



OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI)

PERU – 2022

Key findings

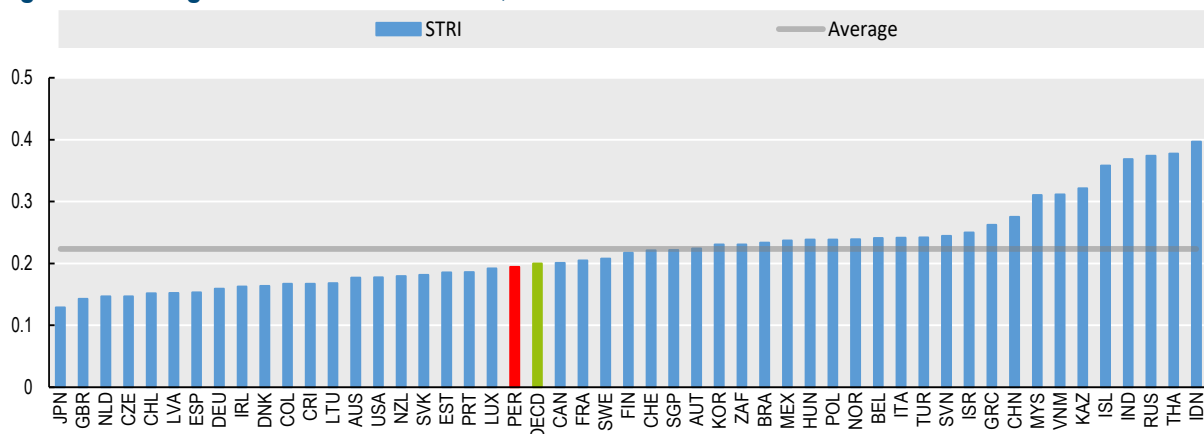
- The 2022 STRI of Peru is slightly below the OECD average and below the average of all the countries in the STRI sample. The indicator remained unchanged compared to 2021.
- Conditions on the entry of natural persons seeking to provide services in the country on a temporary basis as intra-corporate transferees, contractual and independent services suppliers remain more cumbersome than international best practice.
- Legal services are the most open services sector in Peru while broadcasting is the most restricted.

Recommendation

- Open and well-regulated services markets are essential to facilitate economic recovery, strengthen resilience to future shocks, and promote a more sustainable trading system. To ensure that the benefits of open markets and a rules-based international trading system are preserved, policy makers should focus on minimising barriers that increase trade costs for services providers, weaken the gains from digital transformation and undermine competitiveness.

The 2022 STRI of Peru is relatively low compared to other countries in the STRI sample (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average STRI across countries, 2022



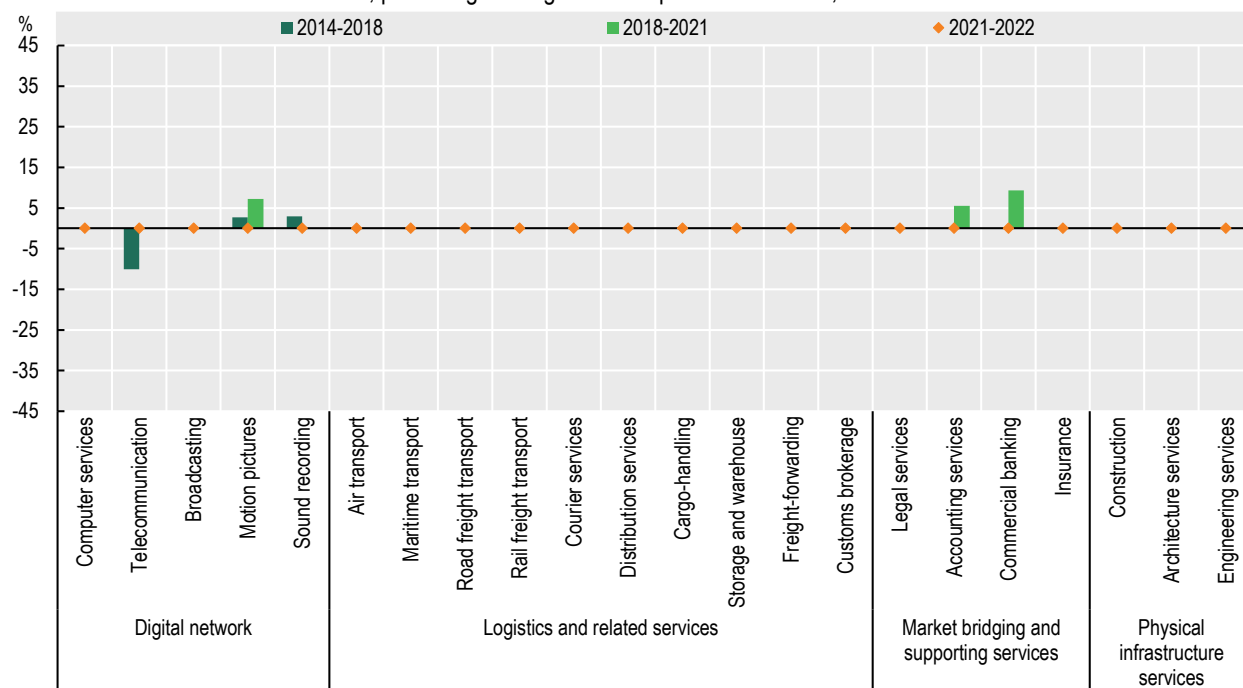
Note: The STRI indices take values between zero and one, one being the most restrictive. The STRI database records measures on a Most Favoured Nation basis. Air transport and road freight cover only commercial establishment (with accompanying movement of people). The indices are based on laws and regulations in force on 31 October 2022. The STRI regulatory database covers the 38 OECD Members, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law. Source: OECD (2022). STRI and TiVA databases.

