
DESTINATION: PERU

1. In which industries are most expats involved in? What regions are they centered in?

- The industries that most expatriates work in are:
 - Engineering (construction and real estate sector),
 - Mining (civil engineering, mining, geologists and surveyors) and
 - Gas.

The companies are in need of professionals and specialized technical personnel, there is a lack of Peruvian workers specialized in these areas caused by the large infrastructure gap in the country.

- Among the general characteristics of foreign residents in Peru, until November 2015, we encountered the following characteristics:
 - Majority are male (54% men vs. 42% women),
 - Working age: mostly young adults aged 30 to 39 years old,
 - Single,
 - Occupational category of: engineers, students, employees or missionaries.
- According to the information provided by the Government through the agency of *Superintendencia de Migraciones* responsible for migration control in Peru, the number of foreign nationals who entered Peru for temporary employment or as resident “increased” by 793% between 2004 and 2014.
- According to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), Immigration to Peru during the period 1994-2014 was of 106,426 legal aliens, the larger percentage came from: US, China, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Spain and Brazil.
- The latest statistics published by the *Superintendencia de Migraciones* indicated that during the first semester of 2015, the data was:
 - Colombia was the country of origin with the most n° workers to enter Peru with 1,713.
 - Spain with 757,
 - Argentina 638,
 - Chile with 556,
 - Ecuador with 515,
 - Brazil with 412,
 - Venezuela with 349,
 - United States with 330, among others.
- Meanwhile, revenues registered by foreign citizens with immigration status of workers during the first six months of 2015 are mostly:
 - Engineers (8,045)
 - Employees of various activities (5,504),

- Business managers (1,748),
- Managers (966),
- Technical (800),
- Economists (612),
- Business (557),
- Pilots (515),
- Accountants (449), among others.

According to data from the Superintendencia de Migraciones, in the period 2009-2015 are calculated 52,000 foreign of which over 90 % have a current residence, registering the largest number of residents in the period 2014-2015.

- The cities where the largest number of expatriates are concentrated are:
 - Lima, the capital city hosts the majority (approximately 82% according to the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion, MINTRA),
 - Arequipa,
 - Cusco,
 - Trujillo, and
 - Iquitos.

2. How do expats typically find housing? Do they rent or buy? What are some of the most popular living areas? What is a typical range for housing costs?

- Searching apartments or houses is done mostly through Relocation companies that work with real estate agents. They provide options to suit the needs of the employees and their families (location, number of bedrooms, garage, etc.)
- Others that might search directly with home owners by searching web portals rental such as: A donde vivir, Urbania and Lamudi.
- Most expatriates choose to rent, since the periods of residence in Peru are not very long.
- There are properties for rent which can be furnished or unfurnished.
- Fewer offers in furnished properties.

Usual requirements for rents are:

- A Support Letter from the employing company, and
- 1 or 2 months as a security deposit.
- In Peru, it is a common practice to house search through a real estate agency directly and the agents earn a commission equivalent to one month of rent, which is normally payed by the landlord (and not by the tenant).
- The city with more expatriates is Lima and the areas to live in and that are recommended are:
 - San Isidro, Miraflores, San Borja, La Molina, Surco, due to the amount of properties they offer and for security reasons, proximity to museums, international schools, renowned restaurants and night life or entertainment.

- The average prices for most of the properties (apartments) are:
 - In the district of San Isidro the rental amounts is US\$2450 (monthly), with a maintenance amount around US\$220, that has to be added and is paid by the tenant. This standard property would have two parking space garages, furnished, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and an area of 180 m2.
 - In the district of Miraflores the rental amounts is US\$2270 (monthly), with a maintenance amount of around US\$205, two parking space garages, furnished, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and an area of 140m2.
 - In the district of San Borja the rental amounts are US\$2080 (monthly), with maintenance amount around US\$145, with two parking space garages, unfurnished, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and an area of 185 m2.
 - In the district of Surco the rental amounts is US\$2870 (monthly), with a maintenance amount of around US\$105, two parking space garages, furnished, 2 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and an area of 165 m2.
 - La Molina, is close to the American School (Roosevelt School & Abraham Lincoln) rents are around US\$9.250. This area offers more houses with 4 bedrooms and has a gate guard in the entrance of the community.
 - In all cases the owners request a payment of first (one month's rent) and security deposit (one or two month's rent).
- If property is not furnished the price would be adjusted to US\$300 or US\$500 less.

