

PERU: Progress beyond the OECD framework



A Reliable Partner

PERU: State of readiness

FRAMEWORK ACCOMPLISHED

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC

CHARACTERISTIC: RULES-BASED OPEN MARKET ECONOMY

Adherence to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises

Completed Investment Policy Review which demonstrates progress regarding the Policy Framework for Investment

Evidence of progress towards accession to the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

Adherence to the OECD Corporate Governance Principles

CHARACTERISTIC: TAX TRANSPARENCY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Membership of the Global Forum on Exchange of Information and Transparency for Tax Purposes

Membership of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS

CHARACTERISTIC: STABLE AND TRANSPARENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Evidence of progress towards adherence to the Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements and to the Code of Liberalisation of Current Invisible Operations

CHARACTERISTIC: ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Adherence to the Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice



2. ABILITY, CAPACITY AND ENGAGEMENT

CHARACTERISTIC: ABILITY TO SUSTAIN THE ACCESSION PROCESS AND MEMBERSHIP OBLIGATIONS



Agreement to provide adequate resources and coordination for the accession process

CHARACTERISTIC: ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT In Oecd Substantive committees

Participant or Associate/Member status in OECD committees

CHARACTERISTIC: COMPARABILITY OF DATA AND EVIDENCE-BASED Analysis and Policy Development



Completion of at least one peer review

Provision of the necessary country data required by at least one OECD flagship publication

3. REACH AND IMPACT

CHARACTERISTIC: REGIONAL OR GLOBAL ROLE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

Constructive membership in other international and regional organisations/institutions, consistent with the aims and undertakings of the OECD

Recognised ability to contribute and support the Organisation's involvement in Global or Regional Governance





Mercedes Aráoz Fernández Vice President of the Republic of Peru and Extraordinary Commissioner for Peru's Engagement with the OECD

Peru is ready for the next step with the OECD!

Over the past twenty years our country has implemented a set of policies that allowed us to lay the foundations for comprehensive and sustained development. Peru's relationship with the OECD goes back to 1998 and since then the organisation has significantly contributed to consolidating our path to development.

In December 2014 Peru and the OECD started a new stage in our relationship by signing the "Peru Country Programme". This Programme was very challenging from the beginning and involved five key areas: economic growth; public governance; fighting corruption and implementing transparency; human capital and productivity; and the environment.

Our ambition to become part of the OECD has prompted the implementation of reforms to strengthen our institutional framework in order to consolidate long-term development and the delivery of high quality public services.

The successful implementation of the Country Programme has demonstrated Peru's capacity and political commitment to the OECD philosophy. In the two years of the Country Programme, we have made significant progress in adopting the high standards of the organisation. Currently, the Executive Branch and Congress are in the process of implementing the recommendations that will improve our public policies and the performance of the State. This will allow the country to deliver better products and services to our citizens.

The relationship with the OECD represents the commitment of our country rather than that of a single Administration. The engagement with the OECD is a state-wide priority on which the diverse political groups have reached a solid consensus. There is a strong belief that the best way to achieve a prosperous future for all citizens is through the continuous advancement of democracy, a free market economy, the rule of law, and the respect of human rights. These are all core values of the OECD.

Peru is ready for the next step with the OECD. This document demonstrates, through reforms implemented beyond the framework, our conviction that we are on the right path to achieve together better policies for better lives.

Menede, L. Araul

ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

CHARACTERISTIC: RULES-BASED OPEN MARKET ECONOMY

ADHERENCE TO THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

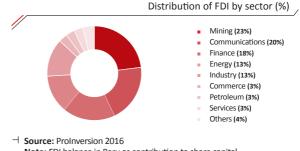
In July 2008, Peru became the 41st country to adhere to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises, demonstrating its significant progress in investment policy reforms to improve business climate and reduce poverty. Besides, Peru has adhered to 11 of the 13 OECD acts related to the Policy Framework for Investment.

