

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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CONSULTATION WITH POLAND

First Review under the Protocol of Accession

Report by the Working Party on Trade with Poland

1. The Council of Representatives agreed at its meeting on 15 February 1968 to establish a Working Party to conduct, on behalf of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, the first consultation with the Government of Poland provided for in paragraph 5 of the Protocol of Accession.
2. The Working Party met on 25 March, 25-26 June, 30 September-1 October and 28 October 1968.
3. The Working Party heard with great interest a statement in which the representative of Poland gave a general picture of the economic situation of his country in 1967, explained his Government's intentions in acceding to the General Agreement and indicated the manner in which it intended to apply, and would wish to see its partners apply, the provisions of the Protocol of Accession. The full text of the statement is reproduced in Annex I hereto.
4. The Working Party agreed that the Plan for Annual Review (Annex A to the Protocol of Accession of Poland) would not fully apply in the first consultation as the Protocol of Accession had only entered into force on 18 October 1967 and as the implementation of the Polish import commitment had not begun until 1 January 1968. The Working Party agreed that the main subjects for discussion in the first consultation would be the following:
 - I. Trade between Poland and contracting parties in a base period.
 - II. Trade between Poland and contracting parties in the first three months of 1968.

III. Action taken or envisaged by contracting parties in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Protocol of Accession.

IV. Polish import targets for 1968 and 1969.

V. Poland's balance of payments with contracting parties.

I. Trade between Poland and contracting parties in a base period

5. The representative of Poland submitted the information on Poland's exports to and imports from GATT countries - including breakdowns for commodity-by-country and country-by-commodity - in the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 which is contained in Annex II hereto.

6. In reply to questions by members of the Working Party, the representative of Poland supplied the data on imports of certain products by Poland in the years 1966 and 1967, contained in Annex III hereto.

7. Invited to submit information on imports and exports under bilateral trade arrangements and, in particular, where import commitments by Poland had been entered into under such arrangements, their volume and amount by major categories, the representative of Poland pointed out that the texts of all agreements had been published in conformity with the requirements of Article X of GATT. Trade figures could be found in the official foreign trade statistics of Poland.

II. Trade between Poland and contracting parties in the first three months of 1968

8. The representative of Poland submitted information on Poland's exports to and imports from GATT countries in the first quarter of 1968, including breakdowns for commodity-by-country and country-by-commodity. The information is contained in Annex IV hereto. The representative of Poland pointed out that the import figures showed a rapid increase: imports from GATT countries were 22 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1968 than in the same period the preceding year.

9. The same observations as in paragraph 7 above were made with regard to trade under bilateral arrangements in the first quarter of 1968.

III. Action taken or envisaged by contracting parties in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Protocol of Accession

10. The Working Party noted that the Director-General had issued in Airgram GATT/AIR/650 of 19 April 1968 an invitation to contracting parties to notify for the purposes of paragraph 3(b) of the Protocol of Accession such prohibitions or quantitative restrictions which they maintained on 30 June 1967 on imports from Poland and action taken or envisaged by them under paragraph 3(a) of the Protocol towards removing such restrictions.

11. The Working Party noted that the following contracting parties had notified that they did not maintain any restrictions of the kind referred to in paragraph 3 of the Protocol:

Argentina	Ireland
Australia	Japan
Brazil	Kenya
Canada	Nigeria
Czechoslovakia	South Africa
India	United States

12. The Working Party took note of the notifications on quantitative restrictions received from:

Austria	Italy
Benelux	Norway
Denmark	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
France	United Kingdom
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Upper Volta
Guyana	

These notifications are reproduced in Annex V hereto.

13. Several members of the Working Party commented on the deficiencies of the information supplied. They emphasized that it was essential that contracting parties report the discriminatory quantitative restrictions on imports from Poland in force on 30 June 1967 in order to provide a basis to review progress made under paragraph 3(a) of the Protocol. In this connexion it was pointed out

that mere references to numbers of tariff items liberalized without accompanying trade figures were of very limited value. Some members of the Working Party indicated that they were prepared to examine the possibilities to submit more complete notifications before the next meeting of the Working Party. Other members pointed out that the Protocol of Accession did not specify the form in which data required for the annual review were to be communicated, and they therefore considered that they could retain some latitude in the matter.

14. The representative of Poland noted with regret that several contracting parties had not submitted any information regarding discriminatory quantitative restrictions maintained by them and that some of the replies received were incomplete. He underlined the importance for Poland of a removal of such restrictions and said that Poland's possibilities of fulfilling its commitments under the Protocol would obviously depend on action taken by other contracting parties towards liberalizing imports from Poland.

15. The members of the Working Party concerned stated that it was their firm intention to continue removing discriminatory restrictions on imports from Poland in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol of Accession and of the General Agreement.

16. The Working Party considered in detail questions relating to the procedure for reviewing, during the annual consultations, the implementation of the measures provided for in the Protocol of Accession. It requested the secretariat to study the matter and prepare a document thereon as soon as possible and in time for the next annual consultation.

17. The representative of Poland, supported by other members of the Working Party, objected to the view maintained by some contracting parties that it was permissible to create new discriminatory restrictions, if old ones were removed at the same time. In their opinion the creation of new discriminatory restrictions would constitute a violation of the terms of the Protocol of Accession. They also stressed that the existence of a licensing requirement, even if licences were granted freely, constituted an obstacle to trade.

18. In reply to a question regarding restrictions on convertibility of currencies, the representative of Poland explained that his Government accepted clearing arrangements in cases where payment in convertible currencies would be difficult for the trading partners of Poland.

19. The representative of Poland said that the aim of his Government in acceding to GATT was the multilateralization of trade relations between Poland and the other contracting parties. The Working Party sympathized with that intention and expressed its desire to move in that direction; some of the members, however, pointed out that the move towards multilateralization must be gradual and progressive.

20. Some members of the Working Party pointed out that maintenance of discriminatory quantitative restrictions against Poland was not only prejudicial to the interests of Poland but also to the interests of the other contracting parties.

IV. Polish import targets for 1968 and 1969

21. In reply to questions regarding the general targets for 1968 and 1969 in Poland's foreign trade plan, the representative of Poland supplied the information reproduced in Annexes VI and VII hereto. For 1970 no figures were yet fixed. A number of delegations expressed the view that the information to be furnished by Poland regarding its import targets should be sufficient to ensure that the foreign trade plan does in fact provide for imports from the contracting parties at a level not less than 7 per cent above the previous year. In reply to questions put by members of the Working Party the representative of Poland presented the Polish targets for 1968 and the trends for 1969. The representative of Poland said that he felt that he had supplied the information required. He recalled that paragraph 5 of the Protocol of Accession referred to imports from the territories of the contracting parties as a whole. In reply to the invitation in a note by the Chairman of the Working Party for the meeting on 25-26 June 1968 to communicate a list of products on which the contracting parties would like specific information, only a couple of requests had been made. In reply to questions regarding the distribution to various geographical areas of the import targets and the fulfilment of the 7 per cent commitment towards the contracting parties, the Polish representative explained that there was no geographical breakdown of the planned imports. Purchases were made on purely commercial grounds. The Working Party considered in detail questions relating to the procedure for reviewing, during the annual consultations, the implementation of the measures provided for in the Protocol of Accession. It requested the secretariat to study the matter and prepare a document thereon, as soon as possible and in time for the next annual consultation.

22. Questioned as to the import commitment undertaken by Poland in bilateral agreements, the representative of Poland said that most bilateral trade agreements did not contain firm import or export commitments; the lists of products annexed to them were normally only indicative. A number of members of the Working Party expressed their concern regarding those bilateral agreements which did have firm import and export commitments and stressed that detailed information on these agreements should be made available to the CONTRACTING PARTIES prior to the next review.

23. The Working Party recalled the provisions of paragraph 16 of the Working Party for the Accession of Poland, which stated that "in the negotiation of the percentage increase specified in paragraph 1 of the annex to the Protocol, account was taken inter alia of the increase in Polish exports to contracting parties likely to result from the application by contracting parties to Poland of the provisions of the General Agreement and from tariff reductions and other concessions made by contracting parties". Members of the Working Party pointed out that the Polish import commitment was a concession granted to all of the contracting parties on a most-favoured-nation basis and that it could not be made contingent upon action taken by certain contracting parties.

24. The representative of Poland, in reply to questions put by representatives of developing countries, said that account had been taken in the drawing up of the Plan of commitments undertaken by Poland in, for example, UNCTAD II.

25. The representative of Poland explained that some imports of consumer goods took place outside the Plan. The availability of currencies was the decisive factor. There were of course also imports of consumer goods under the Plan for sale in shops other than the PKO ones.

V. Polish balance of payments with contracting parties

26. The Working Party heard an explanation given by the representative of Poland concerning the balance-of-payments situation of Poland with regard to its relation with the contracting parties. The Working Party noted with satisfaction that it did not seem likely that the present balance-of-payments situation would interfere with the fulfilment of Poland's commitments for 1968 under the Protocol of Accession.

27. The Working Party noted that consultations with Poland were held in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Protocol for the Accession of Poland, including paragraph 5, Annex A to the Protocol, and, in future, paragraph 6 thereof. It was noted with reference to the phrase "among others" in the introductory part of Annex A, that while paragraph 8 of the Protocol reserved Poland's position with respect to the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article XV of the General Agreement, it also incorporated certain undertakings by Poland with respect to its action in exchange matters. In the view of one member of the Working Party, all information under specific topics listed in a note submitted to the Working Party by its Chairman at its meeting on 25-26 June 1968 was needed to confirm compliance with paragraph 8 of the Protocol of Accession and his Government would expect it to be provided for next year's consultation. In the view of the Polish representative it would not be appropriate under the provisions of the Protocol to require the submission of this information in its entirety. In the view of his Government Poland had supplied adequate information for the current review. Nevertheless it would be ready to make an effort to comply with reasonable requirements of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

ANNEX I

Statement by the Polish Representative
on the Economic Situation of Poland in 1967

As announced at the first meeting of this Working Party on 25 March, and as has become customary during the four earlier reviews pursuant to the declaration of 9 November 1959 on relations between the contracting parties and Poland, I should like to present to you some information on Poland's economic situation in 1967.

Gross national product in 1967 was 6 per cent above the level reached in 1966. Gross industrial output rose by 7.5 per cent and agricultural output by 2.3 per cent over the 1966 level.

Average nominal earnings in 1967 were more than 4 per cent higher than in the previous year; over the same period the cost-of-living index increased by only 1.5 per cent, so that there was a real increment in earnings of 2.5 per cent.

The productivity increase fell short of the estimated 5.6 per cent - but increased by about 5 per cent.

Production in 1967 of the principal industrial and agricultural items was as follows:

Electric power	51,200 million kWh
Coal	123.9 million tons
Crude steel	10,451.0 thousand tons
Zinc	196.1 thousand tons
Copper	42.2 thousand tons
Cement	11,138.0 thousand tons
Sulphuric acid	1,213.0 thousand tons
Nitrate fertilizers (expressed in pure ingredient)	593.6 thousand tons
Phosphate fertilizers (expressed in pure ingredient)	384.8 thousand tons
Plant protection products	911.0 million zlotys
Cotton fabrics	778.2 million square metres
Woollen fabrics	126.4 million square metres
Footwear	115.3 million pairs

Meat from industrial slaughterings	1,313.0 thousand tons
Milk	1,277.0 million litres
Butter	119.1 thousand tons
Edible vegetable fats and oils	176.4 thousand tons

For most of the products listed above the plan targets were reached and even exceeded. The growth target was not, however, attained in the following sectors:

Electric power	98.3 per cent of the output forecast in the plan
Plant protection products	94.4 per cent of the output forecast in the plan
Cotton fabrics	96.1 per cent of the output forecast in the plan
Footwear	96.0 per cent of the output forecast in the plan
Edible fats and oils	94.4 per cent of the output forecast in the plan

In the agricultural sector, the situation was as follows in 1967:

The harvest of the four principal grains reached 16.4 million tons, representing a 3.3 per cent increase over 1966. The potato crop was 48.6 million tons and the sugar beet crop 15.5 million tons, representing an increase of 5.3 per cent and 13.2 respectively over 1966.

