



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

U.S.-Peru Promotion Agreement Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)

General Information

Q1: Where can I find information on importing from Peru under the U.S.- Peru Free Trade Agreement (PETPA)?

A1: For questions about importing from Peru under the U.S.-Peru TPA, see the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Peru TPA page by searching “Peru” at www.cbp.gov and selecting the corresponding Smart Link.

Q2: What information is available on the www.cbp.gov U.S.-Peru (PETPA) TPA webpage?

A2: The following information is available from the www.cbp.gov Peru TPA webpage:

- [Peru Trade Promotion Agreement \(PETPA\) effective date February 1, 2009](#)
- [Peru TPA Summary](#)
- [Peru TPA Implementation Instructions](#)
- [Certification of Origin Template](#)
- [Data Elements for the Peru TPA Certification of Origin](#)
- [Peru TPA General Note 32, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States](#)
- [Peru TPA Quotas](#)
- [Reconciliation](#)
- [Peru Trade Promotion Agreement \(TPA\) Text](#)
- [Peru TPA Regulations](#)
- [International Trade Commission Publication 4058](#)
- [Peru TPA Implementation Act—House Report](#)
House Report 110–421, United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act, 110th Congress, 1st Session
- [Presidential Proclamation 8341](#)

Q3: Where can I find information on exporting to Peru?

A3: Answers to questions on exporting to Peru can be found on www.export.gov/FTA

Making a Claim for Preferential Tariff Treatment

Q4: How does an importer make a preference claim under the U.S. Peru TPA?

A4: A U.S. Peru TPA claim is made by prefacing the tariff on the entry summary item with the Special Program Indicator “PE” (19 CFR 10.903), or by filing a 19 USC 1520(d) post-importation claim within one year of importation (19 CFR 10.910 - 912).

Q5: May a Post Entry Amendment (PEA) or Post Summary Correction (PSC) be used to make a U.S. Peru TPA claim?

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A5: No, claims not made at entry summary should be made by filing a 19 USC 1520(d) post-importation claim within one year of importation (19 CFR 10.910 - 912).

Q6: What responsibilities does an importer assume by making a U.S. Peru TPA duty preference claim?

A6: By making a U.S.-Peru TPA preference claim, the importer attests that the good is eligible for U.S.-Peru TPA preference and accepts responsibility for the truthfulness and accuracy of the claim. The importer is also responsible for providing the certification of origin and supporting documentation to CBP upon request.

Certification of Origin and Required Data Elements

Q7: If CBP requests a U.S.-Peru TPA certification of origin, which one should the importer provide to CBP – the exporter's, the producer's, or his own?

A7: If the U.S.-Peru TPA claim is based on the exporter's or producer's certification of origin, the importer should provide that certification to CBP. If the U.S.-Peru TPA claim is based on the importer's certification or importer knowledge, the importer should provide its own certification of origin.

Q8: Is there an official form or format for the certification of origin under the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A8: Although there is no official certification of origin form or format required under the U.S.-Peru TPA, CBP encourages the use of the certification of origin template available at <http://www.cbp.gov/document/guides/certification-origin-template>. Alternatively, a free-form certification with all of the data elements in 19 CFR 10.904 may also be made.

Q9: When must the importer provide a U.S.-Peru TPA certification of origin to CBP?

A9: The importer must provide CBP with a U.S.-Peru TPA certification of origin upon request by CBP.

Q10: Can an importer make a U.S.-Peru TPA claim without an exporter or producer certification?

A10: If the importer has knowledge that the goods originate and can provide documentation to substantiate the claim, then the importer need not possess an exporter or producer certification of origin.

Q11: Will CBP accept an unsigned or undated certification of origin?

A11: No, the certification of origin must be signed and dated by an individual with knowledge of the facts and the authority to legally bind the company.

Q12: Will CBP accept a certification of origin if the HTSUS number is incorrect?

A12: CBP may accept a certification of origin with an incorrect HTSUS number or request that an amended certification be submitted with a copy of the original certification as an attachment. The correct HTSUS number on the certification is an important indicator that the origination analysis was performed using the correct product-specific rule in HTSUS General Note 32(n).

Q13: Can an importer submit a certification of origin to CBP dated after the preference claim?

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A13: An exporter or producer certification of origin signed after the date of the preference claim could not have been in the importer's possession at the time of such claim. However, if the preference claim is based on importer's knowledge, no exporter/producer certification is required.

