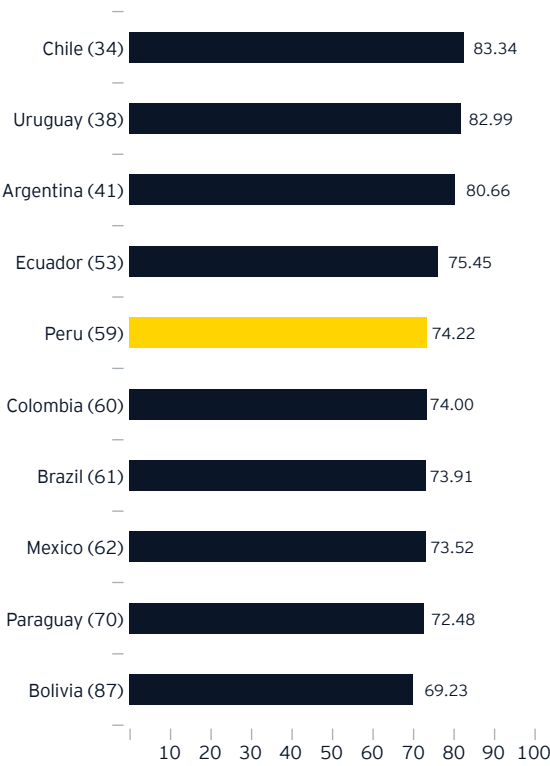
Source: Social Panorama of Latin America 2019. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to substantially change this index.

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

The Social Progress Index, developed by Social Progress Imperative, integrates social and environmental indicators into three large groups: Basic Human Needs, Wellbeing and Opportunity. Peru is considered to be in the Upper Middle Social Progress tier, with a score of 74.22 points, ranking 59 out of the 163 countries analyzed.

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX 2020



Source: Social Progress Imperative

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

	Score	Rank		Score	Rank		Score	Rank
Basic Human Needs	82.46	85	Foundations of Wellbeing	78.50	52	Opportunity	61.69	63
Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	91.09	90	Access to Basic Knowledge	78.85	101	Personal Rights	81.56	62
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	6.70	89	Women with no schooling	0.02	96	Political rights (0=no rights, 40=full rights)	30.00	79
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	14.31	82	Primary school enrollment (% of children)	98.58	66	Freedom of expression (0=no freedom, 1=full freedom)	0.92	30
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	69.05	98	Secondary school attainment (% of pop.)	62.20	88	Freedom of religion (0=no freedom, 4=full freedom)	3.73	43
Child stunting (% de niños)	12.00	85	Gender parity in secondary attainment (distance from parity)	0.16	109	Access to justice (0=non-existent, 1=observed)	0.60	104
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	73.11	107	Access to quality education (0=unequal, 4=equal)	1.31	120	Property rights for women (0=no rights, 5=full rights)	4.24	81
Water & Sanitation	83.71	92	Access to Information & Communications	78.50	59	Personal Freedom & Choice	59.71	108
Deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (per 100,000 pop.)	4.78	105	Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	123.76	1	Vulnerable employment (% de employees)	50.42	118
Populations using unsafe or unimproved water sources (%)	17.69	81	Access to online government (0=low, 1=high)	0.76	55	Early marriage (% of women)	11.13	114
Populations using unsafe or unimproved sanitation (%)	32.37	111	Media censorship (0=frequent, 4=rare)	3.48	27	Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	68.50	89
			Internet users (% of pop.)	52.54	107	Corruption (0=high, 100=low)	36.00	100

● Overperforming by 1 or more pts.

● Overperforming by less than 1 pt.

● Performing within the expected range

● Underperforming by less than 1 pt.

● Underperforming by 1 or more pts.

● No data available

	Score	Rank			Score	Rank			Score	Rank	
Basic Human Needs	82.46	85	●	Foundations of Wellbeing	78.50	52	●	Opportunity	61.69	63	●
Shelter	90.30	82	●	Health and Wellness	73.45	50	●	Inclusiveness	47.14	83	●
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	95.20	126	●	Life expectancy at 60 (years)	25.11	13	●	Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low, 100=high)	0.36	53	●
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	25.17	45	●	Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	178.08	9	●	Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low, 10=high)	8.30	141	●
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking (% of pop.)	80.00	99	●	Access to essential services (0=none, 100=full coverage)	72.95	77	●	Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power, 4=equal power)	2.40	47	●
				Access to quality healthcare (0=unequal, 4=equal)	1.48	117	●	Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power, 4=equal power)	2.51	54	●
								Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power, 4=equal power)	1.80	120	●
Personal Safety	64.73	102	●	Environmental Quality	83.22	60	●	Access to Advanced Education	58.34	74	●
Homicide rate (deaths/100,000)	7.91	113	●	Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths=100,000)	17.89	48	●	Expected years of tertiary education	3.54	25	●
Percieved criminality (1=low, 5=high)	4.00	88	●	Greenhpuse gas emissions (total CO2 equivalent)	111.00	143	●	Women with advanced education (%)	0.38	125	●
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom, 1=high freedom)	0.85	67	●	Particulate matter	24.64	109	●	Quality weighted universities (points)	18.20	56	●
Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000)	13.40	86	●	Biome protection	14.55	79	●	Citable documents	0.12	114	●
● Overperforming by 1 or more pts.			● Overperforming by less than 1 pt.			● Performing within the expected range					
● Underperforming by less than 1 pt.			● Underperforming by 1 or more pts.			● No data available					

Source: Social Progress Imperative

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a compound index that measures the average advances in three basic groups of human development: a long and healthy life; knowledge; decent standards of living, via the combination of indicators for life expectancy, educational achievements, and income. The HDI defines a minimum and maximum value for each group (called “objectives”) and then shows the position of each country with regard to these objective values, expressed in the form of a value between 0 and 1. According to the 2019 Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) the ranking and evolution of the six principal countries in Latin America are as follows:

Ranking	Classification Country	1980	1990	2000	2005	2011	2015	2019	Growth Rate 2019 / 1980
	World Total	0.561	0.600	0.639	0.666	0.692	0.717	0.731	30%
	Latin America and The Caribbean	0.574	0.623	0.683	0.708	0.739	0.751	0.759	32%
Very High Human Development									
42	► Chile	0.638	0.702	0.759	0.789	0.817	0.847	0.847	33%
48	► Argentina	0.675	0.701	0.755	0.771	0.810	0.827	0.830	23%
High Human Development									
76	► Mexico	0.598	0.654	0.723	0.745	0.773	0.762	0.767	28%
79	► Brazil	0.522	0.590	0.669	0.699	0.728	0.754	0.761	46%
79	► Colombia	0.556	0.600	0.658	0.681	0.717	0.727	0.761	37%
82	► Peru	0.580	0.619	0.679	0.699	0.738	0.740	0.759	31%

Note: The ranking refers to each country's position in the world classification for 2019.
Source: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to substantially change this index.

5
ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	► USD196 billion (2020 ¹)
GDP per Capita	► USD6,267 (2020 ²)
GDP per Capita (Purchasing Power Parity / PPP)	► USD11,516 (2020 ¹)
Net International Reserves	► USD74.7 billion (as at December 31, 2020)
Foreign Debt	► USD21.9 billion (as at November 30, 2020)
Total Public Debt	► 35.1% of the GDP (2020 ²)
Fixed Gross Investment	► 20.5 of the GDP (2020 ²)
Unemployment Rate	► 9.6% (as at October 31, 2020)
Population Living Below the Poverty Line	► 30.3 (2020 ³)
Minimum Wage	► S/930 (approximately USD262)
Principal Destinations of Peruvian Exports	► China, United States, Canada, Switzerland, South Korea, Japan, India, Brazil, The Netherlands, Chile
Principal Exports	► Gold, copper, silver, zinc, lead, crude oil and byproducts, coffee, potatoes, asparagus, paprika, organic bananas, quinoa, artichoke, berries, mango, cacao, textiles, fishmeal and urea
Principal Countries of Origin of Imports to Peru	► China, United States, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Japan
Principal Imports	► Petroleum and byproducts, electronic items, plastics, machinery, vehicles, iron and steel, wheat and paper

¹Calculated according to the World Economic Outlook for October 2020. International Monetary Fund (IMF).
²Calculated according to the December 2020 Inflation Report.
³Estimate from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as of October 2020
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) / Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) / International Labor Organization (ILO) / National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) / International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Peru has rich deposits of copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, and petroleum. Due to climate variations in its regions, as well as its natural and cultural resources, it is internationally classified as a mega-diverse country.

Peru's economy reflects its varied geography. The abundance of resources is found mainly in mineral deposits in the mountainous regions, while its extensive maritime territory has always traditionally yielded excellent fishing resources. Despite the fluctuations of the world economy, the administration has used the savings generated by the high prices of commodities between 2006 and 2008 and 2011 and 2012 to invest in infrastructure and in social aid programs.

The Peruvian economy has strong macroeconomic indicators thanks to the implementation of a countercyclical macroeconomic policy and a favorable external environment. Accordingly, following an estimated drop in GDP of 11.5% in 2020, a speedy recovery is expected, with a GDP growth of 11.5% in 2021 as estimated by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) as of December 2020. Additionally, the Peruvian economy would grow 4.1% annually on average between 2022 and 2026, according to estimates by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Peru also stands out for its controlled inflation, with anchored expectations with the target range set by the Peruvian Central Reserve Bank (BCRP) (between 1% and 3%), thus reporting the lowest rates out of all the countries that follow this same system in Latin America. In fact, 2020 will mark 23 years of single-digit annual inflation rates.

The Peruvian economy is likewise notable for its gross public debt ratio, which is expected to increase to 35.1% of the GDP, significantly lower than that of emerging economies (63.1% of GDP) and Latin America (81.5% of GDP).

Peru is estimated to maintain a comfortable level of international reserves. As of December 31, 2020, these reserves total USD74.7 billion, equivalent to 38% of the GDP.

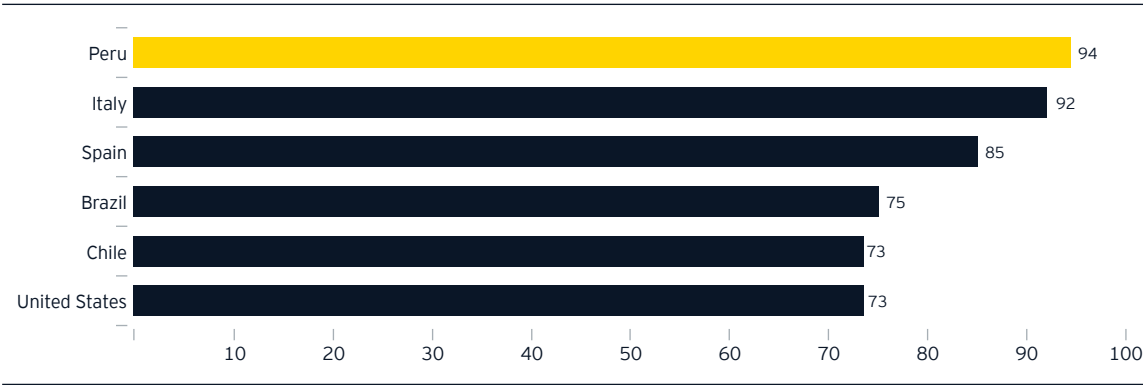
As a result of the estimated evolution over the coming years of its public finances and its economy in general, Peruvian public debt has maintained its credit rating (S&P and Fitch Rating: BBB+ / Moody's: A3), with a stable outlook, unlike the downward revisions experienced by other countries in the region.

It should be noted that Peru is a member country of the Pacific Alliance, an entity that seeks to free up the commercial exchange of goods and services, the free circulation of people and capital, and promote cooperation mechanisms between the member countries, i.e. Peru, Chile, Mexico, and Colombia. Peru is also following a Country Program executed with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to strengthen its public policies.

Peru's response to the economic impact of COVID-19 has been one of the most notable in the world, especially in its efforts to counteract the effects of the economic emergency. The macroeconomic soundness achieved through years of tax prudence and a well thought out monetary policy have allowed Peru to maintain stability and provided it with sufficient resources to tackle the crisis. The government's forceful response has included tax measures totaling approximately 20% of its GDP, even exceeding the average for more developed countries (19.8% of GDP). The range of public spending instruments, tax measures, and other steps cover both the private sector and the general public.

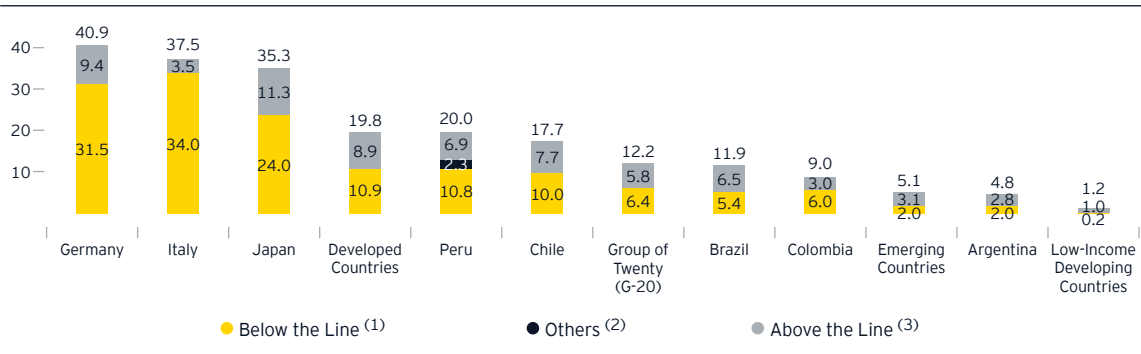
Monetary policy has been expansive, with an interbank interest rate among the lowest in the region with a view to ensuring the liquidity of the economy.

INDEX OF SEVERITY OF GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19, MARCH 2020
(100=strictest response)



As at August 17, 2020
Source: Hale et al. (2020), Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government

SUMMARY OF TAX MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 (% OF GDP)



Note: Country average is determined based on data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Developed Countries: France, Germany, United States, etc.

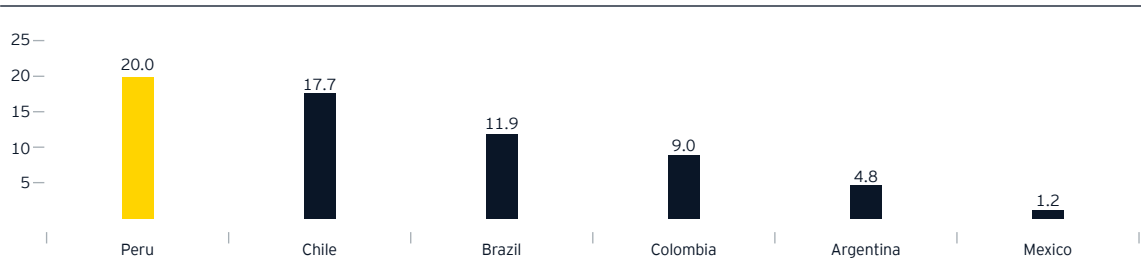
(1) Tax policy measures involving the granting of government-backed credits.

(2) In the case of Peru, the Plan includes cash flow measures from the public's private savings, such as severance pay and private pension funds.

(3) Tax policy measures involving public spending and taxes.

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

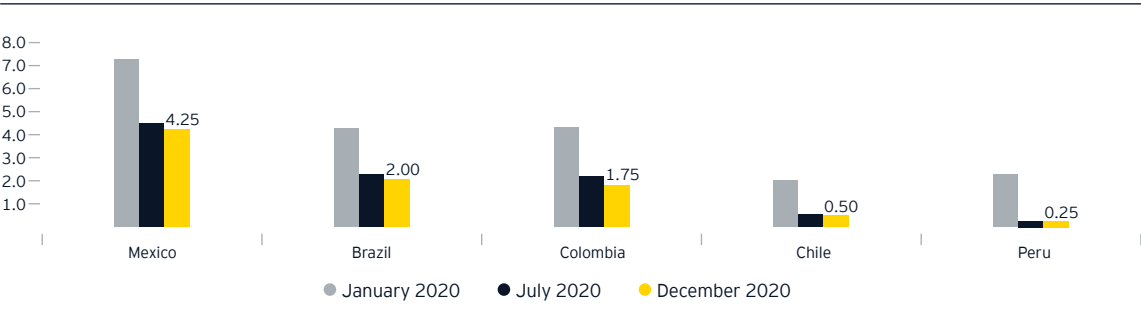
ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGES IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 IN LATIN AMERICA, 2020 (% OF GDP)



Includes information on economic packages as of July 2020.

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

MONETARY POLICY INTEREST RATES IN LATIN AMERICA (%)



Sources: Central banks of each country

PERU'S ECONOMIC PLAN IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

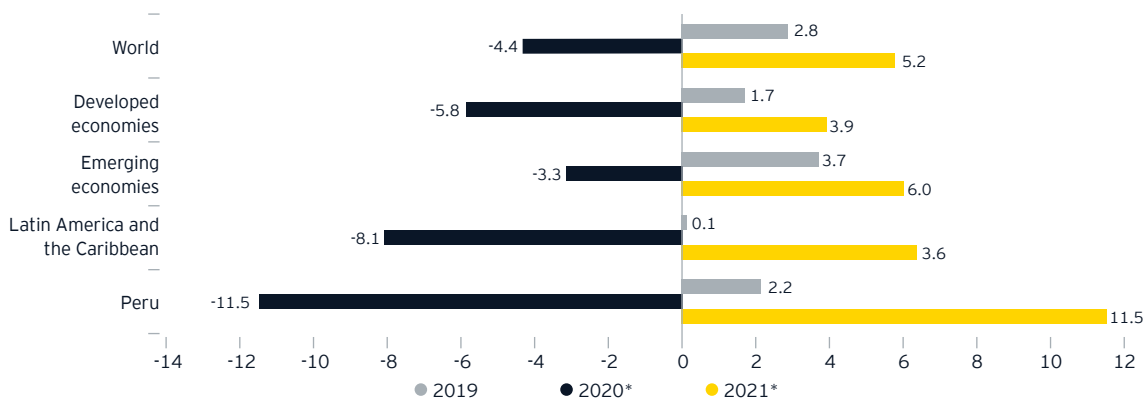
Public Spending (4.6% of the GDP)	Tax Measures (2.3% of the GDP)	Other Instruments (13.0% of the GDP)
Emergency response	Tax relief for families (liquidity)	Exemption from contributions and extraordinary withdrawal from pension funds
Economic support for families	Tax relief for companies (liquidity)	Release of severance pay funds
Economic support for companies	Administrative aid	Guarantee program to ensure the chain of payments
Promotion of investment and current expenditures	Tax measures	Economic support measures

● Focused on containment ● Focused on economic reactivation

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

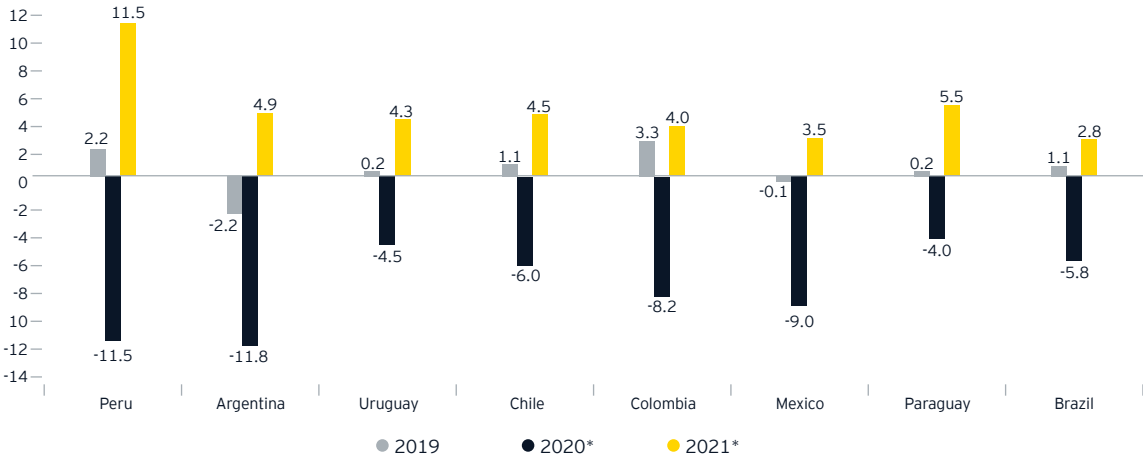
With the referred measures Peru will attain one of the highest growth and recovery rates in 2021 (11.0% as estimated by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru-BCRP) well above those of the emerging economies (6.0%) and the remaining countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (3.6%) according to the latest forecasts issued in October by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

GDP GROWTH IN MAJOR ECONOMIES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



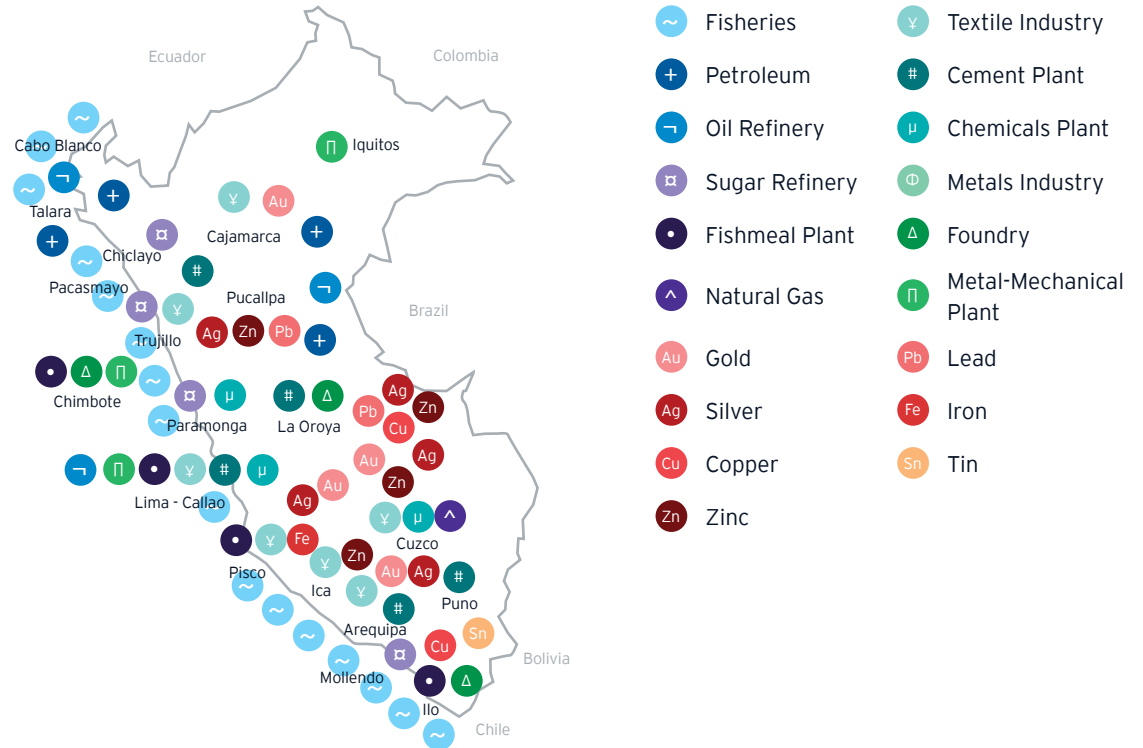
*World Economic Outlook forecasts as of October 2020. For Peru, forecasts are based on the December 2020 Inflation Report.
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

ESTIMATED GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATES IN LATIN AMERICA

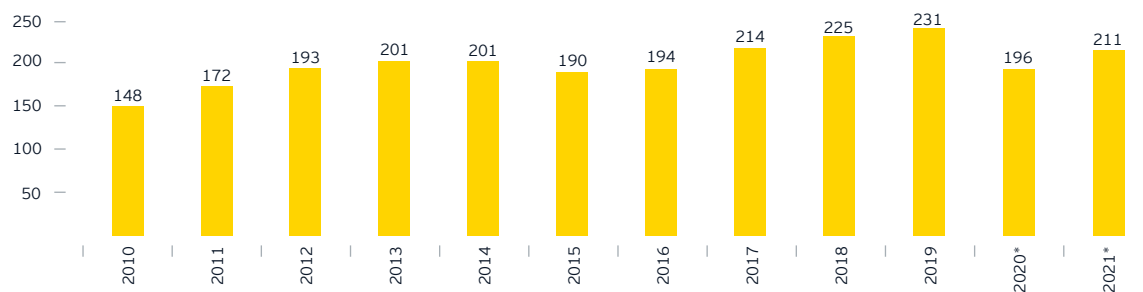


*Estimated. World Economic Outlook, October 2020. For Peru, forecasts are based on the December 2020 Inflation Report.
Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONS OF PERU

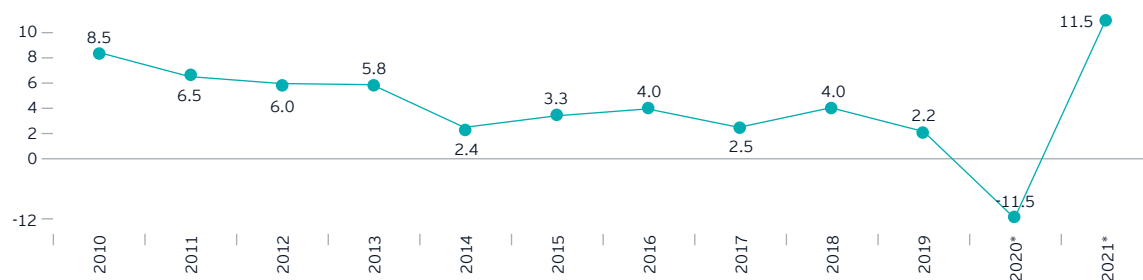


Source: University of Texas - Perry Castaneda Library Map Collection

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) OF PERU (IN USD BILLIONS)

*Estimated as of October 2020

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

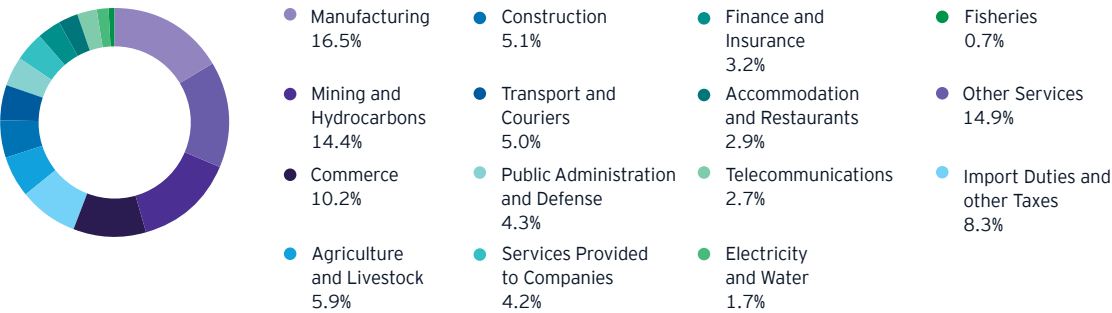
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY INDUSTRY (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

Type of Company	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021*
Agriculture and Livestock	4.1	5.9	2.7	1.6	3.5	2.7	2.8	7.8	3.4	0.7	2.7
Fisheries	52.9	-32.2	24.8	-27.9	15.9	-10.1	4.7	47.7	-25.9	3.0	8.5
Mining	-2.1	2.5	4.3	-2.2	15.7	21.2	4.5	-1.7	-0.8	-14.1	14.4
Hydrocarbons	5.1	1.0	7.2	4.0	-11.5	-5.1	-2.4	0.0	4.6	-11.1	6.8
Manufacturing	8.6	2.5	4.9	-3.6	-1.5	-1.4	-0.2	5.9	-1.7	-1.7	8.0
Electricity and Water	7.6	5.8	5.4	4.9	5.9	7.3	1.1	4.4	3.9	-6.1	7.9
Construction	3.6	15.8	9.0	1.9	-5.8	-3.2	2.1	5.3	1.5	-15.6	17.4
Commerce	8.9	7.2	5.9	4.4	3.9	1.8	1.0	2.6	3.0	-16.2	18.4
Other Services	7.0	7.0	6.1	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.4	3.8	-10.6	9.5
GDP	6.5	6.0	5.8	2.4	3.3	4.0	2.5	4.0	2.2	-11.5	11.5

*December 2020 Inflation Report

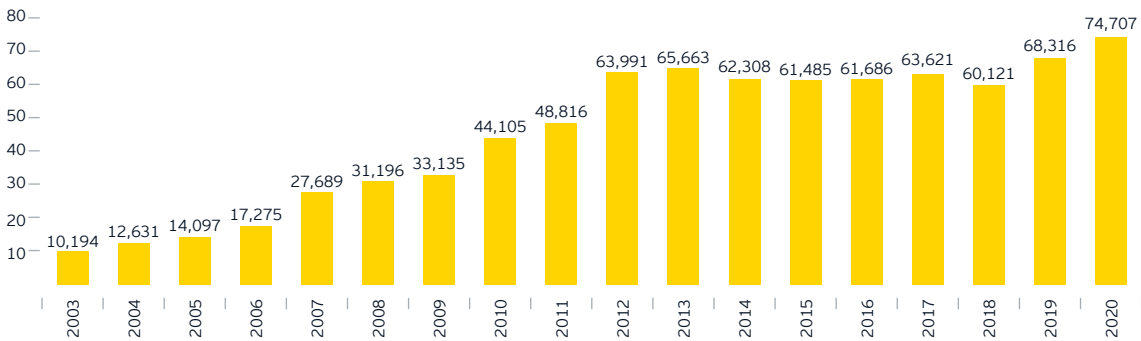
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

PERU'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY ECONOMIC SECTOR IN PERCENTAGES, BASED ON THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE YEAR 2007



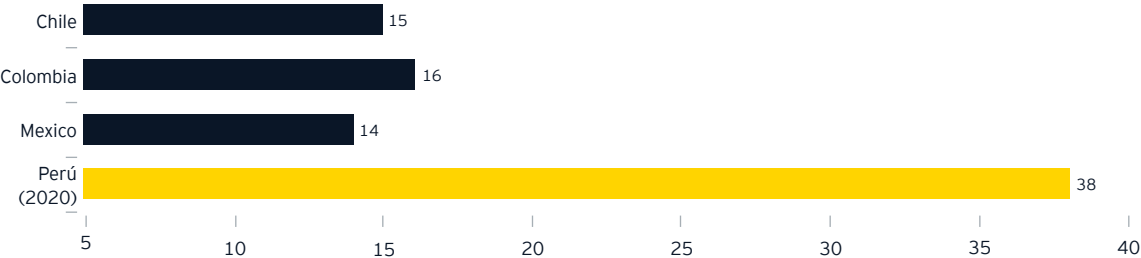
Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (IN USD MILLIONS)



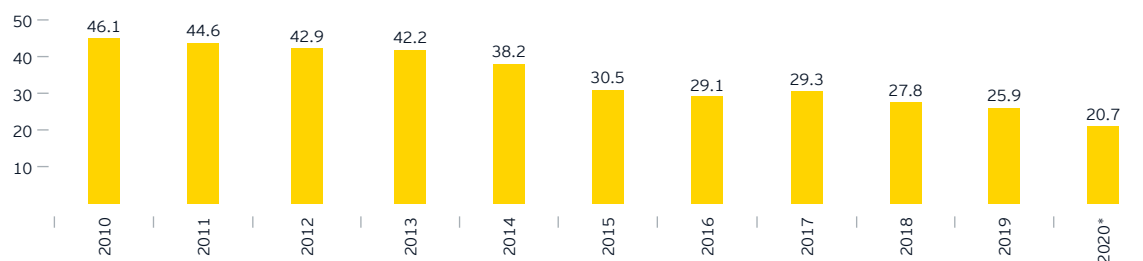
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES 2019
(AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)



Source: Bank of Mexico, Bank of the Republic of Colombia, Central Bank of Chile, Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

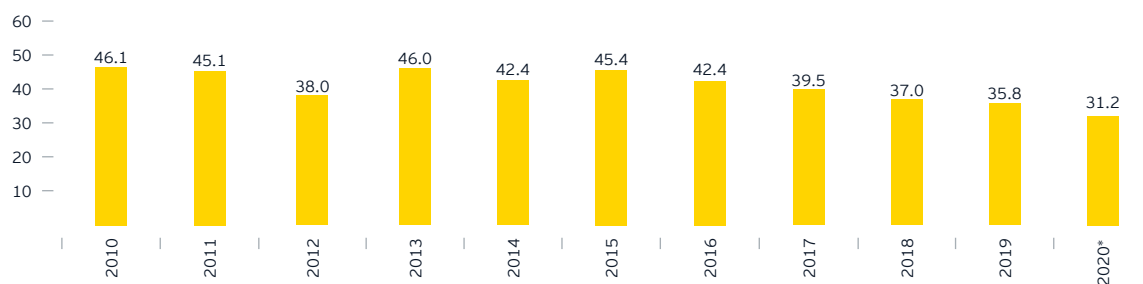
DOLLARIZATION RATE OF BANK CREDITS



*As of November 2020

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP). International Monetary Fund (IMF)

DOLLARIZATION RATE OF BANK DEPOSITS



*As of November 2020

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP). International Monetary Fund (IMF)

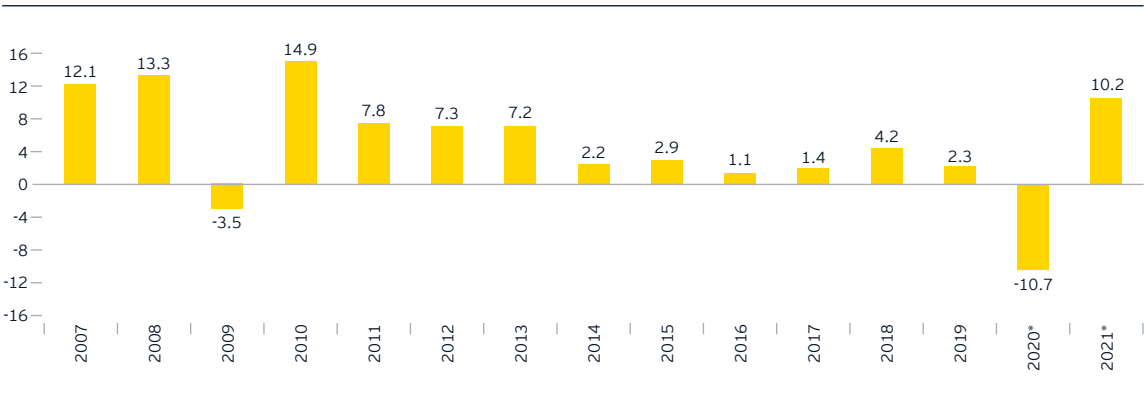
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

Variables	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021*
Gross Domestic Product	6.5	6.0	5.8	2.4	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	2.2	-11.5	11.5
Imports	9.8	10.4	3.6	-1.4	2.4	-1.7	3.6	3.2	1.2	-16.5	10.1
Domestic Demand	7.8	7.3	7.2	2.2	2.9	1.1	1.4	4.2	2.3	-10.7	10.2
a. Private Consumption	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.0	-9.8	8.8
b. Public Consumption	4.8	9.4	6.7	10.1	9.5	5.7	3.0	0.1	2.1	5.4	5.7
Private Investment	11.4	13.5	6.4	-2.1	-4.5	-4.3	5.0	4.5	4.0	-19.0	17.5
Public Investment	-18.0	20.8	12.1	-2.0	-7.5	10.3	4.5	5.6	-1.4	-9.1	14.0
Exports	8.8	5.4	-0.9	-0.8	3.3	6.9	5.5	2.4	0.8	-18.8	15.3

*According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), public investment and private investment registered a fall of 9.1% and 19.0% respectively in 2020. December 2020 Inflation Report

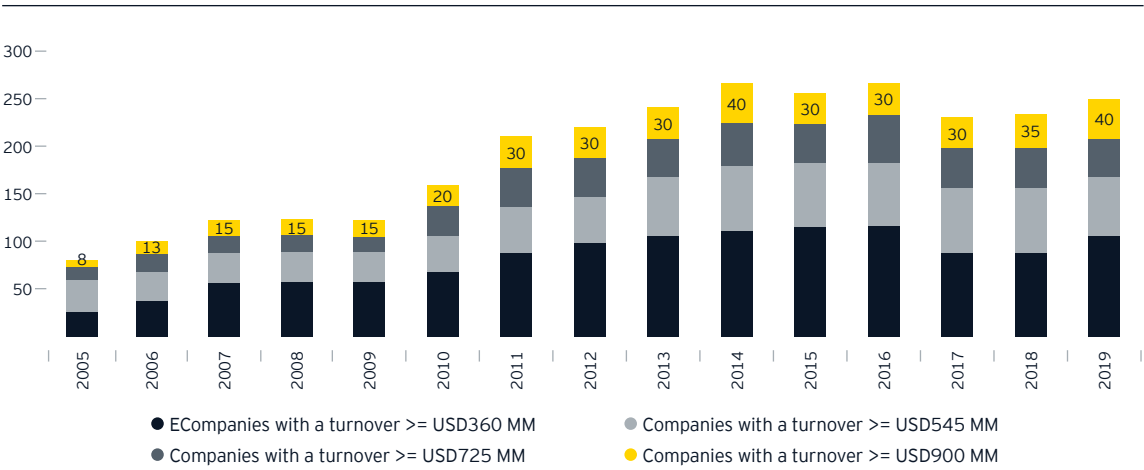
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

DOMESTIC DEMAND (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

COMPANIES WITH ANNUAL REVENUES OF MORE THAN USD360 MILLIONS
(MORE THAN ONE BILLION SOLES)



Source: Peru Top Publications / Top 10k Companies in Peru 2020

At the end of 2019, total exports amounted to USD47.7 billion, while imports totaled USD41.1 billion. The main exports stemmed from the mining, hydrocarbons, agricultural and livestock, and fisheries industries.

According to the estimates, Peruvian exports would reach USD42.0 billion in 2020, while imports would account for an approximate amount of USD34.2 billion.

In 2019, traditional exports totaled USD32.188 billion, 70% of total exports abroad, as a result of delayed shipments in the mining and the oil and petroleum byproducts sectors, which jointly accounted for 64.1% of total exports and 91.6% of traditional exports.

Similarly, mining exports (USD26.372 billion), which account for 81.9% of traditional exports registered a decline of 5.3% compared to 2018. This result was due to lower copper and copper concentrate shipments (USD12.187 billion; -6.6%), which accounted for 46.2% of the sector's exports; as well as gold (USD6.776 billion; -5.7%) and other zinc concentrates (USD1.633 billion; -24.8%).

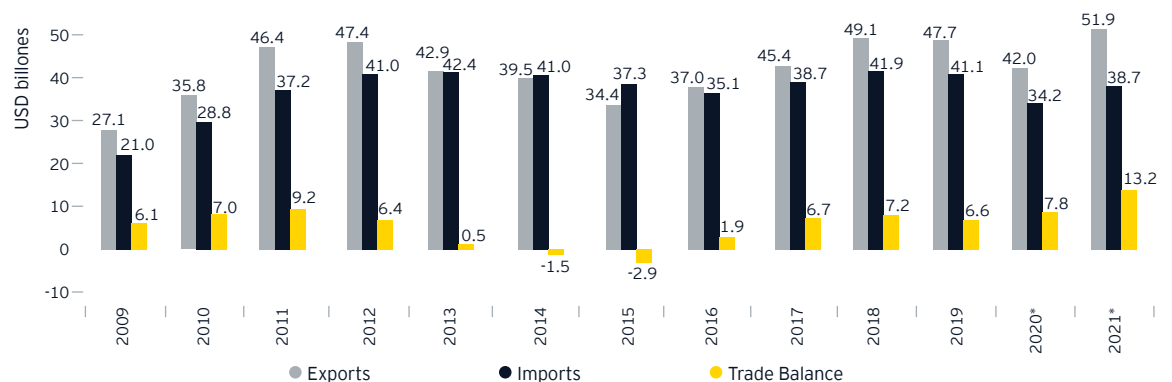
Exports of the oil and petroleum byproducts sector (USD3.121 billion) dropped by 26%. Crude oil and oil byproducts dropped by 12.2% and 26.5%, respectively.

In addition, traditional agricultural exports showed an upward trend of 2.1% in 2019, while fisheries suffered a slight decrease of 0.5%.

In 2019, nontraditional exports reached their peak in over ten years, after maintaining sustained growth since 2016. These results are due to the stable performance of agricultural exports (7%), the fisheries sector (18.5%), and chemicals industry (3.5%).

Three of the most important export products of the agriculture and livestock sector, which accounted for 45.8% of all nontraditional exports, were fresh grapes (USD875 million; 8%), blueberries (USD825 million; 51%), and avocados (USD752 million; 4%). For its part, the fisheries sector continued to grow thanks to increased shipments of frozen mollusks (USD578 million; 65%); cuttlefish and squid (USD262 million; 5.6%), and other frozen shell-tailed shrimp (USD92 million, -1.4%).

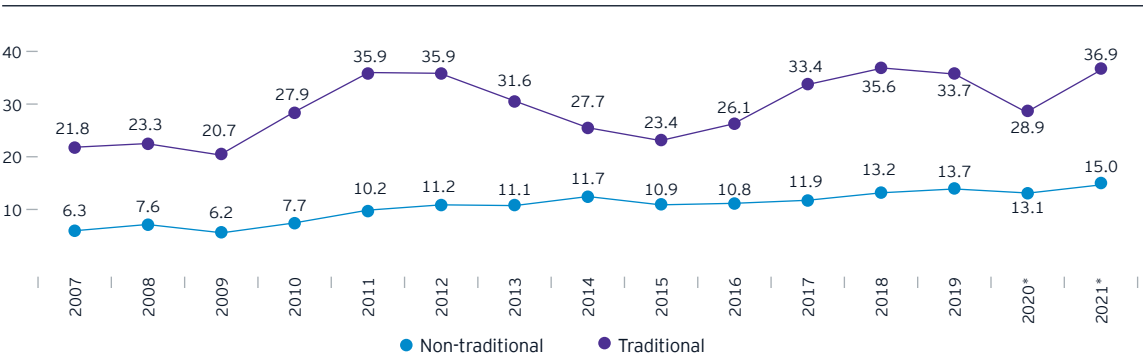
TRADE BALANCE (IN USD BILLIONS)



*December 2020 Inflation Report

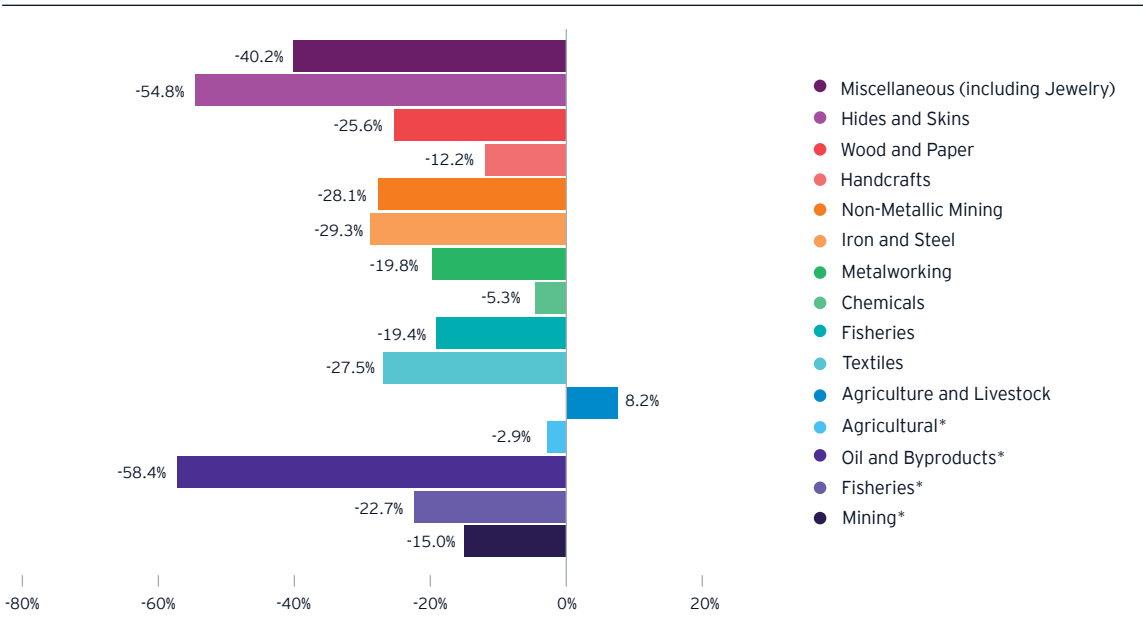
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS IN USD BILLIONS



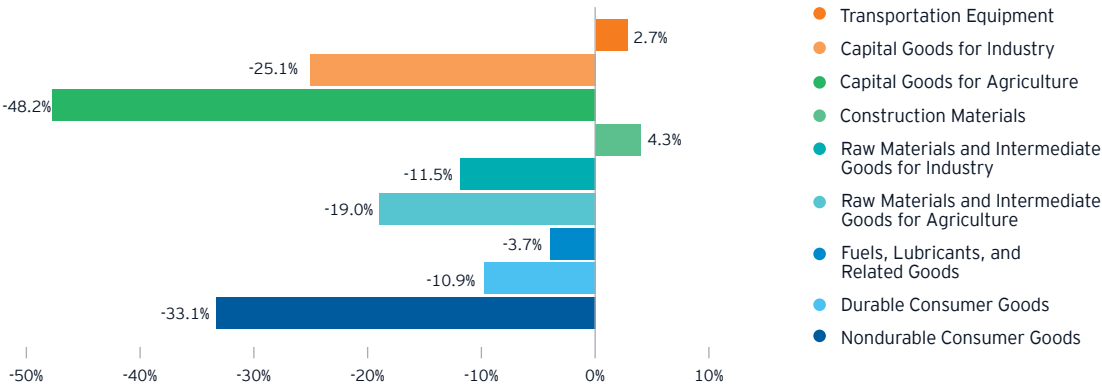
*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

EXPORTS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, AS OF NOVEMBER 2020
(INTERANUAL VARIATION %)



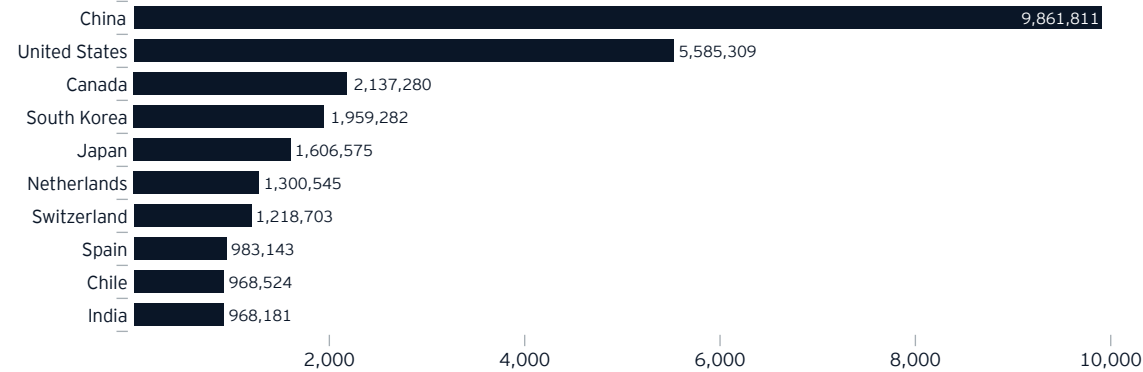
*Traditional
Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

IMPORT OF CONSUMER GOODS ACCORDING TO CUODE, AS OF NOVEMBER 2020
(INTERANNUAL VARIATION %)



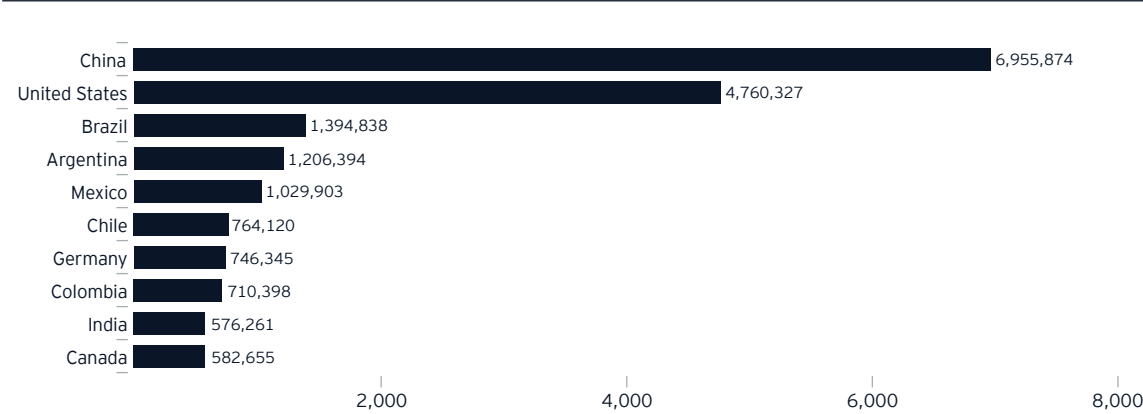
Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

EXPORTS BY TRADING PARTNER IN USD THOUSANDS - TOP TEN PARTNERS
AS OF NOVEMBER 2020 (THOUSANDS OF USD)



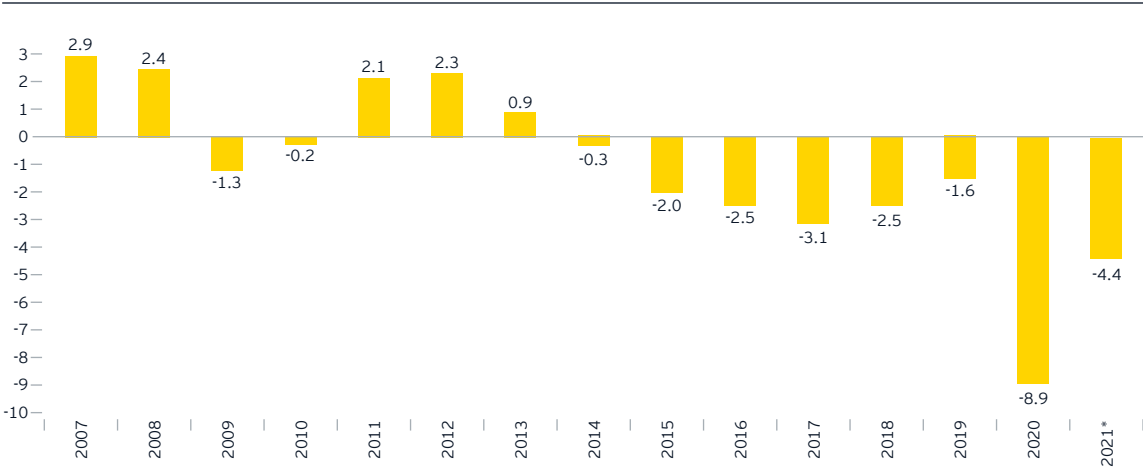
Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

IMPORTS BY TRADING PARTNER- TOP TEN PARTNERS
AS OF NOVEMBER 2020 (THOUSANDS OF USD)



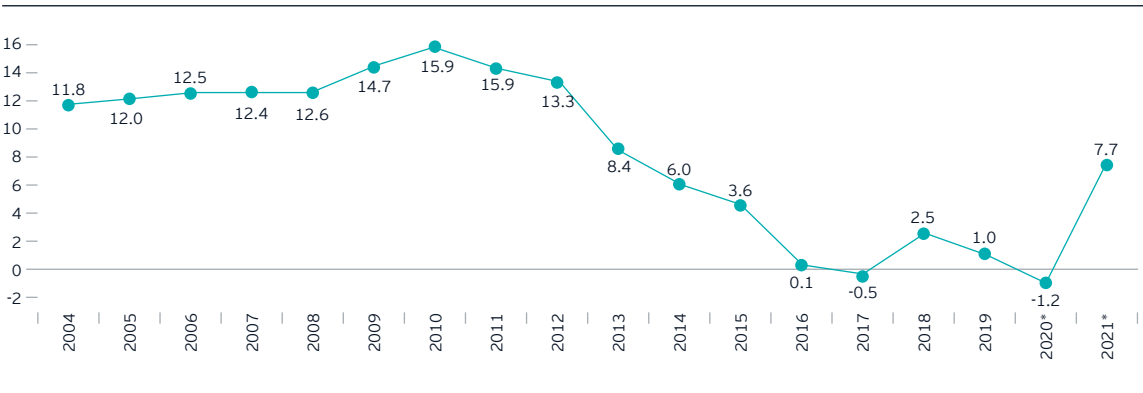
Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

ECONOMIC RESULTS (TAX SURPLUS / DEFICIT) OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR
(AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)



*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

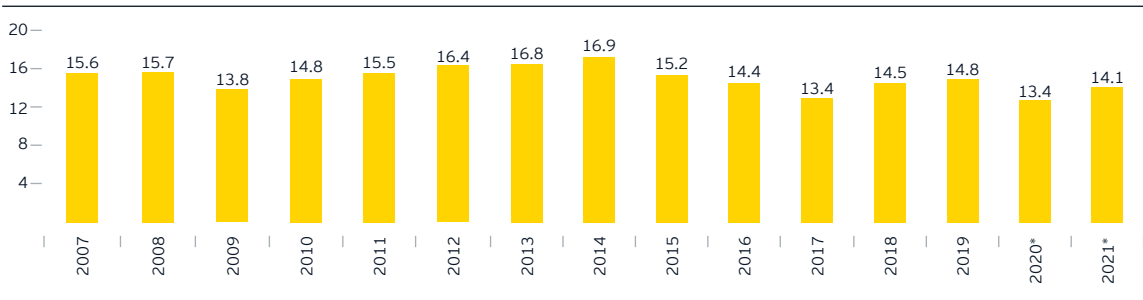
PUBLIC SPENDING IN PERU (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

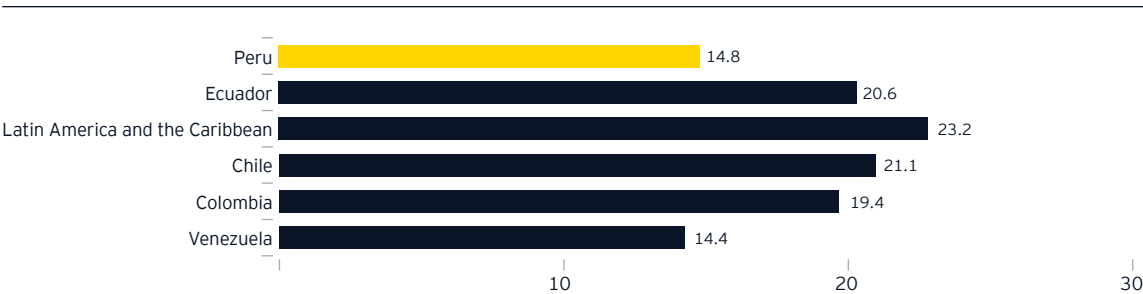
In 2019, the central government's tax revenues totaled PEN110.7 billion. However, in 2020 they reached PEN93.1 billion, an amount 17.4% lower than that collected in 2019, which is the result of a contraction in the economic activity due to the immobilization measures to face COVID-19.

TAX BURDEN (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)



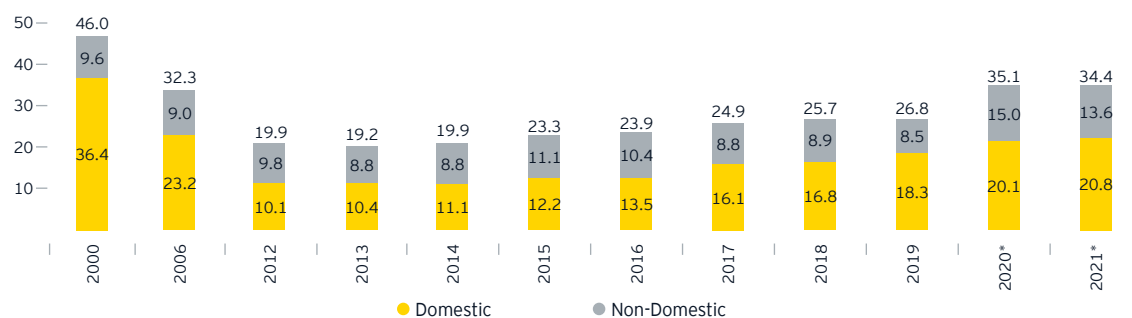
*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) / National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

TAX BURDEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2019
(AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)



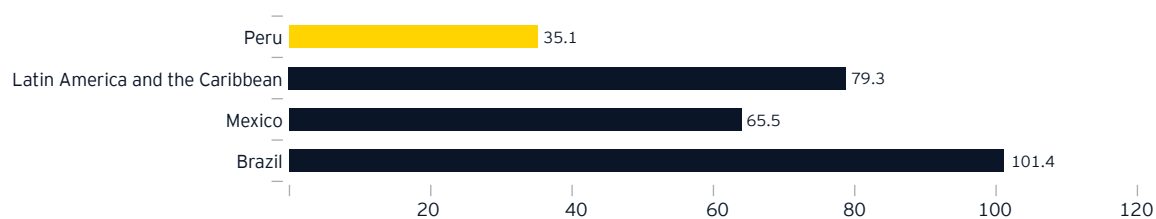
Source: 2021-2024 Multiannual Macroeconomic Framework (MEF), December 2020 Inflation Report (Central Reserve Bank of Peru - BCRP)

PUBLIC DEBT (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)



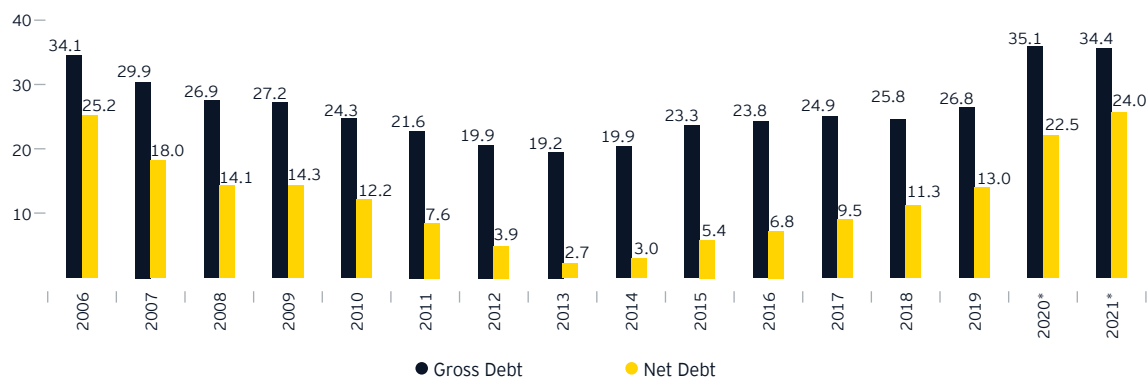
*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT IN 2020* IN LATIN AMERICA
(AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)

*Estimated

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), World Economic Outlook, October 2020 (FMI)

DEBT OF NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR
(AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)

*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

6
COUNTRY
RISK AND
INVESTMENT
GRADE

Peru has been positively rated by the best-known risk rating agencies, thereby ratifying the country's investment grade. The factors that support this rating are the solid economic prospects reflected by a 2.2% rise in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2019 and an estimated economic recovery of 11.5% in 2021 (based on the forecasts of December 2020). These economic forecasts are backed by the rapid growth in investments and the significant drop in tax and external vulnerabilities, thus attaining growth with low inflation rates and strong macroeconomic policies. As a result Peru has obtained the investment grade and attracted international attention.

Recently, an increasing number of multinational corporations have been looking at Peru with greater interest. The subsequent increase in jobs and decrease in poverty will predictably help improve social welfare.