3. How business is typically conducted in Peru? In essence, are meetings formal or informal? How are relationships built? Is knowledge of Spanish a plus?

- The meetings are mostly formal and usually take place in the headquarters of the companies.
- Men wear suits and women wear dresses, skirt / pants.
- It is usual that men greet each other with a handshake and greet women with a kiss on the cheek, but, it is acceptable that men handshake with women.
- Spanish is the language most commonly spoken, and is the official commercial language. The Constitution also recognizes as official languages Quechua, Aymara and other aboriginal languages in the areas of the country where they are spoken.
- Speaking Spanish will facilitate the communication with Peruvians; many people especially in business are fluent in English.
- Peruvians are very friendly people so it is not a challenge to establish relationships and friendships. We recommend having conversations about food and/or domestic tourism in order to facilitate dialogue and integration.

4. What are the visa and work permit requirements for expats?

- Immigration Laws are about 24 years ago, and have not been revisited in consequence many of the procedures may cause serious delays. However, the Governmental entity for immigration, Superintendencia de Migraciones, responsible for immigration processes in Peru has launched a campaign to facilitate the procedures to obtain visas and other immigration paperwork. In this regard, in

October 2015, the regulations were simplified eliminating 130 requirements reducing unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles.

Quota for Foreign Employees:

- The contracting Act of Peru for Foreign Workers state that employers, whether foreign or domestic, are authorized to recruit foreign employees.
- The local legislation has ruled a Quota for companies to hire foreign employees, this Quota reached up to 20% from the total number of employees in payroll.
- There is also a Quota related with salaries which should not exceed 30% of the salaries reported to the ministry of Labor.
- Hiring foreign employees is subject to the labor regime for the private sector and the limits are established in the law that regulates it. Any changes or modifications to the contract shall be approved by the national labor authorities.
- In addition, the companies may apply for “Exception or Waiver Process” of the above percentage. This process is applicable when labor force and HQS workers (specialists, managers or management) is needed for new companies; employees of public companies, or for private companies that have signed agreements with government agencies, among others.
- There are two ways to obtain a work visa:
 - A) *Processing a work visa before arrival; or*
 - B) *Change of Status in the country.*
- A) Processing a Work Visa abroad before entering Peru: Is when the work visa is processed in Peru and requested through the Consulate, once the visa is approved it is stamped onto the passport.
- B) Change on Status in Peru: Beneficiary can enter as tourist or short business and change his/her Status in Peru without having to leave the country.
- Prior to entering Peru are not required to obtain a tourist visa or business visa for most countries; however these visas are required for citizens of most countries of Africa and Asia.
- Every foreigner entering Peru should carry his/her passport and visa (if needed).
- Immigration authorities will control the entry into Peru with an entry stamp including the days authorized to stay by the Andean Migration Card (TAM).
- The Andean Migration Card will be given by the Peruvian immigration authorities, which should be presented when entering the country. This document must be kept during the entire stay, since its presentation is a requirement for formalities upon leaving the country.

A) Processing a Work Visa abroad before entering Peru

General requirements for the procedure to follow in order to obtain a work visa at the consulate, in the each specific case it will have to be determined which type of work visa will be required.

The documents are presented in the *Superintendencia de Migraciones*, to then be forwarded to the appropriate consulate.

- Legible copy of the passport.
- Payment for processing fee.
- Employment contract previously approved by the Ministry of Labor, with some exceptions. Notarized or authenticated by Migration, the contract for the services to be rendered, technical cooperation or other similar signed between the foreign company and the Peruvian natural or juridical person receiving the service, duly legalized by the Peruvian Consulate and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or apostilled, if signed abroad.
- Labor contract issued by the company abroad, has to be individually issued for each worker, legalized by the Peruvian Consulate and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or apostilled indicating name, passport number, beneficiary's profession and the duration of service in the country.
- Letter from the Peruvian company stating where services are going to be rendered. It has to specify the type of activity and place where work will be performed; the beneficiary must be highly specialized and should state that there is no national worker with the qualifications of the foreign transferee.

