

## INFOCARD ELANBiz

### Dairy Products Sector and Market Access Requirements in Peru<sup>1</sup>

Updated last March 2020.

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The purpose of this infocard is to provide an overview of the most relevant aspects of the dairy products' sector in Peru, as well as the market access requirements for EU dairy products

#### Description of the Sector

The dairy sector includes products which belong to **chapters 04** and **19** of the Harmonized System nomenclature used for the uniform classification of goods (HS).

**SECTION:I LIVE ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

**CHAPTER: 04**

**04.04** Whey, including the concentrated kind or with added sugar or other sweeteners; products consisting of the natural components of milk, including with added sugar or other sweeteners, not expressed or included elsewhere.

**0404.10** - Whey, even modified, including the concentrated kind of with added sugar or other sweeteners:

[0404.10.10.00](#) - - Partial or fully demineralized whey

[0404.10.90.00](#) - - Others

[0404.90.00.00](#) - Others

**04.05** Butter and other fats derived from milk; dairy pastes to spread.

[0405.10.00.00](#) - Butter

[0405.20.00.00](#) - Dairy pastes for spreading

**0405.90** - Others:

[0405.90.20.00](#) - - Anhydrous butter ("butteroil")

[0405.90.90.00](#) - - Others

**04.06** Cheeses and cottage cheese.

[0406.10.00.00](#) - Fresh (unripe) cheese, including whey, and cottage cheese

[0406.20.00.00](#) - Cheese of any kind, grated or powdered

[0406.30.00.00](#) - Melted cheese, except grated or powdered kind

[0406.40.00.00](#) - Blue paste cheese and other cheeses presenting veins produced by *Penicillium roqueforti*

[0406.90.40.00](#) - - With a moisture content of less than 50%, calculated by weight on a fully defatted basis

[0406.90.50.00](#) - - With a moisture content greater than or equal to 50% but less than 56%, calculated by weight on a fully defatted basis

[0406.90.60.00](#) - - With a moisture content greater than or equal to 56% but less than 69%, calculated by weight on a fully defatted basis

[0406.90.90.00](#) - Others

**SECCIÓN:IV FOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTS; DRINKS, ALCOHOLIC LIQUIDS AND VINEGAR; TABACO AND**

**CAPITULO: 19 DERIVATIVES, ELABORATED**

Meals based on cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry products

<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this infocard is only general. For more detailed info and commercial promotion events, as well as possible business contacts, please contact the Commercial Offices of the Member States and the bilateral Chambers in Lima.

**19.01** Malt extract; food based on flour, grits, starch, starch or malt extract, which do not contain cocoa or with a cocoa content of less than 40% by weight calculated on a fully defatted, unexpressed basis.

**1901.10** - Meals for infant feeding, intended for retail sales:

**1901.10.10.00** - - Dairy formulas for children up to 12 months of age

**1901.10.91.00** - - - Flour based food, semolina, starch or malt extract

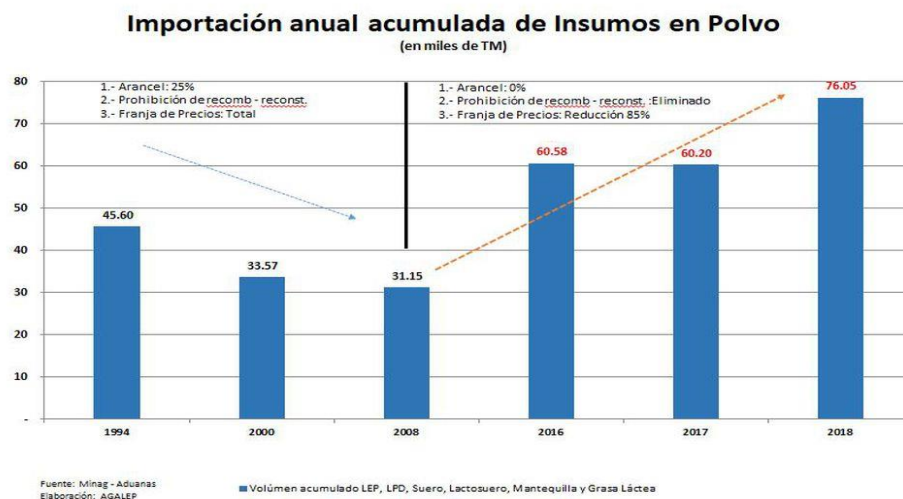
Source: Aduanet – SUNAT: [www.aduanet.gob.pe/itarancel/arancelS01Alias](http://www.aduanet.gob.pe/itarancel/arancelS01Alias) providing detailed information on the classification and the current taxation for each heading.

