

# OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI)

## PERU – 2020

### Key findings

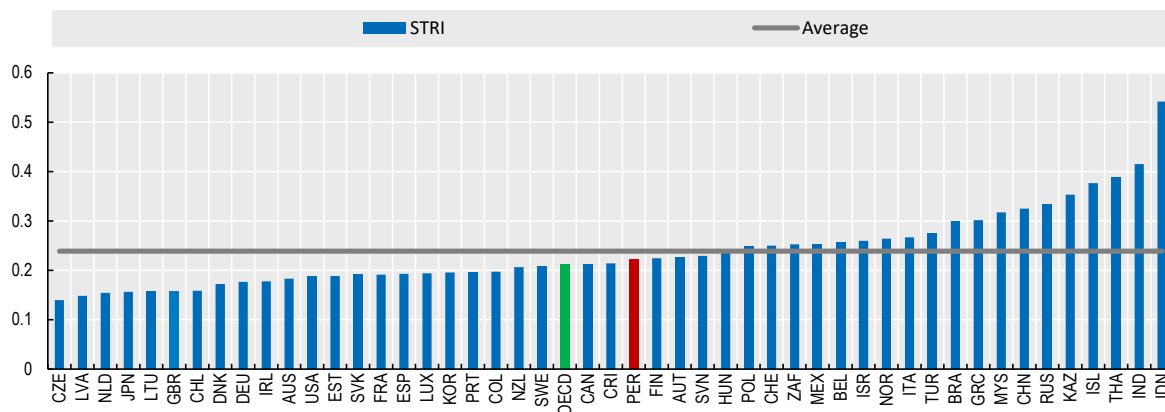
- The 2020 STRI of Peru is slightly above the OECD average and below the average of all the countries in the STRI sample. The indicator remained unchanged compared to 2019.
- Legal services is the most open services sector in Peru while broadcasting is the most restricted.
- Conditions on the entry of 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.

### Recommendation

- Innovation and adoption of technology relies on access to knowledge and to the networks, people, goods and services that carry the knowledge around the world. In this context, Peru could benefit from more open markets for services trade.

The 2020 STRI of Peru is slightly above the OECD average and below the average of all the countries in the STRI sample (Figure 1). The indices remained unchanged compared to 2019.

Figure 1. Average STRI across countries, 2020

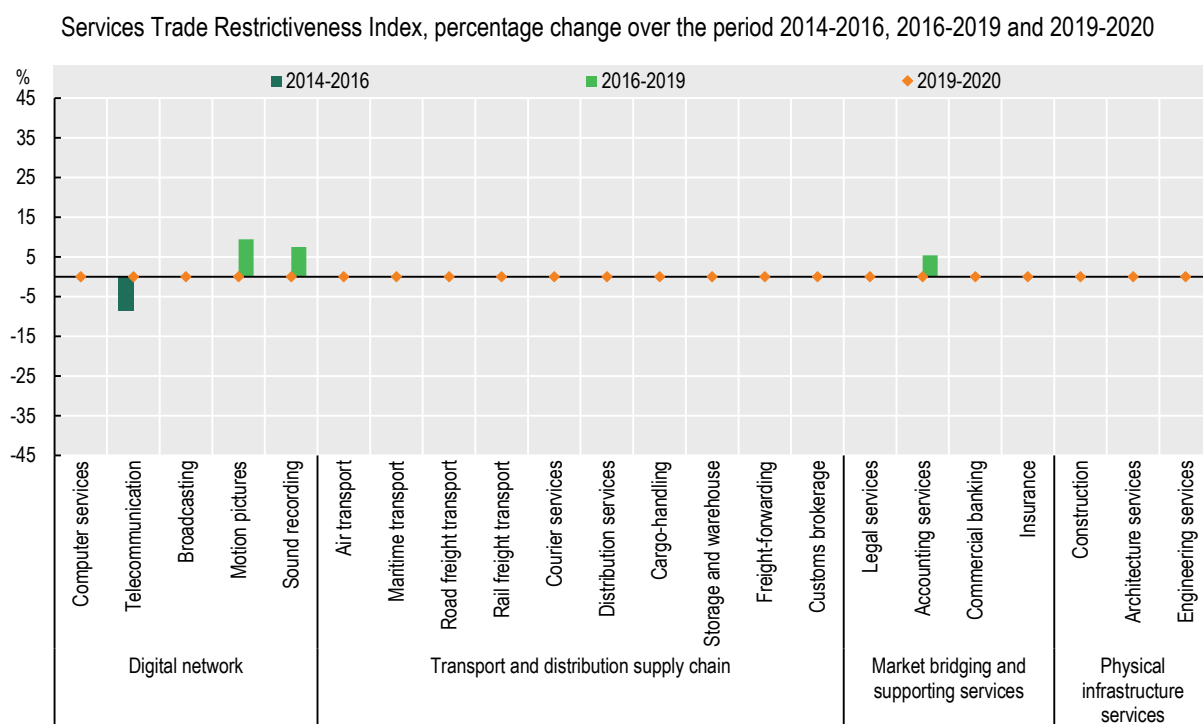


Note: The STRI indices take values between zero and one, one being the most restrictive. The STRI database records measures on a Most Favoured Nations basis. Air transport and road freight cover only commercial establishment (with accompanying movement of people). The indices are based on laws and regulations in force on 31 October 2020. The STRI regulatory database covers the 37 OECD countries, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, Russia, South Africa, and Thailand.  
Source: OECD STRI and TiVA databases (2020).

