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PERU

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan include trade priorities (i.e., Aid-for-Trade priorities)?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your national development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document):

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) establishes the National Foreign Trade Policy of Peru through the National Export Strategic Plan (PENX 2025), which was approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 377-2015, the aforementioned plan has as The main objective is the internationalization of companies. This is based on the following strategic objectives: (i) deepen the internationalization of companies; (ii) increase exports of value-added goods and services in a sustainable and diversified manner; and (iii) improve the competitiveness of the export sector. To achieve the objectives, PENX 2025 establishes 4 pillars: Pillar 1 - Internationalization of the company and market diversification: Its objective is to support the efforts of Peruvian companies to participate in the economies of other countries for the diversification of markets and products with in order to take greater advantage of the best offer conditions. Pillar 2 - Diversified, competitive and sustainable exportable offer: It is established in order to consolidate Peruvian exports with emphasis on non-traditional exports of goods and services. Pillar 3 - Facilitation of foreign trade and efficiency of the international logistics chain: It aims to reduce transaction costs associated with foreign trade operations, including not only regulatory and procedural aspects, but also logistical and financial ones. Pillar 4 - Generation of capacities for internationalization and consolidation of an export culture: It seeks to strengthen export business capacities that consolidate new markets, products and/or diversified services, recognizing, as the PENX does, that the critical intervention unit is the company. These pillars comprise fifteen (15) lines of action, which are organized into ninety-four (94) programs.

Q4

If yes, please highlight what these Aid-for-Trade priorities are: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top priority areas among the ones listed below (1 being the most important).

Building productive capacity	2
Connecting to value chains	3
Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy	1
MSMEs growth and development	4
Trade facilitation	5

Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid-for-Trade priorities are included.

• **Strategic Plan for National Development:**
<https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/sinaplan/plan-bicentenario-2/> • **General Government Policy 2021-2026**, approved by Supreme Decree No. 164-2021-PCM: <https://search.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decret-supreme-that-approves-the-general-government-policy-supreme-decree-n-164-2021-pcm-2002063-5/> • **National Export Strategic Plan (PENX) 2025:**
<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mincetur/informes-publicaciones/21903-plan-estrategico-nacional-exportador-2025> • **Guidelines for the Second Agrarian Reform (Supreme Decree No. ° 022-2021- MIDAGRI):**
<https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aproba-los-lineamientos-de-la-Segunda-r-decreto-supremo-n-022-2021-midagri-2011619-11/> • **Digital Government Law**, approved by Legislative Decree No. 1412:
<https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-legislativo-que-aproba-la-ley-de-gobierno-digital-decree-legislativo-n-1412-1691026-1/> • **National Digital Transformation System**, created by Emergency Decree No. 006-2020:
<https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-de-urgencia-which-creates-the-national-transfor-system-emergency-decree-n-006-2020-1844001-1/> • **Digital Trust Framework**, created by Emergency Decree No. 007-2020: <https://search.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/emergency-decree-approving-the-trust-framework-digit-emergency-decree-n-007-2020-1844001-2/>

Q5

Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2019?

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

Electronic commerce • From the Government and Digital Transformation Secretariat (SGTD) and in accordance with current regulations: Legislative Decree No. 1412, Digital Government Law, Emergency Decree No. 006-2020, Emergency Decree that creates the National Transformation System Digital (SNTD) and Emergency Decree No. 007-2020, Emergency Decree that creates the Digital Trust Framework, we consider that Electronic Commerce has now become a domain and area of special interest for the economic and social development of the population. • According to indicators from the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), the population of six (06) years of age or older that uses the Internet to purchase products and/or services has grown steadily. In 2010 (3.2%), 2014 (4.2%), 2018 (9.4%), 2019 (11.5%) and 2020 (10.3%).

(https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/boletines/boletin_tic.pdf) Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy • Sustainable growth is the focus today. • Our country has a vision for 2050 seeking to achieve inclusive development, with equal opportunities, competitive and sustainable throughout the national territory.

(<https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/visionperu2050>) • This vision allows to guide and update the policies and plans of the State as a framework to promote sustainability and value it. • The National Export Strategic Plan to 2025 is the political framework of the Foreign Trade Sector, which in its pillar 2 points out the development of a competitive and sustainable diversified offer, determining 3 lines of action focused on sustainability: Management of international standards of the exportable supply, the development of an exportable supply for biodiversity products and sustainability in the development of the exportable supply. • Thus, this political framework allows us to develop a series of programs focused on export business sustainability, as a key element for internationalization, which has been promoted by PROMPERU through inter-institutional work establishing support mechanisms for entrepreneurs. through technical assistance so that they can incorporate sustainable management into their business models as a value proposition to international markets • In addition to this, it has developed a Sustainable Culture, a guideline under which institutional efforts in matters of sustainability are framed. environmental, social and governance, seeking to align Peru to the new global standards.

(<https://culturasostenible.pe/>) Productive capacity • The Guideline 3 of the Second Agrarian Reform establishes that the industrialization of agriculture and the productive transformation of the countryside should be promoted.

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Q6

If yes, please identify the top drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities from the list below: (Please select no more than 5 options from the areas listed below).

2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

Environmental sustainability (or green) growth, including circular economy

,

Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic,

E-commerce development (and digital transformation)

,

Digital or ICT-related strategy, policy or plan,

Additional information on the top 5 drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2019, including in relation to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on your economy.:

Through Supreme Decree No. 164-2021-PCM, the General Government Policy was approved for the period 2021-2026, which establishes ten (10) axes interrelated and articulated with the framework of policies and plans of the country; among these axis (2) Economic reactivation and productive activities with agricultural and rural development, and axis (8) Government and digital transformation with equity. In relation to axis 2, 2.4 is established as a priority guideline: Promote national competitiveness through the development of the productive and service sectors for their integration into international markets. Lines of intervention 2.4.1 Promote the participation of Peruvian companies and Mipymes in international trade and electronic commerce. 2.4.2 Promote spaces, mechanisms and instruments for innovation that contribute to competitiveness of companies. 2.4.3 Improve the security of the foreign trade logistics chain and strengthen alliances between the private sector and public entities. 2.4.4 Provide tools for capacity building that allow Mipymes to know the benefits of the different customs procedures so that they can start in this area and grow their enterprises, in collaboration with public entities involved in the export and export processes. import. 2.4.5 Promote the growth of exports of goods and services with added value in a sustainable and diversified manner of organized producers. 2.4.6 Improve the conditions of access to formal value chains for micro and small businesses, through financial inclusion and the use of technology In relation to axis 8, it is established as a priority guideline 8.1.2: Promote the digital economy, electronic commerce, digital entrepreneurship, innovation, open data, digitization and resilience of SMEs and the country's production processes. On the other hand, we must refer to numeral 5.1 of article 5 of Legislative Decree No. 1492, Legislative Decree that approves provisions for the reactivation, continuity and efficiency of operations linked to the foreign trade logistics chain, which states "5.1 The entities Public entities that require or generate documents or information related to the processes linked to the foreign trade logistics chain, including freight and merchandise transport services in general in all its modes.

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must automate their processes, replace physical documents with digital or digitized documents. , and exchange data between them, in order to avoid the movement of people, in order to prevent the spread of diseases, as well as to optimize the use of public resources, and reduce the transaction costs involved in foreign trade operations. The presentation of physical documents is exceptional.” Additionally, we should mention that by Legislative Decree No. 1412, the Digital Government Law was approved, on the other hand, Emergency Decree No. 006-2020, creates the National Digital Transformation System (SNTD) and with Emergency Decree No. 007-2020, the Digital Trust Framework (DCM) was created. Finally, sustainability aspects are considered as a recovery engine for companies to get out of the post-pandemic crisis.

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Q7

Has Aid for Trade become more or less important to your government since 2019?

More,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important to your government than in the past.:
Due to budget restrictions as a result of the pandemic, more international cooperation has been required to carry out some projects in the field of foreign trade. On the other hand, international technical assistance is very important because it allows learning about experiences and good practices in other economies.

