GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

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REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF OVERSEAS TERRITORIES WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

REPORT ON JUTE AND HARD FIBRES[1]

PART ONE

THE FACTUAL POSITION UNDER THE TREATY OF ROME

1. The detailed information furnished by the Six concerning jute and hard fibres is reproduced in Tables A1, A2 and A3 appended to this Report[2]. The following are the salient features noted by the Working Party and any discussion of these matters is reported in Part Three or in the Working Party's main Report (L/805).

Present Import Duties of the Six

2. There are no legal duties on any fibres in any Member State except in Italy for jute and abaca. The legal rate in Italy for jute and abaca is 5 per cent, the applied rate 4 per cent.

The Establishment of the Common Tariff

3. Abaca and jute which are included in List F are to be duty-free under the common external tariff. Italy will remove its present duty on these products by stages and will levy 2.8 per cent and 1.6 per cent after the first and second stages respectively.

4. Since the other hard fibres are in List B, the common external tariff rate will be 3 per cent or less. As the present duties are zero in all Member States, it is expected that the application of the "arithmetical average" rule will give a zero tariff on all these items.

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[1] Hard fibres in the sense of this report are abaca (Brussels Nomenclature item 57.02), coir, sisal and other hard fibres (ex item 57.04), piassava (ex item 14.03).

[2] The abbreviations used in these tables are explained in Annex C to the main Report (L/805/Rev.1).

Duties on Imports from A.O.T's

5. A tariff margin in favour of the A.O.T's could only arise in Italy during the transitional period for abaca and jute. Even during this period, however, the problem will not arise since the external duty rate will be reduced more rapidly than the duty to be charged on A.O.T. production.

Quantitative Restrictions

6. No restrictions on imports of jute and hard fibres are maintained by Germany. The Benelux have a licensing system but import licences are issued freely. As a result of her foreign exchange difficulties, France has had to subject imports of hard fibres from third countries to the licensing system; Italy restricts imports from certain countries (including only two contracting parties, namely Brazil and Czechoslovakia).

The Agricultural Provisions of the Treaty

7. None of the fibres under study is included in Annex II of the Treaty. The agricultural provisions of the Treaty (Articles 38 to 47) cannot, therefore, be applied to these fibres unless they are added to this Annex before 1 January 1960 by a decision of the Council to be taken under the procedures provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 38 of the Treaty.

PART TWO

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TRADE AND TRADE PATTERNS OF JUTE AND HARD FIBRES

General

8. Jute and hard fibres are of some importance in international trade. Jute (including bagging) had in 1955 a trade value of about $450 million, and exports of raw jute from Pakistan, virtually the only exporter, were in that year about $180 million. The trade value of hard fibres in the same period was about $120 million.

9. The following table shows the value of exports of jute and hard fibres for the main producing countries and the percentage of these products in the value of their total exports:

Exports of jute and hard fibres from selected countries and territories; value and value in per cent and total exports
(million dollars and per cent)

	1955		1956	
	$ million	per cent	$ million	per cent
Raw Jute				
Pakistan	185	46	158	46
Sisal and other Agaves				
Madagascar	2	2	2	2
Tanganyika	28	28	30	34
Kenya	5	7	6	7
Brazil	12	1	15	1
Indonesia	6	0.6	6	0.6
Angola	7	7	..	
Mozambique	4	8	..	
Mexico	3	0.5	..	
Abaca				
Philippines	28	7	35	8
Coir				
India (mainly manufactures)	19	1	15	1
Ceylon (mainly fibre)	5	1	5	2

Sources: UN Yearbook of International Trade Statistics; Statistical Abstract; The Commonwealth and the Sterling Area, No. 77, 1956.

10. It follows that the economic well-being and hence the political stability of Pakistan and Tanganyika is particularly dependent upon the maintenance of their export trade in jute and sisal. Other countries with an appreciable interest in the trade in these fibres are Brazil, Philippines, Kenya, Mexico, Mozambique, Ceylon and India. The Dominican Republic, which has a considerable acreage under sisal cultivation, is increasingly interested in the export of this fibre.

