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Introduction

For the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the GATT, at the request of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, prepared a paper entitled: "The Role of GATT in Relation to Trade and Development" (document E/CONF.46/38 and Add.1). This contribution by GATT to the work of the Conference described in some detail the nature and objectives of the General Agreement, its most important provisions and their implementation. A major part of the document was devoted to a review of specific action by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on various aspects of trade and development problems confronting developing countries. The present note focuses on action by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in the period since the First UNCTAD up to the twenty-fourth session of GATT, held in November 1967.  

A large part of the work of GATT during this period has been devoted to the trade problems of developing countries which now represent close to two thirds of the total membership. This activity is reflected in various conclusions and declarations adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, in the attention paid to these problems in the Kennedy Round, in the incorporation of Part IV on Trade and Development in the Agreement, and in the establishment of the Committee on Trade and Development to supervise its application. Practical work in GATT for the benefit of developing countries, such as export promotion and technical assistance, has assumed considerable importance.

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1 This expression in capital letters indicates the "contracting parties" acting collectively.

2 The note does not refer to matters of a routine nature which, though important, do not relate specifically to action for developing countries, e.g. rectification of schedules, renegotiations of tariff items, reports on certain waivers, certain panels established for the settlement of differences, etc.
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I. Membership

As of December 1967, seventy-five countries were full contracting parties to GATT as against sixty-two in the beginning of 1964. Three countries have acceded provisionally, one participates under a special arrangement, and eight newly-independent countries are applying the General Agreement de facto pending a decision by them upon the future lines of their commercial policies. There are thus at present eighty-seven countries, either full Members or participating in the work of GATT under different arrangements, and in addition over twenty developing countries or countries with centrally planned economies have been represented by observers at recent sessions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and other meetings. A list of Members, together with an indication of countries that follow GATT meetings through observers, is annexed to this note.

II. Summary of Main Events 1964-67

At the twenty-first session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, in March-April 1964, it was agreed that with a view to providing a legal and institutional framework for the work of GATT aimed at expanding the trade of less-developed countries, provisions on trade and development should be drafted for incorporation in the General Agreement. This activity culminated in the preparation of a new Part IV of the General Agreement, the text of which was adopted and submitted to governments at special sessions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in November 1964 and February 1965. Part IV, which entered in force on a de facto basis in February 1965 and became operative de jure on 30 June 1966, gives a contractual and legal basis for commitments by contracting parties undertaken with the objective of expanding
trade of less-developed countries, facilitating the growth of their export earnings and thus promoting more rapid economic development. At the twenty-second session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, in March-April 1965, the Committee on Trade and Development, set up to supervise the implementation of the new provisions, established its work programme and gave specific tasks to subsidiary groups. The activities of the Committee are summarized below.

The Trade Negotiations Committee met at Ministerial level in May 1964 and formally opened the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. One of the general principles upon which the negotiations were based was that every effort should be made to reduce barriers to exports of developing countries, but that developed countries could not expect to receive reciprocity from developing countries.

On 30 June 1967, the Final Act of the 1964-67 trade negotiations was signed by all participants. In the negotiations important tariff cuts, including reductions of 50 per cent or more, were made on a wide range of industrial products. The value of trade of the products on which concessions were negotiated is estimated at about $40,000 million. In addition, there was agreement on the basic elements to be incorporated in a Grains Arrangement, including the provision of food aid for developing countries amounting to 4.5 million tons of grain annually, over a three-year period. In the non-tariff field a code was agreed for the administration of national anti-dumping legislation. There were tariff cuts on many products of principal or potential export interest to developing countries. The results for developing countries of the negotiations are dealt with in more detail below.

In the beginning of 1964, the CONTRACTING PARTIES decided to establish trade information and trade promotion advisory services for the benefit of developing countries. In May of that year the GATT International Trade Centre began its operations. Following the adoption by the respective governing bodies of proposals agreed by the Director-General of GATT and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Centre will be operated jointly by the two organizations as from 1 January 1968. The work of the Centre is described below.

Among other significant developments in the period under review, the Long-Term Cotton Textiles Arrangement, after three years of operation, was the subject of a major review in December 1965. In April 1967, the Cotton Textiles Committee agreed on the text of a Protocol for the Extension of the Arrangement for three years, as from 1 October 1967; all parties to the Arrangement have accepted its prolongation.

In November 1967, the CONTRACTING PARTIES held their twenty-fourth session. A principal item on the agenda was a review of the implementation of the GATT programme for expansion of international trade. The matter was dealt with under three headings on the basis of reports by the Director-General.

1In this connexion it may be noted that Part IV includes the principle of non-reciprocity in trade negotiations on the part of developing countries.
on progress under the programme initiated by Ministers in 1958: reduction of
tariffs and non-tariff barriers, obstacles to trade in agricultural products,
and obstacles to trade of developing countries. The CONTRACTING PARTIES also
considered a report by the Committee on Trade and Development, dealing in
particular with an assessment of the results of the Kennedy Round for developing
countries. At the close of the session, at which several contracting parties
were represented by Ministers, the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed on a set of
conclusions on their future work programme. These conclusions are included
in the present note.

III. Legal and Institutional Developments

Following the development of the GATT programme for the expansion of the
trade of developing countries, GATT Ministers in 1963 recognized "the need for
an adequate legal and institutional framework to enable the CONTRACTING PARTIES
to discharge their responsibilities especially in connexion with the work of
expanding the trade of less-developed countries".

On the basis of recommendations of a special committee, the CONTRACTING
PARTIES in February 1965 adopted the text of the new Part IV, which entered
into force on 30 June 1966 (for those contracting parties who had accepted it).
During the period between its adoption and entry into force, de facto application
of Part IV was provided for under the terms of a Declaration which had also been
adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in February 1965.

It should be stressed that Part IV in no way represented a starting point
for the activities of GATT in the field of trade and development. Though
previously these activities had obviously been related to the broad objectives
of GATT, they were not set out expressis verbis in the text of the Agreement.
However, the various decisions, declarations, etc., adopted by the CONTRACTING
PARTIES in the course of the programme for trade expansion represented an
important body of doctrine and concepts on this subject. The aim of Part IV was
to provide a suitable juridical framework for these activities in view of their
increasing importance and in the light of their guiding significance in the
promotion of one of the principal objectives of GATT which is to foster "the
progressive development of the economies of all contracting parties". As an
integral part of the General Agreement these provisions represent contractual
commitments on the part of the governments.

The first of the three Articles of Part IV, Article XXXVI, spells out
the general principles and objectives which are to govern the policies of
the contracting parties in relation to the trade of developing countries.
It contains provisions concerning the access to world markets for primary
products and the devising of measures aimed at improving and stabilizing
commodity markets. The developed countries agree not to expect reciprocity
in return for concessions extended to developing countries in the course of
trade negotiations by way of contributions inconsistent with the individual
development, financial and trade needs of such developing countries. The
second Article, Article XXXVII, sets out certain undertakings by developed
and developing countries in furtherance of the objectives. Except where compelling reasons make it impossible, developed countries agree to refrain from increasing barriers to exports of products of special interest to the developing countries, and to give high priority to the reduction of existing barriers. High priority is also to be given in any adjustments of fiscal policies to the reduction or elimination of fiscal taxes. A procedure for consultation is provided for to deal with any difficulties arising in the implementation of these commitments. The developing countries, for their part, undertake to implement to the greatest extent possible the provisions contained in this Article for the benefit of their mutual trade. Article XXXVIII lists various forms of joint action to promote the trade and development of developing countries and covers studies and consultations in respect of trade and development needs of these countries.

The CONTRACTING PARTIES, through the Committee on Trade and Development have taken up various other issues involving the amendment of the General Agreement, the first being the proposed amendments to Article XXIII (dealing with settlement of differences arising out of the application of GATT), so as to take account of difficulties experienced by developing countries in using this Article. The second is a proposed amendment to Article XVIII (dealing with governmental assistance to economic development) so as to authorize the use of import surcharges by developing countries for balance-of-payments reasons.

In April 1966 the CONTRACTING PARTIES adopted a Decision which provides procedures designed to facilitate the solution of problems of nullification and impairment damaging the interest of developing countries. These procedures relate to the existing provisions of Article XXIII and take account of the commitments undertaken by developed countries in Part IV, and they provide an additional mechanism for safeguarding interests of developing countries. Work is continuing with respect to the proposed provisions on the use by developing countries of import surcharges.

IV. Action Under Part IV - Work by the Committee on Trade and Development

In February 1965, when the CONTRACTING PARTIES put into de facto application the provisions of Part IV, they appointed a Committee on Trade and Development to supervise the implementation of those provisions. The Committee superseded Committee III, which had been set up in 1958 within the framework of the GATT Trade Expansion Programme, and the Action Committee, which had been established to supervise the implementation of the Ministerial Conclusions of May 1963.

