



# OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI)

## PERU – 2021

### Key findings

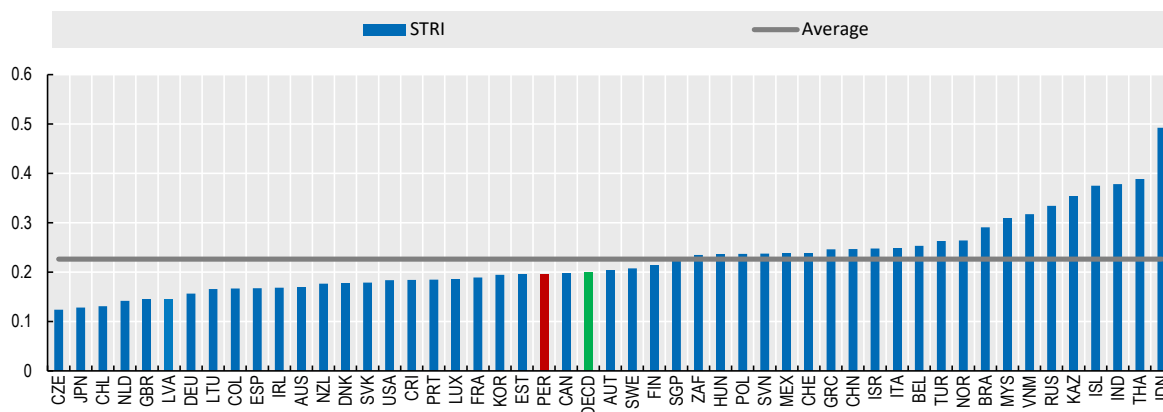
- The 2021 STRI of Peru is slightly below the OECD average and below the average of all the countries in the STRI sample. The indicator decreased slightly compared to 2020.
- Conditions on the entry of natural persons seeking to provide services in the country on a temporary basis as intra-corporate transferees, contractual and independent services suppliers remain more cumbersome than international best practice.
- Legal services is the most open services sector in Peru while broadcasting is the most restricted.

### 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 2021 STRI of Peru is relatively low compared to other countries in the STRI sample (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average STRI across countries, 2021



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 2021. The STRI regulatory database covers the 38 OECD countries, 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.

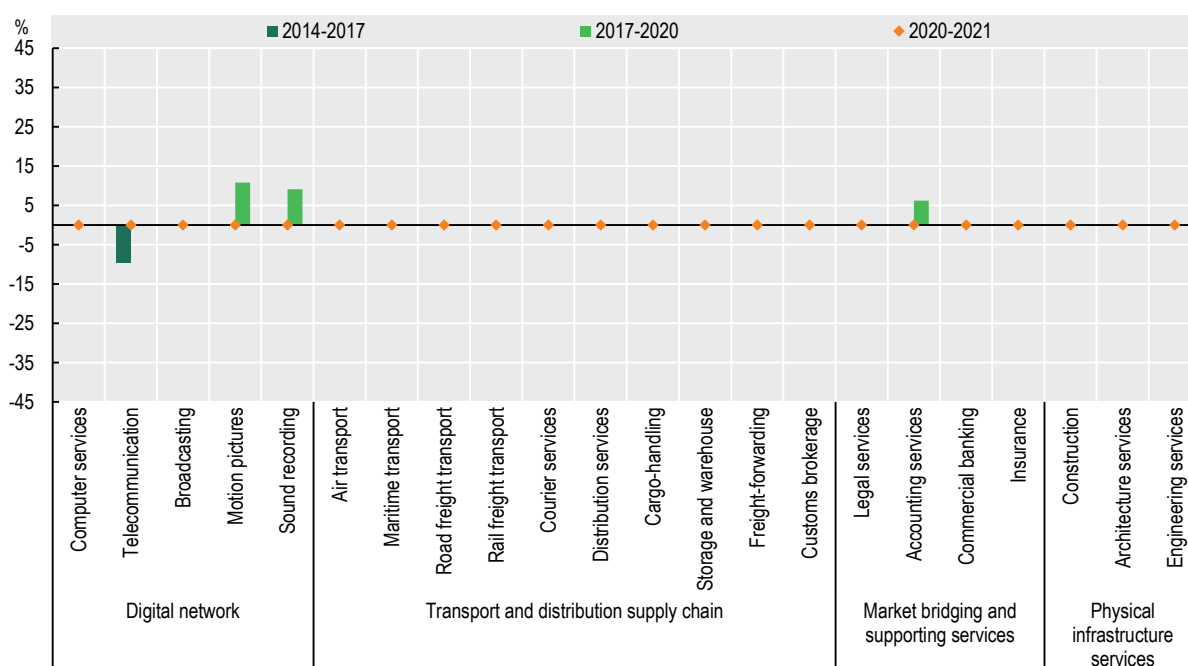
Source: OECD STRI and TiVA databases (2021).

The 2021 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 2014-2017, while in motion pictures and sound recording and accounting and auditing the regulatory environment has become slightly more restrictive in 2017-2020. No significant changes were detected in 2021.