11. The Six are important in world trade in jute and hard fibres. Of the total world trade they account for about one-third of imports of raw jute, one quarter of sisal and other agaves, and about one-fifth of abaca and coir fibre.

12. The market of the Six is of special direct importance to certain GATT countries, as seen from the following percentages:

	Total quantity exported (thousand tons)	Per cent to the Six
Jute		
Pakistan (1955/56)	1,031	35
Sisal		
British East Africa (1956)	209	34
Brazil (1956)	107	33
Indonesia (1954)	23	26
Coir		
Ceylon (1955)	72	21
Kenya	1	40

Sources: Jute Department, Government of East Pakistan; data on sisal and coir especially communicated by the FAO Commodities Branch.

13. According to the FAO Commodity Series, Bulletin No. 29, the general pattern of imports of the Six in 1955 was as follows:

	Imports (thousand tons)	Per cent
Raw Jute (including allied fibres)	328.4	100.0
Belgian Congo	2.3	0.7
French Equatorial Africa	1.2	0.4
Pakistan	318.1	96.8
Others	6.8	2.1
Sisal and other Agaves	146.4	100.0
Madagascar	11.9	8.1
French Equatorial Africa	1.7	1.1
British East Africa	52.8	36.1
Portuguse Africa	31.1	21.2
Brazil	23.2	15.8
Others	25.7	17.6
Abaca	20.3	100.0
Philippines	18.9	93.1
Others	1.4	6.9

14. Within this overall picture, Germany took 2,000 tons of jute substitutes (urena lobata) from the Belgian Congo, and France 1,000 tons from French A.O.T's. France took 12,000 tons of sisal from the A.O.T's.

15. Annex Tables B and C show the export trade pattern of jute and sisal. Table B reproduces information on exports of jute as reported by exporting countries and Table C similar data for sisal. Table D contains some information on exports of coir.

Varieties

16. True jute cultivation is almost wholly concentrated in East Pakistan and in India (Bengal). There are, however, a number of other soft fibres which can be used as substitutes for jute, but the international trade in these products is of relatively minor importance. The most widely used substitute is hibiscus cannabinus known in different parts of the world under such names as kenaf, mesta, stokroos, Deccan hemp, bimli jute, etc. It is grown on a substantial scale in India and to an appreciable extent in

Mexico, the Philippines, Mauritius, Israel and Kenya. Other fibre substitutes include rosselle grown in Indonesia, urena lobata grown in the Belgian Congo, the French A.O.T's and Brazil, and phormium tenax or New Zealand hemp produced in New Zealand, St. Helena and elsewhere. Other substitutes include uacima and paca grown in Brazil and puriga grown in Africa.

17. Hard fibres constitute a distinct group of which there are numerous botanical species, of which sisal, henequen and abaca are of world-wide commercial importance. These fibres are the main constituents in the manufacture of cordage and, although generally similar in character, each has distinctive properties and predominates in certain types of cordage. What is designated as sisal in trade statistics may occasionally cover other hard fibres. As regards coir, although its origin and method of extraction are not the same as that of others, coir is considered a hard fibre and to some extent its end uses are the same as that of sisal.

Substitutes

18. Apart from the fibre substitutes mentioned above, cotton, paper and nylon bags are becoming increasingly important as alternatives to jute manufactures, and in addition alternative methods of transporting goods, principally bulk handling, are affecting demand. Cotton and nylon bags cost more but they have certain technical advantages and a higher re-use value. Paper bags are, on the other hand, less expensive but with limited re-use possibilities. Substitution varies markedly from country to country. The newer synthetic fibres are potentially important substitutes for the hard fibres in cordage, especially where exceptional strength combined with lightness is important.

Manufactured products

19. India accounts for about two-thirds of world jute fabrics output. As stated in the recent FAO study Jute, (Commodity Series, Bulletin No. 28), world markets are of greater relative importance to jute manufacturing industries than to any other major textile industry. About one million tons of jute goods, i.e. over one half of total output, moves in international trade. Over 80 per cent are exported from India. The market for hard fibres is mainly in the industrial regions of the world. Nine-tenths were imported in the form of raw fibres and only about one-tenth was imported in the form of cordage. Of coir, there are exports mainly from Ceylon and India, and some from Kenya. Most of the exports of Ceylon are in the form of fibre (one-fifth to the Six), but steps have been taken to develop the manufacturing industry, while India exports nearly exclusively yarn (nearly one-half to the Six), mats and matting.