The progress made in watching out for the tax results, the promotion of investment in important job creation sources (such as infrastructure, mining, hydrocarbons and telecommunications) the implementation of tenders as a specific "countercyclical" measure in response to the economic slowdown, as well as the measures taken to modify the tax system included in Sections 5 and 6 of this Guide (Taxes and Labor System, respectively) allow us to observe how Peru channels its development towards improving its investment grade.

PERU'S INVESTMENT GRADE RATINGS

Country	S&P	Fitch	Moody's
Chile	A+	A-	A1
Peru	BBB+	BBB+	A3
Mexico	BBB	BBB-	Baa1
Colombia	BBB-	BBB-	Baa2
Uruguay	BBB	BBB-	Baa2
Paraguay	BB	BB+	Ba1
Bolivia	B+	B	B2
Brazil	BB-	BB-	Ba2
Argentina	CCC+	CCC	Ca
Ecuador	B-	B-	Caa3
Venezuela	SD	WD	C

As of December 2020
Source: Standard & Poor's / Fitch Ratings / Moody's

S&P / Fitch	Moody's	Feature
AAA	Aaa	Risk Free
AA+, AA, AA-	Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	High Grade
A+, A, A-	A1, A2, A3	High Repayment Capacity
BBB+, BBB, BBB-	Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	Moderate Repayment Capacity
BB+, BB, BB-	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3	Some Repayment Capacity
B+, B, B-	B1, B2, B3	Highly Uncertain Repayment Capacity
CCC+, CCC, CCC-,CC	Caa1, Caa2, Caa3	Extremely Vulnerable to Default
SD/RD	C	Default

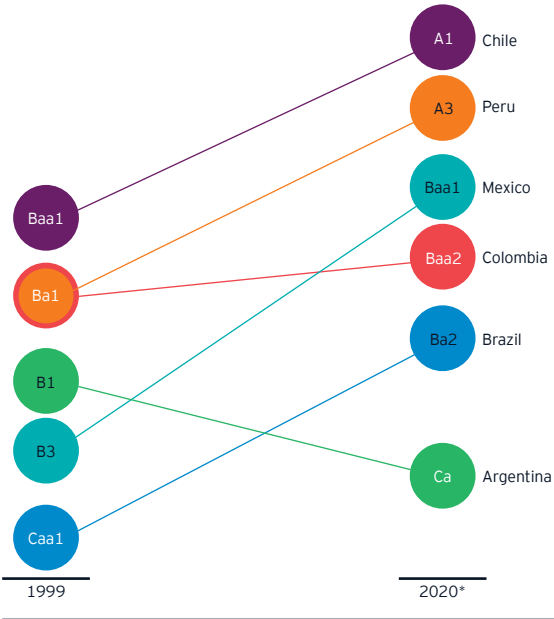
Source: Bloomberg

EVOLUTION OF THE LONG-TERM DEBT RATING IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Agency	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fitch	BB+	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB	BBB	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
S&P	BB+	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB	BBB	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
Moody's	Ba2	Ba1	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa2	Baa2	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3

Source: Standard & Poor's / Fitch Ratings / Moody's

RISK RATING OF THE REGION ACCORDING TO MOODY'S



*As of December 2020
Source: Moody's

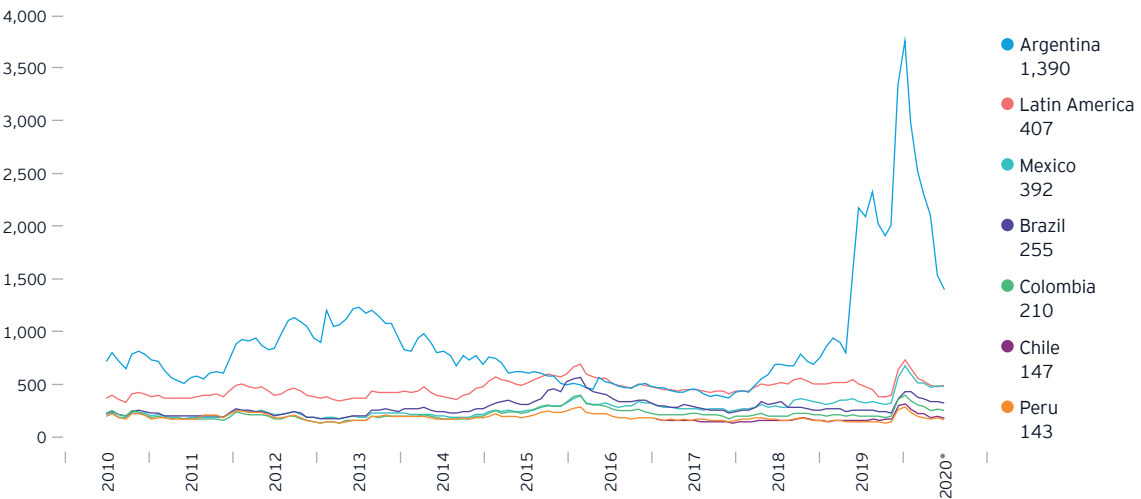
COUNTRY RISK (EMBIG)

As of December 31, 2020, Peru had a country risk of 143 base points, the lowest in Latin America. This score is almost the third part of the regional average (407 points).

Additionally, in early January 2018, Bloomberg Markets positioned Peru as the ninth emerging market with the greatest international projection, based on the country's advantages, such as low prices of shares of stock and their possible increase in the future.

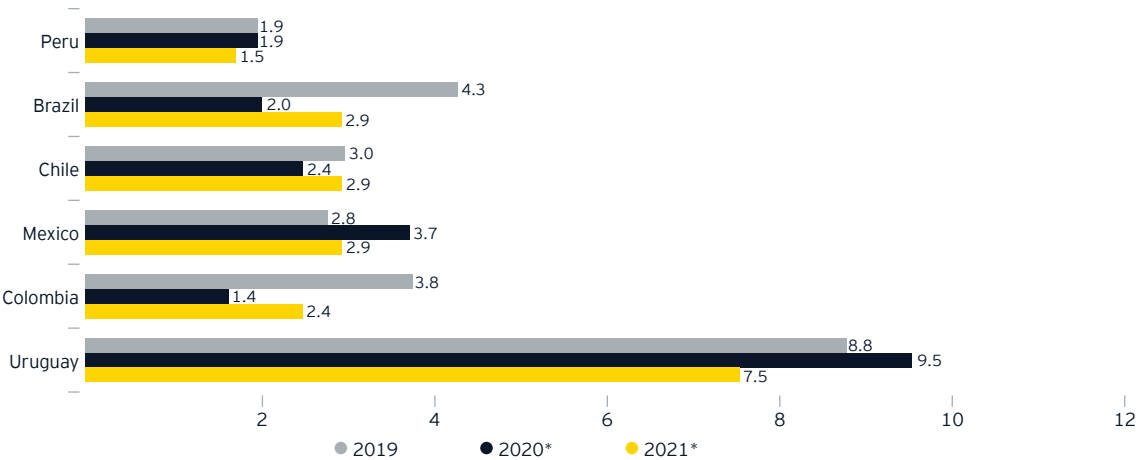
As may be seen in the following charts, Peru's level of inflation is one of the lowest in Latin America, with a rate of 1.9% in 2020, and an estimated target range below 3% for 2021. In addition, over the past decade, the Peruvian economy had the lowest average annual inflation rate in Latin America, at 2.5%, below that of Chile (3.1%) Colombia (3.8%) and Brazil (5.8%).

COUNTRY RISK INDICATOR - EMBIG (IN BASE POINTS)



*As of December 2020
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

ESTIMATED INFLATION RATES IN LATIN AMERICA (IN PERCENTAGE)



*Estimate. World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020. For Peru, forecasts are based on the December 2020 Inflation Report.
Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) / Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT



1

INVESTMENT PROMOTION CONDITIONS

LEGISLATION AND TRENDS IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN PERU

Peru seeks to attract both domestic and foreign investment in all sectors of the economy. To achieve this, it has taken the necessary steps to establish a consistent investment policy that eliminates any barriers that foreign investors may face. As a result, Peru is considered a country with one of the most open investment systems in the world.

Peru has adopted a legal framework for investments that requires no previous authorization for foreign investment. In this regard, foreign investments are allowed without restrictions in the large majority of economic activities. The activities with restrictions are very specific, such as air transportation, sea transportation, private safety and surveillance and the manufacture of war weaponry.

Additionally, Peru has a legal framework to protect the economic stability of investors and to reduce government interference in economic activities. The Peruvian Government guarantees legal stability to national and foreign investors with regard to the legislation governing income tax and specifically, distribution of dividends. Foreign investors with the right to obtain legal and tax stability are those willing to invest in Peru for a period of no less than two years and for a minimum amount of USD10 million in the Mining and/or Hydrocarbons sectors, or USD5 million in any other economic activity.

Peru's legal provisions, regulations, and practices do not discriminate between domestic and foreign corporations. There are no restrictions on repatriation of profits, international transfers of capital, or foreign exchange practices. The remittance of interest and royalties is also not restricted in any way. Foreign currency may be allocated to acquire goods abroad or cover financial obligations, provided the operator complies with Peruvian tax laws.

FAVORABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

Peru offers a legal framework¹ that protects foreign investors' interests by offering them:

- An equal and non-discriminatory treatment
- Unrestricted access to the majority of economic sectors
- Free capital transfer

Additionally, Peruvian and foreign investors are provided with:

- Right to free competition
- Guarantee of private property (no expropriations or nationalizations)
- Freedom to acquire shares in Peruvian corporations
- Freedom to access internal and external credit
- Freedom to transfer royalties and profits from their investment
- Simplicity for most operations, whether in local currency (Sol) or U.S. Dollars, without foreign exchange controls.
- A country with a vast network of investment agreements and membership in the Investment Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Direct foreign investments must be registered with the Agency for the Promotion of Private Investment (ProInversión).

Foreign investors may remit abroad the net profits (without any restriction whatsoever) from their registered investments, as well as transferring their shares, ownership interests, or participatory rights, perform capital reductions, and dissolve or wind-up their companies.

¹ Constitutional provisions; "Foreign Investment Act," Legislative Order (*Decreto Legislativo*) 662; "Framework Law for the Growth of Private Investment," Legislative Order 757; as amended, and Regulations thereof. Taken from ProInversión.

RECOGNITION OF FAVORABLE INVESTMENT CLIMATE

According to the Global Competitiveness Index ranking, Peru is among the top countries in Latin America in terms of macroeconomic framework, health, market size, goods market, and financial system.

	2018		2019	
	Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score
Peru Total	63/140	61.3	65/141	61.7
Basic Requirements	64	64.1	70	64.2
Institutions	90	50.2	94	48.9
Infrastructure	85	62.4	88	62.3
Information Technologies	94	43.9	98	45.7
Macroeconomic Framework	1	100.0	1	100.0
Human Capital	43	75.5	44	77.4
Health	32	93.3	19	94.6
Skills	83	58.6	81	60.2
Markets	48	60.1	51	59.9
Goods	50	59.5	56	57.1
Labor	72	58.8	77	59.0
Financial System	63	60.5	67	61.4
Size	49	61.6	49	62.2
Innovation Ecosystem	93	43.2	94	44.3
Business Sophistication	92	54.5	97	55.8
Innovation Capacity	89	31.9	90	32.7

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2019. World Economic Forum

BUSINESS FACILITIES IN PERU

According to Doing Business 2020, Peru ranks 76th out of 190 countries in terms of readily available facilities to startup a company and of doing business, ranking sixth among the countries of Latin America. According to Forbes 2019, Peru ranks 64th among the best countries in the world for doing business, and fifth in Latin America.

DOING BUSINESS

Ranking for Latin America	
Position	Country
59	Chile
60	Mexico
65	Puerto Rico (United States)
67	Colombia
74	Costa Rica
76	Peru
86	Panama
91	El Salvador
96	Guatemala
101	Uruguay
115	Dominican Republic

Source: World Bank (WB) - Doing Business 2020

FORBES

Best Countries for Doing Business	
Position	Country
33	Chile
48	Costa Rica
54	Mexico
58	Uruguay
64	Peru
67	Colombia
73	Brazil
75	Panama
76	Argentina
91	Dominican Republic
97	Guatemala

Source: Forbes 2019

The following are the principal indicators for the investment climate:

Indicators	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean
Starting a business		
▸ Number of procedures	8.0	8.1
▸ Time (days)	26.0	28.8
▸ Cost (% of per capita income)	9.4	31.4
▸ Registration of minimum paid up capital (% of per capita income)	0.0	0.4
Construction permits		
▸ Number of procedures	19.0	15.5
▸ Time (days)	137.0	191.2
▸ Cost (% of per capita income)	1.7	3.6
Property registration		
▸ Number of procedures	6.0	7.4
▸ Time (days)	9.5	63.7
▸ Cost (% of property value)	3.9	5.9
Electricity service		
▸ Number of procedures	6.0	5.5
▸ Time (days)	67.0	66.8
▸ Cost (% of per capita income)	448.5	407.2
Access to credit		
▸ Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	7.0	5.3
▸ Depth of credit information index (0-8)	8.0	5.1
▸ Coverage of Public Records Offices (% of adults)	39.4	14.6
▸ Coverage of private entities (% of adults)	100.0	47.6
Protecting minority investors		
▸ Interest regulation index (0-10)	9.0	4.1
▸ Minority investor protection index (0-10)	6.0	3.0
Paying taxes		
▸ Number of tax payments per year	8.0	28.2
▸ Time (hours per year)	260.0	317.1
▸ Total tax rate (% of profit)	36.8	47.0
Trading across borders		
▸ Time to export: compliance with border regulations	24.0	35.7
▸ Export costs: compliance with border regulations (USD)	50.0	100.3
▸ Time to import: compliance with border regulations (hours)	48.0	55.3
▸ Import costs: compliance with border regulations (hours)	630.0	516.3
Enforcing contracts		
▸ Time (days)	478.0	774.2
▸ Cost (% of amounts claimed)	41.2	32.0
▸ Legal proceedings quality index (0-18)	9.5	8.8
Bankruptcy resolution proceeding		
▸ Time (years)	3.1	2.9
▸ Cost (% of assets)	7.0	16.8
▸ Recovery rate (cents per USD)	31.3	31.2

Source: World Bank (WB) - Doing Business 2020

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS RANKING 2020

Country	2016	2018	2020	Raking by Factors for Peru	2016	2018	2020
Chile	36	35	38	Financial Performance	50	55	51
Peru	54	54	52	Government Efficiency	41	47	40
Mexico	45	51	53	Business Efficiency	50	51	50
Colombia	51	58	54	Infrastructure	59	61	60
Brazil	57	60	56				
Argentina	55	56	62				
Venezuela	61	63	63				

Source: Institute for Management Development (IMD), Centrum Católica

FINANCIAL CLIMATE INDEX OF LATIN AMERICA

Financial Climate Index is the result of the Latin American Financial Survey, carried out by the IFO Institute of Germany and the Getúlio Vargas Foundation of Brazil. This survey is prepared every three months and serves for the monitoring and anticipation of the financial tendencies of the countries and financial blocs.

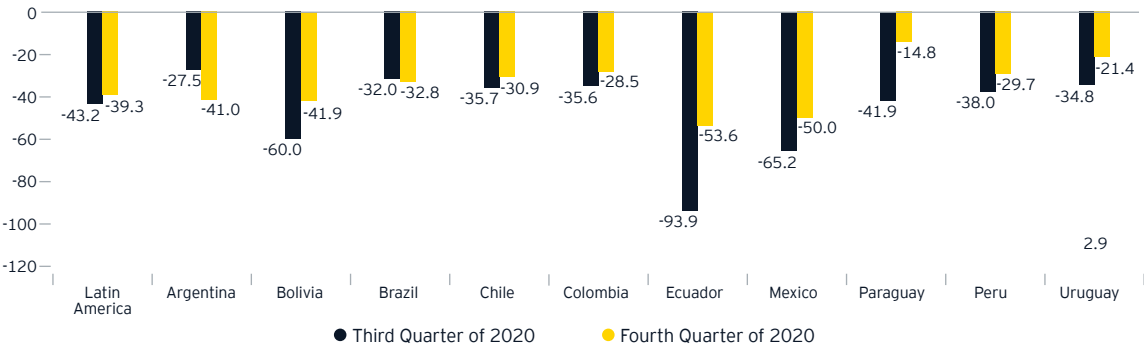
As of the fourth quarter of 2020, Peru reached -29.7 points, exhibiting a substantial recovery that exceeded the average for Latin America.

BUSINESS CLIMATE INDEX (BCI) IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

Position	Country	ICE
1	Paraguay	-14.8
2	Uruguay	-21.4
3	Colombia	-28.5
4	Peru	-29.7
5	Chile	-30.9
6	Brazil	-32.8
7	Argentina	-41.0
8	Bolivia	-41.9
9	Mexico	-50.0
10	Ecuador	-53.6
	Latin America	-39.3

Source: Latin American Business Survey - IFO Institute, Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Third Quarter of 2020

BUSINESS CLIMATE INDEX IN LATIN AMERICA



Source: Latin American Business Survey - IFO Institute, Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Third Quarter of 2020

INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

According to the 2020 Index of Economic Freedom prepared by The Heritage Foundation, which includes an analysis of the environment and economic freedom of each country based on ten indicators covering issues such as compliance with the law, the level of government intervention, market openness, and efficient State regulations, the overall results obtained confirm that promoting economic freedom in terms of the rule of law, government, regulations, and open markets generates a broad economic dynamism. Thus, boosting these levels will prove significant in order to sustain the wealth of nations, as well as being the most effective way to eradicate poverty.

Below is a summary of this ranking:

Country	Worldwide Ranking	Latin American Ranking	2020 Score
Singapore	1	-	89.4
China, Hong Kong	2	-	89.1
New Zealand	3	-	84.1
Canada	9	-	78.2
Chile	15	1	76.8
Colombia	45	2	69.2
Uruguay	47	3	69.1
Peru	51	4	67.9
Mexico	67	-	66.0
Paraguay	80	5	63.0
Brazil	155	6	53.7
Argentina	149	7	53.1
Ecuador	158	8	51.3
Bolivia	175	9	42.8
Venezuela	179	10	25.2

Source: The Heritage Foundation

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) is the largest study worldwide aimed at investigating the attitudes, activities and characteristics of the individuals who participate in entrepreneurial activities, as well as the impact of entrepreneurship in the economic development of the countries. This study divides the countries into three blocs: resource-based economies, efficiency-based economies and innovation-based economies. Each one of these blocs shows the country's performance in terms of its economic development; in other words, the countries with low income that base their economy on the extraction of natural resources are located in the first bloc. The developed countries are situated between the innovation-based economies and medium income countries, such as Peru, within the efficiency-based economies.

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) defines the Entrepreneurial Activity Rate (EAR) as the number of entrepreneurial ventures among the economically Active Population (PEA). In addition, it shows other results such as the perception of opportunities, of capacities, the fear of failure and entrepreneurial intentions, obtained from the surveys carried out on entrepreneurs of each country.

WORLDWIDE RATE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY 2018/2019

Countries	Rate of Entrepreneurial Activity	Entrepreneurial Intentions (%)
Angola	40.8	79.8
Guatemala	27.5	49.7
Chile	25.1	48.7
Lebanon	24.1	29.1
Peru	22.4	39.7
Sudan	22.2	66.7
Colombia	21.2	48.8
Madagascar	20.7	32.6
Thailand	19.7	31.5
Canada	18.7	14.5

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM)

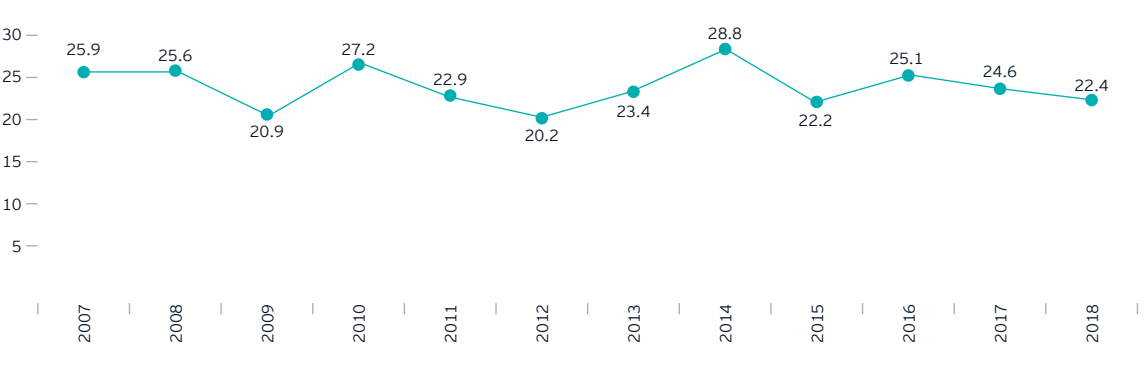
INSIGHT, APPRAISALS, AND BUSINESS INTENT BY COUNTRY, 2018-2019 GEM

Country	Opportunity to Do Business in the Next 6 Months	Ease of Starting a Business	Entrepreneurial Capabilities	Fear of Failure
Argentina	35.9	23.4	48.8	31.9
Chile	61.8	36.5	62.5	28.6
Panama	39.0	45.3	42.1	19.4
Uruguay	28.9	19.8	59.0	27.4
Brazil	31.4	-	54.3	32.6
Colombia	57.5	39.2	66.4	23.1
Guatemala	54.6	35.7	65.2	30.3
Peru	56.0	52.6	71.8	30.2
Average	45.6	31.6	58.8	27.9

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM)

In 2018, Peru obtained an Entrepreneurial Activity Rate (EAR) of 22.4%, thereby situating it among the top ten entrepreneurial countries of the world. According to the Index of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 22 out of every 100 Peruvians carry out an entrepreneurial activity mainly in microenterprises.

EVOLUTION OF THE RATE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN PERU



Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM)

2

PROMOTION MECHANISMS FOR INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

For further details, EY, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) and ProInversión have compiled the Guide to Investing in Infrastructure Projects in Peru..

You can download this Guide for free [here](#).



1. Promotion for Private Investment

Since 1993, the Peruvian Government has been striving to promote national and foreign private investment. This journey begins with the Peruvian Constitution (1993), the backbone to incentivate and guarantee private investment through one of the most attractive legal frameworks in the region.

One of the fundamental principles of investment promotion under Peruvian law is the principle of non-discrimination of foreign and local (Peruvian) investors.

Peru seeks to attract both domestic and foreign investment in all sectors of the economy. To achieve this, it has taken the necessary steps to establish a consistent investment policy that eliminates any barriers that foreign investors may face. As a result, Peru is considered a country with one of the most open investment systems in the world.

Peru has adopted a legal framework that requires no previous authorization for foreign investment. In this regard, foreign investments are allowed with certain restrictions in most economic activities. Those activities subject to restrictions are very specific. Furthermore, Peru has a legal framework designed to protect the economic stability of investors and to reduce government interference in economic activities.

a. The Peruvian Constitution

The Peruvian Constitution establishes the principles to incentivate private investment through the following key provisions:

- ▶ Peruvian and foreign investments are subject to the same conditions. As a result of this constitutional provision, none of the laws, regulations, and practices in force in Peru discriminate between Peruvian and foreign corporations.
- ▶ Property rights are guaranteed by the Peruvian Government.

No one may be deprived of their property, except for reasons of national security or public necessity established by law, and with a prior cash payment to the owner of the property in accordance with the appraised value, which shall include compensation for potential damages.

All foreign persons and/or entities shall receive the same treatment as Peruvians. However, within a radius of fifty (50) kilometers from all national borders, foreigners may not acquire or possess, under any title, either directly or indirectly, mines, land, forests, water, fuel or energy sources, whether individually or as part of a partnership, under penalty of losing such possessions to the Peruvian Government. The sole exception to this provision are cases of public necessity, expressly established by Executive Order.

- ▶ The Peruvian Government guarantees the free possession and disposal of foreign currencies. As such, there are no restrictions on the remittance of profits, international capital transfers, or foreign exchange practices.
- ▶ Private economic initiative is free.
- ▶ Freedom of contract guarantees that the parties can negotiate in accordance with the rules in force at the time they enter into the contract. The terms and conditions of the contract cannot be amended by laws or any other provision.

b. Regulations and Standards that Incentivize Private Investment

The Peruvian Constitution is not the only body of laws that incentivizes private investment. Peru offers a favorable legal framework that protects the interests of foreign investors by offering them:

- ▶ Equal, non-discriminatory treatment
- ▶ Unrestricted access to most economic sectors
- ▶ Free capital transfer

Additionally, Peruvian and foreign investors have:

- ▶ The right to fair competition
- ▶ Guarantee of private property (no expropriations or nationalizations)
- ▶ Freedom to acquire shares of stock in Peruvian corporations
- ▶ Freedom to gain access to internal and external credit

- ▶ Freedom to transfer profits from their investments in Peru abroad and to pay royalties to non-domiciled entities
- ▶ Simplicity of most transactions, whether in local currency (Sol) or United States dollars, without exchange controls

The main laws and regulations regarding the promotion of foreign private investment are:

- ▶ Legislative Order (*Decreto Legislativo*) 662—the Legal Stability Regime for Foreign Investments:

Under this law, the Peruvian Government incentivizes and provides guarantees to foreign investors in all sectors of economic activity and any of the commercial or contractual forms permitted by national law.

- ▶ Legislative Scheme 757—Legal Framework for the Growth of Private Investment:

This law seeks to guarantee free initiative and private investments, whether already made or to be made in the future, in all sectors of economic activity. It establishes rights, guarantees, and obligations applicable to all individuals or entities, whether Peruvian or foreign, who invest in Peru.

2. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

A Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is a form of participation in private investment that involves experience, knowledge, equipment, technology, and the distribution of risks and resources, preferably private, for the purpose of creating, developing, upgrading, operating, or maintaining public infrastructure; providing public utilities and/or providing services related to those required by the government, as well as the development of applied research and/or technological innovation projects.

a. Legal Framework

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and Private Initiatives are generally governed by the provisions of (i) Legislative Order 1362 (hereinafter, the "PPP Act"); and (ii) the Regulations on the PPP Act approved by Executive Order 240- 2018-EF (hereinafter, the "Regulations on the PPP Act"). This legal framework is applicable to all entities in the non-financial public sector, at all levels of government.

It is important to note that a PPP can be implemented through either government or private initiatives (the latter of which is also known as an unsolicited proposal).

PPPs allow the private sector to contribute experience, knowledge, equipment, and technology to the financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of public infrastructure. For its part, the government retains the property rights over the project's infrastructure, including the new facilities built by the private investor. Generally, after the contract expires, the property is transferred to the government.

b. PPP Phases

PPPs are carried out in five phases, as described below:

1. Planning and Programming
Takes the form of the Multiannual PPP Investment Report (IMIAPP).
2. Drafting
Project design and/or evaluation. Drafting of the Evaluation Report.
3. Structuring
Approval of the Promotion Plan, inquiries with institutions, and design of the PPP agreement.
4. Transaction
Public tender or comprehensive project bidding process or other competitive process. This phase concludes with the execution of the PPP agreement.
5. Contractual Performance
Project investment, operation, and maintenance phase. Includes monitoring and supervision of contractual obligations.

c. PPP Types

PPPs may be self-financed or co-financed.

- Self-financed: PPP project with the ability to generate its own revenue that does not require government co-financing.
- Co-financed: APP project that requires government co-financing or the granting or taking out of financial or non-financial guarantees with a significant likelihood of co-financing requirements, where:

Guarantees	Self-Financed	Co-Financed
Financial Guarantee	Those guarantees that do not exceed 5% of the total capital expenditure or the total project cost (if there are no expenditure activities).	Those guarantees that exceed 5% of the total capital expenditure or the total project cost (if there are no expenditure activities).
Non-Financial Guarantee	The likelihood of a request for use of public resources is minimal or nonexistent, which means that the likelihood of using public resources does not exceed 10% for any of the first five years of the project guarantee period.	The referred likelihood exceeds the limit of 10% for any of the first five years of the project guarantee period.

PPPs may also be categorized based on their involvement in government and private initiatives (unsolicited tenders).

- Government initiatives: The government (through one of its different levels) identifies and launches a project.
- Private initiatives (unsolicited tenders): The private sector identifies and proposes the project to the government.

In private initiatives, the government evaluates the proposal submitted by the private sector. First, the government checks whether the proposal has been drafted in accordance with the private initiative regulations. Then, if the private initiative is admitted by the government, it will issue an opinion on whether said initiative is relevant and consistent with the agency's plans.

Lastly, the agency may declare the project submitted through a private initiative to be of interest. In such case, the agency gives other companies 90 days to participate in a tender process with the company that submitted the private initiative. If 90 days pass and there are no more companies, the company that submitted the private initiative shall be awarded the contract for the performance of the project without competing with third parties.

Private initiatives have two main benefits for the private sector, specifically for the company that submits them:

- ▶ In the case of bidding processes opened by virtue of a tender offer, if a company submits a valid technical and economic bid, it shall have the right to match the bid that received first place. Subsequently, the submitter and the company that achieved first place may submit another bid as a tie-breaker.
- ▶ In case of bidding processes opened by virtue of a tender process, if the company submits a valid economic bid and the project is awarded to a third party, the submitter may be reimbursed for the costs of the private initiative up to 2% of the total project cost or total capital expenditure.

d. PPP Advantages

- ▶ The risks are assigned based on which party is in a better position to manage them.
- ▶ The provision of utilities to the public benefits from the experience of the private sector.
- ▶ By integrating the infrastructure operation and maintenance under a long-term agreement, the private sector will have sufficient incentives to design and build said infrastructure efficiently.
- ▶ Public infrastructure can be provided without using government resources (in the case of self-financed PPPs), or, in the case of co-financed PPPs, the government's payments to the private sector for the construction of the infrastructure are distributed over the long-term, given that the private sector will finance the project.

e. Role of the Authorities

Private Investment Promotion Body (OPIP)

The public agency responsible for the operation, management, and allocation of a PPP project is the Private Investment Promotion Body (OPIP). Depending on the scope, the OPIP may be:

OPIP	Scope
ProInversión	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Multisector PPP projects under national jurisdiction originated by government initiative.▸ PPP projects under national jurisdiction originated by government initiative with a capital expenditure or a total project cost (in case of projects without an expenditure component) of more than forth thousand (40,000) Tax Units (UITs)¹ (PEN172 million).▸ PPP projects under national jurisdiction originated by self-financed private initiative.▸ PPP projects under the jurisdiction of public entities authorized by express law, originated by self-financed private initiative.▸ Projects at any level of government and projects under the jurisdiction of public entities authorized by express law, originated by self-financed private initiative.▸ Projects developed through the Competitive Dialogue mechanism.▸ Projects assigned to ProInversión by express legal provision.
OPIP of the respective Ministry	Projects not assigned specifically to ProInversión.
OPIP of the respective regional government	Projects under its own jurisdiction involving more than one province.
OPIP of the respective local government	Projects under its own jurisdiction.

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MRE)

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is the governing body and highest technical and regulatory authority of the PPP system. It is responsible for safeguarding and coordinating compliance with the National Policy for the Promotion of Private Investment in PPPs.

Other Authorities

Ministries (for projects within their specific sectors), Regulatory Agencies, and the Comptroller General's Office of the Republic also have specific roles in the PPP system.

¹ A Tax Unit (UIT) is equivalent to PEN4,300 for 2020.

3. Projects in Assets (PA)

This mechanism is used for the development of those cases in which the private investor seeks to perform a project on an asset property of the government, whether as owner, holder, lessor, or any other status permitted by law. However, these projects shall be carried out without any commitment of government resources.

Private investment in assets property of the Peruvian state are promoted through the respective OPIP (which may belong to ministries, regional or local governments), based on the following scenarios:

- Sale of assets, including total or partial transfer
- Use, lease, usufruct, or any other form permitted by Peruvian law

The Peruvian legal framework on PAs is the same as that applicable to PPPs, i.e., the PPP Act and the Regulations on the PPP Act.

The main difference between a PPP and a PA is that while in the former, the government may use its own resources and there is an assignment of risks between the private sector and the government, in the latter the private sector assumes all the risks tied to the project and the project can never use government resources.

4. Tax-Deductible Works

The Tax-Deductible Works regime is an effective corporate social responsibility tool that allows for the application, as a credit against corporate income tax, of the amount of any projects undertaken by private companies on behalf of regional governments, local governments, public universities, and the national government in a range of sectors (such as education, health, safety, tourism, agriculture, irrigation, culture, sanitation, athletics, and the environment, among others).

This regime is a win-win, since the government wins with the construction or performance of the projects, the public's quality of life improves, and private companies directly improve their brand image as socially responsible enterprises through their involvement therein.

The Tax-Deductible Works regime consists of a private company's participation, together with a government entity, in the development and performance of a public investment project. With the execution of an agreement (the "Investment Agreement"), the private company undertakes to implement a public investment project in exchange for the recognition of its investment as an income tax credit. For such purpose, an investment certificate is issued, depending on whether the agreement is entered into with regional and local governments, public universities (Regional and Local Public Investment Certificate - CIPRL), or agreements with a national government entity (National Government Public Investment Certificate - CIPGN).

a. Legal Framework

- ▶ Consolidated Text (TUO) of Law 29230 - Act on Regional and Local Public Investment with Private Sector Participation, as approved by Executive Order (*Decreto Supremo*) 294-2018-EF.
- ▶ Consolidated Text (TUO) of the Regulations on Law 29230 - Act on Regional and Local Public Investment with Private Sector Participation, as approved by Executive Order 295-2018-EF.
- ▶ Legislative Order permitting Petroperú, on an exceptional basis, to finance projects under Law 29230.
- ▶ Consolidated Text (TUO) of Law 30556 - Act Approving Extraordinary Provisions on Disaster Response, and Authorizing and Expanding the Scope of Law 29230, as approved by Executive Order 094-2018-PCM.
- ▶ Consolidated Text (TUO) of the Regulations on Law 30556 - Act Approving Extraordinary Provisions on Disaster Response, and Authorizing and Expanding the Scope of Law 29230, as approved by Executive Order 003-2019-PCM.

b. Public Investment Project Types

To better grasp the advantages offered by the Tax-Deductible Works regime, it is important to understand the following:

▶ Public Investment Projects

Public Investment Projects consist of the provision of government funds to create, expand, improve, or recover the production or supply of goods and services for the

general public. This means that all Public Investment Projects must have a social purpose.

Public Investment Projects can include all of the pre-investment studies, architecture or engineering studies, construction of infrastructure, performance, and maintenance of works.

Operating expenses, replacement of assets, and third-party consultancy or advisory expenses shall not be considered part of the budget of the Public Investment Project.

▶ Public Investment Agreement

This is an agreement entered into by the private company and the government entity, by virtue of which the private company undertakes to perform a given public investment project.

The private company may perform the project directly, or it can enter into a construction agreement with a builder to perform the project.

There are two types of public investment projects:

- a) Government Initiative: After identifying a need, the government entity formulates a Public Investment Project to address the emerging necessity.
- b) Private Initiative (unsolicited proposal): The private sector submits a Public Investment Project proposal, which must be evaluated by the government entity.

c. Advantages of the Tax-Deductible Works Regime

This regime offers a number of benefits, such as the following:

- From a private-sector perspective: It strengthens the development of social responsibility programs, improving companies' reputations and thus their relationship with the community
- For the community: This regime reduces the infrastructure gap and creates more jobs. It also increases the coverage of utilities and public services.
- From the government's perspective: This regime contributes to the acceleration of projects

d. Annual Capacity Limit

For 2020, regional governments have a joint annual capacity limit for investment in the Tax-Deductible Works regime equal to PEN3.748 billion (approximately USD1.07 billion).

The annual capacity limit of each regional government can be found at **web obras por impuestos**.



For 2020, local governments have a joint annual capacity limit for investment in the Tax-Deductible Works regime equal to PEN11.322 billion (approximately USD3.228 billion). The annual capacity of each local government can be found at **web obras por impuestos**.



For 2020, public universities have a joint annual capacity limit for investment in the Tax-Deductible Works regime equal to PEN948 million (approximately USD270 million). The annual capacity limit of each university can be found at **web obras por impuestos**.



Usually, according to Legislative Order 1275, entities must meet certain mandatory tax provisions. However, due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, Emergency Decree 081-2019 has suspended compliance with these tax provisions, on a temporary, exceptional basis, for fiscal year 2020.

e. Regional and Local Public Investment Certificate (CIPRL) and National Government Public Investment Certificate (CIPGN)

Issuing of Certificates (CIPRL and CIPGN)

Approval of reception and quality is required to issue a CIPRL or a CIPGN.

If the performance of the project takes more than five months, the private company may ask the public entity to issue quarterly certificates.

CIPRLs are limited to the canon resources received by all regional and local governments, as well as public universities, which are published by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). CIPGNs are limited to the ordinary resources of the national government signing the agreement.

The canon is the share of local and regional governments in the total revenues received by the Peruvian Government for the economic exploitation of natural resources. Currently, Peruvian law regulates the concepts of mining canon, hydropower canon, gas canon, fishing canon, forestry canon, and oil canon.

It should be noted that the canon is the basis for determining the annual capacity limit for investments under the Tax-Deductible Works regime for regional and local governments and public universities.

Certificate Characteristics (CIPRL and CIPGN)

These certificates have the following characteristics:

- ▶ CIPRLs and CIPGNs requested by government entities are issued electronically via the document security printing platform found at the following internet address **dirección electrónica.**
- ▶ CIPRLs and CIPGNs can only be used for advance tax payments on annual corporate income
- ▶ CIPRLs and CIPGNs can be used for up to 50% of the corporate income tax paid in the previous fiscal year
- ▶ If the CIPRLs or CIPGNs are not used by the end of the year, the private company may request a new certificate, which shall include the amount of the previous certificates plus a 2% increase. These new certificates may also be requested when there are outstanding credits or balances as a result of partially used certificates.



- ▶ If the certificate is not used within ten years, the private company may request a reimbursement from the Tax Administration
- ▶ Certificates are negotiable, which means they can be transferred to third parties, except when the private company that signed the Investment Agreement has performed the works directly as builder

5. Government-to-Government (G2G) Agreements

Under G2G agreements, one government hires the supply of goods and services (including construction) through a direct agreement with another government. The latter government may perform the agreement through its own bodies or agencies, government-owned companies, national privately-owned companies, and/or foreign privately-owned companies.

The most representative of these agreements, in terms of investment and the closing of social gaps, is the Agreement for Reconstruction with Changes (RCC) entered into with the United Kingdom. Through this G2G, Peru will receive technical assistance, supervision, and Project Managers Officer (PMO) services from the Government of the United Kingdom², which will act through its “performance team”: privately-owned companies from the United Kingdom with extensive experience in the field.

Peru has also recently signed many agreements under the government-to-government (G2G) regime with countries with extensive, proven experience in the infrastructure sector.

² In 2017, there was a flood in northern Peru (a Coastal El Niño) that caused serious harm to the local population and infrastructure. The government created the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes (ARCC) to supervise and perform public works, which include important preventive measures.

a. Legal Framework

Law 30556, approving extraordinary provisions for national government interventions in case of disasters and ordering the creation of the Authority for Reconstruction with Changes (ARCC), permits the ARCC and government ministries to enter into G2G agreements for complex and consolidated projects.

Legislative Order 1248, Section 4 also authorized the execution of G2G agreements in order to hire the management and provision of goods and/or services for the realization of the Lima 2019 Pan American and Parapan American Games Lima.

b. New Engineering Contract (NEC)

For the Lima 2019 Pan American and Parapan American Games, use was made of New Engineering Contracts (NECs), specifically NEC3s. NECs are highly flexible standard contracts created by the United Kingdom Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) in England, similar to other standard contracts such as FIDICs, ICCs, and AIAs, among others.

In particular, NEC3s have been used for the provision of goods, services, and works, considering all phases in a project's cycle, from project planning, design, and management to facility construction, maintenance, and management.

Additionally, the NEC3 promotes the delivery of projects:

- (i) On time
- (ii) Within budget; and,
- (iii) With the highest standards.³

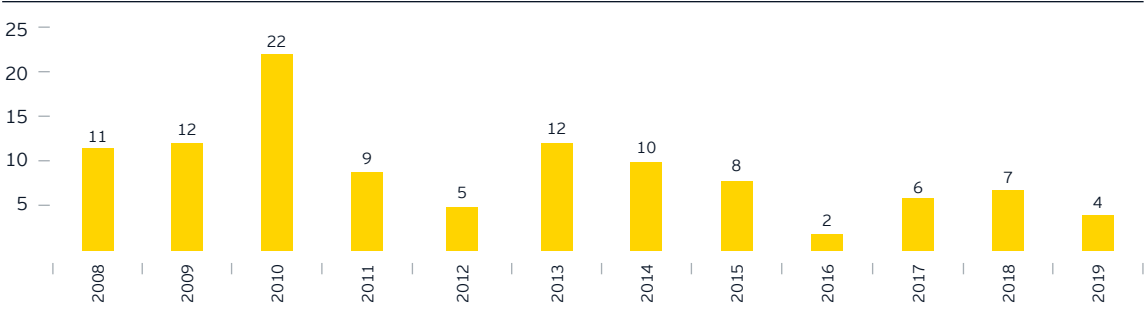
According to Peruvian experience with NEC3s, the main characteristics of this type of contract are its straightforward language, appropriate risk allocation, and collaborative work.

³ <https://www.neccontract.com/About-NEC/How-NEC-Contracts-Works>

3 INVESTMENT INDICATORS

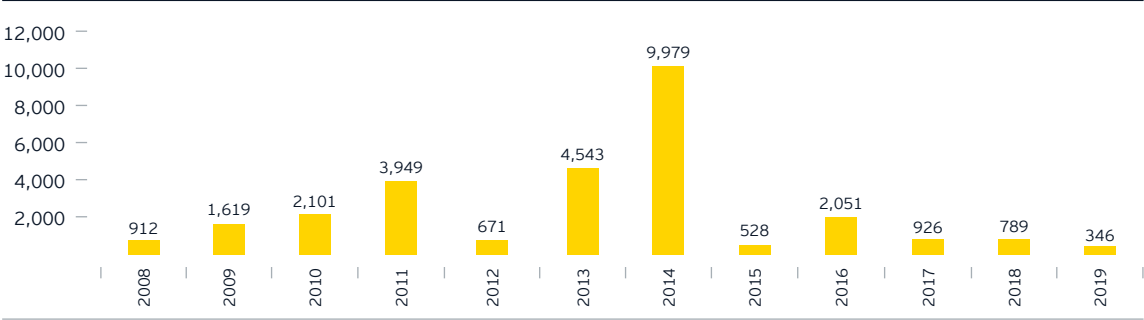
In the period 2008-2019, ProInversión granted the concession of 108 projects, in the form of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and investment commitments totaling USD28.4 billion, a figure that will contribute towards the dynamism of the main economic sectors of the country.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS 2008-2019



Source: ProInversión

INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS 2008-2019 (IN USD MILLIONS)



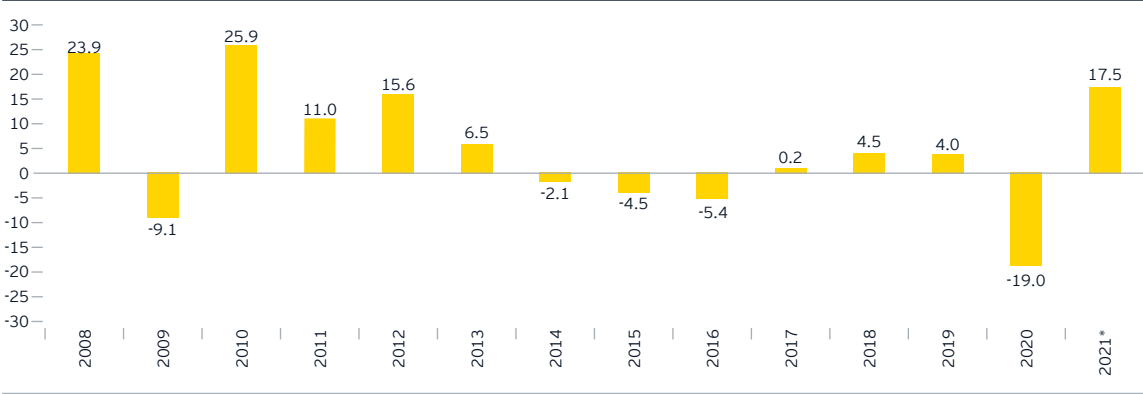
Source: ProInversión

INVESTMENT PROJECTS - TARGETS OF 2021

	Project	in USD Millions
Milestone: Awarding of 11 Projects USD2.554 Billion	Huancayo - Huancavelica Railway	263
	AWS-3 and 2.3 GHz Bands	291
	Mass Distribution of Natural Gas	200
	Puerto Maldonado-Iberia Transmission Line	47
	Valle del Chira Substation	163
	Piura Nueva-Frontera Transmission Line	57
	Puerto Maldonado Wastewater Treatment Plant	130
	ESSALUD Chimbote	170
	ESSALUD Piura	480
	Headworks	750
	Ancón Industrial Park	1,965
Milestone: Declaration of Interest 8 Projects USD3.3386 Billion	San Juan de Marcona Terminal Port	637
	Huancayo Wastewater Treatment Plant	165
	Downtown High-Performance School	60
	Villa María del Triunfo At-Risk School	75
	Metropolitan Lima At-Risk School	227
	Comas and San Martín de Porres At-Risk School	99
	Ate and San Juan de Lurigancho At-Risk School	158
	Total	5,940

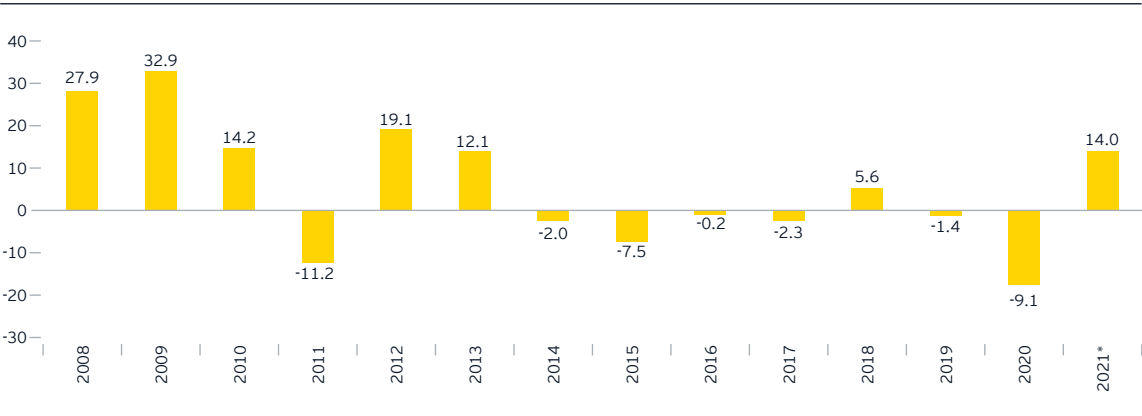
Source: ProInversión (January 2021)

PRIVATE INVESTMENT (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



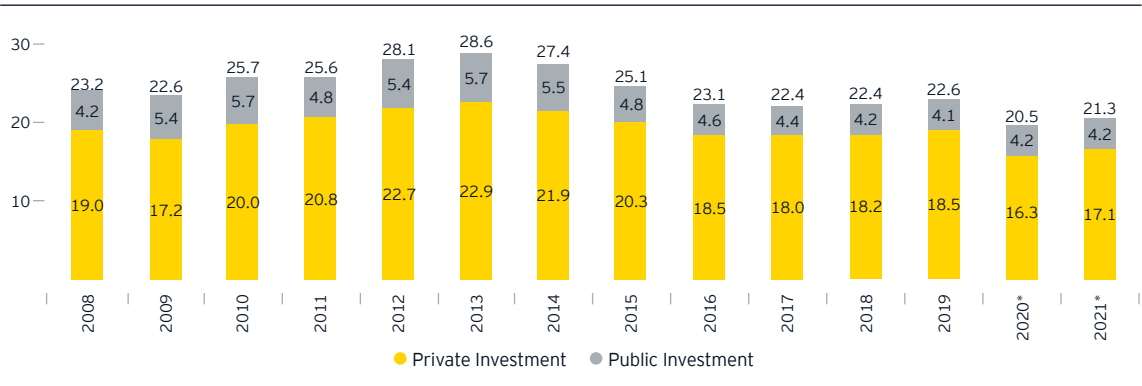
*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

PUBLIC INVESTMENT (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

FIXED GROSS INVESTMENT t(AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)



*December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

The economic stimulus plan called "Arranca Perú" will have continuity during 2021, being already approved within the public budget of the year. This plan includes an investment estimated at PEN3.26 billion (approximately USD950 million).

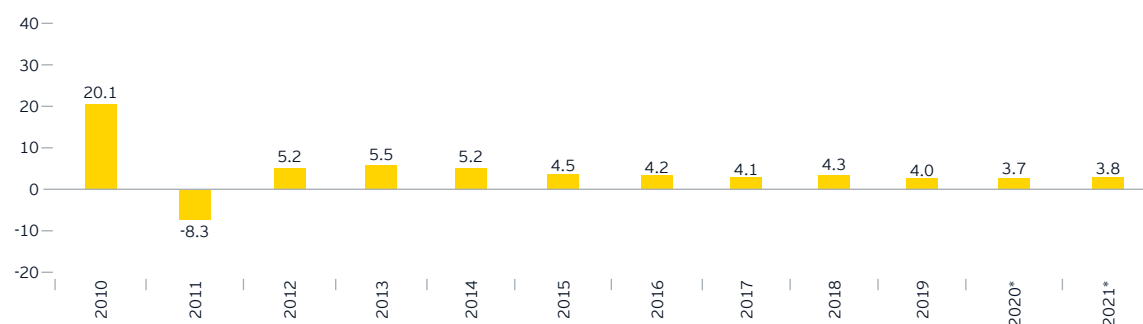
The investment distribution is centered on 4 key sectors such as transportation, housing and sanitation, education and agriculture.

SHORT- AND LONG-TERM INFRASTRUCTURE GAP (IN USD MILLIONS)

N°	Industry	Short-Term Gap		Long-Term Gap	
		PEN	USD	PEN	USD
1	Water	6,019	1,818	24,245	7,325
2	Sanitation	28,819	8,707	71,544	21,615
3	Telecommunications	12,151	3,671	20,377	6,156
4	Transport	35,970	10,867	160,958	48,628
5	Electricity	-	-	7,059	2,133
6	Education	-	-	5,917	1,788
7	Health	27,545	8,322	58,727	17,742
8	Hydraulic	6,679	2,018	14,625	4,418
Total		117,183	35,403	363,452	109,804

Source: 2019 National Infrastructure Plan for Competitiveness - Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

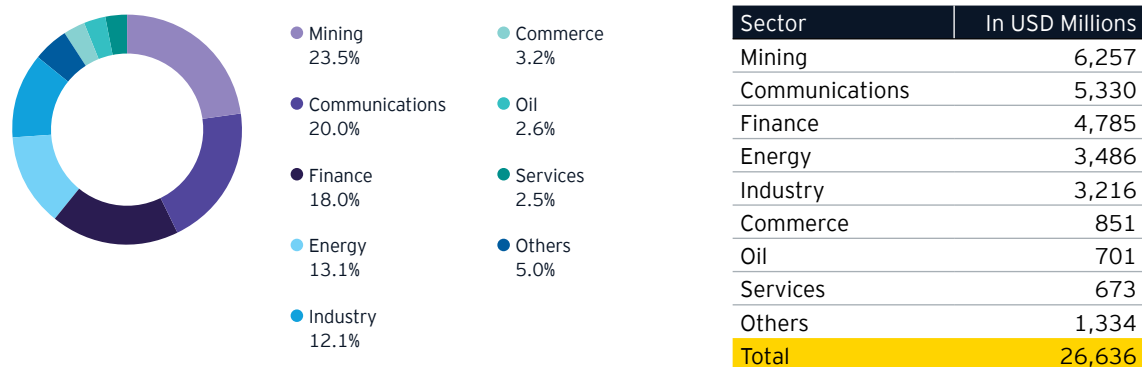
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - GDP)



*December 2020 Inflation Report

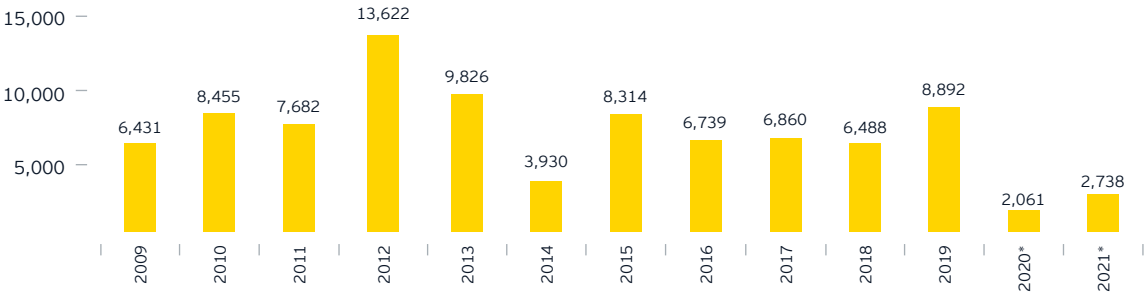
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

BALANCE OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT BY SECTOR IN USD MILLIONS 2019



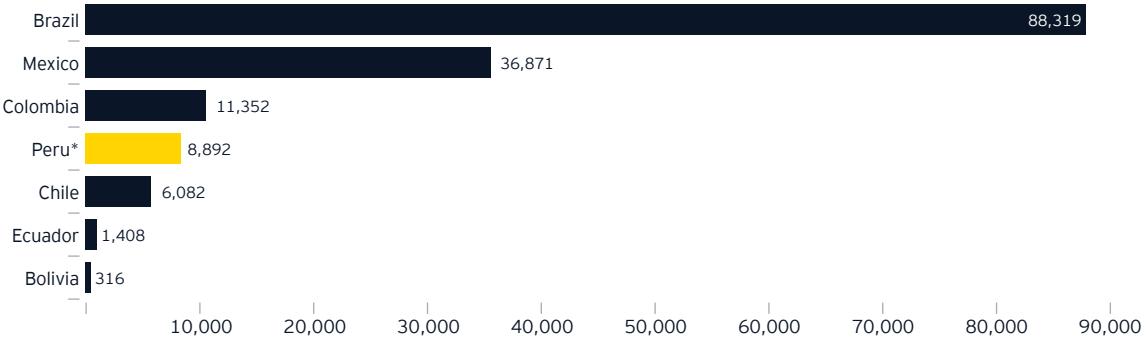
Source: ProInversión

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOW (IN USD MILLIONS)



*Estimate. December 2020 Inflation Report
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN LATIN AMERICA 2018 (IN USD MILLIONS)



*Peru (2019)
Source: Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean 2019. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

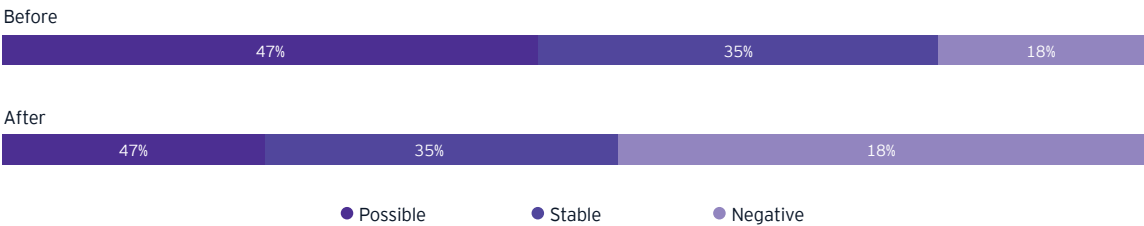


GLOBAL CAPITAL CONFIDENCE
BAROMETER, 22ND EDITION -
ERNST & YOUNG (EY)

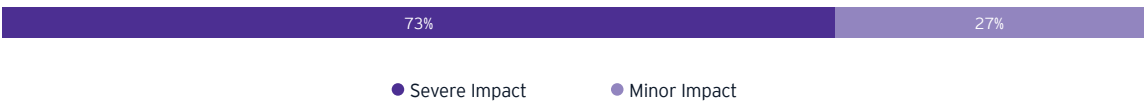
The Global Capital Confidence Barometer, prepared by EY in March 2020, measures companies' confidence in the economic outlook and identifies trends and practices among boards of directors in terms of their management of capital plans.

This edition includes a before-and-after COVID-19 comparison.

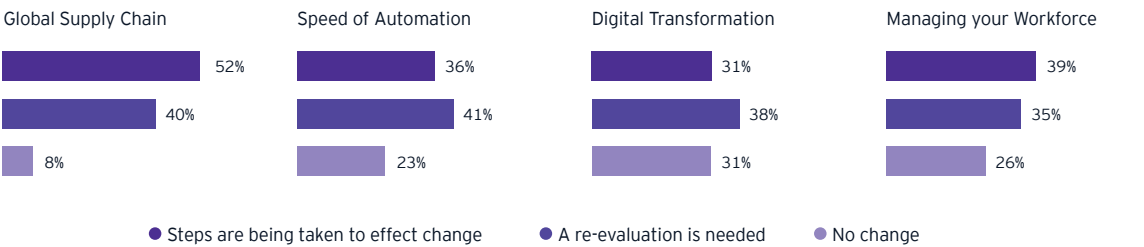
WHAT IS YOUR PERSPECTIVE ON GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH TODAY?



WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY?



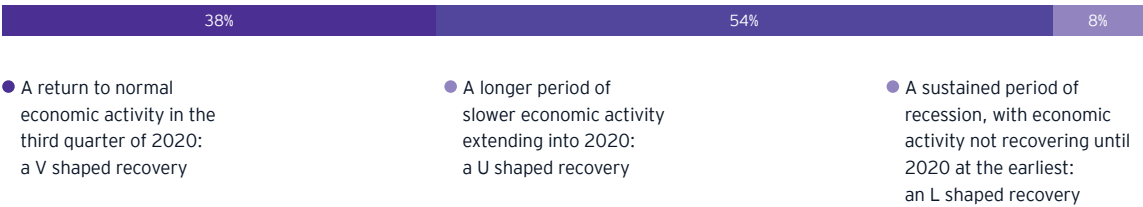
HOW WILL THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIA AFFECT YOUR DECISION ON:



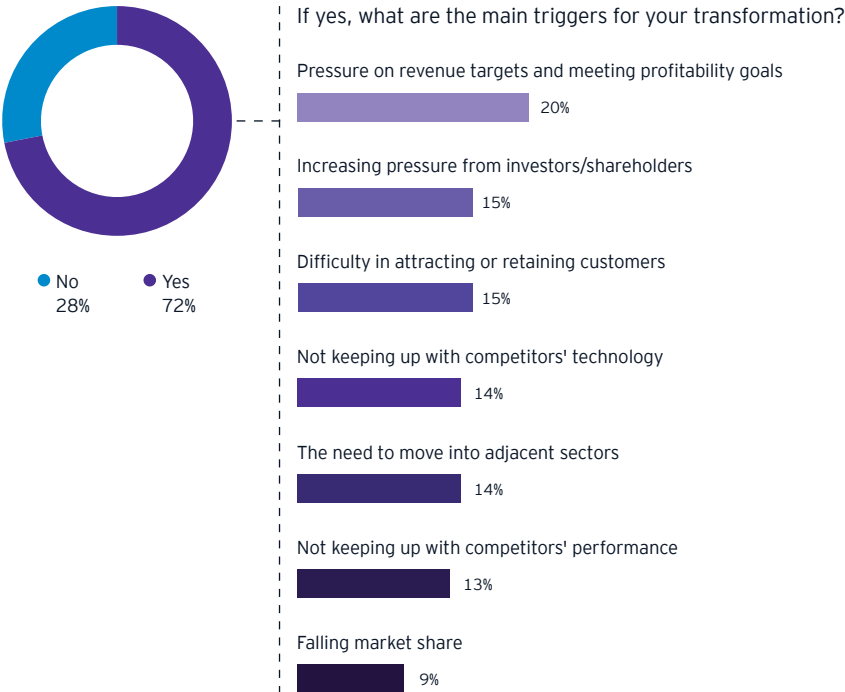
HOW SIGNIFICANTLY WILL THE CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IMPACT ON YOUR PROFITABILITY AND MARGINS?



