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Introduction

Principles of Switzerland's trade policy towards the developing countries

Switzerland's entire past experience with foreign economic relations has led it, in its own interest, to make it a principle to ensure as much freedom as possible for trade flows. To that end, it maintains an open import régime, which operates in the framework of the General Agreement (GATT) and is hence of a completely multilateral, non-discriminatory and contractual character. In keeping with the General Agreement, Switzerland is entitled to expect its trading partners to observe overall reciprocity in their dealings with it and, for their part, also to maintain an open trading régime.

Nevertheless, Switzerland shares the concepts that gave rise to Part IV of the General Agreement. Thus, it agreed that the situation of developing countries presupposed special measures to facilitate their balanced and profitable integration in international trade. What follows describes the measures taken by Switzerland to that end and draws some conclusions from its experience.

Chapter 1: Situation of trade between Switzerland and the developing countries in 1984

1.1 Switzerland's foreign trade in 1984

In 1984, Switzerland's total imports amounted to Sw F 69 billion, an increase of 13.3 per cent over 1983. With exports of Sw F 61 billion, the coverage of imports was 88 per cent, the same as for 1983, thus continuing Switzerland's traditional negative trade balance.

By sectors, the situation was as follows:

- Agricultural products (Chapters 1-24 of the customs tariff):
Imports: Sw F 6.1 billion, plus 9.6 per cent, coverage 34.3 per cent.
- Chemicals and pharmaceuticals (Chapters 28-38):
Imports: Sw F 6.6 billion, plus 12.3 per cent, coverage 182 per cent.

- Textiles (Chapters 50-63):
Imports: Sw F 5.5 billion, plus 15.3 per cent, coverage 71 per cent.
- Machinery and mechanical appliances (Chapters 84-90 and 92):
Imports Sw F 19 billion, plus 6.7 per cent, coverage 113 per cent.
- Miscellaneous:
Imports: Sw F 31.2 billion, plus 17.8 per cent, coverage 55 per cent.

1.2 Conduct of trade policy

Switzerland maintained its liberal trade policy. Already in 1980, Swiss customs duties amounted to only 1.57 per cent of the value of imports, a figure equivalent to two-thirds of the average customs duties of all the OECD countries. Moreover, in spite of the fact that customs duties have traditionally represented a considerable source of revenue for its federal budget, Switzerland has not hesitated to reduce those duties substantially: thus, between 1965 and 1980 they were lowered by 77 per cent, one of the biggest reductions among the OECD countries.

In 1984, as part of the measures taken by the OECD countries to stimulate the liberalization of trade, Switzerland proceeded to implement, before they were due, the sixth and seventh stages of tariff reductions decided on in the Tokyo Round.

Trade policy remains resolutely liberal in the industrial field, where there are no import quotas, not even in the sectors in which the country's industry has been particularly affected by competition from imports, such as textiles.

As it had occasion to explain during the examination of its agricultural régime by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 18 March 1985, Switzerland is obliged, in determining its trade policy, to take into account the special characteristics and constraints of its agricultural economy. Its primary objective in doing so is to maintain a minimum of self-sufficiency, for which it employs instruments of a flexible nature. The protective measures adopted by Switzerland in accordance with its Protocol of Accession to GATT have not prevented the share of agricultural imports in its overall trade deficit from rising to approximately 50 per cent. The value of net agricultural imports amounts to Sw F 600 per capita, the second highest figure among the OECD countries.

1.3 Trade with developing countries

In 1984, imports from developing countries amounted to Sw F 6.7 billion, an increase of 16.2 per cent over 1983. Although Swiss exports to developing countries increased by only 2.7 per cent, the coverage rate remained in favour of Switzerland at 175 per cent.

By sectors, the situation was as follows:

- Agricultural products (Chapters 1-24 of the customs tariff):
Imports from developing countries of Sw F 1.3 billion, or 21 per cent of the total. Exports to developing countries of Sw F 0.37 billion, or 17 per cent of the total. Coverage 28.5 per cent.
- Chemicals and pharmaceuticals (Chapters 28-38):
Imports from developing countries of Sw F 0.15 billion, or 2.2 per cent of the total. Exports to developing countries of Sw F 3 billion, or 25 per cent of the total. Coverage 2,000 per cent.
- Textiles (Chapters 50-63):
Imports from developing countries of Sw F 1.1 billion, or 20 per cent of the total. Exports to developing countries of Sw F 0.4 billion, or 10 per cent of the total. Coverage 35 per cent.
- Machinery and mechanical appliances (Chapters 84-90 and 92):
Imports from developing countries of Sw F 0.22 billion, or 1.2 per cent of the total. Exports to developing countries of Sw F 4.4 billion, or 20 per cent of the total. Coverage 2,000 per cent.

The traditional surplus in Switzerland's trade balance with developing countries is mainly due to the following causes: the land-locked situation of the Swiss market, which means that many products originating in developing countries arrive in Switzerland only after transiting neighbouring countries, so that, statistically speaking, the imported products are often no longer identified by their actual origin; the fact that Switzerland imports relatively few raw products (imports under Chapters 1 to 27 represent only 19.3 per cent of the total); the fact that the Swiss customs tariff is a specific tariff based on the weight of the imported goods tends to encourage the import of high-added-value products, for which developing countries are less competitive - a tendency further strengthened by the characteristics of the Swiss market, which is very sensitive to the quality and presentation of products.