The effects of intensified investments have become apparent in recent years.

The yield per hectare for the four principal grains rose from 16.4 quintals to 19.3 quintals in 1967. Consumption of chemical fertilizers (in terms of pure ingredient per hectare of cultivated land) rose from 55 kilogrammes in 1964 to 80 kilogrammes in 1967, an increase of 45 per cent.

The favourable fodder situation contributed to an increase in the cattle herd, from 10.4 million head in 1966 to 10.8 million head in 1967 - an increase of 3.6 per cent - while the number of pigs remained at the same level as in 1966 at approximately 14.2 million head.

Progress has also been made in agricultural mechanization and electrification; for example the number of tractors has risen by 11 per cent over the 1966 level.

Members of this Working Party will no doubt be particularly interested in information on the development of Poland's external trade.

In 1967 Poland's total trade reached a value of \$5,161 million, representing an increase by 8.3 per cent over the preceding year.

As in earlier years, Poland's trade developed more rapidly in 1967 than its national income and total production, showing that Poland is participating more and more in the international division of labour.

On the occasion of the third and fourth reviews under the Declaration on Relations between the CONTRACTING PARTIES and Poland (in October 1964 and March 1966), I had drawn attention to the fact that Poland's chronic trade deficit was considered by the Government to be unduly large, and that appropriate measures would therefore be taken to remedy disequilibrium.

The value of our exports reached \$2,527 million in 1967, an increase of 11.3 per cent over the 1966 level. Our imports rose 6 per cent above the 1966 level, to a value of \$2,645 million.

Consequently, Poland's trade deficit diminished, from \$222 million in 1966 to \$118 million in 1967.

The value of trade with GATT countries reached \$2,269 million in 1967, representing 44 per cent of the overall value of Poland's foreign trade.

I should like to emphasize the great stability of this proportion. Trade with contracting parties represented 44.7 per cent of Poland's total foreign trade in 1963, 46.0 per cent in 1964, 44.3 per cent in 1965 and 47.0 per cent in 1966. To avoid any misunderstanding, I would add that this proportion has been calculated for each of the years mentioned, taking account of all countries that are now contracting parties either in full, on a de facto basis or on a provisional basis.

1964, 1965 and 1966 were characterized by vigorous expansion in trade between Poland and the contracting parties. The value of this trade rose from \$1,675.4 million in 1963 to \$1,919.3 million in 1964, \$2,026.0 million in 1965 and \$2,223.7 million in 1966. In 1967, on the other hand, there was an appreciable slowing down in the growth rate and I shall explain what the causes were. First of all, however, may I recall that Poland's trade with contracting parties reached a value of \$2,269.0 million in 1967, an increase of 2.0 per cent over the preceding year.

In 1967 Poland's exports to contracting parties reached \$1,098.6 million, an increase of 2.6 per cent over 1966, while imports at \$1,171.3 million were 1.6 per cent higher than in 1966.

Poland's trade deficit with contracting parties therefore reached a value of \$71.8 million in 1967, representing a diminution of \$9.3 million as compared with 1966.

I should like to recall here, as stated in the GATT secretariat document L/2934/Add.8 of 19 January 1968, that Poland has begun to fulfil its commitment to increase the total value of its imports from the territories of contracting parties by 7 per cent per annum, as provided for in Annex B to the Protocol of Accession. This was confirmed by our Minister of Foreign Trade, Professor W. Trampeczynski, during his conversation with the Director-General of the GATT, Mr. Olivier Long, on 15 May last.

The importance of this commitment is brought out by the figures I have just quoted illustrating actual results in 1967.

There are different reasons why Poland's trade with most contracting parties, i.e. with the market economy countries, is not very dynamic. This situation is bound up with the actual structure of trade, and also with a phenomenon that one might term the "structure of the difficulties" encountered by Polish exports to many countries, particularly the West European countries.

In comparison with 1966, the structure of our overall trade in 1967 shows changes that, while not far-reaching, were nevertheless favourable.

On the export side for example, the share of machinery and capital goods increased from 35.5 to 36.2 per cent; that of semi-finished products and raw materials declined from 33.8 to 32.7 per cent; the share of agricultural products diminished from 16.8 to 15.7 per cent and that of industrial consumer goods increased from 13.9 to 15.7 per cent. Total foreign sales of finished goods accounted for 51.9 per cent of the overall value of our exports in 1967.

The changes in the structure of our imports were less striking. Here again, however, the share of machinery and capital goods increased from 35.2 per cent to 36.4 per cent, whereas that of raw materials and semi-manufactures as well as of agricultural products declined and the share of industrial consumer goods remained at the same level as in 1966.

In the light of these data concerning the structure of our overall trade in 1967, the structure of Poland's exports to certain West European countries is definitely unfavourable.

As I have already indicated, in 1967 finished goods - that is to say machinery, capital goods and industrial consumer goods - accounted for 51.9 per cent of the total value of our exports. In that same year the value of our exports of finished goods to Austria was only 6.8 per cent of the total, Italy - 8.4 per cent, Federal Republic of Germany - 8.7 per cent, United Kingdom - 8.9 per cent and the six EEC countries taken together - 10.4 per cent.

Now this state of affairs is not attributable to the nature of the goods offered by Poland, nor to the existence of what one theory that has been advanced on several occasions terms "difficult markets".

Indeed, in countries where the markets are just as difficult but which maintain in regard to Poland an import policy based on the provisions of the General Agreement, or which have granted us broader liberalization on the basis of bilateral agreements, these figures are quite different. In our exports to Belgium, for instance, the share of finished goods reached 19.7 per cent in 1967, to the United States - 20.3 per cent, to Sweden - 21.4 per cent, to Norway - 31.7 per cent and to Canada - 72.4 per cent.

These figures illustrate the real situation far better than any abstract considerations could do.

Although in recent years certain West European countries have moved in the direction of liberalization by enlarging the list of products that may be imported from Poland, the fact nevertheless remains that the discriminatory quantitative restrictions still maintained in those countries are a basic source of difficulty for Polish exports. I would even say that they indirectly cause difficulties for all the contracting parties.

In the twelve years immediately following the war, Poland's exports consisted practically of one single product - coal - that was in great demand. This was really a kind of "monoculture".

Since 1957 we have been expanding our traditional exports of agricultural products, but the protectionism that is rife in the West European countries and above all the EEC common agricultural policy, have dealt a blow to this upward trend and have halted completely our exports of certain livestock products and even of products for which we used to be the principal supplier in that area.

The EEC countries are not alone in applying protectionist measures in the agricultural sector. The agricultural negotiations in the Kennedy Round showed to what extent the subsidizing of agricultural production in various ways is a universal phenomenon, and if here I have emphasized the negative effects of the EEC common agricultural policy on our traditional exports, it is because that policy has been a particularly important factor in the change that has occurred in the international division of labour as it existed for decades past, and because it has had particularly adverse effects on trade between my country and the EEC.

I should like to recall that Poland has been much more affected than any other country by the protectionist measures applied by the West European countries. At the beginning of this decade, Poland accounted for one third of the total value of agricultural exports from Eastern Europe to Western Europe.

Despite the difficulties that we encounter in this sector - perhaps precisely because of them - we have been and still are in favour of solutions in the form of international arrangements on trade in agricultural products. We took part in the work of the Agriculture Committee and its Working Parties during the Kennedy Round and in those meetings we unfailingly supported proposals for solutions based on multilateral arrangements. In certain cases where existing conditions seemed to justify it, we proposed regional solutions at European level. As we all know, however, the results of the Kennedy Round were meagre and even disappointing in the agricultural sector.

We are still ready to pursue solutions that would overcome the difficulties existing in world trade in agricultural products. That is why we proposed at the twenty-fourth session that the CONTRACTING PARTIES should decide not merely to continue the work of Committee II of GATT but rather to refer these problems to the Agriculture Committee for thorough and detailed study. We are participating in the work of the Working Party on Dairy Products and the Working Party on Poultry.

Having regard to the protectionist measures applied in the agricultural sector by the West European countries, we see no possibility of increasing our sales to that area to which we have been exporting these products for several decades past. It would be difficult to maintain that this situation is the result of a rational international division of labour.

This somewhat discouraging picture of the difficulties encountered by our traditional exports in the markets of countries that are our major trading partners is darkened still further by the discriminatory application, within the context of Article XIII of the General Agreement, of quantitative restrictions on industrial imports of Polish origin. The figures I have already quoted on the structure of our exports to certain countries clearly illustrate the result of these restrictions.

In principle, having regard to the difficulties at present encountered by our traditional exports, we can only find new export lines in the finished goods category. In actual fact, this corresponds to the changes that have occurred in Poland's economic structure, and to our increasing industrialization. Here again, however, the quantitative restrictions and import régimes applied by many GATT countries to so-called "bilateral" countries still constitute a serious obstacle.

In March 1966, during the fourth review under the Declaration on Relations with Poland, I already had occasion to draw attention to the fact that the régime applied by many contracting parties was seriously hindering our trade expansion.

The consequence of all this is that trade with certain GATT countries is developing to our increasing disadvantage, and this decline in returns is accurately reflected in the downward trend in our trade with GATT countries in 1967.

I shall not refer in greater detail here to the problem of the quantitative restrictions applied by many contracting parties in a discriminatory way to imports from Poland, because in our opinion this should be the central topic of our discussions in this Working Party. It is difficult for me not to express my concern, however, all the more so because only a few countries have replied to GATT airgram No. 650 concerning quantitative restrictions, and their replies were not always complete. I have no doubt, though, that the representatives of some countries will have statements to make on this subject in the course of our meetings here.

I should nevertheless like to recall that under its terms of reference this Working Party is required to carry out the consultation with Poland on behalf of the CONTRACTING PARTIES. For our part, we must have a clear idea of what certain countries have already done or intend to do in order to reduce the obstacles that have been hindering the expansion of trade with Poland since it became a contracting party to GATT.

I shall therefore revert to this question during the detailed discussion.

In paragraph 3 of the note before us, the Chairman informed the Working Party of our intention of raising the question of multilateralization. That is so. We are obliged here to recall certain provisions of the Protocol for the Accession of Poland to the General Agreement and to the explanations contained in the report of the Working Party (document L/2806 of 23 June 1967). In accordance with paragraph 3(a) of the Protocol for the Accession of Poland to the General Agreement, "contracting parties which on the date of this Protocol apply to imports from Poland prohibitions or quantitative restrictions which are inconsistent with Article XIII of the General Agreement may, notwithstanding these provisions, continue to apply such prohibitions or restrictions to their imports from Poland provided that ... etc."

In addition, under the ensuing provisions of paragraph 3(a) of the Protocol of Accession, the possibility of continuing to apply prohibitions or quantitative restrictions that are inconsistent with Article XIII of the General Agreement is only a temporary one whose discriminatory character must not be intensified but, on the contrary, must be progressively relaxed.

Paragraph 3(b) provides that the CONTRACTING PARTIES are to review measures taken by contracting parties, in the course of consultation such as the one taking place today.