Prospects of World Supply and Demand

20. It is stated in the aforementioned FAO jute study that widespread re-expansion in jute cultivation was under way in India and Pakistan in 1955/56. The long-term world demand for jute is governed by a number of conflicting factors whose net effect it is difficult to gauge.

21. As regards sisal and henequen, tentative forecasts suggest an expansion in demand over the next five years. Although binder twine is faced with a declining market, the needs for other purposes, mainly baler twine and sacking would be able to expand annual consumption of these two fibres, taken together, from about 525,000 tons in 1955 to about 575,000 tons in 1960. The average total world production in 1950-55 of these fibres was some 490,000 tons. The present industrial use of abaca of about 130,000 tons may on the other hand very well prove to be a maximum in view mainly of the expected inroads of synthetic fibres.

PART THREE

THE SHORT AND LONG-TERM PROBLEMS WHICH THE ASSOCIATION OF THE A.O.T's RAISES FOR THE TRADE OF OTHER CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT

I. The New Tariff Regime

A. Effects within the Community and the A.O.T's

22. The Working Party noted that jute and abaca would be admitted into the territory of the Community free of duty. The Working Party also noted with satisfaction that the duty rates on sisal, coir, fibre and piassava were likely to be zero.

23. Representatives of producing countries other than the Six stressed the fact that the duty situation as regards manufactures was not yet clear. This question in their view had a bearing on the trade in the raw fibres since a discriminatory tariff on manufactures imported into the Six in favour of the A.O.T's would tend to encourage production of manufactures from locally produced fibre in the A.O.T's thus leading to an expansion in exports of manufactures to the Six from the A.O.T's to the detriment of present suppliers of both the raw fibres and the manufactures. This would apply to a number of items, particularly jute manufactures and coir yarn.

24. The representatives of the Six stated that, as far as products manufactured from jute or hard fibres were concerned, the reasoning of some members of the Working Party seemed somewhat obscure, because:

(a) the rate of duty had not yet been fixed;

(b) while a duty was established, the fact still remained that, on the one hand, production of those commodities in the A.O.T's was insufficient to meet the requirements of a manufacturing industry and that, on the other hand, the idea that such an industry would be established in the A.O.T's to process raw materials imported from third countries was rather hypothetical. In any case, there was already in Europe a fairly important industry which would import duty-free the raw materials it required.

25. Members of the Working Party asked why in calculating the arithmetical average for coir yarn a French rate of 18 per cent is to be used (List A) instead of the applied rate of zero. They pointed out that the effect would be to increase substantially the margin of duty in favour of A.O.T. producers.

26. The representatives of the Six stated that the duty rate of 18 per cent is the legal rate in France.

Effects on Production in the A.O.T's

27. The representatives of producing countries other than the Six noted that the A.O.T's are at present small producers of sisal (in Madagascar) and jute substitutes (particularly urena lobata in the Belgian Congo). Sisal production has increased in recent years in Madagascar from an average of 2,000 tons, 1934-38, to 14,000 tons in 1955. There was also some production of sisal in French West and Equatorial Africa. The increases in production had occurred under a system of price guarantees in the French Territories which had given a price advantage in the case of sisal of some 16 per cent over British East African sisal. They believed that this price advantage would be continued at least so far as France was concerned. Under this price stimulus and the knowledge of the availability of a very much larger market for hard fibres production should grow steadily in the French Overseas Territories though, since substantial capital is required for setting up sisal plantations, the growth was not likely to be very rapid. So far as jute is concerned the main possibility is the development of jute substitutes, not only urena lobata in the Belgian Congo but also other soft fibres which are known to grow readily in Africa. Production might well be stimulated in the A.O.T's in order to take advantage of the preferential position in relation to jute manufactures in the Common Market which A.O.T. manufacturers would enjoy. The rate of growth was, however, very difficult to foretell. As regards coir fibres, it was noted that although there was little production in the A.O.T's, a potential production exists since coconuts are grown in several of them, notably Madagascar, French Togoland, French West Africa, and the French Pacific territories (Polynesia).