The terms of reference of the Committee on Trade and Development are: to keep under continuous review the application of the provisions of Part IV; to formulate proposals for consideration by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in connexion with any matter relating to the furtherance of the provisions of Part IV; to consider any questions which may arise as to the eligibility of a contracting party to be considered as a developing contracting party in the sense of Part IV; to consider, on the basis of proposals referred to it by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, whether modifications of, or additions to, Part IV are
required to further the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in the field of trade and development; and to carry out such additional functions as may be assigned to it by the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

At its first meeting in February 1965, the Committee on Trade and Development established a programme of work under the following main headings: (a) implementation of Part IV and the Ministerial Conclusions; (b) amendments to the General Agreement to meet the special trade and development needs of developing countries; (c) trade and aid studies; (d) expansion of trade among developing countries; (e) preferences in favour of developing countries; (f) measures for assisting adjustments in the structure and pattern of production and trade; (g) international commodity problems; (h) examination of products of export interest to developing countries.

The Committee held ten sessions in 1965-1967, and submitted three reports to the CONTRACTING PARTIES on its work. These reports formed the basis of discussion during the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of GATT of trade problems of less-developed countries.

Below are outlined some of the major areas of the Committee's activities in relation to the implementation of Part IV since its inception. The Committee's work on legal and institutional issues relating to the amendment of the GATT has already been referred to in Section III above.

A. Review of the implementation of Part IV of the General Agreement

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of Part IV, the Committee on Trade and Development recommended in March 1965 certain "reporting procedures", later approved by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, designed to elicit relevant information on action taken by contracting parties in the context of those provisions.

A comprehensive review took place in March 1966. In compliance with the reporting procedures, most developed countries, as well as certain developing contracting parties, submitted notifications of action which they had taken. The information available to the Committee showed that some progress had been made by a number of developed countries in reducing or removing tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting the exports of less-developed countries. The progress appeared to the Committee to have fallen far short of the expectations raised by the commitments under Part IV and, with regard to quantitative restrictions, of the basic obligations under the Agreement.

The Committee also noted on that occasion that, while the standstill provisions of Article XXXVII:1(b) and (c) had, on the whole, been adhered to, there appeared to be instances in which customs duties or other charges had been increased on certain items of export interest to developing countries.
At subsequent meetings, the Committee focused its attention on the participation of the developing countries in the Kennedy Round; it had been agreed that these negotiations represented one of the major ways in which the developed countries could contribute to the achievement of the objectives of Part IV.

Thus, at its eighth session held in Punta del Este in January 1967, the Committee reviewed developments in the Kennedy Round against the background of the affirmation of developed countries that in the trade negotiations every effort would be made to reduce barriers to the exports of developing countries. On the basis of this review the Committee made certain suggestions and recommendations on various points relating to the interests of developing countries in the trade negotiations. The Committee also agreed that, after the completion of the Kennedy Round, an analysis of the results of the negotiations for developing countries should be undertaken.

In July 1967, the Committee established an Ad Hoc Group to carry out an assessment of the results of the Kennedy Round for developing countries. The findings of the Group and further action by the CONTRACTING PARTIES is summarized in Section V of this note.

B. Import restrictions affecting the exports of less-developed countries

In continuation of earlier work within the framework of the trade expansion programme and in the context of the provisions of Article XXXVII:1(a) of Part IV, the Committee, in March 1965, set up a Group on Residual Restrictions to examine the remaining import restrictions on products of export interest to developing countries and to explore the possibility of their early removal. The Group in 1965 held discussions with twelve developed contracting parties on restrictions applied by them to products included in a list of approximately 250 products notified as being of export interest to developing countries with a view to exploring the reasons for the continued maintenance of the restrictions and possibilities for their early removal.

The Group noted the progress which had been made in this regard and the indications which had been given by some countries of plans or target dates for the removal of some of the remaining restrictions. It found, however, that a number of products, including some of major export interest to developing countries and covered by the 1963 Ministerial Conclusions, continued to be subject to restrictions in one or more countries and that information on target dates or proposals for the removal of most of these restrictions was not available. Less-developed countries expressed disappointment over the slow progress in the removal of these restrictions and emphasized that developed countries should rely, in place of these restrictions, on other measures that were consistent with the GATT such as adjustment assistance and urged the removal of these restrictions. They also asked that where restrictions inconsistent with the GATT were not removed, appropriate compensation should be given to developing countries for the loss of trading opportunities suffered by them. The Group suggested that restrictions on all products of export interest to developing countries should be subject to periodic reviews.
In approving the Group's recommendations, the Committee emphasized that while the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations would give an opportunity for the elimination of many of these restrictions, a special responsibility rested on the CONTRACTING PARTIES in respect of restrictions which were inconsistent with the provisions of the GATT and were not, therefore, a matter for negotiation.

In the course of its further review of restrictions applied to products of export interest to developing countries at the end of the Kennedy Round, the Committee noted that, apart from cotton textiles, restrictions in the area of industrial products were now applied in various developed countries to only a few items of interest to developing countries. Among these are items like coir and jute manufactures, leather and leather goods which are of considerable importance to the trade of developing countries and where the difficulties tend to be of a hard-core character. The Committee recommended the establishment of panels of experts to explore ways and means facilitating the process of liberalization of trade in particular industrial products. This recommendation was adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and steps are being taken for the establishment of the necessary expert panels.

The twenty-fourth session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES also considered the adoption of other measures to facilitate removal of remaining restrictions including those maintained in respect of agricultural products where these restrictions often tend to be a part of the general system for protection of agriculture.

C. Trade and aid studies

At the GATT Ministerial Meeting in 1963, it was agreed that the work of the GATT should be extended to cover a programme of studies of trade and aid relationships in individual developing countries aimed at obtaining a clear analysis of their export potential and market prospects. Part IV, formulated in 1964 and coming into force in 1965, requires that the CONTRACTING PARTIES collaborate in analyzing the development plans and policies of individual developing countries and in examining trade and aid relationships with a view to devising concrete measures to promote the development of export potential and to facilitate access to export markets for the products of industries thus developed.

The secretariat, in collaboration with consultants and international agencies, undertook in 1965-66 studies of the development plans of Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria. The studies were examined by the Expert Group on Trade and Aid Studies which concentrated its attention on specific and concrete problems relating to economic diversification and export marketing in these countries. The CONTRACTING PARTIES adopted a number of recommendations arising out of the discussions of the studies.

The GATT programme of work in this area and the activities of the GATT secretariat have been progressively co-ordinated with those of other agencies concerned. In August 1965, officers of the GATT secretariat were attached to a
of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development undertaking a full-scale study of the economy of Tunisia. In 1966, the GATT secretariat seconded three officers to participate in an IBRD mission surveying the economy of Algeria. The GATT officers were responsible for preparing the part of the mission's report on Algeria's actual and potential exports. In October and November 1966, a secretariat officer participated in a joint mission including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa, and GATT, for surveying the trade in animals, meat, meat products and slaughter by-products, in West Africa. The secretariat has also been invited by the IBRD to undertake a study of the export targets and policies adopted by the Republic of Korea for its second Five-Year Plan. The secretariat's report will form a part of the documentation for the meeting of the Consultative Group, called by the IBRD early in 1968.

Following suggestions made in the Expert Group, increasing attention is being paid to the problem of promoting economic and trade co-operation among neighbouring developing countries. Since 1966 the GATT secretariat has been engaged on a long-term study of intra-regional trade expansion in West Africa. The study and its preliminary results were discussed at the annual meeting of the ECA in Lagos in February 1967. In April, a ministerial conference of the West African countries signed in Accra the Articles of Association of the Economic Community of West Africa. At this meeting, an agreement was reached between the ECA, UNCTAD and the GATT secretariat to expand and jointly complete the study initiated by the GATT so that the final report can serve as a basis for intergovernmental negotiation concerning the trade arrangements and institutions of the ECA. A progress report was presented to the meeting of the West African trade Ministers in November 1967.

D. Expansion of trade among developing countries

The Committee on Trade and Development began in 1965 an examination of this matter on the basis of proposals that originated in the Ministerial Meeting of 1963.

At its fifth session in March 1966, the Committee approved a report of its Group on Expansion of Trade Among Developing Countries which set out its views on the negotiation of concessions among developing countries and enumerated a number of non-tariff measures suggested by delegations for consideration. In April 1966, the CONTRACTING PARTIES endorsed the view of the Committee that the establishment of preferences among developing countries, appropriately administered and subject to the necessary safeguards, could make an important contribution to the expansion of trade among developing countries and to the attainment of the objectives of the General Agreement. It was considered that the establishment of such preferences should most appropriately be the subject of negotiations among developing countries, in which due account would be taken of the different stages of economic development of the negotiating parties. Under Part IV of the GATT, developing countries have also committed themselves to the reduction of barriers to their mutual trade in so far as such action is
consistent with their trade, finance and development needs. Against this background an initiative towards practical negotiations was taken by developing countries in the context of the Kennedy Round and an exchange of views took place in an informal group of developing countries in GATT in 1966 and 1967. In November 1967 a Trade Negotiations Committee of developing countries was set up to discuss the basis for the negotiation of tariff and trade concessions directed towards the expansion of the mutual trade of these countries, taking into account their obligations at regional and sub-regional levels etc. The results of these negotiations in so far as they involve any arrangements of a preferential character will be referred to the CONTRACTING PARTIES for appropriate action in terms of GATT provisions. The Committee has also agreed to issue an invitation to non-GATT developing countries to participate in its work.

