RESTRICTED

COM.TD/60
29 October 1968

Limited Distribution

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Committee on Trade and Development
Twelfth Session
4-5 November 1968

ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS RELEVANT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART IV

Note by the Secretariat

At the eleventh session the Committee agreed to carry out a comprehensive review of the implementation of Part IV at the twelfth session. Governments were requested to submit notifications in accordance with the procedures and guidelines adopted by the Committee to serve as a basis for the review. Notifications and reports transmitted by governments in response to this request are reproduced in Annex II to this document. In the document the secretariat has attempted to consolidate this information together with material made available to it in other connexions.[1]

I. Acceptance of Part IV by governments

Sixty-seven contracting parties have to date accepted the protocol embodying the provisions of Part IV. Two countries which have acceded provisionally to the GATT have also indicated their acceptance of the protocol. Two contracting parties have accepted the protocol subject to ratification or confirmation but have not yet finalized their acceptance. Seven contracting parties have given no indication of their intentions concerning the acceptance of the protocol. A list showing the status of individual governments in relation to Part IV is contained in Annex I.

II. Tariffs

The action taken by developed contracting parties in this field up to mid-1967 has been reviewed by the Committee in the context of the evaluation of the Kennedy Round negotiations (cf. BISD, Fifteenth Supplement, page 139). The Committee has also noted the action taken by governments in response to the request by developing countries for a list of the advance implementation of concessions negotiated during the Kennedy Round on trade of interest to developing countries (cf. COM.TD/53).

The Government of Australia took action on several occasions between May 1967 and August 1968 to include new products in its preferential scheme for developing countries. The notifications were circulated in L/2793 and Add.1, L/2922, L/2974, L/2982, L/3038 and L/3061.

III. Quantitative restrictions

The Government of Australia has notified that it has taken action under Article XIX to limit temporarily imports of certain knitted coats, jumpers, cardigans, etc. (see L/2957).

---

[1] This consolidation takes into account reports from governments received up to 22 October 1968.

The representatives of Belgium and Luxemburg have stated that, with the coming into operation of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community, quantitative restrictions were no longer applied to: beet and cane sugar, solid; sugar syrup and syrups based on saccharose; flavoured or coloured sugar, syrups and molasses.

The Government of Denmark has stated that as a result of measures of liberalization taken by Denmark between 1 July 1967 and 1 January 1968, restrictions have been removed from peas and broccoli, fresh or chilled, provisionally preserved; other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal from animals classified under heading No. 01.06; lactose syrup; other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead).

The Government of Finland has reported that effective from 1 January 1968, it has eliminated the remaining quantitative import restrictions on industrial products (BTN chapters 25-29) including woven fabrics and other textiles and footwear. Further, that quantitative restrictions on agricultural products agreed upon in the Kennedy Round was carried out on 1 July 1968. On 1 July 1968 duty-free entry into Finland was granted for certain Indian cotton textiles, viz. hand-loom fabrics of pure cotton, woven in two or more colours obtained by different colours of the yarn, with woven selvedges on both sides.

Subsequent to the removal of import restrictions on cosmetics in April 1968 (COM.TD/53) the Government of Japan has notified the liberalization of limes (ex 08.02).

The Government of New Zealand has notified that liberalization action taken in the last twelve months concerning products of special interest to developing countries covered: bulk imports of edible nuts, rice, tapioca and sago, mustard, rum, white spirit and vegetable oils; unworked pearls and precious and semi-precious stones; metallic ores, natural rubber, furskins, a wide range of textile yarns, threads and fabrics, cotton, copper and aluminium waste and scrap, and various base metals.

The Government of Norway has reported that various measures were taken between 1966 and 1967 to facilitate imports from South Korea and in increasing the global quota for live animals, not for food; cheese and cheese paste; flower bulbs; live plants, tubers and the like; cut flowers; other parts of plants, grasses, moss, foliage and the like; and glucose.

The Federal Republic of Germany announced in October that restrictions were no longer applied to: beet and cane sugar, solid; sugar syrup and syrups based on saccharose, flavoured or coloured sugar, syrups and molasses; molasses, whether or not decolourized; woven carpets of cotton fibre; cherries, preserved by sugar; fabrics of spun glass; and household linen of tulle.

The United Kingdom has announced that imports of preparations containing pigmeat had been liberalized.

