In preparation for the Panel's work, the Chairman of the Panel, in March 1962, sent a note to the Uruguayan delegation requesting certain specific information (Spec(62)103). In response to this request the Uruguayan delegation has submitted (a) a general note setting out its position in regard to all the cases to be considered by the Panel (see Spec(62)150) to supplement the general statements, etc., already made available by the Uruguayan authorities to the CONTRACTING PARTIES at the nineteenth session and to the Council in February 1962; and (b) certain material concerning its representations to and consultations with individual contracting parties. The present paper summarizes and reproduces such material relating to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Uruguayan Government has stated that it consulted with the Federal Republic on its restrictions in 1960 under Article XXII.

On 13 December 1961, the Uruguayan delegation wrote to the German delegation reiterating its Government's request that the German Government should give consideration to the elimination of restrictions and to expand Uruguay's access to that market. The exact terms of this representation are reproduced in Annex I to this paper.

On 22 December 1961, the Uruguayan Embassy in Bonn wrote to the German Government requesting a meeting to discuss the export of agricultural products to Germany. The German Government agreed to hold such a meeting which took place on 11 January 1962. The notes on this meeting are attached as Annex II.

Annex III reproduces paragraphs 29 and 30 of the report of the Working Party on German import restrictions (L/1665) which are relevant to the question of Uruguayan exports of beef and sheep meat to Germany.

Text (in Spanish) supplied by the Uruguayan delegation.
I have the honour to refer to the Article XXIII consultation held last year between our respective delegations, as well as to the statements made by the Uruguayan delegation and contained in documents L/1572, L/1647 and L/1679 and the chart which appears in document L/1662 above mentioned. These exchanges have confirmed the existence of certain measures in your country which have the effect of restricting the sale of some Uruguayan export products.

I am hereby reiterating the representations already made to the effect that your Government should be so good as to give its consideration to the convenience of doing away with these measures, which are deemed to have the effect of limiting Uruguay's trade possibilities in your market. In this connection, we shall be delighted to engage in any further consultations or conversations that you may consider to be of use in attaining the ends which are indicated above.

Although the Uruguayan Government's position has been set out at length in the statements mentioned in paragraph 1 of this note, it may be of use to convey to you the continuing concern felt by the Government - from which new instructions were received today by this delegation - in regard to the widespread restrictions applied by many contracting parties to goods which are of fundamental importance within our export sphere. As you are aware, we are presently admitting goods from all countries, to any volume of value, without any discrimination. It is the Government's desire to move in the direction of equivalent treatment for Uruguayan goods and your Government's co-operation in promoting the effective access of our products to your market will be highly appreciated.
ANNEX II

Uruguayan Note on Consultation
with the Federal Republic of Germany

Bonn, 31 January 1962

SUBJECT: Consultation held on 11 January 1962 at the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forests on the possibilities of importing Uruguayan agricultural and stock-breeding products into the Federal Republic of Germany.

THE FOLLOWING ATTENDED:

FOR GERMANY

REPRESENTING THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FOOD:

Mr. Scharmer, Senior Government Adviser, Chairman of the Consultation;
Mr. Hornung, Mrs. Hoffman, Ministerial Counsellors.

REPRESENTING THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Mr. Weiz, First Counsellor of Legation,
Count Papenheim, First Counsellor of Legation;
Mr. Ferring, Counsellor of Legation.

REPRESENTING THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMY:

Mr. Toepfer, Mr. Deuerlich, Ministerial Counsellors.

FOR URUGUAY

His Excellency Mr. A. Lacarte, Ambassador of Uruguay;
Mr. Carlos de Yeregui Lerena, Counsellor.

This consultation was held as a result of the note C.37/961-2026 which the Uruguayan Embassy sent on 22 December 1961, together with a list of products which Uruguay is anxious to export.