TIMELINE 

Collecting Documents	Submit Employment Agreement	Superintendencia de Migraciones	Consulate
20 – 30 Days	10 Days	30 – 45 Days	5 – 10 Days

B) Change of Status in Peru: General requirements for the procedure:

- Receipt of payment for processing fee.
- Copy of valid passport
- International Exchange tab – INTERPOL: Criminal records. (For all foreign citizens seeking residence, except minors).
- Permission to sign contracts of *Superintendencia de Migraciones*.

According to Gov' data from the National *Superintendencia de Migraciones*, since 2013 the frequently used process is the Change of Status.

Moreover, up to November 2015, the number of visas granted through Change of Status has been of 10,078.

TIMELINE 

Collecting Documents	Permission to sign contract	Contract signing and submitted to Ministry of Labour	Superintendencia de Migraciones (request to change immigration status)
10 Days	1 Day	15 Days	60 Days

Requirements for business visa:

Besides the documents required for a tourist visa, must submit:

- A letter of economic solvency issued by the company during the stay in Peru.
- A letter issued by the petitioning company (letterhead paper, written and/or translated into Spanish) specifying the purpose of the visit declaring financial support to cover all the expenses during the beneficiary's stay in Peru, including the requested length of stay.
- Letter from the Peruvian company if the trip is linked to a national specific counterpart.
- If traveling on its own, submit an affidavit stating business status.

VISA	Business	Worker designated	Worker	Business ABTC
Purpose	Business	Sent by their foreign employer for a limited period to perform a specific function	With contract previously approved by the Ministry of Labour	Using APEC Business Travel Card
Type	Temporary	Temporary and resident	Temporary and resident	Temporary
Length of stay	Up to 183 day non-extendable	Temporary: Up to 90 calendar days, extendable up to 1 year. Resident: For 1 year, renewable	Temporary: Up to 90 calendar days, extendable up to 1 year. Resident: For 1 year, renewable	Up to 183 day non-extendable

CHANGE OF IMMIGRATION LAW:

On the 26 September 2015 the new Immigration Law (Legislative Decree 1236) had an amendment:

- The immigration regulatory framework after 24 years was published (the previous was in force since 1991). This new law is yet to be approved by the Congress in order for it to be enforceable. Due to Government Elections, it has been delayed. There is not yet a date to be deliberated, until now only a study commission has been announced.
- The Multisector Commission has to prepare a draft Regulation but it has not yet published any documents. Regulations are expected to be published before the change of government in July this year.
- It should be noted that, although most of the Act has not entered into force, 12 rules of the law are being enforced (the law has expressly stated that the items came into force without need for Regulation),
- These 12 rules have been appointed to and referred to the regularization of the immigration status of foreigners and in particular with regards to family immigration unit. The new regulation promotes safe migration and defends freedom of international transit.

- One of the main Changes of the entering legislation is the Visa for Foreign Investors: The new law has created a specific and very flexible immigration status for foreign investors. Intended to attract investors into the country facilitating a period of stay in the country of up to 365 calendar days renewable and with multiple entries.
- Point of Attention: Companies must be alert to the publication of the Regulations of the Law since it could change the requirements for different types of visas and their scope.

5. What employment options do spouses have?

- Family members of a foreign citizen who holds Peruvian resident visa (working resident visa) may also obtain a visa as relatives of the resident.
- Who are considered family members? Spouse, children under 18, parents and other dependents. Peru does not allow marriages or relationships among same sex partners. Although there is no specific visa for people living in factio union (unmarried couples).
- Companions or Spouses of foreign workers willing to work in Peru may do so. The process is a change of immigration status.
- The general requirements for this change are the same as listed above in “change migration status” for tourists/business visas to employment visa.