IV. Fiscal charges

The Government of the Netherlands has notified that in 1968 the turnover tax on all products was increased by 1 per cent as a temporary measure prior to the institution of the Tax on Value Added, within the framework of the harmonization of the tax systems of the member States of the EEC. The notification added that this increase "does or could in no way imply a limitation for the consumption or growth of consumption of products manufactured in developing countries".

The Government of Norway has notified that as from 1 January 1968 the internal charge on silver products has been reduced from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent.

V. Other governmental measures

Document COM.TD/W/34 and Corr.3 consolidates the information received in the secretariat on subsidies and State trading as at 1 May 1967. Annex III to the present paper lists subsequent notifications received from governments up to 22 October 1968.

At the fifth session of the Committee it was suggested that governments should periodically supply information on new developments in the application of adjustment assistance measures. Beyond the information submitted in connexion with the Cotton Textiles Committee and circulated in COT/105 and Add.1 and 2, no other information has been available to the secretariat, nor is any reference made to this matter in the reports submitted by governments.

Many contracting parties have referred in their notifications or reports to the assistance which they provide directly or have given in connexion with the work of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (see relevant sections in Annex II).

VI. Action by developing countries

The Government of Ceylon has notified that on 6 May 1968 steps were taken to introduce some flexibility in respect of Ceylon's import requirements. On 2 August 1968 Ceylon in instituting the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature introduced a substantial liberalization of tariffs in respect of both capital goods and raw materials considered essential for development. Further, from the same date ad valorem duty will be calculated on the basis of actual c.i.f. value rather than on wholesale market value. Details of these measures are provided in Annex II, page 5.

ANNEX I

Status of Governments with Respect to Part IV

1. Contracting parties which, to date, have accepted the Protocol introducing Part IV:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
Congo (Brazzaville)
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Finland
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Guyana
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Korea
Kuwait
Luxemburg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritania
Netherlands
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Rhodesia
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Yugoslavia

2. Countries which have acceded provisionally to the GATT and have accepted the Protocol introducing Part IV:

Tunisia
United Arab Republic

3. Contracting parties which have accepted the Protocol subject to ratification or confirmation but have not yet finalized their acceptance:

Greece
Uruguay

4. Contracting parties which have not indicated their intention concerning acceptance of the Protocol:

Burma
France
Gabon
Haiti
Nicaragua
Senegal
South Africa

ANNEX II

Notifications by Governments on the Implementation of Part IV

In GATT/AIR/673 contracting parties were requested to submit reports on the implementation of Part IV in accordance with the procedures and guidelines adopted in 1965/66. To date reports have been received from Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland. These are reproduced on the following pages. Additional reports will be circulated as and when they are received.

AUSTRALIA

Paragraphs 1(a) and (b) of Article XXXVII

During the Kennedy Round, Australia agreed to reduce or remove duties on a range of products of export interest to developing countries. Details are contained in Schedule I annexed to the Geneva (1967) Protocol.

2. Tariff preferences on a very wide range of manufactured, semi-manufactured and hand-made products from developing countries have been introduced by the Australian Government. This is in accordance with the waiver granted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 28 March 1966. Details of the original scope of the Australian preference system are contained in the Decision (BISD, Fourteenth Supplement, pages 23-31). However, the system has been under constant review since 1966 and its scope has in consequence been considerably enlarged in the manner indicated in documents L/2793 of 19 May 1967; L/2793/Add.1 of 15 June 1967; L/2922 of 22 November 1967; L/2974 of 14 February 1968; L/2982 of 26 February 1968; L/3038 of 5 July 1968; and L/3061 of 28 August 1968. Australia's first annual report on the operation of the system was reproduced in documents L/2818 of 8 August 1967, and L/2818/Add.1. Its second annual report will be available for circulation shortly.

3. As previously reported, Australia maintains residual import restrictions on only one product (aluminium) of export interest to developing countries. In addition, Australia has taken action under Article XIX to limit temporarily imports of certain knitted coats, jumpers, cardigans, etc., as indicated in document L/2957 of 22 December 1967.

Paragraph 1(c)

4. The Australian Government has not taken any fiscal measures relevant to this sub-paragraph.

Paragraph 3(a)

5. The Australian Government does not exercise control over trade margins.

Paragraph 3(b)

6. Reference has been made in paragraph 2 above to the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries.

Paragraph 3(c)

7. The Australian Government continues to bear in mind the interests of developing countries before taking other measures permitted by the Agreement.

