

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/3069
16 October 1968
Limited Distribution

Original: English

ACCESSION OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Memorandum Submitted by the Government of the United Arab Republic¹

I. Introduction - United Arab Republic relations with GATT

On 17 April 1962, or little more than six years ago, the Government of the United Arab Republic made a formal request to accede to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXIII. In view of the desirability of basing the trade relations of the United Arab Republic with the Contracting Parties upon the General Agreement, as soon as possible, a Declaration was issued on 13 November 1962 providing for a provisional accession of the United Arab Republic to GATT, as a step towards its eventual accession. This Declaration was supposed to remain in force until 31 December 1964 unless it was agreed between the United Arab Republic and the participating governments to extend its validity to a later date.

In May 1963, and long before the expiration of the validity of this Declaration, the United Arab Republic participated in the GATT ministerial meeting which called for a new and comprehensive round of tariff negotiations to start 4 May 1964. It was decided that these negotiations, which ended 30 June 1967, would be based mainly upon a linear technique of tariff reductions (Kennedy Round). The United Arab Republic declared its intentions formally to conduct negotiations with GATT member countries in October 1964 through a memorandum submitted to the Director-General of GATT. In this memorandum, the United Arab Republic made it clear that these negotiations were to cover the tariff side of the United Arab Republic contribution ("entrance fee") in respect of its final accession. This was reaffirmed in the statement made by the head of the United Arab Republic delegation to the twenty-third session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES held in March/April 1966. The United Arab Republic, in October 1965, had submitted its industrial offers, which were later supplemented by agricultural ones. The United Arab Republic has continued to hold its provisional status with GATT through the extension of the validity of the aforementioned Declaration during the period of the Kennedy Round trade negotiations (1964/67).

The invitation of the Director-General of GATT to the Contracting Parties to start negotiations with the United Arab Republic for final accession came on 3 March 1967 (document L/2764). It had been indicated that these negotiations should be terminated with the closing up of the Kennedy Round on 30 April 1967,

¹This revision of L/2765 has been submitted by the Government of the United Arab Republic for the Working Party on Accession which will be convened at an appropriate time.

so that the results of these negotiations could be included in the final protocol of the trade negotiations. While the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Australia declared the adequacy of the United Arab Republic offers, other countries requested supplementary concessions in the form of more items to be included. Subsequently, the United Arab Republic received requests for negotiations with the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan, Scandinavian countries, Canada, Austria and New Zealand. On 31 May 1967 - the deadline for submitting the final draft of tariff reductions for countries participant to the Kennedy Round - the United Arab Republic submitted its own draft of tariff reductions which included both offers: the original (industrial and agricultural), and the supplementary reductions.

A Working Party was set up under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director-General to study and report on other matters concerning the implementation by the United Arab Republic of the provisions of the General Agreement, as well as to prepare the protocol for the final accession to GATT. The June events of last year have made it impractical to convene the Working Party which was scheduled for 29 May 1967.

Since the provisional accession, the United Arab Republic has participated in the various activities of the Contracting Parties. Moreover, balance-of-payments consultations were conducted in 1963, 1965 and 1968 in pursuance to the provisions of the General Agreement. Whilst the restrictions maintained for balance-of-payments purposes were found justified, due consideration was also given by our authorities to the views expressed by the Balance-of-Payments Committee during these consultations.

II. Recent developments in the United Arab Republic economy

1. The period since our provisional accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in November 1962 has witnessed the successful implementation of our first five-year overall development plan - introduced in July 1960 and completed in June 1965 - and the launching of the second stage of the plan. The latter has been carried out taking into consideration the achievements of the first stage and after a careful appraisal of the economic situation in order to overcome the problems and difficulties encountered by the first five-year plan.

2. As illustrated by Tables 1 and 2 - showing the developments in the various sectors of the economy - there has been a remarkable increase in production and in national income. Among the results achieved are the change in the structure of the economy through large-scale industrialization; the completion of the first stage of the High Dam; and the increase in the number of employed persons to reach 7.3 million by the end of the fifth plan year compared with about 6 million in June 1960. The success of the plan may be indicated by the fact that an average annual rate of growth amounting to 6.5 per cent was achieved.

3. In order to accomplish such expansion in production and income it has been necessary to undertake large-scale investments in all sectors of economic activity. The level of investment which did not exceed LE171 million in 1959/60 increased to an annual average of LE303 million throughout the five-year period, and reached LE379 million in 1965/66 (see Table 3).