As a result of the implementation of the Declaration principles, there has been a significant increase in FDI in Peru - about 5% of GDP over the last decade- and more than 69% of this increase comes from companies based in OECD countries. Also, foreign investors are able to rely on equal treatment regardless of nationality, as well as a dispute settlement mechanism to solve investor-State disputes.

COMPLETED INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW WHICH Demonstrates progress regarding the policy Framework for investment

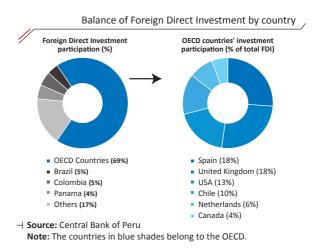
An Investment Policy Review of Peru, based on the Policy Framework for Investment, was conducted in 2008, as part of the adhesion process to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises. It highlights the openness and transparency of the Peruvian Investment Framework, which is reflected in the 38 investment agreements in force (29 bilateral investment treaties (BIT) and 9 free trade agreements that include investment chapters) that provide a stable and predictable legal environment in the country.

PERU HAS ATTRACTED SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)...



Note: FDI balance in Peru as contribution to share capital, updated as of June 30, 2016.

...WITH A SIGNIFICANT PORTION COMING FROM MULTIPLE OECD COUNTRIES



BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK

STRENGTHENING THE INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND FACILITATION REGIME

Since the adhesion to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises in 2008, Peru has taken significant steps towards a more robust investment promotion and facilitation regime:

- Creation of the Coordination and Response State System in International Investment Disputes (SICRECI), which allows early identification and settlement of potential disputes, as well as ensuring an efficient and coordinated response from the State in case of disputes with investors. Its implementation has strengthened Peru's image toward investors as a country that respects the rules of dispute resolution.
-) Establishment of Prior Consultation mechanism, which allows better

access to investment information for the affected communities and allows them to participate in development decisions for relevant projects in their territory.

- **)** Launching of an aggressive programme to attract investments through the modality of Public Private Partnerships (PPP). Peru's institutional framework in PPPs is one of the best in Latin America.
- Strengthening of the competition authority (INDECOPI), improving its complaint and investigation system, as well as its advocacy mechanism. Moreover, the mechanism of elimination of bureaucratic barriers was reinforced, allowing the removal of irrational regulations.

PERU: Progress beyond the OECD framework

EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACCESSION TO CONVENTION ON COMBATING BRIBERY OF FOREIGN PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

In October 2016, the OECD invited Peru to adhere to the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, in recognition of the recent amendments to its legal framework which allows the State to investigate, prosecute and punish legal persons for committing an offense during their business.

Currently, Peru is completing its internal ratification process in order to formally request the accession to the Convention.

"LAW 30424 ESTABLISHED THE ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY OF LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE CRIME OF TRANSNATIONAL ACTIVE BRIBERY. WITH THIS LEGISLATION PERU COMPLETED THE OECD REQUIREMENTS TO BE PART OF THE ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION"

The process to accede to the Convention on Combating Bribery



TOWARDS A SOUND INTEGRITY POLICY

Having expressed its interest in being part of the Anti-Bribery Convention in March 2009, Peru has made a series of amendments to its legal framework following the OECD recommendations. This included the approval of a several laws which required reaching consensus between the Executive branch, the Congress and other relevant stakeholders.

Amongst these are the Law 30076 (2013), which incorporates the seizure of the illicit assets in Peruvian criminal legislation; Law 30111 (2013), which introduces imprisonment and a fine for corruption crimes committed by public officials; Law 30124 (2013) which broadens the definition of "public officials" in the Criminal Code. Later, Law 30161 (2014) required public officials to submit sworn declarations of earned income and assets. In 2016, Law 30424 introduced the administrative liability of legal persons, which implies a radical change in the approach to the pursuit of corporate corruption. In this way, Peru complied with the requirements of the OECD to be part of the Anti-Bribery Convention and other related instruments of this international organisation.