Article XIII forms an integral part of the General Agreement and its essential principle is precisely - if I may mention here a book by M. Thiébaud Flory, published recently in the series of publications on international law - the principle of non-discrimination.

At the first meeting of our Working Party I recalled that the concession granted by us and which we undertook to make effective as from 1 January 1968, was granted above all in return for the application towards Poland of the provisions of the General Agreement.

In these conditions, contracting parties that maintain separate lists of quantitative restrictions, one with respect to "multilateral" countries and another in respect of "bilateral" countries, must apply to Poland their list for "multilateral" countries or at least fix a deadline for making this change, while still having the possibility of maintaining for the time being certain restrictions, pursuant to paragraph 3(a) of the Protocol of Accession.

Indeed, if one applies a certain import régime with respect to 75 or 74 GATT member countries, and a different régime with respect to just one country that is also a contracting party to the General Agreement, this clearly constitutes legalized discrimination.

This state of affairs is not consistent with the spirit of the Protocol for the Accession of Poland - not only the actual provisions of the Protocol, but also the detailed explanations in paragraph 16 of the report of the Working Party (document L/2806). Moreover, paragraph 3 is not the entire Protocol. For example it is clear from the provisions of paragraph 15 of the Working Party's report that the safeguard clause in paragraph 7 of the Protocol should be applied "without hampering the development of a multilateral trading system between the CONTRACTING PARTIES and Poland".

It is particularly important for us to set matters right in this regard, all the more so because certain intentions have already become apparent with respect to our country that are clearly of a discriminatory character and are inconsistent with the provisions of the Protocol for the Accession of Poland. In saying this, I have in mind a draft regulation published in the Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes, envisaging the establishment of a special import régime for certain products coming from certain third countries; that draft was submitted to the Council of Ministers of the EEC by the Commission on 4 July 1967 - four days after the Protocol for the Accession of Poland was drawn up.

Admittedly this is only a draft regulation and it may be that Poland was mentioned in it by mistake. What is disquieting however, is the fact that six months after Poland's accession to GATT, such a draft was published which was discriminatory taken as a whole and in its details. I am thinking in particular of a clause in the draft which would exclude Poland from the provisions with respect to "eggs" because of the fact that we have undertaken to observe the sluice-gate price. Now, two other contracting parties to GATT have given a similar undertaking, and yet they are not mentioned in the draft.

According to information recently published, discussion of the regulation has been adjourned. On the other hand, the term of validity of Council Regulation No. 3/63 is to be extended. That regulation also seems to us to constitute discrimination against Poland. The obstinate manner in which this regulation is kept in force seems to us completely gratuitous, because in the five years that it has been in force it has not once been applied to imports of agricultural products from Poland. The high rate of the levies charged by the EEC member countries has been sufficient to slow down Poland's exports to EEC markets of products coming within the common agricultural policy.

I do not want to lengthen this statement which is already fairly long.

I feel bound, however, to reaffirm that we have always considered, and continue to consider our accession to GATT as a serious matter based on real concessions on our part as well as on the part of our partners.

As I already stated at the first meeting of this Working Party on 25 March last, we are taking part in this consultation with the firm intention of conducting it in a spirit of co-operation, not of confrontation.

The note by the Chairman mentions numerous questions addressed to us. For our part, we shall do our best to give satisfactory replies within the limits of our possibilities and in the light of the explanations given to us by representatives of contracting parties participating in the discussions of this Working Party.

ANNEX II/ANNEXE II

Poland's Trade with GATT Countries in 1965 to 1967/
Commerce de la Pologne avec les pays du GATT de 1965 à 1967

(value in US \$ thousand on f.o.b. basis)/
(valeur en milliers de dollars EU sur la base des prix f.o.b.)

		1965		1966		1967	
		Export/ Exp.	Import/ Imp.	Export/ Exp.	Import/ Imp.	Export/ Exp.	Import/ Imp.
	Machines and equipment - total/ Machines et matériel d'équi- pement - total	125,434	283,224	214,264	348,825	208,461	398,691
	Incl./Dont:						
1.	Austria/Autriche	1,001	12,925	1,704	28,811	1,172	17,205
2.	Brazil/Brésil	1,725	-	1,106	-	2,296	-
3.	Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	30,649	146,485	92,378	153,743	108,254	157,003
4.	Cuba	4,343	-	4,069	-	3,075	-
5.	France	3,135	4,563	1,739	11,438	2,513	13,302
6.	Germany, F.R./Allemagne, R.F.	2,237	32,726	2,456	24,614	2,162	40,489
7.	India/Inde	18,464	11	21,323	115	15,482	419
8.	Indonesia/Indonésie	8,805	-	3,437	-	384	-
9.	Turkey/Turquie	2,466	-	3,569	-	3,226	-
10.	United Arab Republic/République arabe unie	6,222	-	10,683	-	11,986	-
11.	United States of America/ Etats-Unis d'Amérique	3,570	1,698	2,835	2,253	2,476	2,311
12.	United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	1,752	21,524	1,961	41,060	1,605	60,269
13.	Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	21,646	13,542	41,322	16,903	23,651	22,147
	Raw materials and semi-products - total/Matières premières et demi-produits - total	511,096	538,737	431,580	573,535	457,816	587,411
	Incl./Dont:						
1.	Austria/Autriche	29,553	24,500	28,162	24	29,665	31,826
2.	Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	157,127	77,519	65,720	59,666	70,104	62,403
3.	Denmark/Danemark	21,405	5,515	22,400	7,132	23,318	7,284
4.	Finland/Finlande	22,355	22,835	17,317	19,376	16,443	18,389
5.	France	12,807	12,054	17,142	17,273	17,169	25,597
6.	Germany, F.R./Allemagne, R.F.	76,557	48,116	52,739	40,941	47,887	55,901
7.	Italy/Italie	10,260	27,393	16,190	33,282	21,609	29,463
8.	United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	38,973	70,250	48,109	109,749	48,590	106,837
9.	United States of America/ Etats-Unis d'Amérique	15,333	21,501	19,127	20,846	24,555	21,139
10.	Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	25,130	29,527	22,931	22,924	16,582	19,122

		1965		1966		1967	
		Export/ Exp.	Import/ Imp.	Export/ Exp.	Import/ Imp.	Export/ Exp.	Import/ Imp.
	Food products - total/Produits alimentaires - total	291,588	126,215	321,846	178,844	322,879	142,502
	Incl./Dont:						
1.	Austria/Autriche	10,754	2,500	8,987	3,736	3,915	551
2.	Belgium/Belgique	4,526	1,910	4,662	1,363	5,408	186
3.	Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	12,290	158	13,066	92	13,826	164
4.	France	11,965	17,029	14,308	28,693	16,229	21,007
5.	Germany, F.R./Allemagne, R.F.	30,990	1,709	60,184	124	58,205	1,464
6.	Italy/Italie	42,227	3,839	35,451	4,997	40,042	6,752
7.	Netherlands/Pays-Bas	5,646	7,212	9,348	7,063	7,758	895
8.	Spain/Espagne	7,324	4,797	1,797	6,380	4,478	7,179
9.	Switzerland/Suisse	13,090	7,845	10,702	9,935	10,662	1,576
10.	United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	77,863	2,173	85,997	5,692	85,810	7,202
11.	United States of America/ Etats-Unis d'Amérique	37,739	5,448	42,333	19,880	44,677	25,643
	Consumer goods - total/Biens de consommation - total	101,047	48,591	103,631	51,223	109,451	41,840
	Incl./Dont:						
1.	Canada	7,371	9	9,253	34	9,350	7
2.	Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	8,381	19,936	7,164	19,611	10,529	15,688
3.	Germany, F.R./Allemagne, R.F.	5,796	2,017	6,697	2,167	7,928	2,691
4.	Ghana	7,663	-	1,140	-	832	-
5.	Indonesia/Indonésie	5,982	-	311	-	216	-
6.	Sweden/Suède	5,445	52	5,871	183	5,881	255
7.	United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	8,889	2,433	8,982	3,548	11,607	3,709
8.	United Arab Republic/République arabe unie	655	79	2,015	5	1,158	290
9.	United States of America/ Etats-Unis d'Amérique	12,196	1,694	14,923	1,566	15,200	1,998
10.	Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	5,421	13,487	7,708	13,461	4,917	5,114

Polish exports to GATT Countries in 1965 to 1967/
Exportations de la Pologne vers les pays du GATT de 1965 à 1967(value in US \$ thousand on f.o.b. basis)/
(valeur en milliers de dollars EU sur la base des prix f.o.b.)