Q8

Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:
There are constant meetings with Peru's development partners, in which information is exchanged on the Aid for Trade priorities of both parties, which is then reflected in the international cooperation strategies of said partners.

Q9

Do you have a specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes,

Additional information on the specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

- The following strategies are being implemented: Mype purchases, Start Peru, Yanapay bonuses (350 soles per person) to low-income families, subsidies of 210 soles to low-income formal workers, and actions to accelerate public investment projects that impact on private investment and generates temporary jobs.
- The Internationalization Support Program – PAI aims to strengthen, promote and accelerate the internationalization process of Peruvian companies through the co-financing of activities that allow them to improve their capacities and management skills; in order to facilitate, increase and diversify the sale of goods and services abroad and their destination markets. Through contests, the PAI grants Non-Reimbursable Resources (S/ 20 million between 2021 - 2023) to companies offices to finance their internationalization projects.
- Additionally, we must mention that Legislative Decree No. 1492 was issued, a Legislative Decree that approves provisions for the reactivation, continuity and efficiency of operations linked to the foreign trade logistics chain.
- The Ministry of Production of Peru has been implementing the strategy called "Roadmap for the Modernization of Supply Markets" (hereinafter, Roadmap), which has been approved by Supreme Decree No. 021-2021- PRODUCE, dated July 22, 2021, and defines short- and medium-term lines of action to promote the modernization of public and private supply markets.
- To date, the "Implementation Plan in 100 markets" is being developed, as part of the Roadmap, which includes training and consulting for merchants in one hundred markets. (100) food markets. To date, training has been carried out in eighty (80) supply markets, both virtual (71) and face-to-face (9), on topics such as updating internal regulations, competitive retail supply market management model; quality practices: use of metrological verification units; tax formalization; and use of digital tools and platforms and digital literacy.
- Similarly, Law 31071, the Law on State Purchases of Food of Origin in Family Farming, and its Regulations are being implemented, the purpose of which is to promote the consumption of food of origin in family farming, improve the economy of producers of family farming, including them as providers of the State, and constantly contribute to healthy eating.
- In addition, Law 31074 has been enacted, a Law that promotes the creation and implementation of the digital platform virtual market for agricultural products and its Regulations, in which agricultural producers, primarily those from family farming, can participate by offering and marketing their agricultural products so that they can reach buyers using the technology of efficient and effective way.
- Finally, Law 31073, Law that modifies Law 29676, Law for the

Promotion of the Development of Agricultural Producers' Markets, to incorporate the Implementation of Itinerant Markets "From Chacha to Olla"; These markets are initiatives that the sector promotes, commissioned by the Executive Power, as an alternative to local markets for the purchase of food from the basic family basket such as vegetables, tubers, fresh fruits, meats, cereals, among others; at real market price and with the participation of small local producers.

Q10

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

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Building productive capacity,

E-commerce,

Job creation,

MSME support,

Services sector support (e.g., tourism),

Trade facilitation,

Additional information on your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic.:

Regarding the areas of connectivity and digital transformation and electronic commerce, the following can be commented: As a strategy for economic recovery from COVID-19, the State issued two Emergency Decrees, Emergency Decree No. 006-2020 and Emergency Decree No. N° 007-2020, both instruments constitute, from the perspective of Government and Digital Transformation, critical elements for the recovery from COVID-19, since they promoted the use and development of digital technologies in the public and private sectors in a context of social distancing, stoppage of economic activities, etc. In the current context, in the midst of a vaccination process and even facing the pandemic, the State considers that technologies are a strategic element for the development of economic and social activity, evidence of this is numeral 8 of article 3 of the Decree Supreme No. 164-2021-PCM, Supreme Decree that approves the General Government Policy for the period 2021-2026, which details axis (8) Government and digital transformation with equity as one of the axes of the General Government Policy . The following can be commented on the scope of productive capacity creation capacity: Itinerant markets seek to promote the entrepreneurship of small producers, who continue to work to supply food to wholesale markets and supply centers, thus guaranteeing a good offer to end users as well as prefer trade and avoid speculation of these. It is important to note that to date more than 3,000 itinerant markets have been held nationwide, with the participation of 74,000 producers who made sales of S/ 40.28 million for a volume of 11.98 thousand tons of food. (<https://www.agrorural.gob.pe/mercadositinerantes/cifras/>) On the other hand, with the implementation of this standard, it is expected that by 2024, agricultural producers and organizations of agricultural producers will be able to sell to social programs, support or assistance food for an amount of around S/ 3,000 million.

Q11

Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

- Strategic Plan for National Development: <https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/sinaplan/planbicentenario-2/>
- Supreme Decree No. 164-2021-PCM, Supreme Decree that approves the General Government Policy for the period 2021-2026: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aproba-la-politica-general-of-government-supreme-decree-n-164-2021-pcm-2002063-5/>
- National Export Strategic Plan 2025: <https://www.mincetur.gob.pe/comercio-exterior/planestrategico-nacional-exporter/penx-2025/>
- National Plan for Competitiveness and Productivity 2019 - 2030: https://www.mef.gob.pe/concdecompetitividad/Plan_Nacional_de_Competitividad_y_Productividad_PNCP.pdf
- National Policy for International Technical Cooperation: <http://portal.apci.gob.pe/Compendio%20Normas%20Legales%20CTI/111.pdf>
- International Technical Cooperation Policy Statement: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/rree/normas-legales/239333-007-2019-re>
- Project of the Strategic Plan for National Development to 2050 - Proposal (working document): <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/ceplan/noticias/553814-comunicado-017-2021-ceplan>
- State Policies of the National Agreement: <http://www.acuerdonacional.pe/politicas-de-estado-del-acuerdo-nacional/politicas-de-estado%E2%80%8B/politicas-de-estado-castellano/>
- National Strategy for the Promotion of Biotrade: <https://consultasenlinea.mincetur.gob.pe/DocumentosNormativos/Publico/Imagen.aspx?ITEM=132856>
- National Gender Equality Policy: https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/305292/ds_008_2019_mimp.pdf
- Legislative Decree No. 1492, Legislative Decree that approves provisions for the reactivation, continuity and efficiency of operations linked to the foreign trade logistics chain, <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-legislativo-que-aprob-provisions-for-the-reactive-legislative-decree-n-1492-1866212-4/>
- Legislative Decree No. 1412, Legislative Decree approving the Digital Government Law: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-legislativo-que-aprove-la-ley-de-gobierno-digital-decreto-legislativo-n-1412-1691026-1/>
- National Digital Transformation System, created by Emergency Decree No. 006-2020: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-de-urgencia-que-crea-el-sistema-nacional-de-transfor-emergency-decree-n-006-2020-1844001-1/>
- Digital Confidence Framework, created by Emergency Decree No. 007-2020: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-de-urgencia-que-aproba-el-marco-de-confianza-digita-decreto-emergency-n-007-2020-1844001-2/>
- Supreme Decree No. 157-2021-PCM, which approves the regulations of the National Digital Transformation System: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aproba-el-reglamento-del-decreto-de-urg-supreme-decree-n-157-2021-pcm-1995486-1/>

Q12

Is the environmental dimension of sustainable development reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

In the Project of the Strategic Plan for National Development to 2050, the National Objective 2 is established: Manage the territory in a sustainable manner in order to prevent and reduce the risks and threats that affect people and their livelihoods, with the intensive use of knowledge and communications, recognition of geographic and cultural diversity, in a context of climate change. This National Objective has as priority issues land use planning, disaster risk management, urban and rural development, biological diversity, water resources, environmental quality, climate change and protection of national interests. Likewise, it is related to State Policy 19: Sustainable Development and Environmental Management of the National Agreement, axis 7 of the General Government Policy referred to the efficient management of risks and threats to the rights of people and their environment and SDG 13: Climate action. Along the same lines, we can mention Law No. 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change and its regulations, approved by Supreme Decree No. 013-2019-MINAM, both regulations establish a series of principles and provisions to a) promote sustainable management of natural resources, b) sustainable private investment and c) climate change management (low carbon development). Likewise, we can mention the High-Level Committee for a digital, innovative and competitive Peru, created by Supreme Decree No. 118-2018-PCM, which is assigned as responsibility by Supreme Decree No. 157-2021-PCM " (...) can identify and establish objectives and initiatives to promote digital transformation, strengthen competitiveness, productivity, close gaps in digital matters, the social and economic well-being of people and ensure its sustainability in all regions of Peru, depending on of State policies, national policies and national strategic objectives, which are articulated and promoted by the National Digital Transformation System. Sources: • <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aproba-el-reglamento-del-decreto-de-urg-decreto-supremo-n-157-2021-pcm-1995486-1/> • <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/ley-marco-sobre-Cambio-climatico-ley-n-30754-1638161-1/> • <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-which-approves-the-regulations-of-law-n-30754-supreme-decree-n-013-2019-minam-1842032-2/>

Q13

If yes, please indicate in which of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected:(You may tick more than one box).

