

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM.TD/W/125/Add.2  
22 October 1970

Limited Distribution

Group on Residual Restrictions

Original: English

## INFORMATION ON CERTAIN PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS AND SELECTED FOR PRIORITY EXAMINATION

Note by the Secretariat

### Addendum

The following notification has been received from the delegation of Denmark and should be added to Part I of COM.TD/W/125.

#### 1. (ex 06.03) Cut flowers, fresh

Production: n.a.

Consumption: n.a.

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V (\$'000)	Q (tons)	V	Q
1968	107	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969	109	40	15	7

The Danish consumption of cut flowers is amply covered by domestic production at all seasons. Imports take place in the winter season of some sorts which are not produced domestically.

Exports are hampered by high protection in some traditional markets. In view of this it is felt necessary to protect the home market.

2. (ex 07.01) Potatoes

Production: 779,000 tons (1968/69)

Consumption: 692,000 tons (1968/69)

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V	Q	V	Q
1968	1,680	14,700	46	n.a.
1969	1,923	12,839	112	717

The restriction is seasonal except for potatoes for seeding purposes. Of the latter category for phyto-sanitary reasons only very limited imports are admitted.

Outside the Danish season imports are free.

3. (ex 07.01) Tomatoes

Production: 19,974 tons (1968/69)

Consumption: 23,500 tons (1968/69)

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V	Q	V	Q
1968	1,430	4,100	989	n.a.
1969	1,229	3,627	916	2,663

Tomatoes constitute the most important greenhouse culture occupying more than half of the floorage allocated to edible crops. The quantity produced by Danish growers is stagnating due to imports. The remunerativeness of the present production is low. Further imports would entail very serious consequences for the producers, since the potentialities for substitute products are very low in the Danish market.

4. (ex 07.01) Onions, fresh

Production: 19,809 tons (1968/69)

Consumption: 23,300 tons (1968/69)

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V	Q	V	Q
1967/68	470	3,800	386	n.a.
1968/69	585	4,432	391	2,730

The cultivation of onions has developed in recent years since a growing number of farms without cattle use it as an alternating crop. The proceeds from this yield are important for these farms which are in a structurally difficult situation. The rational growing of onions requires a heavy capital outlay. International trade in onions is influenced by price fluctuations which might in some years have destroyed the Danish production completely.

5. (ex 08.06) Apples and pears

Production: Apples: 77,667 tons (1968/69)  
Pears: 8,753 tons (1968/69)

Consumption: Apples: 80,000 tons (1968/69)  
Pears: 12,800 tons (1968/69)

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V	Q	V	Q
<u>Apples</u>				
1967/68	3,870	15,500	636	n.a.
1968/69	4,183	14,900	952	3,692
<u>Pears</u>				
1967/68	850	4,500	48	n.a.
1968/69	800	4,060	36	114

The restrictions are seasonal. Outside the Danish season imports are free. This period coincides with the export season of overseas producers. It is not felt that the restriction of imports during the Danish season affect their export opportunities significantly.

6. (ex 08.10) Pears, preserved by freezing  
(ex 08.11) Apples and pears provisionally preserved

No recent detailed statistics are available.

- (ex 20.06) Pears otherwise prepared or preserved  
(ex 20.07) Fruit juices except of citrus fruits

Production: ex 20.06: 1,061 tons (1969/70)  
ex 20.07: 20,231 tons (1969/70)

Consumption: ex 20.06: 1,717 tons (1969/70)  
ex 20.07: 20,666 tons (1969/70)

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V	Q	V	Q
<u>ex 20.06</u>				
1968	210	800	n.a.	n.a.
1969	201	694	2	9
<u>ex 20.07</u>				
1968	360	1,200	38	n.a.
1969	486	1,544	73	205

Imports of fruit juices made of pears and elderberries whether or not containing added sugar but unfermented and not containing added spirit were completely liberalized as of 1 July 1970.

Restrictions for the importation of products under the above-mentioned four BTN headings have been eased in recent years. This has been to considerable disadvantage for the growers of the fresh fruits used in the production. As regards liberalization within the vegetables and fruit sectors it is the view of the Danish authorities that further abolition of restrictions will only be possible if minimum price arrangements are introduced, combined with efficient safeguards against dumping.

7. (ex 17.03) Molasses (except for animal feeding)  
(22.08) Ethyl alcohol

Production: Molasses: 91,035 tons (1969)  
Ethyl alcohol: 23,589 tons (1969)

Consumption: Molasses: 66,288 tons (1969)  
Ethyl alcohol: 23,041 tons (1969)

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V	Q	V	Q
<u>Molasses</u>				
1968	67	800	11	n.a.
1969	50	635	12	156
<u>Ethyl alcohol</u>				
1968	4	960	n.a.	n.a.
1969	4	900	n.a.	n.a.

Special régimes exist for sugar and alcohol. They were introduced in 1932 and 1934 respectively, and specify that concessions are required for the production of these goods. One of the aims of these schemes is to secure the growers of beet sugar and potatoes stable and remunerative prices. Import controls complement these schemes.

8. (23.02) Bran

Production: 79,287 tons (1969)

Consumption: 77,014 tons (1969)

Imports	Total		From developing countries	
	V	Q	V	Q
1968	573	10,400	227	4,047
1969	14	299	14	299

Imports into Denmark of bread and feed grains are restricted. The restriction on bran is complementary to these controls and cannot be considered in isolation.