Requesting Documentation and Verification

Q14: CBP has requested that the importer provide documentation substantiating that the good originates. What information must be provided?

A14: The information required to substantiate an origination claim depends on the rule of origin and the nature of the good. In the case of a manufactured good using a product-specific rule of origin in GN 32(n), at a minimum, the following documentation should be provided:

- copy of the product specific rule of origin
- descriptive literature, diagrams, etc. to support classification of the imported good
- bill of materials (with a description, HTSUS number, and the originating status of each material)
- affidavit or certification attesting to the originating status of all originating materials that would otherwise fail the product-specific rule
- cost data, if the product-specific rule has a regional value content (RVC) requirement
- the Build Up or Build Down computation, if the product-specific rule has a RVC requirement

Q15: CBP has requested manufacturing information to substantiate the originating status of a good, but as the importer, I do not have those records in my possession. Must I comply?

A15: Yes, the importer is responsible for ensuring that CBP receives documentation substantiating that the good meets a rule of origin and otherwise complies with the terms of the U.S.-Peru TPA. If the importer hasn't the information, he should contact the exporter and/or producer to ensure that the information is provided to CBP. To protect confidentiality, a manufacturer may provide documentation directly to CBP. Per 19 CFR 103.35, CBP is barred from releasing business confidential information to the importer or any other party without obtaining consent.

Q16: If CBP requests a Supporting Statement, can the importer provide it via fax or as an email attachment?

A16: Yes, CBP will accept a digitized certification of origin as long as it contains a handwritten signature or the image of a handwritten signature.

Origination

Q17: How does a good "originate" under the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A17: In order to be an "originating" good, a good must meet a rule of origin and all other requirements (GN 32 and 19 CFR 10.914).

Q18: What are the rules of origin under the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A18: Generally speaking, a good will originate if:

(a) The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of Peru or of the United

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States, or both; or

(b) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Peru or of the United States, or both, satisfies all other applicable requirements of this subpart, and

(1) Each of the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 32(n), HTSUS, and

(2) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 32(n), HTSUS; or

(c) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Peru or the United States, or both, exclusively from originating materials. (19 CFR 10.914)

Q19: How does a producer know if a material used to produce his good originates?

A19: Generally speaking, the producer will know that a material originates because his supplier will provide a certification or affidavit upon request. If a material supplier will not provide a certification or affidavit, then the producer should consider the material to be non-originating.

Q20: If the imported good is substantially manufactured in Peru, can the U.S. importer assume that it meets the terms of the U.S.-Peru TPA and make a preference claim?

A20: No, the importer would not be exercising reasonable care and may be subject to penalties if the good were found not to originate. By making a preference claim, the importer is certifying that the good meets the terms of the agreement and that the importer/exporter/producer will provide CBP with substantiating documentation upon request.

Q21: Can a chemical reaction result in origination?

A21: Yes, there is a chemical reaction rule of origin for goods of HTSUS Chapters 27 – 40. A chemical reaction is defined in General Note 32(m)(vii).

Q22: Can purification result in origination?

A22: Yes, there is a purification rule of origin for goods of HTSUS Chapters 28 – 35, 38 and 39. Purification is defined in General Note 32(m)(vii).

Q23: If a good undergoes a chemical reaction or purification, does it also need to meet a product-specific rule of origin?

A23: No, the purpose of the chemical reaction and purification rules is to provide producers an alternate method of establishing origination.

Q24: What is remanufacturing and can it result in origination?

A24: Remanufactured goods, classified in HTSUS Chapters 84-85, 87, or 90, or under heading 94.02, are entirely or partially comprised of recovered goods, and have a life expectancy and factory warranty similar to such new goods. The U.S.-Peru TPA allows recovered goods derived in the territory of one or both of the Parties from used goods and utilized in the territory of one or both of the Parties in the production of remanufactured goods to be considered originating in accordance with General Note 32(f)(iii).

Q25: Is there a provision to allow for goods to originate even if they have been commingled with non-originating goods? What if originating materials have been commingled with non-

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originating materials?

A25: Yes, General Note 32(h) and 19 CFR 10.919 provides for the use of an inventory management system to constructively segregate originating and non-originating fungible goods and materials.

Q26: What does it mean when a producer says that a good meets a product-specific rule of origin?

A26: It means that all non-originating materials, with the possible exception of a small de minimis value, used to produce the good, undergo a tariff shift prescribed in General Note 32(n).

Q28: What is de minimis?