Switzerland considers that it would be entirely counter-productive, and contrary to the multilateral trading system, to maintain a balance-sheet of trade balances by country categories. The trading system should seek to facilitate the development of the overall economic potential of every trading partner and not to ensure an absolute equilibrium of trade with each partner. That is why Switzerland does not regret the structural imbalance of its trade and in particular of its regular trade deficit with certain regions or countries. The same applies, in principle, to any surpluses we might have with other regions or countries.

Switzerland is nevertheless conscious of the fact that the participation of developing countries in foreign trade began with certain handicaps. That is why it has agreed to join in actions of the international community, or to undertake independent actions of its own, to facilitate the expansion of developing countries' exports. Chapters 2 and 3 of this paper are devoted to a description of such actions.

Chapter 2: Tariff preferences

In accordance with resolutions adopted by UNCTAD (in particular Resolution 21 (II) of 26 March 1968), with Part IV of the General Agreement and with the enabling clause resulting from the Tokyo Round, Switzerland adopted a scheme of tariff preferences which entered into force on 1 May 1972. It was extended for another ten years on 1 March 1982. The Swiss scheme has the following characteristics.

2.1 Beneficiary countries

The beneficiary countries are countries and territories which declare themselves to be developing and with which Switzerland maintains diplomatic relations. There were 135 in 1984.

Upon becoming beneficiaries of the Swiss scheme, some countries did not receive preferences, or received only partial preferences, in respect of certain products for which they were already competitive. The list of these countries is given in Annex 1.

On the other hand, no country, once a beneficiary of the Swiss scheme, has experienced a withdrawal of preferences. However, the Federal Order of 9 October 1981 extending the duration of the Swiss scheme stipulates that "the Federal Council shall review periodically whether and, where appropriate, to what extent the tariff preferences granted for products imported from specified preference-receiving countries continue to be justified, having regard to the level of development and the financial and commercial situation of those countries". It is not possible at this time to prejudge the results of such a review, the principle of which is consistent with Article XXXVII:4 of the General Agreement.

Moreover, Switzerland has granted more favourable tariff treatment to the thirty-six countries belonging to the category of the least-developed countries (LDCs). This means duty-free treatment as regards industrial products, for which other developing countries receive only a preference with respect to the m.f.n. rate of duty. These products are textiles and clothing (Chapters 50-63), footwear (Heading 64 02), umbrellas (Heading 66 01), unwrought aluminium (Heading 76 01) and electric batteries (Heading 85 03). Thus, for the LDCs, all the industrial products of Chapters 25 to 99 are duty free with the exception of products subject to excise duties (mineral fuels, Headings 27 07, 27 09-27 11; ex 29 01, ex 29 04; film, 37 07; ex 38 14, ex 38 18, ex 38 19; motor vehicles, motors and other parts: 87 02, 87 04-87 06; ex 84 06). In addition,

duty-free treatment has been accorded the LDCs on forty-eight agricultural products, including twenty-four not part of the Swiss scheme.

Among these agricultural products, the most important economically for the LDCs are ground-nuts, cocoa powder and pineapples.

2.2 Coverage of the Swiss scheme

In accordance with the general objectives of the system, the Swiss scheme of tariff preferences covers mainly the industrial products of Chapters 25 to 99. The general rule in granting preferences is duty-free treatment. The products in these Chapters which are excepted are enumerated in 2.1 above. For these products, the preferential rate (except for LDCs) is 50 per cent of the m.f.n. rate. The preferential rate has thus been regularly lowered along with the staged reduction of m.f.n. rates decided during the Tokyo Round. This parallel reduction prevents the erosion of preferences, which would otherwise result from the general reduction of customs duties.

A number of agricultural products (Chapters 1-24) benefit from preferences. The list is given in Annex 2.

One of the most striking characteristics of the Swiss scheme is that imports entitled to preferences are not subject to any ceiling, either a general or a country ceiling. In including this feature, Switzerland was determined to open its market as widely as possible and without discrimination. It also wished to avoid any element of public management of trade implied by the establishment of ceilings.

As a result, all beneficiaries are placed on the same footing, although it is well known that they are not all equally competitive. One of the unfortunate consequences of this equality of treatment is that it makes subsequent improvements in the Swiss scheme much more difficult, owing to the different levels of competitiveness of the preference-receiving countries and, therefore, to the considerable inequality in the advantages which beneficiaries individually draw from the use of the Swiss scheme, as will be seen below.

2.3 Balance-sheet of the Swiss scheme

As can be gathered from the table in Annex 3, Switzerland's total imports rose by 213 per cent between 1972, when the scheme was introduced, and 1984. During the same period, imports from preference-receiving countries increased by a higher percentage, namely 258 per cent. Admittedly, the number of beneficiaries rose somewhat during this period.

Imports entitled to preferential treatment increased by 303 per cent, since there has been substantial improvement in the scheme between 1972 and 1984. Lastly, the imports which actually benefited from preferences rose by 364 per cent. It is thus clear that the preference-receiving countries

have derived advantages from the Swiss scheme and, as a result, the share of imports which actually benefited from preferences in the total of Switzerland's imports from developing countries rose between 1972 and 1984 from 10.8 per cent to 15.4 per cent.

Admittedly, the percentage is still rather low. This is partly due to the fact that fuels, which are subject to excise duties, do not benefit from preferences. Moreover, the rate of utilization of preferences is itself relatively low, since it amounted to only 35 per cent in 1984, although it had already been 31 per cent in 1972. One of the reasons is that preferences are very rarely requested on products for which the Swiss import duty is low. Thus, excluding precious stones and metals (Chapter 71), the rate of utilization amounted to 59 per cent in 1984. But this very fact raises the question whether the system of preferences is not approaching its limits. As mentioned above, already in 1980, Swiss customs and import duties averaged only 1.57 per cent of the value of imports. It is clear that under such conditions, the inclination to make use of tariff preferences can only diminish.

