RAPID EVALUATION OF TARIFF-CUTTING FORMULAE

Explanatory Notes

Addendum

1. **Note on data for the EEC**

For the European Communities, import figures refer to the nine member countries of the enlarged EEC. With respect to the new members, import statistics for 1972, originally compiled according to national classifications, were re-classified to the extent possible by EEC authorities to conform to the tariff lines of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT). For certain items, particularly agricultural products, it was not possible to make an accurate reclassification and in these cases the data supplied to the GATT secretariat were shown as aggregates for several CCT tariff items. Since the "Rapid Evaluation" calculations are based only on information available at individual tariff line level (duty rates, tariff treatment: m.f.n., GSP or other preferential), it has not been possible to take into account such tariff line aggregates in either the detailed listings or the summary tables. A table showing trade with the EEC in the aggregated tariff lines is supplied to all the countries which are affected by the aggregations.

It is expected that the 1974 Tariff Study file for the European Communities will include more detailed information.

2. **Note on Summary Tables I-III**  
(Ref. TA/W/8 paragraphs 6-10)

Tables I-III show a breakdown of total imports from a requesting country classified by imports of products in which the requesting country is an m.f.n. supplier and those in which it is a GSP beneficiary. Imports which benefit from "Other Preferential" terms, including those products in which a requesting country is both a GSP beneficiary and a beneficiary of other preferences, are not included in the summary tables. The last sentence in paragraph 9 should be deleted.
In Tables II and III, columns headed TL (Tariff Line) are classified according to whether products of interest are generally subject to m.f.n. or GSP treatment in the market concerned. Columns headed "imports", by contrast, are classified according to whether the requesting country is or is not a beneficiary of GSP in the market. Thus if, for example, a given requesting country is totally excluded from GSP treatment in a market but exports products on which GSP treatment is extended, Table III will show the number of tariff lines of interest on which GSP treatment is potentially available, but imports of such products will be registered in Table II.

In both the situations described above, the exact position of the requesting country in relation to m.f.n., GSP or other preferential treatment is set out in the detailed listings.

3. **Annex II - Ready Reckoner**

In the table on page 13 of TA/W/8, the formula for Canada should be shown as:

\[ Z = 0 \text{ for duties } 0.0 - 5.0\% \]
\[ Z = 0.4x \text{ for } 5.1 - 20.0\% \]
\[ Z = 8\% \text{ for } \geq 20\% \]

The Swiss formulae should be shown as follows:

1. \[ Z = 4\sqrt{x} + 4 - 8 \]
2. \[ Z = 3\sqrt{x} - 2.75 + 0.5 \]
3. \[ Z = 3\sqrt{x} + 2.25 - 4.5 \]
4. \[ Z = 2\sqrt{x} + 1 - 2 \]
5. \[ Z = \sqrt{x} - 4.75 + 4.5 \]
6. \[ Z = \sqrt{x} + 0.25 - 0.5 \]