

**2024**

**FTA**  
**USA PERU**  
**15**  
**YEARS**

**STRENGTHENING  
OUR ECONOMIC  
PARTNERSHIP**



Embajada del Perú  
en Estados Unidos



**PERÚ**

Ministerio  
de Relaciones Exteriores



**Alfredo Ferrero**  
Ambassador  
of Peru to the  
United States

**Fifteen years ago**, the ratification of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Peru and the United States initiated a significant shift in our economic partnership. Initially expected to boost exports and trade, the FTA has surpassed expectations by fostering trust and enabling a multifaceted bilateral agenda. This comprehensive agreement has resulted in a nearly threefold increase in bilateral trade, solidifying the United States as the primary export destination for Peruvian value-added goods.

Today, Peru ranks as the second-largest fruit supplier to the US and holds the 6th position as an essential market for the U.S. in the region. To commemorate this success, I am pleased to present a booklet celebrating the 15 years of the Peru-US FTA. This publication includes valuable information, data, and testimonials from key actors in the private sector who have contributed to these achievements.

On the past fifteen years, it's clear that our partnership has thrived, and we remain committed to maintaining Peru's role as a reliable partner in Latin America. Looking ahead, we are excited about the opportunities that the next fifteen years will bring. This publication serves as a reminder of our accomplishments and a testament to the enduring strength of our economic alliance.



**Javier González-Olaechea Franco**  
Minister of Foreign  
Affairs of Peru

## **The Free Trade Agreement**

(FTA) between Peru and the United States represents a pivotal milestone in our enduring bilateral relation. This historic agreement has not only bolstered our trade, investments, and cooperation but has also driven us towards becoming strategic allies and champions for free trade, transparent regulations, and equitable development in the region.

The FTA has catalyzed constructive reforms, fostered industrial and productivity policies to enhance competitiveness, and triggered significant transformations across multiple sectors, such as agribusiness. Furthermore, it has stimulated growth and prosperity, raising incomes and, consequently, improving the living standards of our citizens.

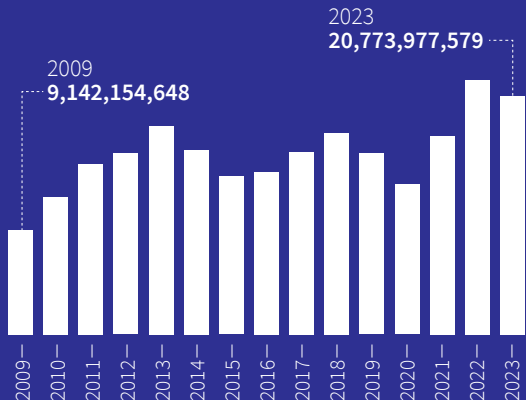
As we reflect on these fifteen years of achievements, we do so with optimism for the future. We remain steadfast in our commitment to strengthening our partnership, leveraging the complementary aspects of our economies, and jointly addressing global challenges.

With a keen focus on development strategies, we renew our invitation for responsible, sustainable, and inclusive foreign investments in key sectors, as we aspire to build an even more prosperous and sustainable future for our nations.

## TOTAL VALUE OF BILATERAL TRADE

Customs Value (US\$)

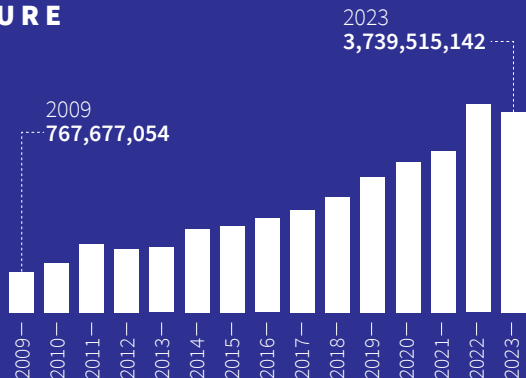
During the 15 years of the FTA, the bilateral trade between the US and Peru grew at an average annual rate of 6.04%.



## PERUVIAN AGRICULTURE EXPORTS TO THE US

Customs Value (US\$)

Peruvian exports of fruits and vegetables to the US have grown at an average annual rate of 11.97% during the 15 years of the FTA.



### 1991

Through the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), established December 4, 1991, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru enjoyed unilateral preferences granted by the United States for the importation of specific commodities. This arrangement remained in effect until 2001.

### 2004

Negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the two countries started this year and culminated after 13 rounds of discussions. The shared objective for both nations was to establish a comprehensive and enduring trade channel, fostering the essential stability necessary for increased investments in the export sector.

