In response to GATT/ALR/945, the delegations of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States have provided the following details of action taken in connexion with the implementation of Part IV of the General Agreement.

DENMARK

During the past year Denmark has pursued a policy in accordance with the provisions of Part IV.

Within the field of tariffs the Danish scheme of generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries was implemented on 1 January 1972.

Due to the fact that Denmark is proceeding towards entry into the EEC, Denmark finds it difficult to act along the lines recommended by the "Group of Three" with regard to quantitative restrictions. These recommendations will be considered in connexion with the broad changes necessitated by Denmark's accession to the EEC.

In continuation of its policy of a steady and gradual elimination of quantitative import restrictions, Denmark has liberalized, with effect from 1 July 1972, the following items:

ex 07.01 Silver skin onions (white onions with a maximum cross section of 23 mm.), small carrots (ball-shaped with a maximum cross section of 40 mm.), other cabbage, except sprouts, white cabbages, red cabbages and cauliflowers, fresh or chilled.

ex 07.03 Silver skin onions, small carrots, other cabbage, except sprouts, provisionally preserved.

ex 08.10 Red and white currants, preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar, in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.

ex 20.03 Red and white currants, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar, in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.

ex 20.06 Red and white currants, otherwise prepared or preserved, in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.
NORWAY

Norway has in general followed a liberal policy in its trade with developing countries. As regards goods in the agricultural sector, I may draw your attention to the fact that the positive list in the Norwegian Preference Scheme covers a larger field than that of most other developed countries, and that these preferences are offered at zero duty. The question of further liberalization by Norway should be viewed on this background.

Since the previous review by the Group of Three, Norway has liberalized imports of rice grits and broken rice (ex 10.06 B). Furthermore, quite a number of the global quotas of interest to the developing countries have been increased substantially from 1971 to 1972, in particular as regards live plants, tubers, tuberous roots and cut flowers.

As a result of recent negotiations between Norway and the Republic of Korea it has been decided to increase by 13-14 per cent the quotas for imports to Norway of Korean textile products.

Following the implementation of the Norwegian scheme of preferences, my authorities have up to now accepted the origin formalities and documentation of approximately thirty developing countries exporting to Norway under this scheme.

As a further example of our efforts in this field, I may mention that the Norwegian authorities are looking into the question of establishing some machinery with the aim of furnishing practical and commercial guidance to developing countries wanting to export to Norway.

SWEDEN

(a) Consideration given by Contracting Parties to the Report of the Group of Three (L/3710) and action taken towards the implementation of its recommendations

Since no specific recommendations were made in regard to Sweden, the following comments deal with some general recommendations in the second report of the Group of Three (document L/3710).

Generalized System of Preferences (paragraphs 15-19)

At the Third Conference on Trade and Development in Santiago, the Swedish Minister of Commerce stated that the Swedish Government is prepared to include a further number of food products within chapters 1-24 of the Brussels Nomenclature in the scheme of preferences i.e. wine, wine grapes and tobacco. It is the intention to put this improvement of the scheme of preferences into effect within the near future.
Group on Residual Restrictions (paragraphs 53-56)

Sweden recognizes that the Group serves a useful purpose and supports the proposals made in order to bring about a more rational procedure for its future activities.

Vegetable oils and oilseeds (paragraphs 57-58)

Sweden shares the opinion that problems related to vegetable oils and oilseeds should preferably be dealt with within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations. The proposal of establishing a small group composed of representatives of both developed and developing countries ought to be judged in the light of the current discussions of techniques and modalities in the Agriculture Committee. A decision should therefore be deferred until the need for further preparations in respect of the trade negotiations can be better judged.

Promotion of imports (paragraph 62)

Sweden has taken a growing interest in questions of trade promotion for products from the developing countries. The Swedish Government remains convinced that measures in this field are a necessary supplement to reduce trade barriers. The Swedish contribution in this area has mainly been concentrated on considerably increased co-operation with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. In the fiscal years 1970/71 and 1971/72 Swedish funds available for trade promotion projects in co-operation with the ITC amounted to 1,800,000 and 1,250,000 respectively. For the fiscal year 1972/73 a further increase in the Swedish contribution is expected.

An example of the projects financed through these contributions is the market survey published by ITC in 1970 "The Nordic Markets for Selected Products of Export Interest to Developing Countries". Currently a market development project is being carried out by ITC in co-operation with the Swedish authorities to assist exporters from several developing countries to introduce a selected number of their products on to the Swedish market.

Trade policy developments (paragraphs 70-74)

During the meeting on 17-18 July 1972 of the Committee on Trade and Development, Sweden among other countries stressed the importance of the active participation by the developing countries in order to secure for them effective trade benefits in the new round of comprehensive trade negotiation. Such a participation will imply the need for technical assistance from the secretariat. The special attention already being given by the secretariat to the problems of the developing countries, including non-GATT members which have been invited to take part in the negotiations, will no doubt prove to be of great value for the implementation of the relevant resolution taken at the UNCTAD III.
(b) Any changes in the direction of an increase in duties or other barriers since the last review of the implementation of Part IV in 1971

On 1 July 1972, the fee for fat products was raised by SKr 10 to SKr 153.50 per 100 kgs. However, with regard to the construction of the fee - the same fee is applied to oils and fats derived from domestically grown seeds as well as imported products - the raise does not specifically affect imports.