UNDER WHAT ECONOMIC SCENARIO IS YOUR COMPANY CURRENTLY OPERATING?



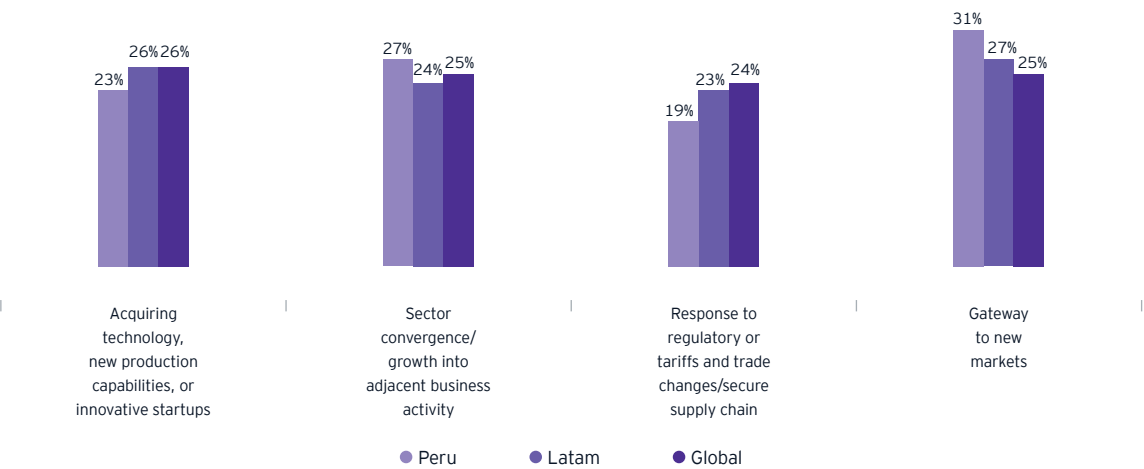
IS YOUR COMPANY CURRENTLY UNDERGOING A SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM?



WHAT IS YOUR EXPECTATION FOR THE M&A MARKET IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?



WHAT ARE THE MAIN STRATEGIC DRIVERS FOR PURSUING ACQUISITIONS?



Our complete “Global Capital Confidence Barometer” study can be found at [here](#).



4

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Peru's development strategy is based on an economy opened to the world and competitive in its export offer. It has been a successful strategy that has permitted the country to consolidate its foreign trade of goods and services as an economic development and poverty reduction pool.

International trade negotiations, which have benefited from rigorous macroeconomic management and its consequent stability, have allowed the Peruvian economy to gradually tackle and reduce its external vulnerability in times of crisis such as in the current international and local context.

Trade agreements are a valuable tool to attract foreign direct investment and increase entrepreneurial productivity, as well as technology transfer thanks to the lower cost of importing capital goods and high-quality inputs. These agreements foster the compliance of international standards, thus enabling more Peruvian companies to improve their management and logistic practices.

Peru has been a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1995, and in 1998 it became a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC). In 2011, it formed the Pacific Alliance with Chile, Colombia, and Mexico. It is also a member country of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and a member-state of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). Peru has begun to follow a Country Program to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This is a key tool to ensure Peru's successful entrance into the organization.

Peru currently has in force 32 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden,

Switzerland, Thailand, the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela.

Additionally, Peru has a total of 14 free trade agreements and economic integration agreements (TLCs & EIAs) in force with Canada, Costa Rica, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the European Union, Japan, Panama, Australia, Chile, China, Honduras, South Korea, Mexico, Singapore, and the United States.

Peru is currently in the midst of negotiations with Turkey, El Salvador, and India, and has concluded negotiations with Brazil, Guatemala, and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (with Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, and Vietnam) which includes the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement

Foreign investors are protected against inconvertibility, expropriation, political violence, and other non-business risks via access to multilateral and bilateral agreements. Peru has signed an agreement with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Convention Establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). Peru has also entered into the World Bank's International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Differences (ICSID) as an alternative for the settlement of any disputes that may arise between investors covered by the ICSID and the Peruvian Government.

Eight double taxation avoidance agreements have been signed with Chile, Canada, the Andean Community (CAN), Brazil, Mexico, South Korea, Switzerland, and Portugal. In 2019, Peru also signed a double taxation avoidance agreement with Japan, which entered into force on January 29, 2021 and will take effect from January 1, 2022 in the annual taxes.

IN FORCE

1. Peru - China Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

In economic terms, China has been the fastest growing economy worldwide over the past two decades (around 10% per year of sustained growth). The entry into force of this Agreement in March 2010 has opened up a market of 1.399 billion inhabitants, of which 350 million are consumers with high purchasing power.

Exports 2019 totaled USD13.5 billion, with China being our main trading partner. Peru's principal exports to China are copper, fishmeal, and iron ore, lead and zinc. Among the main Peruvian products benefitting from the trade agreement are giant squid, cuttlefish and squid, fresh grapes, avocado, mango, barley, paprika, tara powder, and fine wool yarn, etc. In exchange, China ships machinery, mobile telephones, laptops, and high technology products to Peru.

The FTA establishes clear rules of the game, within a transparent and predictable framework through which it will not only contribute to increasing bilateral trade, but also boost Chinese investment in Peru, principally in the industries of mining, agriculture, electricity, wind power, oil and gas, and fisheries.

Ernst & Young and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) prepared the Chinese version of this Peru's Business and Investment Guide 2019/2020. It can be downloaded for free at **here**.



2. Peru - United States Trade Promotion Act

Peru had access to certain unilateral preferential customs duties with the United States starting in 1991, granted by the U.S. Congress to Andean Countries through the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), which remained in force until 2001. These preferential duties were renewed in 2002 with the enactment of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) under which they remained in force until 2010.

In 2004, Peru initiated negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States, and in 2009 the Peru - United States Free Trade Act entered into force. Just two years after entering into force, 418 new products were exported, of which 96% were non-traditional products, most notably in the areas of Metal-Mechanical (32%), Chemicals (20%), and Textiles (11%).

The main products exported to the United States are minerals, metals, textiles, fish products, crude oil, coffee, cocoa, handicrafts, paprika, artichokes, grapes, mangoes, tangerines and asparagus. In 2019, exports reached USD5.7 billion, of which gold, asparagus, fresh grapes, and avocado were the most notable.

3. Peru - European Union (EU) Trade Agreement

The Trade Agreement with the European Union (EU) is part of a business strategy to expand and develop the export supply of Peru. It became effective on March 2013. The European Union constitutes a market of great opportunities with over 515 million inhabitants and per capita income levels, which are among the highest in the world.

The European Union is one of the main destinations for Peruvian exports, with a share of 13% of the total exports in 2019. Furthermore, this Region registered a direct foreign investment in Peru with a share of 35% of the capital stock from Spain and the United Kingdom.

With the entry into force of the Peru - European Union (EU) FTA, custom duties were removed in 99.3% of Peru's exports, benefiting 95% of custom duty lines for agricultural products, such as asparagus, avocados, coffee, fruits of the genus capsicum (for example, paprika and chili peppers), artichokes, among others.

The execution of the agreement between the Republic of Peru and the European Union on visa exemptions for short-term stays, signed on March 14, 2016 in the city of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, was a major achievement that will facilitate business investment contacts

by Peruvian businesspeople in Europe. Under this agreement, Peruvian citizens can enter the following 30 countries without a short-term visa: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Sweden, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, and Romania. This decision came about as a result of increased economic relations with the European Union, a decline in irregular migration flows, and the opportunities offered by the economic growth registered in Peru.

4. Peru - Japan Economic Partnership Agreement

The Economic Partnership Agreement between Peru and Japan was entered into on May 31, 2011. As from its entry into force in March 2012, Peruvian products such as coffee, asparagus, sachu inchi, giant squid, fish oil, copper, lead, zinc, purple corn, giant corn from Cusco, swordfish, among others, may enter the Japanese market with preferential access.

In 2019, Japan was the sixth largest destination for Peruvian exports, accounting for USD1.974 billion, consisting mainly of minerals and agricultural products.

5. Peru - South Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Peru and South Korea was signed on March 21, 2011, in Seoul, Korea, and it became effective on August 1, 2011. With this trade agreement, Peru gains access to a market of 50.4 million inhabitants, with a GDP per capita of USD37,940. For Peruvian exports, this represents a significant number of potential consumers and a major opportunity for Peru's export supply.

Peruvian non-traditional exports reap the most benefit from this Agreement, since, according to the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR), the Korean market has a preference for high quality fresh products, such as agricultural and fisheries products from Peru.

South Korea was the fourth largest destination for Peruvian exports during 2019, with a total of USD2.266 billion. Fisheries and agricultural products were the most benefited by this trade agreement.

6. Peru - Singapore Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the Peru - Thailand Protocol to Accelerate the Liberalization of the Trade of Goods and Facilitation of Commerce

In the context of the policy of rapprochement with the Asian market, Peru executed in Lima the Peru - Singapore Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on May 29, 2008. Unlike Thailand and most Asian countries, which import mainly minerals from Peru, Singapore is a very important non-traditional Peruvian exports destination. The main products exported to Singapore, which are already benefiting from this Agreement, which entered into force on August 1, 2009, are cocoa, grapes, t-shirts, shirts, asparagus, shellfish, and other marine products. Singapore is one of the main ports of entry into East Asia; thus, the Agreement will enable Peruvian products to be admitted under better conditions throughout the Region, boost greater investments, and consolidate the Peruvian strategy of becoming the center of Asian operations in South America.

In the case of Thailand, the Protocol to Accelerate the Liberalization of the Trade of Goods and Facilitation of Commerce was signed in the city of Busan, South Korea, on November 19, 2005, and entered into force on December 31, 2011. The main products exported to Thailand include zinc and copper ore; fishmeal, fish powder, and fish pellets; cuttlefish; and fresh grapes. The tariff liberalization agreed to with Thailand encompasses approximately 75% of both countries' tariff subheadings. The subheadings corresponding to Basket A were immediately liberalized; while those corresponding to Basket B were scheduled for liberalization five years after the entry into force of the Protocol.

7. Peru - MERCOSUR Economic Complementation Agreement (ACE)

Economic Complementation Agreement 58 (ACE 58) was signed between Peru and the MERCOSUR countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) on November 30, 2005 and became effective on January 2006. Subsequently, in 2006 the Protocol for Venezuela's Accession to the MERCOSUR was signed, and there has been a trade agreement with this country since 2012.

The purpose of this Agreement was to establish a legal framework for integration, to facilitate business trade between member countries, through the elimination of tariff and non-tariff measures affecting trade in goods and services.

Therefore, since January 1, 2012, products exported to Argentina and Brazil enter these countries with a rate of 0% in customs duties.

The main products exported to MERCOSUR are minerals and copper products, zinc ores, silver, olives, varnishes, calcium phosphates, cotton shirts, tara and dyes. The Peru - MERCOSUR trade reached USD1.635 billion in 2019, which accounts for 4% of the Peruvian trade.

8. Peru - Mexico Trade Integration Agreement

The Trade Integration Agreement was entered into by and between Peru and Mexico on April 6, 2011, and became effective on February 1, 2012. This Agreement opened up a 122.3 million people market, allowing our exports preferential access to over 12,000 products, such as canned fish, cookies, paprika, timber, shrimp, and other products. On the other hand, the importation from Mexico of consumer goods and household appliances and technological products will allow Peruvian consumers access to a wider variety and quality of products, at lower prices. Additionally, rules are being consolidated to promote the already strong Mexican investment existing in Peru, as well as the Peruvian investments in said country.

9. Andean Community of Nations (CAN)

Peru, together with other South American countries (Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador) is a member of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) since 1997. Within this framework, there are agreements related to lower customs duties for goods, sub-regional liberalization of service markets, community regulations regarding intellectual property, land, air and water transport, telecommunications, etc. An important part of Peruvian trade regulations is governed by the commitments made under this forum. However, in its policy of trade liberalization with other countries and blocs, Peru deepened the liberalization of trade and the opening of its market to much higher levels, and with commitments that are broader in scope than those arising from the CAN.

10. Peru - Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

The Free Trade Agreement between Peru and Canada was signed in Lima on May 29, 2008 and entered into full force and effect on August 1, 2009. This agreement is a major commercial treaty that incorporates chapters on the National Treatment and Access to Markets, the Facilitation of Trade, Investment, Trans Border Trading of Services, Telecommunications, Financial Services, Competition Policies, Public Contracting, E-Commerce, Labor and Environmental issues, among others. It must be noted that the main products exported to Canada are gold, silver, copper, lead, fish oil, fishmeal, handcrafts, and textiles.

11. Peru - Chile Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

This Agreement is effective as from March 1, 2009. It extends the Economic Complementation Agreement (ACE No. 38) signed by Peru and Chile in 1998, together with its annexes, protocols, and other regulatory tools.

In 2016, there was a total exemption in the trading of goods between the two countries. Bilateral commercial exchange has increased USD2.641 billion in 2019.

12. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an informal consultation forum to promote economic cooperation, economic growth, and the expansion of trade among its members. Unlike the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other multilateral forums, APEC does not comprise a trade treaty or agreement involving binding obligations. On the contrary, it is based on non-binding individual action plans on trade and investment liberalization and facilitation; a collective action plan to closely coordinate the adoption of modern and efficient processes aimed at simplifying requirements and procedures for the various productive transactions; and the economic and technical cooperation among its members. Peru is active in the work of this forum, and it participates in the definition of the lines of action and its organization. As it was in 2008, in 2016 Peru was once again the host of the APEC forum, the ministerial meetings, and the summit of leaders of the 21 economies making up the forum.

APEC countries account for approximately 60% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 50% of world trade, and around 50% of the world population.

13. World Trade Organization (WTO)

The WTO is the world's largest forum on the administration of the multilateral legal framework that regulates world trade and certain other aspects, such as intellectual property, investment measures, or the environment in those areas related to trade. It is also a dispute resolution mechanism for differences on trade policies, as well as the most important negotiation forum in matters of world trade. It is made up of 160 members (as at August 2020). Peru has been a member of the WTO since its creation in 1995, and all commercial agreements reached at the WTO have been ratified by and incorporated into its domestic law.

14. Pacific Alliance

The Pacific Alliance is a trade bloc consisting of four Latin American countries: Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. This proposal was unveiled in Peru, on April 28, 2011, through the Declaration of Lima. The aim of this partnership is to encourage regional integration and further growth, development, and competitiveness of its member countries' economies, and to progressively move closer to the goal of achieving the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people. Among these agreements to form part of the Pacific Alliance, an essential requirement set forth is that all new members of the alliance must have in place the rule of law, democracy, and constitutional order in the country.

The countries members of the Pacific Alliance represent 36% of Latin America's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 2.7% of the global GDP. Together, they would be the eighth largest economy in the world. Trade represents 41% of Latin America and the Caribbean. Additionally, by 2018, they were able to obtain 38% of the Direct Foreign Investment (DFI) in Latin America.

The four member countries of the Pacific Alliance have agreed to the elimination of visas between them. Under this commitment, Mexico's Department of Foreign Affairs (SRE) announced - on November 9, 2012 - the abolition of visas for Peruvian citizens. Furthermore, the Integrated Latin American Stock Market known as MILA is currently in operation. This initiative aims at achieving the stock market integration of Colombia, Peru, Chile and Mexico, which were formally incorporated in June 2014. In addition, in February of 2014, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru signed an agreement that immediately liberalized 92% of trade from the payment of custom duty tariffs and a uniform customs system has been established, which entered into force on May 1, 2016. Finally, the standardization of the technical and health provisions, as well as the elimination of health barriers on exports shall be carried out after the entry into effect of the Agreement.

The Pacific Alliance has 59 Observer Members, and the Associated State figure was created in order to negotiate trade agreements with countries interested in having a more profound relationship with the Pacific Alliance.

Ernst & Young (EY) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MTR) prepared the Pacific Alliance Business and Investment Guide 2018-2019. It can be downloaded for free at [here](#).



For further information on the Latin American Integrated Market (MILA) please visit [here](#).



15. Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)

On March 8, 2018, the ministers of foreign trade of 12 countries from the Asia-Pacific region signed the text of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

In addition to Peru, the CPTPP was signed by Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, and Vietnam. Together, these countries constitute a market of 500 million people with a GDP of USD10.200 billion, accounting for over 13% of the global economy, and an average GDP per capita of approximately USD28,000.

The Agreement has entered the stage of internal improvement which, in many cases, implies prior approval of the respective Parliaments of each country that has signed it. Among the items included in the Agreement, there are issues related to regional integration, regulatory coherence, economic development, access of SMEs to the markets, competitiveness and transparency, as well as commitments to liberalize the trade of goods and services of the latest generation of Free Trade Agreements.

Peru has become one of the three nations in Latin America to be part of the largest free trade zone in the world, which includes countries on three continents (the Americas, Asia, and Oceania). It is the area with the greatest economic projection in the immediate future, due to the growth of its middle class. For Peru, the CPTPP represents a major commercial platform to diversify the destinations of its exports in ten countries, improving the conditions of the free trade agreements currently in force with some of them. The CPTPP will also allow Peru to enter five new markets (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Vietnam) under a single homogeneous set of rules.

It should be noted that the potential market for fruits and vegetables, Andean grains, fishery products, and cotton and alpaca textile products is valued at over USD2.5 billion. In this sense, growth opportunities for non-traditional exports will also increase within the CPTPP bloc. Furthermore, the CPTPP will contribute to convert Peru into a hub, attracting South American investment to export with preferences to the other countries of the CPTPP, and investment from the Asia-Pacific to export to the rest of South America through the trade agreements that Peru has signed with the countries of the region.

16. Peru-Australia Free Trade Agreement

The Peru-Australia Free Trade Agreement was signed on February 12, 2018, and entered into force on February 11, 2020. The FTA with Australia is one of the most ambitious bilateral trade agreements that Peru has entered into with any of its trading partners, containing commitments regarding tariffs, health measures, technical barriers to trade, customs matters, trade in services, investments, movement of individuals, e-commerce, and more. It is also the first bilateral trade agreement in which Peru has included a chapter on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), Development; and Facilitation of Business, in an effort to promote the use of benefits derived from the FTA. Thus, the broad scope of the FTA with Australia seeks to contribute to the country's economic growth and development.

This agreement will allow 96% of all Peruvian exports to Australia to enter the country without paying tariffs as soon as the FTA enters into force. Special note should be made of products with great potential as exports that will enter tariff-free, such as avocados, blueberries, mandarin oranges, frozen shrimp and prawns, cuttlefish, and preparations used for animal feed, cotton polo shirts and t-shirts, dress shirts, chemical inputs, construction equipment,

iron and steel manufacture, zinc manufacture, and others. Additionally, the agreement establishes a framework intended to guarantee the transparency and efficiency of health and phytosanitary procedures, thus facilitating trade in agricultural products.

Likewise, the trade agreement seeks to eliminate or reduce any existing barriers to trade in services. In particular, it benefits all internet- and cloud-based services and guarantees that software, applications, games for cell phones and tablets, and digital products in general can all be sold without restrictions.

17. Peru's Upcoming Trade Agreements

As part of efforts deployed to expand and strengthen the market for Peruvian products worldwide, Peru and Turkey begun negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the two countries on January 20, 2014. An important fact is that it has been decided for the negotiations to include liberalization of trade in services, which is something that Turkey had never negotiated in earlier agreements from the start. The products enjoying a greater interest on the part of Turkey include mining, fisheries, livestock, leather, and fur.

Central America and the Caribbean are other regions where a significant business and investment potential for Peruvian companies has been identified. Likewise, negotiations have been initiated with El Salvador, which are expected to be concluded in a short period.

Peru is also taking the initiative to promote the start of trade negotiations with India. One of the interests in future negotiations with India is

to strengthen openness and trade preferences for Peru in a market that concentrates one sixth (1/6th) of the world's population. In an initial MINCETUR study, 61 Peruvian products have been identified (52 belonging to the Non-traditional Sector) in which Peru has significant comparative advantages and where India would have a relatively high purchasing power.

In addition, Peru is evaluating the possibility of proposing a feasibility study to enter into a trade agreement with the Russian Federation, which would open up, for Peru, a market in an economy that represents 23% of world's exports and 1.8% of the world's imports. In this regard, MINCETUR has determined that custom duty tariff liberalization between the two countries could generate an increase in bilateral exports of 36% for Peru, emphasizing, for the Peruvian side, the ability to export fresh grapes, colorants, tangerines, capsicum, zinc oxide, fresh mangoes, and other products.

On October 2, 2012, Peru also signed a Framework Agreement for Economic, Commercial, Technical and Investment Cooperation with Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, made up of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. The Agreement is the first one signed with a South American country.

The possibility to continue negotiating trade agreements with Israel, South Africa or Morocco is not ruled out.

PERU'S ENTRY TO THE SCHENGEN AREA

Since March 2016, Peruvians no longer require a Schengen visa, thanks to notable improvements in the economic, social, and political spheres, setting the stage for the elimination of restrictions and leading to a more profound integration between Peru and its European trading partners. Peruvian may now travel to the 26 countries of the European Union, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland, without a visa for a period of up to 90 days out of every 180-day period for purposes of tourism.

This situation is the result of a process whereby Peru has worked, through its foreign policy, to achieve a greater integration within the international community, using instruments such as trade agreements and cooperation agreements, both bilateral and multilateral. Similarly, the progress made by the country in terms of security, irregular immigration and human rights, as well as the economic benefits for the European bloc of having Peru as one of its principal economic partners due to the current conditions of its economic growth, have been crucial for this development.

With regard to the integration between the European continent and Peru, it must be noted that this approach has been operated at three levels: an initial macro level based on the cooperation and integration actions taken between the EU and the Community of American and Caribbean States (CELAC) an intermediate level within the context of the agreement between the EU and the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), and a third level that includes the bilateral relations between Peru and Europe.

Thanks to the progressive reduction of the barriers to enter the Schengen area, Peru will have the capacity to consolidate trade and investment alternatives with 30 European countries.

For further information on Peruvian trade agreements, visit **here**.



5 PERU AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Peru aspires to become a member country of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). To date, it has made great strides towards the achievement of this goal, since the incorporation of Peru in July 2008 as a signatory of the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises of the OECD. As a member, Peru, through ProInversión implemented the National Contact Point in order to diffuse the directives of the OECD for multinational enterprises, taking part in activities and meeting of the OECD Investment Committee. Its participation in the OECD Competence Committee and its entry to the Development Center in 2014 must also be mentioned.

The purpose of the OECD is to analyze, share and disseminate better practices of public policies among its more than 200 committees and work groups, located in countries that represent 70% of the global economy. Similarly, the countries of the OECD and a growing number of emerging and developing economies, share and discuss their governance experiences to improve the services provided to their citizens.

At present, the OECD is comprised by 37 countries: Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, South Korea, Denmark, Spain, United States, Slovenia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

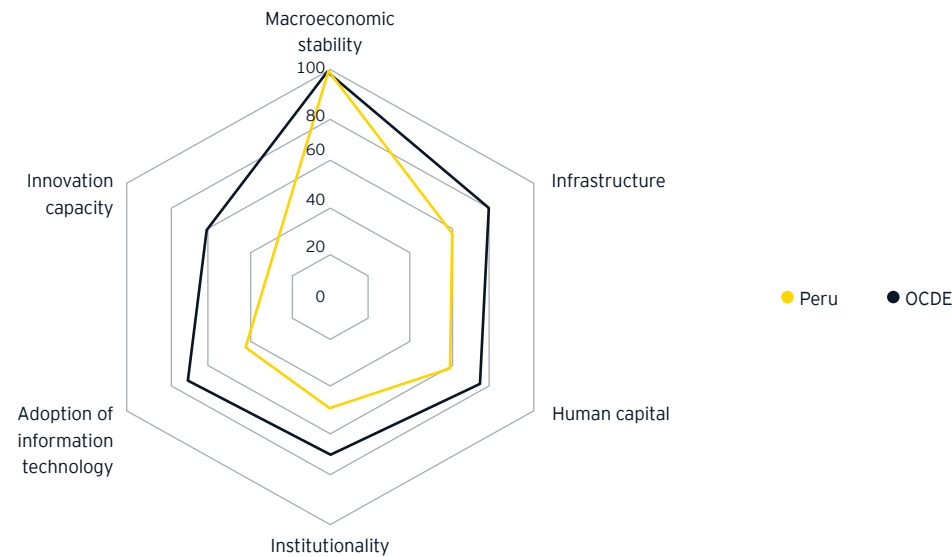
In view of Peru's great potential for economic consolidation, in December of 2014, Peru signed the "Country Program" agreement, aimed at working on strengthening the five required axes that would pave the way to form part of the OECD towards 2021:

1. Identification of barriers to national growth and development
2. Public governance and improvement of institutional issues
3. Anti-corruption and transparency of the State
4. Improvements in human capital and productivity
5. Progress made in environmental matters

Peru has resorted to the experience, practices, and legal instruments of the OECD to support its reform program. For example, in 2018, Peru took a significant leap in fighting corruption and fostering transparency and the exchange of information by completing the necessary steps to become a Party to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (Anti-Bribery Convention) and the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

Peru also passed 29 legislative orders (decretos legislativos) that implement the recommendations of the OECD and other political regulations in areas such as the environment, waste management, transparency, the exchange of information on tax matters, regulatory policy, cross-border bribery, integrity, and rural and urban development.

PILLARS OF COMPETITIVENESS PERU - OCDE 2019



Source: Multiannual Macroeconomic Framework 2021-2024, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)



SECTOR ANALYSIS



1 MINING

The Mining Sector has been and is of great importance to the Peruvian economy. The country's mining tradition has been around since pre-Inca times, ranking to this day as one of the main activities related to the development of Peru. Thus, over the years, mining has contributed approximately one half of the country's revenues, as a result of its exports.

As of October 2020, mining exports reached USD19.82 billion.

While the metallic mining GDP is expected to fall by 14.1% in 2020, a rapid recovery is also forecast for 2021, with a growth of 14.4%.

PRODUCTION OF FINE CONTENT MINERALS (THOUSANDS)

Ore	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Copper (TMF)	1,299	1,376	1,378	1,701	2,354	2,446	2,437	2,455	1,927
Gold (gr. Fina)	161,545	151,486	140,097	146,823	153,005	151,104	140,210	128,413	78,714
Zinc (TMF)	1,281	1,351	1,319	1,422	1,337	1,473	1,474	1,404	1,178
Silver (Kg. Fina)	3,481	3,674	3,768	4,102	4,375	4,304	4,160	3,860	2,673
Lead (TMF)	249	266	278	316	314	307	289	308	217
Iron (TMF)	6,685	6,687	7,193	7,321	7,663	8,806	9,533	10,120	7,914
Tin (TMF)	26	24	23	20	19	18	18	19	18
Molybdenum (TMF)	17	18	18	20	26	28	28	30	29

*As of November 2020

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

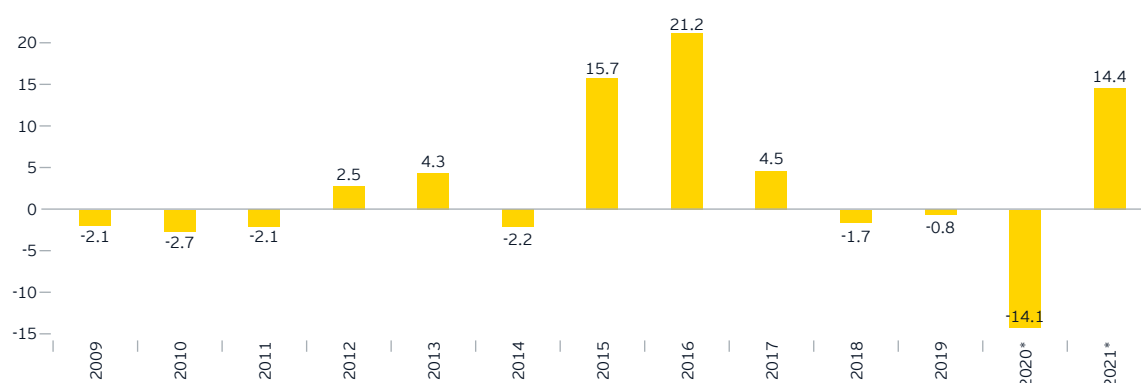
PERU'S RANKING IN WORLD METALS PRODUCTION - 2020

Ore	World	Latin America
Silver	2	2
Tin	4	1
Zinc	2	1
Copper	2	2
Mercury	4	2
Molybdenum	4	2
Lead	3	1
Gold	8	1
Selenium	10	1
Cadmium	9	2

Source: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2020

Peru is one of the countries with the greatest variety of minerals in the world. It currently has some of the world's largest precious metal and base metal mines. Many of the most important mining companies around the world have operations in the country.

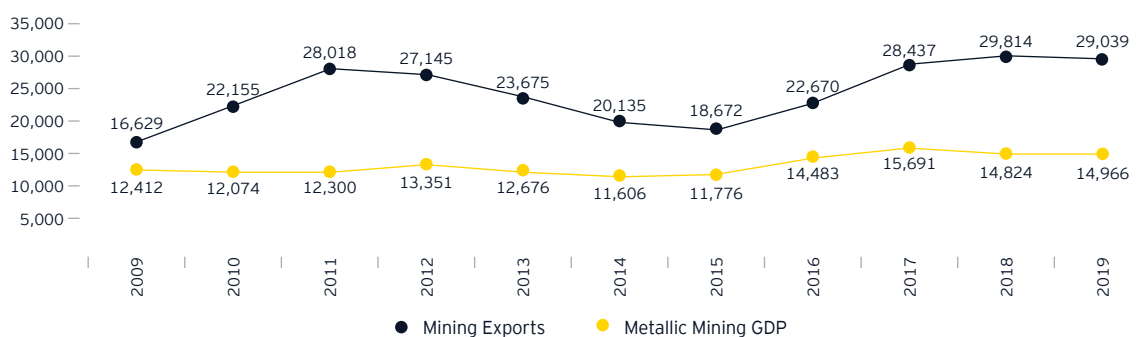
EVOLUTION OF METALLIC MINING PRODUCTION (PERCENTAGE VARIATION)



*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

EVOLUTION OF MINING SECTOR INDICATORS (IN USD MILLIONS)



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) / National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

NON-METALLIC MINING PRODUCTION

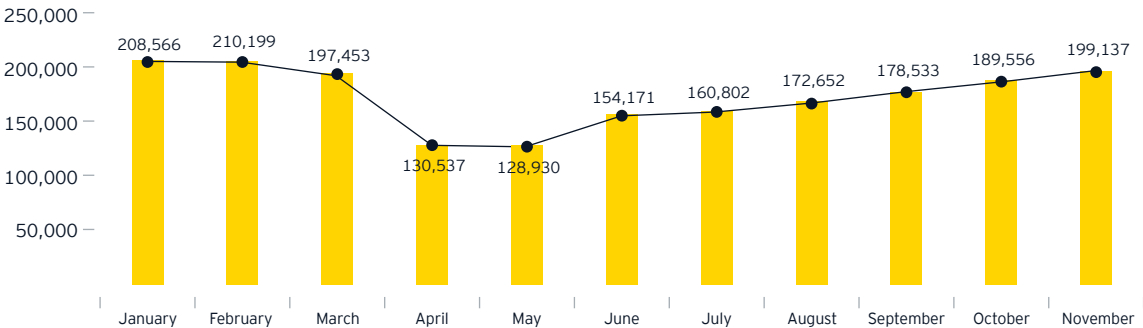
Metal (Tons)	January - November		
	2019	2020	Var. %
Limestone / Dolomite	13,622,450	16,380,010	20.2%
Phosphates	10,207,684	7,807,738	-23.5%
Concrete	5,805,331	3,018,342	-48.0%
Salt	1,141,914	988,960	-13.4%
Stone (construction)	1,532,338	987,283	-35.6%
Pozzolana	1,216,296	823,428	-32.3%
Sand (coarse / fine)	1,806,461	776,842	-57.0%
Calcite	1,865,511	730,292	-60.9%
Seashell	1,447,056	649,590	-55.1%

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

This is how Peru finds itself among the six countries with the highest mineral wealth in the world. In 2020, Peru maintained its position as the second largest producer of silver, copper, and zinc worldwide. It was also the third world producer of lead and fourth world producer of molybdenum and tin; and the world's eighth largest producer of gold.

The mining industry is one of the main sources of tax revenue in Peru. Furthermore, the Mining Sector is important for its contribution to job creation. As of November of 2020, 199,137 people worked directly in mining activities, and several million people in indirect activities.

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 2020



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

Although Peru has large deposits of various mineral resources, it is estimated that only a small percentage of Peru's mineral reserves are being exploited, since 14.2% of the territory is subject to mining concessions and only 1.3% of the territory is developed for formal mining exploration and exploitation. According to recent statistics, Peruvian production ranges are minimal considering the country's mineral potential. However, using modern techniques and equipment, it is developing the commercial potential of various minerals from regions previously considered inaccessible.

Peru has many regions engaged in mining, a wide variety of world-class mineral deposits, and a very dynamic mining community. It also boasts of an excellent geographical location in the center of South America, with easy access to the Asian and North American markets. Even within Latin America, Peru enjoys one of the largest potentials for mining exploration and production. Moreover, its clear and simple mining laws, and excellent geological potential, have contributed to Peru attracting one of the largest projects for mineral exploration and development in the world. Therefore, it is believed that Peru has the ability to double or triple production, especially in the area of basic metals.

The following table shows a list of estimated reserves of major minerals in the country.

METAL RESERVES 2020 (IN MILLIONS)

Metals	Unit of Measurement: Tons
Copper	87,000
Gold	2,100
Zinc	19,000
Silver	120,000
Molybdenum	2,900,000
Tin	110,000

Source: US Geology Survey

MINING RIGHTS 2019

Description	Quantity	Area (ha)	% Peru
Titled Mining Rights	32,350	13,107,000	10.20%
Mining Rights Currently Being Processed	11,871	5104000	3.97%
Total	44,221	18,211,000	14.17%

Source: Geological, Mining, and Metallurgic Institute (INGEMMET)

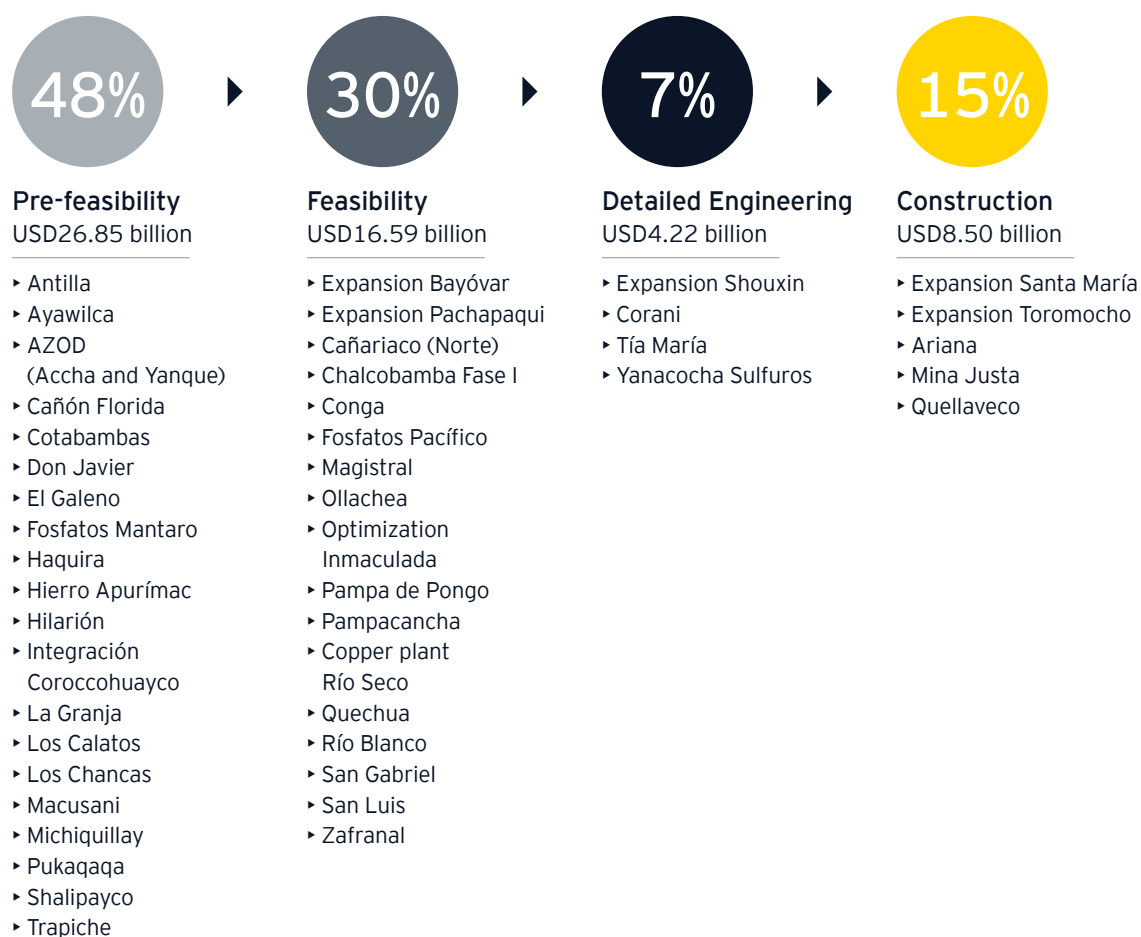
Currently, there is a growing number of exploration projects in Peru, which come mainly from junior Canadian companies. However, medium and large companies in the United States, Australia, China, and Brazil are also becoming important investors in exploration. Although there is a great variety in the scale of exploration programs of large, medium and junior companies, it is believed that most large and medium sized companies are concentrating on advanced projects that will lead to production; or in some cases, that will make them more attractive for acquisition, while the emphasis of junior companies remains at the early exploration stage. Simultaneously, total expenditure on mineral exploration has increased in recent years with some fluctuations, since producers see it as a more economical and less risky means to replace and add mineral reserves. Today, the level and the success of exploration have a direct influence on the future competitiveness of mineral production in Peru.

Mine construction project portfolio is shown herein below:

PORTFOLIO OF MINING PROJECTS

According to the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), investment in mining during 2020-2022 is estimated to be equivalent to USD56.16 billion. 67.7% will be invested in copper projects and the majority of the remaining percentage shall be used in gold and iron projects. The following graph

and table show the 46 portfolio projects, which comprise those that involve the construction of new mines (greenfield), the extension or restructuring of existing ones (grownfield) as well as those involving the reuse of tailings (greenfield).



Projects are shown in random positions.
Estimated portfolio as of November 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

Out of the 46 projects, five are currently in the construction phase, which amount to an aggregate investment sum of USD8.50 billion. Likewise, four projects are in the detailed engineering stage with an investment of USD4.22 billion; 17 projects are in the feasibility stage with an investment of USD16.59 billion; and the remaining projects are in the pre-feasibility phase with an investment of USD26.85 billion.

Construction Start Date	Project	Operator	Region	Main Ore	Current Stage	Investment (USD million)
Under Construction	Mina Justa	Marcobre S.A.C.	Ica	Copper	Construction	1,600
	Expansion Toromocho	Minera Chinalco Perú S.A.	Junín	Copper	Construction	1,355
	Quellaveco	Anglo American Quellaveco S.A.	Moquegua	Copper	Construction	5,300
	Expansion Santa María	Compañía Minera Poderosa S.A.	La Libertad	Gold	Construction	121
2021	Expansion Shouxin	Minera Shouxin S.A.	Ica	Iron	Detailed engineering	140
2021	Corani	Bear Creek Mining S.A.C.	Puno	Silver	Detailed engineering	579
2021	Yanacocha Sulfuros	Minera Yanacocha S.R.L.	Cajamarca	Gold	Detailed engineering	2,100
2021	Optimization Inmaculada	Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Gold	Feasibility	136
2021	Chalcobamba Fase I	Minera Las Bambas S.A.C.	Apurímac	Copper	Feasibility	130
2021	Pampacancha	Hudbay Peru S.A.C.	Cusco	Copper	Feasibility	70
2021	San Gabriel	Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.	Moquegua	Gold	Feasibility	422
2022	Copper plant Río Seco	Procesadora Industrial Río Seco S.A.	Lima	Copper	Feasibility	350
2022	Magistral	Nexa Resources Perú S.A.A.	Áncash	Copper	Feasibility	490
2023	Zafranal	Compañía Minera Zafranal S.A.C.	Arequipa	Copper	Feasibility	1,263
2024	Los Chancas	Southern Perú Copper Corporation, Suc. del Perú	Apurímac	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	2,600
2024	Trapiche	El Molle Verde S.A.C.	Apurímac	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	973
2025	Michiquillay	Southern Perú Copper Corporation, Sucursal del Perú	Cajamarca	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	2,500
To be defined	Ariana	Ariana Operaciones Mineras S.A.C.	Junín	Copper	Construction	125
	Pampa de Pongo	Jinzha Mining Perú S.A.	Arequipa	Iron	Feasibility	2,200
	Tía María	Southern Perú Copper Corporation, Sucursal del Perú	Arequipa	Copper	Detailed engineering	1,400
	Expansion Bayóvar	Compañía Minera Miski Mayo S.R.L.	Piura	Phosphate	Feasibility	300
	Expansion Pachapaqui	ICM Pachapaqui S.A.C.	Áncash	Zinc	Feasibility	117
	Cañariaco (Norte)	Cañariaco Copper Perú S.A.	Lambayeque	Copper	Feasibility	1,437
	Conga	Minera Yanacocha S.R.L.	Cajamarca	Gold	Feasibility	4,800
	Fosfatos Pacífico	Fosfatos del Pacífico S.A.	Piura	Phosphate	Feasibility	830
	Ollachea	Minera Kuri Kullu S.A.	Puno	Gold	Feasibility	165
	Quechua	Compañía Minera Quechua S.A.	Cusco	Copper	Feasibility	1,290
	Río Blanco	Río Blanco Copper S.A.	Piura	Copper	Feasibility	2,500
	San Luis	Reliant Ventures S.A.C.	Áncash	Silver	Feasibility	90

Construction Start Date	Project	Operator	Region	Main Ore	Current Stage	Investment (USD million)
To be defined	Integración Coroccohuayco	Compañía Minera Antapaccay S.A.	Cusco	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	590
	Antilla	Panoro Apurímac S.A.	Apurímac	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	250
	Ayawilca	Tinka Resources S.A.C.	Pasco	Zinc	Pre-Feasibility	262
	AZOD (Accha and Yanque)	Exploraciones Collasuyo S.A.C.	Cusco	Zinc	Pre-Feasibility	346
	Cañón Florida	Nexa Resources Perú S.A.A.	Amazonas	Zinc	Feasibility	214
	Cotabambas	Panoro Apurímac S.A.	Apurímac	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	1,530
	Don Javier	Junefield Group S.A.	Arequipa	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	600
	El Galeno	Lumina Copper S.A.C.	Cajamarca	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	3,500
	Fosfatos Mantaro	Mantaro Perú S.A.C.	Junín	Phosphate	Pre-Feasibility	850
	Haquira	Minera Antares Perú S.A.C.	Apurímac	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	1,860
	Hierro Apurímac	Apurímac Ferrum S.A.	Apurímac	Iron	Pre-Feasibility	2,900
	Hilarión	Nexa Resources Perú S.A.A.	Áncash	Zinc	Pre-Feasibility	585
	La Granja	Rio Tinto Minera Perú Limitada S.A.C.	Cajamarca	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	5,000
	Los Calatos	Minera Hampton Perú S.A.C.	Moquegua	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	655
	Macusani	Macusani Yellowcake S.A.C.	Puno	Uranium/ Lithium	Pre-Feasibility	887
	Pukaqaqa	Nexa Resources Perú S.A.A.	Huancavelica	Copper	Pre-Feasibility	655
	Shalipayco	Nexa Resources Perú S.A.A.	Junín	Zinc	Pre-Feasibility	91
Total (46 projects)						56,158

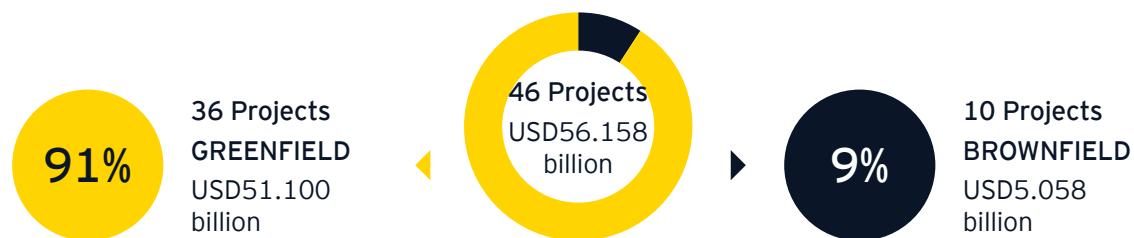
Estimated portfolio as of November 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION OF MINE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



Estimated portfolio as of November 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROJECT



NEW PROJECTS

- Antilla
- Ariana
- Ayawilca
- AZOD
(Accha and Yanque)
- Cañariaco (Norte)
- Cañón Florida
- Conga
- Corani
- Cotabambas
- Don Javier
- El Galeno
- Fosfatos Mantaro
- Fosfatos Pacífico
- Haquira
- Hierro Apurímac
- Hilarión
- La Granja
- Los Calatos
- Los Chancas
- Macusani
- Magistral
- Michiquillay
- Mina Justa
- Ollachea
- Pampa de Pongo
- Copper plant Río Seco
- Pukaqaqa
- Quechua
- Quellaveco
- Río Blanco
- San Gabriel
- San Luis
- Shalipayco
- Tía María
- Trapiche
- Zafranal

EXPANSION PROJECTS

- Expansion Bayóvar
- Expansion Pachapaqui
- Expansion Santa María
- Expansion Shouxin
- Expansion Toromocho

REPLACEMENT PROJECTS

- Chalcobamba Fase I
- Integración Coroccohuayco
- Opt. Inmaculada
- Pampacancha
- Yanacocha Sulfuros

Estimated portfolio as of November 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF MINE



Open Pit
USD47.493 billion

- Expansion Bayóvar
- Expansion Toromocho
- Antilla
- Cañariaco (Norte)
- Chalcobamba Fase I
- Conga
- Corani
- Cotabambas
- Don Javier
- El Galeno
- Fosfatos Mantaro
- Fosfatos Pacífico
- Hierro Apurímac
- Integración
- Coroccohuayco
- Expansion Bayóvar
- Expansion Toromocho
- Antilla
- Cañariaco (Norte)
- Chalcobamba Fase I
- Conga
- Corani
- Cotabambas
- Don Javier
- El Galeno
- Fosfatos Mantaro
- Fosfatos Pacífico
- Hierro Apurímac
- Integración
- Coroccohuayco



Underground
USD2.982 billion

- Expansion Pachapaqui
- Expansion Santa María
- Ariana
- Ayawilca
- Cañón Florida
- Hilarión
- Los Calatos
- Ollachea
- Opt. Inmaculada
- San Gabriel
- San Luis
- Shalipayco



Open Pit and Underground
USD4.306 billion

- AZOD
(Accha and Yanque)
- Haquira
- Yanacocha Sulfuros



To be defined
USD887 million

- Macusani

TAILINGS REUSE

Expansion Shouxin USD140 million

REFINERY

Copper plant Río Seco USD350 million

Estimated portfolio as of November 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

ORIGIN OF ESTIMATED MINING PROJECTS PORTFOLIO, BY COUNTRY (IN USD MILLIONS)

Country	No. of Projects	In USD Millions	%
United Kingdom	6	12,066	21.5%
China	7	10,425	18.6%
Canada	11	8,573	15.3%
United States	3	7,200	12.8%
Mexico	3	6,500	11.6%
Peru	6	4,297	7.7%
Australia	2	3,065	5.5%
Brazil	5	2,035	3.6%
Japan	1	1,290	2.3%
Switzerland	1	590	1.1%
South Korea	1	117	0.2%
Total	46	56,158	100.0%

Estimated portfolio as of November 2020

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

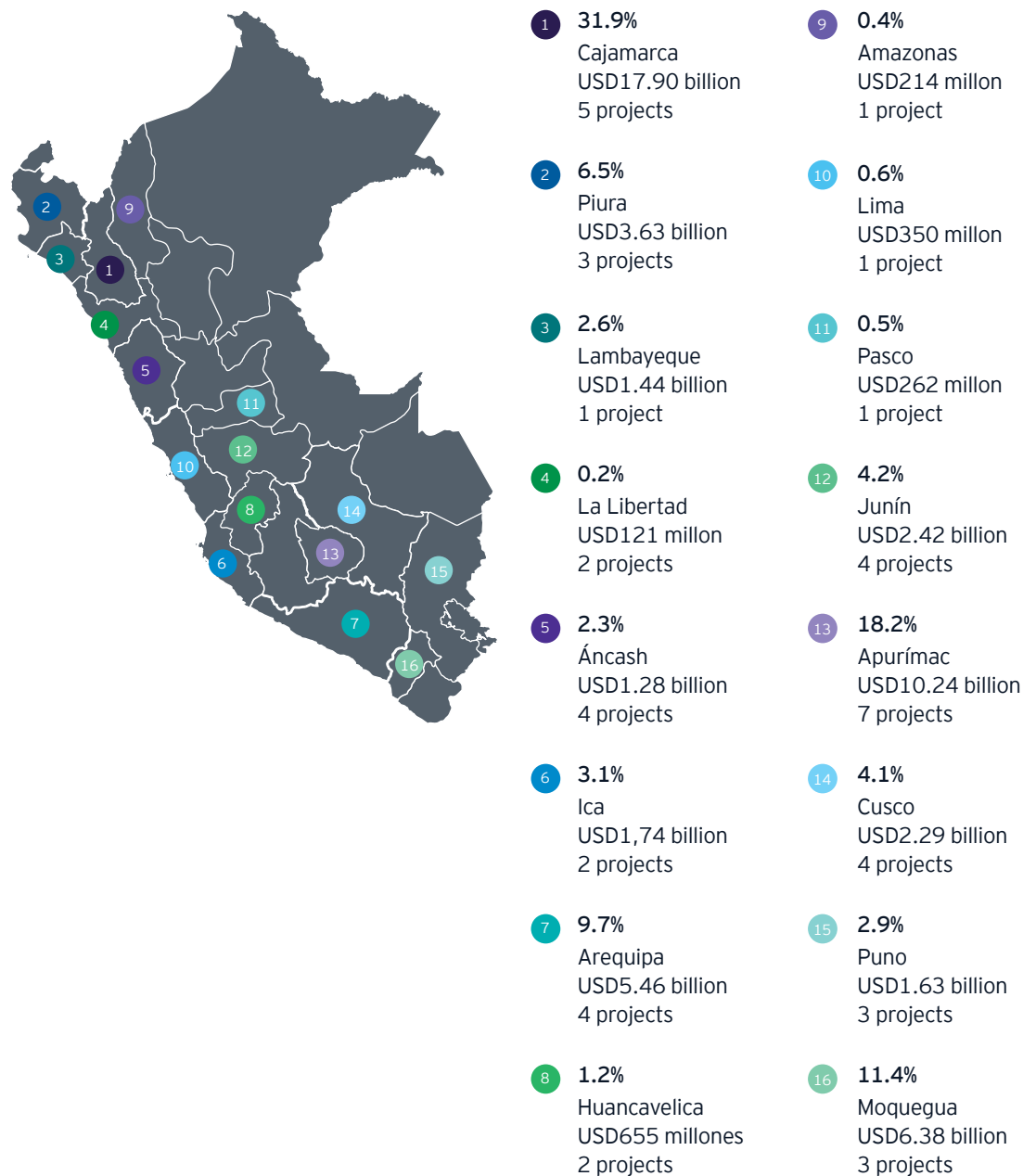
ESTIMATED PORTFOLIO OF MINING PROJECTS - PARTICIPATION BY PREDOMINANT MINERAL

Metal	No. of Projects	In USD Millions	%
Copper	25	38,023	67.7%
Gold	6	7,744	13.8%
Iron	3	5,240	9.3%
Phosphate	3	1,980	3.5%
Zinc	6	1,615	2.9%
Uranium/ Lithium	1	887	1.6%
Silver	2	669	1.2%
Total	46	56,158	100.0%

Estimated portfolio as of November 2020

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE MINE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



Estimated portfolio of projects as of November 2020

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

MINING EXPLORATION PROJECT PORTFOLIO

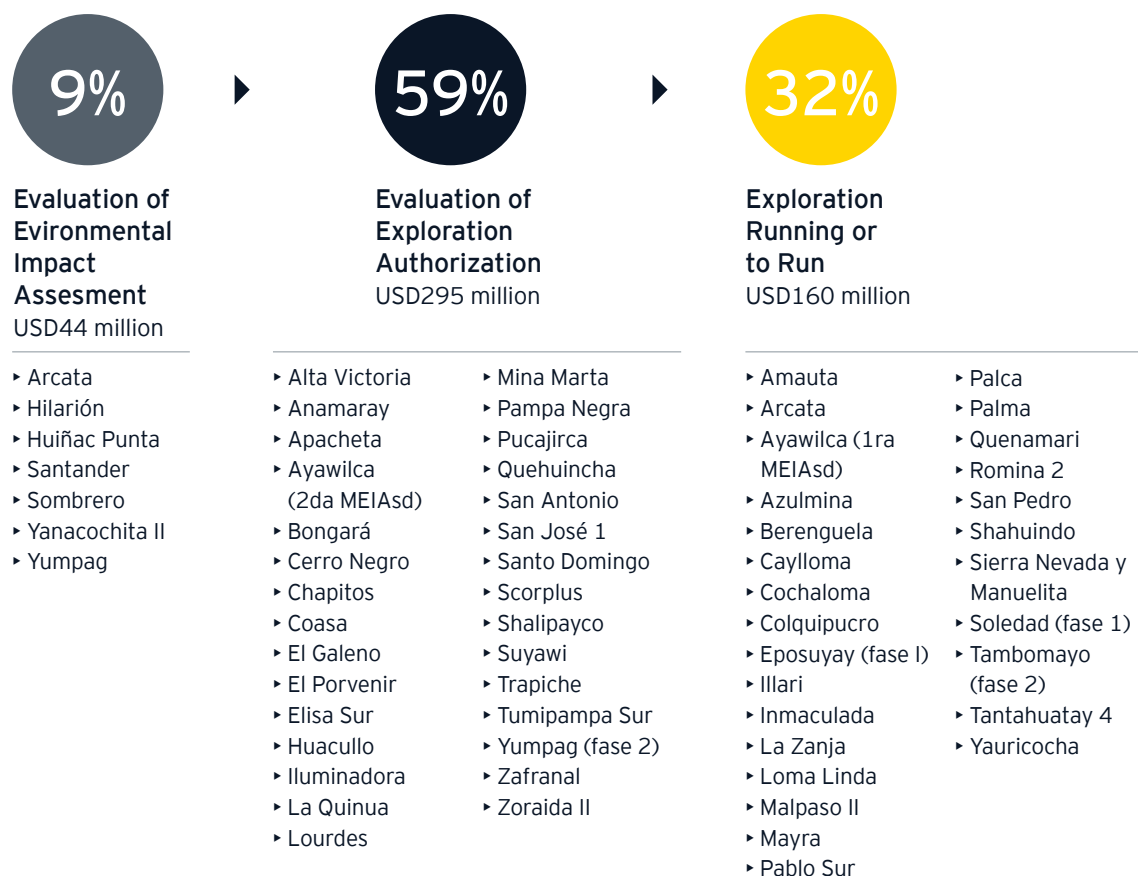
In addition, Peru has a portfolio of 64 mining exploration projects, the total investment of which amounts to USD498.6 million. The following investments correspond to new projects that will be developed in the course of 2020-2021.

