

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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DISPOSAL OF COMMODITY SURPLUSES

Reports by Contracting Parties

To date, notifications in response to document L/3063 have been received from the following contracting parties:

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Any further notifications will be circulated as addenda to the present document.

Australia

Disposal of Commodity Surpluses (Year Ended 30 June 1968)

Australia gave substantial amounts of food aid in 1967/68, but none of this aid was given in order to reduce surplus commodity stocks. Australia does not, in fact, have a surplus commodity disposal programme. Food aid is given in response to requests from recipient governments, either as part of a programme of economic development or as emergency relief.

In accordance with this policy, Australia participates in the World Food Programme conducted under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Its contributions under the Programme are included in the regular returns made available by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme.

Australian food aid in 1967/68 comprised wheat, flour and condensed milk. These are the three major commodities given under the Colombo Plan and emergency relief programmes.

Under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, Australia has agreed to give 225,000 tons of wheat in the financial year 1968/69. This is expected to cost approximately \$A 12 million.

The following table shows gifts of commodities within the external assistance programme during the period 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968:

Country	Commodity	Quantity (tons)	Value (\$L)
India	Wheat	152,445	8,762,000
Pakistan	Wheat	20,500	1,380,523
Ceylon	Flour	9,673	688,000
Indonesia	Flour	35,800	2,580,000
Viet-Nam	Condensed milk	120	58,060
Burma	Condensed milk	20	9,680

Canada

During the fiscal year 1967/68 no stocks of agricultural products other than skim milk powder were disposed of by Canadian Government agencies. Purchase and resale relating to skim milk powder carried out by the Canadian Dairy Commission during this period will be outlined in the next Canadian subsidy notification to GATT.

Denmark

No commodity surpluses of the type mentioned in document L/3063 exist in Denmark, so that no disposal of commodity surpluses has taken place since the twenty-fourth session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

United Kingdom

Strategic Stocks

I. Industrial raw materials

1. Disposals have continued on the lines described in earlier reports which have covered the period 1 October 1960 to 30 June 1967. No formal consultations with other countries have been necessary in respect of deliveries of surplus stockpile commodities during the subsequent period 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968, which were:

Pyrites	8,832 tons
Mica	48 tons

2. The above disposals were all by commercial sales.

II. Essential foodstuffs

3. The United Kingdom has strategic stockpiles of several foodstuffs and there is no intention of liquidating these stocks which are renewed by means of turnover transactions. No consultations with other countries have therefore been necessary.

III. Disposals arising from domestic price support policies

4. The United Kingdom has no surpluses arising from its domestic price support policies. No consultations with other countries have therefore been necessary.