

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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MAIN FINDINGS CONCERNING TRADE AT MOST-FAVoured-NATION  
AND AT OTHER RATES

Note by the Director-General

Corrigendum

1. Page 81 should be replaced by the following text:

TURKEY

Sources: 1955, 1961 and 1964, UN Yearbook of International Trade Statistics (1965 edition). Figures for 1970 were supplied by the Turkish authorities.

System of trade: Special imports c.i.f., Brussels definition of value, country of origin.

Note: Since detailed information concerning imports at rates other than most-favoured-nation rates is available only for 1970, the figures shown have been excluded from the summary table.

2. Page 85 should be replaced by the following text:

UNITED STATES

Sources: Tariff - United States Tariff Commission, United States Customs Tariff 1956 and 1962, Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1965) and (1970) and supplements.  
Statistics - United States Department of Commerce, US Imports for Consumption and General Imports 1964 and Imports TSUS Commodity by Country, Annual 1970, Foreign Trade FT 246. United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Calendar Year 1955 and 1961 Annual, Report No. FT 110.

System of trade: Imports for consumption, country of origin. The valuation of imports is based principally (about 79 per cent in recent years) on export value f.o.b.

Preferential arrangements: Philippines 1955-1970, Cuba 1955 and 1961,  
Canada for automotive products 1970.

Note: The sub-totals of most-favoured-nation imports include imports of goods for processing under bond, certain supplies for vessels and aircraft, articles for foreign governments or for public international organizations, articles entered free under temporary legislation, articles to be exported to United States armed forces, and agencies abroad, and military supplies procured by the United States Government for defence purposes. An indeterminate, but in the judgment of the United States, an insignificant proportion of military supplies purchased from Canadian sources is entitled to enter at preferential rates.

The sub-totals of imports at preferential rates overstate the actual value of preferential imports since no adjustment was made for processing trade. The value of imported goods which are incorporated in exports, and on which drawback refunds are paid, is not currently recorded. According to estimates available for 1967 such imports amounted to \$420 million, i.e. about 2.5 per cent of dutiable imports. Total drawback refunds accounted for 1.8 per cent of customs receipts in 1970. Those granted to automotive industries which cover a large scale of commodities, although growing in recent years, account for a smaller part of the total.