Country/Pays	1965					1966					1967				
	Total	Machines and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/Biens de consommation	Total	Machines and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/Biens de consommation	Total	Machines and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/Biens de consommation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Algeria/Algérie	699	99	20	1	579	1,366	104	50	-	1,212	906	80	70	-	756
Argentina/Argentine	2,614	250	2,316	-	48	3,287	149	3,071	-	67	2,129	21	2,005	1	48
Australia/Australie	2,228	587	120	156	1,365	1,824	235	59	149	1,381	2,321	234	192	159	1,736
Austria/Autriche	42,127	1,001	29,553	10,754	819	39,644	1,704	28,162	8,987	791	36,024	1,172	29,665	3,915	1,272
Barbados/Barbade	54	-	-	-	54	70	-	-	-	70	33	-	-	-	33
Belgium/Belgique	14,129	354	7,160	4,526	2,089	14,707	357	6,725	4,662	2,963	14,782	277	6,469	5,408	2,628
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Brazil/Brésil	4,550	1,725	1,978	662	185	11,659	1,106	9,363	763	427	12,284	2,396	9,056	497	335
Burma/Birmanie	4,120	19	382	2,886	833	1,239	183	104	370	582	324	103	171	-	50
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	40	12	-	2
Cambodia/Cambodge	2,531	303	274	8	1,946	1,342	89	161	2	1,090	262	58	2	-	202
Cameroon/Cameroun	123	8	16	-	99	182	32	29	-	121	202	39	24	-	139
Canada	10,836	431	853	2,161	7,371	14,202	364	2,624	1,961	9,253	13,311	292	2,343	1,326	9,350
Centr. Afr. Rep./ Rép. centrafricaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon/Ceylan	4,085	509	197	3,053	326	3,014	87	371	2,005	551	3,003	349	357	950	1,347
Chad/Tchad	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Chile/Chili	367	138	11	22	196	683	205	37	338	103	300	110	155	484	151
Congo Brazzaville	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
Congo, Dem. Rep./ Rép. dém. du Congo	34	3	-	13	18	99	2	88	5	4	314	33	244	2	35
Cuba	5,247	4,343	575	152	177	7,836	4,069	834	2,060	873	6,654	3,075	1,249	1,204	1,126
Cyprus/Chypre	352	33	34	105	180	427	80	70	88	189	571	85	133	107	246
Czechoslovakia/ Tchécoslovaquie	208,447	30,649	157,127	12,290	8,381	178,328	92,378	65,720	13,066	7,164	202,713	108,254	70,104	13,826	10,529
Dahomey	155	-	155	-	-	120	-	120	-	-	91	-	90	-	1
Denmark/Danemark	26,029	930	21,405	1,600	2,094	27,366	1,079	22,400	1,393	2,494	28,324	765	23,318	1,519	2,722
Dominican Rep./ Rép. dominicaine	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	3	13	-	13	-	-
Finland/Finlande	25,432	899	22,355	1,217	961	22,502	1,810	17,317	2,131	1,244	20,597	1,620	16,443	1,200	1,334
France	30,042	3,135	12,807	11,965	2,135	36,089	1,739	17,142	14,308	2,900	38,533	2,513	17,169	16,229	2,621
Gabon	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	4
Gambia/Gambie	15	-	-	-	15	8	2	-	-	6	19	3	-	-	16
Germany, F.R./ Allemagne, R.F.	115,580	2,237	76,557	30,990	5,796	122,076	2,456	52,739	60,184	6,697	116,182	2,162	47,887	58,255	7,928
Ghana	16,580	5,994	2,735	188	7,663	6,241	3,175	1,883	43	1,140	4,303	1,299	1,795	377	832
Greece/Grèce	9,296	1,486	1,884	4,181	1,745	11,169	3,980	2,203	2,778	2,208	10,783	4,357	2,982	1,276	2,168
Guyana/Guyane	172	-	42	-	130	158	-	65	-	93	40	-	13	-	27
Haiti/Haïti	325	1	39	7	278	205	4	28	7	166	537	6	27	6	498
Iceland/Islande	2,492	68	1,523	413	488	2,113	280	1,270	292	271	1,878	402	774	428	274
India/Inde	29,107	18,464	9,855	283	505	34,594	21,323	11,770	469	1,032	35,883	15,482	18,793	137	1,471
Indonesia/Indonésie	15,382	8,805	550	45	5,982	3,933	3,437	141	44	311	638	384	38	-	216
Ireland/Irlande	4,964	21	4,696	1	246	5,238	43	4,900	-	295	6,117	33	5,749	2	333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Israel/Israël	4,477	406	1,313	2,569	189	4,546	208	1,568	2,555	215	1,573	142	282	958	191
Italy/Italie	56,124	1,363	10,260	42,227	2,274	55,770	1,388	16,190	35,451	2,741	67,295	2,049	21,609	40,042	3,595
Ivory Coast/ Côte d'Ivoire	574	2	571	-	1	177	7	168	-	2	68	8	1	7	52
Jamaica/ Jamaïque	80	-	-	8	72	39	-	-	6	33	37	-	-	5	32
Japan/Japon	1,048	74	47	810	117	3,133	644	1,693	632	154	14,900	180	12,439	2,087	194
Kenya	481	6	142	40	293	652	22	208	30	392	636	20	257	44	315
Korea/Corée	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait/Koweït	1,738	130	575	464	569	2,215	669	617	366	563	4,254	923	2,400	229	702
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxemburg/Luxembourg	15	-	13	2	-	181	2	175	3	1	61	-	59	2	-
Madagascar	192	5	-	-	187	126	3	1	-	122	285	-	-	-	285
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	6	-	-	-	6
Malaysia	84	2	23	-	59	136	26	33	-	77	193	22	11	8	152
Maldives Islands/ Iles Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	495	30	270	37	158	302	3	246	16	37	392	-	357	22	13
Malta/Malte	192	2	29	115	46	176	2	33	91	50	221	2	75	79	65
Mauritius/ Ile Maurice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania/Mauritanie	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	18,886	389	9,777	5,646	3,074	24,554	324	11,566	9,348	3,316	24,861	346	13,651	7,758	3,106
New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande	74	54	8	-	12	162	103	14	10	35	115	50	29	1	35
Niger	15	-	11	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,573	58	1,559	1,116	840	4,045	336	709	1,911	1,089	5,787	724	762	2,973	1,328
Norway/Norvège	9,342	220	4,529	2,642	1,951	11,397	419	6,180	2,624	2,174	14,639	2,108	7,095	2,901	2,535
Pakistan	4,213	756	2,673	688	96	8,956	4,595	4,140	15	206	12,180	7,394	4,376	5	405
Peru/Pérou	-	-	-	-	-	1,028	2	1,013	-	13	86	25	42	-	19
Portugal	2,800	726	1,453	607	14	2,723	173	1,897	641	12	2,139	164	1,892	70	13
Rhodesia/Rhodésie	61	-	2	-	59	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal/Sénégal	96	4	15	10	67	164	17	34	14	99	203	24	10	6	163
Sierra Leone	679	15	408	86	170	648	5	243	223	177	318	1	27	85	205
Singapore/Singapour	50	3	19	-	28	489	24	24	175	266	1,246	28	65	366	787
South Africa/Rép. Sud-africaine	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain/Espagne	14,074	48	6,310	7,324	392	8,235	1,534	4,355	1,797	549	13,016	2,652	4,736	4,478	1,150
Sweden/Suède	32,285	1,467	19,767	5,606	5,445	37,282	1,741	22,744	6,926	5,871	34,218	1,458	18,951	7,928	5,881
Switzerland/Suisse	21,393	352	5,611	13,090	2,340	20,122	509	6,016	10,702	2,895	21,552	419	7,771	10,662	2,700
Tanzania/Tanzanie	809	14	24	378	393	1,130	5	108	237	780	334	15	58	28	229
Togo	100	-	81	-	19	75	-	68	2	5	107	-	85	6	16
Trinidad & Tobago	65	-	1	15	49	53	-	7	-	46	64	-	12	-	52
Turkey/Turquie	7,540	2,466	4,672	3	399	9,035	3,569	4,922	-	544	8,317	3,226	4,672	-	419
Uganda/Ouganda	228	-	28	20	180	313	-	32	16	265	286	14	42	-	230
United Kingdom/ Royaume-Uni	127,477	1,752	38,973	77,863	8,889	145,049	1,961	48,109	85,997	8,982	147,612	1,645	48,590	85,810	11,607
United States/ Etats-Unis	68,838	3,570	15,333	37,739	12,196	79,218	2,835	19,127	42,333	14,923	86,905	2,476	24,555	44,677	15,200
Upper Volta/ Haute-Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Uruguay	505	2	465	-	38	748	10	645	-	93	653	127	50	420	56
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	54,106	21,646	25,130	1,809	5,421	75,004	41,322	22,931	3,043	7,708	48,470	23,651	16,582	3,320	4,917
Zambia/Zambie	3	1	-	-	2	114	9	14	-	91	117	17	12	-	88
Tunisia/Tunisie	1,010,845	118,056	505,321	288,693	98,775	1,049,783	202,966	425,276	321,269	100,272	1,073,896	195,583	448,898	322,237	107,178
United Arab Republic/ République arabe unie	3,182	1,156	408	1	1,617	2,363	615	404	-	1,344	3,893	892	1,434	452	1,115
	15,138	6,222	5,367	2,894	655	19,175	10,683	5,900	577	2,015	20,818	11,986	7,484	190	1,158
	1,229,165	125,434	511,096	291,588	101,047	1,071,321	214,264	431,580	321,846	103,631	1,098,607	208,461	457,816	322,879	109,451

Polish imports from GATT Countries in 1965 to 1967
Importations de la Pologne en provenance des pays du GATT de 1965 à 1967

(value in US \$ thousand on f.o.b. basis)/
(valcur en milliers de dollars EU sur la base des prix f.o.b.)

Country/Pays	1965					1966					1967				
	Total	Machines and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/Biens de consommation	Total	Machines and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/Biens de consommation	Total	Machines and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/Biens de consommation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Algeria/Algérie	241	-	241	-	-	670	-	670	-	-	666	-	397	269	-
Argentina/Argentine	13,270	-	13,268	-	2	23,266	-	15,318	7,948	-	14,218	-	789	13,429	-
Australia/Australie	14,901	-	14,900	-	1	19,424	-	19,424	-	-	20,700	-	20,699	-	1
Austria/Autriche	40,743	12,925	24,560	2,500	818	57,100	23,811	24,000	3,736	853	50,615	17,205	31,826	551	1,033
Barbados/Barbade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium/Belgique	12,529	2,690	7,370	1,910	559	13,935	2,673	9,279	1,363	620	14,828	4,589	9,388	186	665
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil/Brésil	7,213	-	3,332	3,881	-	6,573	-	3,415	3,158	-	13,883	-	6,718	7,161	4
Burma/Birmanie	463	-	463	-	-	291	-	291	-	-	138	-	138	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia/Cambodge	-	-	-	-	-	2,354	-	-	2,354	-	292	-	-	292	-
Cameroon/Cameroun	3	-	-	3	-	501	-	11	490	-	6	-	6	-	-
Centr. Afr. Rep./ Rép. centrafricaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	26,342	207	5,934	20,192	9	32,502	12	6,973	25,483	34	21,736	74	4,858	16,797	7
Ceylon/Ceylan	4,438	-	3,044	1,394	-	3,956	-	3,792	164	-	2,376	-	1,547	829	-
Chad/Tchad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile/Chili	322	-	322	-	-	705	-	705	-	-	2,361	-	2,361	-	-
Congo Brazzaville	220	-	220	-	-	320	-	320	-	-	141	-	141	-	-
Congo, Dem. Rep./ Rép. dém. du Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	4,279	-	3,538	316	425	13,376	-	2,728	10,255	393	7,595	-	2,924	4,216	455
Cyprus/Chypre	294	-	42	252	-	362	-	51	311	-	506	-	-	506	-
Czechoslovakia/ Tchécoslovaquie	244,098	146,485	77,519	158	19,936	233,112	153,743	59,666	92	19,611	235,258	157,003	62,403	164	15,688
Dahomey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark/Danemark	17,186	5,096	5,515	5,610	965	26,938	15,478	7,132	3,496	832	30,806	20,751	7,284	2,315	456
Dominican Rep./ Rép. dominicaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland/Finlande	32,933	9,830	22,835	246	22	20,301	544	19,376	324	57	21,355	2,786	18,389	92	88
France	35,281	4,563	12,054	17,029	1,635	59,318	11,438	17,273	28,693	1,914	62,192	13,302	25,597	21,007	2,286
Gabon	74	-	74	-	-	242	-	242	-	-	419	-	419	-	-
Germany, F.R./ Allemagne, R.F.	84,568	32,726	48,116	1,709	2,017	67,846	24,614	40,941	124	2,167	100,745	40,489	55,901	1,464	2,691
Ghana	6,924	701	137	6,086	-	6,896	-	1,240	5,656	-	7,576	-	500	7,076	-
Greece/Grèce	14,155	-	12,732	1,370	53	11,581	-	9,233	2,299	49	10,756	-	9,135	1,552	69
Guyana/Guyane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia/Gambie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti/Haïti	91	-	17	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland/Islande	2,734	-	1,714	978	42	2,654	-	1,609	1,045	-	2,888	-	2,151	737	-
India/Inde	21,030	11	19,448	1,545	26	20,530	115	26,722	3,689	4	23,508	419	18,057	4,323	709
Indonesia/Indonésie	3,226	-	3,140	86	-	5,384	-	5,355	29	-	9,284	-	9,265	19	-
Ireland/Irlande	1,045	-	1,041	-	4	789	-	746	-	43	719	-	673	-	46
Israel/Israël	5,003	63	4,897	-	43	7,920	40	7,227	614	39	3,974	-	3,967	-	7
Italy/Italie	49,193	16,386	27,393	3,839	1,575	70,155	29,109	33,282	4,997	2,767	65,570	26,526	29,463	6,752	2,829
Ivory Coast/ Côte d'Ivoire	727	-	358	369	-	1,126	-	194	932	-	942	-	712	230	-
Jamaica/Jamaïque	214	-	-	214	-	171	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Japan/Japon	5,052	1,023	4,004	-	25	2,592	644	1,898	-	30	3,229	883	2,285	3	58
Kenya	1,129	-	152	977	-	1,704	-	162	1,542	-	8	-	-	8	-
Korea/Corée	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait/Koweït	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg/Luxembourg	2	2	-	-	-	120	3	117	-	-	644	644	-	-	-
Madagascar	173	-	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,001	-	3,001	-	-	5,804	-	5,804	-	-	3,136	-	3,136	-	-
Maldives Islands/ Iles Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,042	-	186	856	-	589	-	309	280	-	291	-	-	291	-
Malta/Malte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-
Mauritius/ Ile Maurice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania/ Mauritanie	-	-	-	-	-	182	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands/ Pays-Bas	27,027	2,360	16,654	7,212	801	28,411	4,116	16,503	7,063	729	31,788	6,042	24,044	895	807
New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande	3,583	-	3,583	-	-	2,204	-	2,204	-	-	1,850	-	1,850	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	6,679	-	202	6,477	-	3,045	-	76	2,969	-	1,147	-	107	1,040	-
Norway/Norvège	12,410	679	9,701	2,004	26	10,802	510	7,614	2,635	43	11,747	1,435	9,305	918	89
Pakistan	5,584	-	5,581	-	3	9,989	-	9,652	-	337	9,096	-	8,766	-	330
Peru/Pérou	3,662	-	3,662	-	-	5,606	-	5,368	238	-	5,497	-	5,300	197	-
Portugal	2,579	-	1,613	966	-	2,014	-	1,112	962	-	3,728	-	908	2,820	-
Rhodesia/Rhodésie	344	-	344	-	-	57	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal/Sénégal	31	-	31	-	-	70	-	70	-	-	67	-	67	-	-
Sierra Leone	72	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore/Singapour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa/Rép. Sud-africaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain/Espagne	7,245	9	2,423	4,797	16	13,992	2,291	5,283	6,380	38	13,904	2,853	3,768	7,179	104
Sweden/Suède	27,546	4,978	15,791	6,725	52	29,558	8,216	19,426	1,733	183	32,296	11,089	20,534	418	255
Switzerland/Suisse	24,958	5,726	9,544	7,845	1,843	29,170	6,232	11,109	9,935	1,894	22,272	7,636	11,030	1,576	2,030
Tanzania/Tanzanie	645	-	305	340	-	2,272	-	148	2,124	-	365	-	95	270	-
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey/Turquie	9,021	-	7,717	1,304	-	8,008	-	7,235	767	6	8,178	-	7,793	363	22
Uganda/Ouganda	1,059	-	1,059	-	-	72	-	72	-	-	491	-	59	432	-
United Kingdom/ Royaume-Uni	96,380	21,524	70,250	2,173	2,433	160,049	41,060	109,749	5,692	3,548	178,017	60,269	106,837	7,202	3,709
United States/ Etats-Unis	30,341	1,698	21,501	5,448	1,694	44,548	2,253	20,846	19,880	1,566	51,091	2,311	21,139	25,643	1,998
Upper Volta/ Haute-Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,147	-	1,147	-	-	6,094	-	1,566	4,528	-	2,519	-	1,606	913	-
Yugoslavia/ Yougoslavie	63,060	13,542	29,527	6,504	13,487	56,632	16,903	22,924	3,344	13,461	47,310	22,147	19,122	927	5,114
Zambia/Zambie	737	-	-	737	-	-	237	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia/Tunisie	978,269	283,224	522,879	123,654	48,512	1,134,419	348,825	557,112	177,264	51,218	1,154,762	398,691	573,459	141,062	41,550
United Arab Republic/ République arabe unie	1,695	-	1,077	618	-	3,201	-	2,831	370	-	2,932	-	2,726	206	-
	16,803	-	14,781	1,943	79	14,807	-	13,592	1,210	5	12,750	-	11,226	1,234	290
	996,767	283,224	538,737	126,215	48,591	1,152,427	348,825	573,535	178,844	51,223	1,170,444	398,691	587,411	142,572	41,840