E. Preferences by developed to developing countries

In 1965 the Committee on Trade and Development appointed a Working Group on Preferences to examine proposals for establishment of preferences by industrialized countries in favour of less-developed countries. Questions relating to the establishment of such preferences had been earlier discussed in a GATT Working Party on Preferences established following discussions of this subject at the Ministerial Meeting of 1963. The Committee in mid-1965 reviewed the work done in the Group but did not enter into detailed discussion of the various aspects of the question of preferences pending further progress in dealing with this matter in the Group.

In the meantime, the CONTRACTING PARTIES had before them a proposal by the Government of Australia for establishment of preferences in favour of less-developed countries in respect of a list of products. In March 1966 the CONTRACTING PARTIES acted on the proposal and authorized the proposed preferences, and the scope of these preferences has since been extended.

At the Punta del Este meeting in January 1967, the Committee noted that the issues involved for international trade policy in preferential schemes, and the modalities of such arrangements were being actively studied in several organizations. Most members of the Committee expressed the hope that these studies would be rapidly concluded, thus enabling appropriate and favourable decisions to be taken in regard to further action to meet the trade and development needs of developing countries.

At their twenty-fourth session, in November 1967 the CONTRACTING PARTIES noted, inter alia, the consultations being held among a number of developed countries with a view to formulating broad principles and guidelines for the institution of a general scheme of special tariff treatment for developing countries. They expressed the hope that discussions in UNCTAD of this matter would have a constructive outcome.

F. Adjustment assistance measures

The Committee on Trade and Development has based its study of this question on material submitted by governments of industrialized countries on measures applied, or proposed to be applied, by them in the field of adjustment assistance
which have a bearing on possibilities for creating better trading opportunities for less-developed countries. From the information provided it appeared that, with the exception of the cotton textiles industry in the United Kingdom and a few other instances, adjustment assistance has not been used specifically for the purpose of dealing with difficulties that have been caused by increases in imports from less-developed countries. Adjustment assistance policies have so far been conceived broadly with a view to improving the overall domestic situation, or to directing a reallocation of resources without specific reference to competition from imports, and only in a few cases as a means of facilitating the adoption and implementation of liberal trade policies.

The Committee in its report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES in April 1966, expressed the view that adjustment assistance could make some contribution to the solution of the problem of creating greater access for the exports of developing countries, and that where it was thought that more detailed examination of the contribution which adjustment assistance would make to the solution of particular problems not taken up elsewhere would be helpful, the matter could be taken up by agreement in the group of experts. The Committee has also agreed that the possibilities for alleviating problems of products of interest to developing countries through greater use of adjustment assistance measures in developed countries should be taken into account by the appropriate government bodies concerned with these questions.

G. **International commodity problems**

During its meeting at Punta del Este, the Committee on Trade and Development recognized the serious problems created for many developing countries by the instability of commodity markets and the deterioration in the prices of many primary products. It noted that the negotiation of improved conditions of trade for primary products must remain an important preoccupation of trade negotiations conducted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES. The Committee also affirmed its willingness, in terms of the provisions of Part IV and the procedures for consultation and negotiation provided in the General Agreement, to co-operate in facilitating bilateral and multilateral consultations aimed at seeking appropriate solutions for commodity problems. It will continue to give support to the activities of other international organizations in this field in order to facilitate solutions for commodity problems. The Committee urged that steps be taken in the appropriate quarters for the negotiation of a commodity agreement on cocoa, as soon as possible.

H. **Economic problems of Chad**

In 1966 the Government of Chad requested, in the Committee on Trade and Development, that the GATT consider under the provisions of Part IV the effects on the economy of Chad of the present situation in the world market for cotton. In January 1967, the Committee agreed to establish a Working Party to study the problems outlined by the Government of Chad, having regard to the provisions of
Article XXXVIII, and to make appropriate recommendations. The Working Party concluded its work in May 1967 and submitted a report for action by the Committee on Trade and Development. The conclusions of the Working Party relate largely to the Chad's need for continued financial and technical assistance, both at present and in the near future, for its efforts to increase productivity in cotton and to diversify the economy with a view to increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings.

At the twenty-fourth session the CONTRACTING PARTIES decided to draw the attention of governments to the conclusions of the Report of the Working Party, especially to the contributions which external assistance in certain areas could make to the economic growth and development of Chad. The secretariat was instructed to forward the report to other international organizations for such action as they might wish to take, and to continue to keep the situation of Chad under review.

V. The Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations

A. Background and overall results

Experience gained in the fifth round of tariff negotiations sponsored by GATT (the "Dillon Round" 1960-62), which like all previous negotiations had been conducted on a product-by-product basis, led GATT Members to conclude that the traditional techniques for tariff negotiations were no longer adequate to meet the changing conditions of world trade and that the possibility of adopting new techniques, including that of negotiating on the basis of linear or across-the-board offers, should be examined. When Ministers launched the Kennedy Round in May 1963 they were able to lay down directives looking towards the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade on a much wider front and with a more comprehensive scope than had ever before been attempted in international negotiations. Ministers agreed, inter alia: (a) that comprehensive negotiations should be held starting in 1964 with the widest possible participation; (b) that the negotiations should cover all classes of products including agricultural and primary products; (c) that the negotiations should deal with both tariff and non-tariff barriers; (d) that the negotiations should provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products; (e) that every effort should be made to reduce barriers to exports of the less-developed countries.

Ministers also agreed that the negotiations between developed countries should be conducted on the basis of reciprocity but that the developed countries could not expect to receive reciprocity from the less-developed countries.

When the trade negotiations were formally opened in May 1964, a rate of 50 per cent was agreed as a working hypothesis for the determination of the general rate of linear reduction.
In all some fifty countries took part in the negotiations, of which eleven industrialized participants on the basis of an offer of a 50 per cent reduction in industrial tariffs, subject to limited exceptions, and some thirty-five countries participated under special procedures drawn up for the developing countries. A further four countries negotiated with a view to acceding to the GATT.

After a preliminary stage, concerned mainly with procedural problems, the tabling of offers marked the first stage of the negotiations. For the countries participating on the basis of a linear offer on industrialized products, this consisted in the tabling of exceptions lists. Detailed procedures for the tabling of offers on agricultural products were adopted in March 1965. In the case of cereals, meat and dairy products, the aim was the negotiation of general arrangements. With respect to other agricultural products, including tropical agricultural products, it was agreed to proceed by means of specific offers on individual products. Proposals for a general arrangement on cereals were tabled in May 1965 and the tabling of offers on other agricultural products was substantially completed by September of that year.

Special procedures for the participation of the less-developed countries were also agreed in March 1965. These special procedures provided inter alia that developing countries which had formally indicated their intention to participate in the negotiations should receive details of the offers made by developed countries on items of export interest to them, before they themselves indicated the contribution which they would be making to the objectives of the negotiations. They also provided for a review and exchange of views between developing and developed countries on exceptions to the offer of linear reductions affecting products of interest to the former group of countries.

The final phase of the negotiations, which opened towards the end of 1966, was concerned with the establishment of reciprocity among the developed countries participating in the negotiations, while minimizing the adverse effects of this on the trade interests of developing participants.

It was in mid-May 1967 that the Director-General of the GATT was able to announce that the essential elements had been successfully negotiated. The negotiations were brought to a conclusion on 30 June 1967 when participants signed the Final Act authenticating the legal instruments resulting from the conference.

These legal texts specify the international obligations which participating governments agree to accept. In addition to the schedules of tariff concessions, separate agreements were negotiated on grains, on chemical products and on anti-dumping policies.

The participants in the negotiations which are to make tariff concessions together account for about 75 per cent of total world trade and the concessions which they are granting affect trade valued at just over $40,000 million.
The principal industrialized countries made tariff reductions on about 70 per cent of their dutiable imports (cereals, meat and dairy products excluded). Two thirds of these cuts were of 50 per cent or more, while around another one fifth were between 20 and 50 per cent. On a further 15 per cent there are to be cuts of less than 20 per cent. While duty reductions will affect items accounting for 70 per cent of all dutiable imports of the main industrialized countries, they will affect a greater percentage of dutiable imports in the following sectors: chemicals, pulp and paper, machinery, transport equipment and precision instruments, raw materials other than fuels, base metals, other than iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactures. Duty reductions will affect a smaller percentage of dutiable imports in textiles and clothing, iron and steel, non-tropical agricultural products, tropical products and fuels.

The figures quoted exclude cereals, meat and dairy products for which the aim was the negotiation of general arrangements. The negotiation of cereals resulted in agreement on basic minimum and maximum prices for wheats of major importance in international trade and the provision of food aid for developing countries to the amount of 42 million metric tons of grains each year initially for a period of three years. These agreements were subsequently incorporated in the International Grains Arrangement 1967 negotiated under the auspices of the International Wheat Council in co-operation with UNCTAD. Some bilateral arrangements were concluded on meat. In the case of dairy products very little was obtained in the negotiations.

