

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Submission by Sweden

Sweden, being one of the most trade dependent nations in the world, has traditionally been a strong supporter of the multilateral and open trading system. Trade policy is also an important and integral element of Swedish foreign policy, particularly with regard to cooperation with developing countries. Sweden appreciates the growing and significant role of developing countries in world trade as well as the importance of trade for economic development.

The Swedish Government therefore attaches great importance to the MTN "Decision on differential and more favourable treatment, reciprocity and fuller participation of developing countries". This decision defined the legal status under GATT for i.a. special trade policy undertakings in favour of developing countries. It also reflected the expectation that developing countries would become more fully integrated into the GATT system as their economic development progressed. Sweden is in favour of additional efforts to stimulate the foreign trade of developing countries. As for concessional measures, the objective should be harmonization among developed countries at the highest possible level of liberalization with particular emphasis on measures in favour of the least developed countries. The level of liberalization already achieved by various developed and developing countries would have to be taken into account in this context. This is another reason why Sweden considers this review of the implementation of part IV to be useful.

This notification offers but a general survey of those aspects to Swedish trade and trade policy that relate to part IV of GATT. It follows the general outline agreed upon in the LYD. The Swedish delegation will, of course, be prepared to provide available additional information that other delegations might request.

(a) Overall review of developments in Sweden's trade flows and factors affecting such trade

Sweden's trade with developing countries has increased more than Swedish trade with developed countries over the last decade. The rate of increase is about the same in both directions - imports and exports - but higher for the industrial sector than for the agricultural sector. However, the imports from developing countries decreased somewhat in the last three years while Sweden's exports to these countries continued to show an upward trend during that same period. Practically all Swedish exports to the developing countries are industrial products.

As the heading indicates, an "overall review" of developments in trade flows" is envisaged. Thus the figures given in this report are of a general nature and do not give information on single products or countries. They do, however, in broad lines show the development of trade patterns during the last decade as compared with the last three years with regard to the distribution among broad categories of goods. They also reflect the size of Sweden's trade with developing countries as compared with trade with developed countries. A summary of statistics on Sweden's foreign trade in respect of the last three years, 1980, 1981 and 1982, compared with corresponding figures in respect of 1972 - thus covering the last decade - is attached as Annexes I och II.

Annex I contains a comparison between the agricultural and the industrial sectors according to the CCC Nomenclature (Chapters 1-24 and 25-99 respectively). These statistics reflect both imports and exports. Since this categorization does not adequately reflect the distribution between e.g. commodities and manufactures - an aspect of particular interest with regard to the long term development of developed country exports, Annex II provides data on Sweden's imports according to the SITC Rev. 2 Nomenclature in respect of four categories of goods: food, fuels, commodities and manufactures (incl. semi-manufactures). Annex II also shows the percentage share of each of those categories in order to illustrate any changes of a

general nature with regard to the distribution among different categories of goods.

Both Annex I and Annex II provide figures on import values (current prices) in terms of millions of SEK and the average yearly increase during the decade (which, however, should be compared to the development during the last three years - in some cases instead a decrease). The tables call for the following comments.

Annex I gives the impression that industrial goods - as classified under the CCCN Nomenclature - would have increased their share of Swedish foreign trade considerably during the last decade. However, fuels (under CCCN Chapter 27) are included in these figures, and, as can be seen in Annex II, the increase can practically altogether be ascribed to price increases.

Nevertheless it is interesting to note that the imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries show a considerable increase relative to the imports of food and commodities. It should be kept in mind, however, that most of this increase is accounted for by a small group of developing countries.

Within the food sector, imports from developing countries constitute a significant share or almost 30 per cent of total imports and an increase by value of about 18 per cent occurred from 1980 to 1982. Again, these imports were supplied by a rather small group of countries.

The relative importance of the Swedish GSP System can be seen in Annex III. The table in annex III shows that the main part of Sweden's imports from GSP beneficiaries is free of duty on an MFN basis (about 75 per cent during the last three years). In addition, more than 10 per cent of imports are duty-free under the GSP. Thus only 10-15 per cent of the imports from these countries are dutiable. The table shows a significant increase of imports from beneficiaries during the first decade of the Swedish GSP System. This development is of

course largely due to the significant rise in the number of countries having fulfilled the origin and notification requirements.

The concept of "utilization rate" in the table refers to the generally accepted definition (in the context of the GSP) of the total average utilization of preferences granted, i.e. imports actually accorded GSP treatment (on the presentation of an acceptable certificate of origin) as a percentage of the total imports covered by the system. The reasons for this percentage not reaching or even approaching 100 per cent are several, e.g. inability to meet the requirements of rules of origin, administrative difficulties or simply that some exporters do not find it worthwhile to go through the administrative procedures of obtaining a certificate of origin because the relevant Swedish rates of duty are so low.

(The main features of the Swedish GSP System are described in chapter (C) below.)

In summary, developing countries have strengthened their position on the Swedish market relative to the rest of the world, although the trend has been somewhat weaker in the last few years. The main reasons for this recent development can be found in the worldwide economic recession, which has affected Sweden as well as most other countries. Lacking the corresponding data pertaining to other countries, it is not possible at present to state any opinion as to Sweden's development of foreign trade in the international context.

Asked about factors affecting imports into Sweden from developing countries, Swedish importers have given several examples of difficulties that might or actually do have certain negative implications on these trade relations. Some of them are of a general and structural nature, but others could explain the decrease of imports during the last few years:

Factors in exporting countries

- Economic and financial problems which make it difficult either to establish production of new products or to rationalise existing production.
- Political instability
- National legislation that obstructs certain kinds of transactions, e.g. certain terms of payment.
- Difficulties to meet requirements for well-arranged production facilities and pre-shipment inspection, which often are prerequisites for success on the competitive Swedish market.
- Administrative problems.

Factors in Sweden

- Very high demands as to price and quality on the Swedish market. Importers find it increasingly difficult to sell products of a second-rate quality, even at very low prices.
- Changed patterns of consumption in times of depression or because of price trends in the world market.
- Swedish technical regulations may be difficult to fulfill.

(b) Examination of how Swedish economic and trade policy measures have responded to the objectives and principles contained in Article XXXVI

As has already been indicated, Sweden pursues an active policy in order to help improve economic and trade conditions in developing countries. In broad lines the means and policies applied are the following.

Financial and technical assistance

The Swedish Government recognizes the strong interrelationship between foreign trade and economic development. Financial assistance to developing countries is therefore, in the view of the Swedish Government, of importance also for the promotion of foreign trade in these countries. The Swedish Government's assistance programs for developing countries account for approximately 1% of Sweden's GNP. Sweden supports efforts to encourage all developed countries to set aside 0,7% of GNP for development assistance, as has been agreed upon in the UN.

Market promotion activities

To some extent, Swedish multilateral assistance is directly aimed at improving the export capabilities of developing countries. Suffice it here to mention that Sweden is a major contributor to the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Center (ITC) and to the United Nations' Development Programme (UNDP).

In addition, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) as well as the Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries (IMPOD) have pursued various programs to help promote products from developing countries on the Swedish market. IMPOD was established by the Swedish Government in 1975 in order to promote imports from developing countries.

SIDA has, for instance, implemented several programs under a cooperation agreement with India on promotion of Indian exports to Sweden, which was entered into in 1974. The programs have dealt with market analyses, surveys of Indian capabilities to supply the Swedish market, visits to India by Swedish industrial delegations and to Sweden by Indian exporters, product development and research etc. These various programs are at present being evaluated.

A full description of IMPOD is provided for in Annex IV.

Other governmental agencies of relevance to the export endeavours of developing countries are the Swedish Commission for Technical Cooperation (BITS), the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), and the Swedish fund for Industrial Cooperation with Developing Countries (SWEDFUND). The Federation of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers, and its associated members also promote imports from developing countries, both on their own and in cooperation with the IMPOD.

Structural adjustment

Sweden is making considerable efforts to bring about structural adjustment under socially acceptable conditions. These efforts are concentrated in the textiles, steel, shipbuilding and forestry industries. These matters are dealt with in the framework of the GATT Working Party on Structural Adjustment. It should be mentioned that Swedish protective measures in the textiles sector (primarily customs duties and MFA restrictions) are necessary in order to maintain a minimum viable production in Sweden. Swedish per capita imports of textiles and clothing from developing countries exceed those of other developed countries.