28. The representatives of the Six replied that the existence of a large market (sisal consumption in France was about 50 to 60,000 tons, while production in the overseas territories was 13,000 tons) was not in itself a stimulus, since a market of this type had long existed in the French franc area. With regard to the price stimulus, the problem was not to develop new plantations, but rather to maintain existing ones. Some members of the Working Party admitted that substantial capital was required for setting up sisal plantations. An objective study of the market was not likely to encourage investments of that kind. As far as production in the A.O.T's was concerned, the representatives of the Six emphasized that the figure of 2,000 tons mentioned by some members of the Working Party referred to production in Madagascar, but that the figure of 14,000 tons related to total sisal production in the A.O.T's in 1956. It would therefore be more accurate to compare the 2,467 tons produced in Madagascar in 1938 with the 10,184 tons produced in 1956. It should also be emphasized that production there had been virtually stagnant for several years past, as could be seen from the following figures:

Sisal production

1954	9,609 tons
1955	10,000 "
1956	10,184 "

The increase in production as compared with the pre-war period was not attributable to any system of price guarantees, but only to the very favourable conditions which had prevailed in the fibre market in post-war years, especially to a decline in abaca production. There had in fact been a sharp fall in abaca production as a result of the reduction of areas under cultivation in the Philippines. Thus, while world production of abaca had declined from 171,000 tons in 1934-38 to 81,000 tons in 1949, sisal production had risen from 245 to 280,000 tons. In that connexion, it was significant to note that the aggregate world production of sisal, henequen and abaca was as follows:

1934/38	.....	534,000 tons
1948	.....	500,000 "
1949	.....	480,000 "
1950	.....	530,000 "

As in other African territories, production of sisal in the A.O.T's had therefore increased as a result of the particularly favourable conditions prevailing in the hard fibre market after the last war. With regard to the price of sisal, it might be useful to recall that the average price of No. 1 sisal from British territories in Africa, c.i.f. London, had fallen from Fr.fr.224.85 in 1951 to 75.83 in 1956; in December 1957 the price was 81 francs, a level which did not seem likely to encourage increased production of that fibre.

29. The representatives of the Six drew the attention of the Working Party to the following information, concerning present production of jute and hard fibres in the A.O.T's, which gave a precise indication as to the order of magnitude of the problem under consideration. In the first place, there was no production of jute in the A.O.T's; jute was produced only in Pakistan and Bengal. The A.O.T's produced a small quantity of urena lobata, a jute like fibre produced mainly in the Belgian Congo. The figures were as follows: 10,600 tons in 1956, of which 8,000 tons were produced in the Belgian Congo, while the annual requirements of the Community countries were about 350,000 tons.

"Paka", (as urena lobata was called in Madagascar) grew in the wild state throughout the island, but the natural stands yielded fibres were of varying length and compactness. "Paka" production in recent years had been as follows:

1951	.....	2,500 tons
1952	.....	2,600 "
1953	.....	1,700 "
1954	.....	1,700 "
1956	.....	1,600 "

Because of this drop in production, the Société Filatures et Tissages de Madagascar (FITIM), a factory at Majunga which manufactured bags for local needs, had had to import jute from Pakistan to make up its requirements.

30. Among other fibres, the following should be mentioned:

(a) Piassava was obtained from a type of palm-tree which grew in Madagascar, and was produced in the Vatomandry, Berckville and Tamatave districts; it was in current use for brush-making and also used for manufacturing the coarser type of cordage. Piassava production had shown wide fluctuations:

1941	.....	61 tons (exported)
1942	.....	0.4"
1948	.....	100 "
1949	.....	300 "
1953	.....	30 "

(b) Coir, or coconut fibre, was very similar to sisal. Apart from the Pacific territories (Polynesia), Madagascar was the only associated territory where coconut palms were numerous, and it made hardly any use of that fibre. In 1953, 200 kgs. of coconut fibre matting were exported.

