

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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CONTRACTING PARTIES  
Twenty-Third Session  
24 March-6 April 1966

## FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMMES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### Note by the Director-General

#### I. The GATT courses in Geneva

1. The nineteenth commercial policy course, for English-speaking participants, was held from January to July 1965 and was attended by eleven participants holding fellowships awarded by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, and by four officials attending without fellowships (auditeurs libres).<sup>1</sup> Six fellows participated in the twentieth (French-speaking) course, held from 19 July to 17 December 1965. The twenty-first (English-speaking) course, which began on 1 February and will last until June 1966, is being attended by twenty fellows and one auditeur libre. Lists of the participants in the twentieth and twenty-first courses appear in Annex A. The 1966 French-speaking course will be held from August until mid-December and governments of French-speaking developing countries were invited, in December 1965, to submit nominations for this course. Since 1955, 173 officials from sixty-one different countries have attended the twenty-one training courses in Geneva (see Annex B).

2. The programmes for the GATT training courses in Geneva have, since their inception in 1955, been progressively modified both because of changes in the activities of the GATT itself and in order to place greater emphasis on those subjects which experience has shown to evoke the most interest. The programme for the twenty-first course reflects the increasingly practical orientation of the courses. The first six weeks are devoted to lectures and discussion on the principles of commercial policy and their relation to the problems of developing countries, the major problems of international trade, the provisions of the General Agreement and the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and their various committees (see Annex D). Thereafter, participants are assigned to work with the individual divisions in the secretariat which they themselves select on the basis of their own particular main interests. While working with the divisions, the

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<sup>1</sup>The list of participants in the nineteenth course appears in Annex IIC of L/2383.

trainees meet together periodically for discussions, led by an officer of the secretariat, on problems of current interest. During this period, participants attend selected plenary and committee meetings. This arrangement enables the participants to work closely with officers of the secretariat on problems of particular interest to them and to observe, at first hand, the methods employed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in dealing with specific problems.

3. As in previous years, study tours were arranged for the nineteenth and twentieth courses. The study tour for the nineteenth course took in Berlin, Oslo, Prague and Vienna and lasted from 21 June until 7 July. In Berlin the participants visited the German Foundation for Developing Countries, the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, and the Central Customs Office. In Oslo, the participants visited a shipyard and had discussions with officials of the Norwegian Export Council and the Norwegian Dairy Sales Organization. In Prague visits were arranged to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, a State-trading organization and a motor vehicle plant. The itinerary in Vienna included the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Federal Chamber of Commerce, a radio manufacturing plant and a tobacco factory.

4. The participants in the twentieth course visited Berne from 16-17 November, where lectures were given by officials of the Federal Commerce and Customs Divisions and tours were arranged of the Ecole des Métiers and an industrial establishment. Italy and Yugoslavia were selected for the study tour for the twentieth course. The participants were shown a motor vehicle plant and the Centre International de Perfectionnement Professionel et Technique (an organ of the ILO) in Turin and a woven piece-goods factory near Milan. In Rome meetings were held with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, and participants observed a meeting of the FAO Committee on Commodities. During the Belgrade portion of the tour the participants held discussions with officials of the Ministry of Trade, the Federal Institute of Economic Planning, the Federal Chamber of Economy, and the Institute of Foreign Trade, and they visited a factory producing agricultural machinery.

5. Appreciation of the GATT training programmes was expressed by a number of delegates at the twenty-second session who pledged their full support for the continuation and extension of the courses. The value attached to the courses by governments is also manifested in the growing number of applications for participation in the courses. The number of participants in the twenty-first course is the largest so far with twenty-one officials attending.

6. The Director-General wishes to express his gratitude to the UNTAA for providing fellowships for the courses and to the Governments of Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and Yugoslavia for the interesting and varied programmes they devised for visits during study tours and for the hospitality they extended to the officials concerned.

## II. Joint GATT/ECA courses in Africa

7. During 1965 commercial policy courses were held for French-speaking officials in Lomé, from 7 October until 3 November, and for English-speaking officials in Addis Ababa, from 25 November until 17 December. The Lomé course was attended by officials from the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta, and that in Addis Ababa by officials from Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

8. A list of participants in the 1965 courses is attached in Annex C. To date 128 participants from twenty-five countries have attended these courses. The continuing interest of African governments in the courses, reflected in the number of applications for participation, indicates that officials, many of them in responsible positions, derive considerable benefit from the joint GATT/ECA courses. Emphasis in these courses is placed on the practical problems confronting African countries in the production, processing, grading, financing and transport of their primary produce exports and in the, perhaps even more acute, problems of finding export outlets for their manufactures.