This feeling is strengthened by analysis of the distribution of the advantages of the Swiss scheme among its beneficiaries. The table in Annex 4 shows that the first ten beneficiary countries managed to derive the greatest advantage from the scheme. In 1984, they furnished 35.7 per cent of all Switzerland's imports from developing countries while their exports accounted for 49.3 per cent of all Swiss imports under the GSP. This shows that these ten countries have succeeded in finding a position on the Swiss market that provides them with a maximum of advantages. What is more, the exports of these ten preference-receiving countries accounted for 73.7 per cent of all such exports. The first ten beneficiary countries thus proportionally make greater use of preferences than the other beneficiaries. It may be a matter for satisfaction that in the case of these countries the Swiss scheme has fulfilled its rôle and facilitated their establishment on the Swiss market. However, one may also wonder whether, for them and for some of the ten following countries (see Annex 4), their possible use of the preference mechanisms is not reaching a plateau. In this connection, it is noted with regret that the share of less developed countries in imports that actually benefited from preferences is smaller than their share in Swiss imports. It is this group of countries, along with the LDCs, which should have the possibility, in the coming years, of deriving priority advantage from the Swiss scheme.

Chapter 3: Direct measures for promoting exports of developing countries

The opening of import markets, even with the help of tariff preferences, may not suffice for the establishment of developing countries in foreign markets. They may lack the production conditions, marketing instruments and the knowledge of foreign markets necessary for the success of their exports. Obviously, it is for the interested countries themselves to acquire the means of a successful export policy. Nevertheless, the international community can also help. Switzerland does so in several areas.

3.1 Bilateral co-operation for development

The objectives of Switzerland's co-operation for development are to contribute to the creation and strengthening of conditions likely to ensure a balanced and sustained process of development. Swiss co-operation projects are, as much as possible, part of a coherent programme. It is not rare that, in this context, Switzerland supports actions designed to have a direct impact on the production of export products.

3.2 Multilateral co-operation

Some of the institutions with which Switzerland co-operates in one way or another have a mission which, although not limited to the aspects of trade, may include them. This can happen in the case of UNDP, World Bank, regional-bank or, from time to time, FAO programmes. UNIDO activities can have even more direct repercussions on export capacities. Switzerland actively participates in UNIDO, both by its contribution to the Industrial Fund and by its welcoming of an investment promotion bureau in Zurich.

The GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre (ITC) has the mission of helping developing countries to increase their exports. Switzerland contributes considerable financial support to ITC activities and plans to strengthen its support further.

Switzerland also provides direct financial support for the UNCTAD programme to help developing countries to better utilize tariff preference schemes. It has also had occasion to contribute financially to the GATT training programme, which it will continue to support by appropriate means.

Lastly, Switzerland furnishes financial support for one of the projects of the International Jute Organization aimed at promoting, through ITC, the export of jute products to European markets. We hope to see other commodity agreements develop similar activities and we are prepared to consider the possibility of supporting them.

3.3 Promotion of access to the Swiss market

Apart from the above-mentioned activities, Switzerland supports programmes to promote the access of developing countries to the Swiss market. To that end, a special information service for exporters of developing countries has been established in the Swiss Office of Trade Expansion. Moreover, a programme has existed for several years whose objective is to facilitate the participation of certain developing countries in Swiss trade-fairs so that the countries concerned can become familiar with the characteristics and requirements of the Swiss market and establish lasting contacts with importers.

3.4 Scope of direct measures

In 1984, Switzerland's voluntary contributions to UNIDO, ITC and UNCTAD and to programmes to promote access to the Swiss market amounted to

approximately Sw F 5.7 million. Switzerland intends to continue and, to the extent it will prove justified, to intensify its co-operation in this area. In this connection, solid international co-operation structures are necessary. ITC is an encouraging example.

It is even more decisive for the success of such programmes that the beneficiary countries should actively participate in them and themselves apply trade strategies that enable them to draw maximum advantage from co-operation projects.

Chapter 4: conclusion

With the measures described above, Switzerland believes that it has done what could be expected of it in the spirit of Part IV of the General Agreement and has contributed to international co-operation to promote the exports of developing countries.

The last thirty years have fortunately demonstrated that development policies have been successful and have helped countries which have pursued such policies to make appreciable progress.

However, the dynamics of this development process are not reflected in Part IV. It has become increasingly evident that the individual and collective behaviour expected of developed contracting parties requires an increasingly symmetrical response on the part of developing countries. That is why we are convinced that, as they progress, developing countries must, if only in their own interest, become part of the contractual and multilateral trading system. By so doing, they will, of course, have to assume its obligations but they will also benefit from its advantages and, most of all, because of their newly acquired importance they will contribute considerably to the strengthening of that system. It is our fond hope that the developing countries will thereby help us to sustain compliance with the General Agreement and the credibility of the motivations of Part IV.

Switzerland is aware of the difficulties, and in particular the financial difficulties, that may be encountered in the development process and in even a gradual process of incorporation into the contractual system of trade. We are therefore prepared to consider ways and means of attenuating those difficulties. GATT, too, should take a position in this regard.