(c) The only other hard fibre produced in the A.O.T's was sisal, since abaca (Manila hemp) was not produced there and there was at present nothing to indicate that it was going to be grown in the near future. The present production of sisal in the French Overseas Territories was about 13,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons was produced in Madagascar. Production in the Belgian Congo was negligible. Sisal production in Madagascar had been affected by changing circumstances; and the discovery in the United States of a substitute fibre at the very time when new plantations in the south of the island were producing more than 8,000 tons of fibres, and the 1952 and 1953 world bumper crops had had adverse effects on the market and had discouraged a number of planters who had switched to cotton production. It should be remembered, as against these figures, that the Community countries consumed 170,000 tons of sisal and that the consumer industries continued to expand. In France alone, sisal consumption had risen from 31,000 tons in 1938 to 56,000 tons in 1957 and was expected to reach 60,000 tons in 1958. The rapid expansion in the principal consumer industry - twine and cordage - was due especially to the increased use of binder twine combined reaper-binders, and to the new outlet resulting from the use of twine for baling fodder. The fact that sisal from the French A.O.T's was exported only to the metropolitan territory, was a recent development; in 1957, for instance, only 57 per cent of A.O.T. production was sold in France and the rest in hard currency markets.

B. Effects on Trade of Third Countries

31. Representatives of producing countries other than the Six considered that provided the common tariff remained zero on the raw fibres there would be no tariff discrimination in favour of the A.O.T's and, therefore, no diversion of trade arising from this cause.

32. These representatives also thought that the effects on the trade of third countries was mainly to be feared in the field of manufactures where there would be some risk of diversion of trade, and it was regretted that time had not permitted the Working Party to deal in more detail with this question. Any substitution in favour of the manufactured products of the A.O.T's would have an effect upon the trade of the raw fibres since the A.O.T's would use their own fibres (either identical fibres or substitutes) in preference to the fibres of third countries. This would tend to encourage production in the A.O.T's.

33. The representatives of the Six pointed out that the common tariff duty on jute had been fixed at zero per cent and that it would probably also be zero in the case of the other hard fibres. They emphasized that the duty on manufactured products had not yet been fixed and that it therefore seemed premature to speak of diversion of trade. In any case, any diversion of trade could conceivably occur only in the event that production in the A.O.T's could displace supplies from third countries.

II. Non-Tariff Questions

(i) Quantitative Restrictions

34. Representatives of producing countries other than the Six said that it was important that the duty-free entry of these fibres should not be offset by the introduction of quantitative restrictions. They noted that such measures were in force in France as regards sisal, and that that country had a "Groupement" of manufacturers which ensured a priority in demand for A.O.T. production. The continuance of such arrangements and still more their extension throughout the Six could give a substantial non-tariff preference for A.O.T. producers of these fibres and their substitutes.

(ii) Agricultural Provisions

35. The Working Party noted that jute, sisal, coir and abaca are not listed in Annex II.

III. Summary of views

A. Views of Representatives of Producing Countries other than the Six

36. Representatives of producing countries other than the Six considered that there would be no diversion of trade in raw jute and hard fibres in the Community in favour of A.O.T. production provided that:

(a) the common tariff duty rate was maintained at zero per cent;

(b) the Six did not use the power they claimed to have to impose quantitative restrictions in a discriminatory way which could favour the A.O.T's;

(c) these fibres were not added to the list of agricultural products in Annex II to the Treaty;

(d) industrial groups in fibre manufacturing were not used to give priority to the fibres exported by the A.O.T's to the Common Market.

They considered, however, that if any such discrimination were to be introduced then diversion of trade could arise, though its extent in the short term could not be great since A.O.T. production of these fibres was small. Its extent in the long term might become appreciable as production in the A.O.T's grew.

