The following information, covering the period 1 October 1970-30 September 1971, has been received from the delegation of Italy in connexion with the implementation of Part IV.

A. Customs duties (Article XXXVII:1(a))

Measures relating to customs duties are a matter for the European Economic Community, and it will be for the EEC Commission to notify any measures relating to tariffs.

B. Measures relating to non-tariff barriers and import restrictions (Article XXXVII:1(a))

By Legislative Decree No. 870 of 30 November 1970 (subsequently Act No. 3 of 21 January 1971) the monopoly system for the importation and sale of unmanufactured tobacco was abolished. A monopoly system remains in force only in respect of manufactured tobacco and derived products.

By Legislative Decree No. 163 of 20 April 1971 (subsequently Act No. 396 of 18 June 1971) the monopoly system for lighter flints was abolished as from April 1972.

By Act No. 447 of 24 June 1971 the special charges levied on imports for customs administrative services and statistical services were abolished.

C. Measures relating to the development of exports from developing countries (Article XXXVII:3(b))

1. Trade promotion

In connexion with the programme for promoting the sale abroad of Italian products, particular attention has been given to what is called "reverse promotion", on the principle that, in the case of trade with countries at different levels of economic development, it is necessary for a country to help to find counterparts for its exports.

In addition, at the invitation of the directors of certain exhibitions, such as the Trieste Fair and the Bologna International Agricultural Machinery Exhibition (EIMA), groups of managerial staff from the countries of the Third World visited those exhibitions while they were open to the public.
2. Vocational training

During the 1969-1970 academic year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted fellowships to 1,083 students from developing countries and arranged forty-seven in-service training courses, at a total cost of $1,237,000.

Furthermore, 382 fellows and trainees took advantage of the facilities afforded by other Ministries or by public or private bodies (the Ministry of Education, the Higher Institute of Public Health, the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), the National Centre for Nuclear Energy (CNEN), the Foreign Trade Institute (ICE), the Institute for the Study of Economic Development (ISVE), several banks, etc.).

In addition to those holding fellowships, 3,629 nationals of Third World countries (30,032 man-months) attended courses at Italian universities.

The Association of Italian Savings Banks concluded two agreements for assistance in the banking sector with the Governments of Sudan and Ethiopia and placed at their disposal as an outright gift the sum of $320,000 to cover the cost of sending experts, the supply of office equipment and so forth.

The National Association of Office Machinery Manufacturers and the Association of Sewing-Machine Manufacturers organized training courses in their respective spheres of activity for technicians from abroad. Preference was given to persons from the developing countries in issuing the invitations to these courses, which were supported from public funds.

Lastly, the Italian Government, in accordance with a request from the UNCTAD/GATT Centre and in co-operation with it, arranged for the holding of a course on marketing techniques for twenty-four students at the ICE (Foreign Trade Institute). This course, which in addition to lectures included group visits by the students to the main industrial centres as well as market studies, represented a total expenditure of Lit 50 million.

3. Technical co-operation

In 1970, the sum of $816,000 was contributed for the study of plans and projects in the developing countries, as a result of which work to a total value of $4,285,600 will be carried out. The countries to which the studies related were Iraq, Senegal, Rwanda, Niger, Madagascar, Mauritania, Sudan, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Turkey.