4. Further progress was achieved during 1966/67 which could have been a favourable year had it not been for the setback following the events of June 1967. These necessitated the reassessment of the economic situation and the introduction of appropriate fiscal and other measures to cope with the emergency.

5. For the past few years the United Arab Republic suffered from a persistent deficit in its balance of payments. This was brought about by the increase in the import surplus owing to the need for large-scale imports of capital and intermediate goods as well as raw materials for development purposes, and of basic supplies for a rapidly growing population, while exports on the other hand failed to increase at the same rate. However, the adverse trade balance was partly offset by the growing surplus from invisible transactions, and the ensuing current account deficit was met by net borrowing from abroad, leaving a reasonable overall deficit financed by drawing on reserves or increase in short-term liabilities. The balance-of-payments estimates of the years 1964-1966 are shown in Table 4.

6. Concomitant with these developments, various social, economic and financial measures were gradually introduced to lay the foundation for sustained and stable growth of the economy and to meet the needs of the changing social pattern of society. Among the measures taken were the reorganization and reorientation of the foreign trade system as well as the exchange system in the manner described in the following sections, with a view to realizing the plan objectives.

III. Foreign trade system

(a) Introduction

1. Since the provisional accession of the United Arab Republic to GATT, its foreign trade system has been described in numerous documents submitted to the Contracting Parties.

2. Being continuously under surveillance so as to be consistent with the changing circumstances of the United Arab Republic economy, the present foreign trade system is most recently described in BOP/80 dated 16 April 1968 on the occasion of the 1968 Balance-of-Payments Consultations.

3. Generally speaking, the main objective of the system is to regulate foreign trade in a manner consistent with the requirements of development as well as to plan the utilization of the foreign exchange resources to the best advantages of the long-term as well as the annual economic plans.

4. The basic features of the foreign trade system - summarized hereunder - include: the foreign exchange budget, commodity boards, import policy, export policy, and the public sector commercial companies, taking into consideration the most recent developments.

(b) Foreign exchange budget

1. The foreign exchange budget has been used since 1959 as an overall planning measure in the field of foreign trade.
2. Formulated annually, it is now the central plan of the United Arab Republic's foreign trade system and all efforts are directed towards putting its estimates on a more scientific and realistic basis.
3. As a planning device, the foreign exchange budget takes into consideration the estimated annual export potentials and import requirements of the United Arab Republic economy.
4. Besides visible as well as invisible exports, the foreign exchange budget anticipates foreign loans and credit facilities in an attempt to determine the overall foreign exchange resources available for the different uses of the economy during any one year.
5. These resources are in turn distributed among the different sectors of the economy (industrial, agricultural, transportation ... etc.) with each sector allocated a special quota to cover its current as well as capital requirements from abroad.
6. Distribution is effected on the basis of estimates by the sectors themselves, taking into consideration objectives of the long-term and annual economic plans, as well as the relative importance of the different investment projects to the economy.
7. According to its priorities, each sector is completely free to fulfil its requirements within the general quota allocated to it in the foreign exchange budget.
8. Import transactions in convertible currencies are submitted to a Financing Committee established at the Central Bank of Egypt. After co-ordination between import requirements and available resources, authorization is given for the execution of transactions through the Bank designated for the sector concerned.

(c) Commodity boards

1. Both in the field of imports as well as exports, commodity boards were formed to fulfil the objectives of the foreign exchange budget and to guarantee that implementation is achieved at the best available conditions and prices. These boards were initiated by Ministerial Order Nos. 504/505 issued in 1966.

2. According to this Order and subsequent amendments, there exist at present nine commodity boards enumerated hereunder:

- I. Provisions and foodstuffs
- II. Metals
- III. Chemicals
- IV. Engineering
- V. Timber
- VI. Yarn and textiles
- VII. Mining products
- VIII. Ceramics and potteries
- IX. Miscellaneous

In addition to these nine boards, other boards exist for the export of different agricultural products.

3. All Ministries and companies concerned are represented on these boards. Every board is responsible for the determination of the general policy in respect of the export or import of the items for which the board was established including fixing minimum prices for exports, based on prevailing international prices, and the determination of the best offers submitted to the board by competing commercial companies. Boards have the right to invite experts from the private and the public sectors for consultation.

4. As far as exports or imports are concerned, choice among competing offers is made by each board on the basis of purely commercial considerations that include basically: prices, qualities, delivery dates, payment conditions, etc.

