

**MULTILATERAL TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS
THE URUGUAY ROUND**

RESTRICTED

MTN.GNG/NG1/W/50
MTN.GNG/NG2/W/79
MTN.GNG/NG3/W/44
MTN.GNG/NG4/W/58
MTN.GNG/NG5/W/210
MTN.GNG/NG6/W/52
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Group of Negotiations on Goods (GATT)
Negotiating Group on Tariffs
Negotiating Group on Non-Tariff Measures
Negotiating Group on National Resource-Based Products
Negotiating Group on Textiles and Clothing
Negotiating Group on Agriculture
Negotiating Group on Tropical Products

URUGUAY ROUND - MARKET ACCESS

Communication from Peru

The following communication, dated 12 October 1990, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Peru.

I have the pleasure to refer to the negotiations currently under way in the Uruguay Round negotiating groups on market access.

In this connection, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Government of Peru has very recently introduced substantial reforms of its trade policy. These reforms are aimed at free trade in goods, and may be summarized as follows:

1. Unification of the exchange rate for foreign currencies, to be determined solely by market forces, and applicable inter alia to imports and exports.
2. Substantial reduction in all duties in the Customs Tariff, expressed in the NABANDINA (CCCN) nomenclature, with a maximum tariff of 50 per cent ad valorem CIF and a minimum tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem CIF, while the intermediate levels are reduced to a single rate of 25 per cent. Previously there existed tariffs of over 100 per cent and thirty-nine different levels. The temporary import surcharge, ranging from 18 to 24 per cent, has been reduced to a single rate of 10 per cent and will be in force only until 31 December 1990. This surcharge will apply exclusively to the 25 per cent and 50 per cent tariffs, and there will be no surcharge on tariffs at the lower rate of 15 per cent.
3. Elimination of import prohibitions imposed for balance-of-payments reasons. These were previously set out in a list approved by Supreme Decree No. 068-87-PCM, which contained more than 340 tariff items.

4. Lifting of other non-tariff measures such as prior import licensing or any other mechanism to limit imports, as well as other measures affecting free trade, such as the sea freight measures. However, the requirement of phyto-sanitary certificates, exclusively in connection with health protection, will continue.

These changes are set forth in the following legal provisions, of which copies are attached¹:

- Foreign Exchange Resolution No. 029-90/EF-90 of 8 August 1990 published in the Official Gazette, "El Peruano", of 9 August 1990;
- Supreme Decree no. 228-90-EF of 10 August 1990, published in the Official Gazette, "El Peruano", of 11 August 1990;
- Supreme Decree no. 257-90-EF of 20 September 1990, published in the Official Gazette, "El Peruano", of 21 September 1990.

Peru is communicating these foreign-trade liberalization measures, which are now in force, to all the negotiating groups on market access (Tariffs, Non-Tariff Measures, Agriculture, Natural Resource-Based Products, Tropical Products and Textiles and Clothing). This set of liberalization measures is an important contribution by Peru to the Uruguay Round negotiations in all sectors and as a whole, and we submit it for consideration by our trade partners. The measures concern all products included in the Customs Tariff.

It should be pointed out that, within the framework of market access negotiations, this submission improves substantially Peru's preliminary tariff-cutting proposal submitted in March, and that the number and type of bindings Peru subsequently decides to make will be directly in proportion to the benefits it obtains from the market access negotiations and the positive and balanced results in all the subjects of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Furthermore, and as stated in the Mid-Term Review concerning tariff and non-tariff measures, Peru requests appropriate recognition for these liberalization measures taken before the conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

¹ Photocopies of these legal documents can be consulted in the Tariff Division (Room 1025).

Peru has now taken substantive trade liberalization measures, setting aside earlier protectionist practices, under an economic adjustment programme which imposes sacrifices and austerity on the country and calls for understanding from its main industrial partners to improve access to their markets for exports of interest to Peru in this Round.

Peru therefore hopes that all participants in the Round will duly appreciate the scope of these measures and the contribution made to the general objective of liberalization of international trade, in keeping with the principles recognized for developing countries in the Punta del Este Declaration.