The 2022 index is partly explained by general regulations applying across all services sectors, in particular limitations to movement of people and restrictions to foreign entry. Duration of stay of all services providers (intra-corporate transferees, contractual and independent services suppliers) is limited to less than 12 months on their first entry permit. A residency permits is required for board members and there is an explicit preference for local suppliers in public procurement.

The regulatory environment in Peru has been stable with few changes that affect services trade (Figure 2). The highest levels of liberalisation were recorded in telecommunications in 2014-2018, while in motion pictures, accounting and auditing and commercial banking services, the regulatory environment has become slightly more restrictive in 2018-2021. No significant changes were detected in 2022.

Figure 2. Evolution of STRI indices by sector in Peru

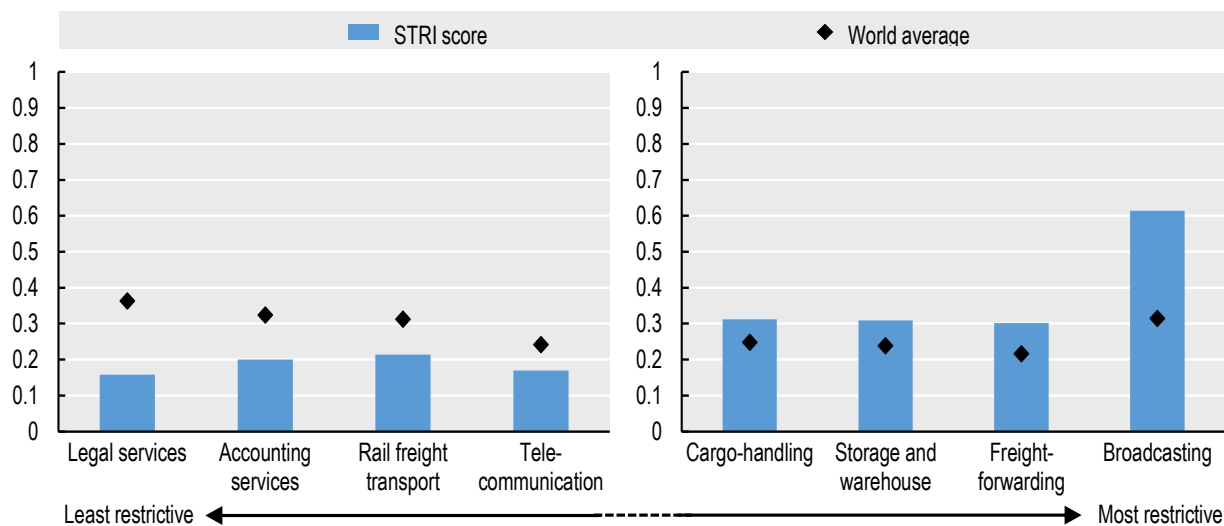
Services Trade Restrictiveness Index, percentage change over the period 2014-2018, 2018-2021 and 2021-2022



OECD (2022). STRI database.

Legal services, accounting services, rail freight transport and telecommunications are the sectors with the lowest score relative to the average STRI across all countries (Figure 3). Logistics cargo-handling, logistics storage and warehousing, logistics freight-forwarding and broadcasting are the sectors with the highest score relative to the average STRI across all countries.