### 2009

The FTA came into effect on February 1, 2009, marking a new chapter in Peru's economic development through trade. It solidified beneficial access to extensive markets, paving the way for sustained growth and opportunities for both nations.

### 2022

This year, Peru-US trade reached a record high, surpassing US\$22 billion, marking a significant increase of 36.4% compared to 2021. Peru has emerged as the second-largest supplier of fruit to the United States, underscoring its growing importance in bilateral trade relations.

### 2002

The Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), in force since August 6, 2002, established a special exemption regime from tariff payments unilaterally granted to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Its primary objective was to renew the benefits of the ATPA, while also extending trade preferences to the apparel sector, which had not previously been included in the program. It lasted until December 2010.

### 2006

The FTA was signed in Washington D.C. on April 12, 2006, by Alfredo Ferrero, then Peru's Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism, and Rob Portman, the US Trade Representative at the time.

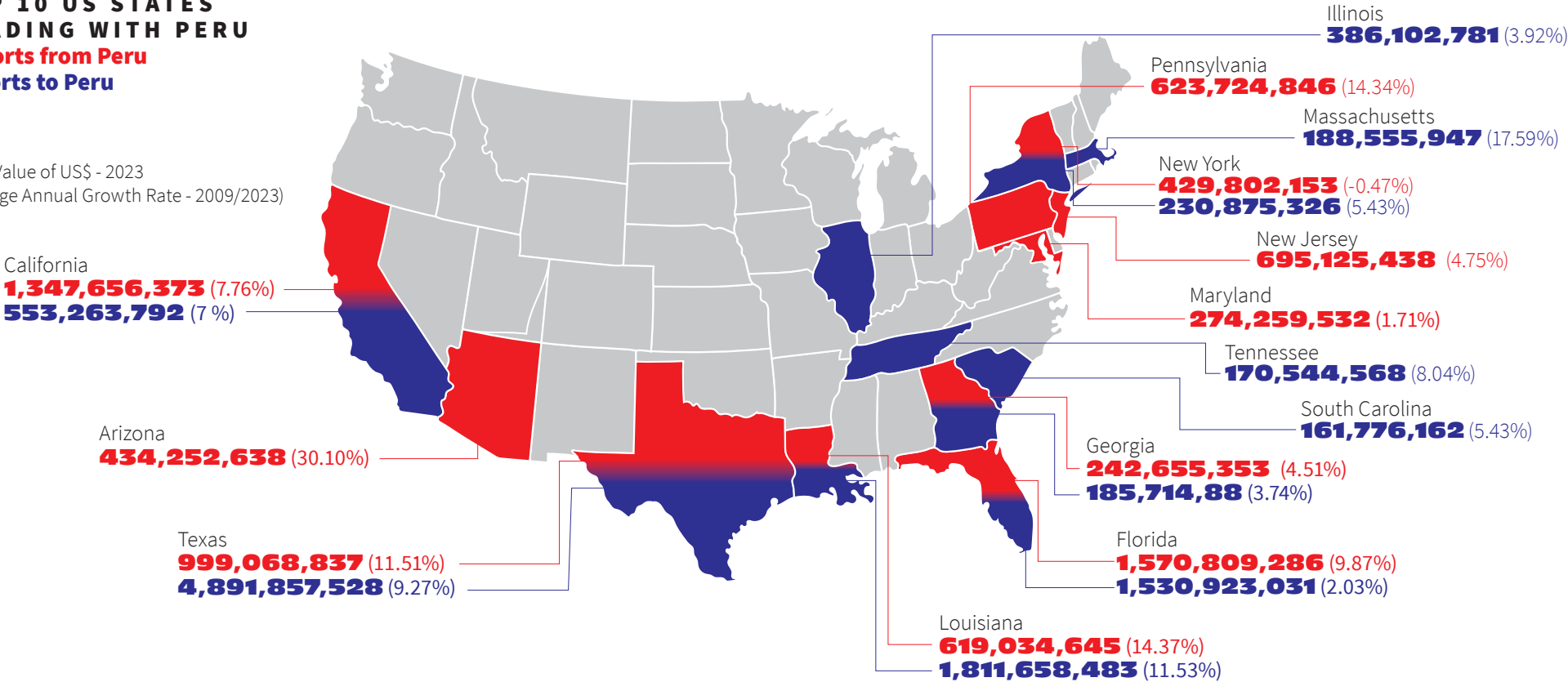
## FTA TIME LINE

### 2024

Fifteen years since the entry into force of the FTA, the United States has become Peru's second most significant trading partner, representing 17% of its total trade. The bilateral trade primarily revolves around the exchange of fuels and agricultural products, which collectively constitute 50% of the trade volume.