CEYLON

Paragraph 4 of Article XXXVII

Ceylon, as with many of the other developing countries, could not take any conscious action in implementing the provisions of Part IV for the benefit of the trade of other less-developed contracting parties, since the continuing adverse trend in Ceylon's external payments situation, which has been a feature for the past decade, did not permit the Government to relax the emergency measures that were enforced to restrict the volume of imports. The volume of imports is regulated by means of a strictly enforced foreign exchange budget which limits the quantum of imports by commodities and sectors in consonance with anticipated export incomes and expected foreign aid. However, Ceylon instituted two measures, one, on 6 May 1968 and the other on 2 August 1968, consistent with her present and future development, financial and trade needs which, inter alia, introduced some flexibility in respect of her import requirements and a substantial liberalization of tariffs on a number of items that were considered essential for the economic development.

As for the measures introduced on 6 May 1968, it would be known that since 1960 Ceylon's balance-of-payments position had continued to deteriorate and the par value of the Ceylon rupee was maintained only by the imposition of stringent trade and currency controls. As these controls, over the years, had tended to act as a drag on the growth of the economy, the Government decided to introduce the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme under which certain foreign exchange receipts and payments were channelled via a Certificate market. One of the main objectives of this Scheme was to introduce some flexibility in respect of Ceylon's import requirements. Under this Scheme (vide Ceylon Government Gazette No. 14,800/3 of 5 May 1968 attached) all imports are divided into two categories, viz.; category 'A' and category 'B' imports. Category 'A' imports related to imports for which foreign exchange releases need not be supported by Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates. These items are included in Schedule I of the Gazette Notification. Category 'B' imports are those which can be imported under individual or open general licence and have to be supported by Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates. Imports falling under this category are in Schedule II and Schedule III. Items categorized under Schedule III could be imported freely by importers registered with the Department of Imports and Exports and industrialists registered by the Ministry of Industries and Fisheries, provided these imports are backed by the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates.

On 2 August 1968 Ceylon adopted the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature in place of the earlier (Revised) Standard International Trade Classification and along with this change the Government introduced a substantial liberalization of tariffs in respect of items, both capital and raw materials, considered essential for development. Full particulars of the new tariff structure are given in the annexed copies of the Ceylon Government Gazette No. 14,813/2 of 2 August 1968 and No. 14,814/1 of 9 August 1968.

The other measure which Ceylon adopted on 2 August 1968 and which could be considered as falling within the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article XXXVII is the revision of the basis on which the ad valorem duty is levied. Up to 2 August 1968 this duty was levied on the basis of the wholesale market value of such goods but from this date it will be calculated on the basis of the actual c.i.f. value of such goods.

FINLAND

Finland has continued to apply a liberal trade policy towards developing countries in the period under review. The Finnish concessions resulting from the Kennedy Round on tropical products and some other items of special interest to developing countries were put into effect on 1 January 1968. These concessions include elimination of duty on the basis of reclassification of interest to developing countries (pre-tanned skins for further tanning). On 1 July 1968 Finland has autonomously extended the GATT most-favoured-nation treatment to all developing countries.

Effective from 1 January 1968, Finland eliminated the remaining quantitative import restrictions on industrial products (BTN chapters 25-99) including woven fabrics and other textiles and footwear. The elimination of the quantitative restrictions on agricultural products agreed upon in the Kennedy Round was carried out on 1 July 1968. This action brought the level of liberalization in Finland's multilateral trade up to 95 per cent. Finland considers that these tariff reductions and measures of liberalization will further also the export interests of the developing countries.

Finland has concluded a special agreement with India, effective from 1 July 1968, on duty-free entry into Finland for the following Indian cotton textiles: handloom fabrics of pure cotton, woven in two or more colours obtained by different colours of the yarn, with woven selvedges on both sides. This kind of arrangement can be made also with other developing countries.

Finland has actively supported the new work programme of the International Trade Centre, now operated jointly by UNCTAD and the GATT. Finland considers that the Centre is able to provide, in a most concrete manner, both short-term and long-term solutions to many of the problems facing the exports of the developing countries.

JAPAN

Japanese imports from developing countries have been on the increase. In the most recent three years they increased steadily from $3.5 billion in 1965 to $3.9 billion in 1966 and $4.6 billion in 1967, or by a ratio of 9 per cent, 13.9 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively, and they have amounted to approximately 40 per cent of total Japanese imports.

Japan thus offers a large and expanding market for products of the developing countries, and has contributed to the expansion of trade of the developing countries.

Since the last review of the Implementation of Part IV, Japan has adopted the following measures for the expansion of trade with developing countries.