National development strategy, policy or plan,

National export strategy, policy or plan,

National environmentally sustainable growth strategy, policy or plan

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National sustainable trade strategy, policy or plan,

National strategy, policy or plan for circular economy/sustainable consumption and production patterns

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Additional information on the national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) in which sustainable development is reflected.:

The National Environmental Policy (PNA) to 2030 is established as the basis for the conservation of the environment, thereby seeking to ensure the sustainable, responsible, rational and ethical use of natural resources and the environment that sustains it, in order to contribute to the integral, social, economic and cultural development of the citizenry. The PNA to 2030 establishes as Priority Objective 7, to improve the environmental performance of the productive chains and the consumption of goods and services, applying the circular economy.

(<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/campa%C3%B1as/2041-politica-nacional-del-ambiente>) The National Export Strategic Plan to 2025 is the political framework of the Foreign Trade Sector, which points out in its Pillar 2 the development of a competitive and sustainable diversified offer, determining 3 lines of action focused on sustainability: the Management of international standards of the exportable offer, the development of an exportable offer for products of biodiversity and sustainability in the development of the exportable offer. The National Biotrade Strategy and its Action Plan to 2025, published in 2016, is the result of joint and coordinated work between the members of the National Commission for the Promotion of Biotrade and other actors linked to the development and promotion of biotrade products. derived from native biodiversity, developed under criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability. The purpose of the National Biotrade Strategy is to consolidate the institutionality, the legal framework and the necessary mechanisms to promote and implement Biotrade in Peru, which comprises seven thematic axes: i) Policies and regulatory framework for the promotion and implementation of Biotrade; ii) Institutionality related to Biotrade; iii) Offer development; iv) Research, development and innovation; v) Market development; vi) Knowledge management; and vii) Monitoring and evaluation. (<https://www.gob.pe/7009-ministerio-de-foreign-trade-and-tourism-national-bio-trade-strategy-and-its-action-plan-by-2025>) The Commission for the Promotion of Peru for Exports and Tourism (PromPerú)

has launched the strategy “ Sustainable Culture” to value sustainability actions, through new strategic guidelines that will support the strengthening of Peruvian exporters and companies. (<https://culturasostenible.pe>) The National Policy and Plan for Competitiveness and Productivity, which establish three priority objectives directly related to sustainable development: • Priority objective 3: Generate the development of capacities of innovation, adoption and transfer of technological improvements. • Priority objective 7: Facilitate conditions for foreign trade in goods and services. • Priority objective 9: Promote environmental sustainability in the operation of economic activities. Policy: <https://www.mef.gob.pe/es/por-instrumento/decreto-supremo/18913-decreto-supremo-n-345-2018-ef/file> Plan: https://www.mef.gob.pe/concdecompetitividad/Plan_Nacional_de_Competitividad_y_Productividad_PNCP.pdf The Ministry of the Environment has "Peru Limpio", an education and communication strategy on responsible consumption, recovery and integrated management of solid waste, approved by Supreme Decree No. 122-2021-MINAM , is an instrument that contains prioritized actions that seek to encourage good environmental practices among citizens. Target audience: public sector, local governments, private sector, citizens. Prioritized topics: Responsible consumption, proper management of solid waste, culture of payment of municipal taxes for the cleaning service. (<https://perulimpio.minam.gob.pe/>)

Q14

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),**Climate Action (SDG 13),**

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your national development strategy, policy or plan.:

With regard to SDG 12, it should be noted that in June 2019, Law 30988, Law on Food Loss and Waste, was published, whose regulation was approved Supermo Decree No. 003-2020-MINAGRI, which aims to reduce and prevent food losses. and food waste, at all stages of the food chain, from primary production to human consumption.

([https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-apasa-el-reglamento-de-la-ley-n-30988-decreto-supremo-n-003-2020-minagri-1864482-1 /](https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-apasa-el-reglamento-de-la-ley-n-30988-decreto-supremo-n-003-2020-minagri-1864482-1/))

Regarding SDGs 12 and 13, the general guidelines to identify and promote eco-businesses and bio-businesses: they have been formulated with the purpose of serving as a guide to the public sector and the private sector to develop actions, projects, programs, plans or strategies aimed at contributing to the development of these business models. Institutions from both sectors must use these general guidelines to guide efforts towards the same concept of a sustainable business model, which is also a means to achieve local development and contribute to decentralization, since they are focused on sustainably taking advantage of local resources, involving positive to the local population.

(<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legal/441688-046-2020-minam>) The National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy incorporates the circular economy as part of the guidelines of priority objective number 9 on environmental sustainability, in line with the vision of strengthening the institutional framework to generate the conditions for the transition towards a circular economy that seeks to promote changes in production and consumption patterns, and aimed at reducing the use of raw materials, the incorporation of secondary raw material in production processes, the design of products so that in the post-consumption stage they facilitate their recovery, in order to improve production processes and promote the growth of competitiveness. (<https://www.mef.gob.pe/es/por-instrumento/decreto-supremo/18913-decreto-supremo-n-345-2018-ef/file>) Likewise, the National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan incorporates the policy measure that refers to the development of roadmaps towards one in economics in the sectors of industry, agriculture, fishing and aquaculture, this being the instrument that will facilitate and promote the incorporation of good practices in circular economy in the processes of the aforementioned sectors, and in turn will allow

strengthening the process of transition to a circular economy in our country.

(https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1777468/D-S-237-2019-EF._n_2) Peru Limpio: Education and communication strategy on responsible consumption, valorization and integrated management of solid waste has the purpose of promoting and strengthening good environmental practices for responsible consumption among citizens, as well as the minimization in the generation of solid waste, the segregation and recovery of solid waste, articulating efforts with public and private actors, such as integral part of the transition to a circular economy. (<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legal/2024227-122-2021-minam>)

Q15

Does your national sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade objectives found in your national development strategy policy, or plan that includes sustainable development. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Ministerial Resolution No. 046-2020-MINAM, which approves the General Guidelines to identify and promote eco-business and bio-business, aims to establish general criteria for the identification and promotion of eco-business and bio-business models, in accordance with the standards, principles and objectives that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, and seek environmental, economic and social sustainability, with a fair distribution of the benefits generated. Likewise, there is a promotion tool, called the MINAM eco and biobusiness catalogue; which is a digital directory that brings together on a platform the sustainable enterprises identified by MINAM in order to support their dissemination among citizens; and, in this way, also promote responsible consumption and encourage the creation of business initiatives of this type. (<https://ecoybiobusiness.pe/>) Likewise, Law No. 30988, Law that promotes the reduction and prevention of food losses and waste, establishes the following strategic actions: a) Promotes and strengthens training activities and promotion of good practices in food handling, at all stages of the food chain. b) Promotes the implementation of programs and projects related to the reduction and prevention of food losses and waste at the national, regional and local levels. c) Performs the respective analysis and evaluation of the projects aimed at the reduction and prevention of food loss and waste, in order to correct the shortcomings detected and replicate the successful experiences related to good practices on the subject. d) Promotes the participation of the private sector and the population in general in the measures aimed at achieving the object set forth in this law. e) Promotes scientific and technological capacity and the training of researchers specialized in the reduction and prevention of food losses and waste. On the other hand, within the Export Plan for 2022 of the Commission for the Promotion of Peru for Exports and Tourism - PROMPERU, it is considered to promote sustainable exports through various commercial platforms such as fairs, conferences, missions; with greater emphasis on those companies that have voluntary sustainability standards. Finally, with respect to the National Biotrade Strategy and its Action Plan to 2025, there are 12 strategic objectives, each one of them reflecting, as a priority, the promotion and development of Biotrade in the country.