While complying with OECD requirements, Peru continued to strengthen anti-bribery and integrity initiatives. In 2016, the current administration passed Legislative Decree 1352 to reinforce the legal framework on liability of legal persons for foreign bribery. Now, it includes money laundering, terrorist financing, among others.

Similarly, the Government has adopted legal measures to strengthen legal protection for whistleblowers when they report acts of corruption, covering the identity of informers, as well as sanctioning them when the disclosure is false or misleading.

On the other hand, as recommended by Peru's Integrity Review, a National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information has been created within the Ministry of Justice in order to reinforce compliance with the Transparency and Access to Public Information Act (TAPIA). Under this rule, enacted in 2002, all public entities and agencies are required to publish, implement and update information in the National Transparency Website.

PERU: Progress beyond the OECD framework

ADHERENCE TO THE OECD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

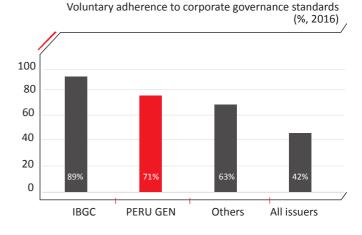
In August 2017, Peru requested the adherence to the OECD Corporate Governance Principles, to consolidate its strong commitment towards good corporate governance practices.

For more than ten years, Peru has been an active member of the OECD Latin American Corporate Governance Roundtable, which seeks to promote the organisation's good practices and standards in the region.

Furthermore, the OECD's report "Strengthening corporate governance codes in Latin America" (2016) has shown that Peru is on the way to complying with OECD principles related to i) Shareholder rights and meetings, ii) Board of Directors and management, iii) Risk and compliance, and iv) Transparency. Moreover, the Board Practices and Financing for Latin American State-Owned Enterprises report (2015) points out the progress of Peru in implementing the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises.

Concerning good corporate governance in the banking sector, the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds (SBS), recently enacted the Good Corporate Governance and Risk Management Regulation (Resolution SBS N^a 272-2107). This regulation establishes the mechanism of corporate governance in the banking sector, which is in accordance with Basel Regulations and the OECD Corporate Governance Principles.

PERUVIAN COMPANIES ADOPT GOOD PRACTICES ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



→ Source: Superintendence of Securities Market (SMV)
IBGC: Good Corporate Government Index PERU GEN: Lima Stock Exchange General Index

"THE OECD'S REPORT "STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODES IN LATIN AMERICA" (2016) HAS SHOWN THAT PERU IS ON THE WAY TO COMPLYING WITH OECD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES"

CHARACTERISTIC: TAX TRANSPARENCY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GLOBAL FORUM ON EXCHANGE of information and transparency for tax purposes

Peru has been a member of the Global Forum since October 2014. As part of Phase 1 of the review process, Peru demonstrated a high level of commitment to the international standars for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes.

In November 2016, Peru successfully approved Phase 1 of the peer review of the information exchange standard upon request. The next step, Phase 2 of the review proccess, is scheduled for the second half of 2018.



MEMBERSHIP OF THE INCLUSIVE FRAMEWORK ON BEPS

Since 2016, Peru has been a formal member of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS. The country has been fully committed to the implementation and dissemination of BEPS solutions, even before its formal membership. As an example, in February 2015, Peru hosted the Meeting of the Latin America and the Caribbean Network on BEPS, bringing together 89 participants from 14 LAC countries and representatives from regional and international organisations.

On December 31st 2016, the Legislative Decree 1312 amended the Income Tax Law to establish the obligation of taxpayers to annually file affidavits (Local Report, Master Report and Country by Country Report, depending on their income accrued in the taxable year) which may be used by the Tax Authority for the exchange of tax information with the competent authorities of other States (transfer prices).

Peru is committed to adopt the 4 BEPS minimum standards related to the following actions:

- Action 5: Combating pernicious tax practices, considering transparency and substance.
- Action 6: Prevent abusive use of tax treaties.
- **Action 13:** Re-examine transfer pricing documentation.
- Action 14: Enhance the effectiveness of dispute settlement mechanisms.