ANNEX III/ANNEXE III

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS BY POLAND IN 1966 AND 1967/
IMPORTATIONS DE CERTAINS PRODUITS VERS LA POLOGNE EN 1966 ET 1967

Supplying country/ Pays de provenance	1966		1967	
	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$
<u>Wheat/Froment</u>				
Total	1,567	95,254	1,353	97,063
of which/dont:				
Canada	379	25,483	235	16,797
United States/Etats-Unis	137	8,824	-	-
France	489	28,343	130	7,922
USSR/URSS	355	21,322	988	72,344
<u>Barley/Orge</u>				
Total	139	8,902	418	24,042
of which/dont:				
United States/Etats-Unis	-	-	57	3,242
France	-	-	216	11,756
United Kingdom/Grande-Bretagne	25	1,695	66	3,953
Switzerland/Suisse	15	912	17	963
USSR/URSS	48	3,077	62	4,128

Supplying country/ Pays de provenance	1966		1967	
	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$
<u>Raw hides and skins of bovine animals (other than calf skins)/</u> <u>Peaux de bovins brutes fraîches (non compris peaux de veaux)</u>				
Total	47.2	23,421	52.1	19,111
of which/dont:				
Argentina/Argentine	23.0	10,777	28.9	9,893
Australia/Australie	1.5	794	2.6	1,114
Brazil/Brésil	0.2	47	0.4	105
Canada	4.0	1,789	3.3	1,106
Denmark/Danemark	2.0	1,614	2.4	1,259
United States/Etats-Unis	7.8	3,373	5.7	1,847
Finland/Finlande	-	-	0.1	49
Indonesia/Indonésie	0.05	14	0.3	78
Italy/Italie	0.8	649	0.5	370
Norway/Norvège	-	-	0.2	103
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande	1.8	1,021	1.2	521
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	2.1	951	1.8	620
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	2.6	1,604	3.0	1,094
Sweden/Suède	0.6	458	1.4	763
Switzerland/Suisse	0.2	450	0.3	183
<u>Lemons/Citrons</u>				
Total	59.4	7,791	43.1	6,307
of which/dont:				
Cyprus/Chypre	-	-	2.5	300
United States/Etats-Unis	1.4	300	2.7	408
Spain/Espagne	2.5	348	4.8	781
Greece/Grèce	12.1	1,487	6.1	738
Italy/Italie	35.6	4,646	23.6	3,668
Lebanon/Liban	4.8	626	3.3	404
United Arab Republic/République arabe unie	-	-	0.1	9

Supplying country/ Pays de provenance	1966		1967	
	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$
<u>Oranges</u>				
Total	25.9	3,083	32.2	4,128
of which/dont:				
Cyprus/Chypre	2.2	311	1.2	152
Cuba	0.8	74	0.4	36
Spain/Espagne	15.2	1,791	23.1	2,885
Greece/Grèce	1.0	120	0.4	53
Morocco/Maroc	-	-	6.6	925
United Arab Republic/République arabe unie	-	-	0.4	79
<u>Coffee/Café</u>				
Total	19.5	14,429	20.1	14,208
of which/dont:				
Brazil/Brésil	3.7	3,128	4.1	3,130
Colombia/Colombie	4.0	4,202	4.0	3,679
Ivory Coast/Côte d'Ivoire	2.5	932	0.5	229
Ecuador/Equateur	-	-	3.0	2,000
India/Inde	0.3	210	1.8	1,503
Kenya	2.8	1,504	-	-
Mexico/Mexique	0.9	696	1.0	719
Peru/Pérou	0.3	238	0.3	200
Portugal	0.8	599	4.5	2,315
Uganda/Ouganda	-	-	1.0	432
Tanzania/Tanzanie	2.0	1,684	-	-
<u>Cocoa/Cacao</u>				
Total	12.3	5,729	20.0	11,108
of which/dont:				
Brazil/Brésil	-	-	7.3	4,031
Ghana	8.6	3,810	12.6	7,077
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	3.0	1,603	-	-

Supplying country/ Pays de provenance	1966		1967	
	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$	Quantity '000 tons/ Quantité en '000t	Value \$'000/ Valeur en '000 \$
<u>Iron ore/Minerais de fer</u>				
Total	9,429	87,718	10,056	93,365
of which/dont:				
Brazil/Brésil	191	1,777	336	2,949
Finland/Finlande	82	833	68	528
Guinea/Guinée	173	691	-	-
India/Inde	185	1,755	195	1,834
Norway/Norvège	104	919	102	817
Sweden/Suède	688	7,714	761	7,929
USSR/URSS	7,825	72,432	8,594	79,308

Only principal suppliers are listed./Seuls les principaux fournisseurs sont énumérés.

ANNEX IV/ANNEXE IV

POLAND'S TRADE WITH GATT COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1968/
COMMERCE DE LA POLOGNE AVEC LES PAYS DU GATT
AU COURS DU 1er TRIMESTRE 1968

EXPORTS OF POLAND TO GATT COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1968/
VALEUR DES EXPORTATIONS DE LA POLOGNE VERS LES PAYS DU GATT
AU COURS DU 1er TRIMESTRE 1968

(value in US\$'000/en milliers de dollars EU)

	Total	Machinery and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw mate- rials and semi-manu- factures/ Matières premières et demi- produits	Food products/ Produits alimen- taires	Consumer goods/ Biens de consomma- tion
1 Algeria/Algérie	82.7	17.5	1.3	-	63.9
2 Argentina/Argentine	261.2	26.2	227.9	0.4	6.7
3 Australia/Australie	489.5	49.6	38.8	58.9	342.2
4 Austria/Autriche	8,897.1	244.6	7,329.1	1,101.0	222.4
5 Barbados/Barbade	16.0	-	0.1	-	15.9
6 Belgium/Belgique	4,797.8	62.9	2,161.7	1,822.8	750.4
7 Botswana	5.7	-	-	-	5.7
8 Brazil/Brésil	3,656.0	380.4	3,205.6	16.7	53.3
9 Burma/Birmanie	95.2	3.2	2.3	-	89.7
10 Burundi	3.5	-	1.6	-	1.9
11 Cambodia/Cambodge	95.6	50.2	-	0.8	44.6
12 Cameroon/Cameroun	53.4	25.2	-	-	28.2
13 Canada	1,639.4	41.9	67.6	124.0	1,405.9
14 Central African Rep./ République Centrafricaine	-	-	-	-	-
15 Ceylon/Ceylan	482.4	0.9	27.6	-	453.9
16 Chad/Tchad	1.4	-	-	-	1.4
17 Chile/Chili	245.0	20.5	38.0	177.0	9.5

