

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Required Report - public distribution

Date:

GAIN Report Number:

Peru

EXPORTER GUIDE ANNUAL

2009

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Report Highlights:

Peru is the hemisphere's best performing economy, with sustained high growth and low inflation. Exports and foreign investment have been keys to Peru's success, with private consumption also fueling recent years' growth. This report summarizes key trade and market conditions to help U.S. importers make the most of the United States- Peru Trade Promotion Agreement opportunities.

Post:

Lima

Executive Summary:

Section I. Market Overview

Peru continues to be the best performing economy in Latin America, achieving sustained high growth and low inflation. Peru's economy has been transformed by market-oriented reforms and privatizations and has met many of the conditions for long-term growth. In 2008, Peru had another record-breaking year, Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached \$127.6 billion, growing roughly 9.8 percent. GDP growth was driven by higher domestic consumption and investment.

The jump in inflation compared to 2007 was largely explained by the global spike in food prices, and the subsequent global financial crisis has brought inflation to around 0% in 2009.

Non-primary sectors, specifically construction, manufacturing, and commerce experienced a sharp increase in domestic demand in 2008.

Domestic Economy	2006	2007	2008
Nominal GDP (U.S. \$ billions)	93.0	101.7	127.6
Real GDP Growth (%)	7.6	9.0	9.8
GDP per capita (nominal U.S. \$)	3,368	3,600	4,453
Ave. annual exchange rate (new soles/\$)	3.280	3.13	2.92
Inflation (Dec. to Dec. %)	2.0	3.9	5.8

Source: Central Reserve Bank of Peru, www.bcrp.gob.pe (2005-2008)

National Institute of Statistics, www.inei.gob.pe

Country Commercial Guide: Peru, http://buyusainfo.net/docs/x_8403089.pdf

In 2008, total consumer-oriented food imports were estimated at \$611 million, growing 30% from the previous year, mainly due to increases in average disposable income, access to credit, and steady economic growth. U.S. consumer-oriented foods represented 13% of total imports. The most notable increase in U.S. imports in this category was snack foods, red meats, processed food and vegetables, and pet foods. The United States' largest competitors in consumer-oriented exports to Peru were Chile (27% of total consumer-oriented imports), Colombia (11%), and Argentina (9%).

The majority of U.S. exports to Peru in terms of total sales have traditionally been bulk commodities - wheat, coarse grains, and cotton. In 2008, total U.S. exports for agricultural, fish and forestry products to Peru were \$431 million decreasing 3% in respect to 2007.

The United States– Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), entered into force on February 1, 2009. PTPA immediately provided duty free access for two-thirds of U.S. food and agricultural products, including high-quality beef, cotton, wheat, soybeans, soybean meal and crude soybean oil, key fruits and vegetables such as apples, pears, peaches, cherries and almonds, food ingredients, and many processed food products, including frozen french fries, cookies and snack foods. Tariffs on most remaining U.S. farm products will be phased out within 15 years, with all tariffs eliminated in 17 years.

Peru offers promising conditions for U.S. products due to the expansion of supermarket and fast food chains, a growing

trend for processed food consumption, increasing investments in the hotel and restaurant industry (HRI) and economic stability. Opportunities also exist for commodities such as hard red wheat, cotton, yellow corn, pet food, soybean meal, dairy (whey and cheese), and beef and offals. However, major constraints include customer preferences for fresh food, limited purchasing power in the lower-middle class population, and tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Although Lima is still the major market for consumer-oriented foods, cities like Trujillo, Arequipa, Chiclayo, and Huancayo have become favorable alternatives for U.S. exporters.

Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Products in Peru

Advantages	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTPA grants duty free access to two-thirds of U.S. food and agricultural products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peru is negotiating agreements with other countries, which could lessen U.S. competitive advantage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing food processing and HRI sectors demand more food ingredients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer habits: Peruvians prefers meals based on fresh products and spicy seasonings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open market for previously banned products (beef, offal, poultry and pork). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of brand awareness among consumers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive supermarket industry will result in increased demand for high-value products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New local food brands appearing in the market at very low prices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supermarkets and fast food chains expanding in major cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively small market due to limited purchasing power; 70 percent of the Peruvian population are low-income consumers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> appreciation for U.S. food quality and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional markets dominate retail sales strongly in secondary cities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tourism creates new opportunities for food service development (especially consumer-oriented products). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smuggling.

