

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS RELEVANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF PART IV

### Addendum

The following notification on the implementation of Part IV has been received from the Government of Sweden and should be included in Annex II of COM.TD/60.

### SWEDEN

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

The Swedish list of concessions in the Kennedy Round are attached to the Geneva (1967) Protocol. The following figures indicate the results achieved in the Kennedy Round in respect of access by the developing countries to the Swedish market. Concessions were given for more than 80 per cent of total imports from the developing countries in 1965. For about 55 per cent of the concessions tariff cuts exceeded 50 per cent. A substantial part of the other concessions were given in the form of bindings of zero duties.

The Swedish Government has notified GATT about advance implementation of Kennedy Round concessions for a number of products from the developing countries (document L/2862 and Ldd.2). These notifications include twenty-two items (tropical products) for which concessions entered into force on 1 July 1966; nineteen items (mainly leather, silk and jute fabrics, carpets, etc.) and thirty-two other items (fruit, oils, silk and coir fabrics) for which concessions were put into force on 1 July 1968.

Moreover, in the new Swedish customs tariff in force from 1 July 1968, the rate of duty of certain items was fixed at a level below the concession given in the Kennedy Round. Thus, as a consequence of the duty-free entry granted for linseed oil, not bleached (ex 15.07), the rates of duty for bleached linseed oil, processed linseed oil, tung oil, oiticica oil and castor oil (ex 15.07 and ex 15.08), have been lowered from SKr 4.50 per 100 kgs. to SKr 3 per 100 kgs., while fatty acid of linseed oil (ex 15.10), where the concession is SKr 2 per 100 kgs., has been made duty free. The rate of duty for woven fabrics of noil silk (ex 50.10), has also been changed to 5 per cent instead of 9 per cent given in concession.

Special regulations have been approved whereby duty-free entry may be accorded - by Royal Decree - for specific handloom fabrics of cotton which are accompanied by relevant certificates of origin. Under this procedure duty-free entry has been accorded to imports from India as from 1 September 1968.

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Reduction or elimination of fiscal duties or internal charges on such products

No measures of this kind have been taken during the last twelve months.

Removal of import restrictions applied on such products; where restrictions are not removed any changes in their administration such as increases in global quotas, changes in quotas applying to different sources of supply; establishment of target dates for liberalization

Import restrictions are maintained only for positions ex 03.01 and ex 03.02 - cod and certain kinds of herring (cf. document L/2981/Add.9).

Restrictions earlier maintained for certain foodstuffs from North, Central and South America are since 20 September 1967 subject only to licensing of a formal character which does not amount to quantitative restrictions.

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

No changes have taken place during the last twelve months.

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

No measures of this kind have during the last twelve months been taken towards any contracting party to the GATT.

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

Not applicable to Sweden.

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

- (i) Steps to promote structural changes: In regard to measures to facilitate structural changes of production as a consequence of increased competitiveness from the developing countries, an active labour market policy constitutes a vital element. A description of the Swedish policy in this respect is contained in document COT/105.
- (ii) Steps to encourage consumption of particular products: No such steps have been taken during the last twelve months.
- (iii) Steps to introduce measures of trade promotion: Sweden contributes on a large scale to the activities of the International Trade Centre. The Swedish Government is for the present fiscal year doubling the funds available for export promotion assistance programmes, which will reach approximately \$500,000.