		Total	Machinery and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw mate- rials and semi-manu- factures/ Matières premières et demi- produits	Food products/ Produits alimen- taires	Consumer goods/ Biens de consomma- tion
18	Congo (Brazzaville)	-	-	-	-	-
19	Congo, Dem. Rep. of/ Rép. dém. du Congo	23.9	-	-	-	23.9
20	Cuba	905.4	512.3	95.1	-	298.0
21	Cyprus/Chypre	138.2	12.4	39.6	20.8	65.4
22	Czechoslovakia/ Tchécoslovaquie	42,678.7	18,904.3	19,778.8	1,477.7	2,517.9
23	Dahomey	12.8	-	12.8	-	-
24	Denmark/Danemark	7,334.1	196.4	6,128.4	355.1	654.2
25	Dominican Rep./ République Dominicaine	2.5	-	2.5	-	-
26	Finland/Finlande	3,087.6	333.3	2,380.7	156.8	216.8
27	France	12,026.9	363.4	7,060.0	3,888.1	715.4
28	Gabon	2.5	-	-	-	2.5
29	Gambia/Gambie	6.3	-	-	-	6.3
30	Germany, Fed. Rep. of/ R.F. d'Allemagne	24,631.5	342.9	12,711.8	9,716.9	1,859.9
31	Ghana	400.6	189.9	156.1	8.4	46.2
32	Greece/Grèce	2,599.1	769.9	1,053.4	321.4	454.4
33	Guyana/Guyane	8.2	-	2.9	-	5.3
34	Haiti/Haïti	138.0	0.5	13.9	0.1	123.5
35	Iceland/Islande	245.8	5.8	57.1	149.7	33.2
36	India/Inde	5,170.7	1,924.6	2,870.5	13.3	362.3
37	Indonesia/Indonésie	58.8	26.6	16.0	-	16.2
38	Ireland/Irlande	2,283.7	144.8	2,063.2	18.9	56.8
39	Israel/Israël	240.2	5.1	-	219.8	15.3
40	Italy/Italie	17,738.7	402.3	6,320.7	10,144.9	870.8
41	Ivory Coast/ Côte d'Ivoire	14.4	4.7	0.8	-	8.9
42	Jamaica/Jamaïque	26.2	-	-	-	26.2
43	Japan/Japon	3,794.2	-	3,263.4	203.7	327.1
44	Kenya	185.5	3.5	93.3	7.4	81.3
45	Korea/Corée	-	-	-	-	-
46	Kuwait/Koweït	517.9	22.4	7.8	387.1	100.6
47	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-
48	Luxemburg/Luxembourg	543.3	-	528.2	14.1	1.0
49	Madagascar	43.5	1.7	0.4	-	41.4
50	Malawi	2.5	-	-	2.5	-

	Total	Machinery and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw mate- rials and semi-manu- factures/ Matières premières et demi- produits	Food products/ Produits alimen- taires	Consumer goods/ Biens de consomma- tion
51 Malaysia/Malaisie	33.2	1.4	1.7	22.8	7.3
52 Maldives Islands/ Iles Maldives	-	-	-	-	-
53 Mali	99.2	12.9	59.7	-	26.6
54 Malta/Malte	51.6	0.5	5.3	36.2	9.6
55 Mauritania/Mauritanie	-	-	-	-	-
56 Mauritius/Ile Maurice	-	-	-	-	-
57 Netherlands, Kingdom/ Pays-Bas, Royaume des	6,137.5	191.4	3,294.9	2,036.2	615.0
58 New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande	47.8	23.1	1.8	1.2	21.7
59 Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-
60 Niger	-	-	-	-	-
61 Nigeria, Fed.Rep.of/ Nigeria	672.8	54.6	452.3	104.8	61.1
62 Norway/Norvège	2,744.2	676.6	1,113.7	299.5	654.4
63 Pakistan	2,011.7	862.2	1,062.7	0.5	86.3
64 Peru/Pérou	38.7	-	21.7	11.1	5.9
65 Poland/Pologne	-	-	-	-	-
66 Portugal	593.2	36.8	548.9	7.5	-
67 Rhodesia/Rhodésie	-	-	-	-	-
68 Rwanda	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
69 Senegal/Sénégal	28.1	9.6	1.4	-	17.1
70 Sierra Leone	125.8	1.6	15.6	20.2	88.4
71 Singapore/Singapour	180.4	6.8	30.4	27.6	115.6
72 South Africa/ République Sud-Africaine	-	-	-	-	-
73 Spain/Espagne	2,791.5	53.8	1,189.7	1,463.4	84.6
74 Sweden/Suède	6,819.8	248.8	3,836.0	1,248.5	1,486.5
75 Switzerland/Suisse	4,901.0	84.2	1,990.1	2,082.8	743.9
76 Tanzania/Tanzanie	352.6	174.3	44.3	73.1	60.9
77 Togo	53.9	-	48.8	-	5.5
78 Trinidad and Tobago/ Trinidad et Tobago	18.4	-	1.4	-	17.0
79 Turkey/Turquie	2,151.8	377.3	1,657.2	0.2	117.1
80 Uganda/Ouganda	106.4	3.2	15.1	-	88.1

	Total	Machinery and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw mate- rials and semi-manu- factures/ Matières premières et demi- produits	Food products/ Produits alimen- taires	Consumer goods/ Biens de consomma- tion
81 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/ Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	32,179.3	796.5	10,531.8	17,870.3	2,980.7
82 United States of America/Etats-Unis d'Amérique	20,521.8	228.1	5,580.4	11,548.4	3,164.9
83 Upper Volta/Haute-Volta	3.6	-	3.6	-	-
84 Uruguay	30.4	0.2	21.4	0.1	8.7
85 Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	8,685.2	4,744.0	2,843.0	168.2	930.0
86 Zambia/Zambie	29.1	13.8	0.4	-	14.9
Total:	237,092.7	37,691.7	112,131.9	67,430.9	23,838.2
Tunisia/Tunisie	912.4	245.8	538.2	10.2	118.2
UAR/RAU	5,394.2	3,266.7	1,693.9	-	433.6
	243,399.3	37,204.2	114,364.0	67,441.1	24,390.0

IMPORTS OF POLAND FROM GATT COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1968/VALEUR DES
IMPORTATIONS DE LA POLOGNE EN PROVENANCE DES PAYS DU GATT AU COURS DU
1er TRIMESTRE 1968

(value in US\$'000/en milliers de dollars EU)

	Total	Machinery and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/ Biens de consommation
1 Algeria/Algérie	210.0	-	33.4	176.6	-
2 Argentina/Argentine	3,387.4	-	3,387.4	-	-
3 Australia/Australie	5,836.3	-	5,835.6	-	0.7
4 Austria/Autriche	13,417.1	4,926.0	7,764.8	403.9	322.4
5 Barbados/Barbade	-	-	-	-	-
6 Belgium/Belgique	4,827.6	1,204.3	3,449.3	-	174.0
7 Botswana	-	-	-	-	-
8 Brazil/Brésil	2,687.6	-	410.2	2,269.5	7.9
9 Burma/Birmanie	-	-	-	-	-
10 Burundi	-	-	-	-	-
11 Cambodia/Cambodge	-	-	-	-	-
12 Cameroon/Cameroun	-	-	-	-	-
13 Canada	419.5	-	414.1	-	5.4
14 Central African Rep./ République Centrafricaine	-	-	-	-	-
15 Ceylon/Ceylan	354.8	-	177.4	177.4	-
16 Chad/Tchad	-	-	-	-	-
17 Chile/Chili	1,064.7	-	1,064.7	-	-
18 Congo (Brazz.)/ Congo (Brazzaville)	38.3	-	38.3	-	-
19 Congo, Dem.Rep. of/ Rép. dém. du Congo	-	-	-	-	-
20 Cuba	1,040.3	-	540.4	335.4	164.5
21 Cyprus/Chypre	448.0	-	-	448.0	-
22 Czechoslovakia/ Tchécoslovaquie	50,112.6	33,180.0	14,025.4	-	2,907.2
23 Dahomey	-	-	-	-	-
24 Denmark/Danemark	8,057.6	4,497.9	1,532.1	1,850.5	177.1
25 Dominican Rep./ République Dominicaine	-	-	-	-	-
26 Finland/Finlande	2,092.6	28.9	2,059.5	-	4.2
27 France	39,218.1	4,506.4	8,378.6	25,698.4	634.7

	Total	Machinery and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/ Biens de consommation
28 Gabon	79.1	-	79.1	-	-
29 Gambia/Gambie	-	-	-	-	-
30 Germany, Fed. Rep. of/ R.F. d'Allemagne	24,525.2	8,323.3	14,325.4	1,046.5	830.0
31 Ghana	1,182.1	-	8.3	1,173.8	-
32 Greece/Grèce	3,614.6	-	3,155.0	459.6	-
33 Guyana/Guyane	-	-	-	-	-
34 Haiti/Haïti	-	-	-	-	-
35 Iceland/Islande	924.7	-	209.7	715.0	-
36 India/Inde	8,549.9	-	7,535.9	945.2	68.8
37 Indonesia/Indonésie	183.7	-	183.7	-	-
38 Ireland/Irlande	180.2	-	180.2	-	-
39 Israel/Israël	0.9	-	-	-	-
40 Italy/Italie	21,229.9	12,055.4	6,908.6	1,273.0	992.9
41 Ivory Coast/ Côte d'Ivoire	93.2	-	93.2	-	-
42 Jamaica/Jamaïque	165.7	-	-	165.7	-
43 Japan/Japon	565.5	162.9	391.5	-	11.1
44 Kenya	74.5	-	-	74.5	-
45 Korea/Corée	-	-	-	-	-
46 Kuwait/Koweït	-	-	-	-	-
47 Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-
48 Luxemburg/Luxembourg	91.3	0.1	91.2	-	-
49 Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-
50 Malawi	-	-	-	-	-
51 Malaysia/Malaisie	95.2	-	95.2	-	-
52 Maldive Islands/ Iles Maldives	-	-	-	-	-
53 Mali	-	-	-	-	-
54 Malta/Malte	-	-	-	-	-
55 Mauritania/Mauritanie	-	-	-	-	-
56 Mauritius/Ile Maurice	-	-	-	-	-
57 Netherlands Kingdom/ Pays Bas, Royaume des	6,263.2	1,183.6	4,003.2	701.6	379.3
58 New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande	288.3	-	288.8	-	-
59 Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-
60 Niger	-	-	-	-	-

	Total	Machinery and equipment/ Machines et matériel d'équipement	Raw materials and semi-manufactures/ Matières premières et demi-produits	Food products/ Produits alimentaires	Consumer goods/ Biens de consommation
61 Nigeria, Fed.Rep.of/ Nigeria	14.7	-	14.7	-	-
62 Norway/Norvège	4,337.8	1,167.5	2,450.7	719.4	0.2
63 Pakistan	3,783.0	-	3,551.1	-	231.9
64 Peru/Pérou	1,473.5	-	1,473.5	-	-
65 Poland/Pologne	-	-	-	-	-
66 Portugal	937.5	-	109.8	827.7	-
67 Rhodesia/Rhodésie	-	-	-	-	-
68 Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-
69 Senegal/Sénégal	29.3	-	29.3	-	-
70 Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-
71 Singapore/Singapour	1,018.3	-	1,018.3	-	-
72 South Africa/ République Sud-Africaine	-	-	-	-	-
73 Spain/Espagne	3,126.8	733.9	529.2	1,848.5	15.2
74 Sweden/Suède	7,789.8	2,598.8	4,233.5	922.4	25.1
75 Switzerland/Suisse	6,851.9	1,788.7	2,867.5	1,487.6	708.1
76 Tanzania/Tanzanie	323.5	-	25.0	292.1	6.4
77 Togo	-	-	-	-	-
78 Trinidad and Tobago/ Trinidad et Tobago	-	-	-	-	-
79 Turkey/Turquie	2,894.8	-	2,825.9	40.5	28.4
80 Uganda/Ouganda	18.4	-	18.4	-	-
81 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/ Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	40,410.1	10,421.4	26,821.4	2,125.0	1,042.3
82 United States of America/ Etats-Unis d'Amérique	10,114.7	258.1	6,288.1	3,175.6	392.4
83 Upper Volta/ Haute-Volta	-	-	-	-	-
84 Uruguay	344.0	-	344.0	-	-
85 Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	6,126.9	3,011.8	2,471.9	97.5	545.7
86 Zambia/Zambie	-	-	-	-	-
Total	290,920.2	90,049.0	141,732.5	49,460.9	9,677.8
Tunisia/Tunisie	1,366.9	-	1,258.5	608.4	-
UAR/RAU	4,507.4	-	1,694.1	1,474.8	1,338.5
	297,294.5	90,049.0	144,685.1	51,544.1	10,016.3

ANNEX V

Notifications on Quantitative Restrictions

Austria

The trade between Austria and Poland was based on 30 June 1967 on a bilateral agreement dated 9 June 1962 which was valid for the time period of 1 August 1962 until 31 July 1967.