Two agreements are of particular importance in the area of non-tariff barriers. The Chemicals Agreement is designed, inter alia, to lead to the abolition of the so-called American Selling Price system of valuation in the United States and the modification of taxation of automobiles by certain European countries. The Anti-Dumping Code interprets the provisions of Article VI of GATT (dealing with anti-dumping duties) and lays down rules for their application in order to provide greater uniformity and certainty in their implementation.

Though the results obtained in the Kennedy Round fell short of what developing participants had desired, the results for these countries were, nevertheless, significant. The overall results on items notified by developing countries as of export interest to them did not differ greatly from the results of the negotiations as a whole, 80 per cent of these items being subject to reduction in duties. Many of the products notified by developing countries are however of potential, rather than actual, export interest to them. Reductions on dutiable manufactured products of current interest to developing countries fell somewhat below the results obtained in the negotiations as a whole. Twenty-four per cent by value of imports into the main industrialized participants will not be the subject of tariff reductions, 29 per cent will be the subject of reductions of less than 50 per cent and 47 per cent will be the subject of reductions of 50 per cent or more. Comparable figures for all manufactured products are: no reduction, 16 per cent; less than 50 per cent reductions, 29 per cent; reductions of 50 per cent or more, 55 per cent.
B. Results for developing countries

(a) Secretariat study

As agreed at its Punta del Este meeting, the Committee on Trade and Development established, shortly after the conclusion of the Kennedy Round, an Ad Hoc Group to carry out an assessment of the results of the negotiations for the developing countries.

The Group based itself mainly on a study prepared for it by the secretariat, which analyzed tariff rates before and after the Kennedy Round as well as the depths of cuts made in the negotiations, both in terms of the tariff item numbers and in terms of the volume of trade affected in respect of six selected industrialized participants (EEC, United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland), the trade volume being measured by the amounts of imports of each product into these markets from developing countries (excluding preferential suppliers). The six selected participants accounted for more than 90 per cent of all imports by all developed countries from developing countries.

The 367 items included in the study embrace almost all actual imports into the selected industrial countries from developing countries (with the exception of cereals, meat and dairy products). The items were chosen either because there were significant imports from developing countries in a given period or because developing countries had mentioned the product in the priority list submitted by them in connexion with their requests for advance implementation or deeper tariff cuts.

The secretariat study concentrated on changes in the customs tariffs. Action relating to non-tariff changes was, however, also taken into account, especially where they were found essential to the evaluation of the tariff changes relating to particular commodities. It was stressed in the study that, in a general evaluation of the results of the negotiations, account should be taken of the agreements reached in several non-tariff fields, the most significant being the arrangement concluded in respect of cereals. The reduction of textile tariffs in the context of the Kennedy Round was accompanied by an agreement to renew the validity of the Long-Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles for three years. An agreement on implementation of Article VI of GATT was also reached. The main objective here is to ensure that national procedures for dealing with cases of alleged dumping are made more equitable and uniform, and that anti-dumping practices are not permitted to constitute an unjustifiable impediment to international trade.

1A preliminary study was presented to the Committee in July 1967 (COM.TD/46). The analysis was carried forward on certain aspects in a further study (COM.TD/48), which was used as a basis for the discussion in the Ad Hoc Group meeting on 26–31 October. The Group requested that the study be revised to take account of information and factual comments by delegations as well as information supplied by governments. The study was issued in a revised version as COM.TD/48/Rev.1 on 21 November 1967.
With respect to tariff reductions on exports from developing countries, the study brings out *inter alia*, the following factors. Total imports into the six industrialized participants from developing countries, excluding preferential sources, amounted to approximately $20,080 million in 1964. Excluding the figures for cereals, meat and dairy products (which amounted to $870 million in 1964) and fuels (on which the customs duty and levy would seem to constitute only a secondary factor in regulating trade, which amounted to $7,000 million in 1964) exports of developing countries into the six developed markets were affected by tariff reductions negotiated during the Kennedy Round as follows:

- of the total of $12,210 million worth of such imports into the six participants in 1964 $7,140 million, or 58 per cent, had been admitted duty free before the Kennedy Round.\(^1\) Of the dutiable imports of $5,076 million, duty reductions applied to about $2,980 million, again 58 per cent of this total. Of the total of $12,210 million, imports of the order of $6,189 million fell in the seven commodity sectors (i.e. tropical products, processed foodstuffs, non-ferrous metals and products, cotton yarn and fabrics, clothing, other textiles, leather and leather manufactures) selected for more detailed study. Of this total of $6,189 million, $2,843 million, or 47 per cent, had been admitted duty free before the Kennedy Round; of the dutiable $3,346 million, reductions were made on $1,935 million. Of the $1,406 million worth of trade that received no reductions, over 70 per cent, amounting to $994 million, was accounted for by tropical products. Similarly, of the dutiable imports of $1,730 million in products falling outside the seven sectors, tariff reductions of a varying magnitude applied to $1,040 million. Of the $690 million receiving no tariff cuts, 52 per cent, amounting to $360 million, was accounted for by "other unprocessed foodstuffs".

In the seven sectors the duty cuts, covering $1,935 million worth of imports from developing countries, were distributed as follows: reductions of less than 50 per cent, $1,120 million; reductions of 50 per cent or more, $490 million; and duty eliminations, $325 million.

In considering the study, some members of the Committee on Trade and Development stressed that the Kennedy Round had provided substantial new opportunities for the exports of developing countries. Other members of the Committee felt, however, that the most important problems of most of the developing countries in the field of trade taken up within the framework of these negotiations still remained unresolved and that these should be given serious attention by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on an urgent basis. They recalled the enumeration of such tasks in the joint declaration of participating developing countries at the conclusion of the negotiations, viz. advance implementation of concessions in favour of developing countries, reduction or elimination of duties on products of particular export interest to developing countries, tropical products, commodity agreements, compensation for loss of preferences and removal of non-tariff barriers. They suggested that future work should be continued on these problems and that for some of the products concrete results should be achieved by the end of the year.

\(^1\)The Kennedy Round resulted in a number of new bindings of zero duty but the amount of trade covered by the bindings was not calculated.
While there was general agreement in the Committee that the results of the Kennedy Round should be put into effect and followed by further action in the interest of developing countries, it was considered that the formulation of guidelines for future activities leading towards such action could best be left to the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

(b) Advance implementation

Already in the course of the Kennedy Round it had been proposed by the participating developing countries that, with a view to maximizing benefits, tariff concessions negotiated on products of export interest to developing countries should be implemented immediately after the conclusion of the negotiations without the phasing envisaged under the general rules accepted for these negotiations. Before the conclusion of the negotiations, in June 1967, it was agreed by the participating countries that a positive result should be obtained in this regard before the first tariff cuts came into effect. On this basis the Committee invited each of the developed contracting parties to use its best endeavours to submit by 15 October 1967 a list of products on which it proposed to take such action. A number of developed countries responded to this invitation, some making available the requested list in writing and others reporting orally to the Committee. Developing countries welcomed the indication provided to the Committee of the action that developed countries intended to take towards immediate implementation of concessions, but felt that the action proposed fell short of expectations. It was also pointed out that the benefits for developing countries of the immediate implementation of concessions could be maximized only if all developed countries took parallel or joint action.

At their twenty-fourth session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES urged all developed countries to take the broadest possible action in this connexion, having regard however to the effect of such action on the interests of developing countries at present benefiting from preferences.

(c) Tropical products

Special machinery on tropical products was established during the Kennedy Round negotiations in accordance with the Ministerial Resolution of 1964 that the question of trade in tropical products should be pursued further with a view to working out procedures and arrangements for their treatment in the trade negotiations. Although tariff concessions were granted in the Kennedy Round by many contracting parties in respect of many tropical products, the objective of tax and duty-free entry was not achieved for all tropical products. The most common reasons for maintaining duties and taxes on tropical products were the need to maintain preferential margins for certain preferential suppliers, the protection of domestic agriculture against direct competition from, or substitution by, imported tropical products, and fiscal considerations.
At their twenty-fourth session the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed to reactivate the Special Group on Tropical Products which should among other problems, study the incidence of internal charges and revenues on these products.

VI. Trade Promotion

The GATT International Trade Centre was established at the request of the developing countries in May 1964, to aid them in the promotion of their export trade. It is designed to provide developing countries, whether GATT Members or not, with information on export markets and marketing and to help them develop their export promotion services and train the personnel required for these services.

The Centre's services comprise four main sectors: Market Information Service; Publications Programme; Trade Promotion Advisory Service; and Training Programme.

A. Market Information Service

The Market Information Service provides trade information in response to specific inquiries from individual developing countries concerning products of export interest to them. Information is supplied on such facets of trade as: market potential in importing countries; commercial policy measures and regulations affecting trade; marketing channels and techniques; prices, freight and insurance, etc. This Service aims at providing information and data of practical utility to exporters in developing countries. By autumn 1967, over forty developing countries had utilized this Service. Over ninety ad hoc market reports had been prepared on items ranging from primary commodities to processed agricultural products and manufactured goods.

In so far as these inquiries confirmed that certain individual products are of particular importance for the present or potential export trade of many developing countries, the Centre has undertaken more extensive market surveys on such commodities. Major surveys have been published on e.g. plywood and veneer, citrus juices, oilcakes, shrimp and prawns, and sawnwood. These surveys generally investigate the principal world markets for the product concerned, and provide comprehensive trade and marketing information.