Nº	Project	Operator	Region	Main Product	Investment (in USD Millions)
Projects with Environmental Management Instruments (EMI) under evaluation					
1	Acata	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Arequipa	Ag	5.3
2	Hilarión	Nexa Resources Peru S.A.A.	Áncash	Pb	9.4
3	Huifac Punta	Condor Exploration Peru S.A.C.	Huánuco	Cu	2.0
4	Santander	Trevali Peru S.A.C.	Lima	Zn	2.0
5	Sombrero	Sombrero Minerales S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Cu	2.4
6	Yanacochita II	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Au	2.8
7	Yumpag	Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.	Pasco	Ag	20.0
Exploration authorization projects under evaluation					
8	Alta Victoria	Minera Cappex S.A.C.	Junín	Ag	3.5
9	Anamaray	Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.	Lima	Au	1.5
10	Apacheta	Vale Exploration Peru S.A.C.	Huancavelica	Cu	4.4
11	Ayawilca	Tinka Resources S.A.C.	Pasco	Sn	18.0
12	Bongará	Minera Forrester S.A.C.	Amazonas	Zn	3.1
13	Cerro Negro	Minera Yanacocha S.R.L.	Cajamarca	Au	5.0
14	Chapitos	Camino Resources S.A.C.	Arequipa	Cu	83.4
15	Coasa	Palamina S.A.C.	Puno	Au	3.8
16	El Galeno	Lumina Copper S.A.C.	Cajamarca	Cu	15.0
17	El Porvenir	Nexa Resources El Porvenir S.A.C.	Pasco	Zn	2.2
18	Elisa Sur	BHP Billiton World Exploration Inc. Sucursal del Peru	Moquegua	Cu	1.1
19	Huacullo	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Apurímac	Au	1.5
20	Iluminadora	Newmont Peru S.R.L.	Arequipa	Au	3.8
21	La Quinua	Minera Yanacocha S.R.L.	Cajamarca	Au	1.0
22	Lourdes	Pucara Resources S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Au	2.0
23	Mina Marta	Compañía Minera Barbastro S.A.C.	Huancavelica	Ag	2.5
24	Pampa Negra	Minera Pampa de Copper S.A.C.	Moquegua	Cu	45.5
25	Pucajirca	Minera Peñoles de Peru S.A.	Áncash	Cu	2.0
26	Quehuincha	Hudbay Peru S.A.C.	Cusco	Cu	3.0
27	San Antonio	Sumitomo Metal Mining Peru S.A.	Apurímac	Cu	8.0
28	San José	Minera Yanacocha S.R.L.	Cajamarca	Au	1.8
29	Santo Domingo	Fresnillo Peru S.A.C.	Apurímac	Au	1.3
30	Scorpius	Alpha Mining S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Au	1.8
31	Shalipayco	Compañía Minera Shalipayco S.A.C.	Junín	Zn	2.0
32	Suyawi	Rio Tinto Mining Exploration S.A.C.	Tacna	Cu	15.0

Nº	Project	Operator	Region	Main Product	Investment (in USD Millions)
Exploration authorization projects under evaluation					
33	Trapiche	El Molle Verde S.A.C.	Apurímac	Cu	9.0
34	Tumipampa Sur	Compañía Tumipampa S.A.C.	Apurímac	Cu	2.0
35	Yumpag (fase 2)	Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.	Pasco	Ag	3.0
36	Zafranal	Compañía Minera Zafranal S.A.C.	Arequipa	Cu	47.0
37	Zoraida II	Volcan Compañía Minera S.A.A.	Junín	Ag	1.7
Exploration projects underway or to be executed					
38	Amauta	Compañía Minera Mohicano S.A.C.	Arequipa	Cu	10.0
39	Arcata	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Arequipa	Ag	6.0
40	Ayawilca	Tinka Resources S.A.C.	Pasco	Ag	1.0
41	Azulmina	Nexa Resources Peru S.A.A.	Áncash	Zn	6.9
42	Berenguela	Sociedad Minera Berenguela S.A.	Puno	Ag	10.8
43	Caylloma	Minera Bateas S.A.C.	Arequipa	Ag	14.3
44	Cochaloma	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Au	2.3
45	Colquipucro	Tinka Resources S.A.C.	Pasco	Zn	2.5
46	Eposuyay (fase I)	Vale Exploration Peru S.A.C.	La Libertad	Cu	4.6
47	Illari	Newmont Peru S.R.L.	Lima	Au	7.3
48	Inmaculada	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Ag	6.0
49	La Zanja	Minera La Zanja S.R.L.	Cajamarca	Au	1.6
50	Loma Linda	Consorcio Mining Sunec S.A.C.	Pasco	Au	3.8
51	Malpaso II	Pan American Silver Huaron S.A.	Huánuco	Ag	3.2
52	Mayra	Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.	Arequipa	Au	1.0
53	Pablo Sur	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Au	2.8
54	Palca	Compañía Minera Ares. S.A.C.	Ayacucho	Au	2.8
55	Palma	Compañía Minera Chungar S.A.C.	Lima	Zn	6.1
56	Quenamari	Minsur S.A.	Puno	Sn	6.0
57	Romina 2	Compañía Minera Chungar S.A.C.	Lima	Zn	2.5
58	San Pedro	Pan American Silver Huaron S.A.	Pasco	Pb	4.0
59	Shahuindo	Shahuindo S.A.C.	Cajamarca	Au	13.2
60	Sierra Nevada y Manuelita	Compañía Minera Argentum S.A.	Junín	Cu	4.1
61	Soledad (fase I)	Chakana Resources S.A.C.	Áncash	Ag	4.3
62	Tambomayo (fase II)	Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A.	Arequipa	Au	1.5
63	Tantahuatay 4	Compañía Minera Coimolache S.A.	Cajamarca	Au	28.0
64	Yauricocha	Sociedad Minera Corona S.A.	Lima	Cu	3.6
Total (64 projects)					498.6

Estimated portfolio as of February 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

MINE EXPLORATION PROJECTS ACCORDING TO PROGRESS STAGE



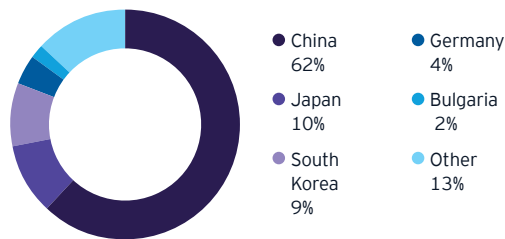
Estimated portfolio as of February 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

MINE EXPLORATION PROJECTS ACCORDING TO MINERAL TO EXTRACT

Mineral	N° Projects	USD Million	%
Copper	18	262	53%
Gold	21	90	18%
Silver	13	82	16%
Zinc	8	27	5%
Tin	2	24	5%
Lead	2	13	3%
Total	64	498	100%

Estimated portfolio as of February 2020
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

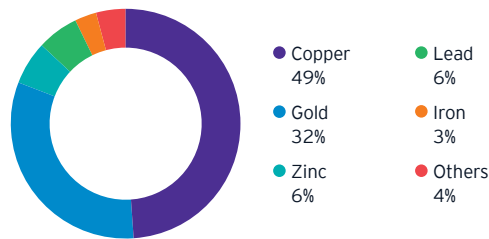
MINING EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AS OF OCTOBER 2020 (%)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

The role of government with respect to mining is that of a regulator, promoter, and observer. Currently, government has privatized much of its property and assets in the Mining Sector; thus, large mining operations are in the hands of private domestic and foreign mining companies. Mining companies are not obliged to satisfy the domestic market before exporting their products, and they are not conditioned to sell on official terms or prices. In addition, Peru offers significant business

MINING EXPORTS BY MINING PRODUCT TYPE AS OF SEPTEMBER 2020 (%)

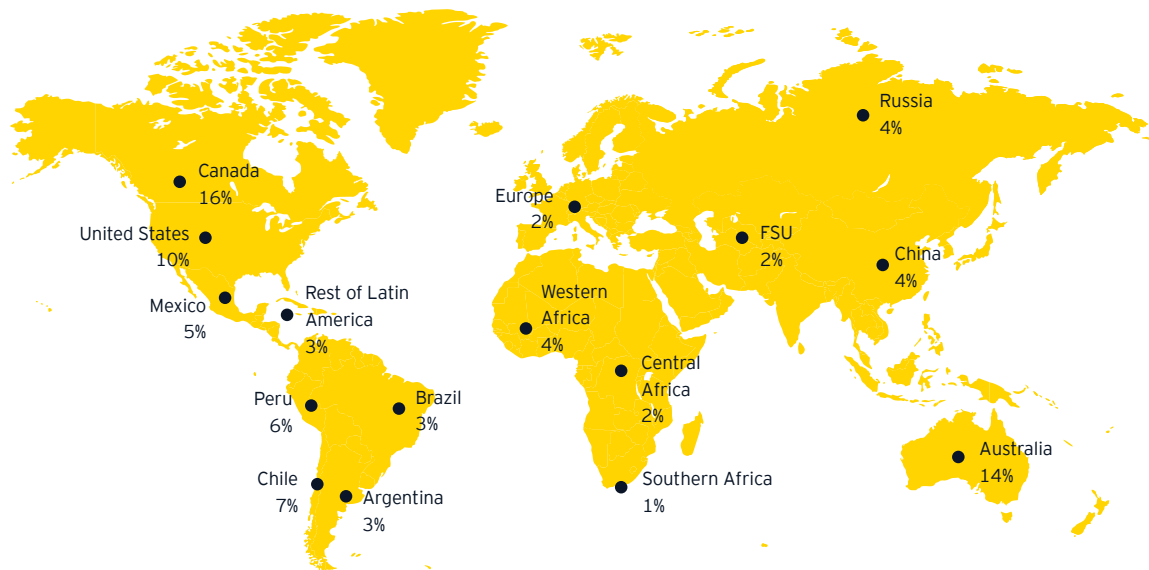


Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

advantages to the mining investors and abundant freedom to import the machinery and equipment needed to carry out their activities at a lower cost and with less bureaucratic requirements.

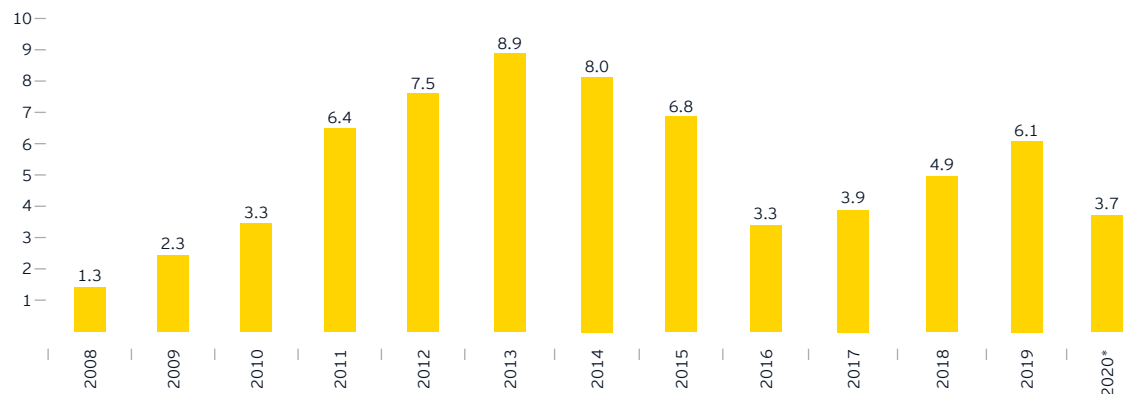
The measures introduced by Peru regarding the development of the Mining Sector are yielding favorable results. The major international mining companies perceive the country as an attractive area for investment.

MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR MINING INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD (2019)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

MINING SECTOR INVESTMENT (IN USD BILLIONS)

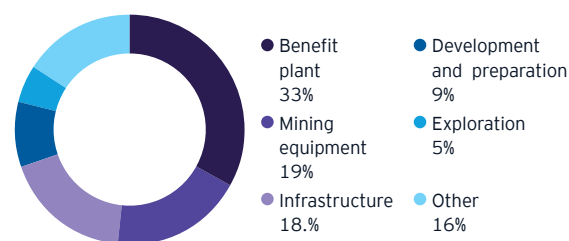


*As of November 2020

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

Investment in mining activities reached a figure of USD6.1 billion in 2019. In addition, mining investment in Peru registered a significant rise over the past few years, the investment in 2019 being four times the investment achieved in 2008, with a significant growth in the areas of beneficiation plant equipment, mining equipment, exploration, exploitation, infrastructure and operations expansion preparation. The growth of exports and global positioning are explained by a larger volume of production of the principal minerals.

MINING INVESTMENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF INVESTMENT - 2020* (PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPATION)



*As of November 2020

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

MINING SECTOR INVESTMENT BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION (IN USD MILLIONS)

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Benefit plant	1,125	1,140	1,414	890	446	238	287	1,412	1,513	1,215
Mining equipment	776	525	789	558	654	387	491	657	1,035	663
Exploration	869	905	776	625	527	377	484	413	357	194
Infrastructure	1,407	1,797	1,808	1,464	1,228	1,079	1,557	1,084	1,316	686
Development and preparation	788	639	405	420	375	350	388	761	1,152	331
Other	1,412	2,492	3,671	4,123	3,594	902	721	621	784	577
Total	6,378	7,498	8,864	8,079	6,825	3,334	3,928	4,947	6,157	3,667

As of November 2020

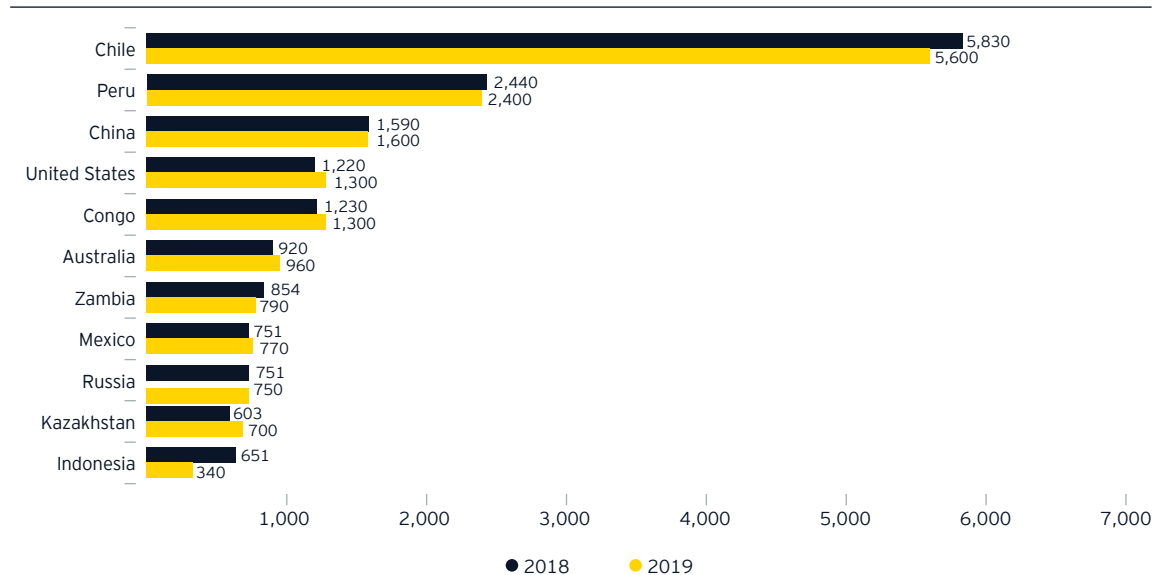
Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

AVERAGE PRICE OF MAIN METALS

Metal	Dec. 2020	Percentage variation versus		
		Nov. 20	Jul. 20	Jan. 20
Copper (cUSD/lb)	352.54	9.9%	22.0%	28.8%
Gold (USD/ozt)	1,859.65	-0.2%	0.9%	19.3%
Zinc (cUSD/lb)	126.24	4.2%	27.8%	18.4%
Silver (USD/ozt)	25.04	4.1%	21.9%	39.3%
Lead (cUSD/lb)	91.36	5.1%	10.8%	4.7%
Tin (cUSD/lb)	897.57	6.8%	13.3%	16.2%

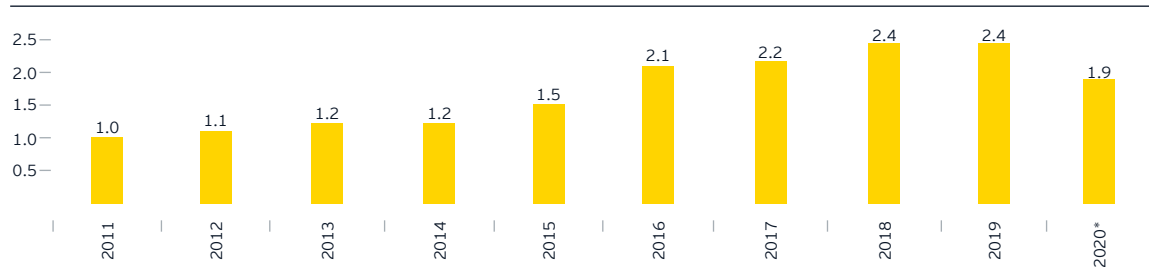
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

WORLD'S MAIN COPPER PRODUCERS (IN MILLIONS OF TONS)



Source: US Geological Survey

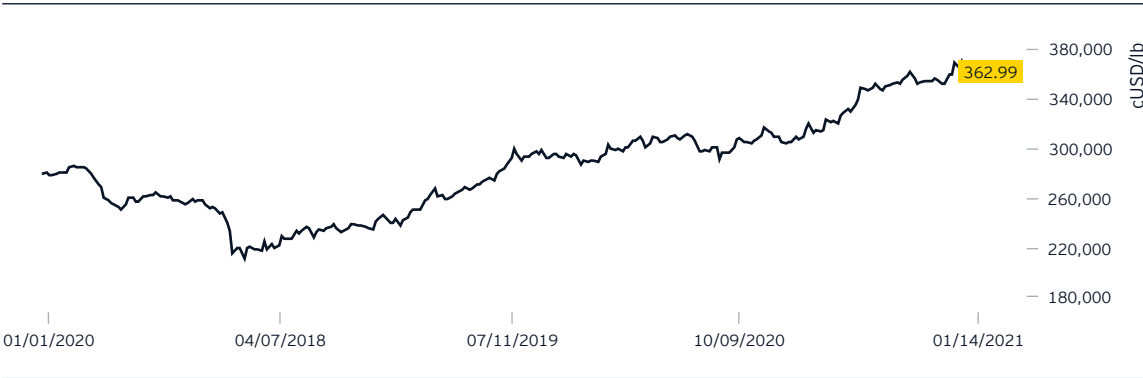
COPPER PRODUCTION (IN MILLIONS OF TONS)



*As of November 2020

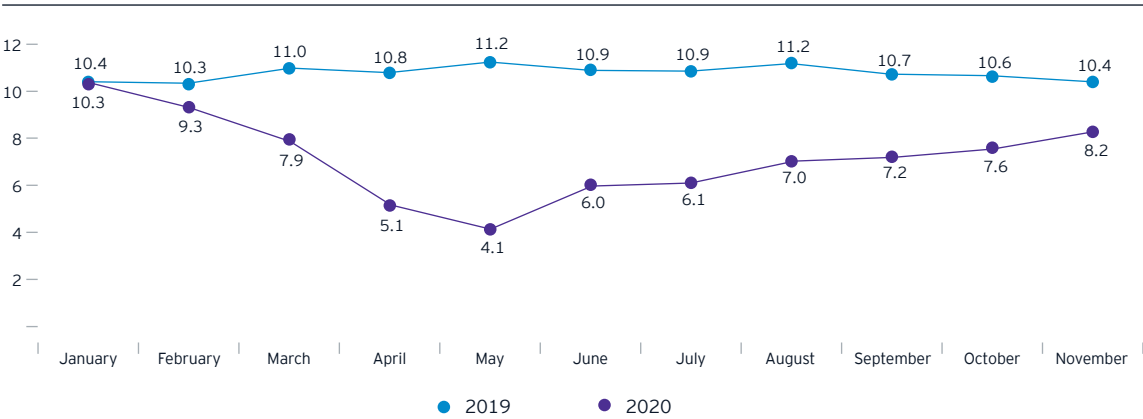
Source: US Geological Survey

INTERNATIONAL DAILY COPPER PRICE (cUSD/lb)



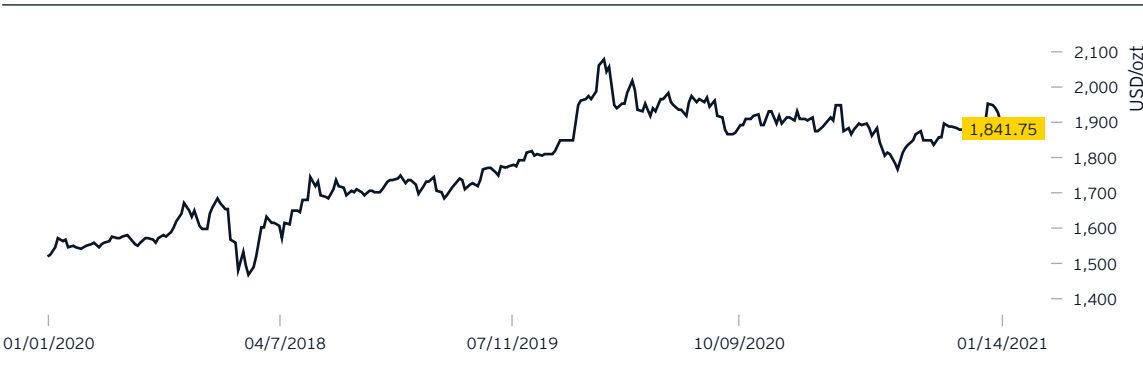
Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

MONTHLY GOLD PRODUCTION (TMF)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

INTERNATIONAL DAILY GOLD PRICE (USD/ozt)



Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

PERU: COUNTRY FOR EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI)

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a recognized alliance comprising government agencies, extractive companies, international organizations and civil society sectors to promote the use of standards of transparency in payments performed by the mining, oil, and gas companies to each state, and how they channel such income to guarantee the sustainable development of their people

Peru was the first country in the Americas to join this initiative, due to the great importance and impact of extractive industries on their national income. In February 2012, Peru received the rank of being a country in compliance with the EITI initiative, after satisfying the corresponding audit.

For further information, please visit **here**.



EY and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) prepared a specialized Investment Guide to Mining. It can be downloaded for free at **here**.



FINANCIAL SYSTEM, SECURITIES MARKET, AND PENSION SYSTEM

1. Financial System

As of November 30, 2020, the Peruvian Financial System consisted of a total of 56 companies, divided into six groups: Banking Institutions (16), Financial Institutions (10), Non-Banking Micro-Finance Institutions (28), Banco de la Nación (1) and Banco Agropecuario (1). In this structure, Banks had the highest share in terms of assets, with 84.1% of the total, followed by Non-Banking Micro-Finance Institutions, with 6.6%, and Financial Institutions, with 2.6%.

It is worth pointing out that the default rate of the Peruvian Financial Sector has remained at a rate of 3.7% as of november 2021. Furthermore, the Level of Access to Banking Services (Bancarization) (measured as gross loans on Gross Domestic Product - GDP) increased from 22% in 2007 to 61% in December 2019. This is largely explained by the greater number of branches across the country, which has tripled in the last five years. However, the level of banking penetration is still below the average for the Region, representing an opportunity at the local level, especially in the Retail Sector as consumer, micro and small enterprises loans.

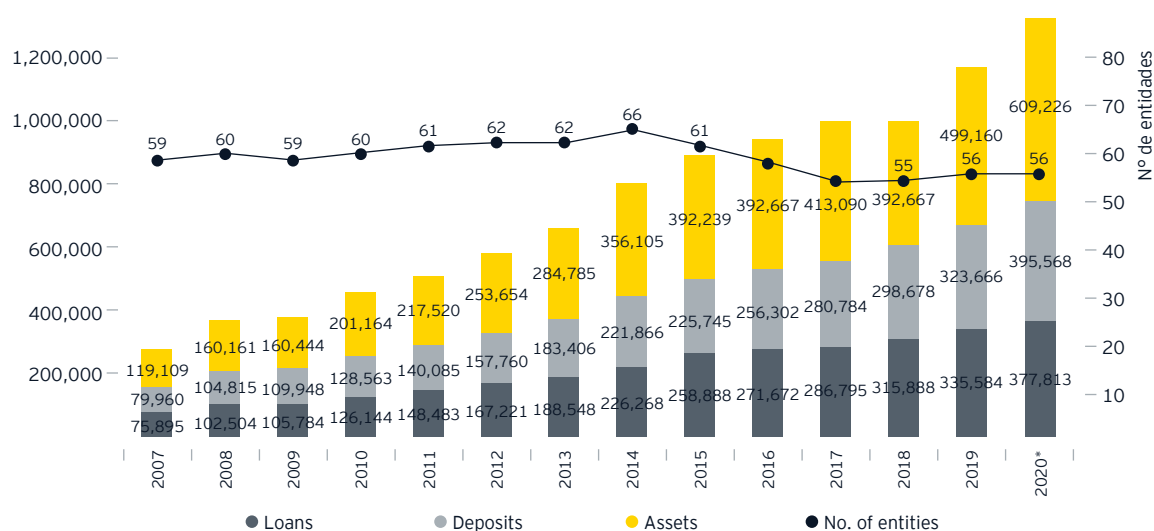
There is a Deposit Insurance Fund (FSD) that aims to protect depositors in the case that a financial institution member of FSD, where they keep deposits, should become bankrupt. As of 2019, deposits insured by the FSD totaled PEN106.405 billion, increasing by 8.2% over 2018. It covers all registered and insured deposits that depositors hold in the same financial entity for up to PEN101,522 (approximately USD28,200) for the period of December 2020 - February 2021.

STRUCTURE OF THE PERUVIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM (NOVEMBER 2020)

Banking Institutions	16
Financial Institutions	10
Non-Banking Micro-Finance Institutions	28
► Municipal Thrifts (CM)	12
► Rural Savings and Loans Institutions (CRAC)	7
► Development Institution for Small and Microenterprises (EDPYME)	9
Banco de la Nación	1
Banco Agropecuario	1
Total	56

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS)

EVOLUTION OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM (IN PEN THOUSANDS)



*As of November 2020

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS)

Evolution of Total Loans Portfolio in USD Millions

2020*	104,948
2019	101,385
2018	93,735
2017	88,490
2016	80,951
2015	75,920
2014	75,776

*As of November 2020

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS) / Peruvian Banking Association (ASBANC)

Level of Default

2020*	3.7%
2019	3.0%
2018	2.9%
2017	3.0%
2016	2.8%
2015	2.5%
2014	2.5%

*As of November 2020

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS) / Peruvian Banking Association (ASBANC)

Level of Access to Banking Services

2019	61.3%
2018	59.0%
2017	55.7%
2016	35.7%
2015	36.8%
2014	32.0%
2013	28.6%

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS) / Peruvian Banking Association (ASBANC)

Evolution of Deposits in USD Millions

2020*	109,880
2019	97,784
2018	88,628
2017	86,395
2016	77,667
2015	74,998
2014	74,451

*As of November 2020

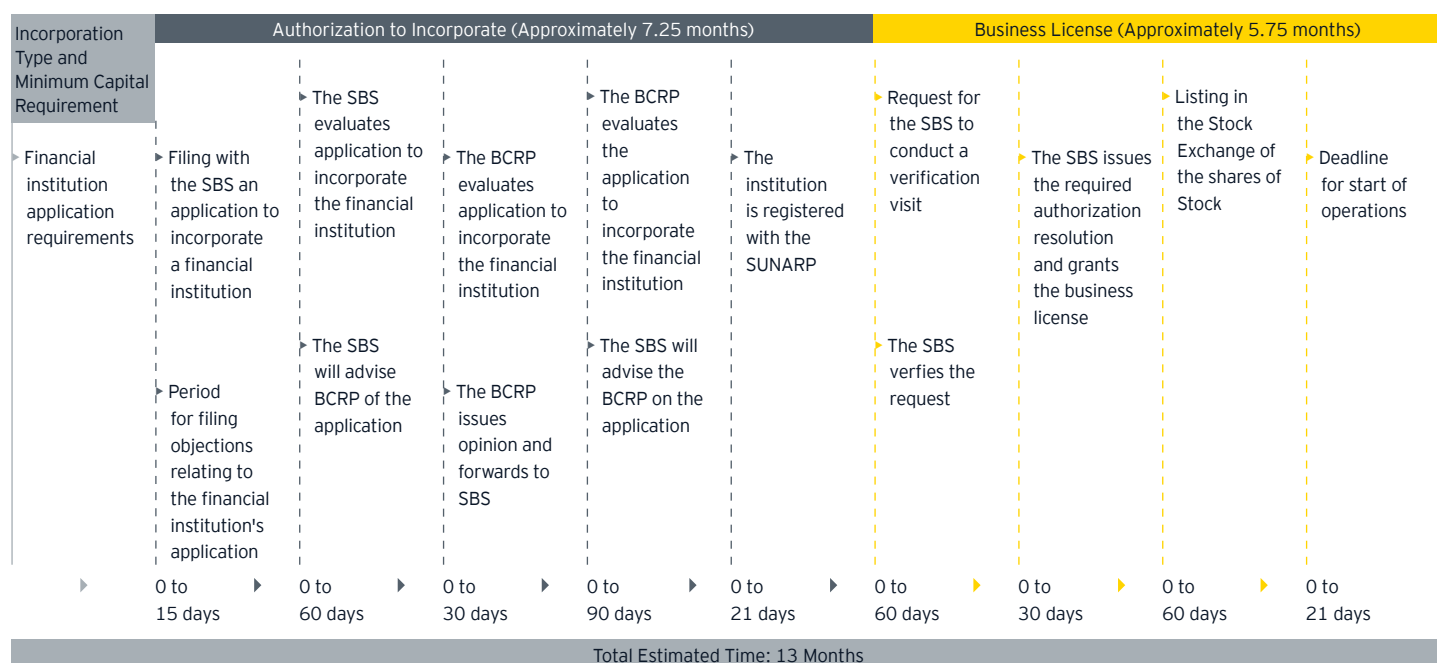
Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS) / Peruvian Banking Association (ASBANC)

CREDITS IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM AS OF NOVEMBER 2020 (IN USD MILLIONS)

Structure	Corporate	Large Business	Medium Business	Small Business	Microenterprises	Consumer	Mortgage	Total
Banking Institutions	19,564	16,300	18,075	6,613	1,537	14,581	14,202	90,873
Financial Institutions	4	5	60	1,024	763	1,834	48	3,737
Municipal Thrifts (CM)	32	18	602	3,284	1,495	1,406	399	7,237
Rural Savings and Loan Banks (CRAC)	0	6	45	181	151	269	6	659
Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development Entities	-	1	85	132	45	416	49	728
Banco de la Nación	-	-	-	-	-	1,404	90	1,494
Banco Agropecuario	0	0	152	42	28	-	-	222
Total	19,601	16,330	19,020	11,275	4,019	19,910	14,794	104,948

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS)

AVERAGE TIME ESTIMATED FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



Sources: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS), Superintendency of Public Records Offices (SUNARP), Lima Stock Exchange (BVL), Peruvian Securities and Exchange Superintendency (SMV), EY

Microfinance Sector

The Global Microscope is a global microfinance study that assesses the environment for financial inclusion across five categories and 55 countries. In the 2020 edition, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) examines how countries are promoting financial inclusion for both women and men.

The Microscope was originally developed for countries in the Latin America and Caribbean regions in 2007 and was expanded into a global study in 2009.

The five domains evaluated are as follows:

- Government and policy support
- Stability and integrity
- Products and outlets
- Consumer protection
- Infrastructure

These five domains are assessed using eleven indicators:

1. Government collection of sex-disaggregated financial inclusion data
2. Inclusion of a gender approach in national financial inclusion strategies
3. Inclusion of a gender approach in financial literacy strategies and programs
4. Inclusion of a gender approach in digital literacy strategies and programs
5. Women's participation in decision-making at financial regulators
6. Non-discrimination in account opening
7. Diversity programs for non-banking or correspondent agents
8. Gender gap in access to national identification (ID)
9. Non-discrimination in access to national ID
10. Gender gap in internet access
11. Gender gap in access to a mobile telephone

Peru ranked second overall in the Global Microscope 2020. Compared to its scores in the previous edition of the Microscope, Peru showed the greatest improvement in the domain of Products and points of sale, specifically, for facilitating the use of financial inclusion services like basic accounts and electronic money. The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MDS) has implemented a transfer program of emergency funds called Bono Familiar Universal. Payment can be made by direct deposit to a bank or mobile account at the Banco de la Nación, or in cash at a designated agent.

FAVORABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION - GLOBAL MICROSCOPE 2020

Rank	Country	Points out of 100
1	Colombia	82
1	Peru	82
3	Uruguay	78
4	Argentina	74
4	Mexico	74
6	India	73
6	Tanzania	73
8	Brazil	71
8	Philippines	71
10	Indonesia	68
10	Rwanda	68
12	Chile	66
13	China	64
13	South Africa	64
15	Thailand	63
16	Costa Rica	62
17	El Salvador	61
18	Paraguay	60
18	Russia	60
20	Ghana	59

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit

2. Securities Market

The Peruvian Securities Market consists of the primary market, in which public and private institutions issue fixed-income and equity instruments, and the secondary market, where financial intermediaries place such instruments in the securities market through trading mechanisms and platforms, such as the Lima Stock Exchange (BVL). The Lima Stock Exchange General Index (S&P / BVL Peru General) consists of the 30 most traded stocks in the market.

During 2020 to December 31, the average daily trading volume reached USD24.24 million; additionally, the market capitalization for the same period reached USD165.540 billion.

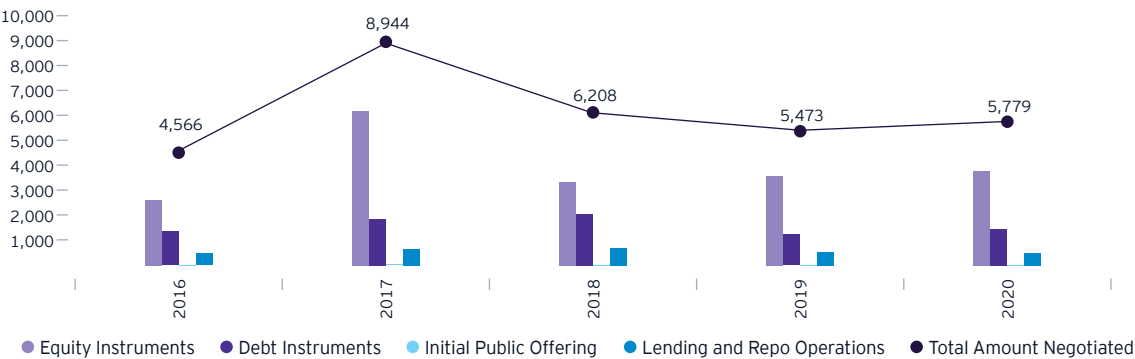
The Lima Stock Exchange (BVL) is a member of the Latin American Integrated Market (MILA) an entity responsible for integrating the multi-national stock exchange through the use of technological tools and standardization of regulations on the capital market trading. Regarding authorized stock market brokers, there are 21 brokerage firms (SAB) in the country, responsible for marketing, custody, management, and advice with respect to securities trading.

AVERAGE DAILY TRADING VOLUME IN THE BVL (IN USD MILLIONS)

Year	Volume
2020	24.24
2019	24.73
2018	24.73
2017	35.63
2016	18.26
2015	14.18
2014	22.97
2013	23.82
2012	30.34
2011	31.02
2010	26.89
2009	22.93
2008	31.81
2007	49.61

Source: Lima Stock Exchange (BVL)

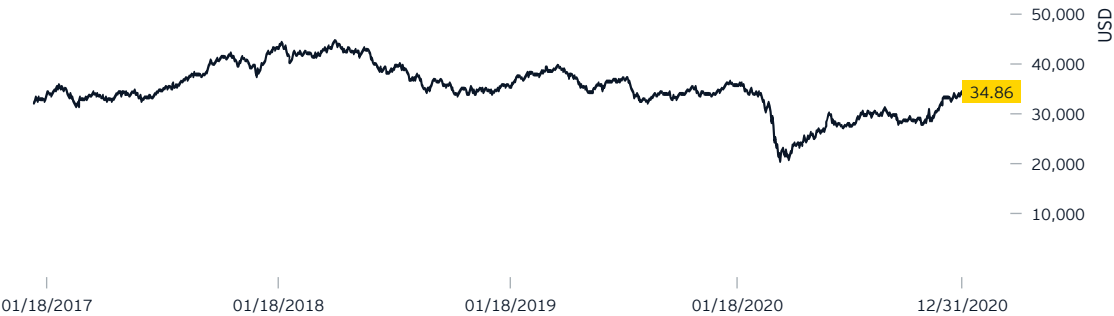
MAIN STOCK INDEXES (IN USD MILLIONS)



Source: Lima Stock Exchange (BVL)

The Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) is an iShares stock that measures the stock exchange performance of a set of underlying securities of this investment fund. The ETF that measures the performance of securities of the economic performance of Peru (known as EPU) has shown the following evolution since January 2017:

ETF - EPU (USD)



Source: Bloomberg

3. Private Pension System

The Private Pension System consists of four financial institutions responsible for the management of pension funds in the form of Individual Capitalization Accounts (CIC). The role of the Private Pension Fund Management Companies (AFPs) is to receive input from their affiliates, investing in a manner permitted by law, to provide benefits relating to retirement, disability, survivorship, and funeral expenses.

In mid-2012, the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS) passed Law 29903 - Reform of the Private Pension System (SPP) whereby it seeks to increase the coverage of pension security, encourage competition between Private Pension Fund Management Companies (AFPs) and increase net returns of pension funds commissions to improve contributors' pensions.

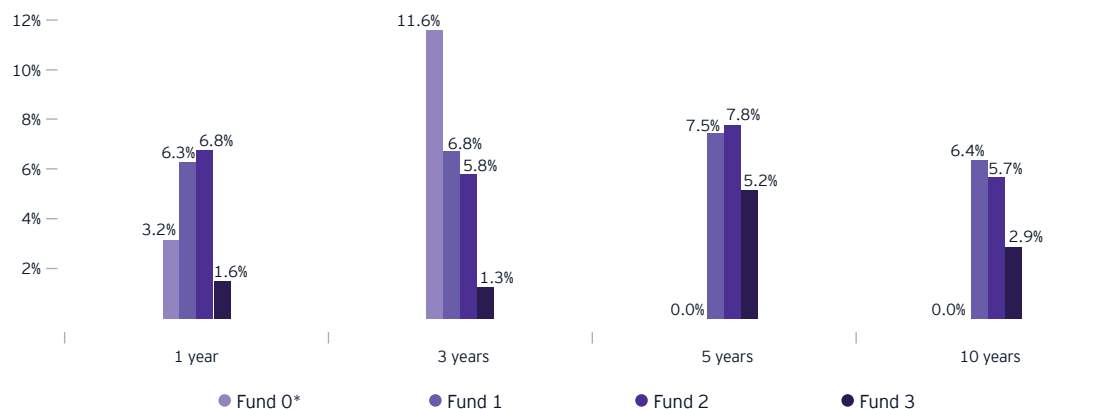
PENSION SYSTEM STATISTICS AS OF NOVEMBER 2020

No. of Active AFP Affiliates	7,749,298
Portfolio administrated by the Private Pension Fund	USD44.871 billion

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS)

Peru has four types of funds to invest in: Fund 0 invests in instruments with very low volatility in order to protect the accumulated capital, and was launched in April 2016. Fund 1 represents investments of low volatility and thereby lower risk, basically fixed income investment. Fund 2 consists of investments of average volatility with a moderate risk, a mix between fixed and variable income. Fund 3 consists of highly volatile investments that imply greater risks.

ANNUAL NOMINAL PROFITABILITY AS OF NOVEMBER 2020



*Fund 0 only shows 2-and-3 year profitability since it was launched in 2016.

Source: Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS)



Energy demand is one of the main indicators of a growing economy. The benefits of investing in the energy sector increase growth potential and the population's wellbeing. Peru has projects involving a diverse range of energy sources, such as hydroelectric and thermal power plants, as well as a project for the mass use of natural gas for central and southern Peru, representing a capital expenditure of approximately USD200 million, with an influence in the zones of Ucayali, Junín, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Apurímac, Cusco, and Puno.

GENERATION DISPATCH

The table below shows the estimated annual generation dispatch which plans to cover the system demand, separating the power station generation by source: hydraulic, natural gas, wind energy, solar, biomass, coal, residual, and diesel.

Source Type	2017		2018		2019		2020*	
	GWh	%	GWh	%	GWh	%	GWh	%
Hydraulic	31,783	54.5%	32,819	56.5%	30,168	57.0%	26,570	59.6%
Natural Gas	23,674	40.6%	23,379	40.2%	19,951	37.7%	15,340	34.4%
Coal	1,084	1.9%	144	0.2%	36	0.1%	13	0.0%
Biomass	143	0.2%	143	0.2%	252	0.5%	271	0.6%
Wind	987	1.7%	987	1.6%	1,646	3.1%	1,656	3.7%
Solar	-	-	-	-	762	1.4%	704	1.6%
Residual	427	0.7%	12	0.0%	47	0.1%	7	0.0%
Diesel	184	0.3%	0	0.0%	27	0.1%	42	0.1%
Total	58,282	100%	63,508	100%	52,889	100%	44,603	100%

*As of November 2020
Source: Economic Operation Committee for the National Interconnected System (COES SINAC)

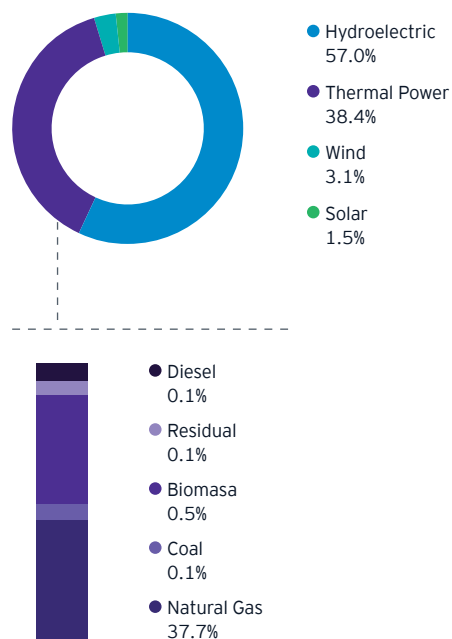
CAPACITY FOR POWER GENERATION WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY TO BE EXPLOITED

As shown below, Peru is one of the countries in Latin America with one of the highest ratios of energy reserves measured as total power/ capacity. This ensures relatively cheaper costs of power generation and sustainable reserves within the region.

Energy Type	Total Power (MW)	Country's Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Power / Capacity (Times)
Hydraulic	69,000	5,163	13
Wind	22,000	375	58
Solar	Indefinite	285	-

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM), Economic Operation Committee for the National Interconnected System (COES SINAC)

ENERGY PRODUCTION BY GENERATION TYPE 2019



Source: Economic Operation Committee for the National Interconnected System (COES SINAC)

GENERATION WORKS PROGRAM

The 2019-2022 Generation Works Program is shown below. It consists of the generation projects most likely to begin operating:

Date	Project	Type	MW
2019	CB Callao	Biomass	2.4
2019	CH Centauro - Etapa I	Hydroelectric	12.5
2019	CH Karpa	Hydroelectric - RER	20.0
2019	CH La Virgen	Hydroelectric	84.0
2019	CH Manta	Hydroelectric - RER	17.8
2019	CH Zaña 1	Hydroelectric - RER	13.2
2020	CH 8 de Agosto	Hydroelectric - RER	19.8
2020	CH El Carmen	Hydroelectric - RER	8.6
2020	CE Huambos	Wind	18.4
2020	CE Duna	Wind	18.4
2020	CH Santa Lorenza I	Hydroelectric - RER	18.7
2020	CH Laguna Azul	Hydroelectric - RER	20.0
2020	CH Hydrika 6	Hydroelectric - RER	8.9
2020	CH Ayanunga	Hydroelectric - RER	20.0
2020	CT Refinería Talara	Thermal	100.0
2020	CH Shima	Hydroelectric - RER	9.0
2021	CH Centauro - Etapa II	Hydroelectric	12.5
2021	CH Colca	Hydroelectric - RER	12.1
2021	CH Kusa	Hydroelectric - RER	15.6
2021	CH Alli	Hydroelectric - RER	14.5
2021	CH Hydrika 2	Hydroelectric - RER	4.0
2021	CH Hydrika 4	Hydroelectric - RER	8.0
2021	CH Hydrika 1	Hydroelectric - RER	6.6
2021	CH Huatziroki I	Hydroelectric - RER	11.1
2021	CH Hydrika 5	Hydroelectric - RER	10.0
2022	CH Hydrika 3	Hydroelectric - RER	10.0

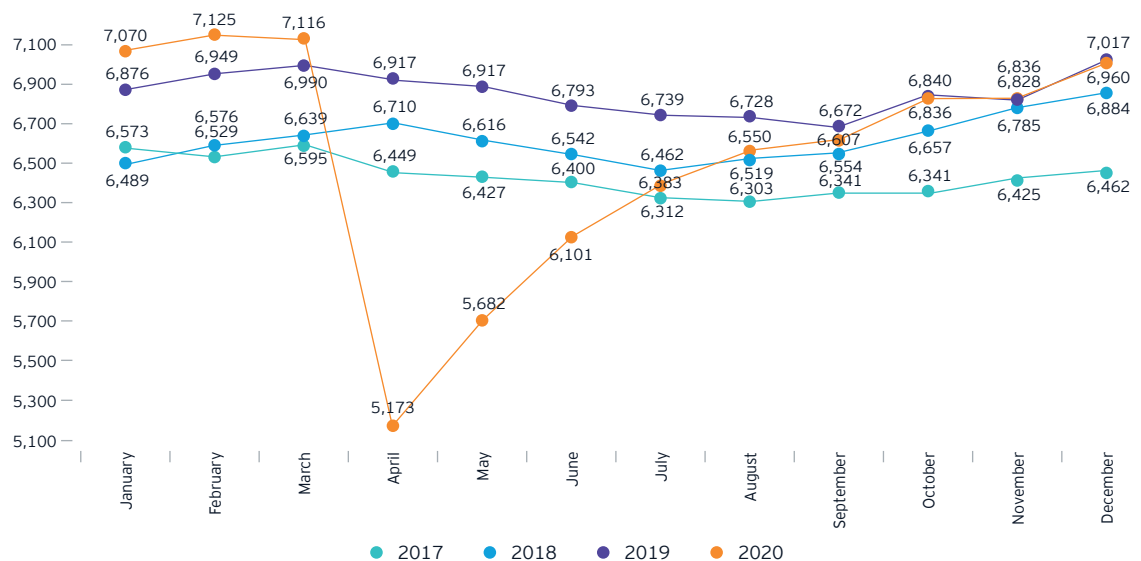
Source: Economic Operation Committee for the National Interconnected System (COES SINAC). Final Proposal for the Updating of the 2019-2022 Transmission Plan

4 ELECTRICITY AND WATER

The electricity and water sectors grew by 3.9% in 2019. Despite the 6.1% drop estimated for 2020, the sector is expected to quickly recover in 2021,

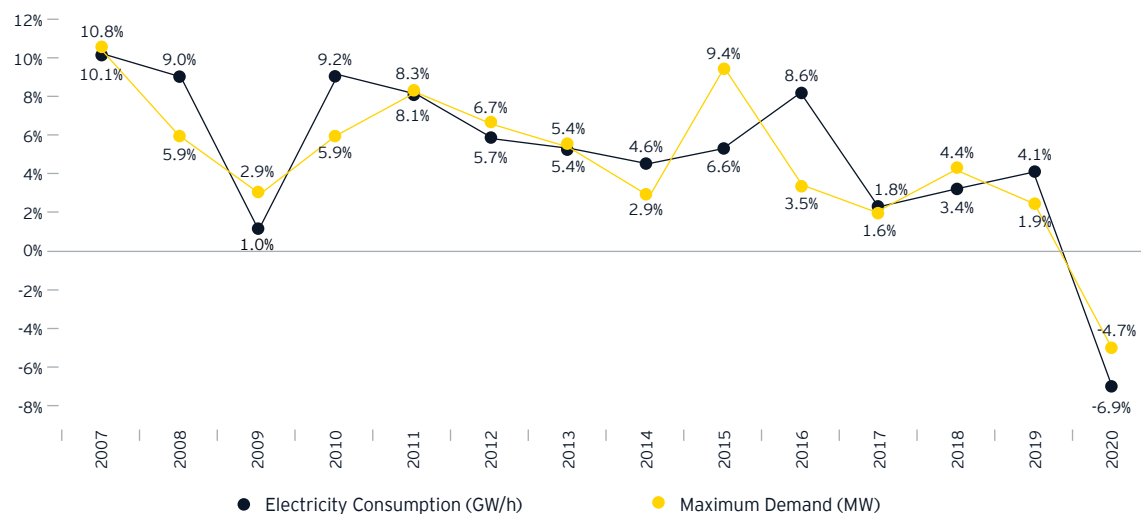
with a 7.9% growth driven by electricity and water investment projects, as well as the reactivation of the other sectors of the economy.

MAXIMUM DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY DEMAND (IN MWh)



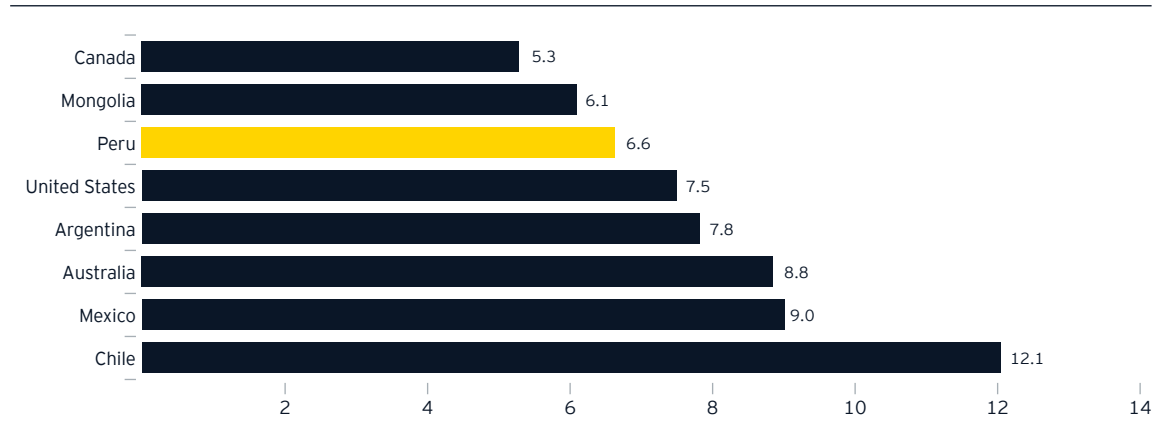
Source: Economic Operation Committee for the National Interconnected System (COES SINAC)

ANNUAL GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



Source: Economic Operation Committee for the National Interconnected System (COES SINAC)

ESTIMATED COST OF ELECTRICITY BY 2020 (IN USD CENTS/KWH)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

ELECTRICITY AND WATER SECTOR INDICATORS

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
GVA Electricity and Water						
► Constant (in PEN Millions)	8,666	9,332	9,432	9,860	10,248	8,736
Annual Variation %	6.6	7.7	1.1	4.5	3.9	-
Electric Power Generation (GWh)						
► Hydraulic	22,456.2	23,009.6	27,741.4	29,357.9	30,168.4	29,895
► Thermal	21,262.1	24,020.8	19,898.4	19,220.0	20,312.8	18,144
► Wind Power	230.9	241.8	1,065.2	1,493.6	1,646.2	1,804
► Solar Power	590.7	1,054.1	288.1	745.2	761.7	778
Total	44,539.9	48,326.3	48,993.1	50,816.7	52,889.1	50,622
National Electrification Ratio (%)	93.0	95.0	96.0	97.0	-	-
No. of Power Supply Customers (Thousands)	6,738	6,993	7,167	7,376	7,614	-
Production of Drinking Water (Thousands of m³)						
► National Level	1,421,219	1,408,361	1,233,554	1,285,162	1,310,990	1,382,201
► Metropolitan Lima	713,459	714,745	699,009	729,326	748,492	693,104

*As of November 2020

GVA: Gross Value Added

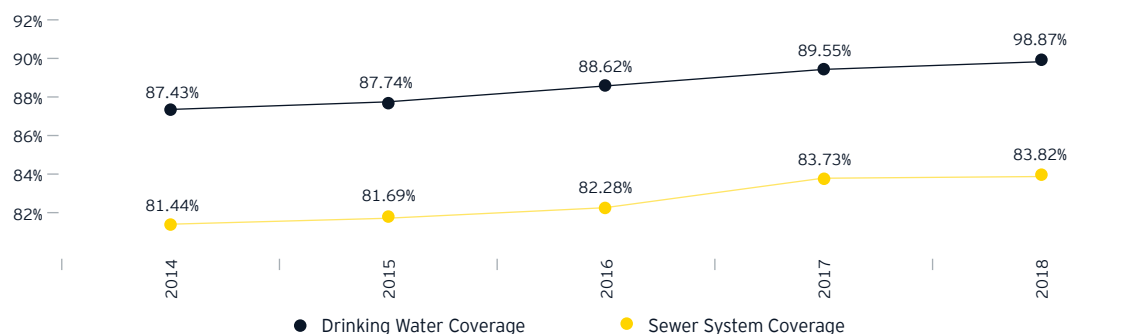
Sources: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI), Economic Operation Committee for the National Interconnected System (COES SINAC). V.A.B.: Valor agregado bruto

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES SINAC)

DRINKING WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM COVERAGE

Service coverage consists of the percentage of the population with access to drinking water or sewer system services. With the support of providers, sanitation service has experienced sustained growth in recent years.

In the case of drinking water, the average coverage nationwide went from 87.43% in 2014 to 89.87% in 2018, while sewer system services went from 81.44% to 83.82% during the same period.



Source: National Superintendency of Sanitation Services (SUNASS)

INVESTMENT MEANS AND RETURN ALTERNATIVES IN THE ELECTRICITY MARKET

Description	Electrical Companies					
	Generation		Transmission		Distribution	
	Renewable energy projects	Non-renewable energy projects	Projects for the secured transmission system	Projects for the additional transmission system	Non-rural electrification projects	Rural electrification projects
Investment Means						
► Own Initiative	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
► International Public Bidding According to Plan*	✓		✓	✓		
► Direct Subsidy Approved by Government						✓
Alternatives for the Sale of Electricity						
► Spot Market	✓	✓			✓	✓
► Free Market	✓	✓			✓	✓
► Regulated Market	✓	✓			✓	✓
► Auction Market	✓	✓			✓	✓
Other Alternatives for Return on Investment						
► Regulated Road Tolls			✓	✓		
► Premiums and Benefits of Subsidies	✓		✓			✓

*Estimate

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION 2016 - 2025

Year	Total Investment in USD	Beneficiary Population
2016	345,593,645	1,008,648
2017	229,791,934	606,945
2018	136,416,160	351,026
2019	173,427,475	537,532
2020	94,432,573	225,992
2021	41,394,764	159,880
2022	59,761,747	230,396
2023	23,749,912	86,772
2024	23,749,912	86,772
2025	23,820,528	87,030
Total 2016-2025	1,152,138,650	3,380,993

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

ELECTRICITY AND WATER MATURE SECTOR PROJECT PORTFOLIO 2021

Project	Sector	Zone	Estimated Investment (in USD Millions)
Headwater and Penstock Works for Drinking Water Supply for Lima	Water	Junín and Lima	600
Mass Use of Natural Gas for Central and Southern Peru	Power	Ucayali, Junín, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Apurímac, Cuzco and Puno	200
Huancayo, El Tambo, and Chilca Wastewater Treatment Plants	Water	Junín	165
Piura Nueva Frontera 500 kV Substation Transmission Line	Electricity	Tumbes and Piura	163
Puerto Maldonado Wastewater Treatment Plant	Water	Madre de Dios	57
Puerto Maldonado - Iberia 138 kV Transmission Line and Valle del Chira 220/60/23 kV, 100 MVA Substation	Electricity	Madre de Dios and Piura	50
Estimated Total Capex			1,235

Source: ProInversión (January 2021)

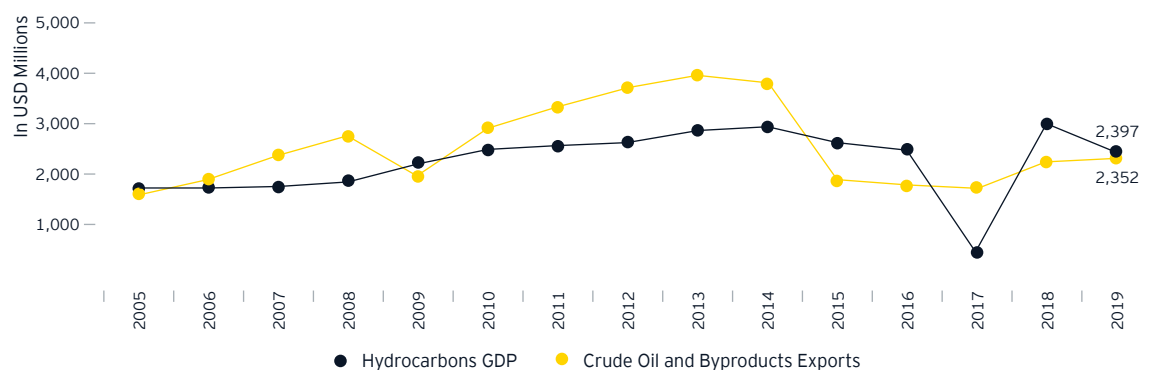
5 HYDROCARBONS

The Hydrocarbons Sector has become one of the industries with the largest amount of private investment initiatives in the country. In 2019, oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation investments totaled USD620 million (4% higher than in 2018), USD562 million of which were invested in exploration and USD58 million in exploration. Taking the official figures published by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) in the Annual Book of Hydrocarbon Reserves of December 2018, the proven reserves are estimated in 344 million barrels of crude oil, 514 million barrels of natural gas liquids, and 12 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, which combined are equivalent to 2.626 billion

barrels of oil. The same Annual Book informs that the hydrocarbon resources of the country are estimated in 23.143 billion barrels of crude oil, 859 million barrels of natural gas liquids, and 31 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, which combined are equivalent to 29.169 billion barrels of oil. If we compare the estimated hydrocarbon resources with the estimated hydrocarbon reserves, there are major opportunities for exploration in Peru, to discover new proven hydrocarbon reserves.

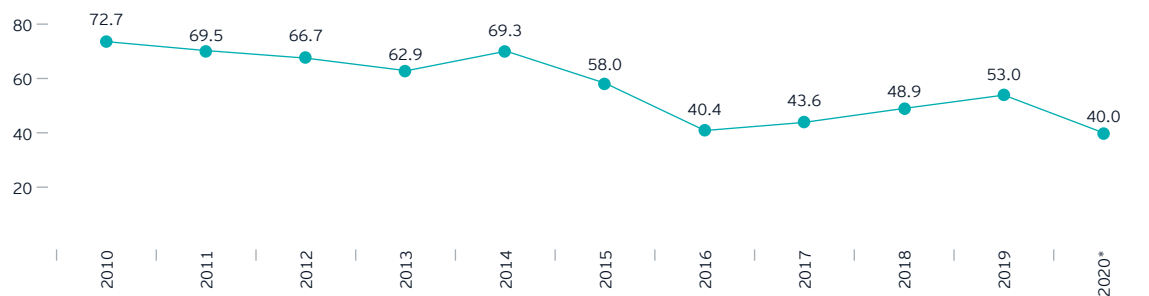
The Hydrocarbons Sector grew by 4.6% in 2019. A drop of 11.1% is estimated for 2020, with a rapid recovery of 6.8% by 2021.

EVOLUTION OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE HYDROCARBONS INDUSTRY (IN USD MILLIONS)

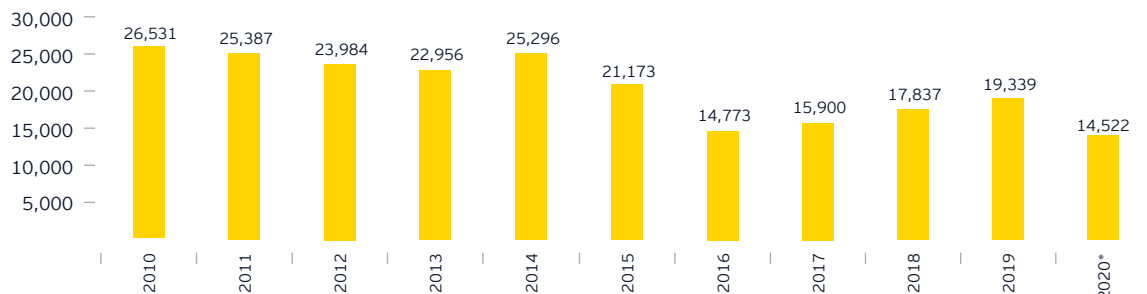


Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

OIL PRODUCTION (THOUSANDS OF BARRELS PER DAY)

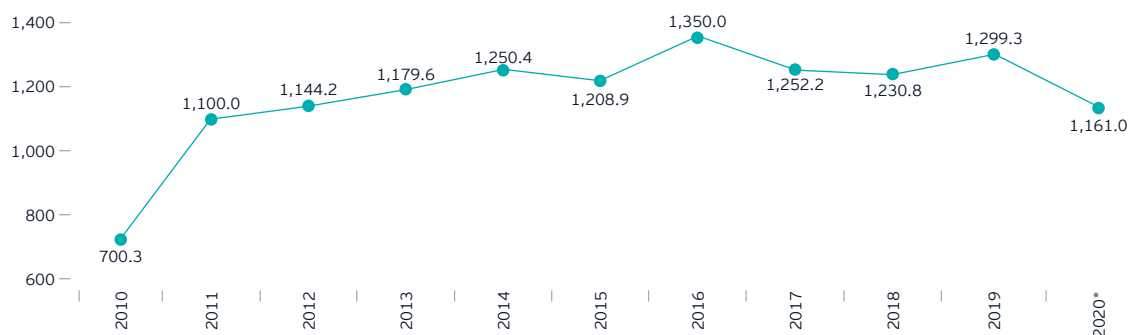


Preliminary 2020
Source: Perupetro

OIL PRODUCTION (THOUSANDS OF BARRELS PER DAY)

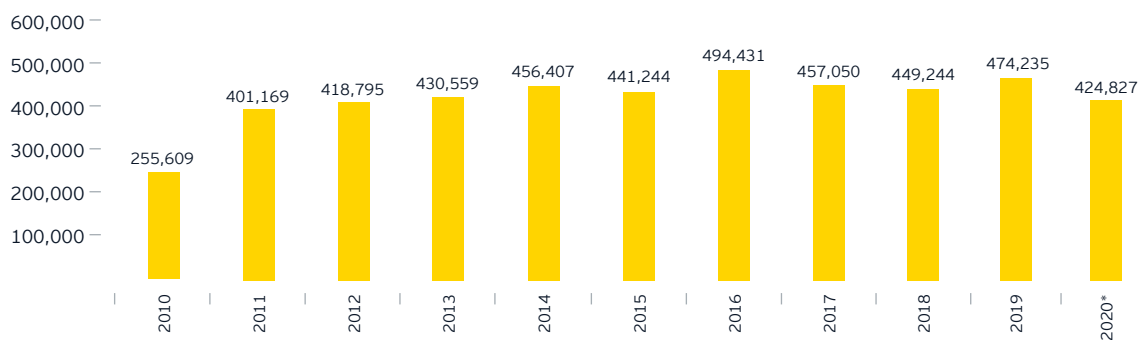
Preliminary 2020

Source: Perupetro

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (IN MILLION CUBIC FEET PER DAY)

Preliminary 2020

Source: Perupetro

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (IN THOUSAND CUBIC FEET)

*Preliminary 2020

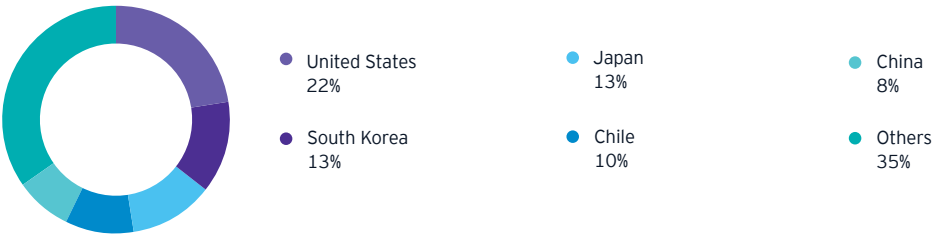
Source: Perupetro

HYDROCARBONS EXPORT (FOB VALUE IN USD MILLIONS)

Petroleum and Natural Gas	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Crude	579	538	496	120	24	26	139	122	149
Derivatives	3,086	3,361	3,280	1,733	1,669	2,560	2,858	2,372	649
Natural Gas	1,331	1,372	786	449	523	772	1,042	623	370
Total	4,996	5,271	4,563	2,302	2,216	3,358	4,039	3,117	1,100

*As of October 2020
Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

HYDROCARBONS EXPORT BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION (IN PERCENTAGE)



*As of November 2020
Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)

OIL CONTRACTS

Contract	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Exploration	68	66	62	60	50	44	41	26	26	14	13	13
Exploitation	19	19	20	20	24	24	25	25	20	27	28	26
Total	87	85	82	80	74	68	66	51	46	41	39	39

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

PERFORATED WELLS

Well	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Development	147	214	222	197	85	101	81	46	135	170	187	38
Confirmatory	6	3	5	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Exploratory	6	6	15	9	7	12	4	1	4	5	3	1
Total	159	223	242	208	94	113	88	47	139	175	193	39

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)

EY and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) prepared a specialized Oil and Gas Investment Guide specialized. It can be downloaded for free at [here](#).