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

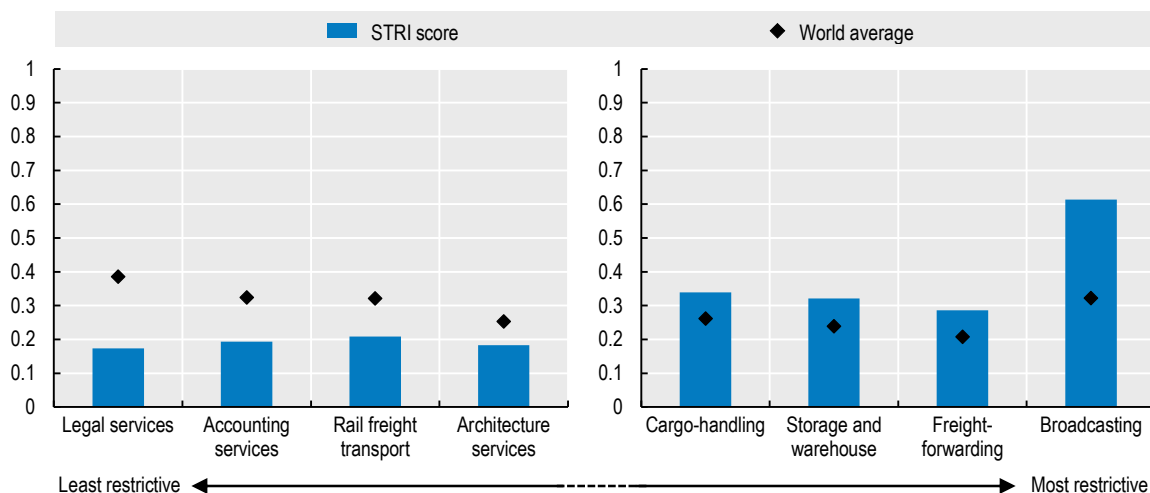
Services Trade Restrictiveness Index, percentage change over the period 2014-2017, 2017-2020 and 2020-2021



Source: OECD STRI and TiVA databases (2021).

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 storage, logistics cargo-handling, logistics freight-forwarding and broadcasting are the sectors with the highest score relative to the average STRI across all countries.

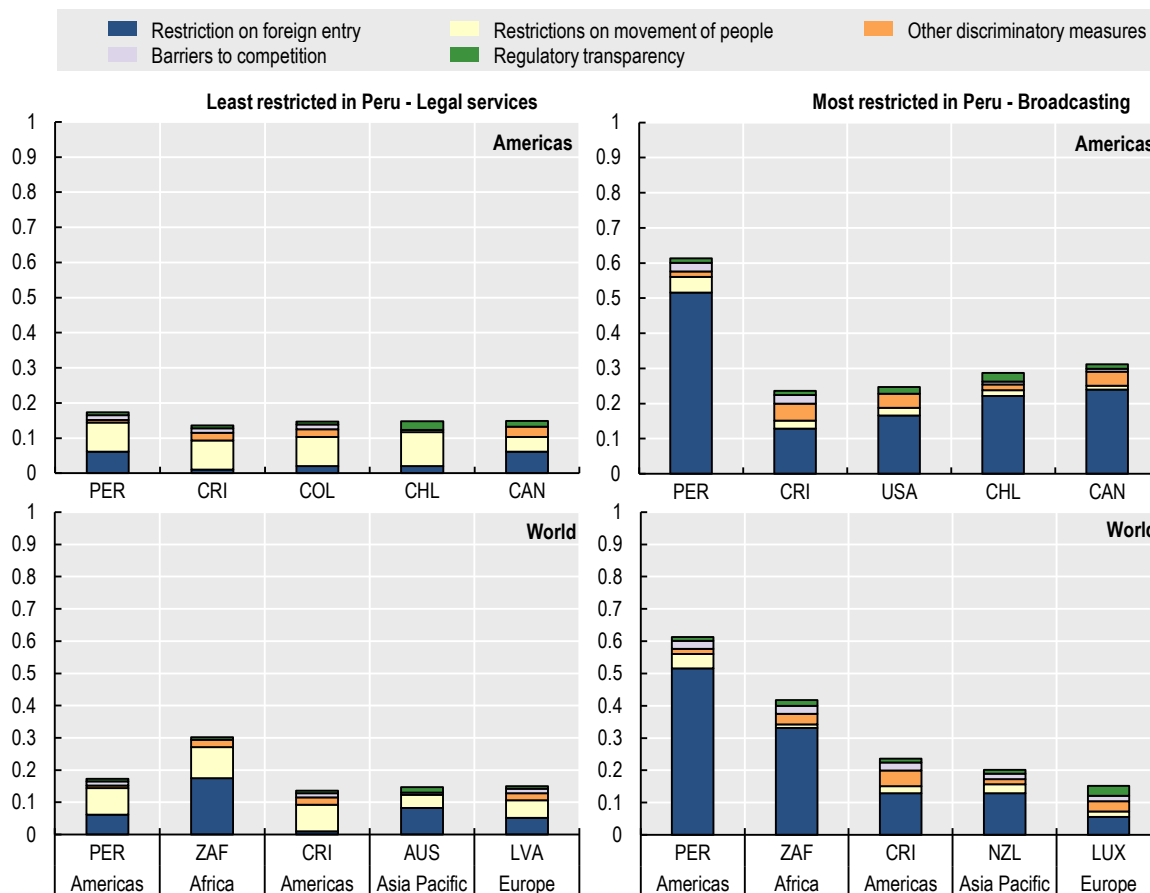
**Figure 3. Sectoral breakdown: The least and most restricted sectors in Peru**



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 and TiVA databases (2021).

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

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



Source: OECD STRI and TiVA databases (2021).

## 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 before the entity can be registered in the Public Accountant Association. In motion pictures, the Decreto de urgencia que promueve la actividad cinematográfica y audiovisual 022-2019 introduced screen quotas in December 2019.

### 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](mailto:stri.contact@oecd.org)