TOP 10 US STATES  
TRADING WITH PERU  
Imports from Peru  
Exports to Peru

Total Value of US\$ - 2023  
(Average Annual Growth Rate - 2009/2023)



**California, Florida** and **Pennsylvania** stand out as the leading markets for Peruvian fruits such as blueberries, grapes, and avocados. These states also import substantial amounts of Peruvian asparagus and coffee, as do **Georgia** and **New Jersey**. Conversely, Peruvian exports of copper and oil are primarily targeted towards **Texas, Louisiana, and Arizona**.

Peru's top 10 suppliers primarily provide machinery and parts. Additionally, Peru imports significant quantities of oil from **Texas** and **Louisiana**, iron and steel products from **California** and **Florida**, and civil aircraft, engines, and parts from **Florida, Illinois, Georgia, and New York**.



### Alfredo Ferrero

Former Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism  
2003-2006

**“AS MINISTER** of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru, I had the responsibility of leading the negotiations for the FTA with the U.S. This endeavor was marked by significant challenges, demanding effective communication, strategic negotiation, and consideration of the interests and concerns of all involved parties.

One of the primary hurdles was gaining the support of lawmakers in the Peruvian and U.S. Congresses to secure ratification. The complexity of the political landscape, compounded by shifts in Congress compositions, added layers of difficulty to the negotia-

tion and ratification process.

Equally challenging was navigating the expectations and internal pressures stemming from public opinion, interest groups, and sensitive economic sectors. We had to balance domestic demands with the negotiation's objectives, to foster consensus and garner public support for the agreement.

Effective coordination among all public and private stakeholders posed a significant challenge as well. It underscored the imperative of collaborative and strategic efforts to ensure the incorporation of all sectors' interests and maintain a holistic and equitable approach. Sectors such as agriculture, textiles and healthcare, which were particularly sensitive within the Peruvian economy,

warranted special attention to safeguard their interests and foster their growth.

The challenges encountered in negotiating the FTA underscored the intricacies of reconciling the priorities of both nations. Overcoming these obstacles demanded tireless efforts, flexibility, and unwavering commitment from both delegations to achieve a mutually beneficial agreement.

Nowadays, I am glad to see the results of that hard work. The agricultural and textiles sectors have been leading our non traditional exports, representing, respectively, 25.8% and 10.3% of the total value. I want to highlight especially the sevenfold growth experienced by the agricultural sector, which has increased from \$589 million in 2009 to \$3436 million in 2023.

The benefits of negotiating this agreement have gone beyond, as it has laid the foundations for negotiating other significant free trade agreements. Presently, Peru boasts 22 FTAs, which collectively cover the majority of our global trade. They connect Peru to the world, creating thousands of jobs, and contributing to the impressive economic growth of our country in the past decades.”



### Robert B. Zoellick

Former US Trade Representative

**“I AM DELIGHTED** that the U.S.-Peru FTA drew our two countries closer together. While our governments negotiated the agreement, our societies, businesses, and workers brought the FTA to life with entrepreneurialism, energy, and spirit. The farsighted Peruvian officials who worked on the agreement recognized that the FTA could be an important part of Peru's reforms and opening so as to improve opportunities for all Peruvians. It was my privilege to work with them.”



### Neil Herrington

Senior Vice President, Americas Program, U.S. Chamber of Commerce

**“OVER 15 YEARS AGO**, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, along with our friends at AmCham Peru, advocated for a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Peru, as we believe they contribute to economic growth and job creation. Free trade agreements reduce trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas, facilitating smoother and more cost-effective cross-border trade. As we celebrate 15 years of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), the trade relationship between the U.S. and Peru is notably strengthened. This agreement has been pivotal in eliminating tariffs, easing access to services, and ensuring legal security for investors, which in turn enhances economic exchanges and mutual benefits. The PTPA underscores the U.S.'s commitment to deepening economic ties and expanding market access in South America, making Peru a significant trade partner in the region. Here's to 15 more and beyond”



Garland Reiter Jr., Chief Commercial Officer of Driscoll's

Watsonville, California

# Peruvian blueberries triumph in US stores

Driscoll's, the leading supplier of berries in the world, imports thousands of tons of blueberries from Peru to the US thanks to lower costs made possible by the FTA. As a result, these berries are fast becoming one of the most important fruits for North American consumers.

**The average** blueberry grower in Latin America has 15 hectares, while a median Peruvian farmer has at least 250. "This is a gigantic advantage", explains Garland Reiter, Chief Commercial Officer of Driscoll's. Big infrastructure projects and irrigation systems are just two of the reasons behind this difference.