The new long-term agreement concluded on 17 November 1967 between Austria and Poland covers the period from 1968 until 1972. This agreement takes already into account the full membership of Poland to GATT. Accordingly, a considerable part of the Polish exports can be imported into Austria without any quantitative restrictions. The quotas for the year 1968 provided for in the lists of products annexed to this agreement are of an indicative character and represent minimum quantities and minimum values respectively. Moreover, with effect from 1 January 1968 Poland was granted the most-favoured-nation tariff rates negotiated by Austria under GATT.

According to calculations made, the volume of imports from Poland which was free of restrictions on 30 June 1967 amounted to 30 per cent of the total imports. Now, after the conclusion of the long-term Trade Agreement in November 1967, 77 per cent of the total imports from Poland are free of restrictions.

Benelux

On behalf of the Benelux countries I would like to state that Benelux, among the countries of the Community, has gone farthest in freeing imports from Poland from quantitative restrictions. In a total of 1,097 Community tariff items Benelux has abolished quota restrictions on 974 items. We believe we can look back on this with some satisfaction even if it is freely admitted that the remaining restricted items still contain some of great export interest to Poland. Benelux therefore tried to enlarge trade possibilities by offering larger import quotas on the occasion of recent trade negotiations with Poland. Unfortunately these negotiations were not entirely successful. The countries of Benelux will, however, renew their efforts in this direction in the future.

Denmark

The trade agreement between Denmark and Poland concluded on 3 September 1965, which covers the period 1 January 1966-31 December 1970, introduced free licensing for a very large proportion of Poland's exports to Denmark (measured in terms of Poland's normal exports to Denmark, the proportion represents about 90 per cent). In addition, quotas were established in the agreement for commodities, which are not subject to free licensing.

Under the agreement a protocol with commodity lists is signed every year covering the mutual trade in the year in question. In the most recent protocol, signed on 27 March 1968, the quotas for the commodities not subject to free licensing were on an average increased by 25 per cent.

European Economic Community

Items on which the member States of the European Economic Community do not apply the quantitative restrictions referred to in paragraph 3 of the Protocol of Accession of Poland to GATT:

Member State	Total number of items	Items liberalized	Percentage
France	1,097	889	83%
Italy	"	886	
Benelux	"	974	90%
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Statistical items: 8,166	5,180	

Comments:

Italy: 49 items have been liberalized as a result of the bilateral agreement concluded between Italy and Poland in February 1968.

France: Of the 208 tariff items still subject to restrictions, 83 are only partially affected. Since 1 August 1967, 25 items have been liberalized, of which 9 completely and 16 partially.

Germany, Federal Republic of: 954 items have recently been liberalized; of which 58 in the agricultural sector and 896 in the industrial sector.

Finland

The Government of Finland has transmitted to the secretariat the attached list (List A) showing the liberalized imports from Poland as in effect on 30 June 1967 and the list (List B) of imports subsequently liberalized up to 1 January 1968.

An additional elimination of quantitative restrictions took place on 1 July 1968. At that date Finland liberalized i.a., the imports of several items, both industrial and agricultural, identified as being of interest to Poland. This list of items has been forwarded to the Polish authorities in the beginning of July. In this connexion it should also be mentioned that in the course of the bilateral trade negotiations concerning the Trade Protocol for this year, the number of Finnish import quotas for Polish products was reduced, as a result of earlier liberalization measures, from last year's 47 to 17.

It is Finland's intention to pursue to the extent possible the policy of liberalization. Further efforts to increase trade between Finland and Poland will be based on the long-term trade agreement, the Trade Protocols as well as on the stipulations of the Protocol for the accession of Poland to the GATT.

LIST A

Situation on 30 June 1967

Imports of the following commodities are free of licence until further notice, provided that payments shall be effected as stipulated in the respective payments agreements and that the country of purchase and that of origin is one of the following: Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, People's Republic of China, Poland or Rumania.

<u>Customs tariff No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
02.04.801	Whale meat
03.01.159)	
03.01.359)	
03.01.450/550)	Fish, fresh or frozen
03.01.599/750)	
03.01.799/950)	
03.02.202/800	Fish, salted or dried
03.03	Crustaceans and molluscs
Chapter 5	Raw materials of animal origin
06.01/02	Live plants and bulbs
07.05.900	Shelled cereals, not suitable for human consumption

<u>Customs tariff No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
07.06	Roots with high starch content
08.01.100	Dates
08.01.400/809	Mangoes and nuts etc.
08.03	Figs
08.05	Almonds and other nuts
08.12/13	Dried fruit; peel of fruit
Chapter 9	Coffee, tea and spices
10.06/07	Rice, buckwheat, millet etc.
12.03	Seeds
12.05/09	Chicory roots; hop cones; medical plants etc.
Chapter 13	Raw vegetable materials: vegetable saps and extracts
Chapter 14	Vegetable plaiting and carving materials
15.04/05	Fats and oils of fish including lanolin
15.07.400/006	Tung oil and oiticica oil
15.07.340 and 840	Sesamum oil
15.07.410 and 910	Mustard oil
15.08/11	Modified animal and vegetable oils; degreas; fatty acid; glycerol
15.12.111/119	Solidified fats and oils of fish
15.14/17	Spermaceti; beeswax; vegetable waxes; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances
16.04/05	Preserved fish and crustaceans
17.02.900	Caramel
17.05	Flavoured sugars and vanilla sugar
18.01/05	Cocoa beans, cocoa paste, cocoa butter and cocoa powder
19.01	Malt extract
19.05/06	Corn flakes and communion wafers
19.07.200	Ship's biscuits and bread biscuits
19.08.100/203	Biscuits, other crackers and cakes
20.02.131	Tomato concentrate
20.02.191 and 291	Olives
20.06.101	Unsweetened pulp of apples
20.06.901	Roasted groundnuts
21.01/02	Coffee substitutes; coffee extracts
21.03.100	Mustard flour
21.06.110/200	Yeast

<u>Customs tariff No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
Chapter 22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar
23.01	Flours of meat and fish
23.05	Wine lees
23.07.300	Fish solubles
Chapter 24	Tobacco
ex Chapter 25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone etc. excluding cement (25.23)
Chapter 26	Metallic ores, slag and ash
27.02/03	Lignite and peat
27.05	Retort carbon
27.07.200	Phenol and cresol
27.08	Pitch and pitch coke
27.10.600/900	Lubricating oils and greases
27.11/13	Petroleum gases, vaseline and paraffin wax
27.16/17	Bituminous mixtures; electric current
ex Chapter 28	Inorganic chemicals; excluding zinc oxide (28.19.100) and aluminium sulphate (28.38.400)
Chapter 29	Organic chemicals
30.01/03 and 05	Pharmaceutical products
Chapter 31	Fertilizers
ex Chapter 32	Tanning and dyeing extracts; excluding lacquers and paints (32.09)
Chapter 33	Cosmetics
Chapter 34	Washing, lubricating and polishing preparations; candles and modelling pastes
Chapter 35	Albuminoidal substances and glues
Chapter 36	Black powder and explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches
Chapter 37	Photographic and cinematographic goods
Chapter 38	Miscellaneous chemical products
39.01/06	Plastic materials and semi-products; resins
40.01/09	Natural rubber; sheets and pipes of natural rubber
40.12/16	Articles of natural rubber

<u>Customs tariff No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
ex Chapter 41	Raw hides and skins; excluding cattle, horse, sheep and goat leather (41.02/04)
ex 42.03.209/300 and 909	Articles of clothing of a kind used for X-ray protection
42.04/06	Articles of leather of a kind used for technical purposes
Chapter 43	Furskins and artificial fur
44.01/14	Wood, also partly processed
44.15.231	Plywood of oak
44.16/17	Cellular wood panels; "improved wood"
44.19/28	Articles of wood
Chapter 45	Cork and articles of cork
Chapter 46	Manufactures of plaiting materials
Chapter 47	Paper-making material
ex Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard and articles thereof excluding building board (48.09)
Chapter 49	Books and other products of the printing industry
Chapter 50	Silk
Chapter 52	Metallized textiles
53.13	Woven fabrics of horsehair
57.08	Paper yarn
57.12	Woven fabrics of paper yarn
58.01/03	Carpets and tapestries
58.06	Woven labels, in strips
59.14	Wicks and the like
61.06/08	Shawls; ties; collars and the like
Chapter 63	Old textile articles; rags
64.03/06	Footwear with outer soles of wood; slippers; parts of footwear; gaiters
Chapter 65	Headgear and parts thereof
Chapter 66	Umbrellas; walking sticks and parts thereof

<u>Customs tariff No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
Chapter 67	Artificial flowers; fans and the like
Chapter 68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement and asbestos
69.01/06	Ceramic bricks, tiles and tubes
69.09/10	Ceramic laboratory ware and sanitary fittings
69.13/14	Ceramic statuettes and ornaments, and articles not elsewhere included
70.01/12	Glass; mirrors; bottles; jars and the like
70.15/19	Clock and watch glasses and laboratory glassware; glass jewellery
70.20/21	Ceramic statuettes and ornaments, and articles of glass
71.01/04	Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones
71.12/16	Articles of jewellery of precious metal etc.
73.02/09	Ferro-alloys; scrap and waste metal; blooms; universal plates of iron or steel
73.21/24	Structures and containers of iron or steel
73.26/30	Barbed wire; netting; chains and anchors
73.33/36	Needles and springs; heating and warming apparatus
73.39	Iron or steel wool
Chapter 74	Copper and articles thereof, excluding bolts, nuts and screws (74.15)
Chapter 75	Nickel and articles thereof
76.01/07	Aluminium and semi-manufactures thereof
76.09/11	Containers of aluminium
76.13/14	Fabric of aluminium wire
Chapter 77	Magnesium and beryllium and articles thereof
Chapter 78	Lead and articles thereof
Chapter 79	Zinc and articles thereof
Chapter 80	Tin and articles thereof
Chapter 81	Other base metals and articles thereof

<u>Customs tariff No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
ex 82.04/15	Tools, implements and cutlery, excluding table knives (82.09.101/109) and spoons and forks (82.14)
83.03/15	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
Chapter 84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof
85.02/08	Electro-magnets, primary batteries and accumulators; electro-mechanical apparatus
85.10/11	Portable electric battery lamps, industrial electric furnaces and welding machines
ex 85.12	Electric heating apparatus, excluding electric ovens (85.12.500)
85.13/18	Electrical line telegraphic apparatus; radio and television apparatus; signalling apparatus and electric capacitors
85.20/24	Electric lamps; reception apparatus valves and transistors; insulated electric wire and carbon articles for electrical purposes
85.26/28	Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus; electrical conduit tubing
Chapter 86	Railway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof
87.06.101/291	Parts for tractors and automobiles
ex 87.06.299	New parts and accessories for service purposes
87.08/14	Tanks; motor cycles and cycles; baby carriages etc.
Chapter 88	Aircraft; parachutes; catapults etc.
Chapter 89	Ships, boats and floating structures
ex Chapter 90	Instruments and apparatus, excluding liquid meters (90.24), electricity meters (90.26) and electrical measuring instruments (90.28.100)
Chapter 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof

<u>Customs tariff No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
Chapter 92	Musical instruments and parts thereof
ex Chapter 93	Arms and ammunition, excluding shotguns and rifles (93.04.201/300) and cartridges for shotguns (93.07.311)
Chapter 94	Furniture and parts thereof
Chapter 95	Articles of carving and moulding material
ex Chapter 96	Brooms, brushes, feather dusters and sieves, excluding certain brooms and brushes (96.02)
97.05/08	Carnival articles and sports articles
Chapter 98	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Chapter 99	Works of art and collectors' pieces

When commodities from bilateral countries are imported without licence the importer has to file an import control declaration to the customs authorities for statistical purposes.

