RESTRICTED LIMITED B

GATT/CP.3/1/Add.3 23 February 1949

ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Contracting Parties

Third Session

NON-DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES NOTIFIED BY CONTRACTING PARTIES UNDER PARAGRAPH 6 /117 OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT

ADDENDUM

Measures notified by the Government of Chile

The following statement dated 10 February 1949, in support of the measures maintained in Chile has been submitted by the Government of Chile to the Chairman of the Contracting Parties in accordance with the procedure recommended in paragraph 27 of GATT/CP.2/38/Rev.1.

1. The protective measures in force on 12 September 1947 to promote the establishment, development or reconstruction of particular industries or particular branches of agriculture, which were duly notified to the contracting parties, fall into two classes:

- (a) Quotas
- (b) Withholding of import licences.

2. The following list shows the protected industries, the type of protection they enjoy and the date of the decree or decision granting it. For the sake of clarity and in conformity with the classification given in paragraph 1, these measures have been divided into two groups:

<u>Group (a)</u>	Products i applied:	n resp <u>ost</u>	of whic	h quotas	have been
				· , ·	

Calcium carbide		Decree No. 782, 27 August 1946, of the Ministry of Economy and Trade.
Cans of aluminium, saucepans and water bottles	1	Decree No. 376, 14 May 1946, of the Ministry of Economy and Trade.
Tailors' chalk	-	Decree No. 162, 30 January 1945, of the Ministry of Economy and Trade

- Butter Decree No. 204 bis, 8 March 1944, of the Ministry of Economy and Trade. Stockings of cotton, natural silk, rayon or nylon and socks of cotton, silk and wool - Decree No. 1436, 18 December 1944, of the Ministry of Economy and Trade. Bovine cattle for
 - slaughtering Monthly quotas fixed by the Ministry of Economy and Trade.
 - Sacks for agricultural uses - Monthly quotas fixed by the National Council for Foreign Trade.
- (b) <u>Products in respect of which import licences are withheld</u> to assist the development of the domestic production of similar merchandise:
 - Silver alloyed with other metals - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 26 June 1945.
 - Sandpaper for carpenters - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 15 March 1942.
 - Milling-cutters, boring tools and screw dies of all types and specifications

Toilet articles

Paper clips

- Cork in sheets less than 4 mm. in thickness and ordinary stoppers of cork
- Round iron for building in sizes of 1/4, 5/16, 3/8 and 7/32 inches

- Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 11 September 1941.
- Decisions of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 1 and 2 February 1945.
 - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 1 February 1945.
 - Decision of the National Counsil for Foreign Trada, 30 October 1944.
 - Decisions of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 4 and 22 January 1945.

Endless belts of linen, for cigar machines - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 15 December 1944. Jute sacking not exceeding 8 oz. in weight - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, August 1944. Window glass, flat, common, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm. and a breadth not exceeding 1.55 mm. - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 21 June, 1944. Retort carbon - Decision of the National Council for . . Foreign Trade, 25 September 1940. Black fuses for use in mines - Decision of the National Council for · . . . Foreign Trade, 10 February 1940. Galalith, in shoots and - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 7 August 1942. ba**rs** ba**rs** • • Wicks for candles - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 27 August 1941. - Decision of the National Council for Wools, up to 54 s. Foreign Trade, 6 April 1945. Potassium carbonate - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 4 September 1945. • . • . Potassium metabi-Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 3 July 1945. sulphite Dry batteries, except those for telephones and bells and small tubular batteries - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 11 September 1945. • • • Glass bricks or blocks for building - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 14 August 1945. Umbrellas, except automatic or spring umbrellas, or - Decision of the National Council f~ en-tous-cas Foreign Trade, 11 October 1945. Paper, fancy, glossy and for binding - Decision of the National Council for

Foreign Trade, 30 October 1945.

- Threads, fibres and yarns of flax in all sizes up to No. 30
 - Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 11 December 1945.
- Refractory and silica bricks and foundry vessels of clay, except for types not produced in Chile
- Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 7 September 1945.

Smoothing irons, coalheated

. . .

- Decision of the National Council for Foreign Trade, 7 September 1945.

In regard to the products listed in Group (b), I have to draw your attention to the fact that although in principle import licences are not granted, in practice many exceptions are made, determined by market requirements, trade conditions, exceptional and unforescen circumstances etc.