Peru has been successfully implementing the minimum standards of the OECD BEPS Project. For example, related to Action 5, the Forum on Harmful Tax Practices (FHTP) assessed two Peruvian regimes: ZOFRATACNA and the Special Development Zones (ZED) which have been classified as "non-harmful" and "out of scope FHTP," respectively, at the meeting held in Brazil in July 2017.

BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK

STRONG COMMITMENT TO TACKLE TAX EVASION AND AVOIDANCE

As part of its commitment to tackle tax evasion and avoidance, Peru has taken significant steps to adhere to the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. This includes the recently enacted Legislative Decrees 1313 and 1315.

The Legislative Decree 1313 amends the Financial System Law, reducing the term for judges to decide on requests by the Tax Administration to lift banking secrecy from 72 to 48 hours. It also requires financial entities to report to the Peruvian tax authorities (SUNAT) information on the passive transactions of its customers, including information relate to customer's indentity, according to international treaties or Decisions of the Andean Community. Currently, the Government of Peru is drafting the implementing regulation, using the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) for automatic exchange of financial accounts.

Likewise, the Legislative Decree 1315 amends the Tax Code to regulate the actions that the Peruvian tax autorithy (SUNAT) can carry out in the framework of Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. This amendment establishes that financial system companies must periodically provide information on the accounts they open as well as the identity and ownership of their final beneficiaries.

Several agencies of the Peruvian Government are currently working together on a Bill that establishes the obligation to report on the final beneficiaries. The final beneficiary figure has been included in the Tax Code to comply with the new requirements of the Global Forum recommendations.

In July 2017, the Government sent the Confidentiality Questionnaire to the Coordination Body of the Global Forum, in order to receive the letter of invitation to join the Convention.

CHARACTERISTIC: STABLE AND TRANSPARENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM

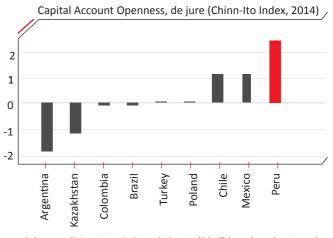
EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ADHERENCE TO THE CODE OF LIBERALISATION OF CAPITAL MOVEMENT AND TO THE CODE OF LIBERALISATION OF CURRENT INVISIBLE OPERATION

In September 2016, Peru requested the adherence to the Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements and to the Code of Liberalisation of Current Invisible Operations, becoming the first non-member country to do so. A full examination is now ongoing and it is expected to be finished by the end of 2018.

Peru has a long history of liberalising its economy, especially for private investment and services. These advances in liberalisation have been recognized in the WTO and UNCTAD studies, which show that Peru does not have significant restrictions on access to sectors or services, or on capital movements.

In a joint effort between several agencies, the Government is evaluating the best way to implement the remaining aspects of the Codes in Peruvian legislation.

PERU'S SUPERIOR CAPITAL ACCOUNT OPENNESS



→ Source: Chinn, Menzie D. and Hiro Ito (2016) based on the Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, International Monetary Fund

CHARACTERISTIC: ACCESS TO INFORMATION



ADHERENCE TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF GOOD STATISTICAL PRACTICE

Since August 2017, Peru is adhered to the Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice. The adherence to this instrument has refocused the discussions of the statistical production policy in Peru, allowing the Government to address institutional reforms, such as the introduction of new sources of information (Big Data) and improvements to analytical instruments for public policy (National Accounts, environmental accounts, among others).

Since 1993, Peru has made substantial improvements to the production, quality, accessibility and relevance of statistics. In this process, Peru adhered to the ECLAC Code of Good Practices in Statistics for Latin America (2011), which summarizes the United Nations Statistics Principles that form the foundation of the OECD Evaluations and the Recommendations of the Council of the OECD on Good Statistical Practices.