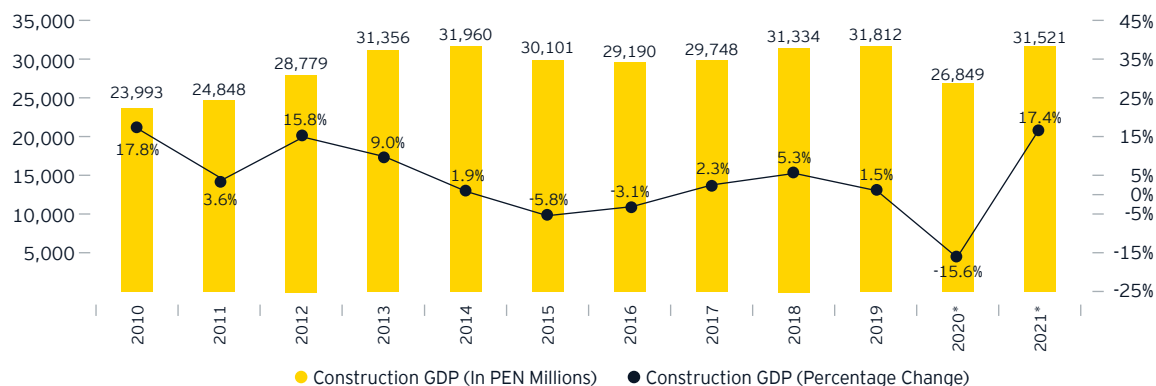


6 CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector is one of the most important and dynamic sectors of the Peruvian economy, as it directly contributes to the creation of basic infrastructure. Growth in this sector has been driven by higher income being earned in households, public and private investments, and improved financing terms for housing acquisition.

The construction sector increased by 1.5% in 2019. In 2020, a drop of 15.6% is expected, while a pronounced recovery of 17.4% is estimated for 2021, due to higher public and private investment, which will boost the execution of works.

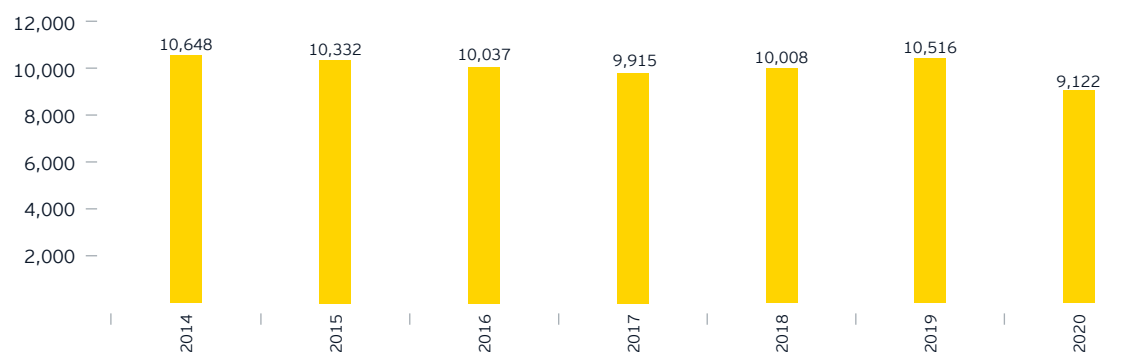
EVOLUTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR



*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

TOTAL CEMENT DISPATCH (THOUSANDS OF MT)



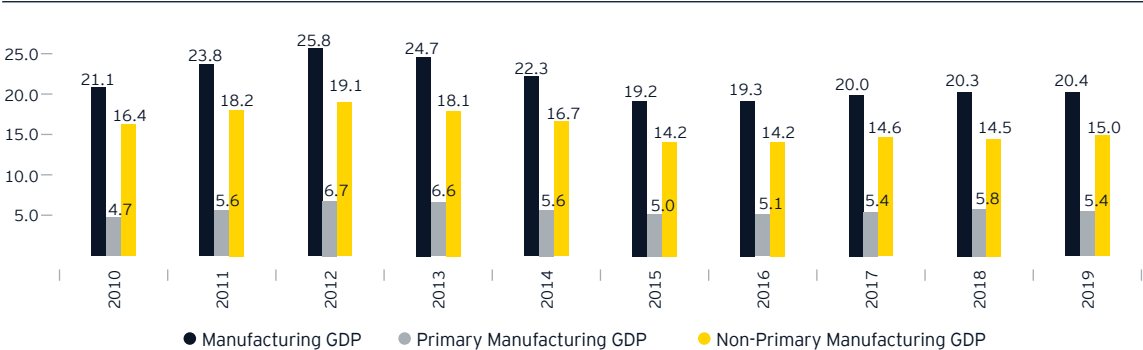
Source: Cement Manufacturers' Association (ASOCEM)

7

MANUFACTURING

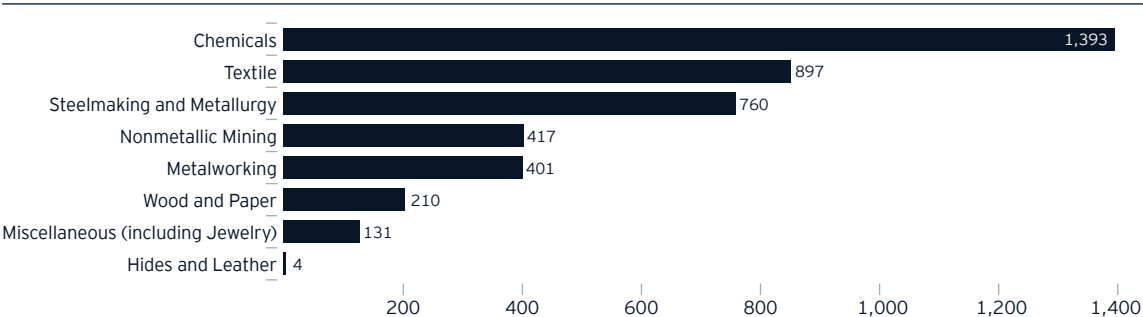
The manufacturing sector has been one of the hardest hit by the quarantine imposed in an attempt to halt the spread of COVID-19. In 2020, a drop of 1.7% is expected in primary manufacturing and of 17.2% in non-primary manufacturing; however, for the years 2021-2024, the sector would grow at an average rate of 7.4%.

MANUFACTURING SECTOR GDP 2010-2019 (IN USD BILLIONS)



Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

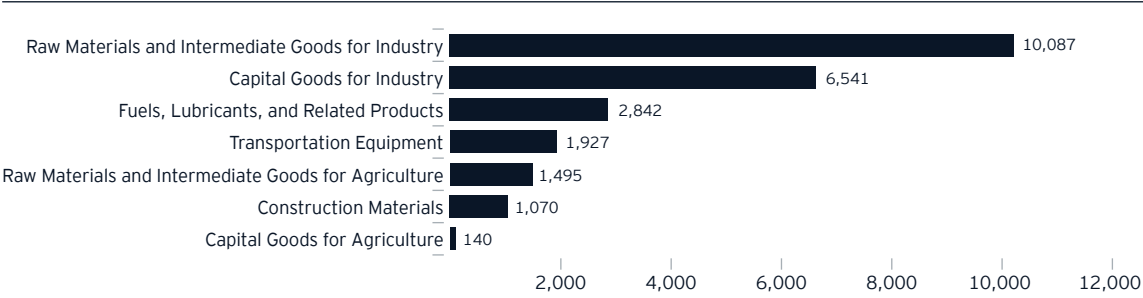
MANUFACTURING EXPORTS BY GROUPS OF PRODUCTS 2020* (IN USD MILLIONS)



*As of November 2020

Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

IMPORTS FOR THE INDUSTRY 2020* (IN USD MILLIONS)



*As of November 2020

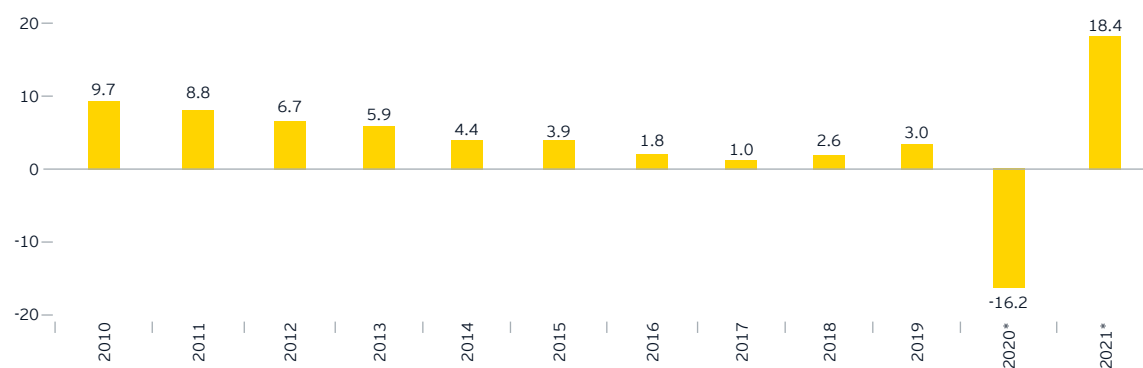
Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

8

TRADE AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in recent years, the country's economic growth has developed largely due to private spending, which is in turn broken down into private consumption and private investment. In 2019, the trade industry grew by 3.0% and it is estimated that the 16.2% fall in 2020 will be offset by a recovery of 18.4% in 2021.

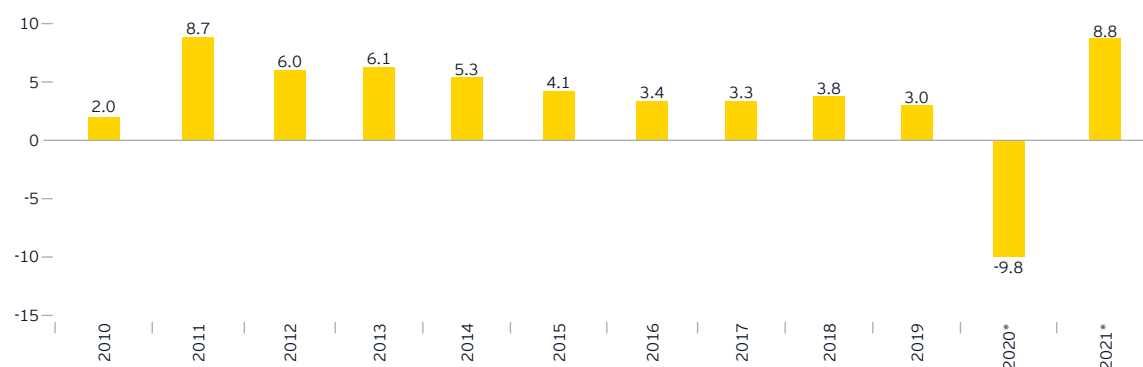
EVOLUTION OF TRADE PRODUCTION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

EVOLUTION OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)



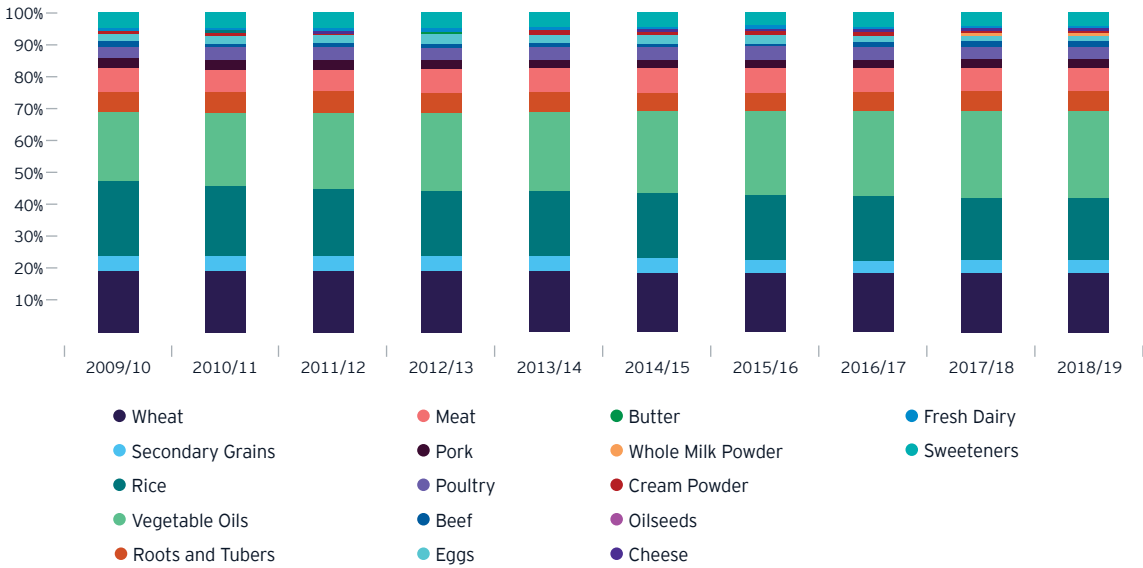
*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP)

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

The food industry in Peru has been primarily driven by the increased purchasing power of the population, influenced by job growth and consumer credit provided by the financial system. Additionally, price stability is highly consistent in the food and beverage consumption division.

FOOD CONSUMPTION PROFILE



Source: Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) - Technical Compendium, Vol. 1

SPENDING ON FOOD AND BEVERAGES IN PERU 2018-2024 (IN PEN BILLIONS)

Indicator	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022*	2023*	2024*
Food	89.48	94.85	101.29	103.96	107.7	114.44	121.63
Non-alcoholic Beverages	4.84	5.13	5.47	5.62	5.82	6.18	6.57
Alcoholic Beverages	2.33	2.44	2.06	2.32	2.49	2.63	2.78

*Estimated

Source: Fitch Solutions

The modern retail channel has undergone significant growth, making it a country with potential for investment in the sector. In 2019, the Global Retail Development Index ranked Peru second in Latin America and thirteenth worldwide, as a country with a developing retail consumer market.

During the first half of 2020, the retail sector was affected by reducing its availability of access. It is estimated that sales for this year will total around PEN17 billion, representing a decrease of 40% over 2019.

E-COMMERCE GROWTH
(ELECTRONIC COMMERCE)

E-commerce has grown significantly over the last ten years. In 2009, Peru accounted for just 1.7% of all e-commerce in the region, while by 2019 it had risen to 5%, with a total of USD4 billion in sales, placing Peru in sixth place in online sales in Latin America.

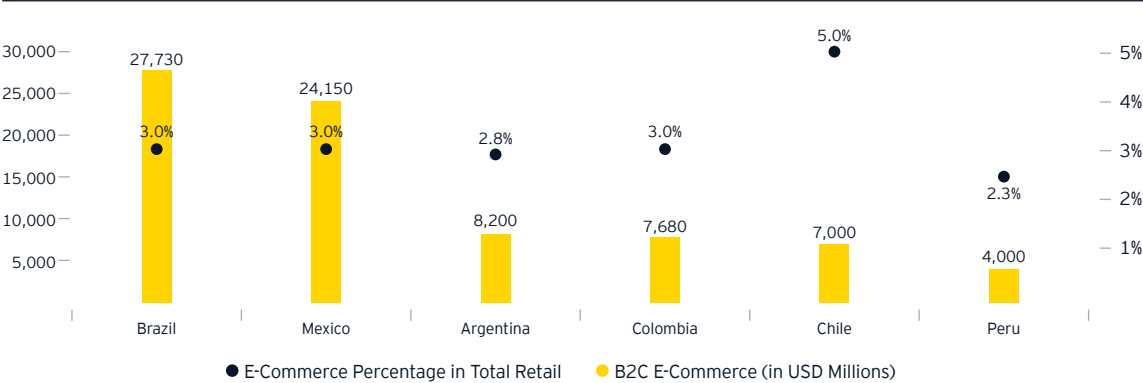
During the first half of 2020, half of all stores were open to the public. However, due to the restrictions in place, shopping centers were operating at just over 50% capacity. Lifestyle shopping centers registered the highest operativity levels, with 65% of all stores open, while community shopping centers reported lower operating levels, at an average of 24%.

DISTRIBUTION OF STORE OPERATIVITY BY
TYPE OF SHOPPING CENTER

Type	Operativity
Super Regional	62%
Regional	60%
Community	24%
Lifestyle	65%
Average	53%

Source: Colliers International Peru

PURCHASE VOLUME AND E-COMMERCE SHARE BY COUNTRY 2019



Source: Colliers International Peru

9

AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The agriculture and livestock sector grew by 3.4% in 2019, thanks to the higher supply of products aimed at both foreign and domestic markets. The sector is expected to continue growing in the upcoming years at a rate of 0.7% for 2020 and 2.7% for 2021.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (IN PEN MILLIONS)

Activity	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture	22,019	22,592	18,007
Livestock	14,098	14,669	10,893
Agriculture & Livestock	36,117	37,261	28,900

*As of September 2020

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

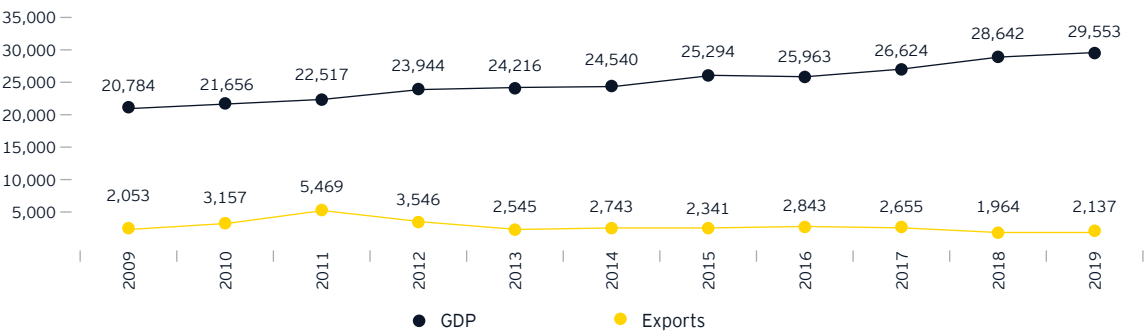
AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION BY SUB-SECTOR AND MAJOR PRODUCTS IN THOUSANDS OF TONS

Major Products	January - September		
	2019	2020	Var. %
Agricultural Sub-Sector			
Sugarcane	7,936	7,431	-6.4%
Alfalfa	5,432	5,865	8.0%
Potato	4,604	4,614	0.2%
Unhulled rice	2,613	2,872	9.9%
Banana	1,686	1,677	-0.6%
Cassava	920	965	4.9%
Hard yellow maize	986	855	-13.3%
Oil Palm	651	661	1.5%
Avocado	484	524	8.4%
Tangerine	431	457	6.0%
Onion	449	441	-1.8%
Orange	413	416	0.8%
Pineapple	401	416	3.9%
Grapes	381	387	1.7%
Coffee pergamino	357	367	2.8%
Corn / maize	338	344	1.8%
Starchy corn	301	315	4.5%
Asparagus	258	268	4.0%
Mango	303	252	-16.9%
Lemon	228	223	-1.9%

Livestock Sub-Sector			
Milk	1,625	1,642	1.0%
Ave	1,600	1,582	-1.2%
Eggs	363	370	1.9%
Bovine meat	286	276	-3.4%
Pork meat	171	177	3.0%
Sheep meat	65	63	-3.6%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

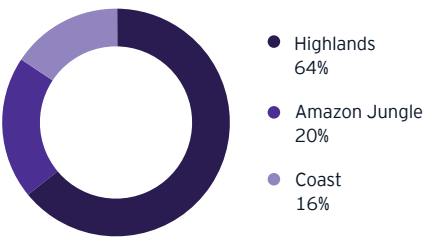
EVOLUTION OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR
(IN PEN MILLIONS)



Sources: National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI), National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

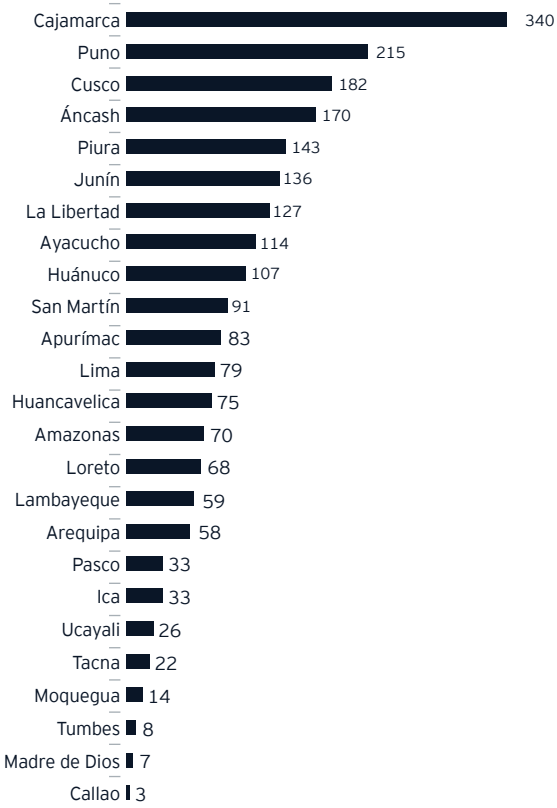
The Agricultural and Livestock Unit is defined as the land or group of lands used for agriculture and livestock production. Throughout the territory of the country, there are agriculture and livestock units that take advantage of each one of the climate characteristics and ecological areas.

AGRICULTURAL & LIVESTOCK UNITS PER NATURAL REGION



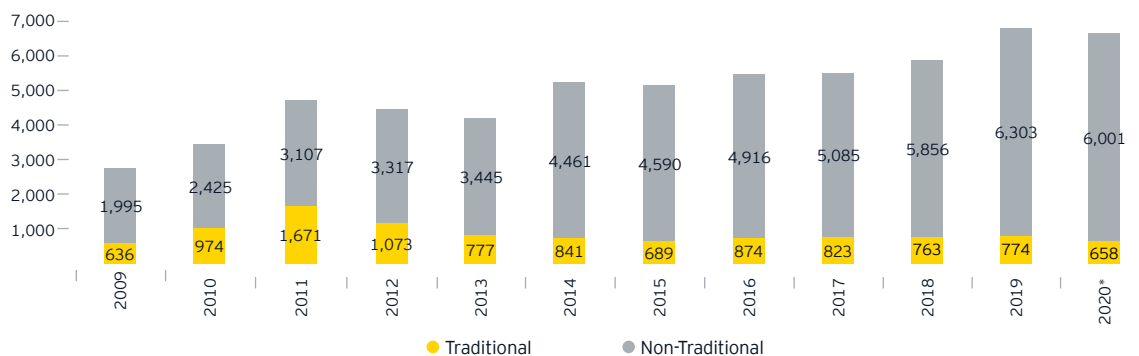
Source: IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2012 - Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

AGRICULTURAL UNITS BY REGION
(IN THOUSANDS)



Source: IV Agriculture and Livestock Census 2012 - Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

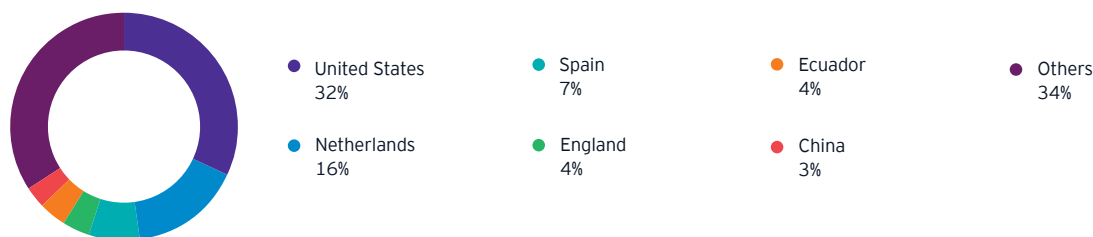
TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS (IN USD MILLIONS)



*As of November 2020

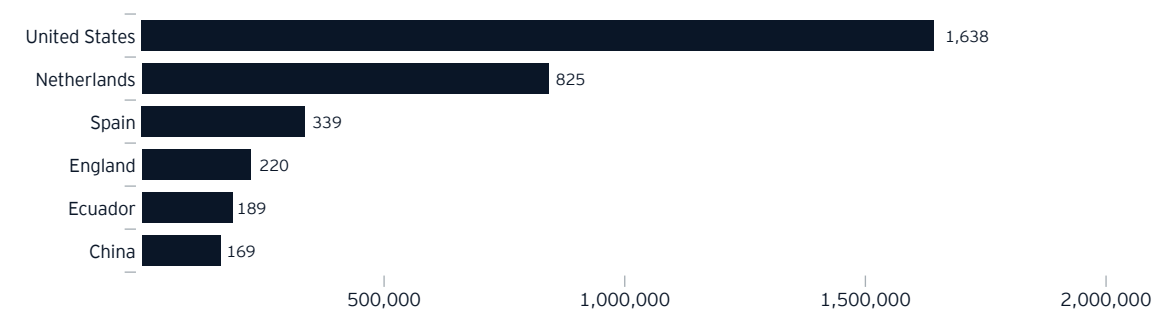
Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 2020 (%)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

MAIN AGRICULTURAL EXPORT DESTINATIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 2020 (IN USD MILLIONS)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

AGRIBUSINESS

Peru's immense biodiversity allows for the farming of many interesting endemic agricultural crops for the international market, many of which have already succeeded in positioning themselves, offering niches for potential investments.

Peru, and especially its Andean territory, produces a variety of grains, such as kiwicha, quinoa, tarwi, and cañihua, among others, which are highly desirable due to their high protein content and their

nutritional qualities. There is also a potential market for legumes such as fava beans and different kinds of corn, not to mention potatoes, which are grown in over 2,000 varieties in Peru, the vast majority of which are unknown outside Peru. The Amazon jungle, for its part, is home to exotic fruits such as cocona, guanabana or soursop, aguaje, and camucamu, all of which are increasingly consumed in Asian countries.

MAIN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AS OF SEPTEMBER 2020

Description	In USD Millions	Description	In USD Millions
Avocados, fresh or dried	753	Vegetables prepared or preserved without frozen, other	57
Fresh grapes	441	The other paprika	52
Cranberries, blueberries and other fruits of the genus vaccinium, fresh	381	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	48
Coffee, unroasted, not decaffeinated, others	360	Vegetables, fruits and other edible parts of plants, prep. or preserved in vinegar or acetic acid	47
Asparagus, fresh or chilled	240	Tangerines (including tangerines and satsumas)	45
Mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	224	Evaporated milk without sugar or sweetener	44
Other citrus	186	Bake products, Cake or cookie Sweets	43
Bananas including fresh cavendish valery bananas	116	Passion fruit juice (passion fruit) (passiflora edulis)	35
Preparations used for feeding animals	108	Solid state refined sugarcane	32
Frozen mango w / sugar (mangifera indica l)	106	Piquillo pepper (capsicum annum)	31
Other cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw	102	Semi-milled or blanched rice, whether or not polished or glazed	30
Other quinoa, except for sowing	94		
Other fruits and other fruits, uncooked or cooked in water or steam	72		
Prepared or preserved asparagus, not frozen	69		
Other fruits or other fresh fruits	63		
Artichokes (artichokes)	61		
Ethyl alcohol without denaturing w / alcoholic degree by volume greater than or equal to 80% vol	57		

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

PERU IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPORTERS' RANKING

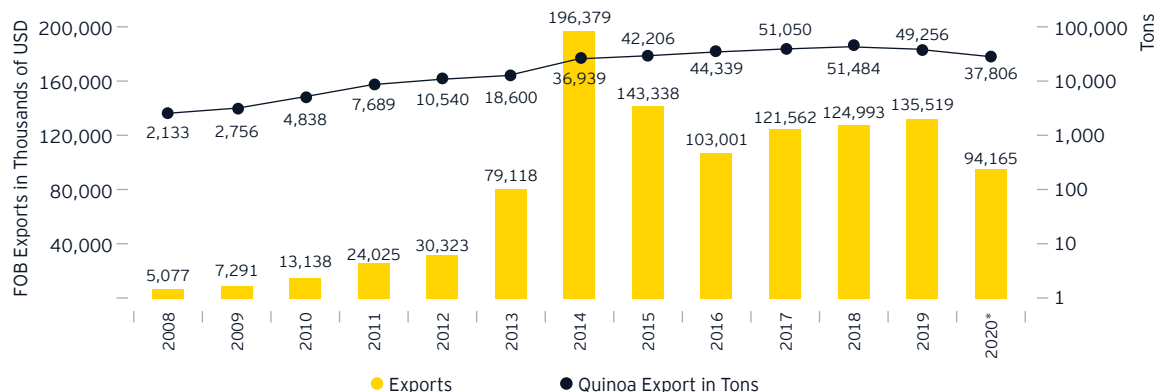
Crops	2018
Asparagus	1
Dry Beans	1
Quinoa (2020)	1
Maca	1
Fresh Blueberries, and Citrus Fruit Peels (Lemon)	3
Fresh Mangoes	4
Canned Palm Hearts	4
Canned Olives	5
Scallops	5
Fresh Grapes	6
Fresh Mandarins	7
Cuttlefish, Pufferfish, Squid, and Giant Squid	8

Source: Association of Peruvian Agricultural Producers' Unions (AGAP)

Peruvian fruits and vegetables are gaining ground in international markets, with exports growing at a solid pace, with some of the producers' associations in the sector standing out. Peru is now the number one producer of asparagus and organic bananas in the world.

For the fifth consecutive year, Peru is the world's leading exporter of quinoa. These exports mainly go to the United States and Canadian markets. Likewise, blueberry exports have shown a significant increase of 227% in the past two years.

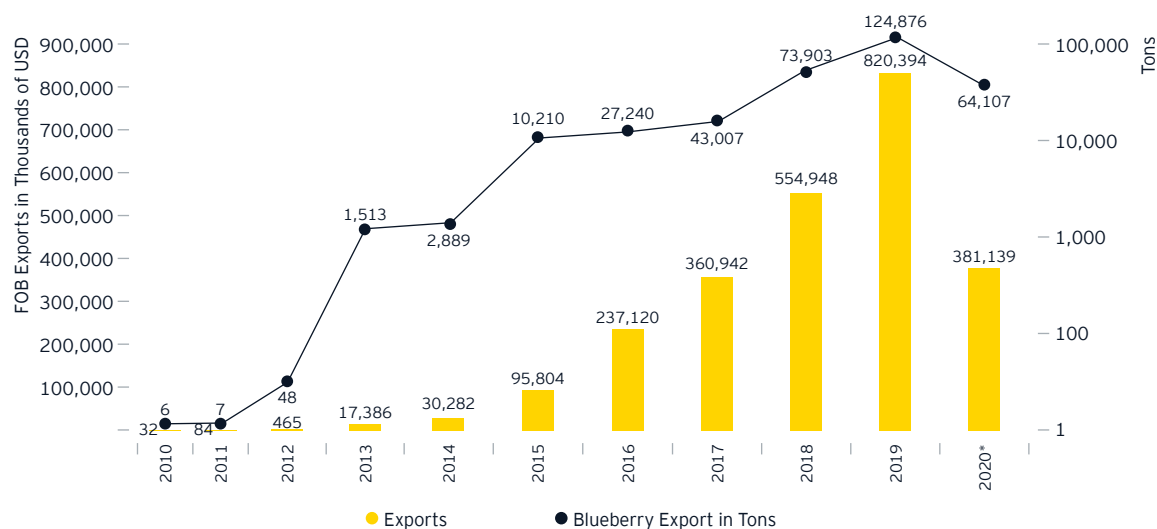
EVOLUTION IN QUINOA EXPORTS (IN USD THOUSANDS OF FOB VALUE)



*As of September 2020

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

EVOLUTION IN BLUEBERRY EXPORTS (IN USD THOUSANDS OF FOB VALUE)



*As of September 2020

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)

The number of agricultural export companies has more than doubled between 2001 and 2019. They jumped from 843 firms in 2000 to 2,012. In relation to the number of exporting companies, in 2019, there were 115 exporters who exported over USD10 million, accounting for 69.6% of total exports, while 468 companies exported between USD1 million and USD10 million, accounting for 26% of exports. There were 638 companies that exported between USD100,000 and less than USD1 million, accounting for 4% of exports. Finally, there were 791 companies that exported less than USD100,000, accounting for 0.4% of exports.

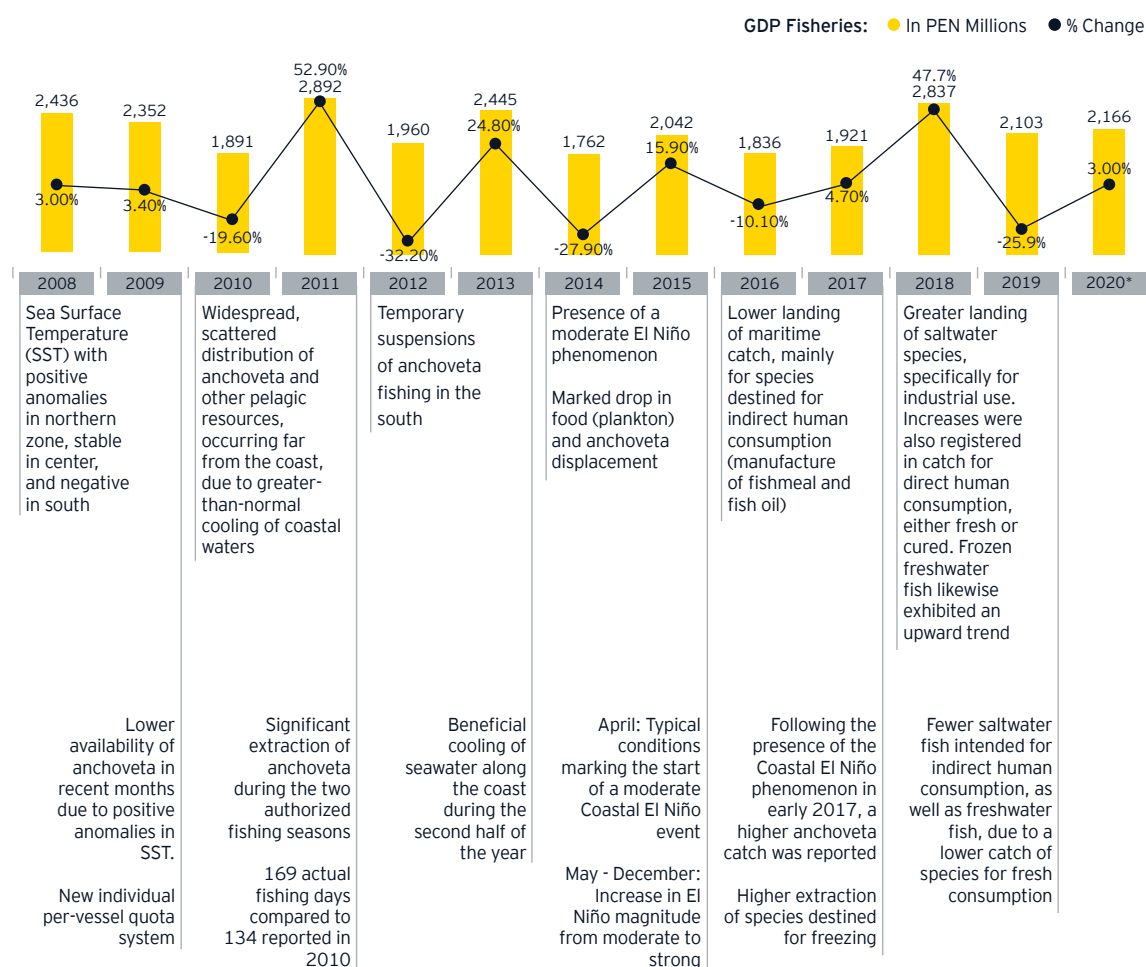
10

FISHERIES

Peru has a wide range of hydrobiological resources, and is the world's top producer of fishmeal and fish oil.

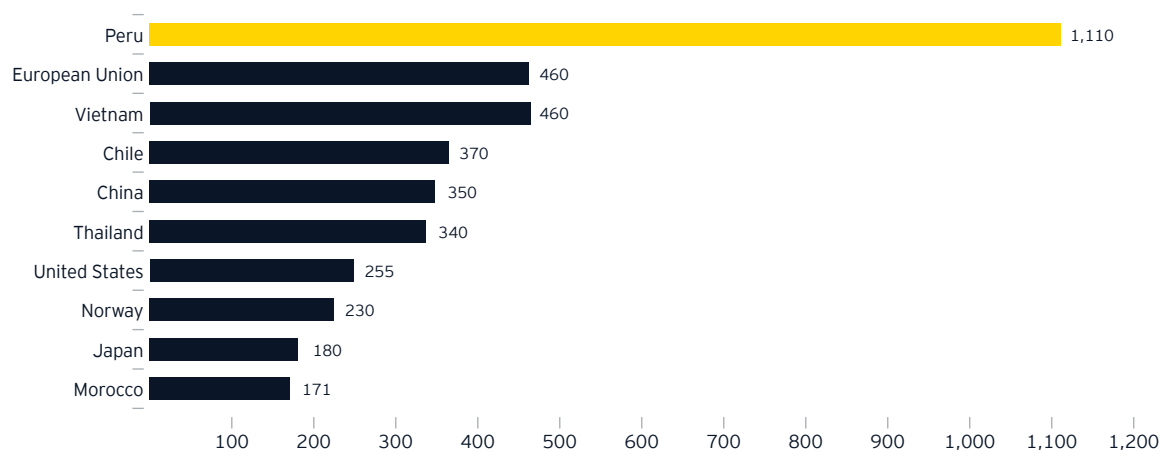
In 2019, the fishing sector reported a drop of 25.9% due to a lower landing of saltwater and freshwater species. A sustained growth of 3.0% is forecasted for 2020, and 8.5% for 2021.

EVOLUTION OF FISHERY ACTIVITY

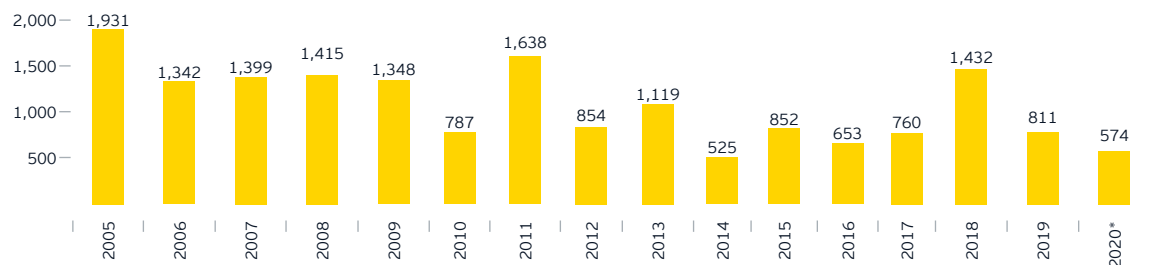


*December 2020 Inflation Report

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

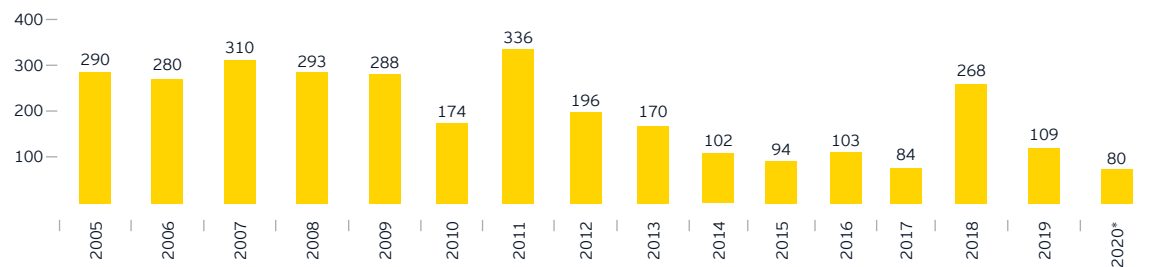
**RANKING OF WORLD PRODUCTION OF FISHMEAL - ESTIMATE FOR 2020
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)**

Sources: Indexmundi, US Department of Agriculture

FISHMEAL (IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

*As of September 2020

Source: Ministry of Industries and Fisheries (PRODUCE)

FISH OIL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

*As of September 2020

Source: Ministry of Industries and Fisheries (PRODUCE)

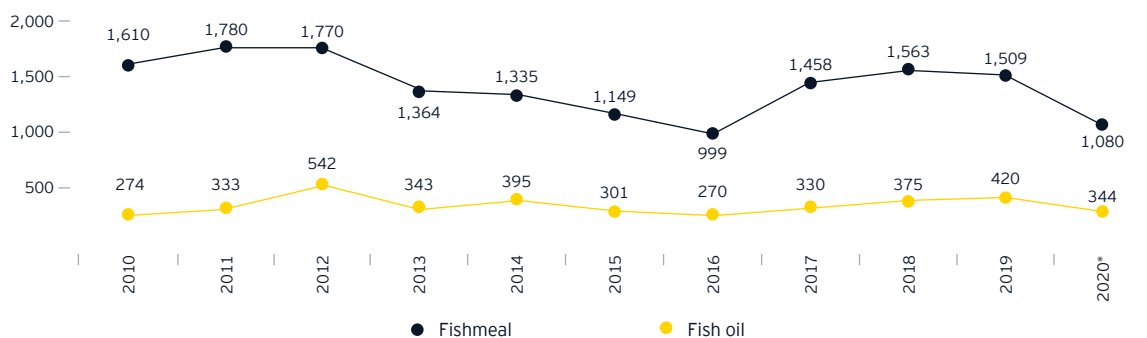
PROCESSING OF HYDRO-BIOLOGICAL AND MARITIME PRODUCTS BY TYPE OF USE (IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

Type of Use	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Direct Human Consumption	318	523	471	420	457	380	364	342	418	568	396
▸ Canned	78	127	71	76	57	50	58	47	65	86	70
▸ Frozen	222	358	381	343	392	309	285	295	323	470	314
▸ Cured	11	8	8	23	25	28	21	-	30	12	12
Indirect Human Consumption	962	1,973	1,050	1,289	621	940	742	839	1,700	920	654
▸ Fishmeal	787	1,638	854	1,119	525	840	650	750	1,432	811	574
▸ Crude Oil	174	336	196	170	97	100	92	89	268	109	80
Total	1,279	2,496	1,521	1,708	1,079	1,320	1,106	1,181	2,118	1,488	1,050

*As of September 2020

Source: Ministry of Industries and Fisheries (PRODUCE)

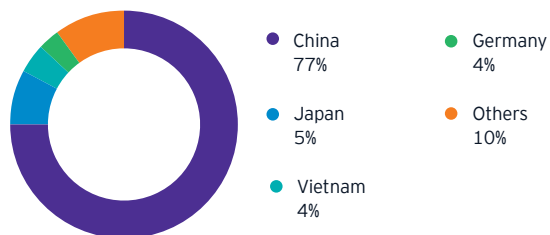
FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL EXPORTS (IN USD MILLIONS)



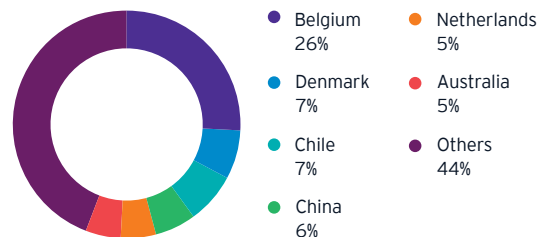
*As of November 2020

Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

FISHMEAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AS OF AUGUST 2020



FISH OIL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AS OF AUGUST 2020



Source: National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)

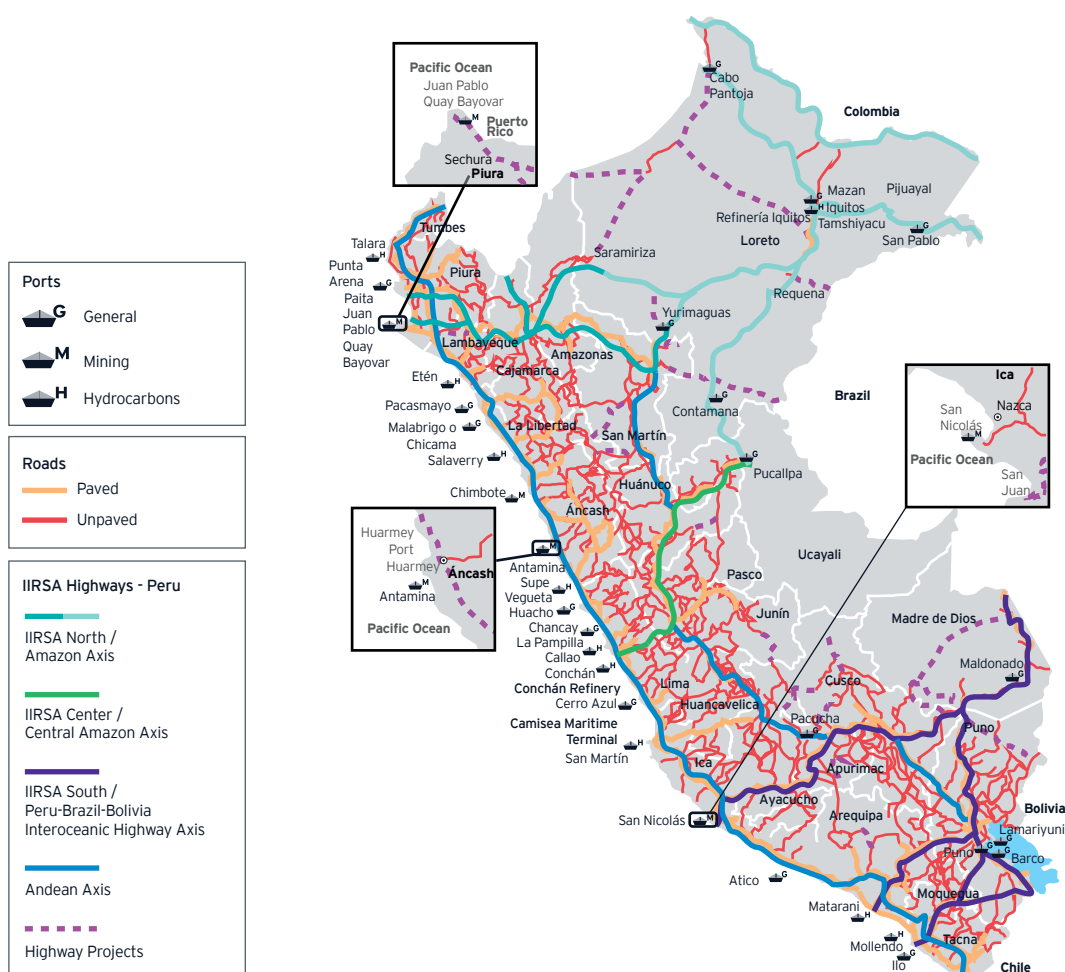
11

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

It is estimated that Peru's economic growth is closely linked to the progressive reduction of its shortcomings in terms of infrastructure. Peru has recently begun to take the necessary steps to improve this sector, focusing mainly on transport, electricity, water, and communications infrastructure, with the intention of promoting new investments. Therefore, the development of transportation and communications will impact positively and directly on the development of other sectors such as mining. In addition, investment in

infrastructure reduces the effect of the distance between regions, resulting in the full integration of the domestic market, connecting at a lower cost with markets in other countries and regions.

Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) and ProInversión, EY has developed the Guide to Investing in Infrastructure Projects in Peru, with details on the projects scheduled for the coming years. It can be downloaded for free at [here](#).



TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

Item	U.M	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Infrastructure								
- Road Network	Km	140,672	156,792	165,467	165,372	165,905	166,765	168,473
- Railway Network	Km	1,928	1,928	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940
- Airports	Unit	135	138	141	126	134	125	128
- Ports	Unit	30	47	47	47	85	87	90
Vehicular Fleet								
- Automotive	Unit	2,137,837	2,287,875	2,423,696	2,544,133	2,661,719	2,786,101	2,894,327
- Locomotives	Unit	92	95	89	92	116	107	111
- Aircraft	Unit	323	316	363	372	383	355	360
- Ships	Unit	899	1,222	980	886	880	717	481

Source: Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC)

Peru has given priority to the development of transport infrastructure (road, railway, port, and airport) to increase competitiveness and set a logistics hub that will integrate Latin America with the Asia-Pacific Economic Region. These investments aim to modernize the country's infrastructure, reducing logistics costs and enhancing the use of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed by the country to increase Peru's integration with world markets. According to the Private Investment Promotion Agency (ProInversión) the portfolio of mature projects for 2021 totals USD2,865.

TRANSPORT MATURE SECTOR
PROJECT PORTFOLIO 2021

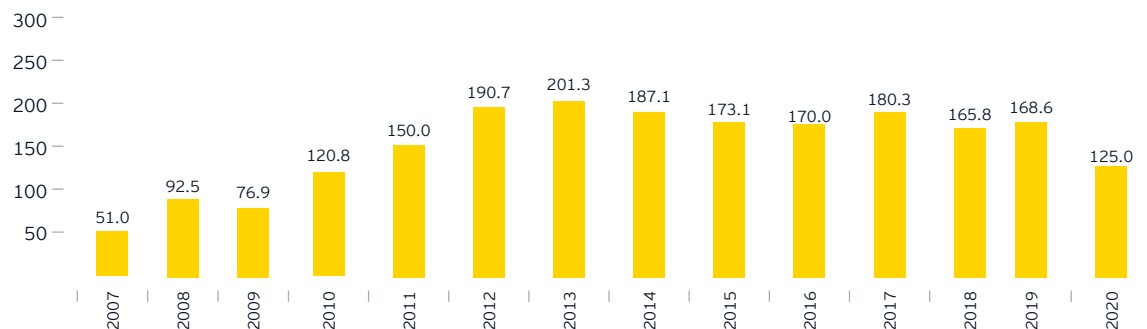
Project	In USD Millions
Huancayo - Huanavelica Railroad	263
San Juan de Marcona Terminal Port	637
Lima Peripheral Ring Road	1,965

Source: ProInversión (January 2021)

AUTOMOTIVE

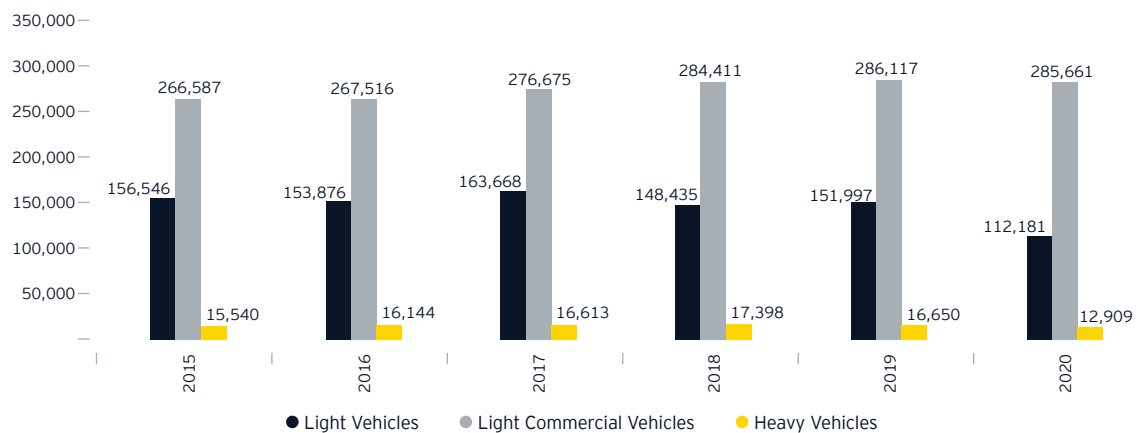
The Peruvian car parc as of 2018 is 2.9 million vehicles. In the last five years, annual sales of new vehicles have exceeded 125,000 units. In 2020, annual sales added 125,090 new units, which were registered in the Peruvian automotive fleet.

TOTAL VEHICLE SALES (THOUSANDS OF UNITS)



Source: Peruvian Automotive Association (AAP)

VEHICLE SALES BY CATEGORY



Source: Peruvian Automotive Association (AAP)

COMUNICATIONS SECTOR

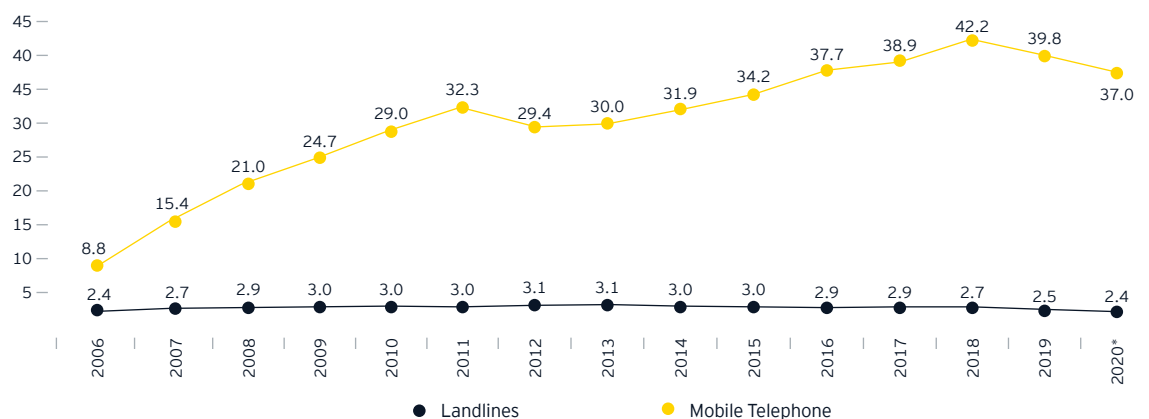
In recent years, through the investments performed, the density of landlines and mobile telephone lines has increased significantly:

Year	Landline		Mobile Telephone	
	Lines in Operation	Density (Line x 100 Inhabitants)	Lines in Operation	Density (Line x 100 Inhabitants)
2010	3.0	10.3	29.0	101.7
2011	3.0	10.2	32.3	112.1
2012	3.1	10.6	29.4	100.9
2013	3.1	10.5	30.0	101.9
2014	3.0	10.2	31.9	107.4
2015	3.0	9.9	34.2	114.2
2016	2.9	9.7	37.7	124.6
2017	2.9	9.6	38.9	127.3
2018	2.7	8.9	42.2	136.5
2019	2.5	8.0	39.8	127.8
2020*	2.4	7.8	37.0	118.3

*As of June 2020

Source: Supervisory Board for Private Investment in Telecommunications (OSIPTEL)

LANDLINES AND MOBILE TELEPHONE LINES IN SERVICE (IN MILLIONS)



*As of June 2020

Source: Supervisory Board for Private Investment in Telecommunications (OSIPTEL)

Through the Telecommunications Investment Fund (FITEI) actions are being developed aimed at bridging the digital gap in essential public telecommunications services in rural communities and preferential places of social interest.

July 2012 saw the enactment of Law 29904 - Act for the Promotion of Broadband and Construction of Optical Fiber Backbone. The National Optical Fiber Backbone includes the installation, operation, and maintenance of approximately 13,400 km of optical fiber, to connect 180 provincial capitals in the country. Likewise, in 2020, ProInversión incorporated the “1750 - 1780 MHz and 2150-2180 MHz Bands” and “2300 - 2330 MHz Band” projects into the Private Investment Promotion Process. This project, which involves a capital expenditure of USD291 million, involves the development of infrastructure that supports 4G, 5G, or higher technologies, which will offer better coverage and data capacity.

12

TURISMO, GASTRONOMÍA Y HOTELERÍA

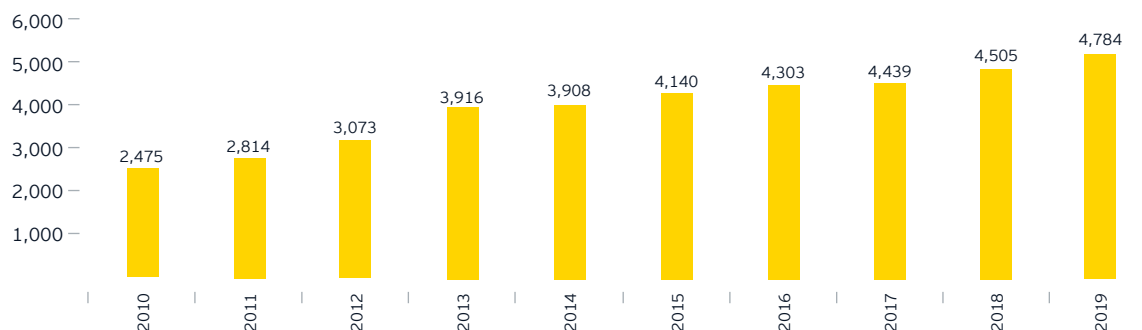
TOURISM

Peru is a privileged tourist destination worldwide, ranked among the top preferred places in the world for its authenticity, art and culture, history and natural beauty, in addition to the famous tourist attractions of Machu Picchu and the Amazon Jungle, declared World Heritage Sites. Tourism is extremely important to the country's development, given that it focuses on a range of economic sectors, such as passenger transportation, lodging, food and beverage services, production, travel agencies, trade, and more.

While the quarantine imposed to stop the spread of COVID-19 brought the sector to a halt, tourism activities restarted in October while complying with the health protocols defined for the sector. With the goal of boosting the recommencement of activities, the government has created a Business Support Fund (FAE) with PEN7.5 billion (approximately USD2.14 billion) in backing that will be in force during 2021.