As far as the agricultural sector is concerned a governmental committee is at present studying the situation in the Swedish food sector, i.a. domestic production and imports. A description of Swedish agricultural policies has already been notified to the GATT Committee on Agriculture.

Details on structural adjustment in Sweden are given in GATT dok Spec (82) 6/Add.2.

Commodity Policy

Sweden attaches great importance to the international commodity cooperation (cf paragraph (d), below). Furthermore, Sweden applies a

very liberal Customs tariff policy in respect of commodities. As a rule the duty is nil.

In the relevant international forums Sweden has joined several resolutions and declarations on food supplies and trade, e.g. in connexion with the integrated commodity program of UNCTAD and the FAO guidelines for international agricultural adjustment.

Tariffs and preferences

As already touched upon above Sweden applies a very liberal tariff policy. In the international perspective, and especially after the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Sweden in general applies extremely low duty rates. The general average duty incidence (all goods) was 0,9 per cent in 1982. Sweden's undertakings under the Generalized System of Preferences are among the most extensive made by any country. A total of 91 per cent of all sub-headings in the Swedish Customs Tariff are free of duty either on an MFN basis (34 per cent) or under the GSP (57 per cent), i.e. only about 9 per cent of the headings are dutiable. The present Swedish tariff regime with regard to products of particular interest to developing countries as well as the undertakings under the GSP are described under paragraph (c) below.

Non-tariff measures

There are hardly any Swedish NTM:s that affect developing countries specifically except for in the textiles and clothing sector, where Sweden - like other developed countries - applies quantitative restrictions in accordance with the MFA. Sweden is a signatory to all the GATT/MTN Codes in the non-tariff area. Sweden would welcome additional LDC signatories to these GATT agreements. The conditions of entry should take the level of development of new members into account, but it is equally important that conditions not are such that fundamental rules and provisions of the Codes be eroded.

Financial assistance

Because of the close inter-relationship between finance and trade Sweden considers participation in international finance institutions dealing particularly with the financial difficulties of developing countries to be of a great importance. Thus Sweden contributes to the IBRD/IDA, the IMF, the IDB, the AsDB/AsDF and the AfDB/AfDF.

Reciprocity

In recent years developing countries have often claimed that the wordings of article XXXVI and its notes are too vague and should be redrafted in order to make them more binding. In connection with the work of the MTN "framework group" Sweden took this matter into serious consideration, but came to the conclusion that it would be extremely difficult to give paragraph 8 of the article a more precise meaning. The main reason was that conditions vary considerably among different developing countries.

This heterogeneity has of course always existed, but it does seem to have grown even more obvious in recent years. Some of the developing countries have reached a level of economic development which might justify somewhat stronger requirements with regard to their obligations under GATT. Another relevant aspect is that the concept of reciprocity seems to have a somewhat different meaning today as compared to the situation before the MTN. There are now considerable advantages tied to the application of MTN Codes, general rules of interpretation and guide-lines.

In general, however, Sweden is in favour of non-reciprocity for less developed GATT members and believes that this principle should be applied in a pragmatic manner, i.e. considering the actual conditions with regard to the countries and product categories concerned.

(c) Examination of how trade policy measures respond to the commitments of Sweden concerned under Article XXXVII

Customs duties in respect of goods of current or potential interest to developing countries (Cf GATT dokument NTM/W/4, 11 May 1983)

Annex V contains a tabular summary of today's Swedish Customs duties in respect of the products concerned (1983).

The table is not intended to give detailed information on specific duty rates applied, but rather to give a general picture of the Swedish tariff situation, i.e. the number of subheadings that are free of duty whether on an MFN basis or under the GSP (i.e. most of the products concerned) on the one hand and the number of subheadings that are dutiable (mostly in the textiles and clothing sectors) on the other. With regard to headings subject to an MFN duty the span of duty rates within each heading is given, both for goods covered by the GSP and for dutiable goods.

Certain products within the agricultural sector are subject to variable import levies - constituting one of the means available under Sweden's agricultural policy to maintain the necessary price level to stabilize prices on the Swedish market. A full and detailed catalogue on these and other measures within the agricultural sector has been submitted to the GATT Committee on Trade in Agriculture, which is intended to deal with trade in agricultural products in a comprehensive manner. Thus it does not seem useful to elaborate on matters related to agricultural policies in this context.

As far as tropical products are concerned there is as yet no internationally agreed definition. Under the definition considered the most adequate by Sweden, i.e. "commodities that could only be produced in developing countries" all tropical products are free of customs duties after the MTN.

Preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences

The Swedish scheme of general preferences was introduced on Januari 1, 1972. It is an open scheme - no quotas, ceilings or other limitations are applied. All goods covered by the Swedish GSP scheme are granted exemption from customs duties on presentation of a valid certificate of origin. The scheme covers most manufacturers and semi-manufacturers and quite a few agricultural products (falling under 43 headings within CCCN chapters 1-24).

Annex VI contains a list of the agricultural products covered by the Swedish GSP. Just like other donor countries Sweden applies a few exceptions in respect of certain sensitive products particularly susceptible to low-price competition, e.g. clothing, gloves and shoes. The list of exceptions is comparatively short.

Annex VII contains a full list of products excluded from the GSP. A somewhat longer list applies to Bulgaria, Romania and the People's Republic of China, see Annex VIII.

An escape clause to be used in cases of market disruption and threats thereof is included in the scheme. It has not yet been invoked.

Preference-receiving countries are all sovereign non-European developing countries and Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey as well as certain dependent territories, e.g. Hong Kong and Macao. In addition, as was just mentioned, Bulgaria, Romania and the People's Republic of China receive preferences with a somewhat longer exception list. By 1983, 89 countries and territories are de facto enjoying preferential treatment in Sweden, having complied with the Swedish rules of origin requirements.

Since the scheme was put into effect both the lists of beneficiaries and products have been extended several times. Also a certain number of GSP products have become duty free on an MFN-basis and are thus no longer covered by the scheme. In general, changes have been marginal.

Since 1980, three additional countries have applied for and been afforded GSP-status: the People's Republic of China, Zimbabwe and

Cameroun. Furthermore, anthurium (CCCN No 06.03) and water melons (08.09) were included in the scheme in 1980, and fabrics of jute (57.10) in 1981. In 1983 certain products in CCCN chapter 20, processed fruit and vegetables, became duty free on an MFN-basis as a consequence of re-negotiations of GATT bindings. They were therefore deleted from the agricultural list (ex 20.01 and 20.02: olives, capers and sweet peppers, 20.04: fruit, fruit peel etc, ex 20.06: citrus fruit, pears, oranges, apricots, peaches, other fruit and fruit mixtures, ex 20.07: fruit juices and tomato juice).

Tariff escalation

The issue of tariff escalation is specifically mentioned in article XXXVII paragraph 1 a) and at least some developing countries have requested that GATT intensifies efforts to survey and as far as possible eliminate tariff escalation in developed countries in respect of products of interest to less developed countries. It has already been shown above that Sweden hardly applies any tariff protection at all in the manufactures sector. The only sector where tariff escalation could be significant is the textiles and clothing sector, where protection is deemed absolutely indispensable in order to maintain a minimum viable production in Sweden.

Non-tariff measures

In order to avoid duplication of work being done in other committees, which is a general concern in this context, Sweden considers it appropriate to deal with NTM matters primarily within the framework of the NTM inventory and the Agricultural Committee. Sweden has notified its quantitative restrictions (except those under the MFA) in the industrial sector to the QR Committee whereas information on tariffs and non-tariff measures (within CCCN Chapters 1-24) have been submitted to the Agricultural Committee. Quantitative restrictions under the MFA are notified to the TSB, which

is also being kept informed of the existence of all non-MFA measures in the textiles sector. The Swedish notification of measures that are currently applied will be submitted within short.

Fiscal measures

Traditionally, tax policy is an area of extensive national political autonomy. This is a fact recognised all over the world. Thus, there does not seem to be any need for a survey of Sweden's tax policy in this context.

Since, however, some of Sweden's taxes have been mentioned in the UNCTAD NTB inventory, it should be pointed out that none of the taxes applied in Sweden could possibly be looked upon as barriers to trade in terms of the GATT. Being applied equally to imported and domestic products, all Swedish taxes are completely neutral as far as competition is concerned, and are fully in line with the relevant GATT provisions. There are no indications whatsoever that imports from developing countries would be particularly affected by Swedish taxes.