Q16

If yes, do the trade objectives address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

The National Export Strategic Plan to 2025 is the political framework of the Foreign Trade Sector, which indicates in its Pillar 2 the development of a competitive and sustainable diversified offer, determining 3 lines of action focused on sustainability: Management of international standards of exportable supply, the development of an exportable supply for biodiversity products and sustainability in the development of the exportable supply. The General Guidelines to identify and promote eco-businesses and bio-businesses define eco-businesses as "those businesses that offer goods or services that contribute to caring for the environment; seeking not only economic sustainability but also social and environmental sustainability, with a fair distribution of benefits". These are divided into four categories: i) waste recovery products, ii) sustainable construction products, iii) energy and resource efficiency products, and iv) bio-businesses. The environmental criteria that are considered to identify eco-businesses and bio-businesses are established in numeral 8, means of identification and categories of eco-businesses. Likewise, numeral 9 establishes the lines of action for the promotion of eco-businesses and bio-businesses, which are: i) Business skills, ii) Research, innovation and technology, iii) Access to markets, iv) Access to financing, v) Institutional , politics and regulations, and vi) Equal participation.

(<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/normas-legal/441688-046-2020-minam>) The Commission of the Promotion of Peru for Exports and Tourism - PROMPERU, has prepared a directory of its programs that address sustainable development, including: Good Eco-efficiency Practices, Circular Economy, Environmental Footprint, among others. (<https://culturasostenible.pe/programas>)

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Q17

Does your government have a national committee (or has coordination or dialogues across ministries and agencies) on sustainable development that includes the Ministry of Trade?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q18

If yes, does that national committee address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how the national committee addresses the environmental dimension of sustainable development.:

There is no National Committee for Sustainable Development as such; however, our country has the following National Commissions that address and develop sustainable development issues: • National Commission for the Promotion of Biotrade, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. • National Commission for the Protection of Access to Peruvian Biological Diversity and the Collective Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples. • Working group of the Environmental Multisectoral Commission, in charge of reviewing and evaluating the recommendations of the environmental performance study of PERU ECLAC/OECD. • Multisectoral Working Group called "Promoting Group in charge of preparing the roadmap for the creation, conformation and implementation of the Peruvian Platform for a Circular Economy". The National Committees develop actions related to sustainable development and the environmental dimension is in charge of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), as it is within its competence. In this regard, through Supreme Resolution No. 04-2016-MINAM, the Working Group of the Multisectoral Environmental Commission was formed, in charge of reviewing and evaluating the recommendations of the environmental performance study of PERU ECLAC/OECD, made up of deputy ministers, head of attached bodies and representatives of regional and local governments. Said study has served as the basis for the preparation of the Environmental Performance Evaluation of Peru, whose objective is to help the country to evaluate the progress made in meeting the environmental objectives set and make recommendations to improve environmental performance. Likewise, with Supreme Decree No. 005-2017-MINAM, the Action Plan was approved to implement the recommendations of the Environmental Performance Evaluation (EDA Action Plan), which aims to establish a roadmap to be followed by sectors and institutions linked to environmental issues at the national level. Likewise, there is a Multisectoral Working Group called "Promoting Group in charge of preparing the roadmap for the creation, conformation and implementation of the Peruvian Platform for a Circular Economy", it is made up of public and private entities that participate in the co-creation of said Platform, as a space for dialogue, coordination and collaboration through which the actions of public and private actors will be articulated to give tangibility to the commitments of the Peruvian Pact for a Circular Economy, and implement the necessary actions that allow contributing to national policies related to the circular economy, as well as strengthening the knowledge and exchange good practices in circular economy in the country.

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Q19

Please identify the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Industry,
Services,
Other (please specify),

Additional information on the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development.:

There is no specialized study on economic and export diversification; however, exports of native biodiversity products in 2020 were 409 million dollars. Within the framework of those established in the National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan, the roadmaps towards a circular economy in the industry, agriculture, fishing and aquaculture sectors must be approved. With Supreme Decree No. 003-2020-PRODUCE, the Roadmap towards a Circular Economy in the Industry Sector was approved, which develops intervention in the activities of the manufacturing industry and industrial fishing processing. This instrument implements 42 actions in the approaches of: 1) sustainable industrial production, 2) sustainable consumption, 3) use of discarded material and industrial waste management, and 4) innovation and financing; and must be implemented in the short, medium and long term (1, 3 and 5 years respectively). Likewise, there is a proposal for a "Roadmap towards a circular economy in the Agricultural and Irrigation Sector" that includes agriculture, livestock and forestry activities; and the proposal for a "Roadmap towards a circular economy in the Subsector Fishing (artisanal fishing extraction, small and large scale; and small-scale or artisanal processing) and Aquaculture". The preparation of the roadmaps, as well as their implementation, are led by the corresponding sector and with the support and participation of MINAM. In relation to other sectors, Tourism and Crafts can be pointed out.

Q20

Please identify the sector(s) of your economy that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Additional information on the sector(s) that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.:

These sectors are considered due to the impacts they generate to the environment, to know in greater detail a specialized and in-depth study is required. Likewise, if we take the Farm to Fork axis as an example, it would have an impact on our food exports to the European market, taking into account that they represent 55.7% of total exports to the European Union (46.6% agro and 9.1% fishing). The measures established by the European Green Deal pose a risk for companies, risk in supply chains, risk in reputation if they do not have a sustainable product and risk due to environmental regulations. We are an exporting country and given the current international and regulatory framework, we have to face the challenges of adapting to a sustainable model. Peru has developed exports of its agricultural and fishery products to the European Union and at the same time has also developed the field of organic products and sustainability in general, this step needs to be taken to position itself with the EU as a key partner in this transition. .

Q21

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Access to finance,

Business climate,

Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,

Existing transport infrastructure,

Limited agricultural processing capacity,

Limited economic and export diversification,

Low productivity of agricultural sector,

Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,

Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment

,

Lack of technology transfer (including know-how),

Additional information on the challenges most likely to constitute obstacles towards sustainable trade, sustainable consumption and production patterns (i.e., circular economy) in your country. (Please provide examples as applicable):

In relation to others, it points out the environmentally unsustainable behavior of citizens that contribute to reinforcing the current patterns of production and consumption that imply the overuse of natural resources and the incessant accumulation of solid waste; In this sense, according to data from the National Environmental Policy to 2030, the ecological footprint per capita measured in Peru from 2004 to 2016 has increased by 39%, only 58% of urban households segregate solid waste and 68% of the total plastic waste generated is single-use plastic.

Q22

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Access to finance,

Business climate,

Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,

High trade costs,

Limited agricultural processing capacity,

Limited economic and export diversification,

Low productivity of agricultural sector,

Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,

Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment

,

Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)

,

Additional information on the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development. (Please provide examples as applicable):

In general, the Covenant See of the European Union, as well as the environmental regulations, make us see that the issue must be prioritized both on the public sector agenda and on the business agenda, through inter-institutional work establishing the support mechanisms for businessmen to train them and that they can adapt processes and business models of their companies, this adaptation allows them to have a differentiating attribute with a view to international markets.

Q23

Do you have a circular economy strategy, policy, plan?