* * *

ANNEX 1

Industrial products included in the scheme of Switzerland and exceptions applied vis-à-vis Bulgaria, China, Hongkong, Macao, North Korea, South Korea, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia

-- = excluded

% = percentage cut from mfn

NB: only the exceptions are indicated

CCCN heading	Product description	Bulgaria	China	Hongkong	Macao	N. Korea	S. Korea	Romania	Turkey	Yugoslavia
3102.	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	30%								30%
3605.	Pyrotechnic articles		30%							
Ch. 50-63	Textiles and textile articles		1/2							
Ch. 64	Footwear									
6401.	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastic material									30%
6402.	Footwear with outer soles of leather									30%
6907.	Unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles	30%								
6908.	Glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tile	30%								

1/ China is excluded, except for the following products: Nos. 5001.01, 5002.10, ex 5009.10-20 (pongee, habutai, honan, shantung, corah and similar Far East fabrics, of pure silk, not mixed with wool, waste silk or other textiles), 5301.10, 5501.10, 5703.16, 5706., 5710., 5801. to 5803.01, 5904.52, ex 5905.50 and ex 6203.52 (jute and coconut fibres) originating in this country or territory.

List of agricultural products (CCCN chapters 1-24)
included in the scheme of Switzerland

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
0106.	Other live animals:		
10	- Artropoda (excluding crayfish), lizards, serpents, Batrachia and worms	10.-	free
60	- Other	0.10	free
0301.	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen:		
12	- Other, whole or cut up, excluding fillets	3.-	free
14	- Fillets	5.-	free
20	- Saltwater fish, whole or cut up, including fillets	free	free
0302.	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process, in containers of:		
	- More than 3 kg:		
10	--Saltwater fish, eels and salmon		free
	- 3 kg or less:		
12	--Salmon	free	free
14	--Saltwater fish and eels	free	free
0303.	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water:		
22	- Shrimps	free	free
30	- Freshwater crayfish; snails; cuttle-fish	free	free
40	- Other (lobsters, spiny lobsters, crabs, etc.)	free	free
0406.01	Natural honey	60.-	55.-
0501.01	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	100.--	free
0502.	Pigs', hogs' and boars' bristles or hair; badger hair and other brush-making hair; waste of such bristles and hair:		
10	- In bulk, whether or not in unprepared bundles	1.50	free
20	- In prepared bundles	20.-	free
30	- In sheets for stuffing purposed or fixed to a backing of other material	30.-	free

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
0503.	Horsehair and horsehair whether or not put up on a layer or between two layers of other material:		
10	- In bulk, uncurled, whether or not in unprepared bundles	1.-	free
20	- In prepared bundles	45.-	free
30	- Twisted	75.-	free
32	- Curled, in sheets for stuffing purposes or fixed to a backing of other materials	80.-	free
0504.	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof:		
18	- Stomachs and intestines	2.-	free
20	- Other	1.-	free
0505.01	Fish waste	0.10	free
0507:	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, or dyed or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers:		
10	- Bed feathers and down, unworked, unwashed	3.-	free
16	- Powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers	0.10	free
20	- Other	50.-	free
0508.	Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinized; powder and waste of these products:		
10	- Bone powder	0.10	free
0509.	Ivory, tortoise-shell, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, and waste and powder of these products; whalebone and the like, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, and hair and waste of these products:		
10	- Ivory and tortoise-shell, including waste and powder thereof	5.-	free
0512.	Coral and similar substances, unworked or simply prepared, but not otherwise worked; shells, unworked or simply prepared, but not cut to shape; powder and waste of shells:		
10	- Crushed shells, powder and waste of shells	0.30	free
12	- Other	10.-	free

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
0513.	Natural sponges:		
10	- Raw or prepared	20.-	free
20	- Waste	1.-	free
0514. 01	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides; bile, whether or not dried; animal products, fresh, chilled or frozen or otherwise provisionally preserved, of a kind used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products	1.50	free
ex 0515.01	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or Chapter 3, unfit for human consumption	0.10	free
0601.	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corns, crown and rhizomes, in growth or in flower:		
10	- With balled roots, whether or not in tubs or in pots, except tulips	20.-	free
20	- Other:		
	--In bud or in flower	80.-	free
32	--Other	40.-	free
0602.	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips:		
	- Other plants, trees, shrubs, bushes and roots:		
	--With bare roots:		
	----Other ornamental plants	18.-	free
0603.	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared:		
	- Imported from 1 May to 25 October		
10	--Fresh carnations	25.-	free
11	--Fresh roses	12.50	free
0701.	Vegetables, fresh or chilled:		
22	- Tomatoes, imported from 1 November to 31 March	5.-	free
30	- Onions, shallots	2.90	free
52	- Peppers, imported from 1 November to 31 March		
54	- Artichokes, aubergines, broccoli, imported from 1 November to 31 March	10.-	free
80	- Kidney beans, peas, broad beans and other leguminous vegetables, imported from 1 November to 31 March	10.-	free

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
0703.01	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption - Capers	10.-	free
0704.	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared: - Unmixed, in containers of:		
ex 10	-- More than 5 Kg.: Mushrooms, garlic, tomatoes, onions	20.-	free <u>1/</u>
ex 12	-- 5 Kg. or less: Mushrooms, garlic, tomatoes, onions	40.-	free <u>2/</u>
0705.	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:		
ex 14	- Whole unprocessed: chickpeas and lentils	0.56	free
0801.	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not:		
10	- Dates	15.-	free
30	- Other than bananas and pineapples	7.50	free
0802.	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:		
20	- Lemons	2.-	free
0804.	Grapes, fresh or dried:		
20	- Dried Malaga table grapes; Denia grapes in bunches	10.-	free
22	- Other	5.-	free
0805.	Nuts other than those falling within heading No. 0801., fresh or dried, shelled or not:		
10	- Almonds	7.50	free
40	- Pistachios	14.-	free
0808.	Berries, fresh:		
10	- Strawberries, imported from 1 November to 31 March	3.-	free
0809.	Other fruit, fresh:		
ex 20	- Passion fruit, lichees, jack-fruit and papaws	5.-	free