Reiter, who led the blueberry supply-chain from South America for the company, knows this business pretty well. He is one of the lucky ones that has seen it grow throughout the years. "Approximately 50% of total production of Peruvian blueberries is going to the US nowadays" he says.

He is also convinced that the massive production from Peru is going to increase consumption of the fruit worldwide. "We are talking about a stable demand because of which today, in some of the largest retailers of the US, more blueberries are sold than

strawberries", he adds. It's a fact that there has been a tremendous leap in the last decade.

Around 25% of blueberries that Driscoll's sells globally come from Peruvian fields, placing the country at the top of the company's supplier list. They work directly with farmers in three areas of the Peruvian coast: Lima, Chao and Ica. The three of them are located in an irrigated portion of desert that borders the ocean.

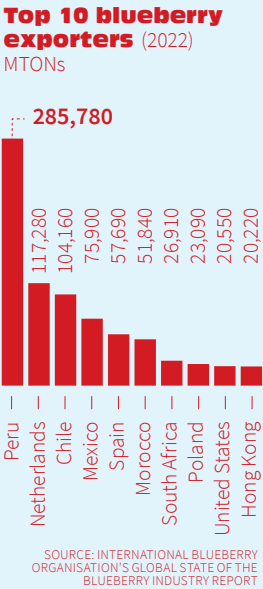
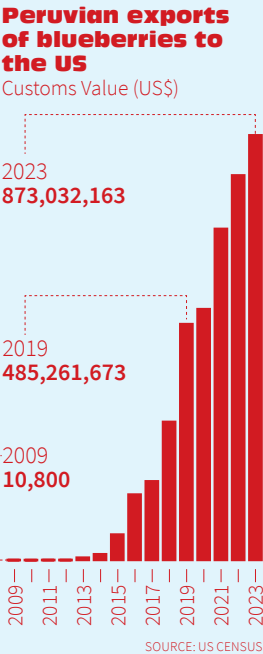
Fruit growers receive a significant portion of the total business in exchange for shipping blueberries directly to the company's warehouses. "They receive 85% of final

**25%** of the blueberries that Driscoll's sells globally come from Peru.

SHUTTERSTOCK



Peru is the top exporter of blueberries in the world.



fruit sales. We have been working for ten years with growers that are aligned with our values", Reiter emphasizes.

Driscoll's currently has 40 employees in Peru, both in the capital city of Lima and in the port city of Callao, where they have established their regional headquarter. The company has recently invested in new facilities in Peru, including a nursery, breeding site, applied research and new offices in Lima.

"Blueberries are currently cultivated in Peru for ten months of the year, spanning from June to March. The confidence to invest in building Peruvian supply can be attributed to the FTA". Reiter explains that this commercial accord has diminished product costs, facilitating a predictable supply chain for the business. The monetary aspect, asserts the executive, has been the primary catalyst for this development.

Now, Peruvian blueberries have captivated the American palate. "What our customers expect is an experience. They love the consistency, texture and flavor of Peruvian blueberries. We continue to focus on improving product quality," reveals the spokesperson.

And he concludes: "We invested in Peru because we are marveled at the resilience of its citizens and the quality of its food".



Dominic O'Brien, Senior Marketing Manager of the Port of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

# How the Port of Philadelphia Became the Primary Gateway for Peruvian Products

Since 2009, the FTA has facilitated a significant surge in Peruvian exports through the Port of Philadelphia, the largest fruit import port in the US. Peru is now the second provider of fruits to the United States.

“Peru has been our fastest growing partner”, affirms Dominic O'Brien, Senior Marketing Manager of the Port of Philadelphia. He further notes that the ongoing investments made by Peruvian producers contribute to enhancing the range of treats.

Based on data compiled by his company, since the signing of the FTA, fruit exports from Peru have soared to 1,510,351 tons, solidifying this port's status as the foremost recipient of Peruvian shipments in the United States.

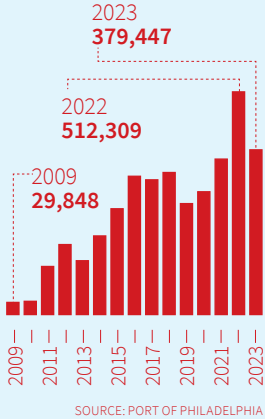
O'Brien is well-versed in every aspect of the products entering the US via the port docks. He explains that upon arrival, each fruit shipment undergoes meticulous control procedures. Subsequently, the products are dispatched to specialized warehouses where they are repackaged to meet the presentation standards specified by various retailers who will sell them.

Imports from Peru have outpaced those from any other South American or African nation, according to O'Brien. While the port acquires fruit from a diverse array of countries globally, Peruvian fruits are among the most important markets. He specifically notes avocados as among the top performers.