B. Publications Programme

The Centre's Publications Programme includes the three separate language editions of its quarterly journal, the International Trade FORUM, and its intermediate quarterly Supplement, distributed the world over to 18,000 public and private organizations and individuals involved in international trade. The FORUM is designed to publicize the export potential of developing countries; to focus attention on import opportunities for them in developed countries; to make known the role of infra-structural export services and export marketing and promotion techniques; to publicize facilities for training in trade promotion; and to list changes in countries' commercial policies as reflected in tariffs and other measures affecting trade.
The Publications Programme also produces a series of pamphlets on export promotion techniques and sources of trade information and trade contacts, in separate English, French and Spanish language editions. (For details, see Annex B.)

C. Trade Promotion Advisory Service

The Trade Promotion Advisory Service, which came into operation in May 1966, is designed to provide on-the-spot counselling on the establishment of export promotion programmes and services in response to requests for assistance from developing countries. Seven countries have been served by this Service up to mid-1967. The missions to requesting countries are accomplished partly by the Centre's own staff and partly by experts seconded by the Centre's liaison agencies in the developed countries at their own expense, and occasionally by paid specialists recruited and briefed by the Centre.

The Centre has the nucleus of an experienced staff of trade promotion advisers. Specialists in particular aspects of export marketing and promotion, who are needed to meet country requests, are made available to the Centre through its national liaison agencies in the developed countries.

D. Training Programme

Under existing arrangements, the Centre has made available in the year 1967 more than 100 training vacancies through courses arranged by it in the developed countries, the Centre's own course, and through the medium of study tours and export promotion seminars. The Training Programme gives developing countries' personnel concerned with export promotion the opportunity to improve their knowledge and skills through formal courses and/or in-service training with national export promotion bodies, and/or private trading associations or firms, largely in developed countries.

Government departments, national trade promotion organizations and other trade bodies in Australia, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, organized courses and/or provided in-service training in co-operation with the Centre in 1966 and 1967. The Centre also collaborated in a general marketing management course for the trade officials and business executives from developing countries conducted by the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (ILO), Turin, during the autumn of 1967.

A new venture of the Centre in 1967 was the organization and operation of its own training course. Made possible by a donation from the Swedish Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, it enabled twenty English-speaking African officials and officers of trade organizations in the private sector to participate in a three-part training programme, covering (a) academic tuition at the Graduate School of Commerce and Business Administration of St. Gall, Switzerland; (b) in-service training in different European export boards and private companies; and (c) market research work at the Trade Centre in Geneva.
In addition, the Centre has sponsored short seminars in export promotion. For example, it provided the course director and lecturers for an international seminar in export promotion for thirty senior French-speaking African officials held in the Federal Republic of Germany in co-operation with the German Foundation for Developing Countries. The Centre co-sponsored in collaboration with the Industrial Marketing Research Association in the United Kingdom, a seminar in London on marketing research techniques for commercial attaches from developing countries. The Centre's own programme includes a number of three-day export promotion seminars, primarily for commercial attaches of developing countries in Europe, dealing with such matters as market research, export publicity, trade contact work, and methods of stimulating and assisting businessmen to export.

In operating its Training Programme, the Centre endeavours to ensure that the different course-giving countries are informed of the nature of the training offered by other countries and of what kind of training the developing countries themselves desire. To this end the Centre organized a Symposium in May 1966, at which a wide-ranging exchange of ideas and information on export promotion training took place. It was attended by representatives of both developing and developed countries. A report of the proceedings, which serves as a guide to training in export promotion, has been published in the Centre's pamphlet series.

E. Liaison agencies

The Centre is assisted in the tasks referred to above by an extensive liaison network, which it has built up in both developed and developing countries. This liaison network embraces, in addition to the Centre's official liaison agents in national trade ministries, also semi-official export promotion organizations, trade associations and chambers, and international trading companies. The Centre's liaison agencies provide support for all its services, being especially useful for the collection of information on market opportunities for exports of developing countries to their own regions and for the setting up of training facilities. The ability of the Centre to serve the developing countries has, therefore, been considerably augmented by this close relationship with its liaison agencies. Thus, in addition to providing assistance to the developing countries from its own resources, the Centre is the base of a co-operative effort between developed and developing countries in the field of export promotion.

F. Review of the Centre's activities

During its eighth session at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in January 1967, the Committee on Trade and Development reviewed the work of the Trade Centre in providing assistance to developing countries and noted that the activities of the Centre represented an important practical contribution to the efforts made to improve export prospects for these countries. In conclusion, the
Committee approved the general orientation of the Centre's activities, which are being increasingly geared to provide developing countries with marketing data and technical know-how for exploiting new market opportunities, as well as to enable these countries to develop their export promotion services and to train the personnel needed for these services. Members of the Committee expressed their support for the Centre's plans to pay particular attention to the establishment in the developing countries of institutions and services for export promotion and marketing, as well as to the training of personnel.

At the twenty-fourth session in November 1967, many delegations paid tribute to the valuable work done by the Centre. Suggestions by delegations for further work included the production of a handbook to assist developing countries to penetrate the markets of planned-economy countries; a proposal that the Centre extend its work to the promotion of trade between developing countries; a suggestion regarding co-ordination between the Centre and any regional export promotion centres that might be set up. At the session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES instructed the Trade Centre to give special attention in its work programme to assisting developing countries to take advantage of the new market opportunities opened up by tariff concessions granted in the Kennedy Round.

At the session the CONTRACTING PARTIES also considered proposals for a joint GATT/UNCTAD Centre. The proposals were examined in a Working Party, in which UNCTAD participated. In adopting the Report of the Working Party, the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed inter alia that the International Trade Centre will be operated jointly by GATT and UNCTAD as from 1 January 1968.

The Centre's services in 1968 will initially be based on the programme and facilities of the existing GATT International Trade Centre, which has been providing developing countries with information on export markets and marketing and helping them develop their export promotion services and train the personnel needed for these services. The programme will incorporate UNCTAD's activities in the field of export promotion, in particular the provision of substantive support for export promotion projects financed under United Nations technical co-operation programmes.

It is envisaged that, in accordance with the recommendations of the governing bodies of GATT and UNCTAD, a joint Advisory Group of trade promotion experts from governments will be established to review the activities and future work programme of the Centre annually. The first meeting of the Group will take place in the spring of 1968 and will consider the programme for the Centre for the period after 1968.

From 1 January 1968 the Centre will be headed by a Director appointed in agreement between the Director-General of GATT and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

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1 The text of the Report adopted has been issued as GATT document L/2932, 22 November 1967.
VII. Trade in Cotton Textiles

Because of the special situation which developed in trade in cotton textiles, particular consideration has been given in GATT to this sector of world trade. The Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles entered into force on 1 October 1962 for a period of five years. By 1967, some thirty countries were parties to the Arrangement. The basic objective of the Arrangement is to provide for growth in trade in cotton textiles, particularly for less-developed countries, while avoiding disruptive effects in this important sector of national economies of both developed and less-developed countries.

In September 1966, the Committee on Cotton Textiles, when carrying out its fourth annual review of the operation of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, initiated discussion on the question of extension, modification or discontinuance of the Arrangement at the expiry of its five-year term, as required under the terms of the Arrangement. Following multilateral and bilateral negotiations between the participating countries regarding, in particular, improved conditions of access to markets for developing countries and the more liberal administration of the Arrangement and the agreements reached on these matters, it was agreed to extend the Arrangement for a period of three years, i.e. until 30 September 1970. All participating governments accepted the extension of the Arrangement. Since that time, Poland has accepted the Arrangement.

At their twenty-fourth session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES invited the importing countries, participants to the Cotton Textiles Arrangement, to report to the Cotton Textiles Committee in advance of its next meeting the steps taken by them to facilitate adjustments in their domestic industry during the period of special protection provided by the Cotton Textiles Arrangement.

VIII. Technical Assistance

In addition to the trade and aid studies and related missions, and the activities of the International Trade Centre (already described in Sections IV and VI, respectively) the secretariat carries out technical assistance work in connexion with its training programmes and in the form of advice to governments on trade policy matters, at their request.

Two course in commercial policy of about five months' duration are held at the GATT secretariat each year. The courses are attended by officials who have, or may have in the future, responsibilities in the formulation and conduct of foreign trade policy and who are granted fellowships under the United Nations Development Programme. The value attached to these courses by governments is manifested in the increasing number of applications. Since 1955, 215 officials
from sixty-eight countries have attended the twenty-four courses. For the twenty-fifth course, beginning in February 1968, twenty candidates have been accepted.

The programme for these training courses has been progressively modified both because of changes in the activities of the GATT itself and in order to place greater emphasis on those subjects which experience has shown to evoke the most interest. The programme has been given an increasingly practical orientation. The first part is devoted to lectures and discussion on the principles of commercial policy and their relation to the problems of developing countries, the major problems of international trade, the provisions of the General Agreement and the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and their various committees. Participants are given the possibility of working closely with officers of the secretariat on problems of particular interest to them and to observe, at first hand, the methods employed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in dealing with specific problems. They attend selected plenary and committee meetings.

