

Moving to Peru: Your Relocation Guide



By Appointment To
Her Majesty The Queen
Removals and Storage Contractor Abels

ABELS™

THE ART OF MOVING

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FS 23942



198656



TELEPHONE:	Country code (51) + Area code
STANDARD TIME:	GMT + 5 hours
WEIGHTS & MEASURES:	Metric
ELECTRICITY:	220 volts
INOCULATIONS/VACCINATIONS:	Inoculations against Hepatitis A and Typhoid are recommended. Also recommended inoculations for Hepatitis B, Malaria, Rabies and Yellow Fever
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS:	Jan 1, Mar 24 – 27, May 1, Jun 29, Jul 28, 29, Aug 30, Oct 8, Nov 1, Dec 8, 25, 26
OFFICE HOURS:	9.00 to 5.00pm Mon - Fri
BANK HOURS:	Varying hours by season most open Sat till Noon
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:	Police: 105 Ambulance: 117 Fire: 116
UK EMBASSY IN PERU:	British Embassy Lima Torre Parque Mar (22nd Floor) Avenida José Larco 1301 Miraflores Lima, Peru Tel: +51 1 617 3000 Fax: +51 1 617 3100 Email: belima@fco.gov.uk
PERUVIAN EMBALLY IN LONDON:	52 Sloane Street London SW1X 9SP Tel: 020 7235 1917 Fax: 020 7235 4463 Web: www.peru.embassyhomepage.com
TOURIST & TRAVEL INFORMATION:	Web: www.internacional.peru.info/en/home



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Moving to Peru from the UK – Information and Advice: Abels Relocation Guide

Customs

To the best of our knowledge, the following documentation is required to import household goods and personal effects into Peru. However, it is advisable to check with the authorities that documentation is in order, and to enable pre-customs clearance prior to despatch.

Household Goods

Documents required:

- Original Passport
- Detailed packing list (avoid PBO)
- Two Original Bill of Lading or Air Way Bills, mentioning the real consigned net and gross weight and exact number of items matching packing list and freight rated
- Photocopy of the passport of the family group (only the page that shows the personal information)

All Household Goods and Personal Effects are subject to an average of 12% - 30% of duties and taxes. Customs Official assesses value at physical inspection time.

Only Household Goods previously exported from Peru are duty free. Subject to supporting documentation stamped by Peruvian Customs.

Used household goods and unaccompanied baggage shipments may arrive in Peru up to six months after your arrival in Peru.

You must be able to prove that you have been living overseas not less than 13 consecutive months before last entry to Peru. This period will not be considered interrupted if the consignee has eventual entries to Peru not exceeding 30 consecutive or alternated calendar days during the last year.

Consignee must be in Peru for clearance.

Original Bill of Lading or Air Way Bill must show: “Used household goods and personal effects”.

If used household goods and vehicles are shipped in the same container, it must be clearly described in Original Bill of Lading and detailed weight for each one.

You must not have used this benefit in the last two years according to the date of the Import Declaration Form.

All shipments are inspected by Peruvian Customs Authorities, except foreign diplomats.

Removal Goods – Foreign Workers

Same documents required as Household goods plus:

- Copy of marriage certificate, might be required
- Original Migratory Certificate might be required

All household goods and personal effects are subject to an average of 12% - 30% of duties and taxes, except for Foreign Diplomats. Customs Officials assess the value at physical inspection time.

All shipments are inspected by Peruvian Customs Authorities, except foreign diplomats.

The consignee must prove they have been living overseas not less than thirteen consecutive months before last entry to Peru. This period will not be considered interrupted if the consignee has eventual entries to Peru not exceeding thirty consecutive or alternated calendar days during the last year.

Returning Peruvians who have been living abroad for at least three years

Same documents as household goods required plus:

- Copy of valid national identity document (DNI)
- Original Migratory Certificate proving residence abroad
- Original Resolution of tax exoneration, issued by SUNAT. The paperwork procedure takes 30 – 45 working days

It is your responsibility to provide the resolution of the tax exoneration to the moving company in Peru.