## The Dairy Market: Evolution and Market Share

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Minagri), **Peru produced 2,066,125 tons of fresh milk in 2018**, which represents an increase of 2.6% compared to 2017. Meanwhile, the per capita consumption of Peruvian milk remained at 87 liters per year.

As of 2018, the most productive dairy basins in the country are **Cajamarca (17.76%)**, **Arequipa (17.61%)** and **Lima (17.52%)** as indicated by Minagri. However, the regions with the highest annual rates of increased productivity, in the last 10 years, are Ica (11.65%), Cusco (10.54%) and Junín (10.46%).<sup>2</sup>

According to the Peruvian Association of Dairy Cattle Producers<sup>3</sup>, the dairy sector is being affected by the increase in imports of powdered (milk) inputs, which are displacing the demand for fresh milk in the country's industrial plants. Indeed, the **importation of powdered milk (and related products)** such as for example whey, powdered milk and skim milk has registered **considerable growth** since 2008, when the import of powdered milk (and related products) reached 31,000 tons. This number rose to 60,000 tons in 2017 and it grew by 26% to reach 76,000 tons in 2018.



<sup>2</sup> Source: <https://agraria.pe/noticias/minagri-busca-que-consumo-per-capita-de-leche--19108>

<sup>3</sup> Source: <https://gestion.pe/economia/agalep-importacion-insumos-polvo-frena-crecimiento-produccion-nacional-leche-263665-noticia/?ref=gesr>

On the other hand, the Peruvian dairy market is **vertically integrated** according to a report by the Class & Associates risk classifier (*Class & Asociados*), characterized by operating with a high level of market concentration with only three companies (Gloria, Nestlé and Laive) supplying more than 90% of the market whilst the remaining balance is made up of independent producers. These three companies are responsible for the collection of fresh UHT milk (its main input), and its processing, packaging and distribution. The report also highlights that the most demanded dairy product in the Peruvian market is evaporated milk.<sup>4</sup>

## Imports

In **2018**, Peru imported **76,050 tons of powdered milk**, 26.3% more than the previous year. Imports of dairy inputs for industrial purposes are equivalent to the production of 1,800,000 liters of fresh milk per day, which is 36% of the national production or 66% of the collection of industrial milk.<sup>5</sup> The main providers of dairy in Peru are **New Zealand** and the **USA**.

### List of Peruvian imports

Product 04: Milk and dairy, Unit: thousands of USD (Source: Trade Map)

Cod.	Description of the product	Import. Value 2015	Import. Value 2016	Import. Value. 2017	Import. Value 2018
04.01	Milk and cream (non-concentrated), without the addition of sugar or other sweetener.	7.619	3.542	929	949
04.02	Milk and cream, concentrated or with the addition of sugar or other sweetener.	115.061	97.712	113.113	144.962
04.03	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kefir and other milks and creams, fermented or acidified, including concentrated, with the addition of sugar or other sweetener, flavoured or with fruits or cocoa.	9.479	8.901	10.236	7.883
04.04	Whey, including concentrated or with the addition of sugar or other sweeteners; products consisting of the natural components of milk, including the addition of sugar or other sweetener, not included in other headings	17.046	13.259	13.092	14.411
04.05	Butter, including dehydrated butter and "ghee", and other milk fats, as well as dairy products for spreading	29.780	25.009	42.174	60.268
04.06	Cheeses and cottage cheese	25.455	24.056	30.435	34.010
19.01	Malt extracts, as well as food preparations of flour, grits, semolina, starch or malt extract, without cocoa or with a cocoa content of < 40% by weight calculated on a fully defatted basis, not included in other subheadings; milk-based products, cream, buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kéfir and other products of headings 0401 to 0404, without cocoa or with a cocoa content < 5% by weight, calculated on a fully defatted basis, not including in other subheading.	91.444	96.665	91.369	98.359

<sup>4</sup> Source: <http://www.perulactea.com/2017/06/05/tres-empresas-son-duenas-del-90-del-mercado-de-productos-lacteos-en-peru/>

<sup>5</sup> Source: <https://agraria.pe/noticias/importacion-de-leche-en-polvo-aumento-263-en-2018-18408>

## Local Production

46% of milk production in the country is destined to the production of **dairy products**, mainly cheeses which is mostly carried out by small and medium producers in different regions of the country. Local cheese varieties produced are fresh cheeses, paria, Andean, gouda, camembert, dambo, gruyere, edam, brie, Parmesan, among other regional kinds.

