

MULTILATERAL TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS
THE URUGUAY ROUND

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Trade Negotiations Committee

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LINKAGE BETWEEN TRADE, MONEY, FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Communication from Peru

The following communication, dated 6 October 1988, has been received from the delegation of Peru with the request that it be submitted for consideration to the Trade Negotiations Committee at its next meeting at Ministerial level in Montreal in December 1988.

OUTLINE PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE THE TRADING ENVIRONMENT
OF INDEBTED DEVELOPING CONTRACTING PARTIES

I. The debt crisis and the Uruguay Round

1. The negative effects of the prolonged external debt crisis have turned many developing countries into net exporters of capital, with consequent effects on their social and political stability. The solution to this serious problem, which constitutes a threat to the international financial system, requires an integrated strategy involving, inter alia, a substantial improvement in the international trading environment.
2. With suitably improved access to the market, the indebted developing contracting parties would be better able to meet their international financial obligations. They would also be able to allocate resources to increasing imports, improving the standard of living and contributing to the expansion of international trade.
3. With the aid of adjustment programmes set up in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, indebted developing countries have undertaken a liberalization of their external trade. This liberalization has neither been negotiated with other contracting parties nor entailed indebted developing countries receiving reciprocal concessions, but has been entirely unilateral.
4. Eminent persons from among the contracting parties, as well as from the World Bank, the IMF, UNCTAD, the General Assembly of the United Nations and other organizations have endeavoured, drawing in their respective fields to find an answer to the debt crisis. GATT cannot remain on the sidelines, and has a central rôle to play in improving the international trading environment for indebted developing contracting parties, in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round.

5. The preamble to Part I of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round states: "Mindful of the negative effects of prolonged financial and monetary instability in the world economy, the indebtedness of a large number of less-developed contracting parties and considering the linkage between trade, money, finance and development".

6. The CONTRACTING PARTIES also agreed, as stated in Objective (iii) of the Negotiations, to increase the responsiveness of the GATT system to the evolving international economic environment and to aim for an improvement in the trading environment providing, inter alia, for the ability of indebted countries to meet their financial obligations.

7. In the interests of implementing Objective (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round, there follows an outline proposal aimed at establishing a linkage between the ability of indebted developing contracting parties to meet their international financial obligations and an improvement in the trading environment through the Uruguay Round negotiations.

II. Principles governing modalities of negotiating with indebted less-developed contracting parties

1. Temporary recognition of the status of "indebted developing contracting party", on the basis of an objective classification elaborated by the international financial organizations and the United Nations, in the various relevant negotiating subjects and groups and solely for the purposes of Uruguay Round negotiations.

2. Priority and urgent nature of requests for concessions from indebted developing contracting parties.

3. Special attention for least developed indebted countries.

4. Joint responsibility between developed creditor contracting parties and indebted developing contracting parties.

5. Differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries and total exclusion of reciprocity from indebted developing contracting parties for concessions received.

6. Concessions granted to indebted developing contracting parties should not be discriminatory against unindebted contracting parties, in accordance with general most-favoured-nation treatment.

III. Aim

To achieve real expansion of exports of indebted developing contracting parties to enable them to meet their obligations through increased access to markets, thus contributing to a greater liberalization and expansion of world trade and the stability of the international financial system.

IV. Ways and means to improve the trading environment

When a developing contracting party experiences serious problems with its finances, trade and development, owing to the burden of servicing its debt, it may request one or more of the creditor developed contracting parties to improve its trading environment in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round, by, the following modalities, inter alia:

1. The indebted developing contracting parties will present lists of products of interest on which they wish a creditor-developed contracting party to grant them tariff concessions and remove quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures and obstacles without discrimination against other GATT contracting parties.
2. Particular urgency and priority will be given to the granting of concessions on the lists of products of interest from indebted developing contracting parties under the most-favoured-nation clause.
3. The formula to be applied for tariff concessions should be the zero binding of tariffs applied to products of interest from indebted developing countries.
4. Non-tariff concessions should include the removal of quantitative measures, licences, taxes and administrative and other measures which affect access for the products of interest of indebted developing contracting parties.
5. The GSP should be improved for the products of interest of indebted less-developed countries through the provision of improved conditions of access and undertakings not to remove preferential tariffs during a fixed period, together with the progressive removal of any non-tariff or other measure, with a view to increasing the predictability and stability of the preferential treatment.
6. Indebted developing contracting parties will grant non-reciprocal concessions in return if and when their trading, financial and development requirements permit. In no case will they grant concessions for the removal or reduction of restrictive measures incompatible with the General Agreement.
7. These negotiating modalities will be employed to achieve agreements in the following negotiating groups: natural resources, textiles and clothing, agriculture, tropical products, tariffs, non-tariff measures and any other relevant group.
8. Agreements reached in order to improve the trading environment of indebted developing contracting parties should be implemented in advance, either on a provisional or on a definitive basis, from July 1989 in accordance with Principle B(ii) of Part I of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round.