(c) Any steps taken towards the reduction or removal of restrictions which have not already been covered by the Group of Three report

The last step of tariff reductions in accordance with the concessions made during the Kennedy Round was implemented on 1 January 1972.

As a result of the Kennedy Round, special regulations were put into force for duty-free entry of hand-loom fabrics of cotton accompanied by relevant certificates of origin. Such duty-free entry, which was accorded to India from 1 September 1968, has also as from 1 September 1972, been extended to Sri Lanka.

The tax on furskins and manufactures thereof was abolished as from 1 January 1972. The sales tax on knotted carpets, pearls and precious stones, articles of precious metals etc. and articles of pearls and precious stones was abolished as from 1 July 1972.

The licensing requirements were abolished on 1 July 1972, as regards imports of the following products from North, Central and South America:

- ex 02.01 horsemeat, ex 02.01 pigmeat, 02.02 dead poultry, ex 02.03 poultry liver except goose liver, ex 02.06 pigmeat salted, dried or smoked, 04.02 milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened, ex 04.05 eggs, shelled, egg yolks, ex 11.08 starches, ex 16.02 pigmeat and poultry meat, prepared or preserved in airtight containers.

**SWITZERLAND**

Since the last review of the implementation of Part IV, two major events have occurred in the field of international trade: the announcement of new multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT, and the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Switzerland has associated itself with both these events, having taken an active part in the work of the Santiago Conference and supported the principle of the new multilateral negotiations in which the largest possible number of countries should be able to participate.

Apart from the action taken in the sectors of financial and food aid and technical co-operation - for the latter a new programme credit of Sw F275 million came into effect in July 1972 - the Swiss authorities have taken the following measures to promote the trade expansion of developing countries:
1. Manufactured and semi-manufactured products

1.1 The measures taken by Switzerland within the context of the generalized system of preferences came into force on 1 March 1972.

As in the case of other industrial countries, the ultimate objective of the Swiss plan is to grant duty-free treatment in principle. This is to be achieved in two stages.

The first stage began on 1 March 1972, when customs duties were reduced by 30 per cent on all industrial goods (Chapters 25-99 of the BTN) originating in the beneficiary countries. The only exceptions from this measure are a few products subject to duties of a fiscal character and two agricultural products. With respect to agricultural and fishery products (Chapters 1-24 of the BTN), duty reductions are applied on some 140 products from the beneficiary countries; in certain cases, goods in these sectors are granted full exemption.

The second stage will begin after two years. Customs duties will then be abolished in principle on all the products Chapters 25-99 to which the tariff reduction was applied in the first stage. In the light of experience and of the benefits offered by other donor countries, the Swiss Government may nevertheless limit the margin of preference to the 30 per cent already granted, or to a rate between 30 per cent and complete exemption, or may make further tariff dismantlement subject to certain conditions.

The list of beneficiary countries under the Swiss plan is set forth in document L/3607.

1.2 A further measure has been taken by the federal authorities in the manufactures sector:

By an Order of 6 April 1970 on duty-free importation of certain silk and cotton fabrics made on hand looms, the Swiss authorities had introduced a measure, for a trial period of two years, with a view to facilitating access to the Swiss market for products made by hand in developing countries. The Swiss Government has recently decided to extend this Order until February 1982. Duty-free admission is subject to presentation of a certificate of origin and manufacture issued by an officially recognized authority in the country of origin; the text of the certificate must have been approved jointly by the authorities in the country of origin and the Swiss authorities. An arrangement of this kind has been concluded with India, and the Order of the Federal Council of 6 April 1970 therefore applies to products from that country.

2. Commodities

2.1 Switzerland has taken an active part in the new United Nations Cocoa Conference. As in the consultations preceding it, the Swiss delegation has tried to contribute to the attainment of mutually acceptable solutions so that a satisfactory agreement can be concluded in the near future.
2.2 In addition, the Federal Chambers having given their approval, the Swiss Government has been able to ratify the new arrangement on wheat, that is to say the convention on the wheat trade and the convention on food aid. As a contribution to cereal food aid, Switzerland has again undertaken to supply annually 32,000 tons of wheat or the equivalent in cash.

3. Group of Three

The Swiss authorities consider particularly appropriate the pragmatic and positive approach adopted by the Group of three chairmen for dealing with the trade problems of developing countries.

They have taken due note of the recommendations made to them in the first two reports of the Group. They are at present examining the situation with respect to the customs duties on imports of palm kernel oil, coconut oil and bananas.