Section II. Exporter Business Tips

- Two-thirds of U.S. food and agricultural products are exported to Peru duty free. The complete list of products that benefit from PTPA can be found at:

http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Peru_TPA/Section_Index.html

- Imported food products have been benefit since Peru TPA entered into force on February 1, 2009.
- For further information on food standards and regulations, labeling and import procedures, please refer to our latest Food and Agricultural Import Regulation and Standards Report.
- **Food standards and regulations**

Sanitary inspection, food registration, packaging and control regulations for food and beverages are included in Supreme Decree No. 007-98-SA of September 25, 1998. The General Environmental Health Bureau (DIGESA), within the Ministry of Health, is the Peruvian counterpart to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regarding sanitary supervision and registration of food and beverages. The National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service (SENASA), part of the Ministry of Agriculture, is the local counterpart to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) concerning the development of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and the inspection of animal and plant origin products. The National Institute for the Defense of Competition and for the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) is the agency in charge of labeling standards, labeling control, and trademarks.

- **General import and inspection procedures**

In order to clear Customs (SUNAT), imports must have a Unique Customs Declaration (DUA), a commercial invoice, an airway bill or bill of lading, a packing list, an insurance letter, and a food sanitary registry from DIGESA for food processed products or a health certificate for animals, plants or their by-products that complies with SENASA's import requirements.

When the customs agent transmits the DUA electronically, SUNAT will determine the type of control for the merchandise within the following channels: green, orange and red. Channel green permits delivery of the product once duties are paid; channel orange requires review of the documentation and channel red requires review of the documentation and physical inspection.

- **Food and beverage sanitary registration**

Importers needs to submit a sworn application to DIGESA (available at www.digesa.sld.pe) accompanied by a certificate of free trade and use, the future label and the registration receipt (approximately \$70). If the certificate is not available, the importer should present a document issued by the Peruvian Consulate in the country of origin. The sworn application includes the contact information of the importer's company and the manufacturer, his taxpayer identification (R.U.C.), the list of products requested and the content, results of physical-chemical and microbiological analysis, lot code system, expiration date, packing material, and storage conditions

for each product.

This procedure will take no more than seven working days. The Sanitary Registration will be valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed between seven and 60 working days before the expiration date.

- **Certificates for animals, plants, and their by-products**

Before the product is shipped, the importer must request an import permit from SENASA. The exporter must provide to the importer the corresponding official country of origin health certificate, including the specific certification requirements of SENASA.

USDA agencies that issue health certificates for Peru are the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for animals and plants and their derived products, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) for meats and their by-products, and the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) for U.S. dairy products.

- **Labeling requirements**

Imported packaged foods must carry a separate adhesive label before reaching the point of sale. A Spanish translation of the label must include the importer/distributor's contact information. R.U.C. Law 28405, November 30, 2004, requires labeling for value-added products other than foods (which could be included in the future). Imported value-added products that do not comply with the provisions of this law must be properly labeled in private storage for customs clearance.

Section III. Market Sector Structure and Trends

- In order to enter the Peruvian food market, U.S. exporters should contact local food processing companies and importers/wholesalers/distributors directly or indirectly through brokers, agents or representatives.
- Regardless of which strategy is chosen, personal visits are highly recommended. The local partner should be well known by the U.S. company before any permanent contractual arrangement is made.
- The local partner should be able to provide updated information on market consumer trends, current market development (merchandising, point of sales, and promotion activities) and trade business practices.
- **Food Service Sector**

Peru's economic growth has developed and improved in many sectors like gastronomy and tourism, among others. The growth in all of these sectors has had a positive impact on the food service sector. Public investment for the tourism sector was almost \$70 million in 2008, which is due to a great effort from the government. During this year Peru has proved its capacity to lead important international meetings, like those associated with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, that motivated investors into new projects.