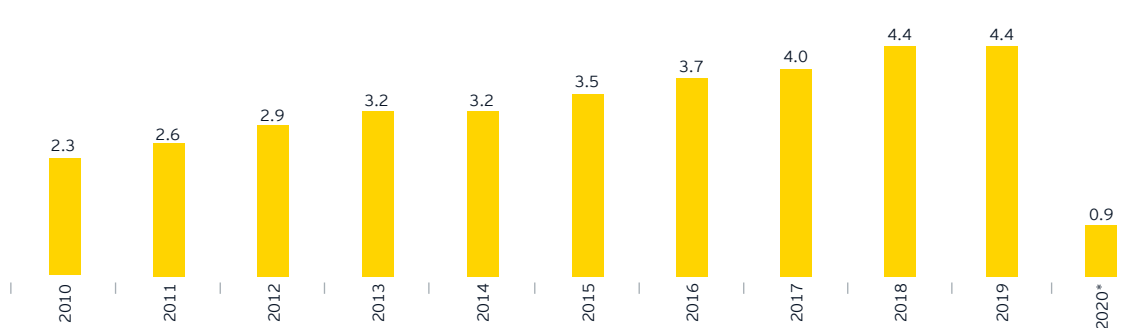
The foreign currency generated by incoming tourism has trended upward over the years, hitting USD4.784 billion in 2019.

FOREIGN CURRENCY GENERATED BY TOURISM (IN USD MILLIONS)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)

ARRIVAL OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS (IN MILLIONS)



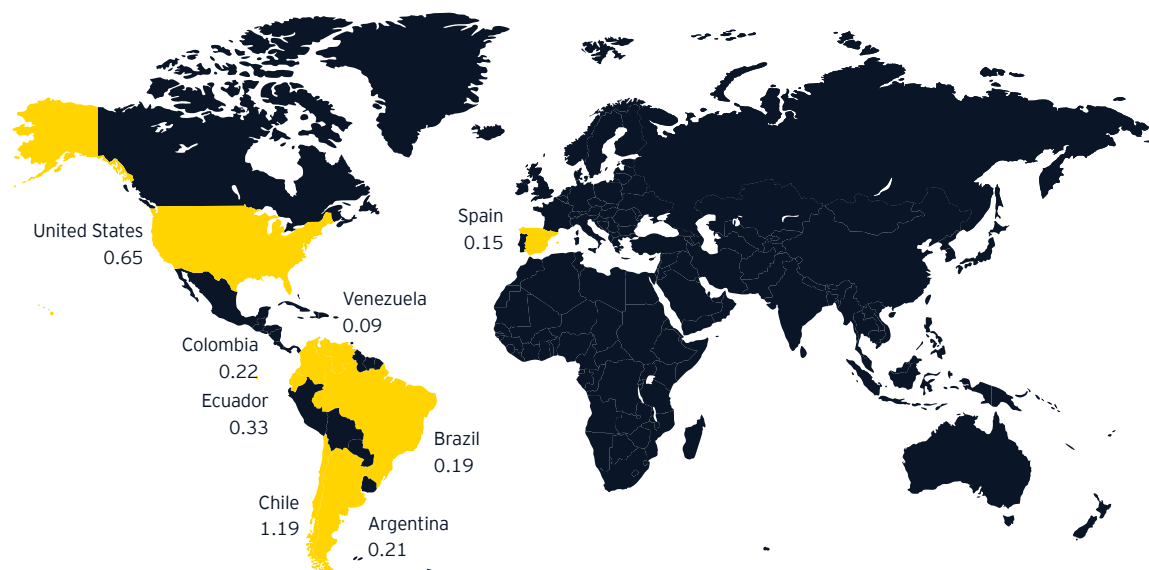
*As of November 2020

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)

According to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) a total of 4.0 million international tourists visited Peru in 2019. As for domestic tourism, 54.9 million people took trips in 2019.

Among international tourists visiting Peru, 27% come from Chile; 15% from the United States; 8% from Ecuador; 5% from Colombia and Argentina; and 4% from Brazil and Spain.

PROVENANCE OF TOURISTS VISITING PERU 2019 (IN MILLIONS OF ARRIVALS)



Source: PromPerú

In 2020, the Jorge Chavez International Airport has been considered the best air terminal of South America by the World Airport Awards. One of the main reasons for receiving this distinction is the high level of satisfaction of the passengers and users, according to the evaluations. This qualification allowed it to be ranked 44th in the world, compared to the 47th position it obtained last year.

Each year, since 1987, the Peruvian Government, represented by the Peruvian Commission for the Promotion of Exports and Tourism (PromPerú) and the private sector, represented by the National Chamber of Tourism (CANATUR), organize the Peru Travel Mart (PTM) an event that is the meeting point in which tourism promoters of the country meet with the international tourism businessmen of the world. The purpose of this event is to gather the wholesalers of the main tourism markets in the world to take part in a meeting with the most important producers of tourist services of the country.

The first travel culture campaign “What are your plans?” was launched in 2012 with the aim of promoting domestic travel. It is estimated that the campaign produced a growth of 15% in the sales of the participating regional companies that add up to a total of around 450 companies. In 2014, this travel culture campaign was recognized by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) awarding Peru the Ulysses Prize for Excellence and Innovation in Tourism.

The most visited tourist destinations in Peru are shown below:

- **Arequipa and the Colca Valley:** The city of Arequipa is also known as the “White City”. Its historical center has been recognized as a Cultural Heritage of Humanity due the architecture of its Colonial buildings in white stone ashlar. The Colca Valley is one of the protected natural areas with beautiful landscapes. Arequipa has one of the best cuisines in Peru.
- **Chiclayo:** The city of Chiclayo is the gateway for the most recent and spectacular archaeological discoveries such as the Lord of Sipán in the Huaca Rajada, the Lord of Sicán in Batán Grande - the Pomac Forest Historical Sanctuary, the Valley of the Pyramids of Túcume, besides owning the Museum of Royal Tombs of Sipán. Thanks to all of the foregoing features, Chiclayo has become the second favorite destination after Cusco due to its archaeological and historical interest.
- **Cusco - Machu Picchu - Inca Trail:** “The archeological capital of America”, is the main tourist attraction in Peru. Cusco was the largest city and capital of the Inca Empire. Today, it has an architecture that blends both the Inca and the Spanish styles. Its people proudly preserve their customs and traditions. A must-see place is the mystical and enigmatic Machu Picchu (one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World): the sacred city of the Incas that was officially unveiled to the western culture in 1911. Due to their historical value and their beauty, both Cusco and Machu Picchu have been considered a Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
- **Iquitos and the Amazon River:** The Amazon Jungle is an ideal place for nature and biodiversity tourism lovers, who wish to come into direct contact with nature. From Iquitos, tourists can take a cruise along the Amazon River, exploring the protected natural areas such as the Pacaya Samiria and Alpahuayo Mishana, with exuberant flora and fauna, ideal for bird watching.
- **Lake Titicaca and Puno:** Puno is located high up in the Andes, on the banks of Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable lake in the world, inhabited by the Uros and with wonderful landscapes. In the Amantani and Taquile Islands, the tourist can share life with its natives and experience firsthand their habits and customs. Puno is the folkloric capital of Peru.
- **Lima:** Capital of Peru. It is the gastronomic capital and gateway to Peru. It has a historical center with beautiful colonial buildings, which have been declared the Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the UNESCO, and it has the best museums in Peru. Lima offers a large variety of cultural, folkloric shows, nighttime recreational centers, luxurious casinos and different restaurants famous for their Peruvian cuisine.

- **Nazca - Nazca Lines:** The only place in the world in the desert sands full of mysticism and mystery with jaw-dropping shapes of immense figures and spectacularly perfect lines produced by an ancient civilization, having been declared the Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the UNESCO.
- **Paracas:** On the coast of the Pacific Ocean, the National Reserve of Paracas and the Ballestas Islands are ecological destinations for nature and bird lovers. It also has historical-cultural attractions with the archaeological ruins of the Paracas culture.
- **Trujillo:** The "Spring City" is close to Chan-Chan (capital of the Chimu nation - 13th Century), one of the largest cities of the world built with mud and declared the Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Equally important are the archaeological ruins of the Huaca del Sol y de la Luna (Sun and Moon), El Brujo complex and the Lady of Cao. An excellent destination for historical archaeological tourism.

CUISINE

Peruvian cuisine is considered one of the most important worldwide. Over the years, it has become a "flagship product" due to its quality and increasing international competitiveness, in addition to being a cuisine that is rich in tradition and history. Peru is currently experiencing a gastronomic boom, and 42% of tourists visiting Peru say that the food is one of the aspects that influence their decision for choosing Peru as a tourist destination. The expansion of the Peruvian cuisine reflects on the possibility of doing business, whether exporting the supplies, know-how, and skills in its preparation, or representing Peruvian food franchises in a growing number of countries.

In 2019, Peru was recognized for the eighth time running as the Best Culinary Destination of the World, according to the World Travel Awards (WTA). Gastronomic tourists spend an average of USD130 per day in 4- and 5-star restaurants. It is estimated that Peru received USD1 billion from culinary tourism, creating 320,000 jobs.

In 2019 and for sixth year running, a Peruvian restaurant was recognized as the best restaurant in Latin America according to the ranking of Latin America's 50 Best Restaurants, sponsored by S. Pellegrino & Acqua Panna. It should be noted that three Peruvian restaurants rank among the Top 10 Restaurants. It should also be noted that Peru offers the most affordable prices in comparison to other restaurants included in said ranking.

Several international fairs are being carried out in Peru with the purpose of promoting our food resources to the world. In 2019, Peru attended the 17th edition of the Madrid Fusión 2019 International Culinary Summit, the 20th "Xantar" International Culinary Tourism Fair, Arco Madrid 2019, the Ibero-American Culinary Fair (FIBEGA) 2019, and Quipu 2019 Peruvian Culinary Week, with a view to positioning the country's image abroad.

Throughout the year, Peru has a wide range of different activities to promote cuisine, such as Pachamanca Day, National Potato Day, Ceviche Day, Peruvian Pork Chicharron Day, Charcoal-Fired Rotisserie Chicken Day, International Chocolate Day, Peruvian Cooking and Cuisine Day, Peruvian Cacao and Chocolate Day, National Cuy Day, Picarón Day, Anticucho Day, Salchipapa Day, and Peruvian Parrilla Day.

Tourism also made significant contributions year round, especially during long weekends, as well as the different culinary fairs held around the country, most notably "Perú, Mucho Gusto" Ilo, the 7th "Queso Helado Arequipeño" Festival 2019, the "Gran Subasta Gastronómica," "Dulce Helado Fest," "Sabores y Costumbres de Mi Tierra," the Ica International Grape Harvest Festival, "Second Mixtura Wanka 2019," the first French cuisine festival, the Ice Cream and Slushy Festival, the Bread and Sweets Festival, and the first "Maestros del Cebiche 2019" culinary meeting.

There were also the Callao 2019 Culinary Expo Fair, "Otuzco, Fe, Costumbres y Sabores," the "Manos Peruanas" Fair, the "Sabor a Selva" Fair, the Third "Sabor a Moche 2019" Culinary Fair, "Gochiso Perú 2019", and the "Fiesta del Dulce Peruano," not to mention the "200 Dishes of Peru's Bicentennial," the "Danzas y Sabores - Lima Norte 2019" Culinary Festival, the 11th edition

of the "Festival Gastronómico del Pato 2019," the Arequipa International Fair, "Expoamazónica 2019," "Expoalimentaria," "Gastromaq Perú," the 7th Chanco al Palo Festival, the Lima Dessert Fair, the "Expocumbre Chiclayo 2019" Culinary Fair, "Perú Mucho Gusto" Tumbes," PESCAFEST - the First Fish and Aquaculture Fair, the "Huacho Mucho Gusto" Culinary Festival, "Expovraem 2019," the 12th "Festi Gourmet Ceturgh Perú 2019," "Trujillo Tradición y Sabor," and the 2019 Christmas Fair.

HOTELS

The total number of beds available has grown consistently in recent years, rising by 33.2% from 2013 to 2019, highlighting tourism investors' response to the increasing demand for lodging.

During the same 2013-2019 period, tourist arrivals and number of nights stayed increased by 19% and 14%, respectively.

COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS ESTABLISHMENTS BY CATEGORY (2019)

Category	No. of Establishments	No. of Rooms	No. of Bed Places
Classified and Categorized Establishments	2,287	60,690	109,791
► Classified and Categorized			
- 1-star Hotel	446	7,666	12,714
- 2-star Hotel	1,694	35,941	61,884
- 3-star Hotel	980	28,810	53,819
- 4-star Hotel	107	8,249	15,781
- 5-star Hotel	54	6,517	12,221
► Classified Establishments			
- Youth Hostel	90	1,463	3,452
- Ecolodge	3	75	166
Total	3,374	88,721	160,037

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)



INCORPORATING A COMPANY IN PERU

4

1

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

A minimum of two shareholders is required. Non-domiciled shareholders must appoint an attorney-in-fact in Peru to sign off on the bylaws on their behalf. Funds in local or foreign currency for the initial capital contribution must be deposited in a local bank. There is no minimum amount required by the Business Corporations Act (LGS), but financial institutions generally require a minimum initial capital of PEN1,000 (approximately USD300). The capital stock is represented by shares, which are in turn represented by certificates or book entries.

Features:

- ▶ Name: Trade Name must include the indication "Sociedad Anónima" or the abbreviation "S.A."
- ▶ Limited liability: Shareholders' liability is limited to the par value of the shares they hold. Partners are not personally liable for corporate debts. The guarantee given to the company's creditors consists of the assets themselves. If these are insufficient, the partners are not liable for such fact.
- ▶ Centralized management: Shareholders' Meetings, Board of Directors, and Chief Executive Officer (General Manager).
- ▶ Legal Reserve: Minimum of 10% of the distributable profit for each fiscal year, after income tax, until reaching an amount equal to one-fifth of the capital stock.
- ▶ Stock transfer: The transfer of shares is free, unless otherwise established. A right of first refusal may be established by virtue of the bylaws.
- ▶ Existence: Death, illness, bankruptcy, and/or retirement or resignation of any shareholder does not cause the dissolution of the corporation.

2 CLOSELY HELD CORPORATIONS

Closely held corporations resemble limited liability companies and must have a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 20 shareholders. Shares cannot be listed on the Public Stock Exchange Registry (RPMV) of the Peruvian Securities and Exchange Superintendency (SMV).

Features:

- ▶ Name: Must include the indication “Sociedad Anónima Cerrada” or the abbreviation S.A.C.
- ▶ Limited liability: Shareholders' liability is limited to the par value of the shares they hold. Partners are not personally liable for corporate debts. The guarantee given to the company's creditors consists of the assets themselves. If these are insufficient, the partners are not liable for such fact.
- ▶ Management: Shareholders' Meeting (which may be held without the physical presence of the shareholders) and the General Manager. A Board of Directors is optional.
- ▶ Legal Reserve: Minimum of 10% of the distributable profit for each fiscal year, after income tax, until reaching an amount equal to one-fifth of the capital stock.
- ▶ Stock transfer: Limitation on the free transfer of shares. Shareholders have the right of first refusal in the event that shares are proposed for transfer to a third party. This right may be eliminated in the bylaws. A right of first refusal may be established in favor of the corporation itself in the bylaws.

3 PUBLICLY HELD CORPORATIONS

Publicly held corporations are basically intended for companies with a large number of shareholders (more than 750) or for which an Initial Public Offering has been made, or which have debts that can be converted into shares, or in which more than 35% of the capital stock belongs to 175 or more shareholders. These shares of stock must be listed on the Public Stock Exchange Registry (RPMV) of the Peruvian Securities and Exchange Superintendency (SMV).

Features:

- ▶ Name: Must include the indication "Sociedad Anónima Abierta" or the abbreviation S.A.A.
- ▶ Limited liability: Shareholders' liability is limited to the par value of the shares they hold. Partners are not personally liable for corporate debts. The guarantee given to the company's creditors consists of the assets themselves. If these are insufficient, the partners are not liable for such fact.
- ▶ Management: Shareholders' Meetings, Board of Directors, and General Manager.
- ▶ Legal Reserve: Minimum of 10% of the distributable profit for each fiscal year, after income tax, until reaching an amount equal to one-fifth of the capital stock.
- ▶ Supervision: Publicly held corporations are subject to the supervision of the Peruvian Securities and Exchange Superintendency (SMV).
- ▶ Stock transfer: Transfer of shares is completely free. No restrictions or limitations are permitted. It is prohibited to incorporate clauses into the bylaws that impose restrictions on the transfer of shares.

4

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

Limited liability companies may be established with a minimum of two (2) and a maximum of twenty (20) partners. This type of company does not issue shares. The incorporation procedures are the same as those for all other corporations. Its capital is divided into ownership interests, which are accumulative and indivisible.

Features:

- ▶ Name: Must include the indication "Sociedad Comercial de Responsabilidad Limitada" or the abbreviation "S.R.L."
- ▶ Limited liability: Partners are not personally liable for corporate obligations.
- ▶ Management: Partners Meeting and General Management.
- ▶ Legal Reserve: There is no obligation to make the legal reserve.
- ▶ Stock Transfer: Transfer of shares in favour of third parties is subject to a preferential acquisition right and must be registered in Public Registries. Unless otherwise established in the corporate bylaws, if the thirty (30)-day term established by law expires and none of the partners has exercised their right of first refusal, the corporation itself may acquire the ownership interests that have been offered. If the Partners Meeting decides not to buy, the offering partner shall be free to transfer its shares to third parties.

5 BRANCHES

Branches are secondary establishments via which a corporation, either national or foreign, carries out activities in a location other than its principal place of business. Branches do not have their own separate legal standing. The parent company is liable for the branch's obligations.

In the case of branches established by foreign corporations, the agreement for the establishment of a branch adopted by the parent company shall be notarized by the Peruvian consulate and certified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) in Peru, or, failing that, apostilled in its country of origin, so that it can be put into the form of a notarially recorded instrument and registered in the Public Records Office. The registration of the branch requires, among other things, a certificate of good standing of the parent company, duly notarized or apostilled, as applicable. According to the LGS, branches of foreign companies may be transformed so as to be incorporated in Peru under any corporation type regulated by the LGS.



TAXES



TAX SYSTEM

The Tax System in Peru is governed by the principles of legal confidentiality and those of equality and respect for the basic rights of the person. The Constitution enshrines the principle of the non-confiscatory nature of taxes, as well as guaranteeing the right to tax confidentiality.

In Peru, the main taxes are levied on income, production and consumption, the circulation of money and equity. There are also other contributions to the Public Healthcare Service and the National Pension System.

The management and collection of taxes is the responsibility of the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) and, in some cases, the Municipalities or regulatory institutions.

The SUNAT has the power to use all the methods of interpretation permitted by law, as well as to object to the economic purpose of taxpayers' acts, prioritizing content over the form of the acts. Analogy in tax matters is prohibited.

Starting on July 19, 2012, anti-evasion rules were introduced into the Tax Code regarding the faculties of the SUNAT in situations considered to be tax evasion or simulated transactions.

In effect, in case of situations of tax evasion, the SUNAT shall have the faculty to request the enforced payment of the tax debt, reduction of tax credits, tax losses, or the elimination of tax benefits (including the restitution of taxes unduly refunded). In order to implement this power, the Tax Administration shall prove that the taxpayer meets the following conditions:

- a) The taxpayer—whether individually or jointly and severally with other taxpayers—has engaged in illegal or deceptive acts to obtain a specific tax result; and
- b) The use of said deceptive or illegal act causes legal or economic effects other than tax savings or advantages equal or similar to those that would have been obtained through usual or legal acts.

However, as from July 12, 2014, the application of the anti-evasion clause has been suspended until the Executive Branch, by an Executive Order (Decreto Supremo) endorsed by the Minister of Economy and Finance, establishes the parameters of form and substance for application thereon.

Legislative Order (Decreto Legislativo) 1422 was published on September 13, 2018, to regulate the procedure for the application of the General Tax Evasion Act. In particular, this order requires the application of this act by a review committee consisting of tax administration officials. The order also expressly incorporates sanctions in application of the General Tax Evasion Act equal to those that apply to miscalculations of tax obligations. Likewise, it states that legal representatives shall be jointly and severally liable if it is found, based on the anti-evasion clause, that the taxpayer has been involved in acts of tax evasion.

TAX
SYSTEM

Likewise, on May 6, 2019, Executive Order (Decreto Supremo) 145-2019-EF was published, approving the parameters of form and content for the application of the General Anti-Evasion Law and regulating the primary scope for its application to the definitive auditing procedure. The order also establishes a non-exhaustive list of situations in which the General Anti-Evasion Law could be deemed applicable.

Furthermore, Legislative Order (Decreto Legislativo) 1372 created a new obligation for companies, requiring them to have an internal procedure for identifying their final beneficiary, as well as to provide specific information on said beneficiary to the tax administration. The order also includes sanctions in case of failure to comply with said obligations, and the possibility of attributing joint and several liability for such failures to the company's legal representatives.

The following table shows the list of the main taxes in force according to their nature (direct, indirect, and municipal). Each one of these taxes is summarized below.

Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Municipal Taxes
Income Tax (IR)	Value Added Tax (VAT)	Property Tax
Temporary Net Assets Tax (ITAN)	Selective Consumption Tax (ISC)	Property Transfer Tax
Tax on Financial Transactions (ITF)		Vehicle Property Tax

1

DIRECT TAXES

A. INCOME TAX (IR)

Income tax is levied on net income and is determined annually. The tax year begins on January 1 of each year and ends on December 31, with no exceptions. Income tax returns for corporations, branches, and individuals must generally be filed by March 31 of the following year.

Companies domiciled in Peru recognize their inflows and outflows based on the accrual criterion. Starting on January 1, 2019, the Tax Code includes a definition of accrual for purposes of determining income tax, which is not based on the provisions of the IFRS (except for any express remissions under the Income Tax Act).

Domiciled Legal Entities

Corporations established in Peru are subject to third income tax bracket on a worldwide income basis. Non-domiciled corporations, branches established in Peru, and permanent establishments of non-domiciled legal entities that are located in Peru are only taxed on Peruvian-source income.

The corporate income tax rate for domiciled companies is 29.5% and is applied over the net income, which is determined after the deduction of expenses incurred in the generation of income or maintenance of the source.

Dividends received from other domiciled legal entities are not taxed. Dividends received from non-domiciled legal entities are subject to a tax rate of 29.5%.

In general, subject to certain requisites and conditions, the deduction of interest, insurance, non-recurring losses, collection, depreciation, and pre-operating expenses, authorized reserves, write-offs and loan loss provision, provision for fringe benefits, retirement pensions, and employee bonuses, etc., is permitted.

On May 10, 2020, Legislative Order (Decreto Legislativo) 1488 was published, establishing an exceptional, temporary regimen of accelerated depreciation for buildings and structures whose construction began on or after January 1, 2020, and which meet certain conditions; as well as other fixed assets such as plant and machinery, land transportation vehicles, and data processing equipment acquired during fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

Expenses incurred abroad are deductible provided they are necessary for generating income and have been accredited with the respective payment vouchers issued abroad.

Expenses that are not accepted as deductions include, among others, personal expenses, assumed income tax (except in the case of interests), tax and administrative fines, donations and reserves, or allowances not permitted by law, etc.

It should be noted that starting in fiscal year 2019, costs or expenses for services received from non-domiciled companies (whether related or not) must be paid prior to the submission of the tax return to be considered deductible.

Domiciled companies can select between the following two systems to carry forward their losses:

- a) Losses can be carried forward for four consecutive years, beginning with the first subsequent year in which the losses arise.

On an exceptional basis, those companies that have chosen this loss carryforward system may offset the net loss incurred in 2020 for up to five fiscal years.

- b) Losses can be carried forward indefinitely, but with a deduction limit equivalent to 50% of the taxpayer's income for each fiscal year.

Neither loss carrybacks nor the deduction of net losses abroad is permitted.

It should be noted that domiciled companies are obligated to make prepayments on income tax, for an amount determined by comparing the monthly installments resulting from the application of one of the following methods, whichever is higher:

- **Percentage method:** Apply 1.5% to the total net income for the month.
- **Coefficient method:** Divide the tax calculated for the previous fiscal year by the total net income for the same fiscal year and such result shall be named coefficient. The resulting coefficient shall be applied to the net income for the month. For the months of January and February, use the coefficient determined based on the calculated tax and net income of the fiscal year prior to the previous one.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is possible to request the suspension of the obligation to make the referred prepayments, under certain circumstances. Legislative Order 1471, published on April 29, 2020, established an exceptional regime that allows for the reduction or suspension of advance payments for the periods of April through July 2020.

Should the prepayments exceed the annual tax, the excess may be carried forward as credit against subsequent advance and regularization tax payments, or may be refunded to the taxpayer.

Domiciled Individuals

Under the Peruvian tax system, Peruvian citizens domiciled in Peru are subject to taxation on their worldwide income, regardless of the country from which it derives, from which payments are made, or the currency in which income is received. By contrast, non-domiciled individuals are only taxed in Peru on their Peruvian-source income.

In the case of domiciled individuals, fourth- and fifth income tax bracket, i.e., the tax on income received for personal work (independent and dependent, respectively), as well as foreign-source income, is determined by applying a cumulative progressive rate, as follows:

Up to the 2014 Fiscal Year	
Sum of Net Peruvian Source Income and Foreign-Source Income	Rate
Up to 27 Tax Units	15%
More than 27 up to 54 Tax Units	21%
More than 54 Tax Units	30%

From the 2015 Fiscal Year	
Sum of Net Peruvian Source Income and Foreign-Source Income	Rate
Up to 5 Tax Units	8%
More than 5 up to 20 Tax Units	14%
More than 20 up to 35 Tax Units	17%
More than 35 up to 45 Tax Units	20%
More than 45 Tax Units	30%

For salaries, wages, and any other type of remuneration received for dependent or independent work (fourth- and fifth- income tax bracket) a non-taxable minimum of 7 Tax Units (PEN30,100 or approximately USD8,400) applies. Additionally, there is:

- A deduction of an additional three Tax Units, subject to certain conditions;
- A deduction of 20% on income received for independent work; and
- A deduction of donations and Tax on Financial Transactions (ITF).

The deduction of further expenses is not permitted.

Income obtained by domiciled individuals from the lease, sublease, or assignment of assets (first income bracket) as well as all other capital incomes (second income tax bracket) are subject to an effective rate of 5% of gross income.

Dividends distributed by companies incorporated or established in Peru and received by individuals are taxed with the 5% rate.

It should be noted that the retained earnings obtained as of December 31, 2014, which form part of the distribution of dividends or any other form of profit sharing, shall be subject to a rate of 4.1%, while those obtained between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2016 shall be taxed at 6.8%.

Non-Domiciled Individuals

Individuals not domiciled in Peru must pay taxes only on Peruvian-source income.

In general, Peruvian-source income is considered to include:

- Income received for properties and the rights related thereto, including that coming from their disposal, when the properties are located within Peruvian territory.
- Income received for assets or rights, including that coming from their disposal, when such assets are physically located or the rights are economically used in the country;
- Royalties when the assets or rights are economically used in the country, or when they are paid by a taxpayer domiciled in the country.
- Interest, when the capital is placed or economically used in the country; or when the payer is a taxpayer domiciled in the country.
- Dividends distributed by entities domiciled in the country.
- Civil, commercial, business, and personal work activities conducted in the country;
- The disposal or surrender of marketable/ negotiable securities (shares¹, ownership interests, bonds, etc.), when they have been issued by entities incorporated or established in Peru.
- Technical assistance and digital services economically used in Peru.

¹ Under the provisions of Legislative Order 1262 (in force from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019) capital gains deriving from the disposal of assets or other securities representing shares of stock through the Lima Stock Exchange (BVL) are exempted from Income Tax, provided that they meet certain requirements.

- The income obtained by non-domiciled taxpayers from derivative financial instruments entered into with domiciled taxpayers whose underlying asset involves the exchange rate of Peruvian currency compared to a foreign currency, provided that the effective term thereof is less than 60 calendar days.
- Income obtained from the indirect disposal of shares or ownership interests in the capital stock of legal entities domiciled in the country, provided that it meets certain requisites.
- Those obtained from credit transfers (factoring, etc.) in which the acquirer assumes the debtor's credit risk, when the transferor of the credit or the debt assigned is a domiciled taxpayer.
- Acts executed before making any kind of foreign investments or doing business of any kind.
- Acts intended to supervise or control the investment or business (data or information collection, interviews with people from the public or private sectors, among others).
- Acts related to the hiring of local personnel.
- Acts related to the execution of similar contracts or documents.

For foreigners coming from countries with which Peru currently maintains agreements to avoid double taxation, such as Japan, Chile, Canada, Brazil, Portugal, South Korea, Mexico and Switzerland; or from countries that are part of the Andean Community of Nations (Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru), other tax provisions may apply.

However, starting on January 1, 2019, all income obtained by acquirers of collection rights transfers derived from Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) shall be tax-free.

For non-domiciled individuals, the income tax on the dependent labor income is 30%, with no deductions.

Income received for independent work is subject to an effective tax rate of 24%.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, income earned in their country of origin by non-domiciled individuals entering Peru on a temporary basis in order to perform any of the activities listed below are not considered to be Peruvian-source income. Such activities include:

Non-Domiciled Entities

Peruvian-source income obtained by non-domiciled entities is subject to income tax withholding, depending on the type of income, according to the table shown below:

WITHHOLDING TAX RATE ON INCOME OF NON-DOMICILED COMPANIES

Income	Rate
Dividends and other forms of profit distribution, as well as the remittance of profits from the branch	<div>▸ Regarding income obtained until December 31, 2014 considered part of the distribution of dividends or any other type of profit sharing, a rate of 4.1% will be applied.</div> <div>▸ 2015-2016: 6.8%</div> <div>▸ 2017 and beyond: 5%</div>
Interest paid to non-domiciled companies, provided certain requirements are met	<div>▸ 4.99%</div>
Interest paid to related companies abroad	<div>▸ 30%</div>
Technical assistance services economically used in Peru	<div>▸ 15%</div>
Digital services economically used in Peru	<div>▸ 30%</div>
Royalties	<div>▸ 30%</div>
Capital gains deriving from the disposal of marketable/ negotiable securities through the Lima Stock Exchange (BVL) including: <div>▸ Disposal, redemption, or surrender of shares, bonds, or other securities issued by companies incorporated in Peru</div> <div>▸ Indirect disposal of shares in Peruvian corporations</div>	<div>▸ 5%, unless the exemption provided for by Law 30341 is applicable (see footnote No. 1)</div>
Capital gains deriving from the disposal of marketable/ negotiable securities outside the Lima Stock Exchange (BVL), including: <div>▸ Disposal, redemption, or surrender of shares, bonds, or other securities issued by companies incorporated in Peru</div> <div>▸ Indirect disposal of shares in Peruvian corporations</div>	<div>▸ 30%</div>
Credit transfers via factoring or other transactions wherein the acquirer assumes the debtor's credit risk, when the transferor of the credit or debt assigned is a domiciled taxpayer.	<div>▸ 30%</div>
Other income deriving from business activities conducted in Peruvian territory	<div>▸ 30%</div>

Income from activities performed partially in Peru and partially abroad by non-domiciled companies, including that obtained by their branches or permanent establishments are subject to the following effective income tax rates:

Activities	Effective Income Tax Rate (%)
Air Transport	0.3%
Maritime Transport	0.6%
Vessel Lease	24.0% ¹
Aircraft Lease	18.0% ¹
Supply of Transport Containers	4.5%
Demurrage of Transport Containers	24.0%
Insurance	2.1%
International News Agencies	3.0%
Motion Picture Distribution	6.0%
Television Broadcasting Rights Assignment	6.0%
Telecommunication Services	1.5%

¹ The withholding rate for these activities is 10%

Double-Taxation Treaties

Los intereses pagados por los contribuyentes domiciliados a sus partes vinculadas o empresas asociadas no podrán ser deducidos del Impuesto a la Renta en la parte asociada al financiamiento que exceda el resultado de aplicar un coeficiente (deuda/patrimonio neto) de “3/1”, al cierre del ejercicio inmediato anterior.

Para los ejercicios 2019 y 2020 se ha modificado la regla anterior para incorporar en el límite a la deducibilidad de los intereses provenientes de financiamientos de partes no vinculadas. Lo anterior no aplicará a los créditos adquiridos o renovados antes del 14 de septiembre de 2018.

A partir del ejercicio 2021 solamente se admitirá la deducción de intereses por financiamientos (de vinculadas o no) hasta un importe equivalente al 30% del EBITDA del ejercicio anterior, concepto que tiene una definición específica para efectos de esta norma (renta neta más ajustes). El interés no deducible se podrá arrastrar por los próximos cuatro (4) ejercicios gravables.

No se encontrarán sujetos a las reglas mencionadas previamente las entidades financieras y de seguros, contribuyentes cuyos ingresos no superen 2,500 UITs (USD3,250,000 aproximadamente), contribuyentes que desarrollen proyectos de infraestructura, de servicios públicos y otros a través de asociaciones público-privadas o proyectos en activos, así como endeudamientos provenientes de la emisión de valores mobiliarios nominativos que se realicen por oferta pública primaria en el Peru y cumplan ciertas condiciones (oferta pública, entre otros).

Agreements to avoid double taxation

Currently, Peru has signed and ratified agreements to avoid double taxation with following countries: Brazil, Chile, Canada, Portugal, South Korea, Switzerland and Mexico. Also, the Peru is part of the Andean Community, together with Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia. In this sense, Decision 578 is applicable to avoid double taxation between the mentioned countries. Unlike the OECD Model, the Decision 578 privileges source taxation and uses exemption as method.

It should be noted that Peru has signed an agreement to avoid double taxation with Japan which has been recently entered into force in January 29, 2021; additionally, Peru has signed an agreement with Spain, which is pending ratification. Likewise, there are negotiations with Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Netherlands, Italy, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

On June 27, 2018, Peru signed the Multilateral Convention against bed erosion taxable and the transfer of profits, result of the OECD / G20 BEPS Project, which it is pending ratification.

Transfer Pricing

Transfer pricing rules are based on the arm's length principle as interpreted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and should be considered solely for income tax purposes.

In Peru, these rules not only apply to transactions between related parties, but also to transactions with non-cooperative countries or territories or tax heavens and entities subject to a preferential tax system. Note, however, that the value agreed to by the parties must only be adjusted when a lower tax payment has been

generated in the country. Adjustments shall be permitted to reduce the taxable base of the tax in Peru solely for transactions with residents in countries with which Peru has an international double taxation avoidance treaty, provided such adjustment is permitted in accordance with said treaty and is accepted by the Peruvian Tax Administration.

The prices of the transactions subject to transfer pricing rules shall be determined in accordance with any of the internationally accepted methods, for which purpose the one found to best reflect the economic reality of the operation shall be taken into account. In the event that none of the referred methods is applicable, other methods may be used, on the condition that proper supporting information is provided.

Taxpayers subject to the scope of application of transfer pricing laws shall comply with submitting three annual informational tax returns, depending on the level of their turnover and the amount of the transactions: i) Local Report; ii) Master Report; and iii) Country-by-Country Report.

Taxpayers involved in international transactions involving two or more jurisdictions may enter into Advance Transfer Pricing Agreements (APAs) with the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT), which may be unilateral or bilateral. Bilateral agreements may only be entered into with regard to operations with residents in countries with which Peru has entered into double taxation agreements.

APAs may also be entered into with regard to transactions carried out between related companies domiciled in Peru.

International Tax Transparency System

Starting on January 1, 2013, the “International Tax Transparency System” was incorporated, applicable to taxpayers domiciled in Peru who are owners of controlled non-domiciled entities (CNDEs) with regard to the passive income of the CNDEs, provided that they are subject to income tax in Peru for foreign-source income.

According to this system, the passive income obtained through subsidiaries incorporated in other jurisdictions must be included in the taxable income of individuals and companies domiciled in Peru, even when the effective distribution of the dividends associated with such passive income has not occurred.

The Law provides the following requisites that foreign corporations must meet in order to be considered a CNDE:

- It has a legal status apart from that of its partners, associates, shareholders or, in general, the people who integrate it.
- It is incorporated, established, domiciled in or is a resident of (i) a tax haven; or (ii) a country or territory where its passive income is not subject to income tax or such tax is at least 75% less than the income tax that would have been levied in Peru.

- It is the property of a taxpayer domiciled in Peru. For such purpose, this shall be understood to be the case when, at the close of the fiscal year, the domiciled taxpayer has—on its own or jointly with its related parties domiciled in the country—a direct or indirect share in over 50% of the capital stock, or the results, or voting rights of said entity.

Likewise, the presumption of a share in a CNDE is established when there is a direct or indirect call option in said entity.

For the application of the system, an exhaustive list of concepts that qualify as passive income (e.g., dividends, interest, royalties, capital gains deriving from the disposal of real property and marketable/negotiable securities, etc.) and a list of excluded concepts have been drawn up.

It has also been established that if the income qualifying as passive is equal to or greater than 80% of the total income of the CNDE, the total income thereof shall be considered passive income.

The passive income above shall be attributed to its owners domiciled in Peru who, as of the close of the fiscal year, have a direct or indirect share in over 50% of the results of the controlled entity.

Reduction in Capital Stock

Starting on June 30, 2012, the reduction of capital stock for up to the amount of profits, surplus from revaluation, adjustments due to restatement, freely-available premiums and/or reserves shall be considered a distribution of dividends if:

- ▶ The amount of the profits, revaluation surplus, adjustments due to restatement, or freely-available premiums and/or reserves (i) exist at the time the resolution is adopted for the reduction of the capital stock; (ii) have been previously capitalized, unless the reduction in capital stock is allocated to cover losses, in accordance with the Business Corporations Act (LGS).
- ▶ If, after the resolution adopted for the reduction, the profits, revaluation surplus, adjustments due to restatement, or freely-available premiums and/or reserves are:
 - i) Distributed: Such distribution shall not be considered as dividends or any other form of profit sharing.
 - ii) Capitalized: The subsequent reduction corresponding to the amount of the capitalization in question shall not be considered dividends or any other kind of profit sharing.

Corporate Reorganization System

With regard to income tax applicable to transfer of assets as a result of a corporate reorganization, there are three systems from which the taxpayer may choose:

- ▶ Voluntary revaluation with tax effects: The difference between the revaluated value and the historical cost is subject to income tax. The tax basis of the assets transferred shall be the revaluated value.

Starting on January 1, 2013, the difference subject to income tax may not be offset with the tax loss of the taxpayer performing the revaluation.

- ▶ Voluntary revaluation without tax effects: The difference between the revaluated value and the historical cost shall not be subject to income tax provided that the earnings are not distributed. In this case, the revaluated value of the assets transferred is not a tax basis.

Starting on January 1, 2013, it is presumed, without permitting evidence to the contrary, that earnings have been distributed:

- i) In the case of a spin-off, if the newly-issued shares are transferred or cancelled by a subsequent reorganization, provided that the shares represent over 50% of the capital stock or voting rights and the transfer or cancellation occurs before the close of the fiscal year following that in which the spin-off entered into force.
- ii) When the distribution of dividends is agreed to within the four fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the reorganization is performed.

- **Transfer at cost value:** The assets transferred shall have the same tax basis for the acquirer as they would have had for the transferor.

Starting on January 1, 2013, under certain circumstances, it shall be assumed, without allowing evidence to the contrary, that capital gains exist (difference between the market value and the tax basis of the assets transferred), in the case of spin-off or corporate reorganization, when the newly-issued shares or assets are transferred or cancelled due to a subsequent reorganization, provided that the shares represent over 50% of the capital stock or voting rights and the transfer or cancellation occurs before the close of the fiscal year following that in which the spin-off or reorganization entered into force.

Indirect Stock Transfer

Starting on February 16, 2011, the Income Tax Act considers capital gains obtained from the indirect transfer of shares or ownership interests of capital stock in legal entities domiciled in Peru to be Peruvian-source income subject to tax.

In this regard, the indirect transfer of shares shall be considered to have taken place when shares or ownership interests in the capital stock of a company not domiciled in the country which is in turn the owner—whether directly or through another company or companies—of shares or ownership interests in the capital stock of legal entities domiciled in the country are disposed of, provided that:

- i) In any of the 12 months preceding the disposal, the market value of said shares or ownership interests is equivalent to 50% or more of the market value of the non-domiciled corporation.

- ii) In any 12-month period, the transferor and its related parties dispose by one or more simultaneous or successive operations of shares or ownership interests that represent 10% or more of the capital stock of the non-domiciled legal entity.

Likewise, regulations have been established for specific cases involving the indirect disposal of shares, such as: i) the presumption of indirect disposal via dilution of shareholders of companies may not be offset with profits of the same kind; ii) when the total amount of the shares or ownership interests in legal entities domiciled in the country is equal to or greater than forty thousand (40,000) Tax Units (UITs) (PEN172 million or approximately USD48 million); iii) if the shares or ownership interests being disposed of, or the new shares or ownership interests issued as a result of a capital stock increase, correspond to a legal person who resides in a non-cooperative jurisdiction or tax haven, among other cases.

The Regulations contain specific rules for establishing the market value of the shares or ownership interests in order to determine whether this is considered an indirect disposal of shares. For such purpose, the trading price method, discounted cash flow method, and the shareholder value augmented method have been taken into account.

Under certain circumstances, the Peruvian issuer shall be held jointly and severally liable, unless the non-domiciled seller has established a branch in the country.

Non-cooperative countries or territories or tax heavens

Companies domiciled in the country cannot deduct, for effects of determining their income tax, the expenses derived from operations performed with individuals or entities residing in countries or territories with little or no taxation, nor shall they have the right to offset losses generated by these operations with foreign-source income, except in the case of operations involving (i) loans; (ii) insurance and reinsurance; (iii) assignment for use of vessels or aircraft; (iv) transport performed from Peru abroad and from abroad to Peru; (v) fee for transit through the Panama Canal.

Likewise, those operations performed from, to or through non-cooperative countries or territories or tax heavens shall comply with transfer pricing rules.

Finally, derivative financial instruments entered into with taxpayers domiciled in tax havens shall be considered speculative, in which case losses may only be offset with profits of the same kind.

Certain measures have also been taken to counteract the use of “preferential tax systems” which grants the same tax treatment to non-cooperative countries or territories or tax heavens.

Tax Credit due to Taxes Paid Abroad

Taxes effectively paid abroad may be offset against Peruvian income tax, even if there is no double taxation treaty, provided that the amount resulting from the application of the average taxpayer rate for income obtained abroad is not exceeded.

The credit not applied in a given fiscal year cannot be offset during subsequent or prior fiscal years, nor may it be refunded.

Starting on January 1, 2019, under certain conditions, credits may be deducted not only in the case of income tax paid abroad, as levied on the distribution of dividends (direct credit), but also the tax levied on the business activities of said subsidiary (first-tier indirect credit) and even that levied on the business activities of the latter's subsidiaries (second-tier indirect credit).

The indirect credit may only be claimed if certain requirements are met, such as an ownership interest of at least 10% in the respective subsidiary over the course of at least twelve (12) months. Additionally, the second-tier subsidiary must: (i) be a resident of or domiciled in a country with which Peru has entered into an information exchange agreement; or (ii) be a resident of or domiciled in the same country as the corporation that distributes dividends to the Peruvian corporation.

The application of the indirect credit shall not include the income tax paid abroad by corporations residing in non-cooperative countries or territories or tax heavens, or rent, income, or earnings subject to a preferential income system.

Any direct or indirect credits not applied during a given fiscal year may not be offset against subsequent or previous fiscal years, nor shall they qualify for refunds.

Other Specific Anti-Evasion Rules

- Non-deductible capital losses for the disposal of securities:

Capital losses originated from the disposal of securities shall not be deductible when:

- a) At the time of the disposal or thereafter, within a term of no more than 30 calendar days, the acquisition of marketable/negotiable securities of the same type as those disposed of or call options thereon occurs.
- b) Prior to the disposal, within a term of no more than 30 calendar days, the acquisition of marketable/negotiable securities of the same type as those disposed of or call options thereon occurs.

The tax basis of the marketable/negotiable securities whose acquisition would have given rise to the non-deductibility of the capital losses in question shall be increased by the amount of the non-deductible capital loss.

B. TEMPORARY NET ASSETS TAX (ITAN)

The Temporary Net Assets Tax (ITAN) is equivalent to 0.4% of the total value of net assets in excess of PEN1 million determined as at December 31 of the previous year. Companies in the pre-operational stage are excluded. The ITAN payments can be used as an income tax credit. A refund may be requested for any balance not used in the current year.

To avoid double taxation issues, subsidiaries and branches of foreign corporations may elect to credit against the ITAN the credit for the income tax paid in Peru. As such, taxpayers might be able to claim the income tax paid in Peru as foreign tax credit in their country of origin, and not the ITAN.

C. TAX ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS (ITF) AND MEANS OF PAYMENT

A 0.005% tax is generally levied on deposits and withdrawals in Peruvian bank accounts.

Any payment in excess of PEN3,500 or USD1,000 must be made using the so-called "Means of Payment," which include bank deposits, drafts, wire transfers, transfer of funds, payment orders, credit and debit cards issued in Peru, and "non-negotiable checks."

Not using these methods of payment would mean that the corresponding cost or expense of the payment cannot be recognized for income tax purposes. In addition, any Value Added Tax (VAT) in said transactions cannot be used as tax credit.

2 INDIRECT TAXES

A. VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

Taxable Base and Application

Value Added Tax (VAT) is levied on the sale of goods, the delivery and use of services and the import of goods in Peru with an 18% tax rate (includes 2% for Municipal Promotion Tax).

The Value Added Tax (VAT) Act uses the debit/credit system, under which the VAT paid on sales is offset against the VAT paid on purchases. Any VAT that is not used as credit in a particular month may be applied in the following months until it is used up. This credit is not subject to expiration or the running of statutes.

Corporate reorganizations are not subject to this tax.

Early VAT Recovery System

Individuals or legal entities making investments in any sector of the economic activity that generate a third income tax bracket and developing projects currently in a 2-year or longer pre-operational stage may resort to the Early VAT Recovery System and request the early recovery of the VAT transferred or paid for the acquisition of new capital goods, new intermediate goods, as well as construction services and agreements, directly used in the execution of the corresponding project.

For such purpose, the company must sign an investment agreement with the Private Investment Promotion Agency (ProInversión) and the sector corresponding to the project to be carried out, which shall issue a Ministerial Resolution qualifying the applicant as a beneficiary of the system. The investment to be made under the agreement may not be less than USD5 million, except for investments to be made in the agricultural sector, which is exempt from this requirement.

Finally, the new special system authorizing micro-enterprises engaged in production activities to enjoy the refund of the tax credit paid on imports and/or local purchases of new capital goods, not exhausted within the three consecutive months following the date of registration of the respective voucher in the Purchase Journal.

Final VAT Refund

A tax benefit consisting of the refund of all Value Added Taxes (VAT) and Municipal Promotion Taxes transferred or paid for having acquired certain goods and services directly tied to exploration activities during the exploration stage. Final VAT refunds apply to: (i) individuals and legal entities who are the holders of mining concessions; and (ii) investors who have entered into license agreements or service contracts according to the Organic Act on Hydrocarbons.

In both cases, the beneficiary must be in the exploration stage. In the case of holders of mining concessions, an exploration investment agreement involving a minimum investment of USD500,000 must also be adopted.

The tax refund is not conditional upon the beneficiary's commencement of production operations. This regimen is in force until December 31, 2022.

Export of Goods

The export of goods is not subject to the payment of VAT.

The Value Added Tax Act defines the export of goods as the sale of real property performed by a taxpayer domiciled in the country to a non-domiciled party, regardless of whether the transfer occurs abroad or in Peru, provided that said goods are subject to a customs process for definitive export.

If the transfer of ownership occurs in the country prior to loading, the classification as export of goods is conditional upon the goods being shipped within a term of no more than 60 calendar days after the date of issue of the respective payment voucher.

When the sale involves documents issued by a bonded warehouse referred to in the General Customs Act or a normal deposit warehouse regulated by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS) that guarantee the purchaser's right to dispose of said goods, the classification shall be conditional upon the shipment being performed within a term of no more than 240 calendar days after the date on which the warehouse issues the document.

If the established terms expire without the goods having been shipped, it shall be understood that the operation has been performed in national territory, and shall be levied with or exempted from VAT, as applicable.

Export of Services

The export of services is not subject to the payment of VAT.

Operations considered to be export of services include those that meet the following requirements: (i) they are provided for valuable consideration, (ii) the exporter is domiciled, (iii) the user is non-domiciled, (iv) the use or exploitation of the services by the non-domiciled party occurs abroad; and (v) the exporter is previously registered in the Exporters' Registry kept by the SUNAT.

B. SELECTIVE CONSUMPTION OR LUXURY TAX (ISC)

This tax applies to the consumption of specific goods, such as fuels, cigarettes, beers, liquors, soft drinks, gambles and bets, etc. It is applied under three systems: (i) specific, which involves a fixed amount in Soles per unit of measurement; (ii) at value, based on a percentage of the sale price; and (iii) sale price, based on a percentage of the suggested retail price.

Starting on January 1, 2019, casino games and slot machines are also subject to ISC.

3

MUNICIPAL TAXES

A. PROPERTY TAX

Property Tax is an annual municipal tax that is levied over the value of urban or rustic premises. For such purpose, premises are considered to include land, buildings, and fixed and permanent facilities.

The tax rate is a progressive cumulative scale varying between 0.2%, 0.6% and 1.0%, depending on the value of the property. This tax is charged to the individual or legal entity that, as at January 1 of every year, is the owner of the levied property.

B. PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX

Property Transfer Tax is levied on the transfer of urban or rural property, with or without valuable consideration, in any form or manner, including sales in which the ownership rights are not transferred to the buyer until the total price is paid.

The taxable base is the sale price of the property. The tax rate is 3%, to be paid by the buyer. The first 10 Tax Units (UITs) (PEN41,500 or USD12,691) are tax-free.

C. VEHICLE PROPERTY TAX

The Vehicle Property Tax is an annual tax levied on the ownership of automobiles, pickup trucks, and station wagons manufactured in the country or imported that are no more than three years old. The three years are calculated from the first filing of the automobile with the Vehicle Property Registry.

The taxable base is determined by the original value of acquisition, importation, or entry into ownership. The applicable tax rate is 1%.

4
CUSTOMS
SYSTEM

A. CUSTOMS TAXES

Imported goods are subject to import tariffs with currently ad valorem rates of 0%, 6% and 11%².

Likewise, the Value Added Tax (VAT) of 18% is applied to imported goods. Additionally, and depending on the type of goods and origin thereof, imports may be taxed with the Selective Consumption or Luxury Tax (ISC), Antidumping Duties, Compensation Duties, or others.

There are also specific duties to be applied as additional variable duties on imported agricultural and livestock products such as hard yellow corn, rice, milk and sugar.

Some imported goods can also be charged with anti-dumping or compensation duties. The former is applied to some imported goods when the price discrimination could harm or threaten to harm a branch of national production. Compensation duties are applied to imported goods that are subsidized in their country of origin and can harm or threaten to harm national production branch via the importation thereof, according to the INDECOPI assessment.

The customs taxes and duties applied are summarized as follows:

Tax	Rate	Taxable Base
Customs Tariffs ^(a)	0%, 6% y 11%	CIF Value ^(d)
Value Added Tax (VAT) ^{(b) (c)}	18%	CIF + Customs Duties

- (a) The customs tariff rates depend on the type of goods being imported.
- (b) The Value Added Tax (VAT) can be used as tax credit by the importer.
- (c) Certain goods are additionally subject to the Selective Consumption or Luxury Tax (ISC).
- (d) This value shall be determined according to the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement, as well as the standards of the Andean Community and national law.

The import of goods is subject to the Prepaid VAT System, wherein the tax is determined by applying a percentage to the CIF customs value plus all taxes levied on the import and other surcharges, where applicable. The applicable tax rate is 3.5%, 5%, or 10%, depending on the situation of the importer and/or the goods to be cleared through customs. Like VAT, the amount paid may be used by the importer as a tax credit. However, there are certain cases in which the prepaid VAT does not need to be paid; for example, when the import is performed by VAT withholding agents, or in the case of certain goods excluded from this system.

² In addition, a tariff rate of 4% is charged in the case of Express Shipments (goods with a FOB value of USD200 or more, up to a maximum amount of USD2,000 per shipment).

When importing consumer goods worth more than USD2,000, the services of a customs agent authorized by Peruvian Customs will be necessary, to undertake the documentary procedures for the imports. It is worth noting that the importer will be required to have the necessary documents that support the entry of goods, such as the commercial invoice, shipping documents, etc.

In addition to the formalities of customs clearance procedures, there are local regulations that establish additional requirements for the entry of goods that are considered restricted or prohibited. Further details are provided herein below.

B. RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED GOODS

Some goods that are imported into the country may be considered by legal mandate to be restricted or prohibited, for reasons of national security or public health, among other reasons.

Restricted goods are those that require special authorizations, licenses, permits, etc., from the pertinent institutions, depending on the goods to be imported, in order to be imported into the country. These goods must have the required documentation at the time of importation, prior compliance with the requirements established by the control units of the competent sector.

Some of the entities and types of restricted goods are as follows:

- ▶ National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) through the National Intendancy of Chemical Supplies and Supervised Goods for controlled chemical inputs and audited goods given its probability to be used in illegal mining and in the preparation of illegal drugs, among others.
- ▶ Ministry of Health (MINSA), through the Medicines, Supplies and Drug Administration (DIGEMID), with respect to medicines; and through the General Bureau of Environmental Health (DIGESA) with regard to food and beverages, etc.
- ▶ Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) in the case of goods (products, machinery and equipment) that use radioactive sources.
- ▶ Ministry of Internal Affairs (MININTER), through the National Superintendency for the Oversight of Security Services, Weapons, Munitions, and Explosives for Civilian Use (SUCAMEC) for goods such as fire arms, explosives, etc.
- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), through the National Agricultural Sanitation Service, such as the institution in charge of protecting agricultural health, etc.
- ▶ Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC) for goods using radio-electric transmitters in general and/or communications equipment.
- ▶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) for texts and/or publications that include geographical, cartographical and historical material.

Furthermore, the prohibited goods are not allowed to enter or leave the country.

C. ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES AND COMPENSATION DUTIES

When an import is performed, anti-dumping and/or compensation duties may be applied for the customs clearance of certain goods in order to prevent or to correct distortions in the market due to dumping or subsidies, as set forth by the Commission for Control of Dumping and Subsidies (CFD) of the National Institute for the Defense of Free Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPi).

Likewise, it is possible that during or after customs clearance, INDECOPi may bring proceedings to establish anti-dumping or compensation duties, in those cases in which the declared prices may cause a threat or harm to a branch of national production.

It should be noted that the measures established by INDECOPi Commission for Control of Dumping and Subsidies (CFD) may be temporary or permanent.

Currently, anti-dumping duties are charged on biodiesel originating from Argentina, stainless steel cutlery and shoes from China, as well as fabrics from India, etc. Likewise, some final compensation duties are charged on biodiesel imports originating from Argentina and ethanol originating from the United States, among others.

D. TRADEMARKS AND PATENTS

For purposes of protecting copyrights and the like, as well as trademarks, country border measures have been established so that a request may be initiated ex parte by the interested party, or ex officio, through the Customs Administration.

This mechanism permits companies that own a protected right to register with the Customs Authority in order to request that an importation process be suspended (authorization for removal from bonded warehouses) in the case of goods that are presumed to bear fake or confusingly similar trademarks, or pirated goods that violate copyrights. Such requests are filed so that INDECOPi may conduct an inspection of the goods to be imported into the country.

E. CUSTOMS SYSTEMS

The following are some of the customs systems established in the General Customs Act:

Drawback

The simplified system of returning customs duties, or "drawback," allows producer-exporters to recover all or part of the customs duties paid on importing raw materials, inputs, intermediate goods, and parts and pieces incorporated or used in the production of goods to be exported, provided the CIF import value is not more than 50% of the FOB value of the exported product, and all the requisites established in order to be eligible for this benefit are met. The drawback rate applicable is equivalent to 3% of the FOB value of the exported product.

Duty-Free Replacement of Goods

This customs system allows for importation with automatic exemption from customs duties and other taxes levied on imports, goods equivalent to those which—after having been cleared through customs—have been processed, elaborated, or materially incorporated into products that are permanently exported. The beneficiaries of this system are those individuals or legal entities that have exported—directly or through third parties—products which use imported goods.

Temporary Admission for Re-Exportation in the Same State

This customs system allows for the reception of certain goods in national territory, with the suspension of customs duties and other taxes levied on the importation thereof (for a maximum period of 18 months) duly guaranteed, destined for a specific purpose in a specific place and which will be re-exported within the established term without having undergone any modification whatsoever, with the exception of the depreciation as a consequence of normal wear and tear.

Bonded Warehouses

This system allows for goods entering national territory to be stored in a bonded warehouse for such purpose, for a given period (maximum term of 12 months) under the control of a customs agency, without paying customs duties and other taxes applicable to import for consumption, provided that no specific customs system has been requested for them and they are not in a situation of abandonment.

F. FREE TRADE ZONES

► Tacna Free Trade Zone

The Tacna Free Trade Zone was created in 2002 in order to promote investment in the south of the country through the incorporation of companies engaged in a series of industrial activities, agribusiness, in-bond processing and assembly, and storage, distribution, unpacking, and packaging services, etc. A tax exemption system was granted, which includes Income Tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), Selective Consumption or Luxury Tax (ISC) Municipal Promotion Tax, as well as any other tax, whether existing or to be created, provided the activities are developed within that Zone.

Products shipped from abroad that enter the Zone are not subject to import duties, since the Tacna Free Trade Zone has been granted the status of a special customs treatment area. In the case of goods transferred to the Tacna Commercial Area, only a special tariff is paid. However, if those goods are destined for the rest of the country, then they are subject to payment of the duties charged on imported goods.

The benefits system of tax exemptions is in effect until 2032.

► Puno Special Economic Zone

Like the Tacna Free Trade Zone, the Puno Special Economic Zone is an area which enjoys the status of falling outside customs territory, where a special tax system is applied that not only exempts goods entering the area from import duties, but also provides an exemption to Income Tax, the Value Added Tax (VAT), Selective Consumption or Luxury Tax (ISC), Municipal Promotion Tax, as well as any other federal, regional or municipal tax currently in force or to be created, including those that require express exemption, provided that users carry out authorized activities such as industry, agribusiness, in-bond processing and assembly, and storage, distribution, unpacking, packaging services, etc., within the Zone.

The exemptions are valid through 2027, with the exception of the Income Tax, which concludes on December 31, 2028. At present, the zone is not yet operative.

G. OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENT ZONES

Special Development Zones (ZED) (previously known as CETICOS)

In addition to the special customs areas mentioned above, there are also Special Development Zones (ZED) in Ilo, Matarani, Paita, Tumbes, and Loreto.

ZEDs are limited geographical areas that are considered primary customs zones subject to special treatment, where industrial, maquila, logistics (merchandise storage, transportation, distribution, and sale, etc.), repair or refurbishment, telecommunications, information technology, and scientific and technological research and development activities may be performed.

Therefore, the entry of goods to these zones is except from import taxes; however, the entry of goods from ZEDs to the rest of the national territory is subject to the payment of customs duties and other import taxes.

With regard to all other duties and taxes, the development of activities in the country's ZEDs is exempt until December 31, 2042 from Income Tax, Value Added Tax, Selective Consumption or Luxury Tax (ISC), Municipal Promotion Tax, as well as all taxes in force or created in the future—including those that require express exemption by law—with the exception of contributions to ESSALUD and rates. Likewise, transfers of goods and provisions of services between users established in ZEDs are exempt from the Income Tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), Selective Consumption or Luxury Tax (ISC) and any other tax in force or to be created, including those that require express exemption.

Finally, in the case of the Loreto ZED, it is important to note that the term for incorporating companies in that Zone, as well as their exemptions, is fifty (50) years, as from May 22, 1998. At present, the Loreto and Tumbes ZEDs are not yet operative.

Amending Protocol to the Peruvian - Colombian Customs Cooperation Agreement of 1938

This Protocol grants preferential duties for the import of certain goods detailed in the Common External Duty Schedule that forms part of the Protocol.