5. Commodity boards, together with the specialized sections of the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, are also responsible for export promotion activities including quality improvement, standardization, grading, improved packings as well as advertisements in foreign markets.

(d) Import policy

Since its provisional accession to GATT in 1962, the United Arab Republic has dispensed with the rigid form of import licensing and introduced changes in foreign exchange restrictions that prevailed from 1947 when Egypt first departed from the sterling area. Without going into details of the present import policy (for these details see BOP/80) the following points may be stressed:

1. The present system is based on direct monetary approvals instead of the import licensing system that was abolished in 1964.

2. Each economic sector is completely free, within the annual foreign exchange quota allocated to it, to determine its import requirements.

3. Requirements of all sectors are communicated to the different commodity boards each according to its own specialization. These requirements are in due time made known to suppliers of all countries without discrimination.

4. Even though all imports are mainly entrusted to public commercial companies affiliated to the Egyptian General Trade Organization, nevertheless they have all the rights and responsibilities of free enterprise firms. Furthermore, their activities are based on purely commercial considerations as to prices, qualities, and other conditions.

5. In all groups of commodities, care is taken to guarantee the continuity of competition among the different commercial companies.

6. In their examination of the different offers submitted to them, commodity boards are free from any interference and base their decisions purely on commercial consideration.

7. Direct imports by private sector factories - of raw materials, spare parts and production prerequisites - without currency transfers are permitted. The authorized limit for each factory has recently been raised from LE1,000 to LE5,000.

These points are considered as safeguards that guarantee the best utilization of the available foreign exchange resources in a non-discriminatory way. Whatever restrictions the import policy may embrace are to be attributed to the shortage of foreign exchange and may thus be considered consistent with the provisions of the General Agreement.

(e) Export policy

1. The export policy of the United Arab Republic is directed basically towards the export promotion of various products - including traditional as well as non-traditional exports.

2. As elaborated recently in Ministerial Order No. 488 dated 27 July 1968, the main features of this policy are as follows:

(a) Exports of traditional products are conducted according to annual policies formulated by the responsible specialized organizations and commodity boards. With the exception of cotton and rice, which are exported by the public sector, other traditional products may be exported by both private and public sectors.

(b) All other products, considered to be non-traditional, are to be exported freely by private or public firms and companies to all markets without discrimination.

- (c) Exports of certain products that are essential for local consumption - such as foodstuffs - can only be effected after the responsible authorities are assured of the existence of a surplus. In this case, a global quota for export is established. Such procedure is provided for in the General Agreement.

(f) State trading and public commercial companies

1. According to the foreign trade system now in force, total imports as well as the majority of traditional exports are carried out by public commercial companies.
2. Whilst their capital is entirely owned by State organizations, these companies have the same rights and obligations as free enterprise firms including independent boards of directors, annual budgets, profit and loss statements, ... etc.
3. At present, public institutions engaged in import and export activities may be divided into two separate groups:

(a) Public commercial companies:

With the exception of the companies affiliated to the Cotton Organization (six companies), all other imports and the majority of exports are carried out by the thirteen public commercial companies affiliated to the Egyptian General Trade Organization. These companies are distributed as follows:

- 6 general trading companies
- 4 engineering companies
- 1 timber company
- 2 companies for the export of agricultural products.

(b) Ministries, State authorities and organizations:

These trade directly at the State level and include such institutions as the Ministry for the High Dam; the Suez Canal Authority; the Egyptian Railway Authority; the General Industrialization Authority (for complete industrial projects); the Petroleum Organization; and the Pharmaceutical Organization.

However, whether directly at the State level or at the public commercial sector level, all transactions are carried out on the basis of purely commercial considerations without discrimination among the various markets.

IV. The exchange system

The foreign exchange system was characterized by the following developments in the years 1962-1968:

1. As a result of the adoption of the stabilization programme in May 1962, in agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the United Arab Republic Government undertook to bring to an end all bilateral payments agreements with the members of the Fund. Steps have already been taken in this connexion. The payments agreements terminated include the agreements with Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Niger, Lebanon and Libya.

Agreements with another group of countries including Somalia, Sudan, Mali, Cameroon, Turkey, Ceylon, Guinea, Ghana, and Morocco were replaced by trade agreements providing for reciprocal credit facilities for financing specific transactions. Bilateral agreements with other countries are now denominated in dollars or sterling and in most cases provide for the exchange of swing credit facilities as well as the settlement of excess balances in convertible currencies.