In addition to these Geneva-based courses GATT has arranged, in co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and with financial support from the United Nations technical assistance funds, short courses in foreign trade and commercial policy for government officials from member countries of the ESA. The courses have each time been arranged in a different African country. By the end of 1967, over 180 officials had attended these courses which have been arranged twice annually since 1962.

Since 1962, when the CONTRACTING PARTIES decided to provide facilities to assist developing countries in solving their commercial policy problems, members of the GATT secretariat, or outside experts sponsored by GATT, have undertaken a number of visits to such countries to provide technical advice and assistance. In 1966 two such missions took place to countries wishing to revise their import tariffs. This activity is no doubt an important aspect of the technical assistance work of the secretariat, it being generally recognized that the tariffs of many developing countries are obsolete and no longer correspond to current needs.

IX. Other Relevant Matters

A. Consultations

The principle of consultation between contracting parties on trade matters and problems of mutual interest is basic to the GATT and its operation. There are regular consultations arranged both with developed and developing countries who maintain import restrictions for balance-of-payments purposes. During the period under review, important consultations took place on the agricultural policies of the EEC, the United Kingdom and the United States.
In Articles XXII and XXIII of GATT, procedures are set out for the settlement of differences and for the handling of complaints concerning nullification or impairment of benefits accruing under the Agreement. Among recent examples may be mentioned the consultations initiated at the end of 1967 on the so-called sheet steel loyalty rebate granted in the United Kingdom. On the initiative of Malawi, consultations were held during the twenty-fifth session on a subsidy granted by the United States on exports of unmanufactured tobacco. At their twenty-fifth session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES decided that consultations should be held under Article XXII on the urgent problems in international trade in dairy products with a view to arriving at mutually acceptable solutions to these problems. A Working Party on Dairy Products has been set up to conduct these consultations on behalf of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

B. Regional integration

Under the terms of Article XXIV, relating to customs unions and free-trade areas, the CONTRACTING PARTIES have at their sessions considered information furnished by States parties to such arrangements concerning progress towards implementation of these schemes. Information was, during the period under review, supplied by member States of the European Economic Community, the European Free Trade Association, the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Central American Common Market and the Central African Economic and Customs Union.

Several new arrangements were considered by the CONTRACTING PARTIES during the period. In September 1965 the Governments of New Zealand and Australia advised that they had signed an Agreement providing for the establishment of a free-trade area and transmitted the relevant texts. In December 1965 the Government of the United Kingdom submitted the text of an Agreement concluded with the Government of Ireland for the establishment of a free-trade area. Both these arrangements were discussed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, who, in their conclusions noted inter alia the intention of the parties to furnish regularly information on progress towards formation of the two free-trade areas.

During 1965 a Working Party examined the Yaoundé Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and African and Malagasy States, and also the arrangements for Association between the Community and certain non-European countries and territories. At their twenty-third session the CONTRACTING PARTIES took note of the diverging views expressed as regards the compatibility of the arrangements with the provisions of the GATT and agreed to keep these matters on their agenda.

Also during 1965, the legal instruments establishing the Arab Common Market were examined in GATT. The CONTRACTING PARTIES expressed their full support for the aims and aspirations embodied in the instruments and noted that the first objective of the governments concerned was the establishment of a free-trade area, the next stage being the formation of a customs union.
C. Preferences

In May 1965, the Australian Government applied for a waiver from the most-favoured-nation rule of GATT to enable the introduction of preferential duty rates on imports of specified manufactures and semi-manufactures produced in developing countries. After examination of the request in a Working Party, the CONTRACTING PARTIES, by a substantial majority, decided to grant the waiver. The new preferential duties apply to developing countries which need such assistance in respect of the products concerned, in order to compete in the Australian market. Safeguards are incorporated against serious detriment to Australian industries and also against disruption of the trade of existing suppliers to the Australian market. At the twenty-fourth session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES undertook the first annual review of the operation of the waiver.

D. Surplus disposal

At recent sessions the CONTRACTING PARTIES have reviewed their experience under resolutions of 1955 on the disposal of surpluses and the liquidation of strategic stocks. Countries engaged in these operations are asked to submit reports. At the twenty-fourth session, which considered reports by Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, it was stated that the basic problem was the inability of developing countries to acquire sufficient foreign exchange to meet their import requirements from commercial sources. Suggestions were made to extend the scope of reporting under this item.

E. Review of impact of commodity problems

Under a decision adopted in 1956, the CONTRACTING PARTIES have periodically examined the impact of commodity problems on international trade. At their twenty-fourth session the examination brought into focus the problems confronting certain temperate agricultural products, in particular the

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1 Up to the twenty-second session the discussion of this item was based on a Report by the Chairman of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) in his capacity as a nominee of the CONTRACTING PARTIES to GATT. When this Committee became replaced by the Advisory Committee on Commodities to the UNCTAD Board, this procedure for reporting to GATT was no longer applicable. At their twenty-third session in 1966, the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that the item should nevertheless be retained on their agenda and that the discussion should be based on material prepared by the GATT secretariat and other relevant documentation.

It may be added that the CONTRACTING PARTIES under the new procedures nominate one of the members to the Advisory Committee to the UNCTAD Board.
effects on trade of domestic price supports or guarantees. With respect to tropical products special emphasis was laid on production and trade policies. As regards certain agricultural raw materials and non-ferrous metals and minerals, special attention was given to price developments in international markets.

In view of the crucial importance of these problems for many contracting parties, particularly developing countries, the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed at the session to continue their annual examination of these matters.

X. Future Work Programme

At their twenty-fourth session in November 1967, the CONTRACTING PARTIES reviewed their past activities and considered the future work programme of GATT. The discussion was based on a proposal by the Director-General that the CONTRACTING PARTIES should address themselves at this session to the objective of moving towards the fullest implementation of the Programme for Expansion of Trade, initiated in 1958. On the basis of the extensive debate which took place throughout the session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES adopted, on 24 November 1967, a set of conclusions on their future work programme. The text of the document adopted (L/2943) is reproduced in full below.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES THROUGH THE LAST TWO DECADES AND CONCLUSIONS ON THEIR FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

Adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 24 November 1967

1. During their twenty-fourth session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade reviewed their work of the past twenty years and reached certain conclusions on their future work programme. Many contracting parties were represented by Ministers during the concluding days of the session.

2. The CONTRACTING PARTIES reaffirmed their confidence in the General Agreement as the contractual basis for their trading relationships and their determination to continue to co-operate in the trade field within the framework of the Agreement.

3. The CONTRACTING PARTIES' discussion focused essentially on the GATT Programme for Expansion of International Trade. This Programme was inaugurated at a meeting of Ministers in 1958 and covered tariff reduction, trade in agricultural products and the trade problems of developing countries. It has provided, and continues to provide, the broad basis and impetus for the activities of the CONTRACTING PARTIES in these three fields.

4. The CONTRACTING PARTIES put particular stress on the progress made over the past twenty years toward the attainment of the objectives of the GATT and the outstanding contribution that the General Agreement had made to the expansion
of world trade and to international co-operation in the trade field generally. They welcomed in particular the substantial results of the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations which had been the most comprehensive and, in general, the most successful ever undertaken.

5. The CONTRACTING PARTIES noted that significant progress had been made in the field of agricultural trade. Nonetheless they recognized that problems remained and there were some sectors, of particular importance to contracting parties relying heavily on exports of agricultural products, in which progress achieved under the General Agreement had not matched that achieved in relation to industrial trade generally. The CONTRACTING PARTIES reaffirmed, in the context of the further pursuit of the objectives of the General Agreement, their determination to pursue solutions to the problems in the agricultural field.

6. The CONTRACTING PARTIES recognized the pioneering work in the field of the trade problems of the developing countries that had been done by the CONTRACTING PARTIES and welcomed the progressively increasing attention being paid by them to these problems. They further took note of the adoption of Part IV of the Agreement. However, the results of the earlier efforts and the Kennedy Round had left many of the trade problems of most developing countries unresolved. They agreed that a maximum effort was needed in the GATT, and elsewhere, directed towards the expansion of the export earnings of the developing countries and thus towards the early resolution of their problems.

7. The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that an essential first task was to secure the full implementation of all the results agreed upon in the Kennedy Round. However, they considered it understandable that such a far-reaching reduction of barriers as had been achieved in the Kennedy Round could create problems in some cases. In their view the appropriate way to deal with any such difficulties would be through internal measures of adjustment and not through the creation of new obstacles to international trade. Where problems arose, the established GATT consultation procedures were available to facilitate constructive co-operation between countries. It was recognized that any significant trade restrictive measures would be likely to spread, particularly if introduced by one or more major trading countries. This, in turn, would threaten to undo what had been achieved in the field of trade liberalization and jeopardize future progress.