Trade margins

There is nothing to indicate that Swedish retail trade margins have been affected by resale price levels indirectly or directly fixed by the government in respect of products imported from developing countries.

Special measures to encourage consumption of products from developing countries

Apart from those general market promotion measures already mentioned, several marketing drives have been made by IMPOD in respect of specific products from developing countries, for example fresh fruit and vegetables (pineapples from Kenya and the Ivory Coast and mangoes from Mali), machine tools and medical equipment.

(d) Consideration of any matters relating to joint action under Article XXXVIII

Since many years Sweden takes actively part in the international commodity cooperation in UNCTAD as well as in the various commodity organizations. Sweden is a member of the International Coffee Agreement since 1962, the International Sugar Agreement since 1968 (importer's status), the International Cocoa Agreement since 1972, and the International Wheat Agreement since the 1950's. Sweden has also adhered to the Sixth International Tin Agreement.

Sweden has limited trade in jute and tropical timber, but has still taken active part in negotiations on these commodities. Sweden has joined the 1982 Agreement on Jute and Jute Products. Negotiations on an Agreement on Tropical timber are still going on and Sweden has played an active part in these negotiations.

Sweden also participates in the commodity work of the FAO Intergovernmental Commodity Group and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. Sweden is also since long a member of the International Olive Oil Agreement and of the APEF, an organization established on the initiative of the iron ore exporting countries.

At UNCTAD VI Sweden proposed a separate resolution with the purpose of giving the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Center resources for further assistance measures in the commodity sector. The resolution was adopted by consensus. In addition, Sweden has launched the idea of establishing a system of compensatory financing of certain developing country losses of commodity earnings, a measure which to a large extent would favour the least developed countries. At the Conference, Sweden made considerable efforts to reach a resolution giving UNCTAD the mandate to pursue work on this matter.

Participation in work of other international forums on trade with developing countries

Through membership in GATT, OECD and UNCTAD and their subsidiary groups dealing with North/South issues - it does not seem necessary to list them here - Sweden actively pursues an open-minded policy with the purpose to contribute to the resolution of problems in North/South trade. Sweden strives to promote further liberalization, transparency and international harmonization.

Statistics

Sweden distributes several statistical publications and other data to international organizations. Samples are given in Annexes IX and X. The data are provided by three governmental authorities, namely the Swedish National Bureau of Statistics, the Board of Commerce and the Board of Industry.

Statistics on the utilization of the Swedish GSP Scheme are compiled by the Board of Commerce, where e.g. country/product statistics at the CCCN four-digit level are made available on request.

ANNEX I

Sweden's foreign trade in 1972, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (million SEK)

CCCN	SWEDISH IMPORTS			Average Yearly Increase % 72/82	SWEDISH EXPORTS			Average Yearly Increase % 72/82		
	1972	1980	1981		1982	1972	1980		1981	1982
Chapters 1-24										
Developing countries	1 055	2 821	2 852	3 383	12,4	115	299	372	567	17,3
Developed countries	3 112	7 774	8 049	9 376	11,7	1 153	2 334	2 813	3 982	13,2
Total	4 342	11 043	11 321	13 251	11,8	1 355	3 295	3 861	5 111	14,2
Chapters 25-99										
Developing countries	2 591	20 326	19 086	17 346	20,9	3 813	17 612	23 234	24 747	20,6
Developed countries	30 024	103 298	109 048	133 083	16,1	34 904	105 116	112 668	133 003	14,3
Total	34 276	130 598	134 719	160 274	16,7	40 394	127 707	141 015	162 864	15,0
Chapters 1-99										
Developing countries	3 646	23 147	21 938	20 729	19,0	3 928	17 911	23 606	25 314	20,5
Developed countries	33 136	111 072	117 097	142 459	15,7	36 057	107 450	115 481	136 985	14,3
Total	38 618	141 641	146 040	173 525	16,2	41 749	131 002	144 876	167 975	14,9

ANNEX II

Sweden's imports in 1972, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (million SEK)

SITC	1972		1980		1981		1982		Average Yearly Increase 72/82 (%)
	Value	Percentage of Total	Value	Percentage of Total	Value	Percentage of Total	Value	Percentage of Total	
0, 1, 22, 4 Food									
Developing countries	1 030	28,3	2 745	11,9	2 763	12,6	3 276	15,8	12,3
Developed countries	2 795	8,4	6 887	6,2	7 154	6,1	8 322	5,8	11,5
World	3 984	10,3	10 041	7,1	10 303	7,1	12 060	7,0	11,7
3 Fuels									
Developing countries	1 445	39,6	15 699	67,8	14 018	63,9	11 291	54,5	22,8
Developed countries	1 979	6,0	14 839	13,4	18 955	16,2	25 410	17,8	29,1
World	4 016	10,4	34 149	24,1	36 048	24,7	42 491	24,5	26,6
2 excl 22 Commodities									
Developing countries	278	7,6	650	2,8	772	3,5	924	4,5	12,7
Developed countries	1 171	3,5	4 717	4,2	4 983	4,3	5 127	3,6	15,9
World	1 596	4,1	5 945	4,2	6 513	4,5	6 710	3,9	15,4
5-9 Manufactures semimanufactures									
Developing countries	893	24,5	4 053	17,5	4 385	20,0	5 238	25,3	19,4
Developed countries	27 191	82,1	84 629	76,2	86 005	73,4	103 600	72,7	14,3
World	29 022	75,2	91 506	64,6	93 176	63,8	112 264	64,7	14,5
Total									
Developing countries	3 646	100	23 147	100	21 938	100	20 729	100	19,0
Developed countries	33 136	100	111 072	100	117 097	100	142 459	100	15,7
World	38 618	100	141 641	100	146 040	100	173 525	100	16,2

ANNEX III

Sweden's imports from beneficiaries under the Swedish GSP System (million SEK)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Average yearly increase 1972/82</u>
Number of beneficiaries actually enjoying GSP preferences in Sweden ¹⁾	50	87	88	88	
Total imports	2 340	20 687	21 623	18 554	23,0
MFN duty free imports	1 051	16 520	17 046	13 457	29,0
Imports covered by GSP	216	1 972	2 196	2 272	26,5
Imports accorded GSP treatment	114	1 408	1 518	1 601	30,2
Average utilization rate (%)	53	71	69	71	

1) Countries having fulfilled the Swedish notification and origin requirements

ANNEX IV

Tabular summary of Swedish Customs duties 1983 in respect of products of current or potential trade interest to developing countries (CF GATT doc NTN/W/4, 11 May 1983)

CCCN	Short description	Subject to MFN duty			Rate of duty
		MFN duty free*	GSP duty free*	Dutiable*	
Chapter 1	live animals etc.	all	-	-	
Chapter 2	meat and edible meat offals	all	-	-	
Chapter 3	fish, crustaceans and molluscs	130	4	-	SEK 25-120/100 kg
Chapter 4	dairy produce etc.	20	1	-	SEK 25/100 kg
06.03	cut flowers and flower buds etc.	5	2 ¹⁾	8 (+2) ¹⁾	SEK 300-1000/ 100 kg ⁴⁾
Chapter 7	edible vegetables etc.	33 +2 ²⁾	(2) ¹⁾	40 (+2) ²⁾	3-20 % ⁴⁾
Chapter 8	edible fruit and nuts etc.	54	3 (+1) ¹⁾	12 (+1) ¹⁾	SEK 12:50-50/ 100 kg, 5-20 %
Chapter 9	coffee, tea, maté and spices	all	-	-	
Chapter 10	cereals	all	-	-	
Chapter 11	products of the milling industry etc.	33	1	-	6 %
12.01	oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	all	-	-	
12.07	plants and parts... of trees, etc.	all	-	-	
12.08	chicory roots etc.	all	-	-	
13.02	shellac, lacs etc.	all	-	-	
Chapter 14	vegetable plaiting materials, etc.	all	-	-	
15.02	fats of bovine cattle, etc.	all	-	-	

* Figures refer to number of sub-headings to which the regime is applicable

- Footnotes:
- 1) Partly
 - 2) Seasonal duty
 - 3) Excl. Bulgaria, Romania and China
 - 4) In certain cases combined with minimum duty
 - 5) In certain cases combined with maximum duty