Returning Peruvians have to apply for the benefit based on law No 30525, the “Migration Incentive Law” in order to be exempt from payment of import duties on:

- Household goods up to \$50,000
- One new or used motor vehicle, as per current regulations. Value should not exceed \$50,000.00
- Equipment, machinery and instrumental necessary for the development of a business activity and / or work use. Value should not exceed US\$350,000.00

All shipments are inspected by Peruvian Customs Authorities.

If the consignee includes professional goods, i.e machinery, music or lab equipment etc these should have a separate packing list from your household goods

To obtain the Resolution of tax exoneration takes about 4 – 6 weeks approximately. Contact your moving agent at destination to schedule shipment accordingly.

Diplomats’ removals

Documents Required:

- Original Free Entry Permit issued by Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Detailed packing list (avoid PBO – Packed By Owner)
- Two original Bills of Lading or Airway Bills freight rated
- Your original passport

Total franchise will be granted to:

Foreign representatives of International Organisations.

Members of foreign armed forces working on official missions.

Diplomats and embassy officers.

Returning Peruvian diplomats, after having completed their missions abroad. These shipments will be duty free, if the value of the shipment does not exceed the amounts authorized by the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

All these shipments are inspected by Peruvian Customs Authorities, except foreign diplomats.

Peruvian Diplomats, who have worked, outside of Peru, have the right of a Free Entry Permit (Franchise) for Household Goods and one automobile.

Wedding Trousseaux

No documents in particular are required, if it is part of the shipment (same as household goods).

Inheritance

Same documents as household goods required plus:

- A copy of the Will
- Packing list (two copies)
- Death Certificate
- Tax exoneration document

New furniture and Household Goods

No document in particular, if it is part of the shipment (present the same documents as in household goods).

Please note that brand / manufacturer's original packing is allowed.

Works of Art and Antiques

If part of shipment, same as Removal goods, plus original purchase invoice.

Precious Metal Objects

Do not include jewellery and valuable articles.

Household Appliances

If part of shipment, documents required are the same as household goods.

Electrical Appliances

If part of shipment, documents required are the same as household goods.

Presents

If part of shipment, documents required are the same as household goods.

Carpets

No documents in particular required if part of the shipment, same as household goods.

Motor Vehicles

Documents required:

- Original purchase invoice
- Ownership Certificate
- Two original Bills of Lading or Airway Bills freight rated
- Your original passport

- Your RUC (VAT Number) (Not applicable for Diplomatic shipments)
- Gas Emission Certificate (no exceptions). It may be obtained in Peru, before import process starts
- Duty Free Resolution issued by Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for vehicles that belong to foreign or Peruvian diplomats
- Ficha Tecnica (Technical Automobile Form) must be issued in Peru. It has a charge
- A certificate of mileage from origin is mandatory. An international surveillance company such as SGS, SSI or Bureau VERITAS may issue this document

Foreign or Peruvian Diplomats' vehicles are duty free, but must be at least one year old.

Duty on used cars is 72% of CIF value.

Duty on new cars is 45% of CIF value.

The percentages may vary without notice, please reconfirm with your moving agent.

Import of used cars older than five years of manufacturing date is prohibited.

No damaged cars are allowed.

The emission of the carbon monoxide should not exceed 9% in volume.

Diesel cars are prohibited.

The certificate of inspection is necessary for Peruvian or Foreign diplomats.

You are allowed to import new vehicles in Peru.

Automobiles which have no more than five years of age from the manufacturing date can be imported, except for Peruvian diplomats.

Only vehicles owned by diplomats will be duty free.

Returning Peruvian diplomats after having completed their missions abroad have the right to import only one car duty free.

Bicycles and Water Vehicles

Documents required:

- Original purchase invoice
- Two Original Bills of Lading freight rated

If it belongs to a registered sports club, the Peruvian Sports Institute (Instituto Peruano de Deporte) will arrange or assist in the effort to obtain a tax exemption.