The Peruvian model is based on a wide-base production structure, with mostly local supplies, which gives it independence from the ups and downs of the world market. However, the Peruvian dairy industry is not fully self-sufficient. For an adequate supply of the market it is necessary to import both supplies (milk powder, serums, milk fat) and finished products (cheese, condensed milk, butter, etc), with with former being necessary to produce dairy products.

In 2018, Peru exported 277.46 tons of cheese mostly cream cheese bound for Chile.<sup>6</sup>

## Market Access Requirements<sup>7</sup>

In order to import and market dairy products originating from the European Union several requirements must be fulfilled, including: **(1) payment of the corresponding tariff and the Value Added Tax (IGV) at the moment of import** , **(2) getting the Sanitary Registration and other control registrations**, **(3) compliance with specific requisites regarding labelling**, **(4) specific provisions concerning packaging**.<sup>8</sup>

In addition, certain products are subject to **tariff rate quotas** (i.e. powdered milk, butter, fresh cheese).

### **1. Tariff, Price Range and Value Added Tax – IGV**

Please note that only some headings will be listed as reference below. If you require complete information on all the dairy headings, please check <http://www.aduanet.gob.pe/itarancel/arancelS01Alias>

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<sup>6</sup> Source: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minagri/noticias/26977-minagri-promueve-la-cadena-de-produccion-y-mayor-consumo-de-queso-peruano>

<sup>7</sup> For space-related reasons, we cannot list all the products. Please, introduce the heading you are looking for and the info will be provided through the following link: <http://www.aduanet.gob.pe/itarancel/arancelS01Alias>

<sup>8</sup> Likewise, having a Certificate of Origin EUR.1. is also necessary.

Tariff Heading	Product	Base Rate	Category	Tariff as of 2020	SEA	SPFP
0401100000	Milk and cream, non-concentrated, without addition of sugar or sweeteners	9%	15: Tariff will be eliminated in 16 equal annual stages, beginning on the date the Agreement entered into force (2013), and such goods will be duty free, effective 1 January of year 16 (2029).	Ad valorem tariff 0% <sup>(a)</sup>		*
0402101000	Powdered milk and cream, granules or other solid forms, with a fat content	9%	MP: shall remain at the base rates from the date the Agreement enters into force through the end of year 10; beginning on 1 January of year eleven, customs' duties shall be reduced in 7 equal annual stages, and such goods will be duty-free; effective on 1 January of year eighteen; nevertheless, Peru shall allow duty-free imports for an aggregate quota of 3,000 tons from the date the Agreement entered into force (2013), with a yearly increase of 300 tons.	0% Tariff <b>Subject to Quota</b> (aggregate of 3000 tons since 2013 with an annual increase of 300)  9% Out of quota	SEA	**
0403100020	Yogurts, either flavored or with fruits or cocoa (...)	17%	15: shall be removed in 16 equal annual stages, starting from the date the Agreement entered into force (2013), and such goods will be duty-free effective 1 January of year 16 (2029).	Ad valorem tariff 0% <sup>(a)</sup>		
0405100000	Butter	9%	BR: exempt from tariff elimination; nomination the above, Peru shall allow duty-free imports for an aggregate quota of 250 tons from the date the Agreement enters into force (2013), with a yearly increase of 25 tons.	0% tariff <b>Subject to Quota</b> (aggregate of 250 tons since 2013, with an annual increase of 25 tons) 9% Out of quota		*
0406100000	Fresh unripe cheese, including whey and cottage cheese	17%	CE: shall remain at the base from the date the Agreement entered into force through the end of year 10; beginning on 1 January of year 11, customs' duties shall be reduced in 7 equal annual stages, and such goods shall be duty-free effective on year 1 January of year 18; notwithstanding the above, Peru shall allow duty-free imports for an aggregate quota of 2,500 tons on the date the Agreement entered into force (2013), with a yearly increase of 250 tons.	0% Tariff <b>Subject to Quota</b> (aggregate of 250 tons since 2013 with an annual increase of 25 tons)  17% Out of quota	SEA	

<sup>(a)</sup> According to the Agreement as of 2020, the tariff headings 0401100000 and 0403100020 have 4.5% and 8.5% tariffs, respectively. Nevertheless, the ad valorem tariff unilaterally established by Peru for both headings is 0%.