6. What schooling options are available for expat families?

- Expatriates traveling with family and children choose to enroll them in private schools.
- Most of them allow extemporaneous registration and offer education in a second language (English and French).
- According to the Ministry of Education there are 1,793 foreign students that have joined the Peruvian private education system by 2015.
- Also in the years studied (2009-2015) in regular basic education there are 57,985 children enrolled from more than 90 countries worldwide. The composition is: 29,334 men and 28,651 women.
- Nationalities: Higher percentages of:
 - Argentina (23.8% - 13,777 students);
 - Chile (16.1% - 9343 students);
 - Spain (8.4% - 4853);
 - USA (8.3% 4816);
 - Colombia (5.4% 3112),
 - Venezuela (5.2% - 3027);
 - Japan (4.1% - 2381);
 - Ecuador (3.9% 2283),
 - Italy (3.9% 2252),
 - Bolivia (3.8% 2187) and other countries in smaller percentage.
- Most children have been enrolled in the city of Lima, which is the city that provides more options in international schools, being one of them:
 - Peruvian American schools: Abraham Lincoln College and Franklin Delano Roosevelt College.
 - British Peruvian College: Newton College, Markham College

- College specializing in French: Franco Peruano College.
 - German school: Alexander Von Humboldt College.
 - Swiss school: Pestalozzi College.
- The approximate fee Registration fee for international schools is US\$15,000.00, being the annual payment for fees approximately US\$12,000.00.
 - Most college's academic year begins in March and end in December. However, the Roosevelt Collegue (one of the Americans schools in Lima) follows an academic year based on the Northern Hemisphere school calendar. The first semester typically begins the first week of August and runs until the third week of December. Students return for second semester at the end of February and classes continue until the end of June.
 - International schools allow extemporaneous admission of students coming out of Peru, if there is a not vacancy available school opened a waiting list.

7. What are some popular leisure activities for expats – festivals, recreation, and culture?

- Peruvian cuisine is recognized worldwide by the convergence of flavors and use of own inputs of the three regions of Peru (Costa, Sierra and Selva), in that sense Lima offers a range of large restaurants at the level of the great capitals of the world. The main restaurants are located in the districts of Miraflores, San Isidro and La Molina.
- Lima is presented with a city that offers varied nightly entertainment, theaters, company international ballet, concerts by international artists and a variety of bars and nightclubs, the most popular are in the districts of Miraflores, San Isidro and in bohemian district of Barranco. It also has many museums, which every year ranks first the attention of more people; it deserves special mention the museum of Mario Testino, MATE, world-renowned Peruvian photographer, whose exhibitions have attracted the attention of the international media.
- Mistura is the International Food Fair of Lima, which brings together top chefs and restaurants in the country. It is done once a year in Lima, considered the gastronomic capital of America, and has begun to appear as the main event in international tourist itineraries in the region.
- It is usual for expatriates to know several cities of Peru due to the proximity of these (flights to cities in the north or south of Peru from Lima take about 1 hour and 30 minutes). The most popular are: Cusco to see Macchu Picchu, Sacsayhuaman and Historical Center; Arequipa to know the Colca Canyon, the Monastery of Santa Catalina and its historic center has been named Cultural Heritage by UNESCO; Piura has beaches for tourists like Máncora, Zorritos and Vichayto; Tarapoto in the heart of the Amazon.
- The success of tourism activities is explained because Peru has 12 sites recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage: eight cultural and natural twos mixed.

8. Are there shipping and customs rules unique to Peru?

- The Constitution of the Republic of Peru (1993) provides regulations that constitute principles essential to a framework to guarantee private investments. One of its key principles is the equality in the treatment of national and foreign investments.
- SUNAT the Fiscal/Tax entity in Peru, responsible for regulating prices of customs entry and/or exit of the Peruvian territory.
- Customs formalities for the entry of goods into Peru establish a special customs regime which indicates the items tourists may bring as baggage without having to pay taxes for their entry. The Peruvian

Customs Authority exercises the control over all persons, baggage, merchandise and means of transport that enter the national territory in accordance with the Customs General Law of Peru.