(i) In keeping with the spirit of the new chapter, Japan has strictly observed the standstill provisions and since June of 1967, reduced tariff rates on 21 items, including such products of export interest to developing countries as bananas, and lumps of nickel. Further, on 1 July of this year, Japan has not only implemented the Kennedy Round concessions, but has carried out advanced implementation on 28 items of interest to the developing countries, including sheepskin, coffee beans and cocoa.

(ii) In respect of the removal of import restrictions, Japan has liberalized cosmetics (April 1968) and lime (October 1968) amongst items of interest to developing countries.

(iii) With a view to the expansion of the trade of developing countries, Japan has held its exhibitions of primary products under the sponsorship of the Japanese Trade Promotion Agency. Since November 1966, such exhibitions have been held for seven countries, namely, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Korea, Ethiopia, Thailand and Rumania, and a further exhibition for Turkey is planned for this autumn. Many applications have been made for such exhibitions and the facilities are fully booked for the coming two years.

(iv) In the field of technical co-operation, with a view to assisting in the training of trade specialists in developing countries, Japan has organized seminars in trade promotion under the sponsorship of the Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency. This seminar was held in Japan for this year during 1 June to 15 July in which the Government of Japan has borne all expenses for three trainees selected by the International Trade Centre as well as ten trainees applied for on a bilateral basis.

(v) Japan has decided on plans to dispatch to the International Trade Centre a market research specialist at its own expense.

NETHERLANDS

Paragraph 1(a) of Article XXXVII

As a member of the European Economic Community the Netherlands has promoted the accelerated implementation of the Kennedy Round concessions that are of interest to the developing countries.

Paragraph 1(b)

There are practically no quantitative restrictions observed by the Netherlands and the residual restrictions that are still being applied have not been aggravated as can be concluded from document COM.TD/W/76 of 13 September 1968.

Paragraph 1(c)(i) and (ii)

In the framework of the harmonization of the tax systems of the member States of the European Economic Community the Netherlands has in 1968 increased the turnover tax on all products by 1 per cent, as a temporary measure prior to the institution of the Tax on Value Added. However, this increase does or could in no way imply a limitation for the consumption or the growth of consumption of products manufactured in developing countries.

Paragraph 3(a)

No prices have been fixed by the Netherlands Government for the sale, on its territory, of products manufactured in developing countries.

Paragraph 3(b)

The Netherlands gives active support and co-operation to the activities of the International Trade Centre and has organized training courses for participants from developing countries.

NEW ZEALAND

Most of the primary products of the developing countries imported into New Zealand are free of duty, or subject to low tariff rates. The list of New Zealand tariff concessions resulting from the Kennedy Round includes a number of primary and processed goods of interest to developing countries. The first stage of the Kennedy Round reductions was implemented on 1 January 1968.

Very few products imported into New Zealand from developing countries are subject to fiscal duties or internal charges. New Zealand applies quantitative restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons but has continued the progressive liberalization of the restrictions to the extent that 50 per cent by value of all imports are now free from control. In the last twelve months further exemptions on a wide range of raw materials and manufactured goods were made. Those of

special interest to developing countries include bulk imports of edible nuts, rice, tapioca and sago, mustard, rum, white spirit and vegetable oils; unworked pearls and precious and semi-precious stones; metallic ores, natural rubber, furskins, a wide range of textile yarns, threads and fabrics, cotton, copper and aluminium waste and scrap, and various base metals.

There has been no increase in duties, fiscal charges, or quantitative restrictions adversely affecting the exports of developing countries. New Zealand is at present undertaking studies to determine the extent to which it can participate in the generalized scheme of preferences for developing countries envisaged in the resolution on this subject adopted by UNCTAD II.

Continued support has been given to the work of the International Trade Centre, and for the third consecutive year a training course in export promotion techniques is being held for trade officials from developing countries.

NORWAY

A. Reduction or elimination of customs duties on products of export interest to developing countries

Norway had already before the Kennedy Round bound duty-free treatment for a considerable number of tariff positions of the list of some 600 commodities that the developing countries consider being of interest for their exports. In the Kennedy Round offers were made for about 85 per cent of the remaining positions. For industrial commodities, the corresponding figure was about 90 per cent.

