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| Jurisdiction's name: | Peru |
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| Information on Residency for tax purposes |
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| Section I – Criteria for Individuals to be considered a tax resident |
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Pursuant to Article 7 of the Income Tax Law the following individuals are deemed to be residents in Peru:

1. Peruvian individuals who, under civil law, have their domicile in Peru.
2. Foreign individuals who have resided or remained in the country for more than 183 calendar days within any twelve-month period.
3. Individuals performing representative functions or holding official positions abroad, provided that they have been appointed by the National Public Sector.

Individuals mentioned in (1) and (2) above lose their resident status when:

- a) They acquire resident status in another country and leave Peru. The resident status in another country can be substantiated by the corresponding visa or employment contract for at least 1 year stamped by the Peruvian consulate, or the person acting as such.
- b) They are absent from Peru for more than 183 calendar days within any twelve-month period.

Peruvian individuals who have lost their resident status in Peru may regain it as soon as they return to the country, except in the case of temporary visits not exceeding 183 days within any twelve-month period.

An individual's status as a resident or non-resident is determined based on conditions existing at the beginning of the tax year. The changes that occur during the course of a tax year produce effects as from the following tax year, except in the case described in a) above, in which the resident status in Peru is lost upon leaving the country.

For the calculation of the period of permanence in Peru, the days of physical presence are considered, even if the person is present in the country for only part of a day, including the day of arrival and departure. Likewise, for the calculation of the period of absence from Peru, neither the day of departure from the country nor the day of return to the country are taken into account.

Legal basis: Articles 7 and 8 of the Income Tax Law and Article 4 of the Income Tax Law Regulations.

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| Section II – Criteria for Entities to be considered a tax resident |
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In accordance with Articles 7 and 14 of the Income Tax Law, the following entities are deemed to be residents in Peru:

1. Legal entities incorporated in Peru.
2. Branches, agencies and any other permanent establishment in Peru of sole proprietorships, companies and entities of any nature incorporated abroad.
3. Multinational banks referred to in the Seventeenth Final and Complementary Provision of the Law N° 26702, General Law for the Financial and Insurance Systems and the Organic Law of the Superintendence of Banking and Insurance, regarding the income obtained by its operations in the domestic market.
4. Irregular companies (i.e. companies that are not legally incorporated), joint ventures, consortium agreements and other collaboration agreements, provided that they maintain independent accounting records.

In addition, estates of a decedent that was Peruvian resident at the time he or she pass away are considered Peruvian residents.

Legal basis: Articles 7 and 14 of the Income Tax Law.

Section III – Entity types that are as a rule not considered tax residents

The fideicomiso arrangements and investment funds created under Peruvian Law are not deemed as Peruvian tax residents. They are treated as transparent for income tax purposes.

Legal basis: Articles 14-A and 29-A of the Income Tax Law.

Section IV – Contact point for further information

Division of Negotiation and International Revenue of the International Taxation Management Office - National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration.

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