<sup>(\*)</sup> Specific Duties since 09/04/2017: REFERENCIAL VALUE per TON.:3135. Fee x TON.: 101. See Price Range System ahead. Source: SUNAT as of February 2020

**Sales Tax (Value Added Tax):** General Sales Tax (IGV): 18% (16% +2%) over the CIF value of the merchandise (applicable to almost all the products sold in the country).

**Agricultural safeguard:** Additional customs' duties will apply if the yearly volume of imports exceeds the level of activation (list [Annex IV of the Agreement](#)).<sup>9</sup>

**Price Range System (SPFP):** The Peruvian Price Range System is a mechanism that was introduced with the purpose of **stabilizing the import cost** of some tradable products in the international market and limiting the negative impact of the volatility of their international prices. The Agreement with the European Union acknowledges Peru's application of the Price Range System (SPFP), which taxes **imports of milk and other agricultural products such as rice, yellow corn and sugar**, setting **traditional variable duties** when the international price of these products reaches levels below the reference prices published in the Customs' Tables. Peru has limited these variable duties to a maximum of 20% for rice and 15% for other products.

## **2. Sanitary Requisites**

**Harmonised certificate for products originating from the EU:** On 9 February 2017, the **harmonised certificate for the importation of dairy products originating from the EU** under the EU-Peru Trade Agreement entered into force. This certificate allows all EU companies in the sector to export their products to the Peruvian market without greater requirements than those contemplated in the Sanitary Registration managed by DIGESA, which translates into a considerable simplification in the export process (see Infocard ELANBiz: Sanitary Registration of Food and Beverages in Peru).

In order to benefit from this treatment, the exported products (milk and/or other dairy products) must be covered by a **Health Certificate issued by the Official Competent Authority of the Member State of the European Union**, stating compliance with the following requisites:

- a. They must come from herds and primary production establishments not subject to sanitary restrictions at the time of milk collection.
- b. The establishment of primary production and the area, of at least 10 km around it, have not been under quarantine or under restrictions for the movement of animals, during the sixty (60) days prior to shipment.
- c. The product was checked for identity at the place of shipment.
- d. The necessary precautions were taken after treatment to avoid contact of the milk or its products with any microorganism, potentially pathogenic for animals which cause infectious-contagious diseases and require mandatory notification according to the OIE list.
- e. The milk was subjected to any of the following treatments or equivalents:
  - ✓ (1) Fast pasteurization (HTST) of at least 72° C, for at least 15 seconds if the pH is below 7; or
  - ✓ (1) Fast pasteurization (HTST) two (2) consecutives times if pH was equal or greater than 7; or
  - ✓ (1) Slow pasteurization of at least 63° C, for at least 30 minutes; or

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/images/stories/union\\_europea/espanol\\_2012\\_06/anexo\\_IV\\_espanol.pdf](http://www.acuerdoscomerciales.gob.pe/images/stories/union_europea/espanol_2012_06/anexo_IV_espanol.pdf)





- ✓ (1) An HTST treatment combined with another physical treatment by: decreasing the pH below 6 for one hour, or an additional heating to a minimum of 72° C combined with a drying procedure.
  - ✓ Dairy products made with raw milk (2):
    - i. The milk used to make the product comes from herds free of brucellosis and tuberculosis, and
    - ii. The product has been subjected to a maturing process for at least 60 days at a temperature equal to or greater than 2° C.
- (1) (Strike out what doesn't apply)  
(2) (Only applicable to countries free of foot-and-mouth disease)<sup>10</sup>

**Sanitary Registration:** In order to market or import a product destined for human consumption in Peru the importer must obtain a **Sanitary Registration** issued by the **General Directorate of Environmental Health – DIGESA**.

The first procedure is to apply for the Sanitary Registration of Food and Beverages for Human Consumption. In order to do so, you will need to comply with the following requisites:

1. **Name or company name, address and Single Taxpayer Registry (RUC)** number of the natural or legal person applying for registry.
2. **Name that reflects the true nature of the product<sup>11</sup>, commercial name and brand** for the product applying for Sanitary Registration<sup>12</sup>.
3. **Name or company name, address and country of manufacturer**, if it applies.
4. **Address of the manufacturing plant**, if it applies.
5. **Results of physicochemical, microbiological and bromatological<sup>13</sup> analyses** of the finished product, processed and issued by a laboratory accredited by the [National Institute of Quality - INACAL](#) or another accrediting body of a foreign country with international recognition, party to the Mutual Recognition Arrangement of [ILAC \(International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation\)](#) or the IAAC (Inter American Accreditation Cooperation).
6. **List of ingredients and quantitative composition of additives**, identifying the latter by their generic name and international numerical reference, (GSFA Code).
7. Preservation and storage conditions.