- Travelers and residents from border areas, who occasionally cross the border, are exempted. They are governed by the special customs destination of border transit, as envisaged by the Customs General Law.
- Baggage affidavit: it is the official document of compulsory use whereby the traveler declares his/her accompanied baggage and/or other goods subject to taxes when entering the country.
- Travelers should go through customs control on arrival in the country and fill out this affidavit. As for families, the head of the family may submit only one affidavit indicating the number of family members (parents and children under 18 years of age) and total baggage. Travelers who do not carry the following goods:
 - Cash money and/or financial instruments for more than ten thousand US dollars (US\$10,000) or its equivalent in another currency.
 - Cultural items, animals, plants and by-products, pesticides for agricultural use, veterinary products, animal food and others.
 - Items subject to taxes or which you wish to enter in a temporary manner. You may pass customs control with your passport and the affidavit, without paying taxes.
- However, if the traveler carries the above mentioned goods, he/she will pay a one-time 14% fee over the total value of those declared goods, whose value as a whole does not exceed one thousand US dollars (US \$1,000) per trip and three thousand US dollars (US \$3,000) in one year as long as these are considered as baggage.
- Expat can enter these goods without paying taxes: Clothing and personal adornment objects, drugs for personal use, (01) musical wind instrument or string, always make it portable, (01) camera or digital camera, (01) handheld PDA or electronic tablet, (01) laptop power source, Two (02) Cell Phones, among others.
- Money declaration: All travelers who enter into or exit Peru are required to declare money in cash and the financial instruments in their possession to the customs administration through the baggage declaration form when the total amount exceeds ten thousand US dollars (US \$10,000) or its equivalent in another currency.
- The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism recommended to consider the fact that the omission or falseness of the amount declared will result in the confiscation of the total amount you are carrying as well as civil penalties and/or criminal prosecutions in accordance with the Peruvian laws.

9. Should expats take security precautions in particular areas? I found details on permitted and restricted areas for U.S. government employees at <https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/country/peru.html>. Are these good parameters to follow?

- The recommendations made by the US government conform to the reality of the country, however, should be clarified as anywhere in the world should take precautions to avoid problems, some tips are:
 - Use telephone Radio - dispatched taxis or car services Associated with Mayor Hotels and not hail taxis on the street.
 - In cities with more population and economic movement such as Lima and Arequipa you have to take extra precautions to prevent assaults and robberies.
 - Dress soberly to avoid attention of criminals especially when most populous districts visiting.

- You should be particularly careful in tourist sites, as for the large influx of people criminal acts are easier to occur.
 - Avoid carrying credit cards or debit cards that have lots of money when the same will not be used.
 - Have contact numbers of the National Police of Peru and the corresponding Embassy.
- Also it must be stated that the areas included in the list of the American government are not areas where foreign stand to labor, since that they are far from the places where investment projects are developed; in any case precautions should be taken by people who want to do tourism in those areas.

10. What kind of health insurance should expats have? How do they typically access health care?

- Most expatriates prefer to join a private health insurance, since they can access a network of better equipped clinics and get better service. Public services, Servicio Integral de Salud (SIS) and ESSALUD, usually are saturated by attention to the Peruvian people and do not offer the best conditions.
- With regard to the quality of medical care, foreigners usually use private services.
- According to data provided by the Ministry of Health, those foreigners who have required more attention to sanitary services are from 18 to 29 years old (55.1%), followed by those aged 30 to 59 years old (31%); children under 11 years old are the third group to receive private health care with 9.9%. The rest use the services in a smaller percentage.

11. Do expats typically open bank accounts in Peru, or can they use their home banking?

- It is usual that expats who come to Peru with a pre-established contract and the company is not domiciled in Peru open an account in the Peruvian financial system to put the money from their salaries without paying retirement commissions in a different place to which the account was obtained.
- Now if expatriates are mobilized to Peru to work in a company with tax residence in Peru they must open an account in Peruvian territory.
- To avoid problems with the financial system, it is recommended that a bank account is opened when the enabling immigration status is taken and therefore they obtain the Carne de Extranjería, document proving the legal status of expats in Peruvian territory. Some banks allow the opening of an account with the Passport but with the commitment to present the Carne de Extranjería later.
- It should be noted that not all foreign banks have subsidiaries in Peru, so it should make a preliminary investigation.

12. What is the most surprising or delightful thing about life in Peru?

- Peru is the confluence of indigenous, European, African and Eastern blood, so it offers a country full of culture, natural landscapes throughout its territory.
- Internationally award-winning cuisine with famous restaurants:
 - Central: The fourth best restaurant in the world.
 - Maido: Number thirteen worldwide.
 - Astrid & Gastón: Number thirty worldwide.

Awards received from the famous British magazine Restaurant.

- Peru is a mega-diverse country which has 11 ecoregions and 84 life zones of the 117 that exist in the world; due to it the option of sightseeing is presented as an excellent opportunity to meet the different regions of the territory.
- Peru is a country that has maintained stable economic growth rate within the past 10 years, approximately 5.3%, which is presented as a country with potential for growth and foreign investment.
- Finally especially friendly and hardworking people.

