STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES
Notifications Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

Addendum

SWEDEN

With effect from 1 January 1967 the Act of 16 June 1961 Concerning State Monopoly of Manufacture of Tobacco Goods has been abolished, which necessitate the following amendments to the Swedish notification on State-trading enterprises (document L/2593/Add.7).

A. NON-AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Sections I to III should be re-worded as follows:

I. Enumeration of State-trading enterprises

The following enterprise and products seem to be covered by the provisions of Article XVII:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enterprise</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aktiebolaget Vin- &amp; Spritcentralen (The Wine and Spirit Co. Ltd.)</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages: liquor, wine and strong beer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

II. Reason and purpose for introduction and maintaining State-trading enterprises

The State-trading enterprise mentioned is maintained principally for reasons of a social, temperance, political and financial nature. Trade is regulated in the first place by the "Rusdrycksförsäljningsförordningen" (Law in respect of the selling of alcoholic beverages) of 26 May 1954.

1 The following notification contains amendments to the latest complete notification on State-trading by Sweden, issued in L/2593/Add.7.
III. Description of the functioning of the State-trading enterprises

The State-trading enterprise has in principle the exclusive right of importing alcoholic beverages into Sweden.

The quantities imported are determined in accordance with commercial considerations.

The Swedish prices on imported products are fixed with regard to costs, profit and rates of taxation.

With regard to export there is free competition between private traders and the State-trading enterprise. The latter exports some kinds of spirits, while the export of strong beer is managed by breweries in private ownership.

Prices on exported products are fixed in accordance with commercial considerations. Differences between export prices and domestic prices are due to the fact that export prices are wholesale prices while domestic prices are retail prices, also including taxes.

No long-term contracts are negotiated by the State-trading enterprise, nor are any State-trading methods used to fulfil contractual obligations entered into by the Government.