9. The programmes for the Lomé and Addis Ababa courses followed the pattern of those for earlier years. The mornings were generally devoted to lectures by M. Royer, Special Consultant and former Deputy Executive Secretary of the GATT, or by government officials involved in the formulation and execution of commercial policy for the host government. In the afternoons, the participants visited government or private establishments producing for, or otherwise involved in, export trade. Participants in these courses also undertook individual assignments in the form of notes on specific trade policy problems affecting exports of their respective countries.

10. The Director-General wishes to record his appreciation to the UNEAA and the ECA for their invaluable contribution in the courses, to the host governments and local TAB representatives for their assistance in the organization of the courses, and to those officials and private businessmen on whose co-operation depended the success of the practical side of the programme. It is intended that a further two courses should be held in Africa during 1966 and invitations to governments to nominate officials to participate will be sent when dates and venues have been confirmed.

III. Assistance to less-developed countries in connexion with commercial policy problems

11. The CONTRACTING PARTIES approved at their eighteenth session (SR.18/3) recommendations put forward by the Council (C/M/6) to facilitate assistance to less-developed countries in connexion with the commercial policy problems of these countries. In this connexion it would be relevant to note that the Director-General has accepted an invitation from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for two members of the secretariat to participate in a major economic mission to Algeria, requested by the Algerian Government. The GATT officials on the mission, which commenced its work at the beginning of March, will undertake an analysis of the prospects for Algerian export products with particular reference to the present and potential European demand for such products, and the competitive position of other suppliers. It should also be noted that the International Trade Centre<sup>1</sup> is now providing assistance, in the field of export promotion, of the type envisaged by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in approving the recommendations on technical assistance at their eighteenth session.

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<sup>1</sup>A survey of whose activities appear in document COM.TD/J/1.

ANNEX A

PARTICIPANTS IN THE TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST GENEVA COURSES

I. Twentieth (French-Speaking) Course

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Central African Republic	Mr. Robert Agoundou-Doukoua	Administrative Assistant/ Deputy Chief, External Trade Service
Congo, Brazzaville	Mr. Adolphe Obambet	Administrative Secretary for GATT Affairs and International Trade, Department of Economic Affairs and Trade
Madagascar	Mr. Albert Ratsifaritana	Civil Administrator, Chief, International Economic Relations Service, Department of External Trade
Madagascar	Mr. Lala Ratzimbazafy	Customs Inspector, in charge of Tariff and Legislation Division
Peru	Mr. Juan E. Goytisoló	Third Secretary, Diplomatic Service of Peru
Togo	Mr. Raymond Grunitzky	Student of economic and commercial sciences

II. Twenty-First (English-Speaking) Course

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Brazil	Mr. Samuel Pinheiro GUIMARAES Neto	Third Secretary, Commercial Policy Division, Ministry of External Relations

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Chile	Mr. Mario CADEMARTORI Invernizzi	Third Secretary, Ministry of External Relations
China Republic of	Mr. Yu-liang LEE	Senior Auditor, Foreign Exchange and Control Commission
Cuba	Mr. Agustin SANCHEZ Gonzales	Assistant Specialist, GATT Department, Direction International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Trade
Dahomey	Mr. Albert Alain PETERS	Official, Division of Economic Relations and Trade Agreements, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ethiopia	Mr. Lemma ARGAW	Vice-Director, Research and Planning, Customs Head Office
Gambia	Mr. Momodou N'JIE	Administrative Officer, Ministry of Finance
Ghana	Mr. Joshua M.K. KPAKPAH	Commercial Attaché, Ghana Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations
Greece	Mr. George BALAFOUTAS	Assistant Chief of Section, Ministry of Finance
Hong Kong	Mr. Andrew Shu-wah LIM	Assistant Trade Officer, Commerce and Industry Department
India	Mr. K.A. SIVARAMAKRISHNAN	Section Officer, Ministry of Commerce
Iran	Mr. Behnam BAZARGANI	Economic Researcher, Research Centre for Trade and Industrial Development, Ministry of Economy