V. Implementation and follow-up

1. The GATT secretariat should assist the indebted developing contracting parties in the negotiations in respect of the implementation of the modalities described above or any others which may arise in this connection.

2. The Trade Negotiations Committee shall examine and evaluate the implementation of Objective (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round with reference to the improvement of the trading environment in order that indebted countries may meet their financial obligations and shall take the necessary measures for its implementation.

VI. An indicative list of products of interest for Peru, as an "indebted developing contracting party", with regard to which it wishes creditor-developed contracting parties to improve its access to their markets, is given in the Annex. Each indebted less-developed contracting party may provide its own list.

ANNEX

Indicative list of products of interest for Peru, as an indebted developing contracting party, with regard to which it wishes developed creditor contracting parties concerned to improve its access to their markets:

- I. EEC
- II. United States
- III. Canada
- IV. Japan

Explanatory Note

Column BD refers to binding and should be read as follows:

- a blank space indicates a tariff wholly bound at the prevailing rate;
- "1" indicates a tariff partly bound at a maximum rate;
- "2" indicates an unbound tariff;
- "3" indicates a tariff bound partly at the prevailing rate and partly at a maximum rate.

I. CEE

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal	Descripción del producto
	Post-Tokio			Exportador			
	Tasa	BD		Import.	Lugar	País	Z
060311	24,0		15,0	181	11	20.867	26 Flores y capullos, del 1ª de junio al 31 de octubre, frescos
						COL	26
						THA	18
						KEN	13
						ISR	8
						ESP	7
				Tarifas estacionales/ad valorem		Aric 83	00.81
						Mundo	
060315	17,0		15,0	580	9	121.528	53 Flores y capullos, del 1ª de noviembre al 31 de mayo, frescos
						ISR	53
						COL	11
						ESP	9
						KEN	8
						THA	6
				Tarifas estacionales/ad valorem		Taric 83	00.81
						Mundo	
160499	20,0		10,0	5.126	2	31.877	41 Otros preparados y conservas de pescado
						JPN	41
						PER	16
						NOR	11
						CHL	6
				PER		5.126 (16%)	

CEE

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal	Descripción del producto		
	Post-Tokio			Exportador					
	Tasa	BD		Import.	Lugar	País		%	
200240	22,0		20,0	6.532	4	86.265	OAN ESP CHN PER MEX	55 13 8 7 6	Espárragos preparados o conservados sin vinagre
PER	6.532 (8%)								
GREC FRAN	Depósito previo de importación Licencia de vigilancia		L 373/85 (Lista II) CEE 288/82 Anexo II		Mundo Mundo	11.85 00.81	05.87		
200761	22,0		8,0	1.779	2	13.328	BRA PER LKA COL KEN	43 13 12 6 6	Jugos de frutas o de legumbres y hortalizas sin fermentar, sin adición de azúcar
PER	1.779 (13%)								
GRECIA	Depósito previo de importación		L 373/85 (Lista II)		Mundo	11.85	05.87		

CEE

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal		Descripción del producto
	Post-Tokio			Mundo				
	Tasa	BD		Import.	Lugar	País	%	
780109	3,5			3.922	4	42.257	MAR MEX SWE PER	Plomo en bruto menos de 0,02% de plata o no destinado a ser refinado 1,32UC/100 kg
	PER			3.922 (9%)				
810416	4,0		-	267	2	1.559	ZAR PER AUS KOR FIN	Cadmio en bruto, desperdicios y desechos
	PER			267 (17%)				

II. ESTADOS UNIDOS

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal	Descripción del producto	
	Post-Tokio	Tasa		Exportador				Mundo
				BD	Import.			
11223	6,3	-	1.297	1	1.548	PER	83	Sardinas, preparadas o conservadas, sin aceite, en lata
	PER	1.297 (84%)						
11230	6,0	-	28	7	91.320	THA JPN OAN PHL	49 17 16 13	Atún, preparado o conservado, sin aceite, en lata
	Contingente arancelario		Arancel USA		00,81 Mundo			
11242	4,9	-	122	1	141	PER ESP	86 13	Bonito y atún aleta-amarilla, preparado o conservado, sin aceite, en lata
	PER	122 (87%)						

ESTADOS UNIDOS (Cont.)