If this is not the case the respective taxes will apply at Customs.

Any bicycles that were included in the shipment of household goods should not be included in this category. The documents should indicate the number of bicycles included.

Machines, Appliances, Spare Parts

Documents required:

- Insurance letter
- Original purchase invoice
- Original Bill of Lading freight rated or Airway Bill

The articles are subject to the payment of taxes according to the law.

Wine /Alcohol

Document required are the same as household goods – provided that it is in reasonable amounts.

Non diplomatic shipments, between wine and other liquors (each box with 12 bottles) may be included as follows:-

1 x 20 no more than 4 boxes

1 x 40 no more than 8 boxes

Air Shipment please ask Abels Moving Services.

Taxes and duties are applied 30% Cost, Insurance & Freight (CIF) value.

For Foreigner diplomats: prohibited if their shipment is declared as household goods (this information is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

For Peruvian diplomats: permitted until 10 boxes (this information is provided by the Ministry Of Foreign Affairs).

Tins and Food

If part of shipment, documents required are the same as removal goods in small quantities.

Arms, Ammunitions, Dangerous Objects

Documents required:

- Authorisation issued by the Ministry of Interior
- Original purchase invoice
- Current shooting license

You must pay taxes established by law.

A special permit from “Discamec” should be requested before the arrival of the goods by the consignee and provide it to Abels Moving Services.

Medicine and Drugs

If part of the shipment, documents required are the same as household goods.

Original medical prescriptions must be presented.

Plant

No considered in Household goods.

Cats and Dogs

Documents required:

- Health Certificate
- Original Airway Bill

- Vaccination Certificate
- Senasa Certificate (this is obtained in Peru)

One pet is exempt of taxes and duties, more than one apply the 30% taxes of the CIF value.

Equipments that Contains Refrigerant Gas

Any of these three documents, showing Product, Brand, Model and type of Gas used:

1. Photo picture of the plate / sticker that shows all the information of the appliance must show the type of gas refrigerant brand and model.
2. Artefact Technical specification.
3. Manufacturer Certificate, indicating the type of gas for each appliance.

In addition: DIGGAM-003 forms fill in and sign.

Prior to importing equipment like refrigerators, air conditioners, freezers or any other appliance that contains refrigerant gas, the documents indicated need to be provided to your destination agent in order to obtain the OTO certificates from the Ozone Technical Office in Peru. This certificate costs USD\$100 per article.

Incase the OTO Authorities permit is not available, any equipment will not be Custom cleared and it will be retained by Customs authorities until said document is provided.

Articles can be detained at customs from 30 to 90 days before they can be cleared, while there they will incur daily storage fees.

Importation of Wooden Packages

Peru has adopted the International Regulations on Phytosanitary Policy (NIMF) No 15 on wooden packing used in international trade, adopted by the FAO in 2002. This regulation describes the phytosanitary measures applicable in order to reduce the introduction and plague dissemination risk through wooden packing materials.

Phytosanitary inspection will be done at the port/airport of entry in Peru. If packing materials are not marked per NIMF No 15, entry will be denied. If packing materials are properly labelled, but evidence of live plague is found, Customs may deny entry, put packages in quarantine, order their treatment, return them to origin or destroy them.

Compliance with this regulation is mandatory in Peru as of 1st of September 2005.

Restricted items

Telecommunication equipment such as radios, facsimiles and telephones and antennas require special import permission.

Food, it is only allowed in small quantities. For example in air shipments, at the most 10% of the total net weight.

Private and diplomatic shippers must have the original certificate issued by the Ministry of Telecommunication.

We do recommend to not include these items in your shipment if possible.

Wood

International wood packing requirements are in accordance with ISPM 15 (International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures: Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade*) as of 5 July 2006:

*ISPM 15 is produced by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

ISPM 15 requires certain phytosanitary procedures, in particular heat treatment or methyl bromide fumigation, relating to wood packaging material (including dunnage) made of raw wood in use in international trade; the phytosanitary procedures are meant to minimize the risk of introducing and spreading certain pests that live and breed in raw wood.