Opening the consultation, Mr. Scharmer pointed out that in 1961 imports of Uruguayan agricultural and stock-breeding products were effected on relatively favourable and acceptable terms, although Uruguay did not sell as much meat as it wanted to. It should also be noted that in 1961 casual or unforeseen requirements for meat had been covered by importing live cattle from neighbouring countries because of the urgency of the demand. Relatively large imports of Hungarian cattle had been due to the need to obtain beasts for making vaccines, beasts which few countries have available. The Federal Government understood perfectly well that Uruguay needed to export meat, but it had also to take account of its own
import requirements. Germany, on the other hand, greatly needed to import agricultural and stock-breeding products in general and felt happy about the contribution which Uruguay had already made in this respect.

A. AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK-BREEDING PRODUCTS

1. MEAT OF THE BOVINE SPECIES

During the consultation the following information was given to Ambassador Lacarte

It is expected that in 1962 Germany's import requirements in meat of the bovine species will be rather smaller, although they may be near their 1961 level. Uruguayan deliveries might again reach the previous year's figure, in competition with Argentina. In November 1961 the Federal Government issued a global invitation to overseas countries to tender for the supply of frozen meat of the bovine species intended for Federal reserves; it was expected that there would be imports of at least 1,000 tons a month except between October and December, which would give overseas countries a possibility of exporting without interruption. In addition, global tenders were invited for 1,000 tons of chilled meat; this would enable continuous deliveries to be made over a long period since imports of 200 tons a month are anticipated between March and July 1962. Furthermore, Uruguay can engage in import and export transactions (exports of bovines and imports of frozen meat of the bovine species).

2. MEAT OF THE OVINE SPECIES

A fresh study will be made to see whether imports of such meat can be authorized.

3. OFFALS

For the time being it is impossible to import these products from Uruguay and, although it has not so far made any application to this effect, the question might be considered.

4. PRESERVED MEAT

Imports of preserved meat from South America (Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil), which so far were authorized up to an amount of 500 tons a year, may reach 1,000 tons from and including 1962.

5. EEC QUOTAS

Under Article 33 of the Rome Treaty, member States are bound, between 1959 and 1961, to buy at least 3 per cent of the production of other member States, or accord them corresponding import possibilities.
6. **VETERINARY PROBLEMS**

Ambassador Lacarte was assured that there are not, at the present time, any restrictions or limitations imposed on health grounds since Uruguay complies with German health regulations.

7. **POULTRY FOR CONSUMPTION**

There is a permanent system of import licences which, at its request, has been extended to Uruguay.

8. **WHEAT**

The Federal German authorities would be glad to find Uruguay in future taking part in tenders for wheat; it is, however, emphasized that the only possibilities of importation are for wheat for bread-making purposes. The Federal Republic does not import wheat flour, as it is itself an exporter of this product.

9. **FEEDGRAINS**

Since the end of 1961 Uruguay has been able to share in all the imports made under this heading.

10. **BARLEY FOR BREWERIES**

Uruguay's wish to supply this grain has been granted, but attention has been drawn to the great difficulties resulting from the need to take up first previous quotas which have not been used up.

11. **BUTTER**

A note was made of Ambassador Lacarte’s request that Uruguay should in future be allowed to supply this product.

12. **REFINED VEGETABLE OILS**

Global tenders for the importation of refined vegetable oils have been issued periodically, but not taken advantage of.

13. **WINES**

This product is not included among the derogations granted by GATT, since the Federal Republic is at present restricting the development of wine-growing. Red wines for blending with German wines have been liberalized.

14. **EGGS, MEAT EXTRACTS, HONEY, OLEAGINOUS SEEDS, OIL CAKES, OLEAGINOUS MEAL, CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS, RICE, LEMONS, APPLES**

In the Federal Republic of Germany all the above products, except apples, have been liberalized and can be shipped in unlimited quantities. In the system of
tenders issued to Southern countries for imports of apples there is practically the same possibility of unlimited deliveries.