I am sending you herewith, in regard to the industries 3. mentioned in the previous paragraph, a Memorandum containing the following information:

- (a) Number of undertakings comprised in each industry.

- (b) Approximate number of workers employed in it.
 (c) Average production 1946/47.
 (d) Average imports before the protective measure was imposed.
- (e) Lverage imports since the protective measure was imposed.
- (f) Average exports before the protective measure was imposed.
- (g) Average exports since the protective measure was inposed.

4. The data contained in this Memorandum show the importance of the industries mentioned for the economic development of the country, and their effects on full employment of labour and on the standard of living of the working classes.

It should be noted that nearly all the measures enumerated were decided upon during the war and particularly towards its alloss with the backus aim of ensuring to our industrial activity show which it did not require while industrial activity from which it did not require while hostilities were in progress, but which appeared essential on the restoration of peace. Not to have taken such action night have spelt ruin to many of the undertakin is established, completed or developed from 1939 onwards, the loss of huge investments, the unemployment of great masses of workers and employees, with a consequent danger of social disturbances, and the failure of the Nation's hopes for the success of the various efforts made to ensure its industrialization.

The reasons which induced the Government to act as it **`** did still hold good.

.

:

.,

;

;

.

.

•

ı.

:

1

5. At the present time, however, the protective measures adopted for the establishment, development or reconstruction of particular industries or particular branches of agriculture, although still legally valid, are all actually suspended, having been superseded by measures adopted to safeguard the balance of payments.

;;

The financial and economic disturbances resulting from the 1929 orisis seriously affected our economic structure and balance of payments, compelling the Government to establish control over transfers of capital, and this in its turn naturally led to a restriction of imports. Since then, such measures have been maintained in a more or less stable form, although with due regard for world trade fluctuations, and our currency availabilities, increasing in stringency when the latter diminished and vice versa. Coupled with measures for the more effective protection of mational industry, they have served to check the pressure on our mometary reserves due to the commitments contracted by the State in order to carry out a national policy of development of economic and industrial rescurces , the raising of production-levels and the maintenance and promotion of full employment.

Naturally, the machinery sot up for this purpose had to be brought into line with the Bretton Woods Agreements. In accordance with Law No. 6403 by which these Agreements were approved, the first Foreign Currency Estimates were prepared for the year 1947, assessing, on the basis of precise rules, the amount of foreign exchange available during the year and determining its allocation to different purposes: import of goods, services on capital and loans and other requirements.

These first Estimates were not however sufficiently accurate, as was proved by the fact that half way through the year a deficit occurred which threatened to paralyse the whole of the import trade, forcing the Government to take drastic, inflexible measures and to draw up the 1948 Estimates in minute detail with an itemized list of articles which could be imported, having regard to the actual amount of currency available, and the sums which could be allotted in each case. A similar method, amended and improved in the light of experience, has been followed for the 1949 Estimates.

6. In this way and for the reasons given, all measures previously adopted for the protection of our industry have been incorporated in the decisions taken to safeguard our balance of payments.

This does not mean that the protective measures have been repealed. In applying the restrictions required to safeguard the balance of payments, steps have been taken, as was only natural, to prohibit or limit imports which had already been prohibited or limited by the Decrees of the Ministry of Economy and Trade or by the decisions of the National Council for Foreign Trade, in both cases with the aim of effectively protecting our industry. In this way, a kind of superposition has come about, which normally will have to continue as long as may be necessary to safeguard our balance of payments, carry out the plan for the development of the country's economic and industrial resources, raise production levels and neutralize the effect of the foregoing factors on the level of our monetary reserves.

PRODUCTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH QUOTAS HAVE BEEN APPLIED

CALCIUM CARBIDE

Number of Industries..... Number of Workers..... 282 Average production 1946-47.... Average imports before 1946... 4,191 tons, value \$23,500,000 16 tons value \$ = 6d. 10,764 Average imports since 1946 ... None 354.4 tons, value 8 =6d.662,724 Average exports before 1946.... None CANS OF ALUMINIUM, AND WATER BOTTLES SAUCEPANS Number of Industries...... Number of Workers..... Average production 1947-47... Average imports before 1947... Average imports since 1947... Average exports before 1947... 8 13 13,300 units, value \$1,281,000 No data None Average exports since 1947.... None TAILORS! CHALK Number of Industries..... Number of Workers.... Average production 1946-47... Average imports before 1946... Average imports since 1946... Average exports before 1946... 2 338,500 pieces, value \$253,698 1,868 Kg. value \$ = 6d. 2,886 494 Kg. value \$ = 6d. 534 None Average exports since 1946.... None BUTTER Number of Industries..... Not known Number of Workers..... Not known Average production 1944-47.... 3-4 million Kg. value \$40-50 803,462 K.G. value \$ = 6d. Average imports before 1944... 1,169,776 2,355,603 K.G. value g = 6d. 5,006,123 3,420 K.G. value g = 6d. 14,310 Average inports since 1944.... Average exports before 1944... Average exports since 1944.... None STOCKINGS, SOCKS & SOCKETTES Number of Industries..... 172 2,107 Stockings Number of Workers..... Socks (734,445 doz. (\$75,190,734 (372,683 dozen (£101,971,858 Average production 1944-47.... (5,834 KL, g = 6d. (3,615 KL, g = 6c) (g10,044) (1,554 K.L. (494 K.L. g = 6c) (g = 6d. 338,432) (g28,857) (293 K.L. g = 6d. (582 K.L. g = 6c) (g11,20) (g11,2Average imports before 1944... Average imports since 1944.... Average exports before 1944... • .• (\$30,858 (\$1,120 Average exports since 1944.... (1,415 K.L. g = 6d. (106 K.L. g = 6c (\$171,166 (\$2,491

:

;

:

÷

;

.

BOVINE CATTLE

BOVINE CATTLE					
Average production 1944-47	382,833 head, value \$800-900 million				
Average imports before 1944 Average imports since 1944 Average exports before 1944 Average exports since 1944	95 K.G. S = 6d. 18,121,191 190,549 K.G. S = 6d. 55, 36,703 14,126 K.G. S = 6d.136,920 9,030 K.G. S = 6d. 79,421				
SACKS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES					
Number of Industries	2(one for fibre and one for osnaburg)				
Number of Workers	56 Fibre Osnaberg				
	2,500,000 (29,34) \$26,500,000 (469,020				
Average imports before 1944 (3,962,833 K.G. (30,182 K.G. 3,652,312 g = 6d. (g = 6d. 132,684 2,724,798 K.G. (2,702 K.G.				
Average imports since 1944	2,724,798 K.G. (2,702 K.G. S.F. 6d. 3,797,778 (S. od. 15,572				
Average exports before 1944	221,425 K.G. (2,707 K.G. S = 6d. 665,362 (S = 64. 6,208				
Average exports since 1944 ($\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
PRODUCTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH IMPORT LICENCES ARE WITHHELD					
SAND PAPER FOR CARPENTERS					
Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1944-47 Average imports before 1944 Average imports since 1944 Average exports before 1944	1 12 5,400 reans, value \$1,587,600 None None None				
TOILET ARTICLES					
Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1946-147	70 1:87 Miscellaneous articles - Vulue \$115,122,396				
Average imports before 1945 Average imports since 1945 Average exports before 1945 Average exports since 1945	32,083 Kg, value \$ = 64, 527,175 34,807 Kg, value \$ = 64, 415,072 2,042 Kg, value \$ = 64, 415,072 1,155 Kg, value \$ = 64, 31,095				
CORK IN SHEETS & CORK STOPPERS					
Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1944-147	3 (2 for sheets and 1 for stoppers) 112 40-50,000 pieces and 18,000 stoppers value £3,000,000 Sheets Stoppers				

Average imports before 1944...Stoppers value $g_3,000,000$ Average imports before 1944...(217,283 K.G.)(106,444 K.G.)Average imports since 1944...(238,073 K.G.)(106,444 K.G.)Average exports before 1944...(238,073 K.G.)(714,497 K.G.)Average exports before 1944...(5 - 6d. 111,470)(5 - 6d. 2,525)Average exports since 1944...---(4 - 6d. 111, 420)Average exports since 1944...---(5 - 6d. 2,525)Average exports since 1944...---(4 - 6d. 12,525)