A28: The de minimis provision allows a good to originate, as long as all non-originating materials that do not meet the prescribed tariff shift are not more than 10 percent of the adjusted value of the good (for non-textiles). However, if the good must meet a regional value content requirement to originate, the value of such non-originating materials must be taken into account when calculating the regional value content (General Note 32(e) and 19 CFR 10.918).

Q29: What if the good in question does not have a product-specific rule of origin?

A29: Some tariff items do not have product-specific rules of origin because the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) has been modified and the U.S.-Peru TPA product specific rules of origin have not yet been updated to account for these changes. If the good in question corresponds to a tariff item without a product-specific rule, the origination analysis should be performed using the most recent HTSUS that has an alternate tariff item for that good and its corresponding product-specific rule. Previous copies of the HTSUS are available at www.usitc.gov.

Regional Value Content (RVC)

Q30: When can the RVC formula be used under the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A30: The RVC formula may be used only when the product-specific rule of origin in GN 32(f) and 19 CFR 10.915 provide for it.

Q31: When performing the RVC calculation, how is the value of the good and the materials used to produce it determined? What adjustments can be made?

A31: The value of a good and its constituent materials is determined in accordance with GN 32(e)(iii) and GN 32(f), and 19 CFR 10.913 - 10.915. For permissible adjustments to the value of materials, see 19 CFR 10.916.

Indirect Materials

Q32: How does the U.S.-Peru TPA treat indirect materials?

A32: An indirect material shall be considered to be an originating material for purposes of this note without regard to where it is produced.

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The term “indirect material” means a good used in the production, testing or inspection of a good but not physically incorporated into the good, or a good used in the maintenance of buildings or the operation of equipment associated with the production of a good, including–

- (i) fuel and energy;
 - (ii) tools, dies and molds;
 - (iii) spare parts and materials used in the maintenance of equipment or buildings;
 - (iv) lubricants, greases, compounding materials and other materials used in production or used to operate equipment and buildings;
 - (v) gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment and supplies;
 - (vi) equipment, devices and supplies used for testing or inspecting the goods;
 - (vii) catalysts and solvents; and
 - (viii) any other goods that are not incorporated into the good but the use of which in the production of the good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that production.
- GN 32(j) and 19 CFR 10.924.

Transit and Transshipment

Q33: May a U.S.-Peru TPA claim be made on goods that entered the commerce of a non-Party or that were further processed while under customs control in a non-Party country?

A33: No, goods may not enter the commerce of a non-Party, nor be further processed outside of the territories of the Parties per GN 32(c)(iii) and 19 CFR 10.925.

Goods Subject to Tariff Rate Quotas

Q34: Does the U.S.-Peru TPA provide for Tariff Rate Quotas?

A33: Yes, the U.S.-Peru TPA has Tariff Rate Quotas for sugar, milk, and dairy. These are found in Chapter 98 and 99 of the HTSUS and are available at <http://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota>.

U.S. Goods Returned

Q35: May U.S. goods returned from Peru to the United States be claimed under the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A35: No, U.S. goods returned from Peru to the United States cannot be claimed under the U.S. - Peru TPA, but may be exempt from duty under HTSUS 9801.00.10.

Merchandise Processing Fee (MPF)

Q36: Are originating goods exempt from MPF under the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A36: Yes, they are exempt from MPF per 19 CFR 24.23(c) (12).

Q37: Can unconditionally free goods obtain the MPF exemption even though the “PE” Special Program Indicator is not listed in the “Special” column of the HTSUS?

A37: Yes, the importer can still make a U.S.-Peru TPA claim on unconditionally free goods to obtain the MPF exemption. All of the same requirements apply.

Q38: What is the value of the MPF exemption?

A38: MPF is 0.3464% of the adjusted value of the goods with a \$25 minimum and \$485 maximum.

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Q39: Are Tariff Preference Level (TPL) goods exempt from MPF?

A39: No, TPL goods are not “originating” and thus are not exempt from MPF.

Duty Rates and Staging (Phase Out)

Q40: As of January 1, 2025 all Duty Rates are Phased Out, Where can I find the list of prior year duty rates before the phase out of the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A40: Reference [USITC Publication 4058](#), Annex 2, Section B, available as a link from the [Peru](#) page at https://www.usitc.gov/publications/tariff_affairs/pub4058.pdf

Q41: Where can I get additional information with respect to importing into the U.S. under the U.S.-Peru TPA?

A41: Questions may be addressed to our mailbox at Fta@dhs.gov

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