**PERÚ**

**Session 3: Winemaking Education**

Questions:

* 1. Where in your regulations is the list of allowed winemaking materials for your economy?

The declaration of ingredients for food preservation, including wines, is mandatory as declared in compliance with the provisions of Supreme Decree 007-98-SA - "Regulation on Sanitary Surveillance and Control of Food and Beverages" and the provisions of the regulations Codex and Law No. 29632 - Law for the Eradication of Manufacture and Commercialization of Alcoholic Beverages Informal or Adulterated or not suitable for Human Consumption

* 1. How are materials added to or removed from the list?

The updates established by the codex alimentarius are considered

* 1. On what criteria, or on whose standards, do you base your list of winemaking materials? (for example, OIV, Codex list, JECFA, “ADI not specified”, etc.)

Perú:Law No. 29632 - Law for the Eradication of Manufacture and Commercialization of Alcoholic Beverages Informal or Adulterated or not suitable for Human Consumption

Codex alimentarius

We also look to see if materials are approved in other countries such as EEUU, UE. according to the WTO SPS agreement.

**Session 4: Risk-Based Regulatory Intervention & Evidence-Based Review.**

Questions:

1. Does your economy have regulatory impact assessments?

No, do not fear a regulatory impact assessment procedure established at the national level. Only some of the ministries apply this evaluation when preparing their corresponding regulations. What there is to date is an Analysis of Regulatory Quality of administrative procedures established in article 2 of Legislative Decree No. 1310, regulated by DS 075-2017-PCM.

1. Is there a dedicated agency or government department charged with oversight of potential regulatory impact on the economy, trade and the government?

Yes, it is a function divided between the Presidency of the Council of Ministers PCM, Ministry of Economy MEF and Ministry of Justice MIJUS

1. Does your economy have periodic reviews of implemented regulations?

Not to date. But it is necessary to mention that in matters of Food Safety House Authority does it for the cas of wine is the DIGESA

**Session 5: Certificates of Analysis**

**Questions for Economy Regulators:**

1. What is the purpose of the Certificates of Analysis that your economy requires?

Peru requests the Certificate of analysis of wines that includes physical chemical parameters (methanol, surtates, chlorites, total acidity, volatile acidity, alcoholic degree, and heavy metals: copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and foreign particles)

1. What does each of the tests tell you about the safety/authenticity/quality of the wine being imported?

The analyzes give a certain security, that the product is suitable for human consumption

1. What is the process for removing certificate of analysis requirements in your economy?

It would be to modify the sanitary norms, regarding the sanitary requirements for the sanitary registry..

**Session 7: Laboratory Testing of Wine in APEC**

Questions:

* Does your regulatory framework specifically state that wine analysis for imported wines must be done by laboratories within your economy?

No, since it is possible to accept the analyzes issued by the factory's quality control laboratory or by an accredited INACAL laboratory or another accrediting body of a foreign country that has international recognition as a signatory of the ILAC Mutual Recognition Agreement (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) or the IAAC (Inter American Accreditation Cooperation)..

* Does your economy specify the laboratory/s that must be used for wine tested in your economy?

The agency that accredits laboratories in Peru is the National Institute of Quality - INACAL, the list of laboratories with accredited methods of analysis can be found in the following link <https://www.inacal.gob.pe/repositorioaps/data/1/1/4/jer/acreditados/files/Directorio-de-Laboratorios-de-Ensayo-Rev.571-(25-Setiembre-2018).pdf>

* Are these laboratories accredited to the ISO17025 international standard?
  + - * + Yes The Accreditation Department of INACAL, in the exercise of its powers conferred by Law N ° 30224 and the Organization and Functions Regulation of the National Institute of Quality - INACAL, recognizes the technical competence of the laboratories, after evaluating compliance with the criteria established in the General Accreditation Regulations and in the norm NTP-ISO / IEC 17025: 2006 "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories",
* Do you accept results from laboratories externally if they are accredited to the ISO17025 standard?

Yes, If issued by the factory quality control laboratory or another accrediting body of a foreign country that has international recognition of the Mutual Recognition Agreement of ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) or IAAC (Inter American Accreditation Cooperation).

**Session 8: Pesticides and Applicable MRLs in Wine: Development of a Information Tool for Implementing Phytosanitary Programs.**

Question:

1. Is your economy undertaking any current reviews of MRLs for wine?

Peru has current sanitary regulations: Sanitary Standard that establishes the Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of pesticides for agricultural use in food for human consumption, approved by Ministerial Resolution 1006-2016 of 12-29-2016, in which it establishes for UVA, fresh fruit (Vitis vinifera) the active ingredients of approximately 56 pesticides, but are controlled at the level of primary production and not in wine

**Session 9: Wine: Low Risk or No Risk?**

**Questions for Economy Regulators:**

1. Have there been any wine product recalls in your economy since our meeting in Han Noi last year? If so, have any involved imported wine?
   * No.
2. Have there been any recent reports of illicit alcohol activity in your economy? Have any involved domestic or imported wine?
   * No.
3. Has your economy established a mechanism through which illicit alcohol activity can be reported?

These are regulated complaints under the criminal code

http://www.digesa.minsa.gob.pe/NormasLegales/Normas/Ley-29675.pdf

In the marketing local governments - the Municipality, has all the power to intervene.

1. Is it legal to ferment grapes or other fruit to produce beverages for one’s own consumption in your economy?

Yes.