8. The CONTRACTING PARTIES took note of the interest in the work of the GATT of countries with centrally-planned economies and welcomed the accession of Poland to the General Agreement and the participation of observers from Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania in the work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES. They agreed that the CONTRACTING PARTIES' approach to the question of trade relations with countries with centrally-planned economies should continue to be on a pragmatic, country-by-country basis.
9. The CONTRACTING PARTIES reaffirmed that the liberalization of world trade by means of negotiations remains the primary objective of the General Agreement, but noted that, in the light of the recent conclusion of the Kennedy Round, no new major initiatives for a multilateral and comprehensive move forward could reasonably be expected in the near future. Whilst in the light of the foregoing, work undertaken at this time would be without commitment on the part of governments both as to its outcome and in particular as to any future negotiations, the CONTRACTING PARTIES recognized that it was important to proceed to prepare for further advances, with full regard to the objectives and provisions of the General Agreement, within the Programme for Expansion of International Trade. Further, the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that there was urgent need for additional positive measures for the expansion of trade and improvement of the trade position of developing countries.

Future work programme

10. Against this background the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed to undertake the following co-ordinated programme of work under the three main headings of the Programme for Expansion of International Trade. They authorized the Council to supervise all aspects of the Programme.

A. Industrial products

(a) A Committee on Trade in Industrial Products is instituted to explore the opportunities for making progress toward further liberalization of trade, taking into account the discussion on the subject at the twenty-fourth session.

(b) An objective analysis will be made of the tariff situation as it will be when all Kennedy Round concessions have been fully implemented. The secretariat will prepare documentation, in consultation as appropriate with contracting parties, to serve as a basis for this analysis.

(c) An inventory of non-tariff and para-tariff barriers affecting international trade will be drawn up. Contracting parties should, accordingly, notify the secretariat by 30 April 1968 of the non-tariff barriers, both governmental and non-governmental, which they wish to be included in the inventory. The secretariat will consolidate the notifications received and transmit these to the Committee by 30 May 1968 for analysis. On the basis of the report of the Committee, the Council is instructed to establish appropriate machinery to deal with the problems identified in the inventory.
B. Agriculture

The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed to establish an Agricultural Committee to examine the problems in the agricultural sector, and to explore the opportunities for making progress in the attainment of the objectives of the General Agreement in the agricultural field. The examination would cover all agricultural products important in international trade.

This examination should prepare the way for subsequent consideration of positive solutions which could be mutually accepted by all contracting parties concerned. It would bear on all relevant elements of agricultural trade and production policies; all contracting parties which have a significant influence on the situation of the markets of the products concerned shall participate in this examination.

The Committee shall meet early in 1968 to decide on the programme for the implementation of its terms of reference.

The CONTRACTING PARTIES also agreed that in certain cases problems arise which should be given immediate attention. It was agreed that GATT procedures, including those under Article XXII, provide an appropriate context for discussion of such problems and that the discussions should be conducted not in a spirit of confrontation, but as a means of arriving at mutually acceptable solutions. The discussions should take into account any relevant conclusions reached in the examinations being undertaken in the Agricultural Committee. Similarly, the Agricultural Committee should take into account the results of these discussions.

It was further agreed that in an urgent case where it was generally recognized that there were widespread difficulties affecting significantly world trade in the product, these discussions should be undertaken immediately.

C. Conclusions relating to the trade of developing countries

(a) Advance implementation of the Kennedy Round reductions

The CONTRACTING PARTIES took note of the notifications made by a number of developed countries of tariff concessions made by them in the Kennedy Round on products of interest to developing countries which would be implemented without phasing. The CONTRACTING PARTIES urged all developed contracting parties to take the broadest possible action in this connexion, having regard however to the effect of such action on the interests of developing countries at present benefiting from preferences.

(b) Tropical products

The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed to reactivate the Special Group on Tropical Products with the following terms of reference:

"to examine problems affecting trade in tropical products, and to report on ways and means of overcoming those problems".
The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that the Special Group should also, among other problems, study the incidence of internal charges and revenue duties on tropical products.

(c) **Import restrictions**

The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that, inter alia, panels of governmental experts may be established to examine problems relating to the quantitative restrictions maintained by developed contracting parties on industrial products of particular interest to developing countries with a view to an early removal of these restrictions.

(d) **Tariff classification**

The CONTRACTING PARTIES urged the developed countries to give early and sympathetic consideration to requests already made, or that may be made, by developing countries for the separate identification in their tariff classification of products for which these countries are seeking, or may be seeking, further tariff concessions or duty-free entry.

(e) **Expansion of trade among developing countries**

The CONTRACTING PARTIES noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by developing countries to explore, in the light of their obligations at regional and sub-regional levels and evolving international commercial policies, the possibilities of an exchange of tariff and trade concessions directed towards the expansion of their mutual trade. They noted that a Trade Negotiations Committee of developing countries had been set up to establish a basis for such negotiations, that the CONTRACTING PARTIES would be kept informed of progress and that, in due course, the results would be brought to them for their consideration, as necessary.

(f) **Preferences by developed countries to developing countries**

The CONTRACTING PARTIES noted that since they first agreed, at their Ministerial level meeting in May 1963, to the study of proposals for the granting of preferences by developed countries to developing countries as a whole, considerable progress had been made in the examination of the issues of trade policy involved in the granting of special tariff treatment for exports of developing countries and of the broad principles on which such treatment might be based. They noted that one contracting party had put into effect a system of preferences for developing countries. They also noted that active consultations were being held among a number of interested developed countries with a view to formulating broad principles and guidelines for the institution of a general scheme of special tariff treatment for developing countries for discussion at the next UNCTAD. They further noted in this connexion that discussions on this subject had also taken place among developing countries. The CONTRACTING PARTIES expressed the hope that the discussions in the UNCTAD would have a constructive outcome.
(g) Consultations with developing countries

The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that the consultations on the balance of payments and other trade and development problems of developing countries provided for in the General Agreement should give particular attention to the possibilities for alleviating and correcting these problems through measures contracting parties might take to facilitate an expansion of the export earnings of these countries. In carrying out these activities the CONTRACTING PARTIES should take due account of the work done in the UNCTAD and other international organizations.

(h) Problems relating to cotton textiles

The CONTRACTING PARTIES invited the importing countries, participants in the Cotton Textiles Arrangement, to report to the Cotton Textiles Committee in advance of its next meeting the steps taken by them to facilitate adjustments in their domestic industry during the period of special protection provided by the Cotton Textiles Arrangement.

(i) Problems relating to other products

The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed to give, with a view to finding solutions as early as may be practicable, special attention to the trade problems of the developing countries, including the possibility of eliminating duties on products made by hand and other labour-intensive products of cottage industries and the possibility of eliminating or reducing duties on products of interest to developing countries.

(j) Exploitation of new trade opportunities for developing countries

The CONTRACTING PARTIES instructed the International Trade Centre to give special attention in its work programme to assisting developing countries to take advantage of the new market opportunities opened up by tariff concessions granted in the Kennedy Round.

(k) Special tariff problems

The CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that the studies referred to in paragraph 8 of the third report of the Committee on Trade and Development (annexed) would be made and forwarded to the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products to be taken into account in the tariff analysis referred to in paragraph A(b) above.
Annex

Studies referred to in paragraph 8 of the third report of the Committee on Trade and Development (L/2912)

(a) The identification of products on which serious tariff problems persist after the Kennedy Round, particularly those relating to tariffs which disproportionately protect processed products as compared with primary products;

(b) an assessment of the general incidence of tariffs on products of export interest to developing countries and of other products;

(c) a study of the effects of specific duties on particular products of interest to developing countries;

(d) a review of the influence of factors other than tariff and non-tariff barriers on the flow of trade.

XI. Relations GATT/UNCTAD

Under the terms of Part IV, the CONTRACTING PARTIES have pledged themselves to seek appropriate collaboration in matters of trade and development policy inter alia with UNCTAD. During the period following the First UNCTAD this collaboration initially mainly consisted of exchange of documentation, participation in meetings, and personal contacts between officials of the two secretariats.

Following consultations which he had had with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Director-General of GATT, at the twenty-third GATT session in March-April 1966, put forward certain proposals for working out more permanent arrangements for co-operation between the two organizations.

At the initiative of GATT, the Sub-Committee on Commodities of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was reconvened in mid-1965. This body, the scope of which was enlarged at the end of 1966 to embrace trade problems in general in international trade, has provided a useful forum for an exchange of views on those questions between GATT, UNCTAD, FAO and other competent agencies within the United Nations system.

At its April 1967 session, the Director-General informed the ACC that he would welcome an opportunity to co-ordinate the trade promotion activities already started in GATT, with the broader programme in this field which was being developed within the United Nations system. To this end, he participated in July 1967 in a meeting within the United Nations, arranged for the purpose of working out arrangements for the United Nations Export Promotion Programme. The programme was envisaged as a co-ordinated effort within the United Nations family to ensure harmonious utilization of all existing facilities in this
field. In connexion with these discussions, the Director-General agreed to a proposal by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine the possibility of combining resources in an international trade centre operated jointly by GATT and UNCTAD.

In the UNCTAD Board in September 1967, the Director-General expressed his satisfaction at the growing collaboration between the two secretariats and suggested that joint meetings should be arranged regularly at the secretariat level.