In 2008, food service sales represented approximately \$637 million, considering the formal sector that is measurable. More than 60 percent of this amount corresponds to high-end food service. Growth remains steady at five percent in the last three years. Total food service imports were estimated at \$222 million, 35 percent of total food service sales.

The niche market for U.S. exporters in this sector include high-end hotels and restaurants, family style restaurants, fast food chains and coffee shops. Fast food chains present the fastest annual growth with approximately eight percent in the last five years.

Products for the food service that will benefit from PTPA with lower or duty free tariffs include food ingredients, fruits, cheeses, processed fruits and vegetables, meats, and specialties.

Social factors that affect the food service market include the growth of tourism (7 percent per year), urban expansion, more participation of woman in the workforce (38 percent) and an increasing percentage of the young population that demands eating fast food or food prepared outside the home.

- **Food Processing Sector**

In 2008, total sales by Peru's major food processing representatives reached approximately \$5.6 billion, while the food processing sector grew 8 percent over the last year.

Food processors are concentrated in 90 companies which represent 80 percent of total sales. Local food-processing companies include Alicorp (dairy, snacks, food ingredients, sauces, and pasta), Gloria and Laive (dairy products), San Fernando and Avinka (poultry meat and by-products), Industrias Años (sodas), Montana (food ingredients), and Destilería Peruana (alcoholic beverages).

Major prospects for the U.S. in the food processing sector include food ingredients for the dairy, flavorings, and baked goods industries.

- **Food Retail Sector**

In 2008, Peru's total food retail market reached almost \$10.5 billion, 80 percent of which is concentrated in Lima. Supermarket chains reached \$1.6 billion in food sales, growing 11 percent in respect to 2007. These chains accounted for 30 percent of the retail market share in Lima for 2008; they are forecast to increase to 40 percent in 2009. The retail market share in the country is 14 percent.

Wong (which was acquired by Chilean Cencosud last year) and Supermercados Peruanos are the two major supermarket chains, holding 52 percent and 31 percent of the supermarket market share, respectively. The new Tottus Hypermarket holds 17 percent. Wong has let other competitors gain territory in the market share, losing 8% in 2008. The period of transition and the new outlets opened by Supermercados Peruanos and Tottus (Lima and other cities) are other reasons for this reduction.

Supermarkets are not only expanding quickly in Lima's periphery, but throughout the country as well, penetrating markets like La Libertad, Lambayeque and Arequipa, offering significant potential for increased sales. These fast-

growing areas are comprised of low-income families, mostly concerned about price, and are quite indifferent to brand names and quality concerns.

- In 2008, 19 new outlets were opened by local supermarkets (\$130 million approximately and three were outside of Lima. Supermarket chains have expanded outside of Lima, reaching cities like Trujillo, Chiclayo, Cajamarca, Ica and Arequipa. There are other cities that have been identified by the food retailers as high priority for new outlets like Piura, Cuzco and Ayacucho.

Profiles of Major Supermarkets Chains in 2007

Retailer Name	Ownership	Sales (\$million)	Market Share (%)	No. of Outlets	Location	Purchasing Agent Type
CENCOSUD	Chile	936	52%	53	Lima, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Cajamarca	Direct Importers Local Food Processors and Producers
Supermercados Peruanos	Peru	588	31%	52	Lima, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Arequipa, Huancayo	
Tottus	Chile	306	17%	17	Lima, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Ica	

Source: El Comercio y Gestion newspaper

The target market for supermarkets in Lima is divided into high and middle-income families (1.8 million inhabitants) and low-income families (6.7 million inhabitants), whose average incomes per month are \$1,200 and \$270, respectively. Supermarkets have identified the low-income groups to be of great potential for future expansion.

Less than 10 percent of consumer-oriented products sold in supermarkets are imported. Although they are particularly sensitive to economic conditions, there is potential for U.S. food exports in snacks, fruit and vegetable juices, fresh fruits (especially pears, apples and grapes), canned fruits and vegetables, dairy products (especially cheeses), wines and liquors and pet foods.