The 2020 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 is relatively stable with few changes that affect services trade (Figure 2). The highest levels of liberalisation were recorded in telecommunications in 2014-2016, while in motion pictures and sound recording and accounting and auditing the regulatory environment has become slightly more restrictive in 2016-2019.

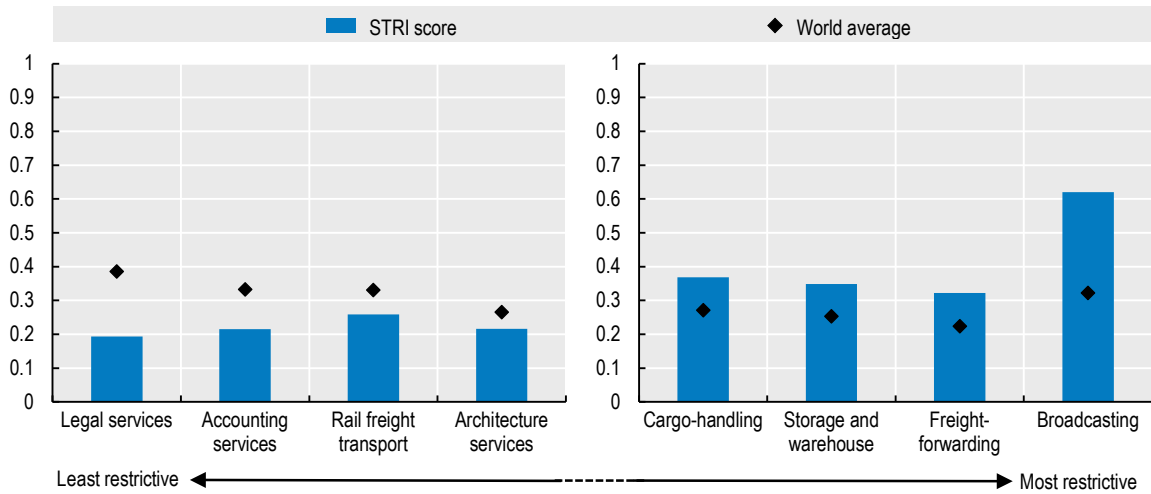
**Figure 2. Evolution of STRI scores by sector in Peru**



Source: OECD STRI database (2020).

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



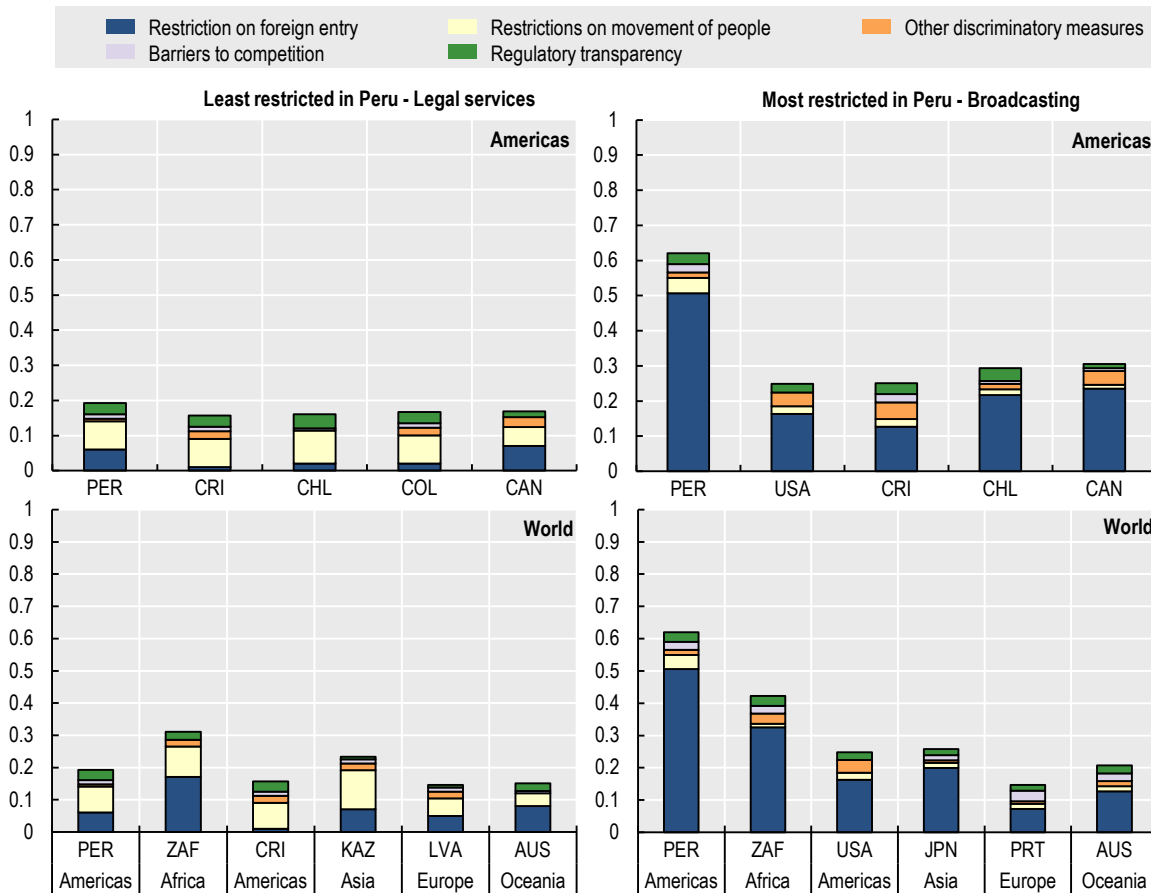
Note: Selection was made based on how far the sectors' score were from the world average score, as a percentage difference