Subject to MFN duty

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CCCN	Short description	MFN duty free	GSP duty free	Dutiable*	Rate of duty
15.07	fixed vegetable oils	19	24 ³⁾	-	8-15 %
15.08	animal and vegetable oils etc.	2	2	-	SEK 3/100 kg
15.10	fatty acids etc.	6	1	-	6 %
15.11	glycerol and glycerol lyes	all	-	-	
15.12	animal or vegetable oils and fats etc.		all ³⁾	-	8-17 %
15.13	margarine etc.		all ³⁾	-	25 %
15.16	vegetable waxes	all	-	-	
Chapter 16	preparations of meat, of fish etc.	36	32	2	SEK 15-750/100 kg
Chapter 17	sugars etc.	14	6	1	SEK 50/100 kg, 5 %
Chapter 18	cocoa etc.	3	12	-	SEK 10/100 kg, 5 %
Chapter 19	preparations of cereals, flour etc.	7	16	-	5-10 %
Chapter 20	preparations of vegetables etc.	38	3	21	SEK 32:50-50/ 100 kg, 3-10 % ⁴⁾
Chapter 21	miscellaneous edible preparations etc.	10	22 (+2) ¹⁾	4 +2 ¹⁾	SEK 40-60/100 kg, 4-15 %
Chapter 22	beverages, spirits and vinegar etc.	6	50 (+1) ¹⁾	1 ¹⁾	SEK 8:50-92:50/ 100 l, 5-6 %
Chapter 23	residues and waste from the food industries etc.	all	-	-	
Chapter 24	tobacco	9	10	-	SEK 0:60-8:90/ 100 st, SEK 487:50/100 kg
25.01	common salt, etc.	all	-	-	
27.01	coal, briquettes, etc.	all	-	-	
27.02	lignite	all	-	-	

CCCN	Short description	Subject to MFN duty			Rate of duty
		MFN duty free	GSP duty free	Dutiable*	
27.04	coke and semi-coke of coal etc.	all	-	-	
29.44	antibiotics	all	-	-	
30.03	medicaments	all	-	-	
33.01	essential oils, etc.	all	-	-	
Chapter 40	rubber, synthetic rubber etc.	22	28 +30 ³⁾	-	1,2-9 %
41.02	bovine cattle leather etc.	2	9	-	5,2 %
41.03	sheep and lambskin leather	1	3	-	5,2 %
41.04	goat and kid skin leather	1	3	-	5,2 %
42.02	travel goods etc.	-	all	-	8,1-12,5 % ⁵⁾
42.03	articles of apparel and clothing accessories etc.	-	-	all	5,9-8,7 %
42.05	other articles of leather, etc.	-	all	-	5,9 %
Chapter 44	wood and articles of wood, etc.	64	35	-	SEK 2:20/100 kg 1,4-4,4 %
51.04	woven fabrics of man-made fibres etc.	-	-	all	12-16 % ⁴⁾
53.11	woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool etc.	-	all ³⁾	-	14-15,3 % ⁴⁾
54.05	woven fabrics of flax or ramie	-	all ³⁾	-	13 %
55.08	terry towelling ... of cotton	-	-	all	13 %
55.09	other woven fabrics of cotton	-	-	all	13-15 %
56.05	yarn of man-made fibres etc.	1	12	-	7-10 %
56.06	" "	-	all ³⁾	-	7-10 %
56.07	woven fabrics of man-made fibres etc.	-	-	all	13-15,6 %
57.06	yarn of jute, etc.	all	-	-	8-10 %
57.10	woven fabrics of jute, etc.	-	all ³⁾	-	
58.01	carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted	all	-	-	
58.02	other carpets, carpeting, etc.	1	9 ³⁾	-	10,3-12 %
58.05	narrow woven fabrics etc.	-	all ³⁾	-	8-16 % ⁴⁾

		Subject to MFN duty			
CCCN	Short description	MFN duty free	GSP duty free	Dutiable *	Rate of duty
Chapter 60	knitted and crocheted goods	-	15 +6 ³⁾	97	8,7-25 % ⁴⁾
Chapter 61	articles of apparel ... of textile fabric, etc.	-	14	133	8,7-17 %
Chapter 62	other made up textile articles	3	15 +2 ³⁾	23	8,7-20 % ⁴⁾
Chapter 64	footwear, etc.	-	13	32	3,6-14 %
66.01	umbrellas and sunshades	-	all	-	9,4 % ⁴⁾
66.03	parts, fittings, etc.	-	all	-	4,4 %
69.07	unglazed setts, flags and paving etc.	1	2	-	10 %
69.08	glazed setts, flags and paving, etc.	-	all	-	10,5 %
69.11	tableware ... of porcelain or china	-	all ³⁾	-	10 % ⁴⁾
69.12	tableware ... of other kinds of pottery	-	all ³⁾	-	10 % ⁴⁾
69.13	statuettes and other ornaments etc.	-	all	-	10 %
69.14	other articles (ceramic)	-	all	-	8,1 %
73.01	pig iron, cast iron etc.	all	-	-	
73.02	ferro-alloys	17	3 ³⁾	-	SEK 3:30/100 kg
73.05	iron or steel powders etc.	all	-	-	
73.06	pubbled bars and pilings etc.	1	2 ³⁾	-	2,8 %
73.07	blooms, billets, slabs etc.	-	all ³⁾	-	3,7 %
73.15	alloy steel and high carbon steel etc.	2 ¹⁾	95 ³⁾ (+2) ¹⁾³⁾	-	2,8-5,6 %
82.09	knives with cutting blades etc.	-	all	-	7 %
82.14	spoons, forks etc.	-	all	-	7 %
84.41	sewing machines, etc.	1	3	-	6,6 %
85.01	electrical ... generators, motors etc.	-	24 +7 ³⁾	-	4,4 %
85.03	primary cells and primary batteries	-	all	-	6,6 %
85.15	radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission etc.	-	all	-	5,9-8,7 %
85.23	insulated electric wire, cable, etc.	-	all	-	6-6,6 %

CCCN	Short description	Subject to MFN duty				Rate of duty
		MFN duty free	CSP duty free	Dutiable*		
91.07	watch movements ... assembled	-	all	-	2,3 %	
91.09	watch cases and parts etc.	-	all	-	2,3 %	
91.11	other clock and watch parts	all	-	-		
94.01	chairs and other seats etc.	-	4 +5 ³⁾	-	4,4 %	
94.03	other furniture and parts thereof	-	2 +3 ³⁾	-	4,4 %	
96.01	brooms and brushes, etc.	-	all	-	4,4-6,6 %	
96.05	powder puffs, etc.	-	all	-	4,4 %	
96.06	hand sieves and hand riddles	-	all	-	4,4 %	
97.03	other toys, working models	-	all	-	5,2 %	
97.04	equipment for parlour, table etc.	-	all	-	4,2-5,2 %	
97.06	appliances, apparatus ... for gymnastics or athletics, etc.	-	all	-	1,2-5,2 %	

BACKGROUND

The creation of IMPOD - the Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries - can be regarded as a response to a request by the developing countries at the 1972 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD III) that the industrialized countries establish national agencies to which developing countries could turn for assistance with marketing, information on markets and help in making contact with importers.

IMPOD is thus a service and advisory body with the task of assisting government authorities, special-interest organizations and companies in developing countries in a practical and concrete manner. IMPOD could be described as the developing countries' marketing consultant for Sweden.

COUNTRIES AND RANGE OF GOODS

The Swedish Parliament has given IMPOD the following instructions regarding the countries and range of goods it is to deal with:

In general, all developing nations outside Europe can use IMPOD's services. IMPOD's market information services and help in establishing contacts are open to all these countries. Because of limited resources, however, IMPOD must restrict its more active efforts to a much smaller number of countries. Such efforts should be concentrated on those countries most in need of help.

As to the range of goods, IMPOD's market information is to cover all goods without exception, but IMPOD should avoid active involvement with goods subject to import limitations in Sweden, such as textile products.

ACTIVITIES

IMPOD carries out its duties by means of the following four functions:

- 1) Contact service
- 2) Information service
- 3) Seminars and other training activities
- 4) Bilateral co-operation with individual countries.