37. A more serious threat of diversion of trade lay in the preference which A.O.T. manufactured products would enjoy in the markets of the Six owing to the appreciable common tariff on these items. This whole question required further investigation by the Working Party, but on the information already available it seemed possible that there could be significant diversions of trade in these manufactured products which would not only adversely affect the trade of third countries in the manufactured products, but might also have repercussions on their trade in the raw materials.

B. Views of the Representatives of the Six

38. The representatives of the Six stated that, in the short term, the implementation of the Treaty of Rome and, in the particular case of jute and hard fibres, the provisions of the Treaty relating to the association of overseas countries and territories should not have any appreciable effect on the trade of third countries. They reminded the Working Party that, with few exceptions, such as sisal, production of these commodities in the A.O.T's was almost negligible and that each year the Community countries imported substantial quantities of those products from third countries.

39. The representatives of the Six considered that in the long term it was difficult to make valid forecasts, in view of the fact that many factors could not be ascertained. However, it was not inconceivable to think that the expansion which was expected to result from the establishment of the European Economic Community would lead to increased consumption of those products. In any case, any increase in production of these fibres in the A.O.T's would be matched by the expected increase in consumption. It should in any event be remembered that Pakistan and India were the only producers of jute and that, as far as the other fibres were concerned, the only ones worth mentioning which were produced in the A.O.T's were a little sisal and a small quantity of urena lobata.

Table A.1

JUTE, RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN[1]

(Brussels Nomenclature Heading Number: ex 57.03)

COUNTRY	Legal Tariff	Tariff effectively applied as of 1.1.1957		Q.R. treatment applicable as of 1 January 1958	Common External Tariff	Alignment with the common external tariff			Elimination of duties		
		by metropol. countries to D.O.T.	to imports from other countries or territories			at the end of the 4th year	at the end of the 2nd stage	at the end of the transition period	at the end of the 1st stage	at the end of the 2nd stage	at the end of the 3rd stage
Benelux	Free	Free	Free	LP	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
France	Free	Free	Free	Qu (except for French D.O.T.)	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Germany	Free	-	Free	L	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Italy	5%	Free	4%	(Qu (for ($ area and (certain (countries(2)) (L (for other (countries (and territories including Brazil)	Free	2.8%	1.6%	Free	3%(3)(4)	2%(3)(4)	0%

(1) The common external tariff duty rate for this item appears in List F.

(2) Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Iran, Israel, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Spain and territories in the peseta area, Hungary, USSR.

(3) Subject to the indications given in introductory Note No. 2.

(4) The rates indicated above apply only to products imported from overseas countries and territories which do not have special relations with the State concerned. Products imported from countries and territories having special relations with the State concerned are admitted duty-free.

Table A.2

MANILA HEMP (ABACA) (MUSA TEXTILIS),[1]
RAW OR PROCESSED BUT NOT SPUN

(Brussels Nomenclature Heading Number: ex 57.02)

COUNTRY	Legal Tariff	Tariff effectively applied as of 1.1.1957		Q.R. treatment applicable as of 1 January 1958	Common External Tariff	Alignment with the common external tariff			Elimination of duties		
		by metropol. countries to D.O.T.	to imports from other countries or territories			at the end of the 4th year	at the end of the 2nd stage	at the end of the transition period	at the end of the 1st stage	at the end of the 2nd stage	at the end of the 3rd stage
Benelux	Free	Free	Free	LP	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
France	Free	Free	Free	Qu (except for French D.O.T.)	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Germany	Free	-	Free	L	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Italy	5%	Free	4%	(Qu (for certain countries ((2)) (L (for other countries and territories)	Free	2.8%	1.6%	Free	3%(3)(4)	2%(3)(4)	0%

(1) The common external tariff duty rate for this item appears in List F.

(2) Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Iran, Israel, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Spain and territories in the peseta area, Hungary, USSR.

(3) Subject to the indications given in introductory Note No. 2.

(4) The rates indicated above apply only to products imported from overseas countries and territories which do not have special relations with the State concerned. Products imported from countries and territories having special relations with the State concerned are admitted duty-free.