2. The system of exchange premiums was abolished and the exchange rate structure was unified at the effective rate of \$2.30 per Egyptian pound. The Suez Canal dues continued for some time to be collected on the basis of the gold parity of the Egyptian pound, viz. 2.55187 grs. of fine gold per pound. As from 1 January 1963, however, the dues were fixed at the prevailing dollar rates, and thus the rate of \$2.30 per pound became effective for Suez Canal transactions as well.

3. Following the adoption of the second stabilization programme in April 1964, the "statistical" tax was raised from 5 per cent to 10 per cent on all imports except a small number of highly essential items imported by the Ministry of Supply. A 5 per cent tax was imposed on transfers in connexion with invisible transactions with the exception of governmental transfers and funds remitted for pilgrimage and for students studying abroad. Those practices, involving a measure of multiple rates, would be reviewed as soon as possible.

4. In virtue of Ministerial Arrêté No. 364 promulgated on 1 June 1968, the United Arab Republic authorities have introduced certain changes in the exchange control system designed to bring about some degree of relaxation in foreign exchange restrictions, to stimulate the increase in foreign exchange earnings, and to strengthen the external position of local banks. The banks are thus authorized to maintain accounts in foreign currency, to be opened in the name of foreigners irrespective of the place of residence, and in the name of nationals who are working abroad or rendering services to non-residents.

These accounts - mainly fed with foreign exchange remitted from abroad - could be utilized for settlement of local payments, and the balances thereon could be retransferred abroad. On the other hand, foreign assets held by nationals could be utilized to finance imports in favour of the public and private sectors, in accordance with the import system regulations.

Banks may hold positions in foreign currencies - equivalent to the cover of such accounts - in order to honour the instructions of their holders without the intervention of the authorities.

V. The structure of customs tariff

1. In January 1962, a new customs tariff was promulgated in the United Arab Republic, the main features of which are summarized hereunder:

- (a) All tariffs are based on the Brussels Nomenclature, on an ad valorem rate basis, with the exception of three commodities, namely, tobacco, tea and coffee.
- (b) Supply goods are exempted.
- (c) Equipment, machinery and raw materials necessary for the development plans are either exempted or subject to a very low tariff (2 per cent).
- (d) Unassembled parts and semi-manufactured goods are subject to a relatively reduced tariff (from 5 to 20 per cent).
- (e) Moderate rates of tariffs (from 25 to 35 per cent) are imposed on manufactured goods with the exception of some luxurious goods on which high rates of duty are imposed to reduce the pressure on our balance of payments.

2. Besides the import tariff, other duties are imposed as follows:

- (a) Excise duties are levied on certain articles either imported or locally produced, at the same rate, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article II.
- (b) Statistical fees, now collected for fiscal purposes, are fixed at the rate of 5 per cent on foodstuffs and 10 per cent on all other imports.

3. It is noteworthy to point out that, since our provisional accession, two laws affecting the rates of duty have been issued:

- (a) Law No. 85, issued in 1965, provides for the following exemptions from customs duties:
 - All kinds of seeds necessary for agriculture.
 - Fertilizers, disinfectants and insecticides, as well as raw materials necessary for their production.
 - Agricultural tractors, other machinery and appliances necessary for agriculture, as well as their accessories and spare parts.
- (b) Another new law was issued in 1967, reducing to 2 per cent the rates of duty on all imports needed for certain vital projects.

Table 1
THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION BY ECONOMIC SECTORS
1959/60-1965/66

(Value in LE million
at current prices)

Sector	1959/60	1964/65	1965/66
Agriculture	581.6	810.8	886.3
Industry	1,086.7	1,623.6	1,797.7
Construction	102.1	181.2	197.8
Electricity	18.4	39.1	41.9
Total of Commodity Sectors	<u>1,788.8</u>	<u>2,654.7</u>	<u>2,923.7</u>
Transport, Communications, Storing and Suez Canal	135.5	234.7	260.5
Housing	76.0	78.7	80.2
Public Services	11.1	14.7	14.9
Trade and Finance	165.3	231.9	254.7
Other Services	<u>371.2</u>	<u>290.4</u>	<u>616.9</u>
Total of Services Sectors	<u>759.1</u>	<u>1,150.6</u>	<u>1,227.2</u>
Total	<u><u>2,547.9</u></u>	<u><u>3,805.3</u></u>	<u><u>4,150.9</u></u>