Yes,

Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

The National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy, approved by Supreme Decree No. 345-2018-EF, is organized into nine Priority Objectives, one of them being Priority Objective No. 9 called: "Promote environmental sustainability in the operation of economic activities" on which is oriented, among others, to the promotion of the circular economy in the markets and the generation of sustainable and diversified solutions for business productive development, and incorporates the priority policy guideline: "Generate the conditions for the transition towards a circular economy and eco-efficient". Priority Objective No. 9 contains seven Policy Measures, one of them being Policy Measure No. 9.3 called: "Circular Economy and Clean Production Agreements in the industry, fishing and agriculture sectors", whose expected result is that economic agents progressively adapt the linear model of production - until now predominant in the Peruvian productive sector - towards a cyclical production model, called: "Circular Economy", for the extraction, transformation, distribution, use and recovery of materials, energy efficiency, among others. Likewise, the Peruvian Pact for a Circular Economy has been voluntarily signed between public entities, business associations, academia and international cooperation, which represents an effort of articulation and collaborative and synergistic work among the subscribers, with the purpose of promoting the progressive and effective transition towards a circular economy in Peru, and presented in a public act on July 9, 2021. The Peruvian Pact for a Circular Economy constitutes the Peruvian Platform for a Circular Economy, as a space for dialogue, coordination and collaboration between public and private actors, and states that the Ministry of the Environment will create a driving group in charge of establishing the functioning of the Peruvian Platform for a Circular Economy. On July 26, 2021, the Ministry of the Environment, through Ministerial Resolution No. 139-2021- MINAM, has created the Multisectoral Working Group called "Promoting Group in charge of preparing the roadmap for the creation, conformation and implementation of the Peruvian Platform for a Circular Economy" with the aim of preparing the roadmap for the creation, conformation and implementation of the Peruvian Platform for a Circular Economy. By means of Supreme Decree No. 003-2020-PRODUCE, the "Roadmap towards a Circular Economy in the Industry Sector" was approved, an initiative that was prepared jointly by the Ministry of Production (Produce) and the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), in order to promote the economic growth and inclusive and sustainable industrial development, with the purpose of developing actions to drive and promote the transition from a linear economic model to a circular one in the

manufacturing and industrial fishing industries. The Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation has published the draft Supreme Decree that approves the "Roadmap towards a Circular Economy in the Agrarian and Irrigation Sector".
 (<https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/disponen-la-publicacion-del-proyecto-denominado-decreto-supr-resolucion-ministerial-no-0189-2021-midagri-1971967-1/>)

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Q24

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan cover?(You may tick more than 1 box).

- Agriculture,**
- Fisheries,**
- Industry,**
- Other (please specify),**

Additional information on the economic sectors covered by the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

Within the framework of those established in the National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan, the development of roadmaps towards a circular economy for the industry, agriculture, fishing and aquaculture sectors was prioritized. With Supreme Decree No. 003-2020-PRODUCE, the Roadmap towards a Circular Economy in the Industry Sector was approved, which develops the intervention in the activities of the manufacturing industry and industrial fishing processing. This instrument implements 42 actions in the approaches of: 1) sustainable industrial production, 2) sustainable consumption, 3) use of discarded material and industrial waste management, and 4) innovation and financing; and must be implemented in the short, medium and long term (1, 3 and 5 years respectively). Likewise, there is a proposal for a "Roadmap towards a circular economy in the Agricultural and Irrigation Sector" that includes agriculture, livestock and forestry activities; and the proposal for a "Roadmap towards a circular economy in the Subsector Fishing (artisanal fishing extraction, small and large scale; and small-scale or artisanal processing) and Aquaculture". It should be noted that the promotion of circularity for the mining, construction and sanitation, energy and hydrocarbons, and tourism sectors is being evaluated.

Q25

If yes, does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan include trade objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade objectives included in the circular economy strategy policy, or plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

The roadmaps are instruments that seek to promote and facilitate the development and incorporation of circular economy models in value chains at the national level, and thereby improve the productivity and competitiveness of companies and enterprises. The improvement of the conditions and opportunities for access to new markets, both national and international, are dealt with transversally in said instrument. It is important to indicate that the process of preparing the roadmaps includes the active participation of business associations, the companies themselves, public institutions at the national and regional levels, academia, organized civil society and international cooperation.

Q26

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies), or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how digital connectivity is reflected in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s):

In the Project of the Strategic Plan of National Development to 2050, the National Objective 2 is established Raise the levels of competitiveness and productivity with decent employment and based on the sustainable use of resources, human capital, the intensive use of science and technology, and the digital transformation of the country. In this regard, policy guideline 4 on accelerating digital transformation for the generation of value in society seeks the incorporation and use of digital technologies in the social, productive and organizational spheres, and the systematization and analysis of data to generate economic, social and value effects for people, whose access, use and appropriation is carried out in an ethical and safe manner. On the other hand, the General Government Policy 2021-2026, approved by Supreme Decree No. 164-2021-PCM, which has established in numeral 8 of article 3 that one of its axes is referred to as "8. Government and digital transformation with equity". Additionally, we must point out that the Peruvian State, through Legislative Decree No. 1412, approved the Digital Government Law, on the other hand, through Emergency Decree No. 006-2020, the constitution of the National System of Digital Transformation which is like a functional system of the Executive Power, made up of a set of principles, norms, procedures, techniques and instruments through which the activities of the public administration are organized and the activities of companies, civil society and academia are promoted, aimed at achieving the country's goals in terms of digital transformation. The Presidency of the Council of Ministers through the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation is the governing body of this National Digital Transformation System. Finally, we must point out that through Emergency Decree No. 007-2020, it has created the Digital Trust Framework, which aims to establish provisions to strengthen the security and trust of consumers and people in general in the digital environment. • Secretary of Digital Government: <https://www.gob.pe/7025-presidencia-del-consejo-de-ministros-secretaria-de-gobierno-digital> • Legislative Decree No. 1412: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/legislative-decree-that-approves-the-law-of-digital-government-legislative-decree-n-1412-1691026-1/> • Supreme Decree No. 164-2021-PCM: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aproba-la-politica-general-de-gobierno-decree-supremo-n-164-2021-pcm-2002063-5/> • Emergency Decree Emergency Decree No. 00 6-2020 which creates the National Digital Transformation System: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-de-urgencia-que-crea-el-sistema-nacional-de-transfor->

Q27

Do you have a national strategy, policy or plan for digital connectivity (including digital economy, e-commerce, etc.)?

Yes,

Additional information on your national policy documents for digital connectivity. (Please include weblinks of the source used):

Currently, the National Digital Transformation Policy is in the design process. This policy establishes the following priority objectives: 1. Guarantee quality Internet access for all citizens. 2. Link the digital economy to the reactivation and competitiveness of the country's production processes. 3. Develop empathetic digital services with citizens in the Public Administration 4. Strengthen the digital talent of all citizens produce digital technologies and take advantage of their benefits 5. Encourage a culture of innovation and safe, ethical and intelligent management of data, digital technologies and artificial intelligence

(<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/informes-publicaciones/1307682-presentacion-del-design-of-the-national-policy-of-digital-transformation>) In addition to this, there is the General Policy of the Government 2021-2026, approved by Supreme Decree No. 164-2021-PCM, which has established in numeral 8 of article 3 that one of its axes is referred to as "8. Government and digital transformation with equity". Also, It should be noted that the Peruvian State approved the following regulations: a) Legislative Decree No. 1412, Legislative Decree that approves the Digital Government Law, which aims to "(...) establish the governance framework of the digital government for the adequate digital identity management, digital services, digital architecture, interoperability, digital security and data, as well as the legal regime applicable to the transversal use of digital technologies in the digitization of processes and the provision of digital services by Public Administration entities at all three levels of government. b) Emergency Decree No. 006-2020, has established the National Digital Transformation System (SNTD), which is a Functional System of the Executive Power, made up of a set of principles, rules, procedures, techniques and instruments through which the activities of the public administration are organized and the activities of companies, civil society and academia are promoted, aimed at achieving the country's objectives in terms of digital transformation. c) Emergency Decree No. 007-2020, has established the Digital Confidence Framework, whose purpose is: The purpose of this Emergency Decree is to establish the measures that are necessary to guarantee the trust of people in their interaction with digital services provided by public entities and private sector organizations in the national territory. In this sense, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation, is the governing body of this National System of Digital Transformation and of matters of digital government and digital trust.

Q28

In which sectors could digital connectivity best support the transition to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Forestry,****Mining,****Industry,****Services,**

Additional information on the sector(s) in which digital connectivity can best support a transition to sustainable trade and the circular economy. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

In accordance with the design of the National Digital Transformation Policy, the impact of the strategic use of digital technologies is felt in all sectors and areas of the economy.