ADDITIONAL DATA:

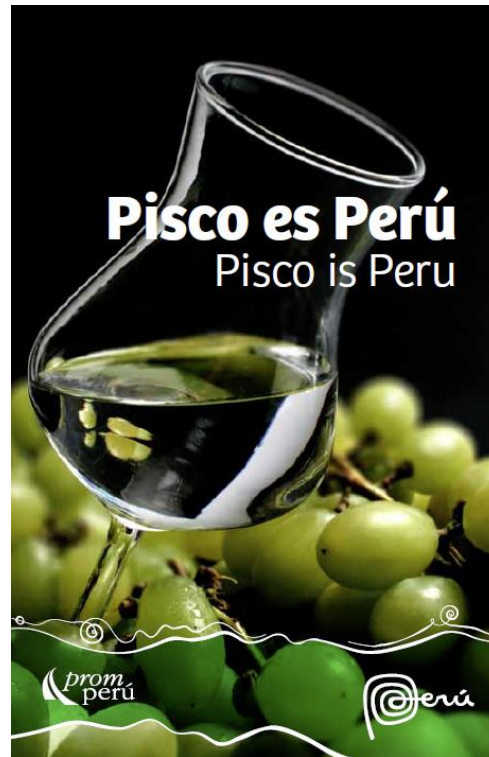
- **Policy:** Peru is a constitutional republic with a multiparty democratic representation system. This year is an election for Peru, the first round the virtual winner was held on April 10, as no candidate exceeded 50%, a runoff was held on June 5th between Keiko Fujimori and Pedro Pablo Kuczynski. Mr. Kuczynski is the elected president; he has pledged to follow the economic model adopted in recent years.
- **Economy:** Peru is presented as a country with attractive economic sectors such as: electricity, infrastructure, mining, petrochemicals and tourism. These are the main projects to be developed in the coming years:
 - With an investment of US \$ 600 million project, Yellow Line, will have a greater influence in the capital, especially in the district of Surco, Lima
 - The project Gaseoducto Sur del Perú, which will require an investment of US \$ 7,300 million, will have a greater influence in the regions of Arequipa, Tacna and Ilo
 - In the Junin region, Toromocho project is located. The investment is around US \$ 4,820 million.
 - With a greater impact on Cuzco and an investment of US \$ 658 million, project Airport Chincheros, Cuzco, end in 2019. This airport will connect to Cuzco, the historic capital of Peru, with major cities of America
 - The section 4 de la Longitudinal de la Sierra cost US \$ 552 million and will end in 2018. The regions that will have a greater impact in the project will be: Cajamarca, Trujillo and Piura
 - ICCGSA Company will be responsible to design, build and operate the project Telecabinas Kuelap, the investment will be US \$ 18 million and will have a greater impact in Cajamarca, Trujillo and Chiclayo.
 - With an investment of US \$ 3,500 million project to modernize the Talara refinery, whose construction is in charge of the Spanish Technical Gathered, will impact mainly on north of the country, specifically to Piura. It will culminate in 2017.
- Peru has trade agreements with major economies in the world. Highlighting the following:
 - The Transpacific Partnership (TPP The U.S-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (TPA), it was signed on April 12th 2006 and entered into force on February 1st, 2009, regulated among others areas: Intellectual Property Protection, investment promotion, government procurement, cross-border services, market access, labor matters and environmental matters.
 - MERCOSUR: From 1 January 2012 Peruvian exports enter duty free payment of MERCOSUR countries also bilateral trade will be completely released from January 1, 2019.
 - The Pacific Alliance: is a trade bloc made up of four countries: Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. For the first semester of 2015:

- The Pacific Alliance is the eighth largest economy and the eighth largest exporter worldwide.
 - In Latin America and the Caribbean, the block represents 38 % of GDP, concentrated 50% of total trade and attracts 45% of foreign direct investment.
 - The four countries account for a population of 216 million people and come with an average of \$ 9,910 per capita GDP.
- **Drivers license:** For driver's license in the country the following documents are required:
- **Foreign:** Medical examination (takes 2 hours), certificate address, apostille of the certification of driver's license in the country of origin, simple copy of professional diploma or certificate studies, examination of rules (takes 2 hours) you must study in www.brevetesperu.com. Once approved both exams you can process Peruvian driving license. No driving test is required.
 - **Spain trade agreement:** medical exams (takes 2 hours), license certification is request at the Ministry of Transport (takes 20 days approx.), two photos with white background in passport size. After passing the medical examination, the procedure for obtaining the license Peruvian starts, it is delivered to the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Once you return to Spain you perform the same procedure
 - **New driver's license:** medical exams, review rules, copy professional studies title or certificate schools, certificate address and driving test.
- **Religion:** Despite being a secular state, Peru is a very religious country, with the majority from the Catholic religion throughout the territory and influence in social life; however there is tolerance for other faiths.
- **Pisco Sour:** Peruvian or Chilean? Pisco Sour is presented as the flagship drink of Peru; however the appellation of origin is also claimed by Chile. Peru argues that the word "pisco" is closely linked to the city of Pisco (located in the department of Ica) and the beginning of production in that area; however Chile notes that the name "pisco" is generic to the beverage coming from grape, so it can be used by both countries.
- Internationally, several countries have taken the designation of origin only for Peru (Vietnam, Laos, Costa Rica, Cuba, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, among others) However On 31 October 2013, the European Union, following a request by the Republic of Peru in 2009, recognized the "Pisco" as a geographical indication of Peru, however Chile could use the name for products originating in Chile under Association Agreement between the European Union and Chile 2002. If remaining doubts of the origin of Pisco, a Peruvian is always happy to recommend a Pisco Sour for you to check quality.
- **Llama: Luxurious natural fibers.** Peru is recognized worldwide for the export of clothing made with alpaca fiber, llama, vicuna and guanacos. The detail of the embroidery and the quality of the garments has determined that 80% of global demand for alpaca fiber is covered by Peru, according to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism.
- **Silverware:** Silver has been around pre-Inca cultures in Peru, currently these works are recognized internationally and can be found in different cities.

- **Photography:** Photographic material can be found at the following websites:

- Marca Perú: <http://internacional.peru.info/>
- PromPerú: <http://www.peru.travel/?internacional>
- MINCETUR: <http://www.mincetur.gob.pe/>
- Peru.travel: <http://www.peru.travel/>

MARCA PERÚ:



PROMPERU

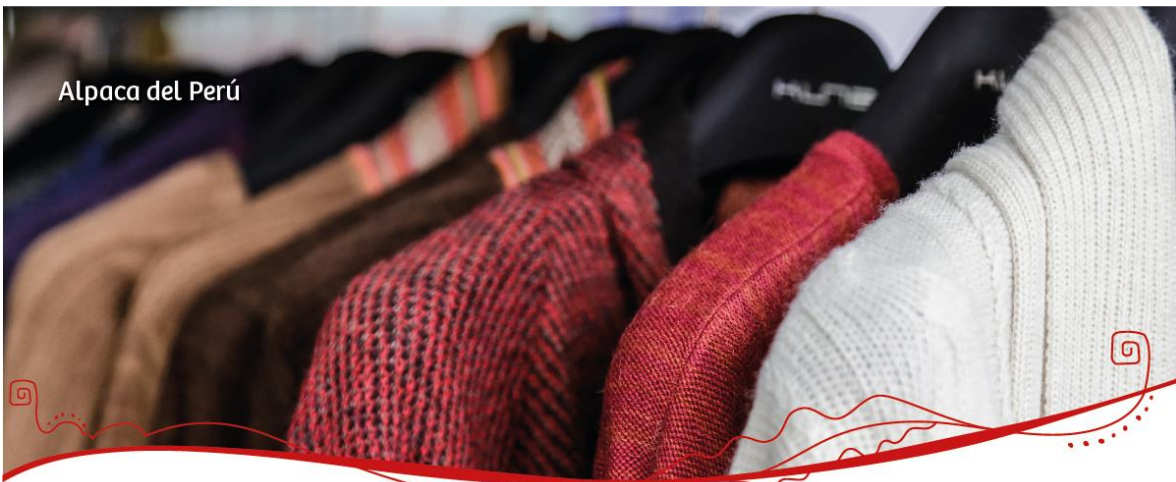
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