This preferential treatment applies solely to those goods imported to Loreto, San Martín, and Ucayali.

Act for the Promotion of Investment in the Peruvian Amazon - Law 27037

This Act enables importers to bring certain goods into Peru for consumption in the Amazon region, corresponding to Chapters 84, 85, and 87 of the Customs Tariff Schedule, exempt from value added tax payment, through December 31, 2029 (with the exception of the department of Loreto, which will enjoy this benefit until December 31, 2028).

For purposes of this benefit, among other aspects, the Amazon region is considered to consist of the departments of Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios and Ucayali, as well as certain provinces of the Departments of Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huanuco, Junin, Pasco, Puno, Huancavelica, La Libertad, and Piura.

5 LEGAL STABILITY AGREEMENTS

The Private Investment Promotion Agency (ProInversión), as representative of the Peruvian Government, can enter into legal stability agreements guaranteeing the investors and companies receiving these investments, as applicable. For such purpose, it is necessary to make capital contributions to a company currently established or to be incorporated in Peru for an amount of no less than USD10 million in the mining and hydrocarbons sector, and USD5 million in any other economic sector. This investment may be made within a period of no more than two years. The term of the agreement is ten years, except for those investors who have entered into a concession agreement as established in Executive Order (*Decreto Supremo*) 059-96-PCM. In this case, stability governs for the term of the concession.

6

MINING LAW

Law 29789 - Special Mining Tax (IEM) / Executive Order (Decreto Supremo) 181-2011-EF- IEM Regulations on the IEM

The Special Mining Tax (IEM) in force since October 1, 2011, is levied on the operating profits of holders of mining concessions and assigns that undertake the exploitation of mineral resources, applicable to the sale of metallic mineral resources as well as resources for personal use or unjustified withdrawals of such assets.

Special Mining Tax (IEM)			
Scale No.	Scale of Operating Margin		Marginal Rate
	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
1	0%	10%	2.0%
2	10%	15%	2.4%
3	15%	20%	2.8%
4	20%	25%	3.2%
5	25%	30%	3.6%
6	30%	35%	4.0%
7	35%	40%	4.4%
8	40%	45%	4.8%
9	45%	50%	5.2%
10	50%	55%	5.6%
11	55%	60%	6.0%
12	60%	65%	6.4%
13	65%	70%	6.8%
14	70%	75%	7.2%
15	75%	80%	7.6%
16	80%	85%	8.0%
17	Over 85%		8.4%

$$\text{Operating Margin} = \frac{\text{Operating Profit}}{\text{Sales Revenue}} \times 100$$

The IEM is determined and paid quarterly based on a progressive cumulative scale of operating margins, with marginal rates ranging from 2% to 8.4%. Technically the IEM is based on the sum of each increase in the operating margin, multiplied by the rate of the progressive tax as per the following table and definitions:

Donde:

- **Operating Profit:** Income generated through the sale of mineral resources for each quarter, less: (i) the cost of goods sold; and (ii) operating expenses, including cost of sales and administrative expenses. Exploration expenses shall be distributed proportionally over the useful life of the mine. Costs and expenses incurred in on-site consumption or unjustified withdrawals of mineral resources are not deductible, nor are interest charges, regardless of whether they have been capitalized as part of the cost of sales or treated as operating expenses.
- **Sales Revenue:** Income generated by sales of metallic mineral resources, with certain adjustments such as adjustments due to final determination of amounts due, discounts, return of goods, and other concepts of a similar nature that are common practice.

The amount effectively paid for IEM is considered a deductible expense for effects of determining income tax for the fiscal year in which it was paid.

Furthermore, those in the mining industry must file a statement and pay the IEM every quarter, within 12 business days of the second month after it was generated, under the terms and conditions established by the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT).

Law 29790 - Special Mining Encumbrance (GEM) / Executive Order (Decreto Supremo) 173-2011-EF - Regulations on the GEM

The Special Mining Encumbrance (GEM), in force as of October 1, 2011, is a voluntary payment, applicable to holders of mining concessions and concessionaires engaged in the exploitation of metallic mineral resources with investment projects subject to Contracts for Guarantees and Promotional Measures for Investment established in the General Mining Act, which cannot be affected by changes in the legislation regarding the IEM and mining royalties. For such purpose, an agreement is entered into for the payment of the GEM.

Like the IEM and the Mining Royalties, the GEM is quarterly, and is established by applying a cumulative progressive rate of 4% to 13.12%, depending on the operating margin, to the quarterly operating profit.

The GEM is a deductible expense for the purposes of income tax, and is determined by deducting the amounts paid for Mining Royalties as tax credits.

Law 29788 - Mining Royalties Act / Executive Order (Decreto Supremo) 180-2022-EF

The mining royalty is applicable to holders of mining concessions and concessionaires that undertake the exploitation of metallic and non-metallic mineral resources.

Starting on October 1, 2011, Mining Royalties shall be paid quarterly, and are determined by applying a cumulative progressive rate of 1% to 12% to the operating profit, depending on the operating margin, provided the amount payable is not less than 1% of the income generated from the sales performed during the calendar quarter. If this latter condition is not met, the minimum amount payable for royalties shall be determined based on sales revenues.

Mining Royalties are deductible for the purpose of determining income tax.

Law 29741 - The Supplementary Mining, Metallurgy, and Steelworkers' Retirement Fund (FCJM) / Executive Order 006-2012-TR - FCJM Regulations

The Supplementary Mining, Metallurgy, and Steelworkers' Retirement Fund (FCJM), in force as from July 10, 2011, consists of (i) a contribution of 0.5% of the annual net revenues of mining, metallurgical, and steel companies, before taxes; and (ii) a contribution of 0.5% of the monthly gross salary of each mining, metallurgical, and steelworker.

The companies' contributions shall be paid to the SUNAT within the first 12 business days of the month after the Annual Income Tax Return is filed. Withholdings of workers' contributions shall be paid to the SUNAT by the deadlines established in the Tax Code for monthly obligations.

7 AGRICULTURAL REGIME

Recently, on December 6, 2020 was published the Law No. 31097, which through its article 1 repealed Law No. 27360, Law of Promotion of Investment in the Agricultural Sector, which contemplated a special tax regime for those companies in the sector that complied with the requirements indicated by said regulations, between which was the application of the rate 15% reduced for determination purposes of Corporate Income Tax and 4.1% Income Tax for the distribution of dividends. Currently, it is being discussed in the Congress of the Republic a new regulation being that the Ministry of Economy and Finance has recommended a schedule of gradual reduction of benefits.



LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT LAW



1 HIRING SYSTEM

A. PERUVIAN WORKERS

Indefinite-term contracts are the general rule for hiring in Peru, although fixed-term and part-time contracts may also be signed as an exception. The principal features of each one of these contracts is detailed below:

- Indefinite-term contracts: Have no expressly defined duration. This form of employment contract grants workers all labor rights and benefits in force under Peruvian law, as detailed in Section VI.2 - Current Fringe Benefits.
- Fixed-term contracts: For this form of contract, the legislation requires proof of an objective cause or ground that guarantees temporary hiring (for example, the start-up of a new business, specific projects or services, substitution, etc.) and the term thereof is subject to compliance with the requirements provided by law. Likewise, they provide all the rights and benefits granted to workers hired for an indefinite term.
- Part-time contracts: These contracts govern labor relations that cover work schedules with a weekly average of less than four hours per day. Part-time workers are eligible for all benefits under the law, except for: i) indemnity for wrongful dismissal; ii) severance pay (CTS); and iii) vacation time of 30 days (they only have the right to six business days' vacation per year).

All of these contracts allow for a trial period, during which the workers have no right to indemnity in the event of wrongful dismissal. The trial period is counted from the start of the labor relationship and may have a maximum term of: i) 3 months for all workers in general; ii) 6 months for qualified workers or those in positions of trust; and iii) 12 months for management staff. For its effectiveness, the extension of the trial period must be recorded in writing.

B. FOR EXPATRIATES

The labor relations governing foreign citizens entering Peru to render services for a domiciled company are governed by the Foreign Worker Hiring Act. These workers have the right to the same benefits provided to all workers in the private business workforce, and are subject to the same taxes and contributions. The difference is that the approval of the employment contract by the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE) is required to begin providing the services, as well as obtaining the pertinent migratory status. In the case of the income tax, the withholding rate shall depend on whether they are domiciled or non-domiciled.

As a general rule, expatriates must not exceed 20% of all personnel. Additionally, the total remuneration received by foreign workers must not exceed 30% of the total payroll. Exceptions to these limits may be made in the case of professionals and specialized technical staff, or for management staff for a new business activity or corporate restructuring or reorganization, etc.

None of the limits on number of personnel and salary amounts are applicable to foreign workers who render services in Peru on an immigrant visa, who are married to Peruvian citizens, or who have children of Peruvian nationality, parents or siblings, and foreign investors with a permanent investment in Peru of at least five Tax Units, or foreign workers who render services in the country by virtue of bilateral or multilateral conventions entered into by Peruvian Government.

Companies must follow the procedure to obtain the approval of the MTPE, filing the employment contract in a virtual system, attaching an affidavit of compliance with the Foreign Worker Hiring Act, as well as an affidavit indicating the qualifications of the expatriate.

It is important to note that citizens of the Andean Community of Nations, Spanish citizens, and citizens of the Mercosur nations are subject to a special contracting procedure.

The migration procedure is detailed in Point 5.

2
CURRENT
FRINGE
BENEFITS

Workers have the right to the following fringe benefits, the cost of which is borne by the employer:

Benefit	Monto anual / Tasa aplicable
Vacation Leave	Equivalent to 30 calendar days of rest, with one month of paid remuneration
Legal Bonuses	Two months' remuneration per year
Mandatory Extraordinary Bonus	Two bonuses equivalent to 9% or 6.75% of the legal bonuses
Severance Pay (CTS)	9.72% monthly remunerations per year
Profit Sharing	Between 5% and 10% of income before taxes
Family Allowance	PEN93 per month (10% of the Minimum Wage)

- Vacation Leave: The right to 30 calendar days of paid vacation per complete year of service, provided workers meet the vacation record, which is a minimum of days effectively worked as required by law. The vacation period must be taken within the calendar year following the year of services rendered and the related record. However, advances may be granted provided there is an agreement with the employer. In the event that the worker does not take vacation time when due, the employer shall pay one additional month of remuneration as vacation indemnity
- Legal Bonuses: Two bonuses per year, the first in July (Independence Day holidays) and the second in December (Christmas). Workers who leave their job before the months of July or December are entitled to receive the proportional payment of this benefit for the full months completed on the job, provided they have worked at least one full month.

- ▶ **Mandatory Extraordinary Bonus:** This is an additional benefit whereby the worker receives two bonuses equivalent to 9% of the legal bonuses, or 6.75% if the worker is a member of a Healthcare Service Provider Company (EPS).
- ▶ **Severance Pay (CTS):** This is a fringe benefit to cover contingencies arising from termination of employment and promotion of the workers and their families. The payment is deposited in the workers' bank account in the months of May and November, depositing said amount in the bank account chosen by the worker.
- ▶ **Profit Sharing:** Companies with more than 20 workers that engage in activities that generate business income are required to distribute a percentage of their annual income before taxes among their workers. The percentage of the share is fixed by law, and depends on the company's principal activity, as follows:
- ▶ **Family Allowance:** Workers who have one or more dependent children under the age of 18, or children over 18 enrolled in vocational or university education, are entitled to this benefit. The amount is equivalent to 10% of the Minimum Wage.
- ▶ **Comprehensive Annual Remuneration:** With workers who receive a monthly salary of at least two Tax Units, the employer can negotiate a comprehensive annual remuneration (RIA) to which all the benefits detailed above are added, with the exception of profit sharing, to be paid as provided by law, and which may be paid directly to the worker in 12 monthly installments.

Type of Company	Percentage
Fisheries, telecommunications, and industrial companies	10%
Mining companies, wholesale and retail businesses, and restaurants	8%
Companies engaged in other activities	5%

3 TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS LEVIED ON REMUNERATIONS

The employer shall assume the payment of the following taxes and contributions:

Taxes / Contributions	Applicable Rate
Public Health Insurance (EsSalud)	9%
Mandatory Life Insurance	Depends on the type of policy
Occupational Life and Disability Insurance	Depends on the type of policy
Pension System	13% for the Public System or 12.94% for the Private System (approximately)

► **Income Tax:** The employer is responsible for withholding and paying income tax on earnings. A projection of the worker's annual earnings is made, to which the rates established as follows are applied. The approximate monthly deduction shall be one-twelfth (1/12th) of the determined annual tax amount, which may be established by following the procedures provided by law, in order to establish the exact amount to be withheld. For domiciled workers, an initial deduction of seven Tax Units (UITs) is applied and further to this, the following rates are applied:

Sum of the Net Work Income and of the Foreign Source Income	Rate
Up to 5 Tax Units (UITs)	8%
More than 5 up to 20 Tax Units (UITs)	14%
More than 20 up to 35 Tax Units (UITs)	17%
More than 35 up to 45 Tax Units (UITs)	20%
More than 45 Tax Units (UITs)	30%

For non-domiciled workers the rate is 30% without deductions.

Likewise, starting in fiscal year 2017, it is possible—in addition to the deduction of seven Tax Units applicable to the work income of parties domiciled in Peru for tax purposes—to deduct

an amount of three UITs from the respective tax basis, by virtue of expenses incurred in the leasing of real properties, interest on first-home mortgage credits (which will be deductible only until December 31, 2018), professional fees paid to freelancers (such as doctors, dentists, attorneys, veterinarians, etc., provided they issue the respective receipts for professional fees), and social medical insurance contributions (Essalud) for household employees.

- **Public Health Insurance (EsSalud):** This contribution is paid by the employer and is designed to finance the public health system (EsSalud) so that the system may provide healthcare services to workers and financial assistance in case of disability, through the payment of subsidies. The collection of this amount is undertaken by the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) to which employers make this payment. The amount contributed is equivalent to 9% of the worker's monthly remuneration. If the company provides health coverage to its workers using its own resources or through a Healthcare Service Provider Company (EPS) it may request a credit of up to 25% of the EsSalud contribution, provided it complies with the limits established by law.
- **Statutory Employer-Provided Life and Disability Insurance:** This is a collective insurance provided to workers from the first day of work. The premium depends on the number of insured workers, the work they carry out and, in general, the terms agreed to with the insurance company.
- **Pension System:** The workers may join the National Pension System (SNP) or the Private Pension System (SPP) which are mutually exclusive. This contribution is to be assumed fully by the worker, with the employer being responsible solely for its collection.

- In the case of the SPP, the contribution consists of the amount paid to the individual capitalization account (10%), plus a premium for disability, survival, and burial insurance, plus the commission paid to the AFP. This commission is calculated based on the salary received and the balance of the pension fund. The commission and premium amounts are determined by each AFP. New affiliates to the SPP system are required to register with the AFP that won the most recent tender process (AFP Prima) through May 31, 2021.
- Other Contributions: Other contributions depend on the activity performed by the companies, for example:
 - a) Occupational Life and Disability Insurance: A mandatory insurance to be paid by companies whose activities involve a high level of risk, and which grants additional coverage for health and pensions. The contract for health services may be entered into with EsSalud or with a Healthcare Service Provider Company (EPS); while pension-related services may be contracted with the Government Agency for Pension Fund Management (ONP) or with a private insurance company. The rates depend on the type of activity and/or the terms agreed on with the insurance company.
 - b) Supplementary Retirement Fund for Miners: Mining, metallurgical, and iron and steel companies must contribute 0.5% of their annual net earnings before taxes to this fund, as well as withholding 0.5% of the gross monthly remuneration of each mining, metallurgical, and iron and steel worker.
 - c) Contribution to the National Industrial Vocational Training Service (SENATI): Companies engaged in industrial activities included in Category D of the Uniform International Industrial Classification (UIIC) are under the obligation to make a contribution to the National Service for Training in Industrial Work (SENATI). The contribution amounts to 0.75% of the worker's remuneration, according to the conditions provided by law.
 - d) Contribution to the Administrative Committee of the Fund for the Construction of Housing and Recreational Centers (CONAFOVICER): This is a contribution to be assumed in full by those workers who perform civil construction activities for a company engaged in construction. The amount of the contribution is equivalent to 2% of the worker's basic daily remuneration.
 - e) Contribution to the National Training Service for the Construction Industry (SENCICO): This is a contribution to be paid by companies engaged in construction activities. The contribution amounts to 0.2% of the total company income for labor, general expenses, technical direction, profits, and any other concept billed to the client, regardless of the construction contract executed.

4

TERMINATION
OF THE
EMPLOYMENT
CONTRACT

The employment contract is terminated under the following circumstances:

- Compliance with the condition subsequent or the termination of the period of fixed term contracts.
- By agreement between the worker and the employer, which should be put into writing.
- Resignation of the workers, who must provide 30 days' prior notice.
- Due to permanent absolute disability or death of the worker.
- Retirement of the worker.
- Justified dismissal, in which the cause must be related to the skill or conduct of the worker,

according to conditions established under national legislation.

- In cases established for collective dismissal, pursuant to Peruvian law.

The dismissal shall be subject to the verification of an objective cause that justifies the action, pursuant to law. If the cause is found not to exist, the employer shall be penalized via the payment of an indemnity.

However, the Constitutional Court has established certain cases in which the workers may also request their reincorporation into their job position, as per the following chart:

Type of Dismissal	Description	Consequences
Unfounded dismissal	When the employer does not give a legal cause or ground	Reincorporation / indemnity at the discretion of the worker
Fraudulent dismissal	When the employer falsely charges the worker of committing gross negligence	Reincorporation / indemnity at the discretion of the worker
Void dismissal	When the measure violates the fundamental rights of the worker	Reincorporation
Dismissal with reasonable charge of gross negligence	When the gross negligence is not proven during the process, although due process was followed as required by law	Indemnity
Indirect dismissal	When the worker is subject to acts of hostility comparable to dismissal	Indemnity

Indemnity shall only proceed once the trial period has been completed (first 3 months of a contract) and is limited to 12 monthly remunerations.

In both cases, indemnity is paid in fractions of 12ths and 30ths per year, and is limited to 12 monthly remunerations.

In the case of workers who are hired for an indefinite term, the amount to be paid is one and a half months' remuneration for each year of completed service. On the other hand, in the case of workers hired on a fixed-term contract, indemnity is one and a half months' remuneration for each month not worked up until the termination of the contract.

Management staff or workers in positions of trust who are hired as such may not request reincorporation, and are only entitled to receive an indemnity for dismissal, unless they have previously held an ordinary position, in which case they may also be entitled to reincorporation into such ordinary position.

5
IMMIGRATION

Foreigners may apply for one of the visas listed below, depending on the activity they wish to undertake in Peru:

Visa	Type of Visa	Activities Permitted
Tourist Visa	Temporary	Limited to tourist visits, recreation, or similar activities. Paid or lucrative activities are not permitted.
Business Visa	Temporary	Allows those foreigners who do not intend to establish residence in Peru to perform business, legal, contractual specialized technical assistance, or similar activities. Granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE). In the case of countries with which Peru has an agreement, this visa may be granted by the customs officer at the airport. Permits multiple entries, with a cumulative stay time of up to 183 days within a 365-day period.
Work Visa	Temporary / Resident	This visa allows them to work in Peru on a contract previously approved by the Ministry of Labor (MTPE)
Investor Visa	Temporary / Resident	They must provide proof of an investment equivalent to PEN500,000. Foreigner individuals may only hold the position of director or manager of their company, for which purpose they shall comply with the applicable labor and tax laws. Proof of this investment cannot consist of the transfer of shares.
Designated Work Visa	Temporary	Foreigners may perform labor activities when they are sent by their foreign employer for a limited and definite term to engage in a specific task or duty or a work that requires professional, commercial, technical, or highly-skilled knowledge of another kind. They may also execute contracts and perform transactions.
Freelance Work Visa	Temporary / Resident	They may exercise their profession independently. Requires the execution of a service agreement and the obtainment of a tax ID number (RUC).
Immigrant	Resident	Provided they enter the country to take up residence, they can develop their activities on a permanent basis
Student Visa	Temporary / Resident	Those entering the country for the purpose of studying at educational centers accredited by the State cannot receive Peruvian-source income, with the exception of that received for professional internships or work during vacations, prior authorization from the competent authority.

It should be noted that the tourist visa and business visa is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), while the rest of the visas depend on the National Immigration Service.

Foreigners coming from Mercosur countries (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Colombia, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Ecuador); or from countries with specific migration agreements may be subject to other immigration provisions and/or facilities.

6 SUPERVISORY BODY

The National Superintendency for Labor Audits (SUNAFIL) is a specialized technical entity attached to the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE). The SUNAFIL is responsible for promoting, supervising, and auditing the compliance with labor laws and laws on occupational health and safety. It designs and conducts nationwide all duties and competencies established in Law 28806—the General Labor Inspection Act, and acts as the central authority and guiding entity of the Labor

Inspection System, in accordance with national and sector policies and plans, as well as the institutional policies and technical guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE).

Finally, in the last few years, the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) has been overseeing the correct payment of taxes levied on income, in particular, those related to Social Security (EsSalud).

7 ADDITIONAL MEASURES DUE TO THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

Like many other countries, Peru has sought to stem the spread of Covid-19 by establishing certain occupational health and safety obligations that must be met by companies in order to engage in in-person activities. Each country is required to create a Covid-19 Surveillance, Prevention, and Control Plan, which must contain the following guidelines, in accordance with Ministerial Resolution 972-2020-MINSA:

1. Cleaning and disinfection of workplaces.
2. Evaluation of employee health before return to or reinstatement in the workplace.
3. Mandatory handwashing and disinfection.

4. Efforts to raise awareness of how to contain the spread of the virus at the workplace.
5. Group preventive measures.
6. Personal protective measures.
7. Employee health monitoring for COVID-19 symptoms.

The plan's implementation in each company will be subsequently audited by the National Superintendency of Labor Audits (SUNAFIL). The plan shall also include the health protocols applicable to the sector in which the company is involved.

8 REPEAL OF THE AGRARIAN LABOR REGIME

Through Law N°31087, published on December 6, 2020, Law N°27360 was repealed, that approved the Promotion Regulations Agrarian Sector, and Emergency Decree 043-2019, modifies Law 27360, to promote and improve conditions for development of agricultural activity, as well as the norms complementary and related.

This norm regulated a particular regime applicable to workers in the sector agrarian, giving it greater liquidity. By the side of the employer, the labor cost of contributions to EsSalud was 6% of the total remunerations, the general being 9%.



ACCOUNTING STANDARDS



1

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Peruvian Business Corporations Act (LGS) establishes that the financial statements of companies incorporated in Peru must follow the general accounting principles accepted in Peru and other applicable legal provisions. The Peruvian Accounting Standards Board (CNC) has established that the general accounting principles are basically the standards issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Board (IFRSB) including the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC), and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), and the specific provisions approved for particular businesses (banks, insurance companies, etc.). Likewise, on a supplementary basis, the U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAPs) are applied.

The Peruvian Accounting Standards Board (CNC) is responsible for issuing the General Chart of Accounts for companies and methodologies that apply to both private business and government entities.

The CNC adheres to the standards approved by the International Financial Reporting Standards Board (IFRSB), which are explicitly approved by the CNC and published in "El Peruano" Official Gazette, indicating their date of approval, which may differ from the internationally approved date.

Companies that issue debt or shares in the capital market are subject to regulation by the Peruvian Securities and Exchange Superintendency (SMV). Companies supervised by this institution must issue their financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The annual financial information given by companies supervised by the SMV must be audited and include the previous year for comparative purposes. Quarterly reports do not need to be audited. The audit must be conducted according to regulations of the International Auditing and Assurance Board issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

On April 4, 2016, the Constitutional Court declared as unconstitutional the obligation for companies not listed in the Public Registry of the Stock Exchange to submit audited financial statements. Such obligation was in force as from June 2011.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGULATIONS



8

1

SUPERVISORY BODY

According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) intellectual property is divided into two major categories: copyright and industrial property. The first protects works of human ingenuity, such as literary, audiovisual, and artistic works, software, artistic interpretations, etc. Industrial property, on the other hand, grants exclusive rights over an invention, a new technology, or distinctive trademarks, such as brands, invention patents, or industrial designs.

Regulations on industrial property are contained in different local and international bodies of law, most notably:

- (i) The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, to which Peru has been a signatory since 1988.
- (ii) The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, to which Peru is a party.
- (iii) Decision 486 of the Andean Community Commission, which establishes the Common Industrial Property System.
- (iv) Legislative Order (*Decreto Legislativo*) 822—the Copyright Act.
- (v) Legislative Order (*Decreto Legislativo*) 1075, which approves supplementary provisions to Decision 486 of the Andean Community Commission, which establishes the Common Industrial Property System.

In Peru, the National Institute for the Defense of Free Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) is the public entity responsible for promoting and regulating the exercise of these rights.



COPYRIGHT

Legislation does not usually contain an exhaustive list of works protected by copyright. Generally speaking, however, works typically protected by copyright around the world include the following:

- Literary works such as novels, poems, stage performances, reference works, journalistic articles
- Software and databases
- Movies, musical compositions, and choreographies
- Works of art such as paintings, drawings, photographs, and sculptures
- Architecture; and
- Advertisements, maps, and technical drawings.

Copyright protection covers only expressions, and not the ideas, procedures, operating methods, or mathematical concepts themselves. Copyright may or may not cover elements such as titles, slogans, or logos, depending on whether the authorship of the work is sufficient.

Copyright covers two types of rights:

- Proprietary rights, which allow the owners of the rights to obtain financial compensation for the use of their works by third persons; and
- Moral rights, which protect the author's non-pecuniary rights.

In the majority of cases, copyright law stipulates that the rights holder enjoys the proprietary right to authorize or prevent given uses of the work, or, in some cases, to receive a remuneration for the use of the work (for example, through copyright collectives). The owners of the proprietary rights over a work can prohibit or authorize:

- The reproduction of their work in various forms, such as print publication or sound recording
- The public interpretation or performance, e.g., a dramatic or musical work
- The recording of the work, e.g., in the form of compact discs or DVD
- The broadcasting of the work over radio, cable, or satellite
- The translation of the work into other languages; and
- The adaptation of the work, as in the case of a novel adapted to a screenplay.

3

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

According to Peruvian law, the owners of industrial property rights are not obligated to register them with the National Institute for the Defense of Free Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI). Said registration is essential, however, in order to hold exclusive ownership of these rights.

Such registration also grants the owners other important advantages:

- (i) It provides publicity, which means that the right can be enforced against third persons.
- (ii) It prevents others from taking advantage of the prestige or reputation of a creation through imitations or falsifications.
- (iii) It makes it possible to bring civil and even criminal actions to protect the right against third persons.
- (iv) It grants INDECOPI the power to impose sanctions, final orders, and penalty payments against those who make inappropriate use of registered industrial property.
- (v) It makes it possible to sell or assign the use of the right in exchange for a consideration.

REGISTRABLE ELEMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Under Peruvian law, distinctive marks, inventions, and new technologies are registrable. Below is a list of the principal elements of industrial property.

► Distinctive marks

- (i) Trademarks or service marks
A trademark is a graphic representation used to indicate that certain goods or services have been developed or provided by a given

market agent. This sign allows consumers to distinguish between different competitors, since it represents a market agent, the quality of a good or service, and its commercial value.

It is fundamental to keep the registered mark in use, given that, after three years of inactivity, any interested persons may request the cancellation of the registration of said mark and proceed to register it themselves.

(ii) Commercial slogan

Refers to the word or phrase used together with a trademark. As such, in order to be registered, it is necessary to indicate the trademark with which the slogan will be associated. The slogan's validity will be conditional upon that of the distinctive mark. Similarly, the transfer of the slogan also involves the transfer of the trademark.

(iii) Trade name

This is the sign used to identify a company, economic activity, or establishment. Unlike the other classes of industrial property, the exclusive rights over a trade name are automatically acquired through its first use in commerce. As such, the registration of a trade name is merely declarative in nature. Nevertheless, it is an effective measure of proof with regard to its ownership.

► Effectiveness of registrations

Ten years, as from the date on which the registration is obtained. This term may be renewed for an identical period.

NON-REGISTRABLE ELEMENTS

It should be noted that, despite the importance of registering industrial property, not all human creations can be registered. In Peru, know-how does not constitute a registrable element, for example. This term refers to the set of business knowledge, whether technical, administrative, or commercial that is acquired through experience and building of skills when carrying out a business activity or process. As such, “knowing how” to run a company constitutes an economic value for the company that is not eligible for registration. This does not mean that this experience or particular way of making a good or performing a given service is not eligible for protection, only that our laws have established a scope other than intellectual property for the protection thereof: fair competition law.

PRIORITY RIGHT

El espacio territorial en donde se puede ejercer The territorial space in which the industrial property right may be exclusively exercised corresponds to the country in which it has been registered. In other words, market agents must register their right in each one of the countries in which they wish to make use thereof, given that their registration will only be valid in the country in which it was granted.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the provisions of the Paris Convention, market agents who have registered (a) an invention patent; (b) a utility model patent; (c) an industrial design; or (d) a trademark in any member country of said Convention may use the submission date of their application in any other country to which said international law applies.

The term for exercising the priority right in another country depends on the type of industrial property to be registered, and the statute begins to run on the submission date of the first application for registration.

(i) For invention patents and utility models:
12 months.

(ii) For industrial designs and trademarks:
6 months.

Consequently, those who intend to register their right in another country cannot be prevented from doing so based on a registration obtained during said period.

4 MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE PARIS CONVENTION

The Paris Convention, adopted in 1883, applies to industrial property in the broadest sense of the term, including patents, trademarks, industrial drawings and models, utility models, services marks, trade names, geographic indications, and the prevention of unfair competition. This international agreement was the first major step in helping creators to protect their intellectual works in other countries.

Currently, the Paris Convention has 177 contracting parties, including Peru.

To see the list of other member countries, click on the following link [here](#).



In 2019, 36,259 new registrations were granted, including brands of goods and services, trade slogans, trade names, and other distinctive marks.



The online channel has become increasingly important in recent years. Last year, a total of 6,567 registration applications were submitted via INDECOPI "PI-Marcas" platform.



As of the close of the year, savings of over PEN24 million had been calculated in expenses for the publication of registration applications, thanks to the current use of the Electronic Intellectual Property Gazette.



Another comparative advantage to Peru's industrial property regime has been the implementation of the "Search for Your Brand" tool, which makes it possible to perform free registration history searches.



It is important to note the increase in complaints due to violation of industrial property rights received by the agency, with a total of 1,213 as of the close of 2019.



ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE REGULATIONS



Peru possesses a significant natural and cultural heritage that offers a range of development opportunities through the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, integrated environmental quality management, and the implementation of economic activities based on criteria of competitiveness and regional and worldwide visibility.

The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) is the national environmental authority in charge of defining prioritized objectives, guidelines, the main content, and mandatory national standards.

In Peru, the regulatory framework on the environment establishes limits on those elements that pose a certain degree of danger to humans and the environment. The purpose of this framework is to protect or remediate the environment; combat the effects of air, water, and soil pollution; ensure the rational use of resources; and urban, industrial, and technological growth in harmony with the environment.

1

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT - LAW 28611

The General Environmental Act, passed in 2005, organizes the regulatory legal framework for environmental management in Peru. It establishes the basic principles and regulations to guarantee the effective exercise of the right to a healthy, balanced environment that is adequate for the full development of life, as well as compliance with the duty to contribute to an effective environmental management and protect the environment, with a view to improving the public's quality of life and achieving the country's sustainable development.

- Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs): These indicators measure the concentration of elements, substances, or the like, in the air, water, or soil. Their purpose is to establish targets representing the threshold above which a significant impact may be caused to the environment and human health.
- Maximum Permissible Limits (MPLs): Established for sectors such as oil and gas, fisheries, cement, metallurgical mining, and vehicle transportation. MPLs measure the concentration or degree of elements, substances, or physical, chemical, and biological parameters characterizing an effluent or emission, which, if exceeded, cause or may cause harm to the human and environmental health and wellbeing. Compliance with these limits is legal binding, under the mandate of the MINAM and the bodies that form part of the National Environmental Management System. The supervision and sanctioning criteria shall be established by said Ministry.

COMPANIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

According to the General Environmental Act, organizations are responsible for emissions, effluents, dumping, and any other negative impacts that may be caused to the environment, human health, and natural resources as a result of their activities. This responsibility includes environmental risks and damages caused by action or omission.

The owner of the operations must adopt prioritized measures to prevent environmental risks and damages at the potential source thereof, as well as all environmental conservation and protection measures applicable in each one of its operations.

Studies for prefeasibility, feasibility, and definitive investment projects under the responsibility of public or private entities whose implementation may have an impact on the environment shall include the necessary costs to preserve the environment at the location where the project will be performed, as well as any other locations that may be affected thereby.

The government requires the owners of operations to adopt environmental management systems that are suitable for the nature and size of their operations, in order to promote the continuous improvement of their environmental performance levels.

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION

All investment projects must draft an environmental certification instrument prior to their implementation, anticipating any significant negative environmental impacts that may be caused. This is equivalent to the project's roadmap, which contains the owner's requirements and obligations, as well as the activities to be carried out to remediate any negative impacts.

All individuals or legal entities, whether public- or private-law, Peruvian or foreign, who seek to develop an investment project in Peru that may possibly cause significant negative environmental impacts must obtain environmental certification from the corresponding authorities.

The performance of projects or service and trade activities may not be initiated, and no national, sectoral, regional, or local authority may approve, authorize, permit, grant, or enable them if they do not previously obtain environmental certification.

The National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments (SENACE) conducts the environmental certificate procedure for investment projects.

PROJECT CATEGORIZATION BY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

All actions included in the list of investment projects subject to the SEIA for which environmental certification is being sought shall be classified into one of the following categories:

- ▶ Category I: Environmental Impact Statement
 - Includes those projects whose performance does not give rise to significant negative environmental impacts.
- ▶ Category II: Semi-Detailed Environmental Impact Study
 - Includes projects whose performance may cause moderate environmental impacts that may be eliminated or minimized by adopting easily applicable measures. Projects classified in this category shall require a Semi-Detailed Environment Impact Study (EIA-sd).
- ▶ Category III: Detailed Environmental Impact Study
 - Includes those projects whose characteristics, size, and/or location may cause quantitatively or qualitatively significant negative environmental impacts, requiring an in-depth analysis to review their impacts and propose the corresponding environmental management strategy. Projects in this category shall require a Detailed Environmental Impact Study (EIA-d).

NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVITY POLICY

In 2019, within the framework of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy—which seeks to foster wellbeing for all Peruvians on the basis of sustainable economic growth with a territorial approach—the National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan and the National Infrastructure Plan for Competitiveness were approved.

These plans include measures to promote environmental sustainability in the operation of economic activities, such as strategies to finance the fight against climate change; comprehensive solid waste management; a circular economy and clean production agreements in the industrial, fisheries, and agriculture sectors; a renewable energy, electromobility, and clean fuel strategy; vehicle junking bonuses; sustainable infrastructure, and more.

These plans will help transition from economic growth to sustainable or green growth, with an emphasis on promoting projects that not only include improvements in their processes, but also contribute protecting the environment and combating climate change.

3

PARIS AGREEMENT: NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC) PERU

The Paris Agreement is a historic international agreement that was signed in December 2015 during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris. Its central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in an effort to ensure sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 °C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 °C. The Agreement also aims to increase countries' capacities for adaptation and resilience and guarantee finance flows consistent with low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient pathway.

In July 2016, Peru became the first country in Hispanic America to ratify the Paris Agreement. To date, 189 of 197 States-Parties that belong to the Convention have ratified the Agreement.

Peru had the chance to contribute to this multilateral agreement and global policy decision-making during the negotiation process, as a developing country and president of the COP20 held in Lima. It made three significant contributions to reaching the Paris Agreement:

- I. During the COP20, it resolved the issue of differentiating between developed and developing countries through equity and the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of the Parties' different national circumstances (made explicit in Article 2 and throughout the Agreement).
- II. It explicitly articulated the balance between adaptation, as consequences of climate change, and mitigation of GHGs, as causes of climate change.
- III. The Lima - Paris Action Agenda, which allowed for the participation of key non-state stakeholders in 2015, such the private sector, civil society, academia, indigenous peoples, collectives, and the general public for rapport-building and dialogue. As a result, the different stakeholders assumed responsibility for solving the problem of climate change on the part of society as a whole, and not just governments.

PERUVIAN NDCs

Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of its long-term goals. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national anthropogenic emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

According to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, each Party must prepare, communicate, and maintain successive NDCs that it adopts, reflecting the greatest possible ambition and taking into account its domestic circumstances and capabilities.

Peru has committed to reducing 30% of its predicted GHG emissions by 2030, equivalent to 89.4 MtCO2eq compared to the base year of 2010, based on a “Business-as-Usual” (BAU) scenario of increased emissions, divided as follows:

- Unconditional reduction: 20% reduction via the implementation of investments and expenditures with national public and private resources.
- Conditional reduction: 10% reduction, conditional upon the availability of international external financing and favorable conditions, without public debt.

The NDC mitigation components are aimed at reducing GHG emissions and conserving carbon sinks for emissions management, with 62 mitigation measures distributed among the following six GHG emissions sectors in Peru:

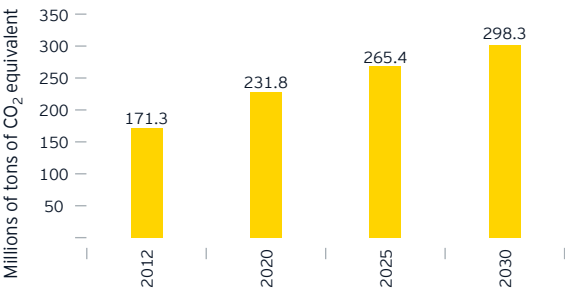
1. Power-Stationary Combustion: 23 measures
2. Power-Mobile Combustion: 14 measures
3. Industrial Processes and Use of Goods: 2 measures
4. Agriculture: 6 measures
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry: 8 measures
6. Waste: 9 measures

The NDC adaptation components establish goals and targets to reduce levels of exposure and vulnerability to hazards associated with climate change in 91 adaptation measures divided into five prioritized thematic areas:

1. Agriculture: 17 measures
2. Forests: 12 measures
3. Fisheries and Aquaculture: 18 measures
4. Health: 14 measures
5. Water: 30 measures

These include cross-cutting approaches for disaster risk management, resilient public infrastructure, poverty and vulnerable populations, gender and interculturality, and private investment promotion.

GHG EMISSIONS PREDICTIONS BETWEEN 2012 AND 2030 UNDER A “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” SCENARIO



Source: Third National Communication issued by the Republic of Peru to the United Nations Framework Commission on Climate Change, April 2016

4 FRAMEWORK ACT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

A turning point in climate change management in Peru came with the passage of the Framework Act on Climate Change 30754, on April 17, 2018, with the goal of establishing the principles, approaches, and general provisions for the comprehensive, participatory, transparent management of the climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, so as to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change, take advantage of low-carbon growth opportunities, and comply with the international commitments assumed by the State with the UNFCCC. On December 31, 2019, the Regulations on the Framework Act on Climate Change were approved. The application of these regulations seeks to guarantee sustainable low-carbon growth and reduce economic losses through the adequate management of climate risks.

This law ensures that the country will be better prepared to tackle climate events and create the conditions for the growth of clean and sustainable industries. It is aligned with the country's commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the recommendations that must be addressed for the country's admission into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The Framework Act on Climate Change allows the government to increase public spending efficiency, representing savings for the country and a key investment for avoiding costs and taking advantage of opportunities for all of the country's stakeholders: the public and private sectors, civil society organizations, academia, indigenous peoples, and others.

The principal components included in this Law are as follows:

- I. Articulation with the international context:
The purpose of this Law is to comply with the international commitments assumed by the Peruvian state with the UNFCCC, which will enable it to support worldwide efforts to prevent the global temperature from rising more than 1.5° C above preindustrial levels.

- II. Inclusion of climate change into national development planning: All sector authorities, regional governments, and local governments must include climate risk and vulnerability, as well as the identification of mitigation and adaptation measures, when formulating and updating their development, budget, and spending planning policies, strategies, and instruments.

- III. Increase in institutional strength for addressing climate change: With the goal of complying with the periodic updating of our NDCs, the Law mandates the establishment of a High-Level Climate Change Commission for the purpose of proposing the adaptation and mitigation measures that will form part of the NDCs. This multisectoral space, chaired by the Prime Minister, allows for ongoing articulation and coordination among state actors with the objective of defining and updating the NDCs to be submitted to the UNFCCC.

- IV. Increase in the competitiveness of investment and the national public budget: The goal is to ensure the sustainability of government investment and budgeting. For such purpose, the MEF must incorporate climate risk and vulnerability analysis, as well as the identification of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, when preparing and implementing public investment projects, as well as economic instruments that channel the public budget. This will help obtain positive returns by reducing costs for restoration, reconstruction, and repair.

- V. Support for science and technology: According to the Law, all public institutions with the mission of scientific research and technological development must prepare research and technology transfer studies, projects, and programs with the purpose of improving and increasing the adaptive capabilities of the population, ecosystems, infrastructure, and production systems; and contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions and the increase and conservation of carbon reserves.

5 PERU'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

The mitigation measures for achieving Peru's NDCs aim to monitor and reduce GHG emissions. As part of these efforts, the public and private sectors have been involved. In November 2019, the MINAM—as the national authority on matters of climate change—introduced the “Peruvian Carbon Footprint” online platform. This innovative tool is the first of its kind to be made freely available nationwide for public and private organizations to manage their GHG emissions via four components:

1. Emissions calculator: Free calculator to measure GHG emissions based on international standard ISO 14064-1.
2. Recognition system: Incremental system for recognizing organizations through four levels of stars:
 - i) 1 star: Measurement of emissions.
 - ii) 2 stars: Verification of footprint calculation results by an accredited third party.
 - iii) 3 stars: Emissions reduction.
 - iv) 4 stars: Offsetting or neutralization of emissions
3. Registry: Public registry of participating organizations indicating the degree of ambition of their GHG emissions management.
4. Neutralization information: List of national projects that offer emissions reductions to neutralize carbon footprints through the purchase of carbon credits.

To date, 76 Peruvian organizations have been recognized for reporting, reducing, and/or offsetting their GHG emissions for 2019, a huge increase considering that just 26 organizations used the platform to report their carbon footprint management in 2018.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS

According to preliminary estimates and results of the Technical Study toward Long-Term Carbon Neutrality in Peru being prepared by the MINAM, the progressive process for the reduction of GHG emissions generated primarily by deforestation, intensive agriculture, and fossil fuel consumption in production, trade, and industrial activities may offer a net economic benefit for the country of USD98 billion by 2050.

6 ROADMAP TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The current linear economy is based on a “take-make-waste” production and consumption model, in which goods are manufactured using raw materials that are then sold, used, and ultimately discarded as waste. While it is true that important steps have been taken toward efficiency, the linear system is based on consumption instead of the restorative use of resources, which involves significant losses throughout the value chain.

A circular economy, on the other hand, is internationally restorative and regenerative, so that goods, components, and materials conserve their usefulness and maximum value at all times, distinguishing between technical and biological cycles. This continuous positive development cycle preserves and improves natural capital (worldwide stocks of assets that include natural resources, ecosystems, and living beings), optimizes resource yield, and minimizes system risks by managing finite reserves and renewable flows.

In February 2020, Executive Order (*Decreto Supremo*) 003-2020-Produce approved the Roadmap to a Circular Economy in the Industrial Sector, an initiative jointly prepared by MINAM and PRODUCE with the goal of promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and industrial development.

This law is based on four approaches, six lines of action, and sub-actions with short-term (one year), medium-term (three years), and long-term (five years) goals with the participation of the public sector, the private sector (in the form of industry trade groups), academia, research and innovation centers, among others, to identify and develop actions to promote and facilitate competitiveness and productivity, with a circular economy approach.

1. Approach 1: Sustainable Industrial Production

- a. Line of action: Incentivize industrial production through a circular economy approach.
- b. Line of action: Manage information tied to circular production.

2. Approach 2: Sustainable Consumption

- c. Line of action: Foster sustainable consumption habits in the public and private sectors and among the general public.

3. Approach 3: Use of Discarded Materials and Industrial Waste Management

- d. Line of action: Promote the use of discarded materials and the valorization of industrial waste.

4. Approach 4: Innovation and Financing

- e. Line of action: Incentivize innovation and the use of clean and sustainable technologies
- f. Line of action: Design mechanisms and incentives to promote innovative initiatives and clean technologies.



ANNEXES

10

ANNEXES

Principal Regulatory and Investment Promotion Entities in Peru

1

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK OF PERU - BCRP

(BANCO CENTRAL DE RESERVA DEL PERÚ - BCRP)

Tel: +51 1 613 2000

www.bcrp.gob.pe

The Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP) is an autonomous constitutional institution of the Peruvian State. According to the Constitution, the faculties of the BCRP are to regulate the currency and the credit in the financial system, manage international reserves under its care, and other functions indicated in the law that created the institution. Likewise, the Constitution orders the BCRP to issue coins and paper money and to accurately inform the country from time to time on the state of national finances. It also has the responsibility of maintaining monetary stability, avoiding the pressures of inflation and depreciation on the economy.

2

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER - PCM

PRESIDENCIA DEL CONSEJO DE MINISTROS - PCM

Tel: +51 1 219 7000

www.gob.pe/pcm

The Office of the Prime Minister is the technical-administrative institution of the Executive Branch, whose maximum authority is the President of the Republic of Peru. It coordinates and follows up on multi-sector policies and programs of the Executive Branch. It also carries out coordinated actions with the Congress and different constitutional entities.

3

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE - MEF

(MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y FINANZAS - MEF)

Tel: +51 1 311 5930

www.mef.gob.pe



The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is an entity of the Executive Branch responsible for planning, directing, and controlling matters related to the budget, treasury, debt, accounting, fiscal policy, public spending, and economic and social policies. It also designs, establishes, performs, and supervises national and sector policies under its jurisdiction, assuming a guiding role therein.

4

MINISTRY OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION - MTPE

(MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO Y PROMOCIÓN DEL EMPLEO - MTPE)

Tel: +51 1 630 6000

www.mintra.gob.pe



The Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE) is the State institution responsible for designing, coordinating, and executing the policies and programs aimed at creating and improving dignified and productive work through the promotion of job market insertion opportunities and skills, as well as fostering a democratic system of labor relations through labor coordination, surveillance of compliance with laws, conflict prevention and resolution, and the improvement of working conditions.

5

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREE COMPETITION AND THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY - INDECOPI

(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE DEFENSA DE LA COMPETENCIA Y DE LA PROTECCIÓN DE LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL - INDECOPI)

Tel: +51 1 224 7777

www.indecopi.gob.pe/indecopi



INDECOPI promotes a culture of fair competition and protects all forms of intellectual property (trademarks, copyrights, patents, and biotechnology).

6

SUPERVISORY BOARD FOR INVESTMENT IN ENERGY AND MINING - OSINERGMIN

(ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSIÓN EN ENERGÍA Y MINERÍA - OSINERGMIN)

Tel: +51 1 219 3400 / +51 1 219 3410

+51 1 427 4935

www.osinergmin.gob.pe




OSINERGMIN is responsible for supervising and controlling compliance with legal and technical provisions of activities developed by companies in the electricity and hydrocarbons subsectors, as well as compliance with legal and technical regulations related to the conservation and environmental protection. It is also in charge of quality and quantity control of fuels and higher prerogatives as part of its power to impose sanctions.

7

SUPERVISORY BOARD FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS - OSIPTEL

(ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE INVERSIÓN PRIVADA EN
TELECOMUNICACIONES - OSIPTEL)


Tel: +51 1 225 1313
www.osiptel.gob.pe 

OSIPTEL is in charge of regulating and supervising the public telecommunication services market, independently of the operating companies.

8

SUPERVISORY BOARD FOR INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE - OSITRAN

(ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSIÓN EN
INFRAESTRUCTURA DE TRANSPORTE DE USO
PÚBLICO - OSITRAN)

Tel: +51 1 500 9330
www.ositran.gob.pe 

The general purpose of OSITRAN is to regulate, govern, supervise, and audit the behavior of the markets under its jurisdiction, with regard to the actions of service providers, as well as the compliance with concession agreements, impartially and objectively holding harmless the interests of the State, investors, and users.

9

PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY - PROINVERSIÓN

(AGENCIA DE PROMOCIÓN DE LA INVERSIÓN PRIVADA -
PROINVERSIÓN)

Tel: +51 1 200 1200
www.proinversion.gob.pe 

ProInversión promotes investment that does not depend on the Peruvian State, in charge of agents under the private system in order to improve the country's competitiveness and sustainable development and thus improve the population's welfare.

10

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF LABOR AUDITING - SUNAFIL

(SUPERINTENDENCIA NACIONAL DE FISCALIZACIÓN
LABORAL - SUNAFIL)


Tel: +51 1 390 2800
www.sunafil.gob.pe 

SUNAFIL is a specialized technical entity that forms part of the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE), and is responsible for promoting, supervising, and auditing the compliance with labor laws and those related to occupational health and safety.

11

SUPERINTENDENCY OF BANKING AND INSURANCE AND PRIVATE PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANIES - SBS

(SUPERINTENDENCIA DE BANCA, SEGUROS Y AFP -
SBS)


Tel: +51 1 630 9000
www.sbs.gob.pe 

SBS es el organismo encargado de la regulación y supervisión de los sistemas financieros, de seguros y del sistema privado de pensiones. Su objetivo primordial es preservar los intereses de los depositantes, de los asegurados y de los afiliados al SPP.

12

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICES - SUNARP

(SUPERINTENDENCIA NACIONAL DE LOS REGISTROS
PÚBLICOS - SUNARP)


Tel: +51 1 208 3100
www.sunarp.gob.pe 

The mission of the SUNARP is to provide legal security and certainty on ownership of different rights registered with it, backed by modernization, simplification, integration and the specialization of registration nationwide.

13

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF SANITATION SERVICES - SUNASS

(SUPERINTENDENCIA NACIONAL DE SERVICIOS DE
SANEAMIENTO - SUNASS)


Tel: +51 1 614 3200
www.sunass.gob.pe 

The SUNASS is a decentralized public institution that rules, regulates, supervises and controls water and sewage services provided, impartially and objectively protecting the interests of the State, investors, and users.

14

PERUVIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENCY - SMV

(SUPERINTENDENCIA DEL MERCADO DE VALORES -
SMV)

Tel: +51 1 610 6300
www.smv.gob.pe 

The SMV is a specialized technical institution attached to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) designed to oversee the protection of investors, the efficiency and transparency of the markets under its supervision, the correct setting of prices, and the dissemination of all information necessary to achieve these goals. It has legal status of domestic public law and has complete functional, administrative, economic, technical, and budgetary autonomy.

15

**NATIONAL
SUPERINTENDENCY
OF CUSTOMS AND TAX
ADMINISTRATION - SUNAT**

(SUPERINTENDENCIA NACIONAL DE
ADMINISTRACIÓN TRIBUTARIA - SUNAT)

Tel: +51 1 315 0730

www.sunat.gob.pe 


The SUNAT also includes the National Customs Superintendency. It is in charge of managing, supervising, and collecting domestic taxes, with the exception of municipal taxes. It also manages and controls the international trafficking in goods within customs territory and collects the duties applicable by law, facilitates foreign trade economic activities, and inspects the international traffic in persons and the means of transportation. It also conducts the actions necessary to prevent and punish customs crimes.

16

**GENERAL BUREAU OF
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH -
DIGESA**

(DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SALUD AMBIENTAL - DIGESA)

Tel: +51 1 631 4430

www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe 

DIGESA is the technical regulator on issues related to basic health, occupational health, food hygiene, zoonosis, and protection of the environment.

17

**ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT AND
SUPERVISORY BOARD - OEFA**

(ORGANISMO DE EVALUACIÓN Y FISCALIZACIÓN
AMBIENTAL - OEFA)

Tel: +51 1 204 9900

www.oefa.gob.pe 


The OEFA is the guiding entity of the National Environmental Assessment and Supervisory System (SINEFA) and is responsible as such for the evaluation, supervision, and auditing of the compliance with environmental laws nationwide, integrating the efforts of the State and society in a coordinated and transparent manner to ensure the effective management and protection of the environment.

18

**MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND
MINES - MINEM**

(MINISTERIO DE ENERGÍA Y MINAS - MINEM)

Tel: +51 1 411 1100

www.minem.gob.pe 

El MINEM es la entidad encargada de promover el desarrollo y uso de los recursos energéticos de forma racional, eficiente y competitiva en un contexto de descentralización y desarrollo regional, priorizando la inversión privada, la satisfacción de la demanda, así como el uso de energías renovables. Asimismo, promueve el desarrollo de la industria minera, velando por la estabilidad legal, la explotación racional y la introducción de nuevas tecnologías.

19

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS - MTC (MINISTERIO DE TRANSPORTES Y COMUNICACIONES - MTC)

Tel: +51 1 615 7800

www.mtc.gob.pe



The Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC) is the Peruvian Government entity that seeks to ensure rational territorial order with respect to resources, production, markets, and population, through the regulation, promotion, implementation, and supervision of transportation and communications infrastructure.

20

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND TOURISM - MINCETUR (MINISTERIO DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR Y TURISMO - MINCETUR)

Tel: +51 1 513 6100

www.mincetur.gob.pe



The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) is the Peruvian Government entity responsible for formulating, directing, coordinating, implementing, and supervising foreign trade policy, with the exception of tariff regulations; and tourism policy, in accordance with general government policy and in coordination with the sectors and institutions within its jurisdiction.

ANNEXES

Economic Promotion Institutions and Relevant Entities

1

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ECONOMIC PROMOTION - MRE - DPE

(MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES: DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PROMOCIÓN ECONÓMICA - MRE - DPE)

The Executive Office for Economic Promotion (DPE) is the institution of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) responsible for coordinating with Peruvian missions abroad in an effort to promote Peru as a country capable of providing goods and services in international markets, as well as positioning it as a world-renowned tourist destination, and a country with interesting business and investment opportunities in different economic sectors.

It should be noted that the DPE has a Quality Management System certified with ISO 9001:2008 International Standard, governed under the values of equality, social commitment, honesty, transparency, and teamwork, thus ensuring that the needs of its national and international users are met.

The DPE reaffirms its commitment to provide services with high standards of quality, excellence, and continuous improvement in the development of the certified processes, such as:

- ▶ Support for exporters, investors, and travel agents
- ▶ Support for trade, investment, and tourism missions
- ▶ Response to requests
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Dissemination of opportunities
- ▶ Organization of events
- ▶ Resolution of trade problems and impasses

Services Offered by the DPE Through its Three Departments

Trade Promotion Bureau - PCO (Address de Promoción del Comercio - PCO)

- ▶ Dissemination of business opportunities
- ▶ Dissemination of the export offer
- ▶ Support in the solution of trade problems between companies
- ▶ Identification of business opportunities
- ▶ Support to trade missions and their participation in fairs abroad
- ▶ Support to exporters in the resolution of trade impasses
- ▶ Organization of trade events

Investment Promotion Bureau - PIN (Address de Promoción de las Inversiones - PIN)

- ▶ Participation in the negotiation of Foreign Investment Promotion Agreements
- ▶ Dissemination of investment opportunities (federal, regional, and municipal governments)
- ▶ Coordination of international events for investment promotion (road shows, videoconferences, fairs, and seminars)
- ▶ Preparation and coordination of an agenda for foreign business missions
- ▶ Dissemination of specialized information on foreign investment
- ▶ Support in the identification of investment possibilities and strategic alliances
- ▶ Dissemination of tenders and international bidding processes called by public and private Peruvian entities

Tourism Promotion Bureau - PTU (Address de Promoción del Turismo - PTU)

- ▶ Dissemination of tourism offer
- ▶ Support for culinary events
- ▶ Dissemination of tourism materials
- ▶ Support for tourism promotion fairs abroad
- ▶ Support for agendas involved in the promotion of tourism
- ▶ Promotion and negotiation of tourism agreements
- ▶ Dissemination of tourism information obtained by our missions abroad

▶ Contact

- ▶ Eduardo Chávarri García
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Director General of Economic Promotion
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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND TOURISM (MINCETUR) AND PERUVIAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXPORTS AND TOURISM (PROMPERÚ)

(MINISTERIO DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR Y TURISMO,
Y PROMPERÚ)

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) defines, directs, carries out, coordinates, and supervises foreign trade and tourism policies. In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the other Government sectors in their related areas, it is responsible for the promotion of exports and international trade negotiations. Likewise, it is in charge of regulating the Foreign Trade. The Minister leads international trade negotiations on behalf of the State and may sign related agreements, within its sphere of competence. With regard to tourism, the Ministry promotes, guides, and regulates tourism activities in order to encourage the sustainable development thereof, including the promotion, guidance, and regulation of handicrafts.

► Contact

► Claudia Cornejo Mohme
Minister

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PromPerú

PromPerú is the agency of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) that is in charge of developing strategies to produce an integrated and attractive image of Peru. This image will help develop domestic tourism and promote the country to the world as a privileged destination for inbound tourism and investment. It is also in charge of promoting Peruvian exports.

► Contact


► Luis Torres Paz
Executive President

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PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY - PROINVERSIÓN

(AGENCIA DE PROMOCIÓN DE LA INVERSIÓN PRIVADA
- PROINVERSIÓN)

ProInversión is a public entity attached to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and is in charge of executing the national policy for promoting private investment.

Its mission is to promote investment via agents in the private sector, in order to boost Peru's competitiveness and sustainable development and thus improve the wellbeing of the population.

ProInversión provides information to potential investors regarding the incorporation of a business in Peru, identifying investment opportunities by sectors, learning about the processes of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), among others.

ProInversión offers its services for investments in Peru free of charge, in three stages:

Pre-Incorporation

- ▶ General information service: macroeconomic data, legal framework, tax system, etc.
- ▶ Specific information service, at the request of the potential investor.
- ▶ Preparation of agendas with: potential partners, suppliers, clients, authorities, associations, unions, etc.

Incorporation

- ▶ Guidance on obtaining municipal permits and licenses for the establishment of an industrial or commercial business.
- ▶ Contact and accompaniment to the regions and potential production zones.
- ▶ Advisory on migratory processes for entry and residence of business people.

Post-Incorporation:

- ▶ Establishment of a network of contacts with public and private companies.
- ▶ Guidance for the expansion of the business.
- ▶ Identification of administrative barriers.

▶ Contact

▶ Rafael Ugaz Vallenaz
Executive Director

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▶ Decentralized Offices:

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Tel: +51 54 608 114

Fax: +51 54 608 115

- Piura: Calle Los Manzanos, Mz. Ñ, Lt. 23, Urbanización Santa María del Pinar, Piura

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PERUVIAN FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION - COMEXPERÚ

(SOCIEDAD DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR DEL PERÚ - COMEXPERÚ)

ComexPeru is the private association that groups the leading companies involved in foreign trade in Peru. Its main purpose is to contribute to the improvement of competitive conditions within a free market environment that will make Peru an attractive destination for private investment.

► Objectives and Guidelines

- Promote the development of foreign trade
- Defend free market policies
- Encourage private investment

► Contact

► Juan Fernando Correa Malachowski
General Manager
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Website: www.comexperu.org.pe



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NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF PRIVATE BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS - CONFIEP

(CONFEDERACIÓN NACIONAL DE INSTITUCIONES PRIVADAS - CONFIEP)

The National Confederation of Private Business Institutions (CONFIEP) brings together and represents private business activities within Peru and abroad. Its principal objective is to contribute to the process of sustained economic growth, based on investment and job creation through individual effort and initiative, the promotion of entrepreneurship and private property.