(https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1413234/PERU%CC%81_Disen%CC%83oPoli%CC%81ticaNacionalTransformacio%CC%81nDigital_2020.pdf.pdf)

Q29

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital contents,**E-civil service,****E-commerce,****E-government,****E-healthcare,****E-learning,****E-logistics,****Home energy management systems,****Innovation and technology for gender equality,****Real-time navigation,****Telepresence,****Transport information systems****Q30**

Is there an existing Aid-for-Trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Yes

Q31

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy in your country ?

Yes,

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:
The health emergency caused by COVID-19 has increased and accelerated the use of digital technologies, and with it the use of the Internet; According to INEI figures, only in the first quarter of this year, the population between 6 and 18 years of age that accesses the Internet increased by approximately 7 percentage points more than the previous year. Likewise, public entities have accelerated the digitization of public services and processes.

Q32

In which areas has the COVID-19 pandemic exposed shortcomings in national digital connectivity?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital payments issues,

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,

National digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

National e-commerce development strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

Poor access to internet services,

Poor digital skills and IT literacy,

Additional information on the areas in which your country is facing its most significant challenges in relation to digital connectivity. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Internet coverage is a challenge that we have as a State, by 2021, only 52.5% of all households have internet access and from this statistic, only 20% of households in rural areas are part of it. So, after the pandemic, this great challenge has become evident, such as promoting digital connectivity at the national level. To that extent, we have been working in coordination with public, private and academic actors to determine a joint strategy.

Q33

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support to your country should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Mining,
Industry,
Services,
Other (please specify),

Additional information on the sectors in which you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives.:

Likewise, the Ministry of Production is in the process of developing a National Industrial Development Policy (PNDI), which aims to make Peru's manufacturing industry more competitive and with greater added value by 2030, improving its contribution to the national economy until reaching a share of 14% in the global GDP. The PNDI has identified as a public problem the "limited competitiveness of the manufacturing industry", which is reflected, among others, in the low production of highly complex and value-added goods, with a productive structure that has not shown significant changes in recent years. 60 years and a percentage of participation of exports of medium and high technology products in manufacturing exports of just 10.3% in 2019. In this sense, it is considered that future support in the framework of Aid for Trade to the Peru should also focus on industry, bearing in mind that the PNDI is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 9: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation" and that the manufactured products whose complexity the PNDI seeks to increase are foreign trade oriented. Therefore, the following industries have been preliminarily identified: textiles and clothing, agrochemicals and chemicals, among others. According to the INEI (2012), the IV National Agricultural Census (CENAGRO), indicates that the number of producers dedicated to agricultural activity is 2,260,973, of which 2,213,506 have land and represent an area of 38.7 million hectares. Of this last total, 15.8% is located on the coast, 63.6% in the mountains and 20.6% in the jungle. In addition, of the total number of agrarian producers with land (2,213,506), 97% are agrarian producers of family agriculture, which are characterized, mainly, by the use of the family labor force, and 3% represent farmers. business, characterized by the use of permanent and non-family workforce. Regarding family farming, three categories of agricultural producers are distinguished: which are concentrated in 88% agri subsistence family culture, 10% in family agriculture in transition (or intermediate), and 2% in consolidated family agriculture (ENAF, 2015). Thus, the agricultural sector contributes to economic growth, food security and the reduction of rural

poverty in Peru. This contributes significantly to the generation of direct employment and income and contributes to the GDP with around 5.6%¹. However, this productive activity shows differences in growth and agricultural productivity in each region of the country, based on the types and sizes of agricultural units. In this sense, it is one of the key sectors for the development of the economy and the improvement of the quality of life of the population, mainly the rural population. In relation to other sectors, Tourism and Crafts can be pointed out.

Q34

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade education/training,

(b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

(d) Building productive capacity,

(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism,

(e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade in which you think support should be focused so as to advance sustainable development.:

Within the framework of the National Digital Transformation System and the Digital Confidence Framework, we have identified interoperability, digital identity, digital signatures and the exchange of electronic documents as crucial aspects for trade, all of these aspects, from the perspective of trade, require constant training, therefore, we consider that the alternative "Education / training in trade" should be considered.

Q35

Which donor(s) are the most important for Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box).

European Union,
Germany,
Japan,
Norway,
Switzerland,
Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
Global Environment Facility (GEF),
Inter-America Development Bank (IDB),
International Trade Centre (ITC),
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Q36

Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Brazil,
 Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for sustainable trade or development.:
 Regarding the environmental development of sustainable development, there is the Peru-Brazil project "Strengthening of Capacities for the Improvement and Recovery of Amazonian Soils".

Q37

Have you received Aid-for-Trade financing as part of triangular co-operation projects?

Unsure

Q38

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

The topics of sustainable development, ecological growth or the circular economy, are priority topics for the International Technical Cooperation of Peru. The Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation has been working on circular economy issues with the European Commission, Canada, Germany and Spain.

Q39

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality /women empowerment. You may also provide information on your intention to draft such policies in the future. (Please include weblinks as applicable):

- The 2015 National Strategy on Climate Change mentions that gender and interculturality must be incorporated into it in relation to adaptation to climate change.

(<https://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/ENCC-FINAL-250915-web.pdf>)

- The National Environmental Education Policy, approved by Supreme Decree No. 012-2012 -ED, in the process of updating to 2030, incorporates gender equality as one of its cross-cutting approaches.

(https://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/politica_nacional_educacion_ambiental_amigable_11.pdf)

- With respect to promotion action line 6 "Equal participation" of the General Guidelines to identify and promote eco-businesses and bio-businesses, the strategic objective is to promote the participation of women and men under equal conditions in the development of eco-business and bio-business activities.

(https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/522975/RM_046-2020-MINAM.pdf)

- The National Plan for Family Farming 2019 – 2021, approved by Supreme Decree No. 007 -2019-MINAGRI,

([https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aprobes-el-plan-nacional-de-agricultura-decreto-supremo-n-007-2019-minagri-1828314- 1/](https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aprobes-el-plan-nacional-de-agricultura-decreto-supremo-n-007-2019-minagri-1828314-1/))

- Supreme Decree No. 009-2015-MINAGRI approves the National Strategy for Family Farming 2015 - 2021, whose objective is to guide and organize the comprehensive intervention of the State in favor of achieving favorable results for family farmers, on the based on the sustainable use of natural resources and within the framework of development processes and social inclusion for the benefit of the rural population.

(<https://www.agrorural.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/enaf.pdf>).

Q40

Do you implement Aid-for-Trade projects that combine the objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development?

Unsure,

Additional information on the Aid-for-Trade projects which combine the twin objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmental environmentally sustainable development. Please indicate the number of projects, the sector concerned (agriculture, fisheries, sustainable tourism, circular economy, etc.). (Please include weblinks as applicable):.

It is known that projects on training in trade policies with this sector are being carried out. Likewise, projects are carried out that combine the empowerment of women with environmental issues. Additionally, support for Peruvian SMEs with financing from the European Commission.

Q41

Any other information you wish to share? (e.g., where support for sustainable trade or development is needed).