1/ From China: 10.-

2/ From China: 20.-

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
0811.	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:		
ex 20	- Tropical fruit	10.-	free
0812.	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading No. 0801., 0802, 0803., 0804 or 0805.:		
12	-- Cut into pieces or slices, seeded, stoned or peeled:		
	--- Apricots	36.-	18.-
0813.01	Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservation	3.-	free
0901.	Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion:		
12	- Coffee:		
	-- Freed of caffeine, unroasted	76.-	63.-
14	-- Other	90.-	63.-
0904.	Pepper (of the genus "Piper"); pimento (of the genus "Capsicum" or the genus "Pimenta"):		
10	- Not processed	6.25	free
12	- Processed	30.-	free
0905.01	Vanilla	75.-	free
0906.	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers:		
10	- Not processed	7.50	free
12	- Processed	20.-	free
0907.	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems):		
10	- Not processed	7.81	free
12	- Processed	50.-	free
0908.	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms:		
10	- Not processed	7.81	free
12	- Processed	50.-	free
0909.	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper:		
10	- Seeds of cumin and caraway	1.50	free
20	- Other	10.-	free

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
0910.	Thyme, saffron and bayleaves; other spices:		
10	- Thyme and bayleaves	10.-	free
20	- Saffron	80.-	free
	- Other:		
30	-- Not processed	12.50	free
32	-- Processed	20.-	free
1006.10	- Rice, unprocessed	0.60	free
12	- Rice, husked, whether or not polished or glazed; undenatured broken rice	3.93	free
ex 1104	Banana flour, in containers of:		
10	- more than 5 kg.	4.50	free
20	- 5 kg. or less	20.-	free
1108.	Starches, inulin:		
	- For technical uses:		
20	-- Maize starch, for use in the manufacture of dextrin or glucose	1.-	0.50
22	-- Maize starch, for other technical uses	7.-	3.52
30	-- Rice starch	5.-	2.50
40	-- Other	1.-	0.50
	- For other uses:		
50	-- Rice starch and potato starch	6.-	3.-
52	-- Other	10.-	5.-
1207.	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs and other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered:		
ex 20	- Split or mechanically processed in any other manner (other than basil, borage, rosemary and sage)	7.50	free
1302.	Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams:		
10	- Shellac	2.-	free
	- Natural gums, resins and gum-resins:		
22	-- Other than gum arabic	2.-	free
30	-- Natural balsams	20.-	free
1303.	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products:		
	- Vegetable saps and extracts:		
10	-- Opium	20.-	free
20	-- Licorice juice; manna	15.-	free

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
1303.			
(cont'd)			
22	-- Other	8.-	free
	- Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates:		
52	-- Pectinates and pectates	5.-	free
	- Agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products:		
	-- Endosperm flour of locust beans or guar seeds, whether or not slightly modified by chemical treatment in order to stabilize their mucilaginous properties:		
60	-- For technical uses	1.-	free
62	-- Other	8.-	free
64	-- Other	20.-	free
1401.			
	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (for example, cereal straw, cleaned, bleached or dyed, osier, reeds, rushes, rattans, bamboos, raffia and lime bark):		
10	- Osier	1.-	free
	- Other		
20	-- Raw	0.20	free
22	-- Peeled, split, bleached, dyed, etc.	1.50	free
1402.			
	Vegetable materials, whether or not put up on a layer or between two layers of other material, of a kind used primarily as stuffing or as padding (for example, kapok, vegetable hair and eel-grass):		
	- Kapok:		
12	-- Cleaned, untangled, bleached, dyed or put up on a layer or between two layers of other material	10.-	free
	- Other:		
22	-- Curled or in twists	0.75	free
30	-- In sheets for use as stuffing or padding or put up on a layer or between two layers of other material	30.-	free
1403.01			
	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brushes or in brooms (for example, sorgho, piassava, couch-grass and istle), whether or not in bundles or hanks	0.50	free
1405.			
	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included:		
	- Vegetable materials for use in dyeing or tanning:		
10	- Unprocessed	0.20	free
12	- Processed	0.50	free
20	- Material for use as stuffing or padding, in sheets or put up on a layer or between two layers of other material	30.-	free
30	- Other	0.50	free

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
1504.	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined:		
20	- Other than for human consumption, crude or refined, and those conforming with Swiss Pharmacopoeia VI	1.-	free
1505.	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin):		
10	- Crude	1.-	free
12	- Purified	10.-	free
1506.	Other animal oils and fats (including neat's-foot oil and fats from bones or waste):		
ex 40	- For technical uses	1.-	free
1507.	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:		
	- For technical uses:		
42	-- Coconut oil, palm-kernel oil	1.-	free
44	-- Other	1.-	free
1508.	Animal and vegetable oils, toiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or inert gas, or otherwise modified:		
10	- Fluid oils oxidized by air-blowing or any other process, without added drying agents	15.-	free
12	- Epoxidized soya bean oil	5.-	free
20	- Other	40.-	free
1510.	Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols:		
20	- Other than stearin	0.50	free
1511.	Glycerol and glycerol lyes:		
10	- Crude	1.-	free
12	- Refined, not distilled	5.-	free
14	- Distilled	10.-	free
1512.	Animal or vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared:		
40	- For technical uses	1.-	free
1515.	Spermaceti, crude, pressed or refined, whether or not coloured; beeswax and other insect waxes, whether or not coloured:		
08	- Spermaceti	1.50	free
	- Beeswax and other insect waxes:		
10	-- Unprocessed	3.-	free
20	-- Processed (bleached, coloured, etc.)	18.-	free