ROUND IRON FOR BUILDING

with bar iron of other types (Average imports since 1947 Average exports before 1947 None None Average exports since 1947 ENDLESS BELTS OF LINEN JUTE SACKING Number of Industries 1 Number of industries 1,264 Number of Workers 1,264 Average production 1944-47 ... 992,812 m. - value \$4,767,892Average imports before 1944 ... 506,039 K.G. - value \$ = 6d. 906,190Average imports since 1944 ... 207,857 K.G. - value \$ = 6d. 495,372Average exports before 1944 ... 1,591 K.G. - value \$ = 6d. 5,971Average exports since 1944 ... 24,475 K.G. - value \$ = 6d. 32,913WINDOW GLASS, FLAT, COMMON UP TO 6 mm in THICKNESS Number of Industries 1 Number of Workers 250 Average production 1944-47 ... 2,700,000 Kg.(40% of 1.5 mm and 60% of 2 - 6 mm). Average imports before 1944 ... 706,800 Kg. - value \$4,615,000 Average imports since 1944 ... 68,350 Kg. - value \$1,776,000 Average exports before 1944 ... None Average exports since 1944 ... 61,000 Kg. value \$1,770,000 FUSES FOR USE IN MINES Number of Industries Average imports since 1940 ... 74, 398 Kg. 8 = 6d. 411,987 Average exports before 1910 .. None Average exports since 1940 ... 1,166 Kg. Ø = 6d. 3,195

.

.

:

MALALITH, IN SHEETS

		:
	Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1946-47 Average imports before 1946 Average exports since 1946 Average exports since 1946	23 3,255 Kg value \$261,660 Does not come in separate lots
	WICHS FOR CANDLES	
	Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1946-47 Sverage Imports before 1941 . Average imports since 1941 Average exports before 1941	No data 8,000 Kg value $3510,000$ 24,321 K.G. value $3 = 6d. 99,436$ 14,471 K.G. value $3 = 6d. 126,920$ No data
	WOOLS	
	Average imports since 1941 Average exports before 1941 .	
	POTAJSIUM CARBONATE	
		76 47,233 Kg value \$758,659 15,435 Ng.value \$ = 6d. 12,529 32,122 Ng value \$ = 6d. 32,146 None
,	POTAS NUN DETABISULPHITE	
,	Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1946-47 Average imports before 1945 Average imports since 1945 Average exports before 1945.	80,000 Kg value \$1,920,000 50,000 Kg value \$450,000 10,000 Kg value \$126,000 None
	DRY_EATTERIES	
	Average imports before 1945.	30 297,400 units - value \$1,301,475 695,000 units - value \$458,000 115,000 units - value \$330,000 None

GLASS BRICKS OR BLOCKS FOR BUILDING

Average exports before 1945 .. None Average exports since 1945 ... None PAPER, FANCY, GLOSSY AND FOR BINDING Average production 1944.47 ... 3,190,750 sheets & 4,732 rolls value \$5,584,850 Average imports before 1945 .. 1,570,000 sheets - value \$2,010,000 Average imports since 1945 ... 778,000 sheets - value \$1,014,000 Average exports before 1945 ... None Average exports since 1945 ... None FLIX Y.RNS REFRACTORY BRICKS Average exports since 1946 ... None MILLING CUTTERS, BORING TOOLS ETC. Milling cuttors Number of Industries 1 Boring Tools Number of Industries Average production 1944-47 ... 1,100 units - value \$65,427 Average imports before 1945 .. No data Average imports since 1945 ... No data Average exports before 1945 ... None Average exports since 1945 ... None

RETORT CARBON

Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1946 Average imports before 1946 Average imports since 1946 Average exports before 1946 2 65 417,600 Kg. Nono None None Average exports since 1946 .. None P.PER CLIPS ... Number of Industries 1 Average exports before 1945.. None Average exports since 1945 .. None <u>UMBRELL_S</u> (except automatic spring umbrellas and en-tout-cas) 2 54 Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1944-47. 35,152 units - value \$5,656,000 41,706 units - value \$3,586,335 Average imports 1944-47 Average exports 1944-47 None SMOOTHING IRONS, COAL HEATED Number of Industries Number of Workers Average production 1944-47 . Average imports 1944-47 2 47 25,081 units - value \$1,203,670 Cannot be determined since included with other types of smoothing irons Average exports 1944-47 None