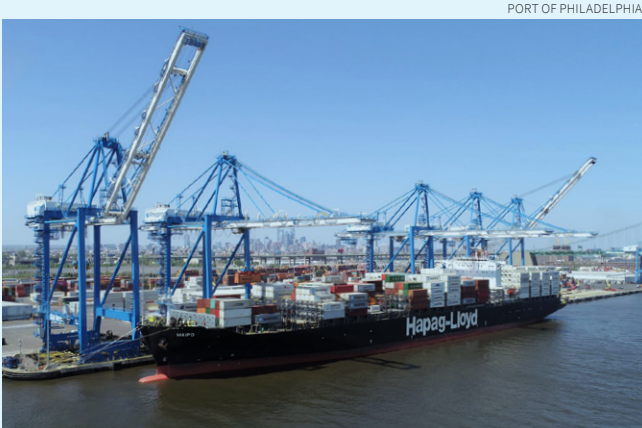
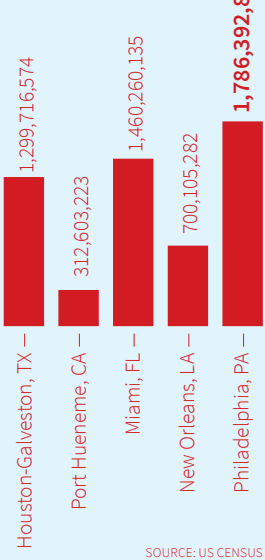
Since the FTA was signed, trade with Peru has surged by 1,171% in terms of tons. The spokesperson for the Port of Philadelphia emphasizes that the FTA has proven to be a powerful tool for nurturing robust partnerships between Peruvian farmers and growers and American companies.

When O'Brien first arrived in Peru over a decade ago, he was captivated by the country's stunning coastline. During his visits to various companies exporting grapes, blueberries, or mangoes to the US, he discovered that producers were well-prepared to sell,

Volume of Peruvian exports via the Port of Philadelphia  
MTONS



Primary US port for Peruvian exports  
Customs Value (Gen) (\$US)



Port of Philadelphia, Packer Avenue Marine Terminal.

boasting productive land and modern technology.

“I was amazed by the sophistication of the farms’ machinery, procedures and facilities. The Peruvians invested heavily from the very beginning to guarantee the quality of their products”, he explains. Even if certain products cannot reach the primary retailers, there are secondary markets around the port facilities that ensure profitability for importers. Furthermore, with growing US consumer demand for healthy produce year-round. Dominic is confident that restaurants and markets will consistently demand new and high-quality products from Peru.

“I think Peru has the perfect climate, it has the water from the Andes for irrigation and now, thanks to the big investment that FTA allowed, it has the best equipment in the world. There are also agronomists and farmers trained in the best universities in Peru and elsewhere. Thus, the whole production improves”, O'Brien explains.

O'Brien has made eight trips to Peru to participate in Expoalimentaria, Latin America's premier food and beverage event. Recently, members of his family explored Machu Picchu, a destination he plans to visit soon. “They absolutely loved it,” he shares. O'Brien's wife particularly adores Peruvian fruit. “They are so big and generous, what I like the most is their flavor,” she once remarked. Fruits are a staple in their household, along with other items like quinoa, he concludes.

PERUVIAN PRODUCTS  
IN AN AMERICAN DAILY LIFE

Customs Value

Asparagus  
US\$ 260,674,618



Avocados  
US\$ 145,901,012



Coffee  
US\$ 242,030,194



Sweet Potatoes  
US\$ 1,467,629



Onions  
US\$ 58,419,841



Fish, Crustaceans & Aquatic Invertebrates  
US\$ 162,518,521



Pisco  
US\$ 3,523,925



SOURCE: US CENSUS / IMAGES: SHUTTERSTOCK

Blueberries  
US\$ 873,032,163



Grapes  
US\$ 991,932,219



Mangoes  
US\$ 97,016,832



Bananas  
US\$ 18,614,437



Quinoa  
US\$ 41,075,757



Mandarin Oranges  
US\$ 108,915,217



Knit sweaters  
US\$ 147,064,240



T-shirts  
US\$ 238,999,797



Peruvian cuisine, textiles, and handicrafts are increasingly recognized and appreciated in the US, fostering cultural appreciation and understanding between the two nations.



Mr. Mark Adamy, Head of the Peru Sourcing Hub of Walmart

**Bentonville, Arkansas**

# Walmart: “Our clients always ask for Peruvian grapes”

The FTA made it possible for Walmart, one of the largest retailers in the US, to purchase different Peruvian products and get them to American tables. The company summarizes one of the main advantages of the agreement: the standardization of quality, safety measures and security protocols for the products.

**Mark Adamy,** Head of the Peru Sourcing Hub at Walmart, recalls with enthusiasm the discussions that arose 16 years ago regarding the potential signing of the FTA. “People were very excited about it,” he remarks. Now, he leads a team of employees responsible for purchasing avocados, asparagus, berries, grapes, and other fresh fruits and vegetables from local growers.

Having resided in Peru since 2008, Adamy has witnessed firsthand the transformation following the FTA. “Investments started to grow in the country. Peruvians, Chileans and other foreign investors started to put money on creating better products after we signed the agreement,” he explains.

While Peru had been exporting asparagus to the US since the 1990s, it wasn’t until 2013 that Walmart began expanding into new

markets for various fruits and vegetables—a venture that began in 2009 and has since become a stable reality. A decade later, the relationship with local growers is one built on trust, founded upon the stringent security protocols that products must adhere to in order to gain approval for consumption in the US.

“The FTA gave us the guarantee that if someone wants to export their products to our nation, they will comply with all the safety measures and quality standards we work with,” explains Adamy.

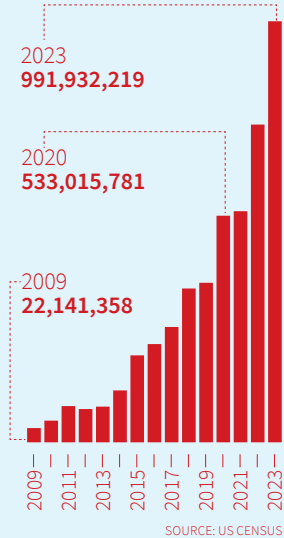
Peruvian products filled the gaps in seasonal production for US growers. Furthermore, confidence in Peruvian products has grown over time to the extent that, for example, grapes from the South American desert are consistently sought after by consumers in the Northern Hemisphere.

SHUTTERSTOCK

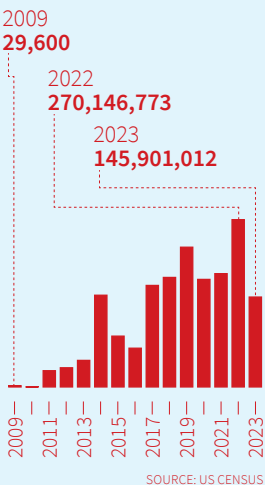


So far in 2024, grapes have already reached \$343 million in sales to the US.

Exports of Peruvian grapes to the US market  
Customs Value (US\$)



Exports of Peruvian avocado to the US market  
Customs Value (US\$)



“There’s a reputation for Peruvian grapes. People in the US expect Peruvian exportations, which have great demand ” says the Walmart Senior Director.

This trend is reflected in export figures. According to the US Census data, asparagus has consistently generated at least US\$239 million in revenue each year for the past decade. Meanwhile, grape sales to the US has already reached \$343 million in 2024 alone. Prior to the FTA, grape exports were only around US\$20 million annually. This allows Walmart to focus on introducing new varieties of the same products and seeking out different qualities to surprise and delight their customers and meet demand.

Peru’s coastal region offers an ideal environment for cultivating various types of grapes, making grape cultivation a flourishing industry. “The coast is like a natural greenhouse because of the mountains nearby,” affirms Adamy.

As a result, Peruvian companies working with Walmart have expanded their production scale. “Larger farmers are more efficient with new product varieties,” he notes.

Additionally, products with significant potential such as fish or chili peppers could soon find their way into US homes through Walmart stores and become integral parts of many families’ kitchens.

# The United States is the main destination for Peruvian textiles and apparel

The textile industry in Peru, noted for the quality of its cotton and the traditional use of alpaca fibers, has gained ground in recent years in global markets. Exports have grown notably and the US has firmly established itself as the main destination for Peruvian clothes.

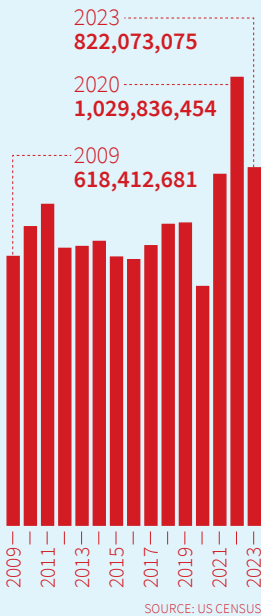
**The United States** stands as the primary destination for Peruvian textiles and apparel, underscoring the remarkable growth and reputation of Peru’s textile industry on the global stage. With its renowned quality cotton and internationally prized alpaca fibers, Peru has experienced a surge in exports, solidifying the US as a prominent market for Peruvian clothing, accounting for 68% of Peru’s cotton garment exports.