4. Promotion of exports of developing countries

In recent months, Switzerland has continued to give support in various forms to the activities of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT. The Swiss authorities have financed a second training course in export promotion; some twenty persons from public and private economic sectors in various Latin American countries took part in the course. In addition, Switzerland has contributed to the financing of various export promotion activities or missions. Lastly, as in the past, it has provided staff for carrying out market studies and for organizing the practical part of the Centre's training courses.

Over the last few years, Swiss imports from developing countries have developed as follows:
## Swiss Imports from Developing Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Europe (Sw F million)</th>
<th>% Increase over previous year</th>
<th>Africa (Sw F million)</th>
<th>% Increase over previous year</th>
<th>Asia and Oceania (Sw F million)</th>
<th>% Increase over previous year</th>
<th>Latin America (Sw F million)</th>
<th>% Increase over previous year</th>
<th>Total (Sw F million)</th>
<th>% Increase over previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>1,571</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2,510</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2,574</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1971, Switzerland's purchases of goods from developing countries therefore reached a value of Sw F2,574 million. In line with a trend observed last year in most West European countries and in Japan, the growth rate of Swiss imports in 1971 was appreciably lower than in 1969 and 1970. Nevertheless, per head of population, Switzerland's imports from developing countries reached Sw F408. Switzerland is therefore in seventh place among the industrial countries, and above the average level reached in these countries of Sw F348.

UNITED STATES

A. Response to the Report of the Group of Three

Speciality Products: The Group of Three suggested that consideration be given to excepting from quota provisions speciality items exported from developing countries. While this idea may have some value as a general recommendation to all developed countries, the United States would wish to examine any proposals on a case-by-case basis.

Health and Sanitary Regulations: The United States is willing to and does assist developing countries, when requested and whenever possible, to overcome the practical difficulties that they might encounter in conforming to health and sanitary regulations.

Tropical Products: The Administration is working with the chemical industry to revise and improve the legislation to eliminate the duty on certain natural rubber containing fillers, extenders, pigment or rubber-processing chemicals. To date a satisfactory draft bill has not been achieved. The Administration hopes to be able to introduce this legislation at an early date.

Generalized System of Preferences: The United States is committed to seeking Congressional authorization for the implementation of generalized tariff preferences. It is anticipated that legislation along these lines will be submitted at an early date.

B. New barriers

Confectionery Quota: The Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 established (as of 1 January 1972) an import quota on confectionery, candy, and sweetened chocolate. The annual quota is the larger of average imports in the three most recent years or 5 per cent of sales by United States manufacturers in the most recent year for which data are available. The quota, which is apportioned on a global basis, has been calculated on the latter basis for 1972. Partial-year data indicate that the quota will not be filled, and is not, therefore, inhibiting trade in these products.
C. Removal or reduction of restrictions

Import Surcharge: On 20 December 1971, the United States announced removal of the surcharge of up to 10 per cent which had been imposed 16 August 1971 on dutiable imports as part of a programme designed to correct serious disequilibrium in the United States balance of payments. With the suspension of the surcharge, the tax credit on investment of 7 per cent became applicable to imported capital goods.

Tariff Restrictions: The fifth stage of Kennedy Round tariff rate reductions was implemented 1 January 1972, at which time import items with a 1971 value of $1,017 million, including $285 million from developing countries, became duty free. The ad valorem equivalent on dutiable imports fell from 12.2 per cent in 1967 to 9.2 per cent in 1971 or 25 per cent. Imports from developing countries increased from 7.7 billion in 1967 to $11.6 billion in 1971 or 51 per cent. These reductions have facilitated access to the United States market by developing countries.

Duty Suspension: Duties are suspended for several products of special interest to developing countries, including: processed istle; certain yarns of non-continuous silk fibres; alumina and bauxite; manganese ore; certain tanning materials; and copper waste and scrap, copper bearing ores and materials, cement copper and copper precipitates, black copper, blister copper, anode copper and other unwrought copper. Imports of these items were valued at $1,130 million in 1971 including $417 million, or 37 per cent from developing countries. Jamaica, Peru and Chile were the major developing country suppliers of these items supplying $128 million, $85 million and $50 million respectively. Duty suspension for copper waste and scrap, copper bearing ores and materials, cement copper and copper precipitates, black copper, blister copper, anode copper and other unwrought copper has lapsed, but Congress has been requested to restore it retroactively.

Meat Quotas: In June 1972, the President announced the suspension of all quantitative restrictions on meat imports for the remainder of the calendar year.

Oil Import Quotas: By actions taken in late 1971 and mid-1972, the 1972 import quota for crude petroleum was increased by 431,000 barrels/day and for No. 2 Fuel Oil from Western Hemisphere sources by 5,000 barrels/day over the 1971 level. In mid-September, further modifications of the programme were announced, the effect of which is to permit importers to draw on 1973 import authorizations to the extent of approximately another 113,000 b/d, and to provide an additional special allocation of 50,000 b/d for No. 2 fuel oil.