Wood packaging material in the form of:

- Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings
- Pallets, box pallets, skids and other load boards
- Pallet collars

General Information on Peru

Background

Ancient Peru was the seat of several prominent Andean civilizations, most notably that of the Incas whose empire was captured by Spanish conquistadors in 1533. Peruvian independence was declared in 1821, and remaining Spanish forces were defeated in 1824. After a dozen years of military rule, Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980, but experienced economic problems and the growth of a violent insurgency. President Alberto FUJIMORI's election in 1990 ushered in a decade that saw a dramatic turnaround in the economy and significant progress in curtailing guerrilla activity.

Nevertheless, the president's increasing reliance on authoritarian measures and an economic slump in the late 1990s generated mounting dissatisfaction with his regime, which led to his resignation in 2000. A caretaker government oversaw a new election in the spring of 2001, which installed Alejandro TOLEDO Manrique as the new head of government – Peru's first democratically elected president of indigenous ethnicity. The presidential election of 2006 saw the return of Alan GARCIA Perez who, after a disappointing presidential term from 1985 to 1990, oversaw a robust economic rebound. In June 2011, former army officer Ollanta HUMALA Tasso was elected president; he has carried on the sound, market-oriented economic policies of the three preceding administrations.

Geography

Peru is located in the West South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean, between Chile and Ecuador.

Peru is divided in 24 departments and one constitutional province.

Eastern Peru consists mostly of the moist tropical jungles of the Amazon Rain Forest, the largest on Earth.

In the southeast along the border with Bolivia lies Lake Titicaca. The Altiplano plateau is a dry basin located along the slopes of the Andes in southeastern Peru.

Along the border with Chile, the Atacama Desert is the driest place on the planet.

The Peruvian Sea is home to a large amount and variety of fish life. The Sechura Desert is located in northwestern Peru along the Pacific coastline.

The main rivers of Peru include the Ucayali, Marañon, Amazon (which is formed by the confluence of the Marañon and the Ucayali), Putumayo, Pastaza, Napo, Jurua, and the Purus.

International disputes: Chile and Ecuador rejected Peru's November 2005 unilateral legislation to shift the axis of their joint treaty-defined maritime boundaries along the parallels of latitude to equidistance lines which favor Peru; organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia have penetrated Peru's shared border; Peru rejects Bolivia's claim to restore maritime access through a sovereign corridor through Chile along the Peruvian border.

Climate

The climate on the coast is subtropical with very little rainfall. The Andes mountains observe a cool-to-cold climate with rainy summers and very dry winter. The eastern lowlands present an Equatorial climate with hot weather and rain distributed all year long.

Population

The current population of Peru is estimated at 30,445,000.

Environmental Issues

Environmental issues in Peru are water pollution, soil erosion and pollution and deforestation. Although these issues are problematic and equally destructive, the Peruvian Environmental ministry has been developing regulation and laws to decrease the amount of pollution created in major cities and have been making policies in order to decrease the present deforestation rate.

Currency

The currency is known as Sol.

Banknotes are in denominations of:

10 20 50 & 100

Coins are in denominations of:

1 2 5 10 20 & 50

Economy

Peru's economy reflects its varied topography – an arid lowland coastal region, the central high sierra of the Andes, the dense forest of the Amazon, with tropical lands bordering Colombia and Brazil. A wide range of important mineral resources are found in the mountainous and coastal areas, and Peru's coastal waters provide excellent fishing grounds. Peru is the world's second largest producer of silver and third largest producer of copper. The Peruvian economy grew by an average of 5.6% from 2009-13 with a stable exchange rate and low inflation, which in 2013 was just below the upper limit of the Central Bank target range of 1 to 3%. This growth was due partly to high international prices for Peru's metals and minerals exports, which account for almost 60% of the country's total exports. Growth slipped in 2014, due to weaker world prices for these resources. Despite Peru's strong macroeconomic performance, dependence on minerals and metals exports and imported foodstuffs makes the economy vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices. Peru's rapid expansion coupled with cash transfers and other programs have helped to reduce the national poverty rate by 28 percentage points since 2002, but inequality persists and continues to pose a challenge for the Ollanta HUMALA administration, which has championed a policy of social inclusion and a more equitable distribution of income. Poor infrastructure hinders the spread of growth to Peru's non-coastal areas. The HUMALA administration passed several economic stimulus packages in 2014 to bolster growth, including reforms to environmental regulations in order to spur investment in Peru's lucrative mining sector, a move that was opposed by some environmental groups. Peru's free trade policy has continued under the HUMALA administration; since 2006, Peru has signed trade deals with the US, Canada, Singapore, China, Korea, Mexico, Japan, the EU, the European Free Trade Association, Chile, Thailand, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, concluded negotiations with Guatemala, and begun trade talks with Honduras, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Turkey and the Trans-Pacific Partnership. Peru also has signed a trade pact with Chile, Colombia, and Mexico, called the Pacific Alliance, that seeks integration of services, capital, investment and movement of people. Since the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement entered into force in February 2009, total trade between Peru and the United States has doubled.

Education

Education is offered at four main levels:

Primary

Secondary

Vocational and Technical

University

Initial education is offered in crèches (under three years of age), nursery schools (from three to five years) and through

non-school programmes aimed at poor children in rural and marginal urban areas. According to the Constitution of 1993, one year of initial education is mandatory for the population of five years of age.

The next level is primary education, which has a duration of six years. It should be said that primary education used to last for only five years.

To pass on from primary education, students need an average mark of 11 (20-point evaluation system) and to have passed at least language or mathematics.

Secondary education is organised in two cycles: the first applies to all pupils, lasts two years and is mandatory. This, together with primary education, constitute the obligatory block of education. The second cycle, lasting three years, is diversified, with arts, science and technical options. It is provided in two modes: for adolescents (12-16 year age group) and adults. According to the 1993 Constitution, secondary education is also mandatory.

Higher education is provided in higher schools and institutes, higher postgraduate centres and universities. The institutes offer training programmes for teachers and a variety of technical training options in courses lasting not less than four or more than ten academic semesters. Institutes and higher schools award professional, technical and expert diplomas and also those for second and subsequent professional specialities. The universities award bachelor's and master's degrees and doctorates, as well as professional certificates and degrees, including those for second and subsequent professional specialities.

Religion

Freedom of religion is a fundamental right in Peru's culture, although Catholicism is the main religion, another legacy of the Spanish. Religious festivals have strong Spanish influence, but they are also an example of how different beliefs and religions of Peru's pre-Hispanic cultures coexist – See more at: www.peru.travel/about-peru/peruvian-identity/culture.aspx#sthash.BNTHz2I1.dpuf

Health

Healthcare in Peru has changed drastically from pre-colonial times to the modern era. When European conquistadors invaded Peru, they brought with them diseases against which the Inca population had no immunity. Much of the population was decimated, and this marked an important turning point in the nature of Peruvian healthcare. Since Peru gained independence, the country's major healthcare concern has shifted to the disparity in care between the poor and non-poor, as well as between rural and urban populations. Another unique factor is the presence of indigenous health beliefs, which continue to be widespread in modern society.

The risk of infectious disease in Peru is considered to be very high. Common ailments include waterborne bacterial diseases, hepatitis A, typhoid fever, dengue fever, malaria,



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yellow fever, and leptospirosis. In 2010, the World Health Organisation collected data about the life expectancy of people living in Peru.

www.who.int/gho/countries/per.pdf?ua=1

Although every care is taken to ensure that all information in the Abels Relocation Guide is accurate and up to date Abels cannot accept liability for any inaccuracy.