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
1516.	Vegetable waxes, whether or not coloured: - Other (than carnauba wax):	free	
10	-- Not processed	1.50	free
20	-- Processed (bleached, coloured, etc.)	10.-	free
1517.01	Degras	1.-	free
1602.	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:		
ex 10	- Based on goose liver	84.---	58.80
1603.01	Meat extracts and meat juices; fish extracts	18.87	free
1604.	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:		
10	- Prepared fish:		
	-- Filets of saltwater fish, breaded	free	free
	-- Other, in containers of:		
	--- 3 Kg. or less:		
22	---- Sardines (pilchards) and herrings, in tomato sauce; salmon; herring marinades	10.-	free
23	---- Frozen, oven-ready, put in cooking moulds or in metal foil	free	free
24	---- Other	20.-	free
1605.	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved:		
10	- Mussels	free	free
20	- Shrimps	free	free
30	- Other	free	free
1704.	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa:		
10	- Licorice juice, unsweetened, flavoured or put up in the form of pastilles, tablets, etc.	15.-	free
	-- Chewing gum, containing by weight of sucrose:		
20	-- More than 70%	41.-+VC	free + VC ¹
22	-- More than 60% but not more than 70%	41.-+VC	free + VC
24	-- 60% or less	41.-+VC	free + VC
	- Sweets, tablets, pastilles and other moulded confectionery:		
	-- Containing neither butyric fats nor vegetable fats, containing by weight of sucrose:		
40	--- more than 70%	53.-+VC	free + VC
42	--- more than 50% but not more than 70%	53.-+VC	free + VC
44	--- 50% or less	53.-+VC	free + VC
46	--- containing vegetable fat	53.-+VC	free + VC
48	-- containing butyric fats	53.-+VC	free + VC

¹VC = variable component

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	m.f.n. GSP
1704.			
(cont'd)	- Other, containing by weight of sucrose:		
50	-- more than 70%	53.-+VC	free + VC ¹
52	-- more than 50% but not more than 70%	53.-+VC	free + VC
54	-- 50% or less	53.-+VC	free + VC
1801.01	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	free	free
1802.01	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste	1.-	free
1803.01	Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block) whether or not defatted	40.-	free
1804.01	Cocoa fat (cocoa butter) and cocoa oil	2.50	free
1805.01	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	28.-	14.-
1806.	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa:		
	- Cocoa powder, containing sugar by weight of sucrose:		
30	-- more than 65%	10.-+VC	free + VC
32	-- 65% or less	10.-+VC	free + VC
	- Milk chocolate, in bulk, containing by weight of butyric fat:		
40	-- more than 6%	10.-+VC	free + VC
42	-- more than 3%, but not more than 6%	10.-+VC	free + VC
44	- Bittersweet chocolate, in bulk	10.-+VC	free + VC
	- Other		
	-- containing ingredients derived from milk:		
	--- containing fats other than butyric fat (with or without butyric fat):		
50	---- Put up as tablets, bars, pralines or in similar shapes	10.-+VC	free + VC
51	---- Other	10.-+VC	free + VC
52	--- Other	10.-+VC	free + VC
	-- Not containing ingredients derived from milk:		
56	--- Containing fats	10.-+VC	free + VC
58	--- Other	10.-+VC	free + VC
1902.	Malt extract; preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa:		
	- Other preparations:		
	-- Containing more than 12% by weight of butyric fats:		

¹VC = variable component

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
1902.			
(cont'd)			
20	--- Containing more than 25% by weight of butyric fats	20.-+VC	free + VC ¹
22	--- Other	20.-+VC	free + VC
	-- Containing no butyric fats or containing 12% or less by weight of butyric fats:		
	---- Infant food:		
30	---- Containing sugar	20.-+VC	free + VC
32	---- Not containing sugar	20.-+VC	free + VC
	---- Other:		
	----- Based on cereal flour, starch, meal or malt extract:		
40	----- Containing fats	20.-+VC	free + VC
42	----- Not containing fats	20.-+VC	free + VC
	----- Other:		
50	----- Containing fats	20.-+VC	free + VC
	----- Not containing fats:		
52	----- Containing sugar or eggs	20.-+VC	free + VC
70	----- Other	40.-	28.-
1904.	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches:		
20	- Other than tapioca obtained from potato starch	2.50	free
1907.	Bread, ships' biscuits or other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fat, cheese or fruit; communion wafers, empty cachets, of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products:		
	- Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares:		
10	--- Not packaged for sale	1.-+VC	free + VC
30	--- Ships' and other biscuits, breadcrumbs	15.-+VC	free + VC
50	- Other	40.-	free
1908.	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion:		
	- Unsweetened, containing neither cocoa nor chocolate:		
12	--- Waffles	27.-+VC	free + VC
14	--- Rusks	27.-+VC	free + VC
16	--- Other fine bakers' wares	27.-+VC	free + VC
	- Sweetened or containing cocoa or chocolate:		
	--- Biscuits:		
20	--- Containing butyric fats	60.-+VC	free + VC
22	--- Other	60.-+VC	free + VC