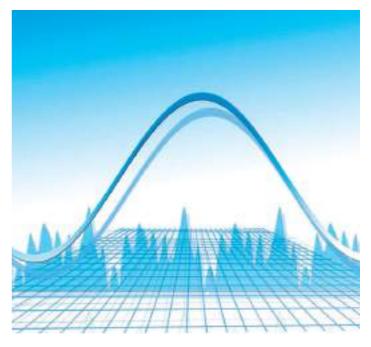
In 2012, Peru approved the Code of Good Practices in Statistics, which incorporated the OECD Principles of good statistical practices in the Peruvian legal framework.

In addition, the Institute for National Statistics (INEI) has developed 113 of the 241 UN's indicators for the follow-up of the SDGS, which are part the National Statistical System. In 2018, Peru will be a member of UN Statistical Commission.

ADHERENCE TO THE RECOMMENDATION ON PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNET POLICY MAKING

In November 2016, Peru adhered to the Recommendation on Principles for Internet Policy Making. Moreover, other relevant legal instruments on access to information have been adhered to, such as the Declaration on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency in the Conduct of International Business and Finance, as well as the Recommendation of the Council on Electronic Authentication.

Peruvian legal framework is aligned to OECD recommendations on Internet policies. This include the foundations to develop a National Dorsal Fiber Optic Network to improve access and quality of internet services; rules to protect private data; and cross-border service trade -included on the e-commerce chapters of the Trade Agreements with the United States, Canada, Singapore, and South Korea.



BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK

DIGITAL GOVERNMENT TO BRING THE STATE CLOSER TO ITS CITIZENS

The Peruvian government is pursuing an agenda to connect citizens with public institutions, promote transparency and accountability, increase citizen participation and drive innovation and economic opportunities. To accomplish this agenda, Digital Government is placed at the center of the reform, seeking to improve the interoperability of the Government systems and, above all, implementing the virtualization of administrative procedures and payments.

As a result, the government has recently launched gobpe, a user friendly website designed and developed to improve the accessibility to governmental information and transactions for citizens and firms. Also, a National Open Data Strategy has been approved and the National Open Data Website has been launched, so the information produced by the administration is made available to the public through the Internet. This information is free and it can be used, reused and redistributed without limitations.

Furthermore, since January 2017, more than 70 databases have been interconnected allowing governmental agencies not to require identity and civil status proofs; ariminal, judicial and police records; academic degrees; proof of powers of attorney; among others.

PERU: Progress beyond the OECD framework

2 ABILITY, CAPACITY AND ENGAGEMENT

CHARACTERISTIC: ABILITY TO SUSTAIN THE ACCESSION PROCESS AND MEMBERSHIP OBLIGATIONS

AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE RESOURCES AND COORDINATION FOR THE ACCESSION PROCESS

In 2015, a Presidential Decree declared the engagement of Peru with the OECD to be of national interest and established a High-level Multi-Sectoral Commission in charge of the process, composed of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Economy and Finance.

Recently, the Vice President, Mrs. Mercedes Araoz, has been designated as Extraordinary Commissioner for Peru's engagement to the OECD, having the responsibility to lead the process. In addition, the President has appointed a Special Delegation at the OECD Headquarters, headed by a Presidential Representative, Mr. Enrique Felices. Also, organisational arrangements are being adopted in order to strengthen the government coordination process to implement OECD recommendations and standards.



BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK

STRONG POLITICAL WILL TO THE OECD ACCESSION

Peru believes that its relationship with the OECD represents an opportunity to strengthen its institutional framework in order to consolidate long-term development and the delivery of high quality of public services. The ultimate goal of Peru's relationship with the OECD is to build a State that serves all the citizens.

This belief is strongly shared by the Peruvian Congress, which has supported the engagement process through a Special Commission created to oversee and contribute to that process by passing the necessary legal reforms to implement OECD standards and recommendations.

The Special Commission has played a key role in the approval of the 29 legislative decrees that implement OECD recommendations and standards and the ratification of the Privileges and Immunities Agreement with the OECD. Also, the President of Congress has clearly stated the parliament willingness to work closely with the Executive Branch to adopt the OECD best practices.

THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS HAS CLEARLY STATED "THE WILLINGNESS TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO ADOPT THE OECD BEST PRACTICES"

CHARACTERISTIC: ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT IN OECD SUBSTANTIVE COMMITTEES

PARTICIPANT OR ASSOCIATE/MEMBER STATUS IN OECD COMMITTEES

Peru's participation as an Associate, Member or Participant in OECD bodies boosted from four in 2013 to eleven in 2017, which includes relevant bodies such as the Investment Committee, the Competition Committee and the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions. As part of the Country Programme, Peru has increased its participation as an invitee in at least 19 committees and working groups. Also, Peruvian delegates have participated in the review of OECD instruments and as peer-reviewers in OECD reviews (e.g. Morocco's Public Governance Review and Panama's Multidimensional Review).

In 2016, Peru requested the upgrade to Participant status in the Public Governance Committee and is waiting for the Committee's invitation.

CHARACTERISTIC: COMPARABILITY OF DATA AND EVIDENCE-BASED ANALYSIS AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

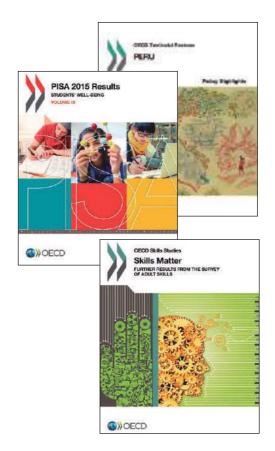
PROVISION OF THE NECESSARY COUNTRY DATA REQUIRED By at least one oecd flagship publication

Peru currently provides country data, according to the OECD statistical standards, to at least 17 publications and databases. Among these are the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), Trade in Value Added (TiVA) Database, Product Market Regulation (PMR) Database as well as the annual Government at a Glance Latin America.



COMPLETION OF AT LEAST ONE PEER REVIEW

Peru is currently the subject of a wide range of specific policy reviews through its Country Programme in policy areas such as education and skills, youth, health, public governance, public sector integrity, regulatory policy, public procurement, environmental performance, among others. Overall, 14 policy reviews have been undertaken between 2015 and 2017, and 3 more will be completed by 2018.



BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK

ONE YEAR AFTER THE PUBLIC GOVERNANCE REVIEWS

Peru is entering a new phase in its pursuit of more effective governance. In that regard, the Government has adopted reforms that increased its capacity to coordinate government strategy more effectively from the country's Center of the Government. Thus, the Peruvian government has restructured the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) in order to strengthen its role as the coordinator of the strategic national policies according to the prorities of the Administration. By the end of 2016, public bodies and commissions of the PCM that had no functions related to its strategic role were transferred to the other ministries, in accordance with the Public Governance Review recommendations.

Moreover, the current administration has created the Vice-Ministry of Territorial Governance within the PCM and the General Secretariat now has the powers of a Vice-Ministry of Public Administration. It has also created the Secretariat of Social Communication, which is responsible for conducting the strategic communication of national government policies. In addition the Government has created the Office of Government Compliance (Delivery Unit), responsible for supporting the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of prioritized government policies.

On the other hand a Multi-sectorial Commission on Regulatory Quality has been created as recommended in the Regulatory Policy Review. The Commission is integrated by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Justice. In addition, the Government has begun a review of administrative procedures and all the Executive's bodies and agencies are required to conduct an analysis of regulatory quality to measure and reduce administrative burdens as a requirement for the approval of new regulation. Since January 2017, 50% of national administrative procedures have been reviewed and 20% of them had been simplified or eliminated.

In relation to Multilevel Governance the Government created a new structure to systematize the policy reform agenda between the national and regional governments and to decentralize and monitor reform efforts (Gobiernos Regionales - Executive GORE). Likewise, Regional Development Agencies have recently been created and have begun operations.