Peru boasts a diverse array of textile and garment manufacturers recognized for their quality and craftsmanship, among these, the production of premium cottons, such as Pima and Tanguis, and the processing of fine fibers sourced from vicuñas and alpacas.

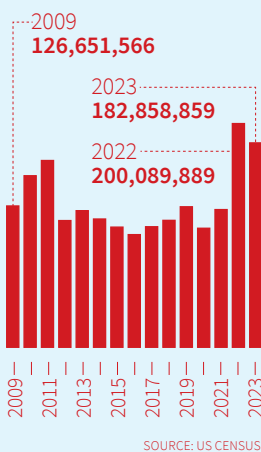
According to the Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism, among non-traditional exports, the textile sector holds a significant position, accounting for 10.3% of the total export value. In 2023, 687 Peruvian companies in the textile and garment sector exported to the United States.

Peruvian textiles and garments prioritize ecological sustainability, reflecting the increasing global demand for environmentally responsible products on the global market.

**Exports of Peruvian textiles to the US market**  
Customs Value (US\$)



**Exports of Peruvian cotton T-shirts to the US market**  
Customs Value (US\$)



# For the future...

Copper is a key mineral for the clean energy transition that is underway. Its properties as a good conductor, also ductile and efficient, make it essential for batteries, and solar and wind projects.



A 3 megawatts (MW) wind turbine contains up to **4.7 tons** of copper.



There are approximately **5.5 tons** of copper per MW in solar power systems.



In batteries, copper is used in cabling, wiring and switches.



There are **88 pounds** of copper in a hybrid electric vehicle and **183 pounds** in a battery electric vehicle.

SOURCE: NAVINGAT RESEARCH, REUTERS

In 2023, Peru was the **second major exporter of copper** in the world, with **2,950 thousands of FMT**. There is a big opportunity in Peru’s mining sector for American businesses, and a long way to go in mineral trade with the US.

**Production of copper in Peru**  
(in thousands of FMT/year)

**2,760**

Aside from copper, Peru is also a big player in other mineral markets. The country ranked **second in the world in zinc production and fourth in molybdenum**.

**Production of fine content minerals**  
(in FMT/year)

**Zinc**

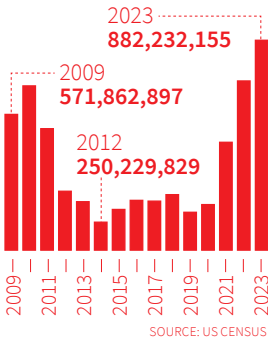
**1,369,000**

**Molybdenum**

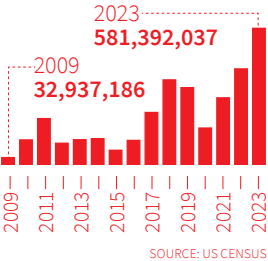
**32,000**

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES OF PERU

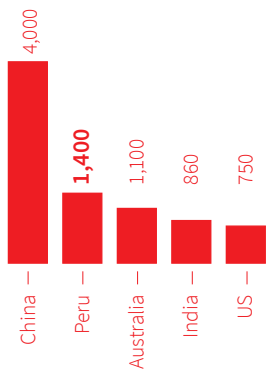
**Exports of Peruvian copper to the US**  
Customs Value (US\$)



**Exports of Peruvian molybdenum to the US**  
Customs Value (US\$)



**Top 5 countries by zinc production (2023)**  
In thousands of MTONs





Glendon Hartley, founder and partner of Causa and Amazonia.

Washington DC

# The Peruvian Michelin-starred restaurant that seeks to educate about pisco

Based in Washington DC, Causa-Amazonia is a concept that brings together two restaurants in one building, with different approaches to gourmet Peruvian food. One of its partners explains how the FTA allowed them to build a business based on imported goods that compete with American products.

“**Causa** has the largest collection of pisco in the United States and our mission is to show Americans that it is not a type of tequila, but a very different and wonderful drink”, says Glendon Hartley, one of the three founders of Causa-Amazonia, two different but related restaurants that are located in the US capital city.

Last year, Causa was honored with a Michelin star, the culinary industry’s most prestigious accolade, establishing it as the sole Peruvian restaurant in the United States to achieve this distinction. Causa specializes in a contemporary and syncretic fusion of elements from Peruvian gastronomy, offering a culinary journey through the diverse cultures and traditions of Peru.