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

Source: OECD STRI database (2020).

Legal services are the least restricted services sector in Peru compared to other countries in the Americas and the other best performers elsewhere while broadcasting are the most restricted (Figure 4).

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

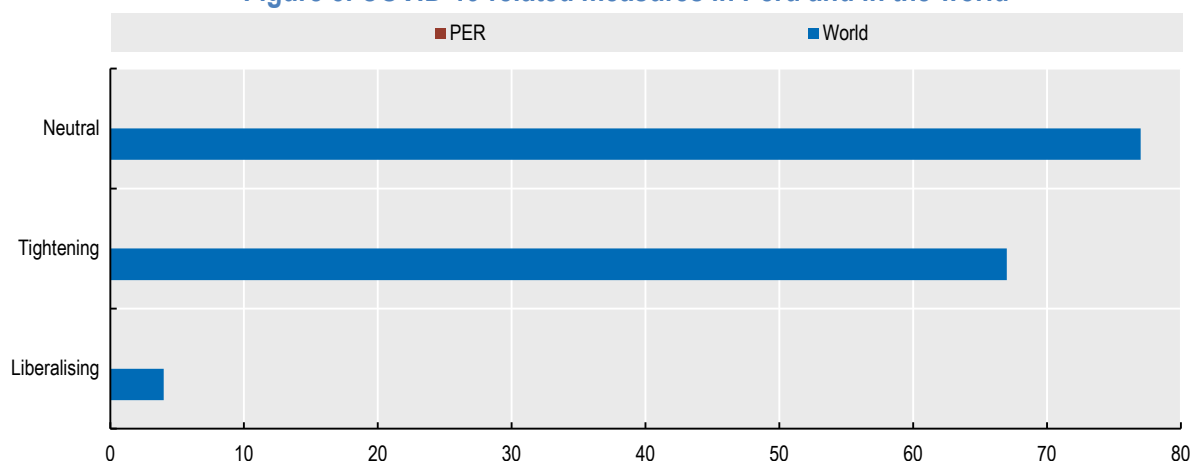


Source: OECD STRI database (2020).

## Special focus: Impact of COVID-19-related measures on the stringency of services regulations

While Peru has adopted several measures in response to the COVID-19 crisis, these were either temporary in nature or not directly relevant for the measures considered in the STRI database. Many countries have tightened their regulatory framework following the COVID-19 shock, by tightening their investment screening process or their visas requirements (Figure 5).

Figure 5. COVID-19 related measures in Peru and in the world



Source: OECD STRI database (2020).

## Key reforms

In September 2018, Article 4 of *Ley 28951 de actualización de la Ley 13253, de profesionalización del Contador Público y de creación de los Colegios de Contadores Públicos* requires that audit companies should be comprised of licensed public accountants and registered before the entity registration of the Public Accountant associations. In motion pictures, the decree *de urgencia que promueve la actividad cinematográfica y audiovisual 022-2019* introduced screen quotas in December 2019.

## More information

- » Access all country and sector notes, and interactive STRI tools on the OECD website at <http://oe.cd/stri>
- » Read more about services trade policies and their impact in [Services Trade Policies and the Global Economy](#)
- » Contact the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate with your questions at [stri.contact@oecd.org](mailto:stri.contact@oecd.org)