Table A.3

COIR, SISAL, URENA LOBATA AND OTHER FIBRES (RAW VEGETABLE FIBRES)

(Brussels Nomenclature Heading Number: ex 57.04)

COUNTRY	Legal Tariff	Tariff effectively applied as of 1.1.1957				Alignment with the common external tariff			Elimination of duties		
		by metropol. countries to D.O.T.	to imports from other countries or territories	Q.R. treatment applicable as of 1 January 1958	Common External Tariff	at the end of the 4th year	at the end of the 2nd stage	at the end of the transition period	at the end of the 1st stage	at the end of the 2nd stage	at the end of the 3rd stage
Benelux	Free	Free	Free	LP	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
France	Free	Free	Free	Qu (except for French D.O.T.)	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Germany	Free										
Germany	Free	-	Free	L	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Italy	Free	Free	Free	(Qu (for ($ area and (certain (countries(1)) (L (for other (countries and (territories (including (Brazil (for sisal)	Free	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%

(1) Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Iran, Israel, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Spain and territories in the peseta area, Hungary, USSR.

Table B

Raw Jute
Exports by Destination
(thousand metric tons and per cent of total exports)

Tableau B

Jute brute
Exportations par Destination
(en milliers de tonnes métriques et en pourcentage des exportations totales)

BELGIAN CONGO - CONGO BELGE		1953	1954	1955
to - à Belgium-Luxemburg		3.7	1.4	2.3
Union Ec. Belgo-Luxembourgeoise	%	74.0	64.0	50.0
Germany, Fed.Rep.		1.3	0.5	1.8
Allemagne, R.F.	%	26.0	23.0	39.0
Other Countries		-	0.3	0.5
Autres pays	%	-	13.0	11.0
Total		5.0	2.2	4.6
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

PAKISTAN		1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
to - à Belgium-Luxemburg		74.0	77.3	85.3	107.2
Union Ec. Belgo-Luxembourgeoise	%	7.7	8.4	9.1	10.4
Franco		62.2	84.0	79.5	86.5
	%	6.5	9.1	8.5	8.4
Germany, Fed. Rep.		71.1	92.9	98.7	97.4
Allemagne, R.F.	%	7.4	10.0	10.6	9.4
Italy		60.2	49.7	51.7	53.4
Italie	%	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.2
Netherlands		15.2	12.2	18.5	17.9
Pays-Bas	%	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7
Total		282.8	316.0	333.6	362.3
	%	29.4	34.2	35.8	35.1
United Kingdom		152.5	127.3	143.5	125.6
Royaume-Uni	%	15.9	13.8	15.4	12.2
Other OEEC Countries		27.0	35.2	35.4	42.0
Autres pays de l'OECE	%	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.1
India		277.4	241.6	223.3	246.1
Inde	%	28.8	26.1	24.0	23.9
Other Sterling Area		13.2	25.6	28.7	28.1
Autres pays de la Zone Sterling	%	1.4	2.8	3.1	2.7
Dollar Area		105.0	63.1	64.4	83.4
Pays de la Zone Dollar	%	10.9	6.8	6.9	8.1
China		-	-	11.8	43.2
Chine	%	-	-	1.3	4.2
Japan		28.7	27.2	29.9	33.6
Japon	%	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3
USSR and Eastern Europe		44.8	39.5	19.0	20.3
URSS et Europe orientale	%	4.7	4.3	2.0	2.0
Other Countries		30.0	49.0	42.6	46.3
Autres pays	%	3.1	5.3	4.6	4.5
Total		961.4	924.6	932.3	1.030.9
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources : Jute Dept. Government of East Pakistan and Bulletin Mensuel des Statistiques du Congo Belge et Ruanda Urundi.