At the twenty-fourth session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES the Director-General emphasized that co-operation between the two organizations had already developed considerably. Discussion between him and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and between the secretariats had gone far to institutionalize this collaboration on a continuous basis at all secretariat levels. In the discussions there had been two principal objectives: first, that both organizations should mobilize all resources available to them to meet the export trade and development problems of developing countries; and second, that these resources should not be wasted by unnecessary duplication of work.

In recent months the principal matter for discussion has been the proposal for the creation of a joint International Trade Centre. At the twenty-fourth session the Director-General presented the proposal, agreed between him and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to the CONTRACTING PARTIES for approval. (For the decision by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on this matter, see above, Section VI.)

Among other activities which have been the subject of recent consultations should be mentioned expansion of trade among developing countries. The GATT and UNCTAD secretariats have agreed to co-operate in regard to a proposal put forward by the Director-General of GATT and already accepted by a number of developing countries, for trade negotiations aimed at developing trade among these countries through an exchange of mutual tariff and other trade concessions. Developing countries which are not contracting parties to GATT will also have an opportunity to participate in the negotiations if they so wish.
Annex A

GATT MEMBERSHIP: STATUS AT END OF NOVEMBER 1967

Years of accession are given in parentheses

1. Contracting parties to the GATT (75)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>1960, 1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1960, 1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahomey</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1960, 1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>Germany, Fed. Rep. of</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>1957</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1949, 1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
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<td>1950</td>
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<td>1960, 1963</td>
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<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingdom of the</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>1962</td>
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<td>Rhodesia</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>1962, 1966</td>
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<td>1960, 1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>1960, 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1948</td>
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<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Volta</td>
<td>1960, 1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>1966</td>
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</table>

1 When two years are shown in certain cases, the first is the year of independence. The rights and obligations of GATT membership date from that year. The second is the year of formal admission.
2. **Countries which have acceded provisionally**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>United Arab Republic</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>accession and will accede</td>
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<tr>
<td>shortly)</td>
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</table>

3. **Country participating in the work of GATT under special arrangements**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Countries to whose territories the GATT has been applied and which now, as independent States, maintain a de facto application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Maldives Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Rep. of</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **The following countries have been represented by observers at recent GATT sessions and other meetings:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B

ANNOTATED REFERENCE LIST TO SELECTED
GATT PUBLICATIONS

I. General

Trends in International Trade (Sales No. GATT/1958-3, English, French and Spanish available), usually known as "The Haberler Report". The report by the Panel of Experts, which provided the initial guidelines for the GATT in tackling, in subsequent years, the trade and development problems of developing countries.

International Trade, published annually (in English, French and Spanish) surveys and analyzes trends in world trade. Each issue contains the following main chapters: Recent Trends in International Trade, Trade in Primary Commodities and in Manufactures, Trade of Industrial Areas, Trade of Non-Industrial Areas. There are numerous statistical tables, including a Network of Total International Trade.

International Trade 1964 (Sales No. GATT/1965-3) includes a note on the Conditions of Production in Various Industries, relating to the expansion of production and export of manufactures by less-developed areas.

International Trade 1965 (Sales No. GATT/1966-2) includes two notes: (a) on trade and output in the less-developed countries; (b) on the export performance of the less-developed countries.

International Trade 1966 (Sales No. GATT/1967-1) includes three special studies: (a) on trends in sources of European imports since the creation of the EEC and EFTA; (b) on longer-term trends in export proceeds of developing countries; (c) on motor vehicle output and imports in non-industrial countries.

International Trade 1967 is scheduled for publication in September 1968.

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, in English, French and Spanish, is an annual publication which sets out the Decisions taken, Reports adopted, at each session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

The Twelfth Supplement (Sales No. GATT/1964-1) contains the Decisions, Reports, etc., of the twenty-first session (February-March 1964). It includes the Conclusions adopted at the ministerial meeting of May 1963, which provided the directives for the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations.
The Thirteenth Supplement (Sales No. GATT/1965-2) contains the Decisions, Reports, etc., of the second special session (November 1964 and February 1965) and the twenty-second session (March 1965). It also includes the Resolution of the meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee at ministerial level of May 1964, which inaugurated the Kennedy Round and laid down detailed objectives for the conduct of the negotiations.


The Fifteenth Supplement containing the Decisions, Reports, etc., of the twenty-fourth session will be published in the spring of 1968.

Trade in Tropical Products. In 1962 a Special Group was established to consider ways of overcoming difficulties confronting developing countries exporting tropical products. This publication reproduces a report on certain aspects of trade in specified tropical products, including preferential access enjoyed by certain countries, and existing tariff and other barriers to trade.

Development Plans Studies

The First Six-Year Plan of Nigeria (Sales No. GATT/1966-5). The country studies of the GATT secretariat are concerned, broadly speaking, with the foreign trade implications of national development plans. The analysis of the First Six-Year Plan of Nigeria (1962-1968) concentrates on two aspects: (a) the methods, assumptions and main targets of the Plan, with an attempt to elucidate the financial dependence of the Plan's investment programmes on (i) external funds and (ii) internal funds to be derived from export activities; (b) the second aspect was concerned with Nigerian export potential.

The Uganda Development Plan 1961-1966 (Sales No. GATT/1966-6). Part I of this study sets out the Findings and Recommendations of the Group of Experts which examined the Uganda Development Plan, under such topics as export diversification, agricultural exports, industrial exports, trade with other less-developed countries, export promotion and marketing. Part II contains a detailed examination of the Plan, with particular reference to trade and payments aspects.

A Study on Cotton Textiles (Sales No. GATT/1966-4). This study was undertaken by the secretariat, with the advice of experts made available by governments which are parties to the Cotton Textiles Arrangement, in preparation for the major review of the operation of the Arrangement, held in December 1965.
Press Releases

GATT/992  Brief Summary of Results of the Kennedy Round
GATT/995  Review of the Kennedy Round Results from the Standpoint of Developing Countries
GATT/1008  Twentieth Anniversary of GATT. A Short Chronology of Events
GATT/1013  Survey of the Twenty-Fourth Session

Addresses by Mr. E. Wyndham White in his capacity as Director-General, since 1964

Problems of the Textile Industries (May 1964)
Trade Negotiations and Economic Realities (May 1965)
The Work of GATT in the Field of International Trade (June 1965)
Cotton Textiles in International Trade (October 1965)
Some Reflections on the Geneva Trade Negotiations (July 1966)
International Trade Policy - The Kennedy Round and Beyond (October 1966)
Statement at the Opening Meeting of the Trade and Development Committee at Punta del Este, Uruguay (January 1967)
The Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations. Article for the Bulletin of the Interparliamentary Union (July 1967)
Agriculture Within World Trade (September 1967)
Order in International Trade Relations. The Role of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Article for the National Provincial Bank Review, London (November 1967)
Whither GATT? (October 1967)
Contemporary Problems of International Economic Relations (December 1967)
II. Selected Publications of the International Trade Centre

International Trade FORUM - a quarterly export promotion journal with an intermediate quarterly Supplement - is the regular periodical publication of the Trade Centre. Published in three separate language editions - English, French and Spanish - it is supplied free on request.

The FORUM and its Supplement are designed to publicize the export potential of developing countries, analyze import opportunities for their products in developed countries, elucidate infra-structural export services and export marketing and promotion techniques; publicize trade promotion training opportunities; and list changes in national commercial policies as reflected in tariff and other measures affecting trade.

Manual on Export Marketing Research

This pamphlet offers guidelines to governments, export councils and private firms on training for market research, the framework for export marketing research, and how to organize it at governmental level. It also contains numerous references to articles, bibliographies and marketing research information sources useful for researchers in developing countries.

Compendium of Sources: International Trade Statistics

In its efforts to offer practical assistance to developing countries in the field of export promotion and export marketing, the Trade Centre has prepared this Compendium of Sources to serve as a basic reference source to all periodical trade statistics currently published around the world.

Compendium of Sources: Basic Commodity Sources

A companion volume to International Trade Statistics, this is an analytical compilation of basic sources of production, consumption and trade statistics; and of sources of information on prices and market trends of primary products of special export interest to developing countries.

Manufacturing and Trading Associations in Twenty-Eight Countries

The list of addresses of associations and organizations contained in this document has been specially collected as a guide for exporters and export promotion organizations in the developing countries. The lists for each country are divided into three categories: leading Chambers of Commerce; manufacturing or trading associations; product research or promotion organizations.
Training in Export Promotion - Symposium Organized by the Centre

This is the report of a training symposium held at the Trade Centre in 1966 to discuss training facilities in export promotion offered by developed countries to developing countries' nominees.

Manual of Export Promotion Techniques

The techniques of export promotion have undergone considerable development and refinement during the past twenty years. The purpose of this Manual is to make available the fruits of this experience to the developing countries.

A Select Bibliography for Export Promotion Services in Developing Countries

The aim of this bibliography is to give assistance in the selection of important and relevant works to persons establishing or enlarging the libraries of export promotion centres, or trade information centres in the developing countries. The list includes some 700 works, directories and periodicals.

A Bibliography of Market Surveys by Products and Countries

The needs of developing countries in the field of market research are increasing continuously. This bibliography was compiled in an effort to make more widely known the market and marketing research reports that have already been prepared, and are available.