Peru's Strategic Planning Agency (CEPLAN) has managed to align the long term national strategic objectives to those set through UN's SDGS, in perfect accordance with Peru's Plan Bicentenario, which encompasses the Government short term goals for 2021. In particular, CEPLAN has implemented the integration of all available planning and budgetary systems, building an integrated tool aimed at improving strategic planning.

3 REACH AND IMPACT

CHARACTERISTIC: REGIONAL OR GLOBAL ROLE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTIVE MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS/INSTITUTIONS, CONSISTENT WITH THE AIMS AND UNDERTAKINGS OF THE OECD

Peru is a member of relevant international organisations, including the UN and its Agencies (World Bank, IMF, FAO, ILO, IMO, UNESCO, WHO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, IOM, UNHCR, IAEA, etc.), WTO, Interpol, among others; as well as regional organisations, including UN ECLAC, OAS, IDB, CAF and SEGIB. Currently, it is a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and, in 2018, will take its seat as an elected non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Peru is also applying to be a member of the IMO Council for a third period.

Peru has an active engagement in regional integration mechanisms such as UNASUR, CELAC, the Andean Community of Nations, MERCOSUR (associate) and APEC. It is also among the founding members of the Pacific Alliance.



RECOGNIZED ABILITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO AND Support the organisation's involvement in global and regional governance

In recent years, Peru has played an active role in the international arena, serving as chair of relevant fora such as the COP20 (2014), the Pacific Alliance (2015-2016) and APEC (2016), and hosting important regional and international meetings including ECLAC's Social Development Conference (2015), IMF-World Bank Board of Governor's Meetings (2015), two APEC meetings (2008, 2016), the COP20 meeting (2014) and the Latin American WEF Annual Meeting (2013). Also, in 2018, Peru will host the Summit of the Americas and the Public Governance Meeting of the OECD LAC Regional Programme.

As a host, Peru has invited the OECD to participate in all of these meetings and has taken advantage of its role to support OECD initiatives and disseminate OECD standards. These also involve supporting initiatives from OECD member countries, such as the Climate Finance Ministerial Meeting in 2016, jointly hosted with France during the Board of Governor's Meeting of 2015 in Lima. Also, since 2016, Peru has been cochair of the OECD Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Programme, a position that has allowed the country to disseminate and encourage implementation of OECD best practices and standards region-wide.



PERU: Progress beyond the OECD framework

Relations with the OECD

Peru has been engaged with the OECD to improve its public policies for the last two decades. In 2014, Peru signed an ambitious Country Programme (CP) with the OECD, which comprised 19 policy reviews, participation in 19 OECD committees and working parties, and the adherence to 15 selected OECD legal instruments.

Participation in OECD bodies

Associate/member:

- 2016 G20/OECD Project on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs
- 2016 Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions
- > 2014 Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes
- **2009** Governing Board of the Development Centre
- 2008 Investment Committee meeting in enlarged session for work related to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises and related Instruments (Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct of the Investment Committee)

Participant:

- > 2017 Regulatory Policy Committee
- 2016 Regional Development Policy Committee
- 2016 Joint Working Party on Agriculture and Trade
- 2013 Committee on Consumer Policy
- > 2011 Competition Committee

Adherence to legal instruments

- 2017 Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies
- 2017 Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying
- 2017 Daejeon Declaration on Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies for the Global and Digital Age
- 2016 Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and Related Recommendations
- > 2016 Declaration on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency in the Conduct of International Business and Finance
- > 2016 Recommendation of the Council on Electronic Authentication
- 2016 Recommendation of the Council on principles for Internet Policy Making
- > 2016 Declaration on the Fight Against Foreign Bribery -Towards a New Era of Enforcement
- 2016 Declaration on Better Policies to Achieve a Productive, Sustainable and Resilient Global Food System
- 2016 Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships
- 2016 Recommendation of the Council on OECD Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service
- > 2015 Declaration on Green Growth
- 2011 Recommendation of the Council on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas
- 2008 Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises and related instruments
- > 2006 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

Currently, there are seven pending requests for adherence to OECD legal Instruments, including the Codes of Liberalisation and the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.