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Table 2

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INCOME BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

1959/60-1965/66

(Value in LE million
at current prices)

Sector	1959/60	1964/65	1965/66
Agriculture	405.0	570.1	614.7
Industry	256.3	423.4	464.0
Construction	47.1	92.6	94.9
Electricity	9.8	23.2	24.3
Total of Commodity Sectors	<u>718.2</u>	<u>1,109.3</u>	<u>1,197.9</u>
Transport, Communications, Storing and Suez Canal	92.9	176.0	196.6
Housing	73.0	74.9	76.1
Public Services	6.4	8.0	8.2
Trade and Finance	129.2	168.0	181.5
Other Services	265.5	387.9	426.8
Total of Services Sectors	<u>567.0</u>	<u>814.8</u>	<u>889.2</u>
Total	<u>1,285.2</u>	<u>1,924.1</u>	<u>2,087.1</u>

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Table 3

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INVESTMENTS BY SECTORS

1959/60-1965/66

(Value in LE million
at current prices)

Sector	1959/60	1964/65	1965/66
Agriculture	29.5	89.0	82.3
Industry	49.3	99.9	94.0
Electricity	6.2	53.2	61.1
Construction	-	5.2	6.8
Total of Commodity Sectors	<u>85.0</u>	<u>247.3</u>	<u>244.2</u>
Transport, Communications, Storing and Suez Canal	35.8	49.3	53.1
Housing	31.1	30.5	47.5
Public Services	7.5	11.2	12.4
Other Services	12.0	21.7	19.2
Trade and Finance	-	4.3	2.7
Total of Services Sectors	<u>86.4</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>134.9</u>
Total	<u>171.4</u>	<u>364.3</u>	<u>379.1</u>

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Table 4
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
1964-1966

(Value in LE million)

	1964	1965	1966
<u>1. Commercial transactions¹</u>			
Exports proceeds	227.6	246.8	259.5
Payments for imports	399.4	413.3	410.9
	<u>- 171.8</u>	<u>- 166.5</u>	<u>- 151.4</u>
<u>2. Other current transactions</u>			
Receipts	146.1	155.8	170.5
Payments	97.4	99.3	94.7
	<u>+ 48.7</u>	<u>+ 56.5</u>	<u>+ 75.8</u>
<u>3. Current transactions balance</u>			
	<u>- 123.1</u>	<u>- 110.0</u>	<u>- 75.6</u>
<u>4. Net capital inflow</u>	<u>+ 111.1</u>	<u>+ 80.9</u>	<u>+ 69.2</u>
<u>5. Overall deficit</u>	<u>- 12.0</u>	<u>- 29.1</u>	<u>- 6.4</u>

¹Including transit trade.

Source: Central Bank of Egypt.

Table 5

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC TRADE BALANCE

(Value in LE million)

Years	Imports	Exports	Overall deficit
1962/63	344	198	(-) 146
1963/64	419	238	(-) 187
1964/65	401	265	(-) 136
1965/66	463	258	(-) 205
1966/67	376	261	(-) 115

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Table 6

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC IMPORTS FROM GATT MEMBERS

1965/1967

(Value LE '000)

Country	Imports		
	1965	1966	1967
Australia	2,221	1,297	2,215
Austria	1,662	1,829	1,187
Belgium	1,711	2,683	844
Brazil	250	719	1,346
Burma	14	2	-
Burundi	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	1	80
Canada	444	1,447	585
Central Afr. Rep.	-	-	-
Ceylon	1,809	164	2,277
Chad	-	-	-
Chile	-	2	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	3	-	1
Cuba	2,306	7,443	3,797
Cyprus	97	77	235
Czechoslovakia	13,772	13,887	10,637
Dahomey	-	-	-
Denmark	1,825	3,723	636
Dominican Republic	-	-	-
Finland	3,095	4,208	3,002
France	20,161	22,908	15,656
Gabon	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-
Germany, Fed. Rep.	38,263	38,154	23,979
Ghana	1,063	1,038	186
Greece	1,681	4,088	3,600
Haiti	-	-	-
India	23,760	-	18,353
Indonesia	7	3	2
Italy	23,544	19,237	12,095
Ivory Coast	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-
Japan	6,577	11,602	3,933
Kenya	73	98	118
Kuwait	5,228	3,401	1,874
Luxemburg	-	-	-

Table 6 (cont'd)