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<sup>10</sup> For more information on the requisites, we recommend checking [RESOLUCIÓN DIRECTORAL N° 0007-2017-MINAGRI-SENASA-DSA](#).

<sup>11</sup> Codez Stan N° 01-1985 and Law N° 29571.

<sup>12</sup> The composition of the product must be considered, as well as the CODEZ STAN 1-1985

<sup>13</sup> Concerning food with special regimes, they must submit the results of the bromatological analysis. Food destined for special regimes is listed under Article 6.2, section IX of the NTS N° 071-MINSA/DIGESA-V.01. [“Norma sanitaria que establece los criterios microbiológicos de calidad sanitaria e inocuidad para los alimentos y bebidas de consumo humano”](#)

8. **Data on the packaging used**, considering type, material and presentations.
9. **Shelf-life of the product** under normal preservation and storage conditions.
10. **Production lot identification system** (for traceability and decoding purposes).
11. **Directoral Resolution Number for Technical Validation Certificate of the HACCP Plan** or General Principles of Hygiene, correspondingly.
12. **Labeling Draft**, as established by the Rules of Procedure on the subject.
13. **Certificate of Free Commercialization and/or Certificate of Use** issued by a competent authority of the country of the manufacturer (original and copy), when the food or beverage is imported. This certifies that the product is freely marketed in its country of origin and that it is manufactured in a plant that complies with the Rules of Procedure.<sup>14</sup>

### **3. Labeling and packaging**

#### **Labeling**

European products destined for import and marketing in Peru must fulfill the outstanding requisites for the labeling and ad warnings of products manufactured abroad, as specified by [Legislative Decree N° 1304](#):

- Name or denomination of the product.
- Country of manufacture.
- If the product is perishable: Date of expiry/ Storage conditions/ Comments.
- Product condition, if the product happens to be defective, used, rebuilt or refurbished.
- Net content of the product, expressed in units of mass or volumen, correspondingly.
- If the product contains some input or prime material that presents a risk to the consumer or user, it must be declared.
- Name and legal domicile in Peru of the manufacturer, importer, packager or distributor responsible, correspondingly, as well as their Single Taxpayer ID (*RUC*).
- Warning of the risk or danger derived from the nature of the product, as well as its use, when these are foreseeable.
- The urgency treatment needed in case of damage to the user's health, if applicable.

The data regarding the conditions of the product, comments, **warning** and risks must necessarily be written in **Spanish**. The data concerning the country of manufacture and date of expiry must be written in permanent/indelible characters.

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<sup>14</sup> The shipment and application for these documents can be carried out through the Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE) [www.vuce.gob.pe](http://www.vuce.gob.pe). For more info check our ElanBiz infocard: Sanitary Registry of Food and Beverages in Peru.



## **Packaging**<sup>15</sup>

The National Service of Agrarian Health (**SENASA**), establishes the use of new packages for first use, among its requisites, in order to guarantee an adequate level of protection for the country and to minimize the risk of entry of quarantine plagues (wood packaging).

According to Ministry Resolution N° 621-2008/MINSA, the use of packages previously used to contain products other than food and beverages for human consumptions is strictly forbidden. Returnable food and beverage containers may be reused, so long as it is possible to submit them to a cleansing and sterilization process, so as to preserve packaging safety standards.

The packaging containing the product must be made with harmless material, devoid of substances which may be handed down to the product in such conditions that may compromise its safety, and manufactured in a way that maintains health quality and product composition during all of its shelf life.

Containers, manufactured with metal, alloys or plastic materials, may not:

- a) Contain impurities made up of lead, antimony, zinc, copper, chrome, iron, tin, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals or metalloids which may be considered harmful to health, in quantities or levels higher than the established maximum limits.
- b) Contain residual monomers of styrene, vinyl chloride, acrinolirile or any other residual monomer or substance that may be considered harmful to health, in quantities higher than the maximum limits allowed by the Codex Alimentarius or the Ministry of Health – *MINSA*.

The use of containers manufactured with recycled paper, cardboard or secondhand plastic is strictly forbidden.