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Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal	Descripción del producto
	Post-Tokio			Exportador			
	Tasa	BD		Import.	Lugar	País	
15520	2,8		0,0	43.772	7	1.108.591	DOM 18 Azúcares, jarabes de BRA 11 azúcar, derivados de PHL 11 caña de azúcar o de AUS 8 azúcar de remolacha
PER	43.772 (4%)						
Contingentes							
Ex derechos flexibles			Arancel USA		00,81		Mundo
			GATT L/5328		00,81		Mundo
16837	1,5		0,0	24	3	801	EEC 91 Pisco y brandy Singani en envases inferiores a un galón, valorados en más de 9\$ por galón
PER	24 (3%)						
Impuesto al consumo							
			Arancel USA		01,83		MUNDO
47025	4,2	1	-	5	1	5	PER 100 Tanino de curupay, de eucalipto, alerce, y tara distintos de los crudos o procesados
PER	5 (100%)						

ESTADOS UNIDOS (Cont.)

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal	Descripción del producto
	Post-Tokio			Exportador			
	Tasa	BD		Import.	Lugar		
47510	0,4	1	-	458.806	6	14.613	Petróleo crudo, residuos de destila- ción primaria, aceite crudo de pizarras, y fueloil destilado y residuales testing
<hr/>							
PER	58.806 (3%)			GATT L/6205		01,86	Mundo
<hr/>							
47510	0,4		-	35.824	22	29.900	Petróleo crudo, residuos de destila- ción primaria, aceite crudo de pizarras, y fueloil destilado y residuales testing 2
<hr/>							
Impuesto al consumo				GATT L/6205		01,87	Mundo
<hr/>							
62403	4,0	1	-	4.349	4	86.190	Plomo en bruto, no especificado
<hr/>							
PER	4.349 (5%)						

III. CANADA

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal	Descripción del producto	
	Post-Tokio			Exportador	Mundo			
Tasa	BD	Import.	Lugar	País	Z			
0270001	0,0	7.743	11	279.172	BRA	19	Café verde	
					COL	14		
					USA	13		
					GTM	7		
					MEX	6		
PER 7.743 (3Z)								
Regulaciones sanitarias y de seguridad CIT reports								
0791501	12,5	222	6	32.255	USA	41	Harinas y follajes	
					COL	30	al natural	
					EEC	22		
Regulaciones sanitarias y de seguridad CIT reports								
1066302	10,0	0,0	18	6	228	USA	20	Jugos de frutas, n.o.p
						HKG	17	con exclusión de
						THA	17	manzana, Cranberry NI
						PRI	14	jugos mezclados
						CHN	10	
PER 18 (8Z)								
Regulaciones sanitarias y de seguridad CIT reports								
Ex requerimientos de etiquetado y								
Embalaje								
						00.81	Mundo	
						00.81	Mundo	

CANADA

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal	Descripción del producto	
	Post-Tokio			Exportador	Mundo			
	Tasa	BD						
				Import.	Lugar	País	%	
3290001	1,7	3		25.533	2	116.581	USA 23 PER 21 CHL 21 ARG 10	Minerales de metales
PER 25.533 (22%)								
Ex licencia				CIT reports		00.81 Mundo		
3591001	8,1	3		432	3	121.403	USA 93 PAN 6	Artículos en oro, plata, paladio/platino, etc., importados por refinerías para la recuperación de metales preciosos
5210101	12,5			3.509	2	15.901	BRA 44 PER 22 USA 19 EGY 7	Hilados y mechas, enteramente de algodón, hilos sencillos, n.o.p
PER 3.509 (22%)								

CANADA

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal		Descripción del producto
	Post-Tokio			Exportador	Mundo	País	%	
	Tasa	BD						
5210701	12,5			1.954	4	12.870	37	Hilados y mechas (incluyendo hilos, cuerdas, y bramante) enteramente de algodón plegados, n.o.p
	PER	1.954	(15%)					
5210901	12,5	1		32	4	452	62	Hilados, algodón, 2-ply, mercerizado, sin colorear, blanqueado
	PER	32	(7%)					
9292309	12,5	1		387	4	4.635	40	Aminoácidos y sus sales
	PER	387	(8%)				27	
							8	
							7	
							6	

JAPON

Número arancelario	Derecho arancelario		SGP	Importaciones 1984 (Miles de dólares)		Abastecedor principal		Descripción del producto
	Post-Tokio			Exportador		Mundo		
	Tasa	BD		Import.	Lugar	País	%	
0515800	2,5		0,0	887	5	9.469	CHL KOR CHN USA PER	22 16 15 11 9 Productos de origen animal, animales muertos y pescados impropios para el consumo humano
0704090	15,0	2	10,0	1.265	4	15.854	CHN OAN USA PER	48 17 12 7 Legumbres y horta- lizas, desecadas, deshidratadas o evapo- radas, ajos, hongos, cebolla, y otros
1405319	0,0			143	3	805	KEN IRN PER PRT	31 18 17 13 Productos de origen vegetal utilizados principalmente como colorantes o curtientes y otros
PER				143	(18Z)			