Section IV. Best High-Value Product Prospects

- Peru gives tariff preferences to the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador), and to Mexico, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Cuba.
- Peru has begun conversations with China about a Free Trade Agreement with both countries. Peru has also

signed other international agreements, such as an Economic Complementation Agreement (ECA) with Mexico, Cuba and MERCOSUR. MERCOSUR is a major U.S. competitor in bulk commodities and meats. Peru has also completed Free Trade Agreements with Chile, Singapore y Canada. The trade agreements in process are with Thailand, Corea and European Union.

- Neighboring countries, especially Chile, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico are major food exporters to Peru, with Chile and Colombia being the two most important exporters in 2007.
- The PTPA will reinforce U.S. competitiveness within the Peruvian market. The quality of U.S. products is already appreciated among the high-end consumers.

Product Category	Market Size 2009 est.	Imports 2009 est.	2005-2009 Avg. Annual Import Growth	Import Tariff Rate	Key Constraints over Market Development	Market Attractiveness for the U.S.
Snack foods	N/A	31,000 MT	12.0% (growing)	0%	- Major suppliers are Colombia (45%), Argentina (15%) and Ecuador (13%).	- Access under TPA: duty free for major U.S. exports (confectionary, cookies, prepared potatoes); HS Code 10059020 (other products than popcorn) will enter 5 years linear. - Market with potential growth in HRI and Retail. - U.S. quality is appreciated.
Fruits and vegetables processed	N/A	46,000 TM	12.0% (growing)	0% 9% and 17%	- Chile is the major competitor (49%) due to low prices. - Netherlands and the U.S. account for 12% and 8% respectively	- Access under TPA: duty free for major U.S. exports (French frozen fries, soups and their preparations, mayonnaise); other products will enter 3 to 5 years linear. - Consumer preferences especially for U.S. soups and sauces. - U.S. exports have grown 50% in 2008
Red Meats fresh, chilled, frozen	176,000 MT	26,000 TM	10% (growing)	17% (HS 201, 202) 9% (HS 203, 204) 0% (HS 205, 206) 0% (HS 5040010)	- Major suppliers are big beef producers for the region: Argentina (27%), Brazil (26%) and Paraguay (20%)	- Access under TPA: duty free for prime beef, duty free for a quota of 800 TM for standard quality beef and 10,000 TM for beef offals.
Fresh fruits	5,800	41,400 MT	13%	0%	- Chilean	- U.S. exports in a window

	MT	(\$31 million)	(rising)		imports come duty free. - Chile keeps 96% of imports and the U.S. 2.7%.	different from Chile. - U.S. pears and recently grapes are imported for the high-end market.
Other Food Preparations (2106)	N/A	15,000 MT \$110 Millions	14%	9% (HS 210610) 0% (HS 210690)	Chile is the major importer (29%)	U.S. is the second supplier (24% of the market share).in 2007 imports grew 34%
Wine and Beer	18 million liters (wine) 11.4 million HLiters (beer)	13 million liters (\$26 million)	17% (growing)	9%	- Major exporters of wine are Argentina (42%) and Chile (30%) and of beer is Brazil (48%). - Strong promotions from competitors. - Only regular wine consumers recognize U.S. wine quality.	- Access under TPA: duty free for beer and five years linear for wine. - There is a niche market for quality wines on which the U.S. can be appreciated and price competitive according to future benefits from the TPA. - Post promotes U.S. wines taking advantage of the growing market for cheeses targeting the high-end sector. - Per capita annual wine consumption is growing, 1 liter for wine and 37 liters for beer.
Pet foods	44,000 MT	39,000 MT (\$47 million)	20%	0%	- Growing local pet industry. - There is an informal industry arising.	- U.S. is the major supplier (21% of the market share)
Poultry meat	70,000 MT	15,000 MT	28%	9%	- Strong local poultry industry, imports are mainly poultry offals.	- Access under TPA: quota of 12,000 MT for chicken leg quarters, two years linear for mechanically deboned chicken meat and five years linear for poultry offals. - Peruvians are major consumers of poultry.
Whey (HS 0404)	8,000 MT	9,000 MT	12%	9%, 0% (HS 04041090)	- Major competitors are France (32%) and Chile (11%), which is growing market share. - Included in price band.	- U.S. is the major supplier with 34% of market share. - Growing market: multiple uses in the food industry.
Food Preparation	N/A	25,000 MT	15% (growing)	0%	- Major competitors are	- Access under TPA: duty free (HS190410)