¹VC = variable component

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
1908.			
(cont'd)			
30	--- Waffles	60.-+VC	free + VC ¹
40	--- Rusks	60.-+VC	free + VC
50	--- Cakes	60.-+VC	free + VC
	--- Other fine bakers' wares:		
70	---- Containing butyric fats	60.-+VC	free + VC
72	---- Containing other fats	60.-+VC	free + VC
76	---- Not containing fats	60.-+VC	free + VC
2001.			
	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard:		
	- Vegetables, in containers of:		
	--- 5 Kg. or less:		
14	---- Capers	50.-	free
20	--- Tropical fruit	30.-	free
	--- Passion fruit, lichees and jack-fruit, in containers of:		
26	---- More than 5 kg	45.-	free
28	---- 5 kg or less	45.-	free
2002.			
	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:		
	- In containers of:		
10	--- More than 5 kg	13.-	9.10
	- Other, in containers of:		
10	--- More than 5 kg		
22	---- Olives	42.-	free
	--- 5 kg or less:		
32	---- Asparagus	20.-	14.-
33	---- Olives	55.-	free
2003.			
	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar:		
10	- Tropical fruit	30.-	free
20	- Passion fruit, lichees and jack-fruit	45.-	free
2004.			
	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallised):		
10	- Tropical fruit and tropical-fruit peel	30.-	free
20	- Passion fruit, lichees and jack-fruit	45.-	34.-
2005.			
	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar:		
	- Fruit purée, unsweetened:		
10	--- Of tropical fruit	17.-	free
12	--- Passion fruit, lichees and jack-fruit	20.-	free

¹VC = variable component

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross m.f.n.	GSP
2005.			
(cont'd)	- Other:		
20	-- Of tropical fruit	30.-	free
22	-- Passion fruit, lichees and jack-fruit	45.-	34.-
2006.	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:		
	- Fruit pulp, unsweetened:		
10	-- Of tropical fruit	17.-	free
20	-- Pineapples	25.-	19.-
24	-- Fruit salads	40.-	free
30	-- Tropical fruit and passion fruit, lichees and jack-fruit	30.-	free
2007.	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit:		
	- Other:		
	-- Unsweetened:		
42	---- Of pineapple	28.-	21.-
	-- Sweetened:		
50	---- In glass bottles of a capacity of 2 decilitres or less:		
	- Of tropical fruit and of passion fruit, lichees and jack-fruit	30.-	free
52	-- Of pineapple	70.-	52.-
2102.	Extracts, essences or concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof:		
10	- Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee and preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates	270.-	free
20	- Roasted coffee substitutes, whole or fragmented	2.-	1.40
2104.	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings:		
20	- Other than for industrial manufactures	50.-	35.-
2106.	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders:		
20	- Other natural yeasts	10.-	free
2107.	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:		
16	- Cereal grains, kibbled and prepared for the manufacture of corn flakes and like products	6.-	4.20

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
		m.f.n.	GSP
2107. (cont'd)			
20	- Preserved maize	11.87+VC	free + VC ¹
	- Infants' food	50.-	35.-
	-- Containing by weight of butyric fats or ingredients derived from milk:		
26	--- More than 3%	10.-+VC	free + VC
27	--- 3% or less	10.-+VC	free + VC
28	-- Other	10.-+VC	free + VC
	- Other food preparations:		
	-- Containing fats:		
82	---- Angostura aromatic bitter	44.-+VC	free + VC
90	--- Hearts of palm	110.-	free
2201.	Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters; ice and snow:		
10	- Spa waters, natural or artificial, and aerated waters	3.-	free
16	- Water and snow	free	free
20	- Other	0.05	free
2202.	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 2007.:		
40	- Other	8.-	5.60
2302.01	Brans, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables	0.30	free
2304.01	Oil cake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils	0.20	free
2307.	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding:		
18	- Dogs' and cats' foods in airtight containers	15.-	7.80
2401.	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse:		
20	- For use in the industrial manufacture of cigars	free	free
50	- For use in the industrial manufacture of cigarettes	free	free

¹VC = variable component

Agricultural Products for Which Duty-Free Treatment
is Accorded only to the Least Developed Countries

Heading No.	Description of goods
0302.11	Fish dried, salted or smoked; other than saltwater fish, eels and salmon; in containers of more than 3 kg
0302.16	Fish dried, salted or smoked; other than saltwater fish, eels and salmon; in containers of 3 kg or less
0701.53	Peppers, fresh or chilled, imported between 1 April and 10 October
0705.10	Dried beans, whole, unprocessed
0705.12	Dried peas, whole, unprocessed
0705.14	Other dried leguminous vegetables, whole, unprocessed
0705.20	Dried leguminous vegetables, processed
0706.01	Manioc, arrowroot, etc.
0801.28	Pineapples, fresh or dried, shelled or not
0802.30	Grapefruits
0803.20	Figs, dried
0805.20	Hazelnuts
0809.10	Melons
0812.12	Apricots, dried, cut into pieces or slices
0812.14	Other stone fruit, dried, cut into pieces or slices
0812.20	Fruit, dried, other than stone or seed fruit, hips and elder-berries
1108.20	Maize starch, for use in the manufacture of dextrin or glucose
1108.22	Maize starch, for other technical uses
1108.30	Rice starch, for technical uses
1108.40	Other starches and inulin, for technical uses