Respondent skipped this question

Q42

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in any of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your national policy documents.:

- The Law on equal opportunities between women and men (Law No. 28983) aims to establish the regulatory, institutional and public policy framework at the national, regional and local levels, to guarantee women and men the exercise of their rights to equality, dignity, free development, well-being and autonomy, preventing discrimination in all spheres of life, public and private, promoting full equality. (<https://bit.ly/2ViX8k3>)
- National Gender Equality Policy (DS N° 008-2019-MIMP) addresses structural discrimination against women as a central problem in Peru, generating inequality, limiting the exercise of fundamental rights and development opportunities for women; reproducing socially and transmitting from generation to generation throughout the history of the country. That is why the policy is made up of six (6) Priority Objectives: (i) reduce violence against women, (ii) guarantee the exercise of women's rights to sexual and reproductive health, (iii) guarantee women's access and participation in decision-making spaces, (iv) guarantee the exercise of women's economic and social rights, (v) reduce remove the institutional barriers that hinder equality in the public and private spheres between men and women, and (vi) reduce the incidence of discriminatory socio-cultural patterns in the population. (<https://bit.ly/3574J9M>)
- Finally, the main objective of the technical guidelines to promote the economic autonomy of women in their diversity (DS N° 196-2021-MIMP) is to establish provisions that allow public institutions and private companies to implement strategies that promote the capacities of women in their diversity to generate their own income and decide on it, with equal opportunities and respect for their labor and social rights. (<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mimp/normas-legal/2035492-196-2021-mimp>)

Q43

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

National gender equality strategy, policy or plan,**Women's economic empowerment's strategy, policy or plan**

,

Additional information on the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that include women's economic empowerment. (Please include weblinks as applicable):

The National Gender Equality Policy is made up of six (6) Priority Objectives, including OP4: guarantee the exercise of women's economic and social rights, which determines the following guidelines: 4.1. Implement the National Care System with a gender approach for people in situations of dependency. 4.2. Increase women's access to and control of natural, productive and patrimonial resources. 4.3. Strengthen the formal employment of women. 4.4. Implement measures to ensure the exercise of women's social rights. Likewise, the technical guidelines to promote the economic autonomy of women in their diversity (DS No. 196-2021-MIMP) provide 8 specific guidelines: (i) Participatory diagnosis on the economic autonomy of women; (ii) Information management on women's autonomy; (iii) job training for women; (iv) Job Banks for women; (v) Promote women's economic enterprises; (vi) Design and implement actions for labor gender equality; (vii) Promote the reconciliation of family life and paid work; (viii) promote the equal rights of women to land ownership, access and control of natural resources (water and forest), financial and other economic assets.

Q44

Do the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation (including through the provision of flexible work arrangements)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identify seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation. (Please include weblinks as applicable):

Within Guideline 6 (Design and implement actions for gender equality in the workplace) of the Technical Guidelines to promote the economic autonomy of women in their diversity (DS No. 196-2021-MIMP), the following is contemplated as a specific action: (b) Promote good business practices in terms of gender equality and non-discrimination in the workplace, such as having objective selection tests, pre-established evaluation guidelines, structured interview guides and evaluation indicator sheets related to the position for which one is applying, to in order to avoid the probability of bias on the part of the interviewer and adequately measure the skills, professional career and skills requested in the call, safeguarding equal opportunities and treatment. Avoid questions of a personal or private nature, such as marital status, maternity, breastfeeding, sexual orientation.

Q45

Does your government collect data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

Yes,

Additional information on the data on women's economic empowerment that your government collects. (Please include weblinks as applicable):

The Gender Inequality Index (GDI) is an indicator of inequality. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development: i) reproductive health, which is measured by the maternal mortality rate and the adolescent fertility rate, ii) empowerment, which is measured by the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women and the proportion of adult women and men aged 25 and over who have completed comor at least secondary education; and iii) economic status, expressed as participation in the labor market and measured by the labor force participation rate of women and men aged 15 and over. Likewise, there are thematic indicators on economic autonomy and gender gaps (INEI) (<https://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-thematic/autonomia-economica-7932/>) Additionally, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) annually publishes the Gender Gaps Report (latest publication 2020:

https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1801/libro.pdf), in which A series of relevant indicators are reported for the analysis of gender gaps at the national level.

Q46

In your view, what trade and development constraints do women face in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Difficulties accessing financial services,

Discriminatory practices,

Gender pay gap,

Harassment, security and safety issues,

Lack of access to digital services,

Informal employment,

Occupational segregation,

Poor access to information,

Seasonal employment,

Smaller sized business,

Time and mobility constraints,

Unpaid care and domestic work,

Additional information on the trade and development constraints faced by women in your country.:

There is a Diagnosis study "Radiography of the participation of women entrepreneurs of the Pacific Alliance in foreign trade". (<https://alianzapacifico.net/wp-content/uploads/Estudio-de-Diagnostico-Participacion-de-las-mujeres-empresarias-de-la-AP-en-el-comercio-exterior-NOV2020.pdf>), the Commission for the Promotion of Peru for Exports and Tourism assures that, although there is no Gap Characterization Study as such, the same businesswomen comment that they have the greatest difficulty in accessing financing as working capital. On the other hand, there is the 2020 Gender Gaps report, published by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics:

https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1801/libro.pdf Finally, the Ministry of Production has the Profile of Women Entrepreneurs in Peru:

<https://ogeiee.produce.gob.pe/index.php/en/shortcode/oeedocuments-publications/annual-publications/item/789-profile-of-women-entrepreneurs-in-peru>

Q47

Can Aid for Trade play a role in addressing these constraints?

Yes,

Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.:

Address the recommendations of the Diagnostic Study "Radiography of the participation of women entrepreneurs from the Pacific Alliance in foreign trade":

- Export training for future exporters
- Mentorships between women entrepreneurs from the Pacific Alliance
- Promotion of electronic commerce
- Access to financing
- Promotion of service exports
- Supplier diversity programs
- Central point for women entrepreneurs in international trade
- Mainstreaming of the gender approach in programs and policies to promote exports and insertion in global value chains
- Cooperation and exchange between the countries of the PA
- Integrated work for the construction of a favorable business ecosystem for women

Q48

Have you requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in your country during the period 2015-2020?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:

Volunteer program for the development of fashion in the Gamarra textile and clothing conglomerate: It is a project financed by the Australian Embassy within the framework of the Direct Aid Program (DAP, for its acronym in English), which is presented as dual strategy whose main objective is to strengthen the capacities of the Peruvian SMEs of the Gamarra Textile and Apparel Conglomerate, led by women, providing them with knowledge about design and management techniques that allow them to compete in international markets and increase the probability of success. of the business. Likewise, it will allow young people with an average age between 18 and 30 years, who are studying the last cycles, or graduates, from higher institutes of fashion design, textile clothing and / or related, to consolidate their knowledge with training and practical activities in the SMEs, promoting the development of their skills through the execution and development of clothing design, which in turn will help them to enter the labor market more easily. Project "Women in Commerce for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth" Project supported by the Trade Facilitation Office (TFO) of Canada, Mr. Steve Tipman, with the support of the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation (Public-Private Association, led by institutions such as the Center for International Private Companies, the Center for International Trade, the World Economic Forum and the GIZ.), which has as its objectives: 1) Institutional strengthening of PROMPERÚ in capacities on the issue of Gender Equity and Social Inclusion; 2) Strengthening the capacities of 113 companies in the agricultural sector (fresh sector and processed food sector), of which 86 (76%) must be led by women; and 3) Participation of ten (10) of these companies in the SIAL fair (2022); another ten (10) at the CPMA show and twenty (20) in a virtual trade mission in Canada.

Q49

If yes, please provide further information on the donors, South-South or triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020

2

Duration in years (1, 2 or more than 3)

2 to 4 years

Additional information on the donors, South-South and triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment. You may list other objectives of the projects where women's economic empowerment was not the sole/main focus and provide additional information on the partners with which you have worked. (Please include weblinks as applicable).

There is no differentiated information on Aid for Trade projects, since the Peruvian International Cooperation Agency (APCI) does not identify whether the projects are part of the Aid for Trade Initiative, so this is considered a limitation to be able to answer this questionnaire. In this sense, it is suggested that the Aid for Trade Initiative provide training in this regard aimed at the cooperation agencies of the countries.