CONTACT SERVICE

Inquiries

IMPOD helps establish contacts in response to inquiries regarding sales opportunities in the Swedish market, but it can equally well respond to

inquiries from a Swedish importer on purchasing opportunities in a developing country. IMPOD receives inquiries from private companies as well as from special-interest organizations and embassies.

The aim is obviously to establish business contacts that lead to concrete business transactions. If products and conditions of delivery are adapted to the Swedish market from the outset, a transaction can be arranged relatively fast. In other cases, negotiations and product adaptation may require lengthy preparations before results can be achieved. Such contacts may also lead to the conclusion that Sweden is not the most favourable potential market.

Supplemental services

In order to make it easier in various ways for exporting companies to achieve results, IMPOD's contact service has been designed to include services in addition to purely helping companies in developing nations establish contacts in Sweden. Thus in conjunction with its contact service, IMPOD distributes product notes and other information concerning the Swedish market for different products. Furthermore, it has funding to provide special assistance - such as consultants on specific industries, product tests, small promotion projects and so on. It can also administer distribution of product samples on a limited scale.

Advertising

When an inquiry from an exporting company arrives at IMPOD, the firm is asked to fill in a Company Profile, an Advertisement Form and to enclose promotion material. At the same time, it receives the available product notes on the product areas in question, in order to facilitate any selection the company may wish to make from its product range. When IMPOD receives the requested information, it normally advertises the company's business offer in its magazine IMPOD Kontakt, published four times a year.

Individual handling

In addition to this routine processing, an inquiry that is regarded as interesting may also receive more individual handling. IMPOD officials may personally contact Swedish companies, send samples and so on, in order to ascertain what interest exists for a particular business offer.

Visitors' service

IMPOD also gives guidance to individual businessmen and delegations visiting Sweden.

INFORMATION SERVICE

In order to facilitate mutual understanding, IMPOD distributes information about the Swedish market to the developing countries as well as information about potential exports from the developing countries to Swedish importers.

The following publications are available:

- **The Exporter's Guide to Sweden** describes the main features of the rules governing exports to Sweden and also provides brief information about Sweden, its trade policies, the structure of the market and some practical tips.
- **Newsletter from IMPOD** comes out in six issues a year and provides up-to-date information on the Swedish market, trends and background data.
- **IMPOD's Fashion Service** is published four times yearly and includes both outlines of future trends and trade fair reports for both women's and men's ready-made clothing. The purpose is to give the developing countries timely information on coming fashion trends in the Swedish market.
- **IMPOD Kontakt** is distributed to Swedish companies and special-interest organizations for the purpose of disseminating information on purchasing sources and business opportunities in the developing countries. The magazine is published in Swedish.

A **library** is also available at IMPOD. It has a collection of market surveys, statistics and import regulations connected with the Swedish market. Current export directories from the developing countries plus other information about their export potential and industries are also available. The idea is that the library should provide background material to facilitate rapid desk research for visitors, embassy officials, Swedish importers and for IMPOD's internal use.

SEMINARS AND OTHER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

IMPOD regularly sponsors seminars about the Swedish market for those embassy officials from developing countries who are responsible for trade relations with Sweden.

Seminars can also be tailor-made to fit a specific country or product category.

The target groups may vary - for example commercial attachés, decision-makers from export promotion organizations, marketing personnel from companies as well as Swedish importers who want to learn more about trade with developing nations.

It is also possible for individual representatives of export promotion organizations in developing countries, for example, to enlist the aid of IMPOD in carrying out detailed market surveys and in following up projects on behalf of their own countries, thereby establishing both personal contact and knowledge of the Swedish market.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

IMPOD has a small staff of permanent employees with a rich combined experience of the Swedish market and good contacts with the Swedish business sector as well as with export representatives from the developing countries. For more specialized assignments, the office engages experts in various fields on a consultancy basis.

IMPOD receives an annual government appropriation of just over SEK 4 million (roughly \$700,000 or £400,000) from the Swedish development co-operation budget. About half of this sum can be drawn upon directly for various activities, while the rest goes toward salaries, rental of premises and other operating expenses.

The division of responsibility within the IMPOD office is specified in a separate information sheet.

BILATERAL CO-OPERATION

Because IMPOD's resources are limited, it has chosen to concentrate those of its activities involving special projects on a few selected countries, thereby achieving greater impact.

Criteria of selection

The criteria of selection are:

- that the country pursues a policy which is in line with Swedish development assistance, of which IMPOD is a part
- that there is a need for assistance
- that there are at least a few products that may be of commercial interest in the Swedish market
- that the country in question is interested in promoting exports to Sweden.

Requirements

The following basic requirements should apply to bilateral cooperation with individual countries:

- IMPOD must have a counterpart in the country in question. Ordinarily this is an export-promotion organization or some other publicly sanctioned organization. IMPOD can do nothing alone, but can only serve as the extended arm of the counterpart and as an adviser on the Swedish market.
- It is also desirable to establish co-operation between the country's trade representative in Sweden and IMPOD.
- Co-operation is of mutual benefit, which means that both IMPOD and export-promotion organizations must actively involve themselves in it and allocate personnel resources for this purpose.
- Practical arrangements must be discussed between IMPOD and the counterpart in the country, and concrete details must be agreed upon.

The structure of this co-operation will obviously be dependent on various aspects of conditions in the country. IMPOD's previous efforts in that country and so forth, but one will probably always find the following three steps.

1) Identification of exportable products

The first step will probably be to identify exportable products. The two sides must jointly establish priorities which take into account both delivery conditions and potential sales in the Swedish market. A rough screening can certainly be done in quite simple fashion.

2) Action programme

IMPOD and its counterpart from the country in question then decide jointly on suitable activities. At the same time, they work out the apportionment of responsibility for

implementing the agreed activities. Then the measures decided upon are carried out.

3) Carrying out the measures

Examples of such measures are:

Detailed market surveys

Aside from the possibility of having IMPOD or a consultant perform market surveys, special emphasis is placed on having someone from the export promotion body travel to Sweden and carry out surveys with IMPOD's assistance, thereby bringing home both personal contacts and a deeper knowledge of the Swedish market.

Purchasing and sales delegations

Purchasing and sales delegations may include one or more businessmen. The purpose is to establish a personal contact between the parties involved. Such a trip can also be arranged for the purpose of market orientation. In this case one cannot, of course, expect short-term results. It is, nevertheless, possible to provide valuable information about the market.

Exhibitions and trade fairs

When it comes to exhibitions and fairs, it should be kept in mind that virtually all fairs in Sweden are trade fairs in which most of the visitors are retailers and where most exhibitors already have an established distribution network in Sweden. Therefore the objective of participation in a trade fair must be identified, and the commercial results must be weighed against the efforts required.

Specific campaigns

Specific campaigns can be arranged to promote sales of a particular product. Generally, these measures require a lot of resources and will thus be considered in proportion to the expected result.

Seminars

As mentioned above, seminars of different types are included in the regular activities of IMPOD. It is also possible to tailor special seminars for a specific product or product group or for an individual country. The seminar may be arranged in the developing country in question, however, it is often advantageous for the participants to come to Sweden and see on the spot how the market works.

In-service training

In-service training means that someone from the country in question travels to Sweden to learn about the Swedish market as a whole and gain a deeper knowledge concerning the product category that is of interest.

The above types of activities can, of course, be combined in various ways.

SOME EXAMPLES OF IMPOD PROGRAMMES

I. BILATERAL CO-OPERATION - AN EXAMPLE

India - a long-term project

Ever since the IMPOD office began operations in 1975, a large proportion of both its staff and financial resources have been devoted to efforts to promote exports of Indian products to Sweden, in collaboration with a number of Indian government authorities and organizations and with the Embassy of India. This is true both of the general activities of the office (contact service, information service and marketing advice) and of specially targeted programmes involving active participation in specific marketing projects.

IMPOD has collaborated very actively with TDA, the Trade Development Authority (an Indian development and export-promotion body under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Trade). This co-operation began as part of a project at the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), known as the Export Development and Product Adaptation Programme.

Market surveys

Sales conditions in the Swedish market for selected Indian companies within some 15 non-traditional Indian product areas - such as electronics, forging and casting products, hides and leather goods, hand tools, sports articles and automotive accessories - have been thoroughly analyzed.

Missions

In a number of cases, Swedish experts and buyers were sent to India to study available goods and production resources as well as to give advice on improvements. IMPOD has, moreover, received a number of visiting Indian sales delegations representing the product areas in question and has arranged contact programmes for them in Sweden.

Training

Indirectly, project collaboration has meant training of TDA personnel, who have then carried out market surveys and contact work in the Swedish market with the help and guidance of the IMPOD office. IMPOD has thus received a total of eight TDA officials for periods ranging from one to twelve months.

New supplier country for Swedish buyers

As a result of this collaboration project, it has proved possible to establish new business contacts with Swedish buyers for non-traditional Indian export products. In addition, negotiations are underway to facilitate necessary improvements and adaptations of the Indian products. The long-term result of these activities will probably be, to a greater extent than previously, that Swedish buyers will take India into consideration when seeking new suppliers of a large number of products that they were not earlier aware that India could provide.

Hand tools

Over the years IMPOD has taken an active part in a number of projects directly aimed at introducing Indian goods to the Swedish market. In one case, for example, it has involved a range of hand tools from several small and medium-sized Indian manufacturers, which are being introduced under the joint trademark INPRO. This is the first time such a project has been carried out. In India it is regarded as a test in preparation for a sales effort in major West European markets.

Machine tools

A market survey indicated that there was a demand for simple, robust standard machine tools, which India can deliver at competitive prices.

TDA and the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association (IMTMA), as well as the individual Indian manufacturers who were the most likely suppliers, were very interested in a collaborative project. IMPOD established direct contacts during a visit to India and was also able to see and assess many of the machine tools during manufacture as well as in operation under production conditions.

At the same time, numerous contacts had been established with potential Swedish distributors through the help of the Swedish Machine Tool Dealers' Association (SVMF). Members were invited to participate in a trip to the IMTEX - 82 exhibition in Bombay, partly at the expense of IMPOD. At this exhibition, about 400 Indian machine tool manufacturers displayed their entire product ranges. The Swedish delegation consisted of about 15 people representing seven different companies. Most of them established contacts with Indian producers.

II. TRAINING SEMINAR - AN EXAMPLE

Subject

IMPOD's Seminar on Export Promotion and Marketing of Horticultural Products in the Nordic Countries is an example of a product-oriented training activity. It is also an example of an integrated approach, in the sense that both the production side and the marketing aspect were covered.

Target group

The participants represented both official institutions and companies. They came from a number of African countries.

Organizers

The seminar was organized and financed jointly by IMPOD, NORIMPOD (The Norwegian Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries), PRODEC (The Programme for Development Co-operation of the Helsinki School of Economics), the Israeli Centre for Trade with Developing Countries and the ITC (International Trade Centre).

Objective

The objective was to enable the participants to study the latest marketing techniques for fresh fruit, vegetables and flowers, with special reference to the Nordic countries. Among other things, the participants would gain a perspective and an understanding of planning activities such as export development as well as an insight into the roles of governments and private companies.

Implementation

The seminar consisted of two parts, one in Israel, the other in the Nordic area. Thus in Israel the group studied:

- Production planning and related research
- Quality control
- Packaging methods
- Sales promotion measures
- Export financing
- Shipping techniques
- The market mix

Case studies

In the Nordic countries that were visited, the topics of study included on-the-spot implementation of marketing techniques, the various distribution channels and consumption preferences. Special emphasis was placed on the following products:

- Citrus fruits in Finland
- Avocados in Sweden
- Cut flowers in Norway

In both Israel and the Nordic countries, the seminar consisted of lectures, practical case studies (with discussions) and field trips. The seminar lasted three weeks.

Supply studies

It is essential to note that before the seminar, the participants were requested to carry out a complete supply study of the most important relevant products from their home country. Toward the end of the seminar, each participant also compiled a report with recommendations for action.

III. EXAMPLES OF BUSINESS INQUIRIES

The aim of the contact service is to achieve contacts between buyers and sellers that lead to permanent business relations. A very large proportion of the business inquiries received at IMPOD do not, however, have the potential for concrete business transactions.

Below are examples of how we have acted upon a few inquiries:

- I. X Ltd., a company in a developing country, writes to IMPOD and says it is interested in exporting school

supplies to Sweden. IMPOD replies by sending a Company Profile form and asking for catalogues, price lists etc.

When the requested materials arrive, the company's offer is advertised in IMPOD Kontakt and, at the same time, IMPOD takes direct contacts with importers. One of the importers is interested, and samples are obtained. After negotiations, the importer places a test order for one of the items, to be delivered by a certain date. Now IMPOD leaves the picture. But after some time, IMPOD is contacted again when the delivery proves to be delayed and there are communication problems between the exporter and importer.

- II. Y Ltd., a company in a developing country, manufactures electronic components and wants to find customers for them in the Swedish market. They send catalogues, prices and a few samples. IMPOD is in touch with a consultant who specializes in the electronics industry and asks him to investigate what interest there is at selected companies. As a result of the study, IMPOD finds out that certain adjustments have to be made before the product is saleable in Sweden. For this reason, the importer's own drawings are sent to the manufacturer. After an interval, new samples arrive and a test order is placed.

- III. Z Ltd., located in a developing country, manufactures steel pipe and wants to export it to Sweden. The company writes to IMPOD and sends catalogues and specifications. IMPOD contacts a Swedish pipe wholesaler. It turns out that the wholesaler does not use the same standard terminology as Z Ltd. A consultant is asked to "translate" to a common standard, after which price discussions begin. In the end, it turns out that Z Ltd. can obtain higher prices in nearby markets than if they were to compete with Swedish and other Western European producers. IMPOD thus recommends to Z Ltd. that it concentrate on these markets for the time being, while also continuing to monitor developments in Western Europe.

- IV. PP Ltd., an exporter in a developing country, writes to IMPOD and would like help in finding importers of bed linens. IMPOD requests additional information and advertises the company's offer in IMPOD-Kontakt. A few Swedish importers get in touch with IMPOD after having read the magazine, and the office supplies them with samples, prices and basic information about the manufacturer. At the same time, the manufacturer is informed of what companies have replied to the advertisement and is suggested that he contacts them directly.

ANNEX VI

Products falling within CCCN-chapters 1-24 which are eligible for preferential treatment within the Swedish GSP-scheme

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ex 03.02	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process: all dutiable items
ex 03.03	Oysters, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried, other than oyster spat and young oysters, with a minimum diameter or width of less than 5 cm., including those of greater dimensions but weighing less than 35 kilograms per thousand, intended exclusively for re-stocking purposes.
04.06	Natural honey
ex 05.03	Horsehair, other than unworked, whether or not put up on a layer or between two layers of other material
ex 06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns, and rhizomes, <u>other than</u> gladiolus and lily-of-the-valley, dormant or in growth, imported without earth and not in flower or in bud.
ex 06.02	Cherry-trees, plum-trees, pear-trees and apple-trees
ex 06.03	Anthurium
ex 07.03	Olives and capers, provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption
ex 08.04	Grapes, fresh, from July 1 to October 31
ex 08.06	Quinces, fresh, from July 16 to December 31
ex 08.09	Honeydew, ogen and water melons, fresh, from June 1 to September 30
11.09	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried
ex 15.07*	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified: all dutiable items

* Excluded for Bulgaria, Romania and People's Republic of China except linseed oil, bleached.

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ex 15.08	Linseed oil, tung oil, oiticica oil and castor oil
ex 15.10	Fatty alcohols
15.12*	Animal or vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared
15.13*	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats
ex 16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes: all dutiable items
ex 16.05	Crustaceans, other than shrimps and prawns, and molluscs, prepared or preserved
17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa
18.04	Cocoa butter (fat or oil)
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
ex 19.02	Products based on potato flour falling within heading No. 11.05
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products)
ex 19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion
ex 20.01	Vegetables and fruit other than cucumbers, salad beetroot, olives, capers and red and green peppers, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing spices or mustard

*Excluded for Bulgaria, Romania and People's Republic of China.