(HS 1904)					Chile (89%) and Colombia (3%). - The U.S. 3% of the market share	- 5 years liner HS 190490.
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Section V. Key Contacts and Further Information

If you have any question or comments regarding this report or need assistance exporting to Peru, please contact the Foreign Agricultural Service in Lima at the following address:

U.S. Embassy Lima, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

Mailing Address: Office of Agricultural Affairs, Unit 3785, APO AA 34031

Address: Av. La Encalada cdra. 17, Monterrico, Lima 33

Phone: (511) 434-3042

Fax: (511) 434-3043

E-mail: Aglima@usda.gov

For further information, check the FAS web site www.fas.usda.gov or our web site www.usdaperu.org.pe. Please, also refer to our other current food market related reports: Food Processing Ingredients Sector, Retail Food Sector and HRI Food Service Sector and Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) and FAIRS Export Certificate reports.

Trade Associations

American Chamber of Commerce of Peru (AMCHAM)

Executive Director: Aldo Defilippi

Address: Av. Ricardo Palma 836, Miraflores - Lima 18

Phone: (511) 705-8000

) 241-0709

www.amcham.org.pe

mcham@amcham.org.pe

National Society of Industries (SNI)

President: Pedro Olaechea

Address: Los Laureles 365, San Isidro - Lima 27

Phone: (511) 616-4444

Fax: (511) 616-4433

Web site: www.sni.org.pe

Hotel and Restaurant Association (AHORA)

President: Margot Moscoso de Pinasco

Address: Av. Benavides 881, Lima 18

Phone: (511) 444-7825
Fax: (511) 444-4303
E-mail: ahora@infonegocio.net.pe

Ministries and Government Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)

Minister: Eng. Adolfo de Cordova Velez
Address: Av. La Universidad N° 200 – La Molina
Phone: (511) 613-5800
Fax: (511) 711-3700
Web site: www.minag.gob.pe

The National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service (SENASA)

Director: Dr. Oscar Dominguez
Address: Av. La Molina 1915 – Lima 12
Phone: (511) 313-3300
Fax: (511) 340-1486
Web site: www.senasa.gob.pe

General Environmental Health Bureau (DIGESA)

General Director: Eng. Javier Hernandez Campanella
Address: Las Amapolas 350, Urbanizacion San Eugenio - Lima 14
Phone: (511) 442-8353 /421-0146
Fax: (511) 422-6404
Web site: www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe

Customs (SUNAT)

Superintendent: Manuel Fernando Velarde Dellepiane
Address: Av. Garcilazo de la Vega 1472 – Lima 1
Phone: (511) 315-3300
Fax: (511)315-3318
Web site: www.aduanet.gob.pe

National Institute for the Defense of Competition and for the Protection of the Intellectual Property (INDECOPI)

President: Mr. Jaime Thorne
Address: Calle de la Prosa 138 - San Borja
Phone: (511) 224-7800
Fax: (511) 224-0348
Web site: www.indecopi.gob.pe

APPENDIX 1. STATISTICS

TABLE A. Key Trade & Demographic Information (2008)

Agricultural Imports From All Countries (\$million)/ U.S. Market Share (%) ^{1/}	3,271 / 13
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries (\$ million)/ U.S. Market Share (%) ^{1/}	611 / 13
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries (\$ million)/ U.S. Market Share (%) ^{1/}	64 / 1.0
Total Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%) ^{2/}	28.2 / 1.7
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%) ^{2/}	20.8 / 2.1
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas ^{2/ 3/}	10
Size of the High-Middle Class (Millions) / Growth Rate (%) ^{4/}	2 / 3%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars) –2008 ^{2/ 5/}	4,453
Unemployment Rate – 2008 (%) ^{2/ 5/}	6.9
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars) 2/	270
Percent of Females of Working Age ^{2/}	71.8
Exchange Rate (US\$1 = X.X local currency) ^{2/}	\$1 = S/. 2.92

^{1/} Source: Peru's Customs 2008.