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Jamaica	Mr. Carlos P. WEE TOM	Assistant Secretary (Economist), Ministry of Trade and Industry
Malaysia	Mr. Mohamed KHALIL	Assistant Controller, Trade Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Nigeria	Mr. Joseph ADEWAKUN	Commercial Officer, External Trade, Ministry of Trade
Peru	Mr. Ricardo LUNA Mendoza	Assistant of Economic Promotion, Ministry of External Relations
Sierra Leone	Mr. Vernon Alec-Dale MACKAY	Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry
Tanzania	Mr. Gideon A. CHEYO	Assistant Commercial Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives
Thailand	Mr. Prapan VONKHORPORN	Economist, Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Turkey	Mr. Falih SELEKLER	Assistant Chief, Capital Projects Section, Treasury and Organization for Economic Co-operation, Ministry of Finance
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Portugal (Auditeur-Libre)	Mr. Domingos SIMOES	Chief, Studies Centre, Board of External Trade, Overseas Ministry

ANNEX B

AREA DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE GENEVA COURSES  
FROM DECEMBER 1955 TO JUNE 1966

	UN Fellowship Holders	Non-Fellowship Participants
<u>Africa</u> (twenty-two countries)	<u>46</u>	<u>1</u>
Cameroon	2	
Central African Republic	1	
Chad	1	
Congo (Brazzaville)	2	
Congo (Leopoldville)	1	
Dahomey	2	
Ethiopia	1	
Gabon	2	
Gambia	1	
Ghana	5	
Kenya	2	
Libya	1	
Madagascar	3	
Mali	1	
Nigeria	6	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (ex Federation of)	4	
Sierra Leone	1	
Tanzania	4	
Togo	2	
Tunisia	1	
United Arab Republic	2	1
Upper Volta	1	
<u>Asia</u> (excluding Middle East) (fourteen countries)	<u>42</u>	<u>4</u>
Burma	4	
Cambodia	1	
Ceylon	2	
China	1	
Hong Kong	2	
India	9	
Indonesia	6	

	UN Fellowship Holders	Non-Fellowship Participants
<u>Asia</u> (cont'd)		
Iran	2	
Japan		3
Korea	1	
Malaysia	3	
Pakistan	5	
Philippines	4	
Thailand	2	1
<u>Middle East</u> (four countries)	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>
Israel	1	1
Jordan	1	
Turkey	9	
Syria	2	
<u>Latin America and Caribbean area</u> (twelve countries)	<u>29</u>	<u>7</u>
Argentina	3	
Brazil	2	
Chile	5	1
Cuba	3	3
Dominican Republic	1	
Ecuador	2	
Haiti	3	
Jamaica	1	
Mexico	1	2
Nicaragua	2	1
Peru	4	
Trinidad	2	
<u>Europe</u> (nine countries)	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>
Czechoslovakia	1	2
Finland	3	
Fed. Rep. of Germany		2
Greece	9	

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	UN Fellowship ----- Holders -----	Non-Fellowship ----- Participants -----
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>		
Malta	2	
Poland	3	
Portugal		1
Spain	1	
Yugoslavia	6	
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TOTAL (sixty-one countries)	155	18

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ANNEX C

PARTICIPANTS IN THE 1965 GATT/ECA AFRICA COURSES

I. Lomé

7 October-3 November 1965

Central African Republic

Mr. M. CASANOVA

Departmental Secretary, Head of the  
Internal Trade Service

Congo (Brazzaville)

Mr. Michel BOCOMBA

Deputy Officer for Administrative and  
Financial Services, Department of Economic  
Affairs and Commerce

Mr. Jean-Samuel KIBASSA

SAF Officer, External Trade Service

Congo (Leopoldville)

Mr. Sébastien KALOMBO

Assistant Director (Ministry of External  
Trade)

Mr. Samuel MADUDU

Head of Office (Ministry of External  
Trade)

Gabon

Mr. Daniel ASSOUMOU

Officer, Internal Trade and Industrial  
Production Section, Department of  
Economic Affairs

Upper Volta

Mr. Ernest YAMEOGO

Commercial Attaché, Department of External  
Trade and Industry

Mali

Mr. Moussa KANE

Head of Secretariat, Department of  
Economic Affairs

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Mr. Mamadou BA

Officer of the IRM; Director in the  
Ministry of Development

Mr. Abderrahmane FALL

Secretary for General Administration,  
Department of Commerce

Malagasy Republic

Mr. Benjamin RAJAONA

Chief Tax Inspector (Registration),  
Deputy to the Director for Taxes  
(Ministry of Finance)

Niger

Mr. Iro MAYAKI

Administrative Director, Local Delegate  
of the UNCC.

Senegal

Mr. Michel DEMBELE

Director of Planning

Togo

Mr. Louis AMANTSI

Secretary, Bureau of Price and Stock  
Control, Ministry of Commerce, Industry  
and Tourism

Mr. Simon KEGLAÏ

Deputy Head of the Department of Commerce,  
Ministry of Commerce

II. Addis Ababa

25 November-17 December 1965

Ethiopia

Mr. Teckle Amdemeskel	Department of Research, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Mr. Lemma Argaw	Vice-Director of Research and Planning, Department of Customs
Mr. Hailu Gemmeda	Administrative Assistant, Department of Customs
Mr. Mulugeta Olike	Personnel Officer, Department of Customs
Mr. Legesse Tickeher (Observer)	National Bank of Ethiopia

Malawi

Mr. Emmanuel Capola	Executive Officer, Ministry of Trade and Industry
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Somalia

Mr. Abdullahi Ali Khireh	Acting Head of Industries Section, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
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Sudan

Mr. Fawfig Eltigani Abugroon	Senior Trade Officer, Ministry of Commerce
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Tanzania

Mr. Vincent M. Masha	Assistant Commercial Officer Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives
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Uganda

Mr. Bogere K. Ssembatya	Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
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ANNEX D

STUDY PROGRAMME FOR TWENTY-FIRST GENEVA COURSE

I. General Principles of Commercial Policy and Their  
Relation to the Problems of Developing Countries

1. The rôle of foreign trade and commercial policy in the general economic policy and in particular its rôle in relation to economic development and growth.
2. The various types of commercial policies (the autonomous, bilateral and multilateral approaches); the advantages and disadvantages of these various methods.
3. The objectives of commercial policy: on the import side (fiscal considerations, protection of individual industries, protection of the balance of payments), on the export side (fiscal considerations, supply of essential raw materials to consuming industries, direction of exports, maximization of export earnings).
4. The basic requirement of equality of treatment in any multilateral commercial policy system; the most-favoured-nation treatment and the exceptions to that rule (customs unions, preferences, anti-dumping measures etc.).
5. The tariff as the normal means of protection; the transitional tariff problems in under-developed countries (conflict between fiscal and protective considerations and substitution of internal taxation for revenue duties).
6. The rôle of quantitative restrictions in commercial policy; the advantages and disadvantages of that method.
7. The rôle of quantitative restrictions to meet balance-of-payments difficulties, particularly in the case of countries going through a process of economic development. The alternative methods for adjusting the demand for imports to the available exchange resources, measures of internal policy, adjustment of exchange rates, exchange restrictions and multiple rates, temporary taxes etc.
8. The problem of discrimination in the administration of restrictions (monetary and commercial considerations). The case for or against bilateral trading arrangements (including resort to barter operations and trading with planned economies).

## II. History and Structure of the GATT and the Work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES

1. Origins of the GATT: The Charter of an International Trade Organization (ITO); the Interim Commission for the ITO (ICITO); the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation (OTC).
2. The text of the General Agreement: The most-favoured-nation clause; schedules of concessions; technical articles; quantitative restrictions; consultations; settlement of differences; exceptions; waivers; amendments; supplementary provisions.
3. Application of the GATT: The four Parts of GATT; the Protocol of Provisional Application; definitive application.
4. The GATT as an "organization": The CONTRACTING PARTIES; the Council of Representatives; committees and working parties; panels and groups of experts.
5. Accession to the GATT: Terms of accession; admission of newly-independent States; territorial application; provisional accession; arrangements for special relationships.

## III. Major Problems of International Trade and the Related Provisions of the GATT

### General problems of commercial policy

1. The reduction of tariffs by negotiation: Procedures and techniques of negotiations conducted since 1947; tariff concessions and schedules; modification of schedules; waivers and emergency action.
2. The current trade negotiations ("Kennedy Round"): The linear method; negotiations on industrial products; negotiations on non-tariff barriers; participation of less-developed countries.
3. Special problems: Internal taxes; anti-dumping and countervailing duties; valuation for customs purposes; subsidies; State trading.
4. Customs unions and free-trade areas: The European Economic Community, European Free-Trade Association, Latin American Free Trade Association, etc.

5. The use of quantitative import restrictions: The general prohibition on quantitative restrictions; restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons; other authorized restrictions; unauthorized restrictions; non-discrimination in the application of quantitative restrictions; consultations and complaints.
6. Trade relations with centrally-planned economies.

#### Trade in agricultural products

1. Problems of trade in agricultural products: The GATT programme for the expansion of agricultural trade; agriculture in the Kennedy Round; disposal of surpluses.
2. Trade in commodities: Trade in tropical products; sugar, vegetable oils, etc.; international commodity agreements; consultations on trade in particular commodities.
3. Prospects for the future: GATT and commodity policies.

#### Trade in cotton textiles

1. Textiles in international trade: The textile industry as a forerunner of industrialization; redistribution of the industry; export capacity in developing countries; pressures on the markets of industrialized countries.
2. The Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles: Its purpose and its major provisions; an orderly growth of international trade; relaxation of existing restrictions; safeguards against market disruption; the Long-Term Arrangement and the General Agreement.
3. The operation of the Long-Term Arrangement: Its operation during the first three years, against the background of major developments in production, trade and structural changes in the industry; the Cotton Textiles Committee and its activities; the administration of the Arrangement and its future; the new scheme for regulating imports of cotton textiles into the United Kingdom.

#### Trade intelligence

1. Economic analysis: Trends in world trade; foreign trade and economic growth of developing countries; supply of primary commodities; trends in trade of industrial countries.
2. Statistical analysis: Compilation of statistics of trade, production and consumption; comparability of data; index numbers.

### Trade and development

1. Work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in relation to development: Evolution of the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in the field of trade and development; the successive committees working in this field; the Committee on Trade and Development; the principal tasks before the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.
2. Part IV of the General Agreement: Legislative history and the meaning of the provisions.
3. Preferences: Granting of preferences by developed countries to developing countries; the Australian proposal for granting preferences to developing countries.
4. Import restrictions and other barriers to trade: Restrictions and discrimination affecting exports of less-developed countries; reduction of internal taxes; other measures.
5. Primary commodity problems: International commodity arrangements; tropical products considered in the context of trade and development.
6. Problems of expansion of trade among developing countries: Preferences among developing countries; other arrangements proposed; regional integration in developing areas.
7. Trade and aid and development plan studies: Export potential and investigations thereon in the context of studies of development plans; foreign trade and economic development.

### International Trade Centre

1. The work of the Trade Centre: Its rôle in assisting developing countries, through market research, publications and training, as a substitute or support for national promotion bodies and network of trade commissioners; reports and pamphlets prepared by the Centre as an aid to developing countries.
2. Market information service: Market potential in importing countries; commercial policy measures affecting trade; marketing channels and techniques; price ranges; names of potential importers.
3. Training programme: Assistance in the training of officials from less-developed countries in export promotion.

4. Export promotion techniques: The development of export promotion as a government activity; differences between export problems of developing and developed countries; magnitude and composition of exports; measures designed to act on the national production and marketing systems; action affecting foreign importers and governments; promotion agencies.
5. Organization for export promotion in developing countries: Responsibilities of governments in countries where private sector trade institutions are relatively under-developed; organization and responsibilities of a ministry or department of commerce; trade representation abroad; rôle of government sponsored or semi-government institutions; organization and functions of trade associations and chambers of commerce.
6. Market research: Techniques and practical realization of the study of foreign markets.

Liaison work of the secretariat

Relations of the GATT with other intergovernmental agencies dealing with trade and connected economic problems:

1. The United Nations, its regional commissions, and UNCTAD;
2. United Nations specialized agencies - IMF, FAO, ILO;
3. Other intergovernmental bodies - OECD, EEC, EFTA, European Coal and Steel Community, Council of Europe, Customs Co-operation Council;
4. Non-governmental bodies.