The first implementation of the Kennedy Round concessions abolished the customs duties for the following products of special interest to the developing countries:

Reference to the Brussels Nomenclature	Commodity description
09.10 B	Celery seeds
15.07 B	Cashew shell liquid
21.02 B	Instant tea
33.01 C	Lemongrass, palmarosa, sandalwood and vetiver oil
41.02 A) 41.03 A) 41.04 A) 41.05 A)	Pre-tanned hides and skins, intended exclusively for further tanning
58.05 B.1	Narrow woven fabrics of jute
62.04 B.2.a	Tarpaulins of jute

B. Reduction or elimination of fiscal duties or internal charges on products of export interest to developing countries

As from 1 January 1968 the internal charge on silver products has been reduced from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent.

C. Increases in global quotas, removal on import restrictions etc. applied on products of export interest to developing countries

(i) Until 1 October 1965 all imports from South Korea were subject to quotas. From that date on the import regulation has been eased.

In 1966, quotas for cotton woven fabrics and knitted or crocheted articles of man-made fibres, were opened for imports from South Korea.

The import régime was further eased as the list of goods subject to licensing from Japan was extended also to cover South Korea.

The quota for cotton woven fabrics was in 1967 increased by 3 per cent according to the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles.

When South Korea became a member of the GATT, the Governments of South Korea and Norway agreed on an increase of the quotas for the above-mentioned articles. The quotas for 1968 were fixed at $100,000 for each category.

(ii) Changes in the Norwegian global quota list for imports

Reference to the Brussels Nomenclature	Commodity specification	Global amount NKr'000 f.o.b.	
		1.1.-31.12. 1967	1.1.-31.12. 1968
ex 0100	Live animals, not for food	1,500	1,600
ex 0404	Cheese and cheese paste	230 tons	235 tons
ex 0601	Flower bulbs	13,100 or 1,320 tons	13,500 or 1,350 tons
ex 0602	Live plants, tubers and the like	11,500	11,700
ex 0603	Cut flowers	7,000	8,000
ex 0604	Other parts of plants, grasses, moss, foliage and the like	400	500
ex 1702	Glucose[1]	700	975

[1]The global quota is meant as supplementary import when Norwegian production do not meet the demand.

D. Reduction or removal of other non-tariff measures of interest to developing countries

Nothing to report.

E. Any increases in duties, fiscal charges, quantitative restrictions, and other trade barriers affecting the exports of developing countries

Nothing to report.

F. Changes in "trade margins" of the kind referred to in paragraph 3(a) of Article XXXVII

Nothing to report.

G. Measures falling within the provisions of paragraph 3(b) of Article XXXVII

Beyond participation in current ITC activities, such as financing an expert at the Centre, the Norwegian Agency for International Development and the Norwegian Export School in co-operation with the ITC, in February 1968 arranged a two weeks seminar in Norway for fourteen representatives from Latin American countries. The seminar aimed at giving the participants a survey of the structure of Norwegian commercial and industrial life together with such things as activities in the field of export promotion in Norway.

SWITZERLAND

(a) Customs duties

On 1 January 1968 Switzerland made effective the first tariff cut pursuant to the Geneva (1967) Protocol.

As indicated in the first general note at the end of Schedule LIX (Switzerland), the concessions marked with an asterisk (119 headings) in the Swiss Schedule resulting from the 1963/67 tariff negotiations were made fully effective, in advance, as from 1 January 1968. These are headings of particular interest to developing countries. Some of these sub-headings have been newly-established in order to permit the granting of particularly important tariff reductions on products exported exclusively or principally by developing countries (for example, preparations of tropical fruits).

In addition, and also as from 1 January 1968, the Swiss authorities have, as an autonomous measure, made fully effective certain concessions granted in the Kennedy Round. These include the following, relating to products of export interest to developing countries:

Tariff item number	Abbreviated description of product	Basic duty	Concessional duty
		Sw F per 100 kgs. gross	
2512.01	Infusorial earths, etc.	0.05	0.03
2524.01	Asbestos	0.05	0.03
2601.10/70	Metallic ores (iron ore, bauxite, lead ore, zinc ore, tin ore, nickel ore)	0.10) 0.03)	Free
3803.10	Activated bentonite	0.03	0.01
4004.01	Waste and parings of unhardened rubber, etc.	0.20	0.10
4005.01	Plates, sheets and strips, etc. - masterbatch	0.20	0.10
5502.10	Cotton linters, raw	0.20	0.10