## **Other relevant provisions: ad warning labeling**

On 17 June 2019 the “Manual of Ad Warnings” entered into effect.<sup>16</sup> The aforementioned document establishes the obligation to include public warnings, in the shape of octagons, on all processed foods whose content of sodium, sugar, saturated fats and trans fats exceed healthy technical parameters.<sup>17</sup> This obligation applies to all natural and legal persons who market, import, provide and manufacture processed foods, as well as to whoever markets such products.<sup>18</sup>



As for the content of the octagon ad warnings, these must include the corresponding warning depending on whichever applies:

- **HIGH IN SODIUM:** Avoid its excessive consumption – Ministry of Health.

<sup>15</sup> Guide to packages and packaging. Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism.

<sup>16</sup> The Manual was approved within the framework of the provisions established in the [Law N° 30021, Law for the Promotion of Healthy Nutrition for Children and Adolescents](#), and its [Rules of Procedure, passed by Supreme Decree N° 017-2017-SA](#).

<sup>17</sup> The technical parameters are established in Article N° 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Law, passed by Supreme Decree N° 017-2017-SA.

<sup>18</sup> Article 2 of the Law N° 30021.



- **HIGH IN SUGAR:** Avoid its excessive consumption – Ministry of Health.
- **HIGH IN SATURATED FATS:** Avoid its excessive consumption – Ministry of Health.
- **CONTAINS TRANS FATS:** Avoid its consumption – Ministry of Health.

On the other hand, it is important to highlight that these ad warnings must be printed in the front label of the product.<sup>19</sup> Nevertheless, the use of adhesives to display the warnings will be allowed **until 17 June 2020**, for big and medium companies<sup>20</sup> and **until 31 March 2022**, for micro and small enterprises.<sup>21</sup> **After these deadlines, the ad warnings will necessarily have to be printed on the label.**

## Recommendations for European Companies

- Carry out a prior market study by analyzing, among other aspects, product price in the market, international transport costs, import costs and others which may apply.
- Hire a local agent or representative for both the completion of administrative procedures before **SENASA** and **DIGESA**, as well as for commercial activities.
- The online procedure can be carried out online from Europe, by means of the Single Window for Foreign Trade (*VUCE*).
- Engage the bilateral chamber or commercial office of your Member State to obtain updated info and tips on the best way to enter the Peruvian market.

## Main Events of Relevance to the Sector

- **Expoalimentaria:** Annual event considered the biggest international business platform of the food, beverage, machinery, equipment, supply, packaging, services, restaurants and gastronomy sector in Latin America. It gathered more than 32,000 visitors and over 650 companies in 2019. [www.expoalimentariaperu.com](http://www.expoalimentariaperu.com)
- **Agritech:** Is the Latin-American edition of the Israeli Agritech Fair which, during 19 editions, has demonstrated to be a great international platform for innovation in agricultural technology.
- **Tecnoagro:** International Fair for Agricultural, Agroindustry and Agro Export Technologies: [www.tecnoagroperu.com.pe/](http://www.tecnoagroperu.com.pe/)

## Useful Links

- **Peruvian Dairy Industrials Association (ADIL)** of the National Society of Industries (SIN) <http://www.sni.org.pe/> y <http://www.perulactea.com/tag/adil/>
- **Infolactea:** <http://infolactea.com/quienes-somos/>

<sup>19</sup> Article 15 of the Rules of Procedure. Passed by [Supreme Decree N° 017-2017-SA](#).

<sup>20</sup> Sub-section 8.3 of the Eighth Complementary Provision of [Supreme Decree N° 015-2019-SA](#).

<sup>21</sup> Sub-section 8.5 of the Eighth Complementary Provision of [Supreme Decree N° 015-2019-SA](#).



- Sierra exportadora: <http://www.sierraexportadora.gob.pe/>
- Ministry of Agriculture: [www.minagri.gob.pe](http://www.minagri.gob.pe)
- “Agronoticias” Magazine: [www.agronoticiasperu.com](http://www.agronoticiasperu.com)
- National Service of Agrarian Health: [www.senasa.gob.pe](http://www.senasa.gob.pe)
- National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration – SUNAT: [www.sunat.gob.pe](http://www.sunat.gob.pe)
- Situación Arancelaria, Acuerdos Comerciales – Desgravaciones, Estadísticas De Importación Y Exportación, Acceso Mercado: [www.aduanet.gob.pe](http://www.aduanet.gob.pe)
- General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA): [www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe](http://www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe)
- Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE): [www.vuce.gob.pe](http://www.vuce.gob.pe)

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