Q50

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

Developing training programmes,

Capacity-strengthening initiatives,

Facilitating access to digital technologies and e-commerce platforms

,

Facilitating access to trade-related information,

Supporting women's entrepreneurship,

Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export,

Supporting women's representation in trade policy and design of trade/Aid-for-Trade initiatives

,

Additional information on the areas that the Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address. Please describe your project(s) in no more than 300 words per box. (You may include references and weblinks and add information on results achieved as applicable, i.e. figures, case stories):

The Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation has been promoting the development of digital skills and abilities of women and girls, and to this extent, in coordination with international and national organizations (public and private), implements initiatives for better access and positioning of women in the digital sector, some of the events are: • The Presidency of the Council of Ministers launches the "Digital Girls Peru" Program to promote the participation of more women in technology and STEAM careers [Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics]

(<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/noticias/553167-pcm-lanza-el-programa-ninas-digitales-peru-para-impulsar-la-participacion-de-mas-mujeres-en-tecnologia-y-carreras-steam>) • The Presidency of the Council of Ministers highlights the importance of the role of women in the digital age

(<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/noticias/70068-pcm-highlights-the-importance-of-the-role-of-women-in-the-digital-age>) Also , the Commission for the Promotion of Peru for Exports and Tourism has developed since 2017, the She Exports Program whose objective is to generate and enhance the capacities of businesswomen in business management and export management c With a sustainable and innovative approach in order to empower them and strengthen their business models to achieve internationalization. The program has benefited 100 businesswomen from the industry sectors of the clothing, agribusiness, jewelry and footwear with a national scope.

Q51

Have public-private partnerships been used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment?

Unsure**Q52**

Does Aid for Trade help to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment?

Unsure,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment, including the reasons as to why or why not.:
According to the response to question 48, two projects have been identified within the framework of Aid for Trade related to the economic empowerment of women. However, these projects are in the process of implementation, so there is still no information on the results and how they have contributed to the economic empowerment of women. On the other hand, in Peru there is no disaggregated information on the participation of women in specific sectors, which makes it difficult to analyze the impact of specific trade policies.

Q53

Are your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework?

Unsure**Q54**

Does the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment that you receive align with your trade priorities and objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you receive aligns with your trade priorities and objectives.:
Yes, both projects are framed within Line of Action 4.2 "Generation of skills in foreign trade", corresponding to Pillar 4 - "Generation of skills for internationalization and consolidation of an export culture" of the National Export Strategic Plan (PENX 2025).), through which it seeks to consolidate and generate new capacities in order to increase the export competitiveness of Peruvian MSMEs.

Q55

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies in your country?

Yes,

Additional information on the particular difficulties faced by women in accessing digital technology in your country, including your data sources. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks):

Digital gender gaps continue to be a major barrier for women to fully access current technology solutions on the market. Even more so if we consider those women in rural areas and communities in the interior of the country where the gaps are exacerbated. According to indicators from the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) in 2019, 55.2% of men and 49.9% of women access the Internet. This figure has variables that, when applied, widen the gaps between men and women, according to age, residence, language, etc. Therefore, we can refer that if there are difficulties that women have to face to access technologies (education, affordability, accessibility, etc.)

(<https://www.inei.gob.pe/prensa/noticias/mas-del-50-of-the-population-of-6-and-over-years-of-age-use-internet-11550/>) The gaps between men and women in access to ICTs are found worldwide and are a reflection of existing gender inequalities. Compared to other developing regions, in Latin America and the Caribbean, gender gaps in access to ICTs are small. Thus, in the period between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of internet access in the region was 63% for men and 57% for women, while mobile phone access and use was 83% for men and 80% for women.

(https://www.wto.org/spanish/res_s/booksp_s/women_trade_pub2807_s.pdf) However, according to the study "Inequalities in the Digital World: Gender Gaps in the use of ICTs" by the Inter-American Bank (IDB), when reviewing the average for the region, large differences are found, mostly in favor of men, which vary by 18 percentage points in Peru.

(https://publications.iadb.org/publications/spanish/document/Desigualdades_en_el_mundo_digital_Brechas_de_g%C3%A9nero_en_el_uso_de_las_TIC.pdf) The INEI publishes information on digital gender gaps (<https://www.inei.gob.pe/statistics/thematic-index/gap-a-digital-de-genero-7920/>) Finally, Chapter VII of the 2020 Gender Gaps Report, published by the INEI (https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1801/libro.pdf), reports the existing digital gender gaps in Peru.

Q56

Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology in your country:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).

High cost of device (e.g., mobile phone),

High usage costs,

Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies

,

Limited internet connectivity,

Poor IT literacy and/or skills,

Additional information on the top 5 barriers preventing women from accessing digital technology in your country. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks):

According to information from the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), approximately 35.9% of households nationwide have internet service. However, if we disaggregate the figure, we will notice that only 4.6% of households in rural areas have internet access. (<https://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-thematic/tecnologias-de-la-informacion-y-telecomunicaciones/>) Likewise, according to the Digital Quality of Life index, Peru ranks 90 , which implies that our citizens have to work harder (work more, spend more) to have access to the internet. Therefore, affordability directly impacts accessibility. (<https://surfshark.com/dql2021>) In addition, the digital gender gap with respect to internet use is 54.5% for women compared to 59.7% for men (INEI, 2019). Peru: 65th position out of 114 countries in the world in terms of the presence of women in STEM university careers (World Bank, 2019). The lower presence of women in STEM occupations implies less access to employment opportunities and a lower capacity to adapt to the technological changes that have been seen during the pandemic and will be seen in the future. In this sense, it is possible to highlight that: 1. The digital skills gap is one of the barriers to access to ICTs and affects women to a greater extent. 2. Important gender differences in the different uses that men and women give to digital devices. Women make more limited use of digital devices and the internet. 3. Participation in the economy is, in general, very low, being that of men greater than that of women and observing evidence of segregation both in the type of work that men and women do, and in the reasons that lead them to seek employment within digital platforms.

Q57

Looking ahead, in which trade sectors do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the sectors in which future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed.:

The participation of women occurs mainly in tertiary economic activities: Commerce (39.8%); Services (27.5%), Agriculture (26.8%) (Ministry of Production, 2021). Likewise, it is important to consider that the bulk of them lead an MYPE, which are also highly informal and located in the interior of the country. Women have a leading role in agriculture in our country and the world. Food security rests on them, which was evidenced during the pandemic. It is important to work on the empowerment of women hand in hand with co-responsibility work with men in rural households. Likewise, it is important to strengthen the strategies for promoting trade in goods and services, as well as facilitating the insertion of companies led by women into global value chains. Through the use of technology, all sectors and areas of the economy can be stimulated, however, trying to focus on the economic empowerment of women, it would be appropriate to point out that Supreme Decree No. 157-2021-PCM, which regulates the National System of Digital Transformation (SNTD), establishes in numeral 27.3 of article 27 that "Furthermore, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Secretary of Government and Digital Transformation, through the articulation mechanisms for digital transformation, coordinates with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS) and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the prioritization and promotion of actions and initiatives to promoter the development of digital skills, digital inclusion, digital talent and greater participation in the digital environment of women, vulnerable populations and people with disabilities".

(<https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-apasa-el-reglamento-del-decreto-de-urg-decreto-supremo-n-157-2021-pcm-1995486-1/>)

Q58

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

(b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

(d) Building productive capacity,

(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Industry,

Travel and tourism,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade in which you think support should be focused so as to advance sustainable development.:

It is important to strengthen trade and productive capacities, including digital capacities. As well as access to financing, which is one of the main barriers to date. In this sense, support should be prioritized in capacity building for the participation of companies led by women in credit access programs, for example, in competitive funds. Likewise, the participation of women in trade should be prioritized from the foundations of education, making known the important role that women have in the productive, agricultural and service fields of the country.

Q59

You may use the box below to elaborate on how you think that Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment.

Through technical assistance to address the main gaps faced by women in their diversity, to directly contribute to promoting their economic autonomy. Likewise, it is necessary to generate evidence and improve supply capacity.

In accordance with what has been stated with the WTO, it is important to assess the repercussions that trade policies can have on both women and men and develop appropriate policies to ensure that trade contributes to creating better opportunities for all. (https://www.wto.org/spanish/res_s/booksp_s/women_trade_pub2807_s.pdf)

Countries that do not allow women to participate fully in the economy are less competitive internationally, especially countries whose export industries generally have high rates of female employment, as is the case with Peru.

Trade can bring substantially better economic benefits to women, increasing employment and wages, creating better jobs and increasing well-being.

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Q60

CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

PROMPERÚ, Ministry of Production, Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation, Ministry of the Environment and Secretary of Government and Digital Transformation of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers
