INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Note by the Secretariat

1. The secretariat has prepared this note for use by the Committee when discussing the work which needs to be done before the tables dealing with exports (Spec(69)9 to 15 inclusive) and imports (Spec(69)16 to 22 inclusive) can be revised.

Exports

2. It is suggested that the following measures should be amongst those which are, prima facie, to be considered as aids to exports:

   (a) Double-pricing practices, including home-market schemes, pooling arrangements and equalization funds,

   (b) deficiency payments, and

   (c) subsidized export credits.

3. It is suggested that, if figures are to be put in column 5 of Spec(69)9 to 15 inclusive in respect of (a) and (b) of 2 above it would be necessary for the following data to be made available for each of the measures under consideration, for the same product groupings as in the tables on export, for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967:

   (a) Average unit receipts by farmers in respect of total sales, including any payments made out of receipts from levies, equalization funds, any deficiency payments, etc.,

   (b) average unit export price f.o.b.

It would be understood that any figures included in column 5 on the basis of this information could only be a rough guide to the subsidization effect of the measures concerned and that these figures should be supplemented by any explanatory notes that might be necessary.
4. It is suggested that the Committee will require further information with respect to measures connected with export credits before it can decide whether these constitute aids to exports or not. The following would appear to be the information required for each product group covered by the Committee:

(a) Total value of exports, in million US$, in 1965, 1966 and 1967 involving credits granted or guaranteed by governments or by quasi-governmental bodies.

(b) A description of the terms and conditions of the credit, including rate of interest, length of credit and form of guarantee, and any other relevant information.

(c) Where credit is granted on different terms within the same sector (e.g. terms which differ according to country of destination), details of each type of credit should be given, including trade coverage.

Imports

5. The incidence of tariffs in the case of ad valorem tariffs is the rate of duty itself. In the case of specific tariffs their ad valorem incidence will have to be calculated.

6. The incidence of levies could be roughly calculated by comparing the average entry price (i.e. including the levy) and the average c.i.f. import price. It is suggested that members of the Committee supply these data in the form of annual averages for each of the years under consideration, together with the resulting incidences.

7. A rough assessment of the overall incidence of measures, such as quantitative restrictions, deficiency payments, monopolies, State trading or mixing regulations might be obtained by comparing (for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 and for the same product groupings and in the tables on imports):

(a) Average unit receipts by farmers in respect of total sales, including any payments made out of receipts from levies, equalization funds, any deficiency payments, etc. and

(b) average unit import price c.i.f.
8. The secretariat will consider which data may still be required as regards the problems relating to non-commercial export transactions, with a view both to the Committee's programme of work (COM.AU/11) and the task given it by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their twenty-fifth session of considering appropriate procedures for the notification, consultation, etc., in respect of the Resolution of 4 March 1955 on the Disposal of Surpluses.

**General**

9. The members of the Committee who undertook to supply certain information which was found to be missing in the course of the first reading of the inventories of export and import measures should do so as soon as possible, and no later than ...