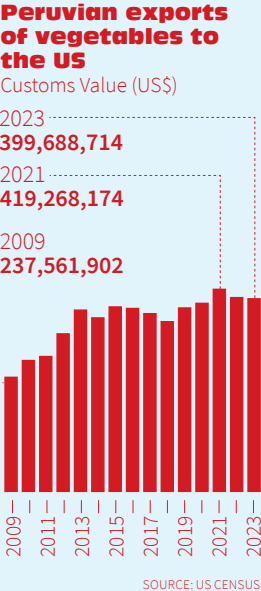
On the other hand, Amazonia offers dishes and cocktails originating from this Peruvian region, blending ancient and exotic

local preparations— very close to how they’re crafted in the South American country. This concept has swiftly gained popularity among diners in Washington D.C.

“Our goal is to become an unofficial ambassador of Peru in the US. All of our staff knows everything about Peruvian cuisine and can mix it with new ingredients”, added Hartley, whose deep love for these food is shared with Carlos Delgado, the founding chef and creator of the restaurant’s concept. Delgado, of course, was born in Peru.

Opened in 2022, Causa is a modern experience that uses different and new ingredients, such as panca chili, huacatay, yuyo, corn and, of course, pisco. Those are not the traditional foods imported by US retailers from Peru, but have big fans among the American public.

They work with Peruvian companies to get their supplies, with whom chef Delgado



**Chef Delgado** is dedicated to sourcing the finest seafood from the Peruvian coast.

“There are nearly four thousand Peruvian restaurants abroad, including more than four hundred in the United States alone”.

Inter American Development Bank (IDB): Analysis-of-Innovation-in-Peru’s-Gastronomic-Industry, 2022.

built relationships of trust many years ago. They also have been able to establish seeding points in the United States, thanks to which they have easier access to certain ingredients.

This whole process would be much more complicated and expensive if it were not for the FTA, which has positively impacted their business. “The agreement has allowed initiatives such as Causa-Amazonia to build a business that competes with other American products at the same prices”, says Hartley.

This is reflected in the increased volume of pisco exports to the United States. Only in 2023, it reached three and a half million dollars and still has a long way to go. Before the FTA, the maximum figure reached was US\$485,000.

The competitive import costs have allowed the creators of Causa -Amazonia to focus on improving their culinary experience with ingredients that would be impossible to have before.

## Did you know that...

The FTA has served as a **foundation for deeper economic integration**, paving the way for enhanced cooperation in various sectors and positioning Peru and the United States as **key trading partners** in the global arena.

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Government entities from both nations convene regularly to review the provisions of the Agreement, **fostering cooperation to bolster the commitments in the FTA.**

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Both countries are committed and cooperate to maintain high standards and to actively enforce their respective **domestic environmental laws** and to adopt, maintain, and execute laws, regulations, and all other measures necessary to **fulfill the obligations agreed in the FTA.**

The FTA presents important opportunities for increased agricultural exports for both countries. According to USTR, upon the Agreement's enforcement, **over two-thirds of current U.S. farm exports immediately became duty-free.** Tariffs on the majority of U.S. farm products will be gradually phased out within a 15-year timeframe, with **complete elimination by 2026.**

According to MINCETUR, during the 15 years of the Peru-United States FTA,

**9,254 new exporters** to the United States have been registered. During this period, **51.1%** of the total exports corresponds to non-traditional shipments.

The FTA establishes a **secure and predictable legal framework for U.S investors** conducting business in Peru. Strong protections permit to establish, acquire, and operate investments in Peru under nearly all circumstances, on an equal footing with local investors. Peru ranks **fourth** in the region on U.S investment stock. In 2022 it reached

**\$9.125 million**  
**an increase of 26%**  
with respect to 2021.

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Peruvian and American companies now have the opportunity to **sell their products and services to the public entities of each country.** This is made possible by one of the key obligations of the FTA: non-discrimination, ensuring that goods and services from both nations are treated **equally and on fair terms.**

By the 15th year in force of the FTA, all imports of capital goods, construction materials, raw materials, and products could enter Peru under the category of **free access**, thanks to the preferences granted in this FTA.

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Peru accords substantial market access across its service sector, to include financial services. According to USTR, the **FTA eliminates Peruvian measures that required U.S. firms to hire national rather than U.S. professionals and measures requiring the purchase of local goods.** By 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that the **US exported to Peru services valued at**

**\$3.822 million**  
**and imported**

**\$1.531 million**  
**from Peru.**

# **FTA** **USA PERU** **15** **YEARS**



Embajada del Perú  
en Estados Unidos



**PERÚ**  
Ministerio  
de Relaciones Exteriores