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ex 20.07	Juices of vegetables, other than tomatoes, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit
21.03	Mustard flour and prepared mustard
21.04	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings
ex 21.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form
ex 21.06	Inactive natural yeasts; prepared baking powders
ex 21.07	Non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages <u>other than flavoured or coloured sugar solutions</u> ; confectionery not falling within any other heading; ice-cream, ice-cream powders and ice-cream pastes and table-cream powders
22.03	Beer made from malt
22.04	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead)
ex 22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80° or higher
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages
22.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar
ex 24.02	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, cigarettes and smoking tobacco

ANNEX VII

List of industrial products (CCCN chapters 25-99)
excluded from the Swedish GSP scheme

CCCN heading	Description	Rate of duty MFN as of 1 Jan 1983
42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather	gloves 8,7 %, other 5,9-7 %
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02	6,3-16 % (the duty not to be less than 400 or 560 Sw Kr/100 kg)
ex 55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale, except yarn other than sewing thread, higher than No. 89 English count	7-13 %
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	sewing thread 13 %, other 7,6 %
55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton	13 %
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton ¹⁾	13 % or 15 %
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)	13-15,6 %
60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	13-25 %
60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	10-17 % (the duty not to be less than 400 or 560 Sw Kr/100 kg)
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	13-17 % (the duty not to be less than 400 or 700 Sw Kr/100 kg)

1) Special provisions apply to handwoven fabrics of cotton.
Concerning these provisions see Government Ordinance 1976:930.

CCCN heading	Description	Rate of duty MFN as of 1 Sept 1980
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments	13-17 %
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	13-17 %
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs	13-17 %
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments	13-17 %
61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic	13-17 %
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets	13 %, in some cases the duty not to be less than 300 Sw Cr/100 kg
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles	12-20 %
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or of artificial plastic material	3,6-14 %
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or of artificial plastic material	3,6-14 %

ANNEX VIII

Products falling within CCCN-chapters 25-99 which are excluded from preferential treatment on importation from Bulgaria, Romania and the People's Republic of China

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ex 29.04	Acyclic alcohols <u>except</u> methanol
ex 31.02	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous: all dutiable commodities
ex 31.05	Other fertilisers; goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg: all dutiable commodities
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example, pheno- plasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters, and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones)
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins)
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds
42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather
ex 51.01	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale, <u>except</u> yarn, other than cord yarn, of synthetic fibres
ex 51.03	Yarn of regenerated fibres (continuous) put up for retail sale
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No 51.01 or 51.02
53.10	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horsehair or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ex 54.03	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale, <u>except</u> single yarn higher than No. 35 English count
54.04	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale
54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie
ex 55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale, <u>except</u> yarn, other than sewing thread, higher than No. 89 English count
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale
ex 55.07	Cotton gauze, <u>except</u> unbleached and unmercerised gauze
55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton
ex 56.01	Regenerated fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning
ex 56.04	Regenerated fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning
ex 56.05	Yarn of regenerated fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale, <u>except</u> such yarn higher than No. 89 English cotton count
56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03
ex 58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and "Kelem", "Schumacks" and "Karamanie" rugs and the like (made up or not), <u>except</u> carpets of coir, not mixed with other fibres
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No 58.05)
58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No 58.06

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size
ex 58.08	Netting for fishing nets
ex 59.01	Articles of wadding
59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated
ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not, <u>except</u> of jute
59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope
59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth, prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses
59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials
ex 59.13	Narrow woven elastic fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads
59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials
ex 59.17	Woven textile felts, endless, for use on machines, including woven textile felts, for use on machines, fitted with fasteners
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberised
60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised
60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ex 60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised (including elastic knee-caps), <u>except</u> elastic stockings
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments
61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassières, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic
62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles
ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds
64.01-64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather, composition leather, rubber or artificial plastic material
69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian)
69.12	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery
70.13	Glassware (other than articles falling in heading No 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses
ex 73.02	Ferro-silicon and ferro-silico-manganese, containing more than 15 per cent of silicon
ex 73.06	Ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms, of iron or steel
73.07	Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars (including tinplate bars), of iron or steel; pieces roughly shaped by forging, of iron or steel
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling
73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel

<u>Customs Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel
ex 73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished: all dutiable commodities
ex 73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, not plated or clad with aluminium, lead or tin
ex 73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, not plated or clad with aluminium, lead or tin
73.14	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings Nos 73.06 to 73.14
ex 73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: check-rails, sleepers, rolled fishplates and rolled sole plates (base plates)
ex 73.17	Tubes and pipes of cast iron, of an internal diameter of less than 510 mm
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges) of iron or steel
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium
76.04	Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.20 mm
76.06	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium
ex 85.01	AC motors, triphase

Customs
Tariff No.Description

ex 85.24

Graphite electrodes

ex 94.01

Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, of wood; parts of furniture

ex 94.03

Other furniture of wood; parts of furniture

<u>IS-nr</u>		<u>Tidsperiod</u>
301	<u>International Cotton Advisory Committee, ICAC</u> bomull: import, konsumtion, lagerhållning rayon och andra konstfibrer: produktion, import export bomull: konsumtion, lager	månad kvartal
303	<u>Commonwealth Secretariat/International Wool Study Group/ International Wool Textile Organization</u> ylletextilindustrin: fårbestånd, ullproduktion, kamnings- maskiner, spindlar, vävstolar, sysselsättning, konsumtion, produktion, lager, import, export av garner, vävnader m m	år
304	<u>International Lead and Zinc Study Group</u> bly och zink: import, export, länderfördelad	månad och år
305	<u>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT</u> statistik för internationella textilhandelsavtalet, produktion, sysselsättning	kvartal
306	<u>OECD: Öst-väst handel</u> import, export	kvartal
308	<u>International Coffee Organization</u> kaffe: import, export, länderfördelad, konsumentpris	månad
312	<u>INCTAD: Committee on Tungsten</u> volframmalmer: produktion, konsumtion, import, export länderfördelad	kvartal
313	<u>FAO: Cocoa Study Group</u> kakao och chokladvaror: produktion, import, export	månad
314	<u>FAO: Intergovernmental Group on Tea</u> te: import, reexport, länderfördelad	månad
315	<u>FAO: Intergovernmental Group on Jute</u> jute: produktion, import, export m m	år
316	<u>FAO: Intergovernmental Group on Bananas</u> bananer: import, länderfördelad, detaljhandelspriser	år
317	<u>International Cocoa Organization, ICCO</u> kakao och chokladvaror: import, export, länderfördelad	månad
318	<u>International Olive Oil Council</u> olivolja: import, länderfördelad	månad
320	<u>International Cocoa Organization, ICCO</u> kakao och chokladvaror: import, export, länderfördelad	kvartal

Organisation	title
<u>United Nations</u>	X Foreign Trade, monthly bulletin, outgoing only C 77 Ad 1 - 10
	X Monthly Bulletin, in/out - C 56 Ad 1 - 13
	X Magnetic tapes - outgoing only - C 78 Ad 1 - 5 incl 1 explanatory letter
	Export Price Index (printed form) outgoing only - C 242 Ad 1 - 11 incl 1 telex + reply
	Index of industrial production - quarterly - in/out - C 136 Ad 1 - 4
	Demographic Yearbook, 2 in/ 1 out - C 771 1 in / 1 out - C 221 (added info)
	Yearbook of Construction statistics - 2 in / 1 out - C 841
	Sea-born freight traffic at world ports - (annual) 1 in / 1 out C 814
	Annual questionnaire on National Accounts - 2 in / 1 out C 599
	National Accounts, 1 in / 1 out to both UN and OECD, and UN Geneva, copies to Economic Dept., Stockholm and Swedish OECD-deleg. in Paris , C 34 Ad 1 - 2 (see also OECD)
	X Annual report on external trade statistics - 1 in / 1 out - C 758
	Yearbook of industrial statistics ^(vol I) - 2 in / 2 out - C 480 + Ad 1
	Yearbook of industrial statistics, vol II - 1 in / 2 out - C 569 + Ad 1
	X Foreign trade statistics by mode of transport (tapes + questionnaires) 1 in / 1 out
	World Trade - annual - 1 in (sent to S/BI) vidi - C 444
	Annual Energy Statistics - 2 in / 1 out - C 118
	Letter about statistical yearbook - vidi - C 618
	Letter about cheque - vidi - (sent on) - C 378
	Visit of Mr Guckes - vidi (passed on) - C 571 + Ad 1 (incl telegram)