Tariff item number	Abbreviated description of product	Basic duty	Concessional duty
		Sw F per 100 kgs. gross	
5701.10	True hemp, raw	0.20	Free
14	Tow and waste	0.20	Free
16	Slivers, weighing more than 12 g/m	25	(20) 0.20[1]
5707.10	Yarn, unbleached, of coconut fibre	0.50	0.25
9901.10	Paintings on glass	180	Free
20	Other paintings, drawings etc., unframed	50	Free
30	Other paintings, drawings etc., framed	250	Free

Under Article 3 of Federal Council Decree of 22 December 1967, advance implementation is given to the duty reduction on heading No. 6402.42 in that this heading is incorporated in the following form within a new heading No. 6402.40, for which the reduction is made in accordance with Article 2(a) of the Geneva (1967) Protocol:

			Rate applied at 1 January 1968
6402.40	Footwear, with uppers of silk or man-made textile fabrics, etc.	440) 550)	392

(b) Import restrictions

A list of products subject to quantitative restrictions was given in the first annual report presented by the Swiss authorities under paragraph 4 of the Protocol for Accession of Switzerland (document L/2903). These are certain agricultural products that are in competition with domestic production. No industrial products are under quantitative restriction. No changes have been made in the list during the period under reference.

(c) Other non-tariff barriers

With respect to other non-tariff barriers to imports, no measures have been taken that would have the effect of slowing the development of imports of products originating in developing countries.

---

[1] Reductions to Sw F 0.20 under Federal Council Decree of 24 June 1968 (1967 binding: Sw F 20).

(d) Broadening of possibilities for increasing imports from developing countries

A study entitled "The Swiss market for certain products of export interest to developing countries" was distributed by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT in 1967. This study, issued in French, English and Spanish, was prepared by the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade and financed by the Swiss Government. It constitutes a practical contribution to efforts by exporters in developing countries to establish outlets for their products, in particular in the Swiss market. An expert on export promotion was made available to the Centre for one year by the Swiss authorities, at Swiss Government expense. The Swiss authorities are now financing another Swiss national who has been working with the Centre since July 1968.

(e) Development of Swiss imports from developing countries

The two tables annexed show the development of Switzerland's imports in recent years, with particular reference to imports from developing countries.

Table 1

Swiss Imports: Total and from Developing Countries

(in Sw F million)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total	9,648	11,644	12,986	13,989	15,541	15,929	17,005	17,786
1960 = 100	100	121	135	145	161	165	176	184
of which from developing countries	950	1,027	1,128	1,213	1,413	1,412	1,567	1,783
in percentage of total	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.2	10.0
1960 = 100	100	108	119	128	149	149	165	188

Table 2

Swiss Imports According to Main Product Categories

(in Sw F million)

	1966		1967	
	Total	Developing countries	Total	Developing countries
Agricultural products Chapters 1 to 24 of Brussels Nomenclature	2,984	822	3,025	812
%	17.5	52.5	17.0	45.6
Products of the chemical and allied industries Chapters 28 to 38 of Brussels Nomenclature	1,770	49	1,946	54
%	10.4	3.1	10.9	3.0
Textiles and textile articles Chapters 50 to 62 of Brussels Nomenclature	1,551	238	1,693	261
%	9.1	15.2	9.5	14.6
Machinery, instruments, appliances, transport equipment etc. Chapters 84 to 90 and 92 of Brussels Nomenclature	4,584	11	4,721	11
%	27.0	0.7	26.5	0.6
Other products	6,116	447	6,401	645
%	36.0	28.5	36.1	36.2
Total	17,005	1,567	17,786	1,783

ANNEX III

Notifications on State trading and subsidies (subsequent to those consolidated in COM.TD/W/34 and Corr.1) received up to 22 October 1968:

A = State trading

B = Subsidies

Country		References
Austria	A, B	L/3030/Add.3, L/2742/Add.8
Australia	A, B	L/3030/Add.5, L/2742/Add.6
Canada	A, B	L/2741/Add.8, L/2742/Add.10
Czechoslovakia	A	L/2741/Add.6, L/3030/Add.2
Finland	A	L/3030/Add.4
Germany, Fed. Rep.	A, B	L/2741/Add.10, L/2742/Add.7
Kenya	A	L/2741/Add.7
New Zealand	A	L/2741/Add.11
South Africa	A, B	L/3030/Add.1, L/3029/Add.1
Sweden	A, B	L/2741/Add.9, L/2742/Add.9, L/3030/Add.6, L/3029/Add.3
United Kingdom	B	L/2742/Add.11 and Corr.1
United States	B	L/2742/Add.12