► Objectives and Guidelines

- Business unity: Strengthen the union between Peruvian business entrepreneurs to build an order in which free enterprise and a market economy are the distinguishing features.
- Representation: Act as the principal spokesperson for entrepreneurs nationwide before the State, and in public and private forums.
- Services: Promote greater communication and coordination between business sectors, and support, back, and provide advice to the business community.

► Contact

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ASSOCIATION OF CAPITAL MARKETS BUSINESS PROMOTERS - PROCAPITALES


(ASOCIACIÓN DE EMPRESAS PROMOTORAS DEL
MERCADO DE CAPITALES - PROCAPITALES)

The Association of Capital Markets Business Promoters (Procapitales) brings together the principal actors in the market, channeling their concerns and proposals. It acts as a business guild to focus fundamentally on promoting investment and capital markets. It speaks on behalf of its associates to the public sectors with proposals to reduce legal costs and bureaucratic barriers that hinder easy market access. The institution's principal objective is to encourage an efficient legal framework and appropriate corporate governance practices.

► Objectives and Guidelines

- Promote the development of new investment instruments
- Encourage access by new issuers of fixed-income and equity securities
- Promote the mobilization of institutional investor resources through new intermediary vehicles
- Actively promote improvements in legislation and the regulation of the capital market
- Disseminate and encourage the implementation of good corporate governance practices
- Create a permanent, proactive, and organized space for dialogue and interaction between agents in the market, including the regulatory and supervisory institutions
- Contribute to the institutional strengthening of agents participating in the capital market

► Contact

► Miguel Eduardo Puga De La Rocha
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Website: www.procapitales.org 

7

LIMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - CCL

(CÁMARA DE COMERCIO DE LIMA - CCL)

For the last 128 years, the Lima Chamber of Commerce (CCL) has represented and defended the interests of the business class before the country's authorities, as well as national and foreign entities. As part of its activities, it promotes free market policies and free competition with a sense of social responsibility, as well as fair and honest competition within a framework of values and ethical principles, fostering domestic and foreign trade and promoting good commercial practices.

The Lima Chamber of Commerce (CCL) is a strategic partner of the State, cooperating to ensure that the laws and other provisions foster national social and economic prosperity, taking the initiative in offering proposals and assuming responsibility in the activities entrusted to it by the State. It attempts to maintain close relations among all organizations representing business activities and cooperation for development, both Peruvian and international, especially supporting the decentralization of production. As a complementary activity, it conciliates interests and manages arbitration proceedings in an affordable and democratic manner between companies or business people, trying to ensure quick and friendly agreements.

The vision of the Lima Chamber of Commerce (CCL) is to be the country's leading business association, respected by society and a reference point for the opinion of the business class.

The Lima Chamber of Commerce (CCL) groups together over 14,000 member companies, including the Chamber of Commerce, Production, and Services (Perucamaras) which, in turn, groups together the country's 63 chambers and associations.

► Contact

► Peter Anders Moores
President

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8 inPERU

The founding of inPeru was officially announced on January 11, 2012, as a non-profit association for the promotion of investment in Peru among the principal international financial markets, seeking an exchange of better practices and, in general, providing information on Peru as a destination for a range of investment opportunities. The founders of inPeru include the following private institutions: Lima Stock Exchange (BVL); Cavali; Private Pension Fund Management Association (AFP); Peruvian Banking Association (ASBANC); Procapitales; Peruvian Finance Association (APEF); National Confederation of Private Business Institutions (CONFIEP); and the Peruvian Association of Insurance Companies (APESEG). It also has the support of the Peruvian State, through the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP); the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance and Pension Fund Management Companies (SBS); the Peruvian Securities and Exchange Superintendency (SMV); the Private Investment Promotion Agency (ProInversión); and PromPerú.

9 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIES - SNI (SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE INDUSTRIAS - SNI)

The National Association of Industries (SNI) is the institution that groups together Peru's private industrial companies. It is a private-law, non-profit legal entity.

The members of the SNI currently include over 1,000 of the most representative companies of the country's industrial sector, accounting for 90% of the gross value of national production. It should be noted that 16% of Peru's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is contributed by the industrial sector.

► Contact

► Ricardo Márquez Flores
President

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10

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION - INEI

(INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA E
INFORMÁTICA - INEI)

The INEI is the entity responsible for producing and disseminating the official statistical information that the country needs with the quality, timeliness, and coverage required, in order to contribute to the design, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and the decision-making process of socioeconomic agents, the public sector, and the community in general.

Its main duties include:

- Formulating and evaluating the National Statistics Policy and Plan, as well as coordinating and guiding on the formulation and evaluation of sectorial, regional, local, and institutional plans.
- Coordinating and/or carrying out the production of basic statistics through censuses, sample-based surveys, and administrative records on the public sector, as well as keeping census maps up-to-date.
- Entering into agreements on technical assistance, specialized training, and the provision of statistic-related services.
- Regulating, guiding, and evaluating the organization of the Statistic Offices of the National Statistics System, as well as promoting the creation of Statistic Offices.
- Coordinating, providing opinions, and supporting national and international projects for the provision of financial technical assistance required in matters of statistics by the entities of the National Statistics System at all levels.
- Safeguarding the confidentiality of the information produced by the entities of the system.

► Contact

► Dante Rafael Carhuavilca Bonett
Head of the National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)

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PERUVIAN ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS - ADEX

(ASOCIACIÓN DE EXPORTADORES DEL PERÚ - ADEX)

The Peruvian Association of Exporters (ADEX) is a business institution founded in 1973 to represent and provide services to its members: exporters, importers, and trade service providers. It is an association made up of large, medium, and small enterprises whose common denominator is their vision of achieving ambitious business objectives.

► Contact

► Erik Fischer Llanos
President

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12

PERUVIAN AUTOMOTIVE ASSOCIATION - AAP

(ASOCIACIÓN AUTOMOTRIZ DEL PERÚ - AAP)


► Contact

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President

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13

ASSOCIATION OF PRIVATE PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANIES - AFP

(ASOCIACIÓN DE ADMINISTRADORAS PRIVADAS DE FONDOS DE PENSIONES - AFP)

► Contact

► Giovanna Prialé Reyes
President

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14

PERUVIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION - ASBANC

(ASOCIACIÓN DE BANCOS DEL PERÚ - ASBANC)


► Contact

► Martín Naranjo Landerer
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15

**REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS
ASSOCIATION - ADI PERU**
(ASOCIACIÓN DE DESARROLLADORES INMOBILIARIOS
- ADI PERU)


► **Contact**

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16

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF PHARMACEUTICAL
LABORATORIES - ALAFARPE**
(ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE LABORATORIOS
FARMACEÚTICOS - ALAFARPE)


► **Contact**

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17

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROMOTION OF NATIONAL
INFRASTRUCTURE - AFIN**
(ASOCIACIÓN PARA EL FOMENTO DE LA
INFRAESTRUCTURA NACIONAL - AFIN)


► **Contact**

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18

**PERUVIAN POULTRY
ASSOCIATION - APA**
(ASOCIACIÓN PERUANA DE AVICULTURA - APA)

► **Contact**

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19

**PERUVIAN ASSOCIATION OF
INSURANCE COMPANIES -
APESEG**

(ASOCIACIÓN PERUANA DE EMPRESAS DE SEGUROS -
APESEG)

► **Contact**

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20

**PERUVIAN ASSOCIATION OF
PORT OPERATORS - ASPPOR**

(ASOCIACIÓN PERUANA DE OPERADORES
PORTUARIOS - ASPPOR)

► **Contact**

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President

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21

LIMA STOCK EXCHANGE - BVL

(BOLSA DE VALORES DE LIMA - BVL)

► **Contact**

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President

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22

**PERUVIAN CHAMBER OF
CONSTRUCTION - CAPECO**

(CÁMARA PERUANA DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN - CAPECO)

► **Contact**

- Humberto Martínez
President

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Website: www.capeco.org 

23

**FEDERATION OF PRIVATE
TERTIARY EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS - FIPES**

(FEDERACIÓN DE INSTITUCIONES PRIVADAS DE
EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR - FIPES)

► **Contact**


► Juan Manuel Ostoja
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25

**NATIONAL FISHERIES
ASSOCIATION - SNP**

(SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE PESQUERÍA - SNP)

► **Contact**

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**NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
MINING, OIL AND ENERGY -
SNMPE**

(SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE MINERÍA, PETRÓLEO Y
ENERGÍA - SNMPE)

► **Contact**

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ANNEXES

EY Services for Business and Investment in Peru



EY is the leading business consulting firm in Peru, assisting companies through its consulting, auditing, tax, strategy and transaction and corporate finance services for the Financial Industry (FSO).

At EY, we focus on helping our clients achieve their full business potential, aiding them in improving their management. Our global network of professionals will help investors find financial, strategic, and operational alternatives to improve their liquidity, financial standing and performance, thus helping them to develop sustainable business in both the short and long terms.

Our approach is based on combining leading practices and methodologies with innovative thinking, adapting and renewing our services based on each client. Not all organizations are the same, and changes have a different impact on each one of them. High-performance companies know that confidence attracts success, and that is the reason why more and more companies in Peru decide to work with EY.



Rafael Huamán
Assurance and Corporate
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1 ASSURANCE

At EY we contribute local and international skills and experience in our audits, helping companies to guarantee the quality and integrity of their financial information, as well as giving the market confidence in their transparency and accuracy.

We create value for your business, generating confidence in order to allow for adequate decision-making.



Juan Paredes
Audit Leader
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AUDIT SERVICES

Financial statement auditing and special reviews

- Financial statement audits.
- Internal control audits.
- Special reviews for companies that will be audited for the first time or plan to issue shares or bonds in the market.
- Special reviews for process and control improvement.
- Consulting on the implementation and/or revision of controls in accordance with international criteria (COSO 2013).
- Preparation of special reports: money laundering, market consistent embedded value, actuarial calculations, etc.

INTEGRITY AND FORENSICS SERVICES

Integrity Risks

- Forensic audits for the investigation of irregular situations.
- Design and implementation of corporate and ethical compliance programs (e.g., anticorruption, free competition, and similar laws).
- Consulting on and evaluation of compliance with money laundering prevention and terrorist financing laws.
- Forensic data analysis.
- Support as expert witnesses for the settlement of disputes and lawsuits.
- Ethics hotline
- Consulting on reputational risk management and fraud prevention programs.
- Consulting on due diligence and compliance for purchase and sale transactions.

FINANCIAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Consulting on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

- ▶ Diagnostic and implementation of new IFRSs (IFRS 9, IFRS 15, IFRS 16, and IFRS 17).
- ▶ Analysis of complex and unusual transactions in accordance with the IFRS practices.
- ▶ Review of concession agreements (IFRIC 12) and accounting model analysis.
- ▶ Analysis of the financial effect of tax transactions.
- ▶ Assistance in the classification and measurement of financial instruments under IFRS 9.
- ▶ Assistance in the impairment of financial instruments with the expected loss approach of IFRS 9.
- ▶ Hedge accounting strategy and its tax treatment.
- ▶ Review of accounting estimates: impairment of non-financial assets, provision for dismantling, differed income tax, biological assets, real estate investments, etc.
- ▶ Specialized training programs for each industry.

Financial Reporting

- ▶ Operating and systems diagnostic to speed up or improve the financial reporting process.
- ▶ Development of governance (policies, processes, checks) for financial reporting presentation.

Mergers & Acquisitions - Deal Accounting

- ▶ Support or performance of accounting due diligence.
- ▶ Financial/accounting analysis of scenarios for acquisition structure.
- ▶ Counseling on Purchase-Price Allocation (PPA) under IFRS 3.

IPO and Capital Markets

- ▶ Preparation of financial reporting for public offering under Rule 144-A.
- ▶ Analysis of refinancing with bond issue.
- ▶ Auditing support according to PCAOB standards
- ▶ Issuance of comfort letters

SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE SERVICES

- ▶ Diagnosis and implementation of sustainability strategies.
- ▶ Preparation and verification of sustainability reports.
- ▶ Development of tools for results measurement and evaluation of natural capital.
- ▶ Value chain and climate change risk assessment.
- ▶ Consulting and verification on the issuing of green bonds.



Jorge Acosta
Consulting Leader
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2 CONSULTING

We help our clients understand the transformation faced by their industries and the market to achieve better results, accompanying them from the design of their strategy through its implementation. We provide a personalized approach to each project with a unique experience. Our approach and methodology allow us to understand their challenges and opportunities, in order to facilitate the achievement of tangible results that promote, optimize, and transform their company.

STRATEGIC AND INNOVATION SERVICES

Corporate Strategy and Strategic Planning

- Definition of a value proposition (“playbook to win”).
- Customer experience transformation.
- Innovation strategy, building innovation platforms, and accompaniment in agile tables.
- Ecosystem strategy and building.
- Route to market.
- Purpose led transformation: define and align the purpose of the organization.

Organizational Redesign

- Alignment of organizational strategy and structure (model, roles, responsibilities, levels, positions, and FTEs).
- Balanced scorecard (BSC) design and implementation.
- Management and operation model redesign and optimization.
- Design and drafting of corporate policies.
- Design and implementation of shared service centers.
- Design and implementation of family offices.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

IT Strategy Planning

- ▶ Diagnosis and design of systems area management (governance, financial management, cost optimization, budgets and projects, performance, and demand and productivity analysis).
- ▶ Software and vendor selection.
- ▶ Process automation and implementation through RPA, machine learning, chatbots, and solution development.
- ▶ Diagnosis, design, implementation and support for business tools and applications (ERP, CRM, SCM, BI, GRC, Cloud, IoT, automation and analytics).
- ▶ Quality diagnosis, cleanup and review of data migration process.
- ▶ Analysis, design, and implementation of access roles and separation of duties (SoD).
- ▶ Co-creation, development, and maintenance of end-to-end technological solutions applying agile, waterfall, and continuous delivery methodologies.
- ▶ Digital architectures in on-premise and cloud environments for cybersecurity management (maturity model, penetration testing, and ethical hacking).

TALENT AND CHANGE MANAGEMENT CONSULTING

Reinforcement of leadership and talent management

- ▶ Change plan design: agile change for transformation projects (people, processes, organization, and/or technology).
- ▶ Design of organizational management instruments (regulations on organization and duties, manual of organization and duties, employee assignment charts, profiles).
- ▶ Design of organizational culture and change leadership modeling.
- ▶ Develop employee value propositions: employee experience & employee journey map.

PROCESS SERVICES

Improvement of operational and financial performance

- ▶ Design and implementation of a zero-based budget (ZBB).
- ▶ Design organizational optimization - zero-based organization (ZBO).
- ▶ Revenue assurance & improvement
- ▶ APRE: Cash payment and recovery analysis.
- ▶ Agile efficiency table design and implementation.
- ▶ Diagnosis and optimization of business and support processes.
- ▶ Cost and expense management model (ABC responsibility and cost centers).
- ▶ Finance transformation.
- ▶ Finance analytics

Business Transformation

- ▶ Business intelligence and customer analytics.
- ▶ Optimization of business contribution margin: gross2net analysis, price and discount management, promotion and trade marketing management.
- ▶ Redesign of business models and improved effectiveness of the sales force.
- ▶ Design and implementation of CRM models.

Corporate Governance

- Diagnosis and implementation of good corporate governance practices.
- Director evaluation and self-evaluation.
- Assistance in improving board effectiveness.
- Documentation of corporate policies and regulations.

Supply chain management

- Strategic sourcing management.
- Design of strategic vendor management models.
- Sales and operation planning (S&OP) design and implementation.
- Logistics optimization: Design and optimization of networks, distribution centers, and warehouses.
- Inventory optimization and replenishment model design.
- SCM analytics.
- Internet of Things (IoT) applied to plants - digital factoring.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Internal Audit

- AI function design and evaluation.
- Design of annual risk-based AI plan.
- AI outsourcing and co-sourcing.
- Risk data analytics

Risk Management and Internal Control

- Design of risk management and internal control function.
- Alignment of risk management with business strategy
- Identification, design, assessment, and monitoring of key risk indicators (KRIs)
- COSO ERM 2017 risk framework diagnosis and implementation
- Contractual risk management
- Diagnosis and implementation of ISO 22301-compliant business continuity management
- Control testing
- Adoption of and compliance with the Sarbanes Oxley Act (SOX)
- Mapping and improvement of processes and controls, policies, and procedures

Compliance Management

- Implementation of compliance function
- Assistance in adapting to laws and regulations, such as:
 - Adaptation to Operational Risk Management (ORM) regulations
 - Personal Information Protection Act
 - Occupational Health and Safety Act
 - Act on the Determination of Essential Personnel and Minimum Services
 - Act for the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Harassment



David de la Torre
Tax Leader

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3 TAX

Tax services help companies adequately comply with their tax, customs, and labor obligations, minimizing their tax risks in a scenario of continual, tough-to-implement statutory changes.

We assist companies in all stages of the “Fiscal Life Cycle,” which ranges from the understanding and planning of operations to monitoring compliance with their obligations. We also accompany them during the audit actions taken by the respective administrative authority, offering support during any litigation that may arise.

TAX SERVICES

Tax Advisory

- ▶ Constant consultancy on tax matters
- ▶ Tax planning
- ▶ Advisory on audit processes
- ▶ Sector taxation
- ▶ Advisory on reorganizations, mergers, etc.

Tax Compliance

- ▶ Review of Income Tax, Value Added Tax, Temporary Net Assets Tax Returns and other tax returns related to other applicable taxes
- ▶ Advisory on assessment, improvement and monitoring of tax processes
- ▶ Tax information report
- ▶ Analysis of tax implications related to the IFRS implementation
- ▶ Support in audit processes undertaken by the Tax Administration

Transfer Pricing

- ▶ Compliance
- ▶ Consultancy and strategic planning
- ▶ Disputes

Individual Labor and Tax Advisory

- ▶ Labor, tax/labor, and social security law. Topics of contracting, occupational safety and health, union relations and negotiations, and design of special compensation systems
- ▶ Compliance on labor and tax/labor matters, including support for audits that the relevant authority may carry out
- ▶ Taxation of individuals
- ▶ Analysis and migration procedures from and to other countries
- ▶ Labor inspections and labor-related judicial proceedings

EY Law

- Corporate consulting: good corporate governance, establishment and extinction of companies and branches, corporate resolutions, reorganization, and general corporate consulting
- Bank financing and stock market consulting
- Legal support for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), state contracts, and project financing.
- Legal support in contractual matters
- Consulting on regulatory matters: banking and finance, stock market, energy, telecommunications.
- Legal compliance: personal data, money laundering and terrorist financing prevention system, and antibribery system
- Seed by EY: Comprehensive consulting for startups

Customs and Indirect Taxes

- Consultancy on customs and customs taxation (customs assessment, compliance with customs systems, tariff classification, etc).
- Advisory and management on customs audit proceedings, performance of diagnostics and preventive reviews, as well as advisory on non-contentious and contentious proceedings
- Implementation of customs advantages, planning, taking advantage of commercial agreements, compliance with rules of origin, customs valuation studies, etc.
- Advisory on procedures for mechanisms on balances owed to the exporter, early and final refunds and recovery of VAT, as well as recovery of VAT withholdings and reverse withholdings
- Analysis of the nature of services such as technical assistance and processes related to the certification thereof for income tax purposes in the case of non-domiciled parties

International Taxation

- Advisory on the incorporation of the most efficient legal vehicle from a tax perspective, capitalization or financing of operations, repatriation of currencies, and efficient final supply chain management
- Advisory on the most efficient structuring of the international businesses of economic groups
- Identification of the most advisable jurisdictions to establish holding companies or financial companies
- Application of double-taxation agreements

Tax Litigation

- Contentious tax proceedings for claims with the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT), regulatory bodies, municipalities and the Tax Court (complaints, appeals, claims and oral reports)
- Legal proceedings on tax matters before the Judicial Branch (contentious-administrative proceedings, legality control proceedings) and the Constitutional Court (amparo proceedings, enforcement proceedings and actions against constitutional rights)
- Refunds and compensation proceedings
- Issuance of expert reports and agreed procedures to introduce and support the defense
- Issuance of contingencies diagnostic reports
- Specific design of defense strategies
- Participation in the support of oral reports before the Tax Court, the Judiciary and the Constitutional Court
- Validation of the correct disclosure of tax contingencies related to tax procedures and processes in the financial statements

Taxes on transactions

- Advisory on pre-transaction structuring in order to identify options that increase the value of transactions: reduction of tax costs in the financing of the transaction
- Advisory on the optimization of tax benefits in the financing of the transaction
- Evaluation of the tax modeling in the projected cash flows of the transaction
- Tax, customs, labor, and transfer pricing due diligence

Outsourcing Services

- Accounting processing
- Statutory reports
- Tax compliance
- Payroll processing
- Personnel administration

Digital Tax

- Generation and review of monthly and annual electronic books.
- Automated cleanup and reconciliation processes for accounting information.
- Design of analytical tools for tax, labor, and customs law compliance.
- Development of systems to streamline tax compliance.
- Internal control mechanisms aligned with tax administration systems.
- Preparation of reports aimed at improving tax predictability and decision-making.

Executive Training Program

- Training on technical topics (tax, custom, legal, labor, and finance/accounting) and soft skills: courses for companies, individuals, and in-house courses.



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4 STRATEGY AND TRANSACTIONS

Managing Corporate Transactions and Finances means making the right decisions about the way to strategically manage capital in a changing world, with limited time and resources. At EY, we have a specialized team that helps organizations evaluate investment opportunities based on the Capital Agenda, in order to carry out efficient transactions and achieve their strategic goals.

We are able to advise you on the search for the right strategy for your company in merger and acquisition processes, the identification of synergies, support in financial modeling, and the measurement of the transaction implications, so that your business is more competitive, profitable, and faster growing.

Likewise, our EY Parthenon team has extensive experience in consulting for corporate clients and investment funds on market studies, value creation strategies, strategic planning, and commercial due diligence processes.

STRATEGY & TRANSACTIONS SERVICES

Mergers and Acquisitions

- ▶ Valuation of the target company (buy side or sell side)
- ▶ Advisory on the identification of targets and buyers, with a special emphasis on the identification of synergies that make it possible to create greater added value for the transaction
- ▶ Preparation of information teasers and memorandums
- ▶ Management of proposal outlines and binding proposals
- ▶ Accompaniment in negotiation with possible buyers and/or sellers
- ▶ Advisory on sale agreements and the negotiation of terms and conditions to close the transaction

Financial Valuation and Modeling

- ▶ Valuation of companies, business units, intangible assets for transactional, tax or financial processes
- ▶ Fairness opinion: independent opinion on the market value of companies and assets and/or reasonability of a proposed transaction
- ▶ Financial modeling: Preparation and review of financial models for management, financing, and transactional purposes.
- ▶ Purchase price allocation: valuation of individual net assets and assignment of purchase prices as part of business combination transactions under IFRS 3
- ▶ Impairment test: Valuation of investments and cash generating units for IAS 36 compliance.

Reorganizations

- Liquidity and working capital optimization.
- Independent assessment of business plans and strategic alternatives for debtors.
- Identification and structuring of debt/capital alternatives.

Structuring of Debt and Equity Instruments

- Consulting on fixed- and variable-income issues
- Financial modeling of the optimal instrument structure
- Consulting on capital raising processes
- Design of structured financing alternatives (securitization of product flows)
- Review of legal features of the transaction
- IPO readiness accompaniment

Project finance and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

- Development of feasibility studies
- Preparation of financial modeling
- Risk analysis and mitigation
- Advisory on the definition of the optimal financial structure
- Support in negotiation with possible financiers and contractual closure
- Design of optimal (tax and financial) structuring models
- Review and analysis of public and private projects

Working Capital Management

- Diagnostic, design, and implementation of an integrated strategy
- Quantification of opportunities for improvement in the three main components of working capital
- Quantification of the release of cash and increased profitability of the business
- Determination of policies for suppliers and implementation of best practices for working capital management

Operational Transaction Services (OTS)

- Preparation and support in carve-out and integration processes
- Identification and realization of synergies identified
- “Day One” diagnostic and “First 100 Days” plan in integration processes
- Support in business continuity management

Financial, Accounting, Tax, Labor, and Legal Due Diligence

- Development of comprehensive due diligence: financial, accounting, tax, labor, and legal
- Evaluation of financial statements and application of good financial, accounting, tax, labor, and legal practices
- EBITDA normalization analysis
- Identification of key financial factors that could impact the transaction pricing
- Quantification of contingencies identified
- Analysis of the calculation of price adjustments for the closure of transactions
- Review of the financial model

Commercial Due Diligence

- Performance of a pre-sale diagnostic for the competitive sustainability of the target's goods and services
- Evaluation of the stability and growth of the customer base
- Assistance in the evaluation of the competitive environment, supply and demand of the company's goods and services
- Evaluation of key suppliers and distributors as part of the target's business
- Assistance in takeovers for integration and carve-out processes

Operational Due Diligence

- Determination of operational and IT deficiencies in the target
- Understanding the risks and costs of integration
- Identification of priority areas for an adequate planning of the integration
- Identification of synergies
- Understanding operational systems, including base software and hardware as well as applications developed by in-house staff
- Understanding processes for risk management and information security

Tax Structure

- Advisory on pre-transaction structuring to identify options that increase the transaction's value: reduction of tax costs and design of exit strategies
- Advisory on the optimization of tax benefits in the financing of the transaction
- Structuring of transactions for the optimization of tax benefits
- Evaluation of tax modeling in the projected cash flows of the transaction

Strategy

- Commercial due diligence
- Growth strategies
- Value creation strategies
- Route to market
- Digital transformation strategy
- Strategic planning
- Strategic reflection

Consumer Understanding and New Business Models

- Value proposition ("playbook to win")
- Customer experience
- Ecosystem strategy and design
- New business model strategy and design
- Market studies



José Carlos Bellina
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5 CONSULTING FOR THE FINANCIAL INDUSTRY (FSO)

Our vision guarantees the most complete value proposition in business transformation area for the financial industry. We help align your strategy, organization, processes, and technology to achieve results that surpass your expectations.

CONSULTANCY FOR THE FINANCIAL INDUSTRY

Business transformation

- Digital transformation
- Diagnostic and design of innovation and growth strategies
- Innovation of the experience and customer relationship
- Optimization of distribution, products and channels
- Improvement of the customer experience
- Distribution management

Value for the Client

- Revenue assurance and improvement
- Cost reduction and performance improvement
- Structural reform and reform of business operating models and support areas
- Improvement of the customer acquisition process
- Claims advisory
- Connecting the business with technology
- Redesign of the core business
- Transformation of consumer, wholesalers and capital markets banking
- IT Transformation: Efficient integration of processes and technology
- Improvement of the supply chain and suppliers management
- Advisory and transformation of policies and products
- Advisory and transformation of general, life and health insurance
- Business transformation (front, middle and back office)

Business Protection

- Governance, risk and control
- Internal audit and SOX
- Cyber risk management
- Actuarial services
- Management of business continuity and information security
- Systems audit
- Management of regulations and compliance
- Integrated tests and internal control transformation

Financial Performance and Risks

- Treasury services and liquidity risk management
- CCAR - Capital adequacy and stress testing
- Structured finance
- Economic regulatory capital
- Transformation of integrated risk management
- Optimization of profitability and costs
- Commercial optimization
- Credit and market risk management
- Planning and improvement of the performance of financial risks
- Compliance advisory
- Financial, risks and reports improvement
- Regulatory reports

ANNEXES

Directory of Peruvian Embassies and Consulates



Algeria

Embassy of Peru in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

- Address: N° 14, Rue 3, Parc Paradou - Hydra. 16016. Argel
- Tel: 00 213 21 48 44 02
00 213 21 48 44 70
- Fax: 00 213 21 48 44 67
- Email: info@peru.org.sa

Argentina

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Argentina

- Address: Av. Del Libertador 1720 (1425) Capital Federal - Buenos Aires
- Tel: (0051-11) 48022000
(0051-11) 48022551
(0051-11) 48022438
(0051-11) 48016351
(0051-11) 48016429
(0051-11) 48016551
- Fax: (0054-11) 48025887
- Email: contacto@embajadadelperu.int.ar
- Website: www.embajada.pe/sites/argentina

Consular Office in Buenos Aires

- Tel: (+54) 5411 43410006
- Email: conperbaires@consuladoperubaires.org

Consular Office in Cordoba

- Tel: (+54) 351 4264196
- Email: consulperucba@gmail.com

Consular Office in Mendoza

- Tel: (+54) 261 4294926
- Email: informes@consuladoperumendoza.org

Australia

Embassy of Peru in Australia

- Address: 40 Brisbane Avenue, Ground Floor, Barton ACT 2600, Canberra
- Tel: (612) 62737351
(612) 62737352
- Fax: (612) 62737354
- Email: embassy@embaperu.org.au
- Website: www.embaperu.org.au

Austria

Embassy of Peru in Austria

- Address: Mahlerstrasse 7/22, A-1010 Viena
- Tel: (00431) 713-4377
- Fax: (00431) 712-7704
- Email: embajada@embaperu.at

Consular Office in Viena

- Tel: (+43) 1 7134377
- Email: consular@embaperu.at


Azerbaijan

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Azerbaijan

- Address: Demirchi Tower floor 24, Av. Khojaly 37, AZ 1010, Bakú, Azerbaijan
- Tel: 00+994 (12) 310 34 73
- Email: embaperu-baku@rree.gob.pe
embaperu-baku@gmail.com

Belgium

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Belgium

- Address: Av. Tervuren 212- 1150, Bruxelles
- Tel: 00322 733 31 85 extension 20
00322 733 31 85 extension 18
- Email: info@embaperu.be
- Website: www.embajadaperu.be 

Consular Office in Bruselas

- Tel: (+32) 2 6418760
- Email: info@consuladodelperu.be

Bolivia

Embassy of Peru in the Plurinational State of Bolivia

- Address: Calle Fernando Guachalla N° 300 - Sopocachi, La Paz - Casilla: 668
- Tel: (591-2) 2441250
(591-2) 2444566
- Fax: (591-2) 2441240
- Email: epebol@accelerate.com
epebol2e@accelerate.com

Consular Office in El Alto

- Email: conper_elalto@yahoo.com

Bolivia

Consular Office in La Paz

- Tel: (+591) 2 2750568
- Email: conperlapaz@outlook.com

Consular Office in Santa Cruz

- Email: conperuasistente@gmail.com

Brazil

Embassy of Peru in the Federative Republic of Brazil

- Address: S.E.S. Av. Das Nacoes lote 43 Quadra 811 CEP: 70428-900 Brasília DF
- Tel: (55-61) 32429933
(55-61) 32429435
- Fax: (55-61) 32449344
- Email: embperu@embperu.org.br

Consular Office in Brasilia

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- Email: embperu@embperu.org.br

Consular Office in Manaos

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Consular Office in Rio Branco

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- Email: consuladoperuac@gmail.com

Consular Office in Río de Janeiro

- Tel: (+55) 21 2551 9596
(+55) 21 2551 4496
(+55) 21 2551 2002
- Email: consulado@consuladoperurio.com.br

Consular Office in San Pablo

- Email: contacto@consuladoperusp.com.br

Canada

Embassy of Peru in Canada

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- Tel: +1 613- 238-1777
- Fax: +1 613-232-3062
- Email: embassy@embassyofperu.ca
- Website: www.embassyofperu.ca 

Consular Office in Montreal


- Tel: (+1) 514 8445123
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Consular Office in Toronto

- Tel: (+1) 416 963 9696
- Email: info@conperutoronto.com

Chile

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Chile

- Address: Av. Andrés Bello 1751 Providencia, Santiago - Casilla Postal: 16277
- Tel: (56-2) 2339-2600
- Fax: (56-2) 22352053
(56-2) 22358139
- Email: embajada@embajadadelperu.cl
- Website: www.embajadadelperu.cl 

Consular Office in Arica

- Tel: (+56) 58 2231020
- Email: consulperu-arica@rree.gob.pe

Consular Office in Santiago

- Tel: (+56) 22860 6700
- Email: conpersantiago@adsl.tie.cl

China

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of China

- Address: Sanlitun Bangong Lou 1-91 Beijing 100600
- Tel: (86-10) 65323719
(86-10) 65322913
- Fax: (86-10) 65322178
- Email: info@embaperuchina.com.cn
embaperu-pekín@rree.gob.pe
- Website: www.embperuchina.com 

Consular Office in Shanghai


- Tel: (+86) 529 85900
- Email: conperu@conpers.hk

Consular Office in Guangzhou

- Tel: (+86) 20 66311810
- Email: cgperucanton@163.com

Colombia

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Colombia

- Address: Calle 80 A, N° 6-50 Bogotá D.C., Colombia
- Tel: (57-1) 7462360
- Fax: (57-1) 7448871
- Email: embaperu@embajadadelperu.org.co
- Website: www.embajadadelperu.org.co 

Consular Office in Bogota

- Tel: (+57) 1 746 0295
- Email: cgperubogota@outlook.com

Costa Rica

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Costa Rica

- Address: Del Mc Donald's de Plaza del Sol 500 m. Sur y 175 m Este, Curridabat, San José, Costa Rica A.P. 4248-1000 SAN JOSE
- Tel: (506) 2225-9145
(506) 2225-1314
- Fax: (506) 2253-0457
- Email: embajada@embaperucr.org

Consular Office in San José

- Tel: (+506) 22259145
- Email: consulado@embaperucr.org

Cuba

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Cuba

- Address: Calle 8 N° 307, entre 3° y 5° Miramar - La Habana, Cuba
- Tel: (53-7) 2042632
- Fax: (53-7) 2042636
- Email: embaperu@embaperu.org

Consular Office in La Habana

- Tel: (+53) 7 204 2632
- Email: consulado@embaperu.org

Czech Republic

Embassy of Peru in the Czech Republic

- Address: Muchova 9, Praga 6, 160 00, Czech Republic
- Tel: (420) 224 316 210
(420) 224 315 741
- Fax: (420) 224 314 749
- Email: embajada@peru-embajada.cz
- Website: www.peru-embajada.cz 
- Facebook: facebook.com/embajadaperupraga

Consular Office in Prague

- Tel: (+420) 223 16210
- Email: consul@peru-embajada.cz

Dominican Republic

Embassy of Peru in la Dominican Republic


- Address: Calle Las Ninfas, 18 - esquina calle Helios, Ensanche Bella Vista, Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Santo Domingo
- Tel: (1-809) 4823300
(1-809) 4823344
- Fax: (1-809) 4823334
- Email: embaperu@codetel.net.do

Consular Office in Santo Domingo

- Tel: (+1) 809 482 3300
- Email: conper-santodomingo@hotmail.com

Ecuador

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Ecuador

- Address: Avenida República de El Salvador N34-361, Quito - Ecuador
- Tel: (593-2) 2468410
(593-2) 2468411
- Fax: (593-2) 2252560
- Email: embaperu-quito@rree.gob.pe
- Website: www.gob.pe/embajada-del-peru-en-ecuador 

Consular Office in Loja

- Tel: (+593) 7 2587330
- Email: consulperu-loja@rree.gob.pe

Egypt

Embassy of Peru in the Arabic Republic of Egypt

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- Tel: (202) 23590306
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- Fax: (202) 2750-9011
- Email: emperucairo@yahoo.es

El Salvador

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- Address: Avenida Masferrer Norte, Casa N° 17 p, Cumbres de la Escalón, Colonia Escalón - San Salvador, El Salvador
- Tel: (503) 2523 9400
- Fax: (503) 25561559
- Email: embperu@telesal.net

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- Tel: (+503) 78 400691
- Email: alessandroalfaro.peru@gmail.com

Finland

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- Address: Lönnrotinkatu 7 B 11, 00120 Helsinki, Finland
- Tel: 00-358-9-759 9400
- Fax: 00-358-9-759 94040
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- Tel: (+358) 976 000 000
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France

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Germany

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- Fax: 00 49 30 20641077
- Email: info@embaperu.de
- Website: www.gob.pe/embajada-del-peru-en-alemania

Consular Office in Berlin

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- Email: sc-berlin@embaperu.de

Consular Office in Frankfurt

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Germany

Consular Office in Hamburg

- Tel: (+49) 40 4601223
- Email: tramites1@peruham.com

Consular Office in Munich

- Tel: (+49) 89 13928880
- Email: info@conperumunich.de

Ghana

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- 00 233 303 972 751
- Email: embaperu-acra@rree.gob.pe

Consular Office in Acra

- Tel: (+233) 237 463 912
- Email: embajadaperughana@gmail.com

Great Britain

Embassy of Peru in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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- (44-20) 72358340
- Fax: (44-20) 72354463
- Email: postmaster@peruembassy-uk.com
- Website: www.peruembassy-uk.com

Greece

Embassy of Peru in the Hellenic Republic


- Address: Calle Koumbari 2, Tercer piso, Kolonaki CP 106 - 74, Athens, Greece
- Tel: (0030-210) 7792761
- Fax: (0030-210) 7792905
- Email: lepruate@otenet.gr

Consular Office in Athens

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- Email: lepruate@otenet.gr

Guatemala

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Guatemala

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- Tel: (502) 2339 1060
- Email: admin@embajadadelperu.com.gt
- Website: www.embajadadelperu.com.gt 

Holy See

Embassy of Peru to the Holy See

- Address: Vía Di Porta Angelica, 63/A, 00193 Rome
- Italy
- Tel: 0039 06 68308535
- Fax: 0039 06 6896059
- Email: info@embaperuva.it

Honduras

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Honduras

- Address: Calle París N° 3932, Lomas del Guijarro Sur, Tegucigalpa
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- (504) 2235 4888
- Fax: (504) 2214598
- Email: embajadadelperuhn@gmail.com

Consular Office in Tegucigalpa

- Tel: (+504) 2235 3888
- Email: embajadadelperuhn@gmail.com

Hungary

Embassy of Peru in Hungary

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- Tel: 00 36 16 170 230
- Email: consulado@embaperu.hu

Consular Office in Budapest

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- Email: consulado@embaperu.hu

India

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- Fax: (+91) 11 46163301
- Email: info@embassyperuindia.in
- Website: www.embassyperuindia.in 

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Indonesia

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- (62-21) 5761821
- Fax: (62-21) 5761825
- Email: embaperujak@gmail.com
- embaperu-jakarta@rree.gob.pe

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- Tel: (+62) 21 576 1820
- Email: conperjakarta@gmail.com

Ireland

Embassy of Peru in Ireland

- Address: 46 Fitzwilliam Square West, Dublin 2 - D02 PY01 Dublin
- Tel: 00 353 (1) 567 6951
- Email: embassyofperu@peruembassy.ie

Consular Office in Dublin

- Tel: (+353) 8337 477 47
- Email: consulate@peruembassy.ie

Israel

Embassy of Peru in State of Israel


- Address: Medinat Hayehudim, 60 Herzliya Pituach
46766 Tel Aviv, Israel
- Tel: (972) 99706400
- Fax: (972) 99568495
- Email: emperu@012.net.il

Consular Office in Tel Aviv

- Tel: (+972) 9 9578835
- Email: consuladop@hotmail.com

Italy

Embassy of Peru in Republic of Italy

- Address: Vía Siacci 2/B segundo piso - 00197 Roma
- Tel: (39-06) 80691510
(39-06) 80691534
- Fax: (39-06) 80691777
- Email: embperu@ambasciataperu.it
- Website: www.ambasciataperu.it 

Consular Office in Florence

- Tel: (+39) 055 2608803
- Email: conper.florenzia@yahoo.it

Consular Office in Genova

- Email: conper.genova@tiscali.it

Consular Office in Milán

- Tel: (+39) 068 848 063
- Email: consulado@conpermilan.com

Consular Office in Roma


- Email: citas@consuladoperuroma.it

Consular Office in Turin

- Tel: (+39) 011 581 9762
- Email: informes@conperturin.org

Japan

Embassy of Peru in Japan

- Address: 2-3-1, Hiroo, Shibuya - ku, Tokyo 150-
0012
- Tel: (81-3) 34064243
(81-3) 34064249
- Fax: (81-3) 34097589
(81-3) 54670755
- Email: embtokyo@embperujapan.org
- Website: www.embajadelperuenjapon.org 

Consular Office in Tokyo

- Tel: (+80) 35 793 4444
- Email: informacion@consuladoperutokio.org

Consular Office in Nagoya

- Tel: (+81) 52 209 7851
- Email: emergencias@conpernagoya.org

Kuwait

Embassy of Peru in the State of Kuwait


- Address: Al Arabiya Tower Building, 6to. Piso,
Ahmed Al Jaber Street, Distrito de Sharq, Kuwait
City
- Tel: (965) 22267250
(965) 22267252
- Fax: (965) 22267251
- Email: embassy.peru.kw@gmail.com

Consular Office in Kuwait

- Tel: (+96) 565 860 007
- Email: consularsectionperu.kuwait@gmail.com

Malaysia

Embassy of Peru in Malaysia


- Address: Wisma Selangor Dredging, 6th Floor, South Block 142-A, Jalan Ampang 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Post Box N° 18
- Tel: (603) 21633034
(603) 21633035
- Fax: (603) 21633039
- Email: perumalasia@gmail.com
embaperu-kualalumpur@rree.gob.pe
- Website: www.embperu.com.my 

Consular Office in Kuala Lumpur

- Tel: (+60) 32 163 3034
- Email: consulperumalasia@gmail.com

Mexico

Embassy of Peru in the United Mexican States

- Address: Paseo de la Reforma 2601, Colonia Lomas Reforma - Delegación Miguel Hidalgo C.P. 11020 - Mexico, D.F.
- Tel: (52-55) 11052270 (Central)
- Fax: (52-55) 11052279
- Email: embaperu@prodigy.net.mx
- Website: www.embajadadelperu.mx 

Consular Office in Mexico

- Tel: (+52) 55 520 34838
- Email: contacto@consuladodelperu.com.mx

Morocco

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Morocco


- Address: 16, Rue Dilfrane Plaza Perú - Rabat, Morocco
- Tel: (212-537) 723236
(212-537) 723284
- Fax: (212-537) 702803
- Email: embaperu-rabat@rree.gob.pe
leprurabat@menara.ma

Consular Office in Rabat

Email: embaperurabat@gmail.com

Netherlands

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Netherlands

- Address: Nassauplein 4, 2585 EA, La Haya
- Tel: (31-70) 3653500
(31-70) 4271693
- Fax: (0031-70) 3651929
- Email: info@embassyofperu.nl
- Website: www.embassyofperu.nl 

Consular Office in Amsterdam

- Tel: (+31) 206 228 580
- Email: informacion@consuladoperuamsterdam.com

New Zealand

Embassy of Peru in New Zealand


- Address: Level 5, 11 Chews Lane, Wellington 6011, New Zealand, Apartado de Correos/Casilla Postal: PO Box 2566 Wellington 6140
- Tel: 00 64 4 213 8943
- Email: info@embassyperu.org.nz

Consular Office in Wellington

Tel: (+64) 4213 8943
Email: consular@embassyperu.org.nz

Nicaragua

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Nicaragua


- Address: Hospital Militar (1 Cuadra al Lago, 2 Cuadras Abajo) Casa N° 325, Barrio Bolonia, Managua, Nicaragua - Casilla Postal: 211
- Tel: (505) 22666757
(505) 22668678
- Fax: (505) 22668679
- Email: infoembajada@peruennicaragua.com.ni
- Website: www.peruennicaragua.com.ni 

Consular Office in Managua

- Tel: (+505) 2266 8678
- Email: sconular@peruennicaragua.com.ni

Norway

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Norway


- Address: Arbinsgate 2 4to piso - 0253 Oslo - Norway
- Tel: +47 21992220
- Email: peruembassyinnorway@gmail.com
- Website: www.peruembassy.no 

Consular Office in Oslo

- Tel: (+47) 2199 2220
- Email: seccionconsular@peruembassy.no

Panama

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Panama

- Address: Calle 53 Marbella, Edificio "World Trade Center" Piso 12, Oficina 1203, Apartado Postal 4516, Zona 5 - Panama
- Tel: (507) 2699053
(507) 2638901
- Fax: (507)2699196
- Email: info@embaperupanama.com
- Website: www.gob.pe/embajada-del-peru-en-panama 

Paraguay

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Paraguay


- Address: Av. Molas López 985 Casi Pastor Filartiga, Barrio Carmelitas, Asunción - Paraguay
- Tel: (595-21) 607 431
(595-21) 606 460
- Fax: (595-21) 607327
- Email: embperu@embperu.com.py

Consular Office in Asunción

- Tel: (+595) 981 474 660
- Email: consulado.py@hotmail.com

Poland

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Poland


- Address: UL. Staroscinska1, M. 3-4, Varsovia, Poland
- Tel: (48-22) 6468807
(48-22) 6468806
- Fax: (48-22) 6468617
- Email: embperpl@perupol.pl
- Website: www.perupol.pl 

Consular Office in Warsaw

- Tel: (+48) 22 646 8807
- Email: consulado@perupol.pl

Portugal

Embassy of Peru in the Portuguese Republic

- Address: Av. Liberdade Nº 144, 8º-Esq. 1250-146, Lisbon
- Tel: (00351) 213827470
- Fax: (00351) 213658149
- Email: info@embaixadaperu.pt
- Website: www.embaixadaperu.pt 

Consular Office in Lisbon

- Tel: (+351) 213 827 470
- Email: seccionconsularportugal@gmail.com


Qatar

Embassy of Peru in the State of Qatar

- Address: Street 835, Building 42, Lejbailat - Zone 64 P.O. Box 24062, Doha - Qatar
- Tel: (974) 44915944
- Fax: (974) 44915940
- Email: info@peruembassy.com.qa

Romania

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Romania


- Address: Calle Maior Gheorghe Sontu 10-12, Piso 3, Departamento 10, Distrito 1, Bucarest, Romania
- Tel: (0040-21) 2111819
(0040-21) 2111816
- Fax: (0040-21) 2111818
- Email: embajadaperu@embajadaperu.ro
- Website: www.embajadaperu.ro 

Consular Office in Bucarest

- Tel: (+40) 21 211 1819
- Email: consuladodelperuenrumania@embajadaperu.ro

Russia

Embassy of Peru in the Russian Federation

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- Fax: (7) 495-662-18-17 EXT. 510
- Email: embajada@embperu.ru
sconsularperu@mail.ru
- Website: www.embperu.ru 

Consular Office in Moscú

- Tel: (+7) 495 662 1868
- Email: sconsularperu@mail.ru


Saudi Arabia

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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(+966) 11 4810778
(+966) 11 4827078
- Fax: (+966) 11 4830474
- Email: lepru.riyad@gmail.com

Singapore

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Singapore

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- Tel: (65) 67388595
- Fax: (65) 67388601
- Email: peru@embassyperu.org.sg
- Website: www.embassyperu.org.sg 

Consular Office in Singapore

- Tel: (+65) 6738 8595
- Email: consular@embassyperu.org.sg

South Africa

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of South Africa

- Address: 200 Saint Patricks Street, Muckleneuk Hill, Pretoria 0083
- Tel: (27-12) 4401030
(27-12) 4401031
- Fax: (27-12) 4401054
- Email: embaperu6@telkomsa.net

Consular Office in Pretoria

- Tel: (+27) 12 4401030
- Email: consularsection@embaperu.co.za

South Korea

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Korea


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- Tel: (82-2) 757-1735
- Fax: (82-2) 757-1738
- E-mail: embaperu@peruembassy.kr
- Web: www.embajada.pe/sites/corea/paginas/home.aspx 

Consular Office in Seoul

- Tel: (+82) 2 757 1735
- E-mail: consul@peruembassy.kr

Spain

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Spain

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- Tel: (34-91) 4314242
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- Website: www.embajadaperu.es 

Consular Office in Barcelona

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- Email: consulado@consulperubarcelona.com

Consular Office in Bilbao

- Tel: (+34) 94 6413 040
- Email: informacion@consuladoperubilbao.es

Consular Office in Madrid

- Tel: (+34) 91 5629022
- Email: info@consuladoperumadrid.org

Consular Office in Sevilla

- Tel: (+34) 95 4232819
- Email: conpersevilla@yahoo.es

Consular Office in Valencia

- Tel: (+34) 96 3524463
- Email: info@consuladoperuvalencia.org

Sweden

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Sweden


- Address: Kommendörsgatan 35 NB, 114 58 Stockholm, Sweden
- Tel: (+46) (8) 440 87 40
- Fax: (+46) (8) 20 55 92
- Email: info@peruembassy.se
- Website: www.peruembassy.se 

Consular Office in Stockholm

- Tel: (+46) 844 08740
- Email: info@peruembassy.se

Switzerland

Embassy of Peru in the Swiss Confederation

- Address: Thunstrasse N° 36, 3005, Berna
- Tel: (0041-31) 3518555
- Fax: (41-31) 3518570
- Email: info@embaperu.ch
- Website: www.embaperu.ch 

Consular Office in Berna

- Tel: (+41) 313 518 555
- Email: consulado@embaperu.ch

Consular Office in Geneva

- Tel: (+41) 22 707 4917
- Email: consuladoperu@conperginebra.ch

Consular Office in Zurich

- Tel: (+41) 44 211 8211
- Email: consulado@conperzurich.ch

Thailand

Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of Thailand

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- Tel: +66 (0) 2 260-6243
- Fax: +66-2260 6244
- Email: info@peruthai.or.th
- Website: www.peruthai.or.th 

Trinidad and Tobago

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

- Address: 4 Trinidad Crescent, Federation Park, Puerto España, Trinidad and Tobago
- Tel: (1-868) 6287773
- Fax: (1-868) 2212939
- Email: missiontt@embassyofperutt.net

Consular Office in Port of Spain

- Tel: 00 1 868 628 7773
- Fax: 00 1 868 221 2939
- Email: consular@embassyofperutt.net

Turkey

Embassy of Peru in the Republic of Turkey


- Address: Koza Sokak No. 119. Departamento No. 7, Gaziosmanpaşa, Ankara. Código postal 06700.
- Tel: 0090 312 4481436
0090 312 4469039
- Fax: 0090 312 4474076
- Email: peruankara@gmail.com
peruvize@gmail.com

Consular Office in Ankara

- Tel: (+90) 533 041 0885
- Email: peruvize@gmail.com

United States of America

Embassy of Peru in the United States of America

- Address: 1700 Massachusetts Ave, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036-1903
- Tel: (1-202) 8339860
(1-202) 8339869
- Fax: (1-202) 65-98124
- Email: comunica@embassyofperu.us
webadmin@embassyofperu.us
- Website: www.embassyofperu.org 

Consular Office in Atlanta

- Tel: (+1) 678 336 7010
- Email: info@consulperuatlanta.com

Consular Office in Boston

- Tel: (+1) 617 3382227
- Email: consuladogeneral@conperboston.com

Consular Office in Chicago

- Email: sipan@ameritech.net

Consular Office in Dallas

- Tel: (+1) 972 234 0005
- Email: consulado@conperdallas.com

United States of America

Consular Office in Denver

- Tel: (+1) 303 355 8555
- Email: conperdenver@consuladoperu.net

Consular Office in Hartford

- Tel: (+1) 860 548 0266
- Email: consultas@consuladohartford.com

Consular Office in Houston

- Tel: (+1) 713 355 9517
- Email: conperu@sbcglobal.net

Consular Office in Los Angeles

- Tel: (+1) 213 988 6043
- Email: conperla@conperla.org

Consular Office in Nueva York

- Tel: (+1) 646 735 3901
- Email: varadosnuevayork@conperny.org

Consular Office in San Francisco

- Tel: (+1) 415 981 7378
- Email: informacion@conpersf.com

Consular Office in Paterson


- Tel: (+1) 973 278 3324
- Email: consulado@conpernj.org

Consular Office in Miami

- Tel: (+1) 786 713 2400
- Email: informacion@consulado-peru.com

Uruguay

Embassy of Peru in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay


- Address: Plaza Independencia 737, Edificio la Unión 4th. Floor
- Tel: 00 598 2902 2496
00 598 2908 2825
00 598 2908 8870
- Fax: (00598) 27077793
- Email: embamontevideo@embaperu.org.uy
- Website: www.embajada.pe/sites/uruguay 

Consular Office in Montevideo

- Tel: (+598) 92 783 547
- Email: consuladomontevideo@embaperu.org.uy

Venezuela

Embassy of Peru in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela


- Address: Blandín with av. Principal de La Castellana, Building "Torre Digital", Floor 12, office 12B, Urb. La Castellana, Municipio Chacao, Miranda Caracas (Postal code 1060)
- Tel: (58-212) 2641483
(58-212) 2641420
- Fax: (58-212) 2657592
- Email: info@embajadaperu.org.ve
- Website: www.gob.pe/embajada-del-peru-en-venezuela 

Consular Office in Caracas

- Tel: (+58) 212 261 9389
- Email: consulperu-caracas@rree.gob.pe

Vietnam

Embassy of Peru in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

- Address: Edificio CornerStone, Piso 14, N°. 16, Phan Chu Trinh, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi, Vietnam
- Tel: 00 84 4 393-630-82
- Fax: 00 84 4 393-630-81
- Email: hanoi@peruembassy.vn
- Website: www.peruembassy.vn/ 

Consular Office in Hanoi

- Tel: (+84) 24 3936 3082
- Email: consulate@peruembassy.vn

ANNEXES

Directory of Regional Governments

Amazonas

Address: Jr. Ortiz Arrieta 1250, Chachapoyas - Amazonas

Tel: (041) 477185

(041) 478131 Ext. 257

Email: oaltamirano@regionamazonas.gob.pe

Oscar Ramiro Altamirano

Gobernador Regional

Áncash

Address: Campamento Vichay s/n, Huaraz - Áncash

Tel: (043) 426520

Email: jmorillou@regionancash.gob.pe

Juan Carlos Morillo Ulloa

Gobernador Regional

Apurímac

Address: Jr. Puno 107, Abancay - Apurímac

Tel: (083) 322688

(083) 322170 Ext. 115

Email: spresidencia@regionapurimac.gob.pe

Baltazar Lantarón Núñez

Gobernador Regional

Arequipa

Address: San Francisco 308 - Arequipa

Tel: (054) 465246

(054) 464778

(054) 382860 Ext. 1100 - 1200

Email: ecaceresllica@regionarequipa.gob.pe

Elmer Cáceres Llica

Gobernador Regional

Ayacucho

Address: Jr. Callao 122 - Ayacucho

Tel: (066) 403528

Email: carlosrua@regionayacucho.gob.pe

Carlos Alberto Rúa Carbajal

Gobernador Regional

Cajamarca

Address: Jr. Sta. Teresa Jornet 351, Urb. La Alameda
- Cajamarca
Tel: (076) 599004
(076) 599001 Ext. 1012
Email: mguevara@regioncajamarca.gob.pe

Mesías Antonio Guevara Amasifuén
Gobernador Regional

Provincia Constitucional del Callao

Address: Av. Elmer Faucett 3970 - Callao
Tel: (01) 4844100
Email: dmandriotti@regioncallao.gob.pe

Dante José Mandriotti Castro
Gobernador Regional

Cusco

Address: Av. Tomasa Tito Condemayta, Wanchaq -
Cusco
Tel: (084) 256579
(084) 221131 Ext. 2202
- Email: jbega09@yahoo.com

Jean Paul Benavente García
Gobernador Regional

Huancavelica

Address: Jr. Torre Tagle 336 - Huancavelica
Tel: (067) 452883
(067) 452891 Ext. 1001 - 1002
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Maciste Alejandro Díaz Abad
Gobernador Regional

Huánuco

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Juan Manuel Alvarado Cornelio
Gobernador Regional

Ica

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Javier Gallegos Barrientos
Gobernador Regional

Junín

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(064) 602000 Ext. 1302
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Vladimir Roy Cerrón Rojas
Gobernador Regional

La Libertad

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Manuel Felipe Llempén Coronel
Gobernador Regional

Chiclayo

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carretera Pimentel - Chiclayo
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(074) 606090
(074) 606060 Ext. 1102 - 1103
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Anselmo Lozano Centurión
Gobernador Regional

Lima

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Ricardo Chavarría Oría
Gobernador Regional

Loreto

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(065) 267358
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Elisbán Ochoa Sosa
Gobernador Regional

Madre de Dios

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(082) 793095
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Luis Guillermo Hidalgo Okimura
Gobernador Regional

Moquegua

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Moquegua
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Email: No registra

Zenón Gregorio Cuevas Pare
Gobernador Regional

Pasco

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Cerro de Pasco
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Pedro Ubaldo Polinar
Gobernador Regional

Piura

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el Chipe - Piura
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Servando García Correa
Gobernador Regional

Puno

Address: Jr. Deustua 356 - Puno
Tel: (051) 354000
Email: presidencia@regionpuno.gob.pe

Walter Aduviri Calisaya
Gobernador Regional

San Martín

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Moyobamba
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(042) 564100 Ext. 1010
Email: pbogarin@regionsanmartin.gob.pe

Pedro Bogarín Vargas
Gobernador Regional

Tacna

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Juan Tonconi Quispe
Gobernador Regional

Tumbes

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Wilmer Florentino Dios Benites
Gobernador Regional

Ucayali

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Francisco Antonio Pezo Torres
Gobernador Regional

ANNEXES

Directory of Principal Chambers of Commerce




Peruvian - American Chamber of Commerce - AmCham
(Cámara Peruano - Americana - AMCHAM)

Address: Av. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde 177, San Isidro, Lima 27

Tel: +51 1 705 8000

Fax: +51 1 705 8026

Email: amcham@amcham.org.pe

Website: www.amcham.org.pe 

Mariela García
President

Peruvian - Brazilian Binational Chamber of Commerce and Integration - CAPEBRAS
(Cámara Binacional de Comercio e Integración Perú - Brasil - CAPEBRAS)

Address: Calle El Rosario 359 "A", Miraflores, Lima 18

Tel: +51 1 447 3797

Website: www.capebras.org 

Miguel Vega Alvear
President

Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Peru
(Cámara de Comercio de España en el Perú)

Address: Av. República de Panama 3591, Of. 301, San Isidro, Lima 27

Tel: +51 1 399 4730

Email: cocep@cocep.org.pe

Website: <https://cocep.org.pe/> 


Alberto Almendres Sánchez
President

Peruvian - Chilean Chamber of Commerce
(Cámara de Comercio Peruano - Chilena)

Address: Calle Monterrey 281, Of. 214, Urb. Chacarilla, Santiago de Surco, Lima 33


Tel: +51 1 372 2553

+51 1 372 4858

Website: www.camaraperuchile.org 


Juan Carlos Fisher Tudela
President

Canadian - Peruvian Chamber of Commerce
(Cámara de Comercio Canada - Peru)

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Lima 18
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Email: gerente@canadaperu.org
Website: www.canadaperu.org 


Jorge León Benavides
President

Peruvian - Ecuadorian Business Council
(Consejo Empresarial Peruano - Ecuatoriana)

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San Isidro, Lima 27
Tel: +51 1 222 1772
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Juan Carlos Durand Grahammer
President

**Peruvian - German Chamber of Commerce
and Industry**
(Cámara de Comercio e Industria Peruano - Alemana)

Address: Av. Camino Real 348, Of.1502, San Isidro
Tel: +51 1 441 8616
+51 1 442 6014
Website: www.camara-alemana.org.pe 

Bernd Schmidt
President

**Peruvian - French Chamber of Commerce
and Industry**
(Cámara de Comercio e Industria Peruano - Francesa)

Address: Los Nogales 326, San Isidro
Tel: +51 1 421 4050
+51 1 421 9093
Website: www.cciipf.com 

Ricardo Guevara Bringas
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Italian Chamber of Commerce in Peru
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+51 1 444 2016
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Tiziana Marini
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Peruvian - Argentine Chamber of Commerce
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Jose María Allonca
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Peruvian - British Chamber of Commerce
(Cámara de Comercio Peruano Británica)

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Website: bpcc.org.pe 


Enrique Anderson
President

Peruvian - Mexican Chamber of Commerce
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Fax: +51 1 628 8650
Website: ccpm.org.pe 

Gerardo Solís Macedo
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Swiss Chamber of Commerce in Peru
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