X=Contains data on foreign trade

Organisation

Titel

OECD

Indicators of Industrial activity - C 91 Ad 1 - 4
4 in / 4 out, 1 extra letter (explanatory + addit data)

Quarterly Labour Force Statistics - C 58 Ad 1 - 4
4 in / 4 out

Labour Force Surveys (monthly or 2-monthly) C 83 Ad 1 - 9
(printed forms, outgoing only) (AKU)

X Main Economic INdicators, (monthly) in/out, C 57 Ad 1 - 13

X Foreign Trade, monthly bulletin, outgoing only, C 75 Ad 1 - 13

X Magnetic tapes, quarterly, in/out, C 79 Ad 1 - 5

General letter on Foreign Trade Questionnaires 1 in / 1 out - C 812

REvised consumer price index to be published in "Sources and
Methods & Historical Statistics" - 2 in / 1 out - C 811

Social indicators - 1 in / 1 out (Staff Wahlström) - C 597

Annual quest on the evolution of international tourism - 1 in /
1 out (letter sent to Sveriges Touristråd who were to reply
direct to OECD) - C 527

Annual stat quest on population and labour force - 1 in / 1 out
C 634

Annual input/output stat, 1 in / 2 out, C 292 + Ad 1

Exchange of human resources between OECD member countries and
developing countries - 1 in / 2 out - C 137 + Ad 1
as well as C 785 (1 in / 1 out)

Quest on National Accounts (also to UN New York and ECE Geneva)
C 34 + Ad 1-2, 1 in / 1 out, copy to Economidepartementet,
ECE Geneva and UN New York)

Seasonally adjusted data on "indicator of industrial activity"
1 in / 1 out - C 211

OECD
delegation

Annual Report on Energy Policy - 1 in / 1 out - C 434

Organisation Titel

OECD (other
ministries)

Annual report of personnel employed in the Merchant Marine
of OECD member countries - sent to us by the Kommunikationsdep.
(min of communications) 1 in / 1 out - C 42

Steel Committe - monthly quest for the information system
sent to us by SIND -- (min of industry) - 1 in / 1 out - C 600

Quest on investment and machinery in the textile industri sent to us
by the SIND (min of industry) - 1 in / 1 out - C 820

Quest on labour force in the textile industry sent to us by SIND
(min of industry) - 1 in / 1 out - C 760

Quest on the production and consumption of textile products sent to
us by SIND (min of industry) 1 in / 1 out - C 710

Ann quest for coal and gas manufactured from coal - sent to us by
Industri Departementet - 1 in / 1 out - C 447

Industrial statistics; deliveries and new orders at constant prices -
sent to us by Industridepartementet - 1 in / 1 out (F/IN-Ö) -
C 27

X Statistical Questionnaire on the Footwear and Hides, Skin and
Leather Industry in...

Organisation

Title

ILO

Data for the Bulletin of Labour Statistics
C 84 Ad 1-9 utgående

Data for the Bulletin of Labour Statistics
C 38 Ad 1-28 utgående

C 70 Population and Housing Census 1975 . Inkommande från Mr Turvey
avgående SCB

C 342 Ad 1-7 Year Book of Labour Statistics
Inkommande Mr Turvey avgående SCB

UNESCO

Statistics on communication Part three Radio and Television Broadcast
C 190 Ad 1
Incoming outgoing Svenska Unescorådet STC/Q/806

C 174 Questionnaire on statistics of educational finance and
expenditure : 1979 (STE/Q/802) Incoming Mr Ben-Amor, outgoing SCB
C 174 Incoming Svenska Unescorådet
C 174 Ad 1 Outgoing Svenska Unescorådet.

C 824 Incoming, Mr Ben-Amor, Statistical Questionnaire on manpower
and expenditure for research and experimental development Unesco STS/Q/801
C 824 Ad 1 Incoming Svenska Unescorådet
C 374, Ad 2 C 824 Ad 1 Outgoing Svenska Unescorådet

C 588 Unesco questionnaire on Statistics on Public Financing of
Cultural Activities in 1980 (STC/Q/812) Incoming Outgoing Mr Ben-Amor
C 588 Ad 1 Outgoing Svenska Unescorådet
C 588 Ad 2 Pilot Survey on statistics on Public Financing of Cultural
Activities 1980, 1 in / 1 out

C 707 Questionnaire on statistics of education (STE/Q/811). Incoming SV Unesco-
Outgoing Mr B-A rådet
C 707 Ad 1 Outgoing Svenska Unescorådet

C 671 Incoming Svenska Unescorådet Questionnaire on Statistics on book
production in 1980 (STC/Q/811)
C 671 Ad 1 Outgoing Kungl Biblioteket, Stockholm for information
C 671 Ad 2 Outgoing Mr B-A

C 741 Statistical questionnaire on scientific research and experimental
development (Unesco STS/Q/811) Incoming Svenska Unescorådet Outgoing Mr B-A
C 741 Ad 1 Outgoing Svenska Unescorådet

C 379 Questionnaire on statistics of education 1979/80 (STE/Q/801)
Incoming Mr B-A Outgoing

C 313 Questionnaire on Statistics of education at the third level 1979/80
(STE/Q/803) 1 in from Unescorådet, 1 out to them
2 to Ben-Amor, Unesco (C 313/80 = C 8 + Ad : - 1981)
request received during 1981 but no reply available until April 1982

Organisation Titel

WHO

Cause of death Data 1979 - 1 in / 1 out + 1 thank you letter,
C 186 (Mr B Heller to EL)

FAO

X Questionnaire on Raw fibre and Manufactured goods, 1 in / 1 out
(Mr Marongui) C 643

X Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres A

X Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres A

IMF

X Punch cards containing Swedens external trade data by
partner countries. Outgoing only to Dannemann, Washington
C 22 Ad 1 - 14

FAO/ECE

X Monthly data for Timber Bulletin for Europe
outgoing only - C 74 Ad 1 - 14

X Forest Products Question 1 in / 1 out, (sent to SIND)
C 414 (see also ECE List, other ministries)

EFTA

X Swedens external trade data by countries, outgoing only
C 76 Ad 1 - 13

Organisation Titel

ECE Genève X Statistical indicator of short-term economic changes in ECE-countries
monthly report - in / out - C 5 Ad 1 - 12

Ad hoc meeting on the strategy for energy use in the iron and steel
industry - 1 in / 1 out (sent to SIND as they are to reply to this)
C 43

Forest resource inquiry - 1 in / 1 out - (sent to Skogsstyrelsen as
they are to reply to this) C 60

X Annual Review of the engineering industries and automation - 1 in / 1
out + Ad 1 to SIND - C 440

X Statistics of world trade in steel 1980 - 1 in / in out to SIND as they
should reply to this - C 570

X Imports, exports and production of precision instruments 1978 - 1980
1 in / 1 out + Ad 1 to SIND - C 894

Population statistics - 1 in / 1 out - C 628

Annual Bulletin of General Energy statistics for Europe - 1 in / 2 out
to ECE plus 1 in / 2 out Industridepartementet, 2 out to SIND,
C 852 (ad 1 - 5)

Annex The Chemical Market in 1980 and in the first half of 1981 - 1 in /
1 out + Ad 1 to SIND, C 402

Input-output statistics, 2 in / 5 out (2 copies to OECD), C 292 + Ad 1-3

Appendix 1 to National Accounts statistics, incoming telegram, outgoing
letter, C 311

X Imports, exports and production of selected engineering products,
including automation, 1 in / 1 out + Ad 1 to UD - C 854

Annual Gas Bulletin - 1 in / 1 out + Ad 1 to SIND, C 399

Statistical Bulletins for 1981 relating to Coal, electric energy,
housing and building, road traffic accidents and transport -
C 325 - 239

C 325 - coal - 1 in / 1 out to ECE, copy (ad 1 - 4) to
Överstyrelsen för ekonomiskt försvar
Statens Vattenfallsverk
Statens Industriverk (SIND)
Kommunikationsdepartementet

C 326 - electric energy - 1 in / 5 out to ECE, copies (till Ad 13) to
SIND (5)
Kommunikationsdep (5)

C 327 - housing - 1 in / 1 out to ECE, copy (ad 1-3) to
Bostadsstyrelsen
Bostadsdepartementet
Kommunikationsdepartementet