LIST B

Imports of the Following Further Commodities are Free of Licence
as from 1 January 1968

ex C3.01.791	Filletted salmon, quick frozen
07.01.301	Garlic, fresh
07.04.001	Garlic, dried
08.09.102	Honeydew and ogen melons
15.07.140	Olive oil, not suitable for human consumption
16.03	Meat extracts and meat juices
17.04.190/908	Sugar confectionery
18.06	Chocolate
20.06.801/809	Roasted groundnuts, other preserved nuts
21.03.100/200	Mustard flour and prepared mustard
21.04/05	Sauces, soups and broths
21.06.110/300	Yeast and baking powders
71.09	Platinum
71.11	Waste and scrap of precious metal
87.02.051/059	Automobiles in parts

LIST B (cont'd)

87.02.071/409	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or material
87.03	Special purpose motor lorries and vans
87.04.201/209	Chassis for the automobiles for the transport of persons
87.05.100	Bodies for the automobiles for the transport of persons
87.06.298	Parts and accessories for automobiles

France

At 31 July 1967, out of the 1,097 four-digit headings in the French customs tariff, 223 were still subject to quantitative restrictions, of which 139 in their entirety and 84 partly. Since that date there has been an appreciable improvement, since 9 headings have been liberalized in their entirety and 16 partly. At the present time, 208 headings are still subject to quota restrictions, of which 125 in their entirety and 83 partly. It can thus be stated that 80 per cent of the headings in the French customs tariff have been liberalized vis-à-vis Poland.

Federal Republic of Germany

In December 1967, in other words after the accession of Poland to GATT, the Government of my country added to the number of products no longer subject to quantitative restrictions vis-à-vis Poland. Fifty-eight statistical headings were liberalized in the agricultural sector and 896 in the industrial sector. I realize that these measures cover only a relatively limited proportion of imports from Poland. Even so, up to the present time, 51 per cent of the statistical headings in the agricultural sector and 65 per cent in the industrial sector have been liberalized.

My Government is fully aware of its obligations under the Protocol of Accession. It is, consequently, examining the possibility of progressively removing the remaining quantitative restrictions.

Guyana

1. The Government of Guyana has informed the secretariat that imports into Guyana from Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Japan, North Korea, Poland, Rumania and the USSR have been controlled since 1963 under the Trade (control of Imports and Exports) No. 2 Order, 1963. According to Article 4 of the 1963 Order, no goods shall be imported from those countries without the authority of an import licence granted by the competent authority.

2. In practice, imports from these countries, including Poland, have been placed on quota allocations. For the year 1968, restrictions on imports from Poland have been placed at the level of 40 per cent of the value of imports from Poland in 1964, the base year. Since the value of these imports in the base year was G\$288,754 imports for 1968 would therefore be restricted to the value of G\$115,500 (40 per cent of G\$288,754).

3. With regards to paragraph 3(a) of the Protocol for the Accession of Poland, Government's policy is that in the event of the visible trade balance between Guyana and the countries referred to above, including Poland, being reversed through the purchase of Guyana's exports by these countries, then the present restrictions on imports from these countries would be reviewed. However, instead of there being an increase in the purchase of Guyana's exports by these countries, including Poland, whatever little purchases were made previously (G\$267,998 in 1965) have practically been stopped; in 1967 the value of Guyana's exports to these countries was G\$74.

Italy

In recent years, the increase in trade between Italy and Poland has been more than satisfactory.

It is hoped that it will further increase as a result of the implementation of the Protocol.

With respect to measures pursuant to Article 3(a) of the Protocol, on the occasion of bilateral negotiations with the Polish Government and also as an autonomous measure Italy has recently liberalized 49 items and sub-items of the customs tariff.

These and earlier liberalizations covering 837 customs items and sub-items, together add up to 886 items and sub-items, a figure which represents substantial progress towards the removal of quantitative restrictions.

Italy attaches great importance to these liberalization measures, even though they must remain, for some time yet, of a unilateral and revocable character. This, of course, does not imply that the Italian Government is opposed to taking more concrete steps in the near future within the framework of the provisions of Article 3(a) of the Protocol.

Norway

LIST OF ITEMS AND SUB-ITEMS, THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH
REMAIN SUBJECT TO IMPORT RESTRICTIONS FROM POLAND

Position and commodity number ¹	Item
<u>Chapter 27</u>	
2710 210) 2710 220) 2710 290)	Motor spirit (gasoline etc.)
2710 410) 2710 491) 2710 492) 2710 499)	Kerosene
2710 501) 2710 502) 2710 503) 2710 504) 2710 505) 2710 506) 2710 507) 2710 509)	Fuel oil, furnace oil and bunker oil
<u>Chapter 46</u>	
4603 916	Baskets and similar articles

¹The nomenclature follows the Brussels Nomenclature with Norwegian sub-specifications - the last three ciphers - where necessary.

Position and commodity number	Item
<u>Chapter 54</u>	
<u>FLAX AND RAMIE</u>	
of 5405	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie:
5405 211	Furnishing fabrics in drill and damask
5405 225)	
5405 231)	Towelling containing cotton
5405 241)	
<u>Chapter 55</u>	
<u>COTTON</u>	
5508	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton
of 5509	Other woven fabrics of cotton:
5509 593)	Other unbleached fabrics (not containing continuous
5509 598)	man-made fibres) than cord fabrics, down-proof cambric,
5509 599)	and gauze for dressings
5509 601)	
5509 603)	Bleached fabrics (except fabrics printed or dyed in
5509 604)	one colour containing discontinuous man-made fibres
5509 605)	or other printed fabrics)
5509 608)	
5509 609)	
5509 751)	
5509 752)	
5509 754)	
5509 759)	Furnishing fabrics (except fabrics printed or dyed in
5509 761)	one colour containing discontinuous man-made fibres,
5509 762)	other printed fabrics and down-proof cambric)
5509 764)	
5509 767)	
5509 769)	
5509 902)	
5509 904)	Other fabrics (except fabrics printed or dyed in one
5509 905)	colour containing discontinuous man-made fibres,
5509 906)	other printed or bleached fabrics and gauze for
5509 909)	dressings)

Position and commodity number	Item
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Chapter 56

MAN-MADE FIBRES (DISCONTINUOUS)

of 5607	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (except fabrics containing continuous man-made fibres and fabrics printed or dyed in one colour):
5607 301)	
5607 309)	
5607 701)	Bleached fabrics
5607 709)	
5607 351)	
5607 352)	
5607 359)	Furnishing fabrics and fabrics for the manufacture
5607 751)	of household linen
5607 752)	
5607 759)	
5607 451)	
5607 459)	
5607 901)	Other fabrics (except cord fabrics)
5607 909)	

Chapter 60

KNITTED AND CROCHETED GOODS

6003	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized
of 6004	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:
6004 150	Men's shirts of cotton
6004 250	Nightwear of cotton
6004 350)	
6004 450)	Other undergarments of cotton
6004 550)	

Position and
commodity number

Item

Chapter 61

ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING
ACCESSORIES OF TEXTILE FABRIC, OTHER
THAN KNITTED OR CROCHETED GOODS

of 6101

Men's and boys' outer garments:

6101 350)
6101 351)
6101 355)
6101 451)
6101 455)
6101 650)
6101 651)
6101 655)
6101 751)
6101 755)
6101 850)

Men's and boys' outer garments of cotton, not
impregnated, coated with oil etc.

of 6102

Women's and girls' and infants' outer garments:

6102 350)
6102 351)
6102 355)
6102 451)
6102 455)
6102 650)
6102 651)
6102 655)
6102 751)
6102 755)
6102 850)

Women's and girls' and infants' outer garments of
cotton, not impregnated, coated with oil etc.

6103

Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars,
shirt fronts and cuffs

6104

Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments

Position and commodity number	Item
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Chapter 62

OTHER MADE-UP TEXTILE ARTICLES

of 6202

Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen
linen, curtains and other furnishing articles:

6202 152)
6202 153)
6202 155)
6202 156)
6202 192)
6202 193)
6202 195)
6202 196)

Bed linen, containing cotton or of flax

6202 351)
6202 352)
6202 353)
6202 355)
6202 356)
6202 391)
6202 392)
6202 393)
6202 395)
6202 396)

Table linen containing cotton or of flax

6202 551)
6202 552)
6202 553)
6202 555)
6202 556)
6202 691)
6202 692)
6202 693)
6202 695)
6202 696)

Toilet linen, kitchen linen and the like
containing cotton or of flax

Chapter 82

of 8901

Ships, boats and other vessels not falling within
any other positions of this Chapter:

8901 009

Other vessels (except pleasure boats and craft;
competition rowing boats; the contracting of normal
dry cargo ships)

Position and
commodity number

Item

Chapter 93

9307 311

Lead shot cartridges

When submitting the above notification, the Government of Norway has pointed out that it has for a number of years pursued on an autonomous basis a liberal policy with regard to imports from Poland.

Sweden

Since 1 October 1965, when a large number of products imported from Poland were liberalized, only some few products are subject to import restrictions. With effect from 1 January 1967, increase in the bilaterally agreed import quotas were made.

On 30 June 1967, the following annual quotas were applied for Swedish imports from Poland.

	<u>Quantity in metric tons</u>	<u>Value in SKr '000</u>
A. Quotas which constitute upper limits of licensing		
Zinc white	800	
Leather gloves		400
Finished textile goods, including fabrics		7,500
Footwear		1,300
Porcelain and faience		1,000
Cast iron drain pipes and pipe fittings	5,000	
Iron and steel	60,000	
B. Quotas which may be licensed beyond the amounts mentioned		
Fish/salmon, eel etc.		1,000
Miscellaneous agricultural and food products		14,000
Methanol	2,000	
Miscellaneous chemical products including plastics and products thereof		1,500
Ferro-alloys		1,000

	<u>Quantity in metric tons</u>	<u>Value in SKr 1000</u>
B. Quotas which may be licensed beyond the amounts mentioned (cont'd)		
Miscellaneous products of iron and other base metals including containers and cast iron covers and boxes		7,500
Pleasure craft		1,000
C. So called PM-positions		
Sugar		
Steel tubes, seamless, welded, galvanized		
Graphite electrodes		
Camping articles		
Other miscellaneous goods ¹		

With the existing commodity composition of Sweden's imports from Poland, this liberalization extends to more than 70 per cent of actual trade in the sector of industrial goods.

For the few non-liberalized items, the import quotas have been gradually increased during the last years and once again as late as in May 1963. Moreover, out of the existing 19 quotas, quota levels are strictly observed only for 7 items. These commodities constitute not more than about 15 per cent of total Swedish imports from Poland.

It is the intention of the Swedish Government to extend the import liberalization as soon as the circumstances so permit and in the meantime to increase bilateral quotas whenever this is possible.

It is true that Polish exports to Sweden diminished somewhat in 1967. This was primarily due to a certain slackening in the economic activity as a whole in Sweden last year. Overall imports to Sweden were thus more or less stable. The decrease in imports from Poland was mainly limited to a few commodities such as coal and sulphur, which are both liberalized. The long-term trend in the demand

¹Goods for which import licences are required and which are not mentioned above.