Figure 3. Sectoral breakdown - The least and most restricted sectors in Peru



Note: Selection was made based on how far the sectors' score were from the world average score, as a percentage difference

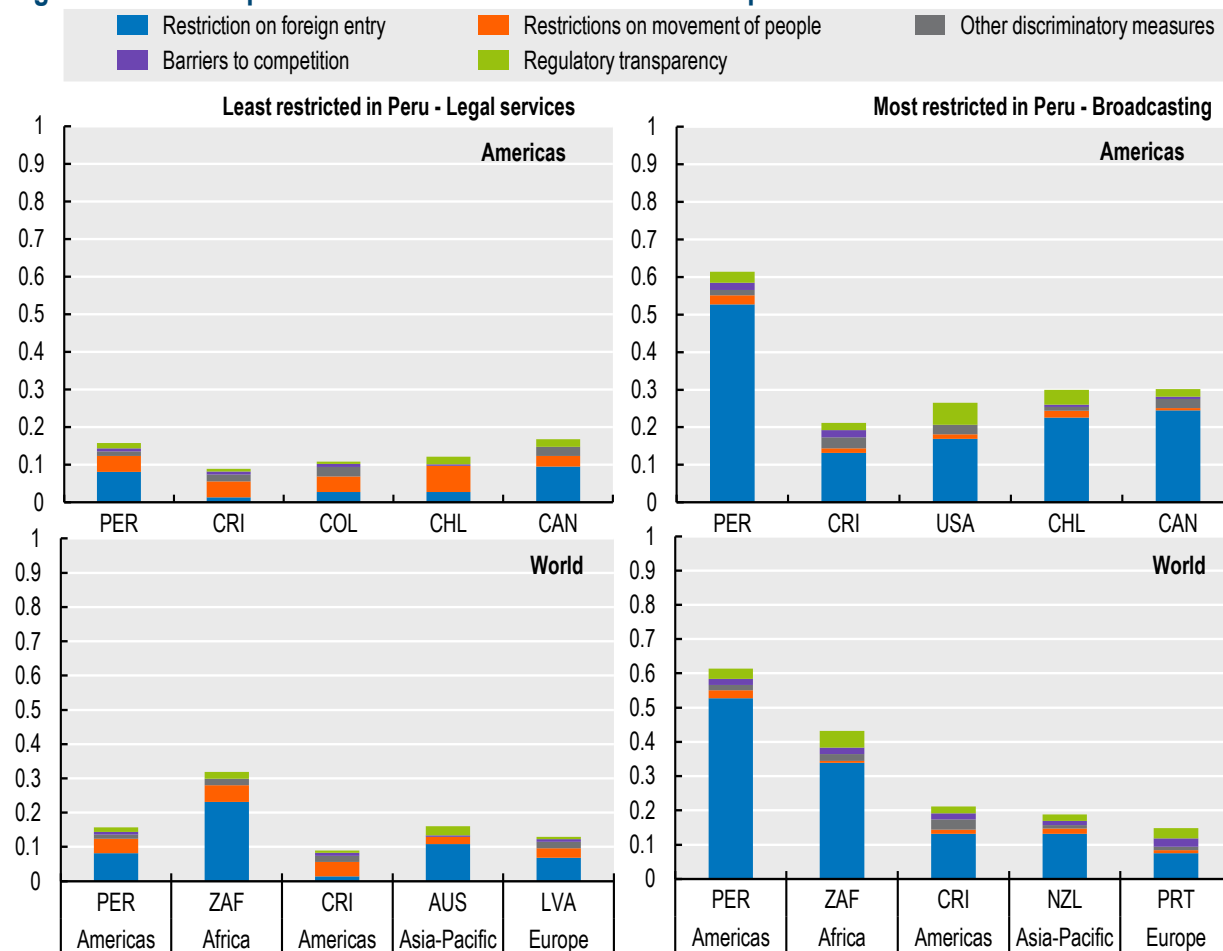
i.e. $(STR I_{country, sector} - STR I_{world average, sector}) / STR I_{world average, sector}$

Source: OECD (2022). STRI database.

Legal services are the least restricted in Peru compared to the Americas. The composition of the scores indicates that barriers to competition are relatively low compared to other countries. The measures that contributed to this score include limitations to the duration of stay of services suppliers and residency requirement of managers and directors. Broadcasting is the most restricted services sector in Peru. Restrictions on foreign entry are significant compared to best performers. Some of the measures that

contribute the most to the score include no equity share permitted for foreign stakeholders and quotas applying to broadcast time (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Peru compared to the Americas and World's best performers



Source: OECD (2022). STRI database.

Recent policy changes

In March 2021, article 3 of the Law protecting consumers of financial services introduced a requirement to regulate contractual and default interest rates on loan.

More information

- » Access all country notes, sector notes, and interactive STRI tools at <http://oe.cd/stri>
- » Read more about services trade policies and their impacts in [Services Trade Policies and the Global Economy](#)
- » Contact the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate with your questions at stri.contact@oecd.org
- » More information about measuring the regulatory environment for services trade in the APEC region: <https://apecservicesindex.org/>