B. **INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS**

The following quantitative restrictions are at present applied to imports from Uruguay and the countries shown on list B:

1. **CRUDE AND TANNED LEATHER AND SKINS (Chapter 41)**

Bovine leather, including buffalo leather, not prepared, falling within the following headings of the Table of goods for foreign trade statistics: 4102 31, 39; prepared leather falling under the numbers: 4102 51, 52, 57 and 59. In the case of these goods arrangements are made for global tenders similar to tender No. 3245 dated 20 April 1961. There are no other limitations on imports of leather.

2. **WOOLLEN YARN** (numbers in the Table of goods for foreign trade statistics: 5310 10, 21, 29)

In addition, **WOOLLEN FABRICS AND FINE-FURRED ANIMAL HAIR** (5311 01, 21, 25, 50, 60, 70, 80, 91, 95, 96, 97)

In the case of these articles there are global tenders available which were published in No. 3248 dated 22 April 1961. There are no other limitations on the importation of woollen yarn, woollen fabrics and the other articles above mentioned.

The global quotas for the articles mentioned under numbers 1 and 2 are so large that in 1961 all import applications submitted were approved without exception. For 1962 it is not yet reasonably possible to give exact information.

**DIFFICULTIES IN GERMAN MARITIME TRANSPORT**

In reply to Ambassador Lacarte’s enquiry as to German wishes in regard to trade relations between Germany and Uruguay, Mr. Weiz stated that the Uruguayan Decrees of 6 July and 29 September 1961 were causing concern to the Federal Government because of their unfavourable repercussions on the German Merchant Marine. The German Ambassador in Montevideo had been given instructions on the subject at the end of 1961.

Ambassador Lacarte explained the difficult position of Uruguay as regards foreign currency, and pointed out that the EEC countries should offer Uruguay sufficient import openings otherwise Uruguay would have to reconsider the customs concessions it had granted.

It was agreed that the technical problems concerning negotiations about imports of meat would be discussed at a further consultation with the competent exports of the Federal Ministry. In addition, both parties felt it desirable to maintain the very close relations existing between the Uruguayan Embassy and the Federal Ministry so as to keep one another informed of the possibilities of trade exchanges between the two countries.
ANNEX III

Extracts from the Working Party Report on German Import Restrictions L/1665

The German delegation was requested to supply particulars concerning the sanitary regulations impeding imports of chilled meats from overseas countries. The representative of Uruguay stated that according to his information, chilled beef, unlike frozen beef, could be imported only for stockpiling and manufacturing purposes; imported chilled meat was debarred from access to the retail market, and retailers consequently had no way of choosing between imported and local meat on the basis of quality and price. Overseas exporters of quality chilled meats were therefore in a disadvantageous position in the market. On the other hand, chilled beef and live cattle were imported in large amounts from other countries. The representative of the Federal Republic replied that German sanitary regulations were identical for imports from all countries. However, the German Government, under a new regulation recently passed, had made provision for experimental imports of chilled meats from all interested overseas countries from the beginning of next year. He further explained that frozen beef was not given more favourable import treatment than chilled meat. As regards the statement that large quantities of chilled meat were imported, the representative of the Federal Republic said that this was incorrect as might be seen from the statistics which showed that such imports represented no more than one half of imports of frozen meat. On the other hand, it was in the nature of things that meat and live animals would be subject to different régimes. His Government was prepared to give any further clarification which might be required through normal diplomatic channels.

The delegate of Uruguay stated that it also appeared that import facilities for lamb and mutton had not been shared among supplying countries in a way consistent with paragraph 2(c) of the Decision. For example, Uruguay had recently been refused quota facilities on the ground that import requirements for mutton and lamb had wholly been met by imports under existing bilateral quotas, which seemed hardly consistent with the terms of the Decision. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that Uruguay had not shown an interest in exports of mutton and lamb to the German market until recently at a moment when quotas had been allocated to other countries. To the fullest extent possible his Government would be giving sympathetic consideration to the request by Uruguay for import facilities for these types of meat.