Table C

Exports of Sisal in 1956 (or latest available year)
(thousand metric tons)

Tableau C

Exportations de Sisal en 1956 (ou dernière année disponible
(en milliers de tonnes métriques)

Exports from Provenance / Exports to Destination	Belgium-Luxemburg Union Ec. Belgo-Lux.	France	Germany Fed.Rep. Allemagne R.F.	Italy Italie	Netherlands Pays-Bas	Total	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	Other OEEC Countries Autres pays de l'OECE	United States Etats-Unis	Japan Japon	Rest of the World Reste du monde	Total Exports Export. totales
Associated Territories - Territoires Associés	..	..	..	-	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	..
%	..	..	..	-	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	..
Belgian Congo - Congo belge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Equatorial Africa - Afrique Eq. française	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
%	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Madagascar	0.1	7.4	-	-	-	7.5	-	0.1	1.9	-	0.1	9.6
%	1.0	77.0	-	-	-	78.0	-	1.0	20.0	-	1.0	100.0
United Kingdom Dependencies : Territoires dépendant du Royaume-Uni :												
British East Africa[b] - Afrique de l'Est brit.[b]	22.3	6.1	20.5	7.4	15.8	72.2	66.3	13.7	5.9	8.4	42.4	208.9
%	11.0	3.0	10.0	4.0	8.0	35.0	32.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	20.0	100.0
Other countries - Autres pays :												
Brazil - Brésil	1.7	5.5	23.6	2.0	2.1	34.9	0.1	0.2	51.9	..	19.4	106.5
%	2.0	5.0	22.0	2.0	2.0	33.0	-	-	49.0	..	18.0	100.0
Indonesia - Indonésie	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.6	5.7	0.6	-	7.2	3.3	5.5	23.3
%	2.0	-	10.0	1.0	11.0	24.0	3.0	-	31.0	14.0	28.0	100.0
Cuba[c]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	7.4
%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0

[a] 1954.
[b] Excluding 18.9 thousand tons of tow exports. - Non compris des exportations de cordes qui s'élevaient à 18.9 milliers de tonnes.
[c] 1953/54, henequen.

Source : These data have been specially communicated by the FAO Commodities Branch.
Ces chiffres ont été communiqués spécialement par la sous-division des produits de la FAO.

Table D

Coir Fibre and Manufactures
Exports by Destination
(thousand metric tons)

Tableau D

Fibres de Coir et Ouvrages en Coir
Exportations par Destination
(en milliers de tonnes métriques)

Exports to Destination / Exports from Provenance	Ceylon Ceylan		India Inde		United Kingdom Dependencies Territoires dépendant du Royaume-Uni			
					Kenya		Zanzibar	
	1954	1955	1954/55	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56
Fibre								
France	1.2	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany, Fed.Rep. Allemagne, R.F.	7.3	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy - Italie	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium-Luxemburg Union Ec. Belgo-Luxemb.	1.4	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands - Pays-Bas	1.5	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11.6	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom - Royaume-Uni	33.5	28.7	..	..	0.1	-	..	..
Other Countries - Autres pays	24.8	28.0	..	..	0.3	0.5	..	..
Total	69.9	71.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	..	..
Yarn - Filé								
France	-	-	4.4	3.9			..	..
Germany, Fed. Rep. Allemagne, R.F.	0.8	1.1	10.4	9.2			..	..
Italie - Italy	-	-	3.9	4.4			..	..
Belgium-Luxemburg Union Ec. Belgo-Luxemb.	..	..	1.2	0.9			..	..
Netherlands - Pays-Bas	-	-	11.1	12.7			..	..
Total	..	..	31.0	31.1			..	..
United Kingdom - Royaume-Uni	0.4	0.4	7.8	7.1			..	..
Other Countries - Autres pays	1.5	1.5	12.5	16.8			..	..
Total	2.7	3.0	51.3	55.0			..	..
Other Manufactures Autres Ouvrages								
United Kingdom - Royaume-Uni	..	..	12.0	11.4			..	..
Other Countries - Autres pays	..	..	9.5	8.9			..	..
Total	0.3	0.3	21.5	20.3			1.1[a]	1.1[a]

[a] All coir exports - Exportations totales de coir.

Sources : Data specially communicated by the British Delegation supplemented by data received from the Commodities Branch of the FAO and by those shown in Industrial Fibres, Commonwealth Economic Committee, 1957 - Chiffres communiqués spécialement par la Délégation britannique, complétés par les chiffres reçus de la sous-division des produits de la FAO et de ceux indiqués dans Industrial Fibres, Commonwealth Economic Committee, 1957.