1. The procedures for the participation of less-developed countries provide that countries following these procedures would become full participants in the negotiations on presentation of a statement of the offers which they would make as a contribution to the objectives of the trade negotiations (TN.64/41/Rev.1, paragraphs A 1 and 4). It was understood that these offers need not be confined to offers of tariff reductions but could take other forms (same document, paragraph B 2).

2. The following twenty-two countries have stated that they are participating in the negotiations under the procedures referred to above: Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Republic of Korea, Malawi, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal on behalf of non-European territories, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

3. Of these, the following twelve countries have included an offer of tariff concessions on specified products in their statements: Argentina, Chile, Israel, Jamaica, Republic of Korea, Malawi, Portugal on behalf of non-European territories, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

4. The remaining countries have submitted statements which do not include offers of tariff concessions.

5. All these countries have indicated their willingness to enter into negotiations with other less-developed countries.

6. Ceylon, India, Nigeria and Pakistan have all offered to agree to reductions in the margins of preference which they currently enjoy in the markets of some developed members of the Commonwealth. In addition, Ceylon is offering to negotiate reductions in preferences which it grants to other Commonwealth countries. India has made a similar offer; it is also offering to bear in mind the needs of other participants when drawing up its economic plan and has stated that it is prepared to consider granting tariff concessions. Nigeria has
circulated details of reductions in rates of duty on certain products which came into force on 24 November 1966. It has not, however, offered to bind these reductions in the GATT. Pakistan is offering to reform its tariff structure and to discuss this with other participants and is offering the "liberalization of its import trade and administrative measures". Its statement includes annexes describing action already taken along these lines.

7. Brazil has stated it is considering offers in the following fields: "bureaucratic and administrative measures related to trade", "consular formalities and fees", and "exchange practices". Brazil has since tabled supplementary statements describing action which has been taken in these areas without offering to bind these in GATT. The Dominican Republic has stated that it will be prepared to consider requests from other participants in connexion with a revision of its customs system which will shortly be undertaken. It is also making a contribution in the field of prior deposits and customs legislation. Nicaragua has said that it is prepared to make tariff offers on some categories of products. Peru is offering to maintain its present liberal trade policy. Uruguay is offering not to avail itself of the right to retaliate, established as a result of its Article XXIII action and not to withdraw the items which it claims it has a right to withdraw as a result of the outcome of its Article XXIV:6 negotiations with the European Economic Community (L/2029 of 4 July 1963 refers).

In its original statement of contribution Indonesia has offered to reduce import restrictions on cloves and raw jute and has stated that the tabling of further offers depends on the offers of developed participants. Indonesia has, more recently, circulated details of reductions in tariff rates on certain products which came into force on 21 December 1965 (see L/2707, paragraph 8). It has not, however, offered to bind these reductions in the GATT.