^{2/} Source: INEI

^{3/} Lima is the main city with 8.4 million inhabitants and 2.0% of annual growth. The other cities are: Piura, La Libertad, Cajamarca, Puno, Junin, Cuzco, Arequipa, Lambayeque y Ancash.

^{4/} Source: "Peru 2003, Social Economical Levels". Apoyo consultancy.

There are five social-economical levels in Peru of which A and B constitute the high-middle class. Family income in Lima raised 10% in 2005.

^{5/} Economic and Finance Ministry (EFM)

TABLE B. CONSUMER FOOD & EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCT IMPORTS

Peru Imports (In Millions of Dollars)	Imports From the World				Imports from the U.S.				U.S. Market Share			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	339	378	466	611	30	39	55	79	9	10	12	13
Snack Foods (Excl. Nuts)	35	39	45	55	2	3	4	6	7	7	9	11
Breakfast Cereals & Pancake Mix	2	5	15	21	0	0	0	1	14	8	3	3
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	28	28	33	48	0	2	3	7	0	7	8	15
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	2	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	3
Poultry Meat	6	7	10	12	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	2
Dairy Products (Excl. Cheese)	54	50	76	88	3	5	8	6	6	9	11	7
Cheese	6	6	7	10	2	2	3	2	30	31	34	25
Eggs & Products	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	3
Fresh Fruit	20	21	25	31	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3
Fresh Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	38	40	47	79	3	4	4	6	9	9	9	8
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	42	40	44	32
Tree Nuts	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	1	17	22	19	21
Wine & Beer	18	18	21	26	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	2
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	1	1	3	4	0	0	1	1	17	16	23	17
Pet Foods (Dog & Cat Food)	6	22	24	45	1	6	7	16	17	30	29	37
Other Consumer-Oriented Products	117	133	151	182	16	15	22	30	14	11	15	17
FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS	47	29	35	64	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Salmon	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surimi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Crustaceans	1	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish & Flatfish	24	10	16	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Molluscs	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19
Other Fishery Products	20	14	13	32	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL	1,420	1,606	2,189	3,077	213	209	438	424	15	13	20	14
AGRICULTURAL, FISH & FORESTRY TOTAL	1,504	1,716	2,329	3,271	216	212	443	431	14	12	19	13

Source: World Trade Atlas (2009)

TABLE C. TOP 15 SUPPLIERS OF CONSUMER FOODS & EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS

Peru - Top 15 Suppliers CONSUMER - ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS					
	\$1,000	2006	2007	2008		\$1,000	2006	2007	2008
Chile	101,280	120,395	164,005		Ecuador	14,988	13,071	24,621	
United States	39,084	58,093	79,074		Chile	10,549	17,268	22,929	
Colombia	53,587	55,183	67,072		Argentina	30	155	5,505	
Argentina	38,351	47,459	53,383		Spain	344	217	1,923	
Brazil	22,023	30,388	42,719		Japan	1,617	1,191	1,483	
Mexico	15,627	19,947	26,534		China	359	897	1,093	
Ecuador	13,209	16,151	23,298		Panama	329	45	973	
Netherlands	8,539	12,974	18,004		United States	28	45	785	
Ireland	5,801	11,093	15,345		India	0	0	754	
Spain	5,273	8,684	11,627		Vietnam	0	59	648	
Germany	6,199	7,291	9,877		Taiwan	158	314	441	
New Zealand	6,479	7,731	9,861		International Waters	173	260	432	
China	5,898	7,534	9,794		Uruguay	103	113	330	
France	4,826	7,406	9,611		Indonesia	7	0	285	
Paraguay	6,730	6,973	8,379		Tanzania	0	268	233	
Others	43,920	48,410	61,838		Others	484	763	564	
World	376,827	465,711	610,421		World	29,169	34,667	63,000	

Source: World Trade Atlas (2009)