Country	Imports		
	1965	1966	1967
Madagascar	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-
Malaysia	1,850	477	69
Malta	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	7,043	3,862
New Zealand	163	107	43
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,011	471	72
Norway	1,410	910	292
Pakistan	2,733	1,629	1,674
Peru	-	-	1
Portugal	4	37	1
Rhodesia	539	82	-
Rwanda	-	-	-
Senegal	4	52	6
Sierra Leone	-	-	-
South Africa	2	2	1
Spain	6,380	14,097	11,458
Sweden	4,535	3,916	5,272
Tanzania	200	191	50
Togo	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-
Turkey	153	323	763
Uganda	112	25	342
United Kingdom	20,661	23,104	12,977
United States	81,988	92,332	30,215
Upper Volta	-	-	-
Uruguay	1	401	3
Argentina	638	206	3
Iceland	-	-	-
Switzerland	6,798	7,277	3,427
Tunisia	385	19	2
Yugoslavia	8,035	11,879	11,560
Cambodia	-	-	-

Table 6 (cont'd)

Country	Imports		
	1965	1966	1967
Algeria	-	598	2,249
Poland	4,608	6,915	7,606
Singapore	-	1,334	876
Zambia	-	-	-
Mali	76	83	6
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	631	1	3
United Arab Republic imports from GATT Members	298,438	332,920	199,471
Percentage	73.5%	71.53%	57.92%
United Arab Republic imports from countries not Members of GATT	107,207	132,534	144,889
Percentage	26.5%	28.47%	43.08%
Total	405,875	465,454	344,360
Percentage	100%	100%	100%

Table 7

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC EXPORTS TO GATT MEMBERS

1965/1967

(Value LE '000)

Country	Exports		
	1965	1966	1967
Australia	94	112	86
Austria	796	480	1,159
Belgium	1,706	1,819	1,840
Brazil	2	4	8
Burma	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-
Cameroon	178	130	280
Canada	91	251	73
Central Afr. Rep.	-	-	-
Ceylon	954	992	2,194
Chad	-	-	-
Chile	41	21	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	29	65	110
Cuba	4,008	2,655	3,090
Cyprus	123	148	142
Czechoslovakia	27,032	26,206	18,295
Dahomey	-	-	-
Denmark	1,290	1,136	788
Dominican Republic	9	2	77
Finland	1,498	998	1,091
France	6,425	5,156	6,251
Gabon	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-
Germany, Fed. Rep.	14,866	10,393	8,243
Ghana	498	806	250
Greece	195	2,882	4,310
Haiti	64	42	11
India	11,280	17,798	13,394
Indonesia	51	133	3
Italy	11,618	10,534	9,463
Ivory Coast	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-
Japan	8,951	6,312	8,099

Table 7 (cont'd)

Country	Exports		
	1965	1966	1967
Kenya	17	24	30
Kuwait	793	755	2,222
Luxemburg	-	-	-
Madagascar	56	104	7
Malawi	-	-	-
Malaysia	149	62	6
Malta	39	76	48
Mauritania	-	-	-
Netherlands	3,165	2,351	3,105
New Zealand	207	84	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-
Nigeria	319	123	210
Norway	386	301	295
Pakistan	555	133	241
Peru	-	-	-
Portugal	-	60	66
Rhodesia	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-
Senegal	36	34	28
Sierra Leone	-	-	-
South Africa	1	1	2
Spain	2,764	4,651	6,248
Sweden	927	785	746
Tanzania	13	21	225
Togo	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-
Turkey	338	511	295
Uganda	1	27	9
United Kingdom	7,378	7,327	7,075
United States	8,291	6,713	5,601
Upper Volta	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	3	-
Argentina	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-
Switzerland	2,446	2,402	3,500
Tunisia	589	16	11
Yugoslavia	8,244	8,820	6,348

Table 7 (cont'd)

Country	Exports		
	1965	1966	1967
Cambodia	-	-	-
Algeria	517	1,481	1,107
Poland	7,008	5,612	5,680
Singapore	-	573	2,726
Zambia	-	-	-
Mali	1,403	823	219
Congo, (Dem. Rep. of)	1	-	-
United Arab Republic exports to GATT Members	137,402	132,949	124,362
Percentage	52.2%	50.53%	50.54%
United Arab Republic exports to countries not Members of GATT	125,730	130,186	121,775
Percentage	47.8%	49.47%	49.46%
Total	263,132	263,135	246,137
Percentage	100%	100%	100%