Heading No.	Description of goods
1108.50	Rice starch and potato starch, for uses other than technical
1108.52	Other starches, for uses other than technical
1201.10	Unroasted groundnuts
1201.30	Colza seeds, linseed, etc.
1201.50	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, etc.
1203.10	Grass seeds, clover and lucerne seeds
1203.20	Other seeds of a kind used for sowing
1207.20	Basil, borage, rosemary, sage
1208.20	Roots, fruit kernels; other vegetable products
1805.01	Cocoa powder, unsweetened
2001.26	Fruit, other than tropical, in containers of more than 5 kg.
2001.28	Fruit, other than tropical, in containers of 5 kg. or less
2004.20	Pineapple, preserved by sugar
ex 2005.22	Pineapple jams or jellies
2006.12	Pineapple and banana pulp, unsweetened
2007.30	Vegetable juice
2007.40	Lemon juice, unsweetened

Heading No.	Description of goods
2007.42	Juices, other than grape, seed-fruit, vegetable or lemon juice, unsweetened
2007.50	Other juices, sweetened, in bottles of a capacity of 2 decilitres or less
2007.52	Pineapple juice, sweetened, other than in bottles of a capacity of 2 decilitres or less
2102.22	Extracts of coffee substitutes
2104.20	Sauces, other than for industrial manufactures
2105.10	Soup preparations
2107.16	Cereal grains kibbled and prepared for the manufacture of corn flakes or similar products
2107.22	Pre-cooked rice (minute rice)
2301.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption

ANNEX 3

Goods Imported into Switzerland with Particular Reference to Countries Benefiting from Tariff Preferences between 1972 and 1984

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Total imports into Switzerland, in Sw F million	Imports from developing countries, in Sw F million	Increase/decrease, in per cent	Imports from developing countries, in Sw F million	Increase/decrease, in per cent	Share of imports from developing countries (column (4) as per cent of column (2))	Imports entitled to preferential treatment, in Sw F million	Increase/decrease, in per cent	Imports that actually benefited from preferences in Sw F million	Increase/decrease, in per cent	Degree of utilization of advantages accorded in column (9), in per cent of column (7)
1972	32,326	2,685	9.1	2,685	4.3	8.3	956 ¹		292 ²		31
1973	36,574	3,365	13.0	3,365	25.0	9.2	1,207	26.3	454	55.5	38
1974	42,929	4,628	17.3	4,628	37.5	10.8	1,516	25.6	624	37.4	41
1975	34,268	3,851	-20.2	3,851	-16.8	11.2	1,403	-7.5	575	-7.9	41
1976	36,871	4,061	7.6	4,061	5.5	11.0	1,587	13.1	642	11.7	40
1977 ³	43,026	4,960	16.7	4,960	22.1	11.5	2,087	31.5	905	41.0	43
1978	42,300	4,128	-1.7	4,128	-16.8	9.8	1,970	-5.6	850	-6.1	43
1979 ⁴	48,730	4,716	15.2	4,716	14.2	9.7	2,160	9.6	934	9.9	43
1980	58,972	6,347	21	6,347	34.5	10.8	2,955	36	989	5.9	33
1981	60,094	5,873	1.9	5,873	-7.5	9.8	2,406	-18.5	885	-10.5	36
1982	58,060	5,686	-3.4	5,686	-3.2	9.8	2,354	-2.2	896	1.2	38
1983	61,064	5,946	5.2	5,946	4.6	9.7	2,373	0.8	881	-1.7	37
1984	69,024	6,924	13	6,924	16.5	10	3,000	26.5	1,064	20.8	35

¹In this table, "developing countries" comprises all countries entitled to preferences.

²For purposes of comparison, the preferential imports during the period of March/December 1972 have been calculated for the whole of 1972. (Date of entry into force of Switzerland's preferences scheme: 1 March 1972).

³Romania, North Vietnam and North Korea were included in the Swiss scheme on 1 January 1977.

⁴The People's Republic of China was included on 30 July 1979.

Source: Federal Office of External Economic Affairs.

ANNEX 4

Imports by Switzerland from the Twenty
Principal Beneficiaries of the Swiss Scheme

(In Sw F million)

Source	Total imports	Potential GSP imports	Actual GSP imports	Rate of utilization
1. South Korea	210,075	141,322	129,973	91
2. Hong Kong	776,352	362,333	122,446	33
3. Yugoslavia	181,397	134,461	108,855	80
4. Brazil	352,174	129,785	92,116	70
5. India	149,931	126,988	85,852	67
6. China	194,484	102,133	57,652	56
7. Israel	255,460	158,691	57,520	36
8. Turkey	140,256	73,436	51,920	70
9. Thailand	163,088	154,452	43,290	28
10. Pakistan	47,725	46,524	35,048	75
Sub-total 1	2,470,942	1,477,850	784,672	53
11. Singapore	242,416	237,738	24,579	10
12. Philippines	44,782	38,581	22,850	59
13. Lebanon	76,879	76,325	21,058	27
14. Malaysia	54,610	38,619	17,002	44
15. Argentina	109,206	24,545	15,544	63
16. Mexico	52,406	42,905	15,497	36
17. Indonesia	52,659	19,028	14,480	76
18. Uruguay	26,065	23,491	14,055	59
19. Morocco	24,918	15,774	12,259	77
20. Peru	19,915	15,553	11,432	73
Sub-total 2	703,856	532,559	168,756	31
LDC sub-total	94,570	47,124	16,287	34
Total imports from developing countries	6,924,598	3,000,343	1,064,908	35
Sub-total 1, as per cent of total imports	35.7	49.3	73.7	
Sub-total 1 plus 2, as per cent of total imports	45.8	67	89.5	
LDC sub-total, as per cent of total imports	1.37	1.57	1.53	