

158421

I S R A E L

Statement of contribution

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negotiating rights

Bilateral agreement with Sweden concerning initial
negotiating rights

(Bilateral agreement with Denmark concerning I.N.R's,
see under Denmark)

(Bilateral agreement with Finland concerning I.N.R's,
see under Finland)



Original
~~SECRET~~

DÉLÉGATION D'ISRAËL
AUPRÈS DE L'OFFICE EUROPÉEN DE L'ONU

נציגות ישראל
ליד המשרד האירופי של האו"ם

18 October 1965

CONTRIBUTION OF ISRAEL TO THE KENNEDY ROUND
OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

1. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Document TN.64/41/Rev.1 and following its notification of 15 April 1965 (TN.64/65), the Government of Israel tables the attached statement of offers as a contribution to the objectives of the trade negotiations. .
2. In view of the overriding importance to the economy of Israel of citrus fruit and citrus by-products, the Government of Israel wishes to stress that, in tabling its offer, it does so on the assumption that the negotiations will lead to the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in such products, and particularly of those of special export interest to Israel. It reserves its right to modify or withdraw its offers, should, in its opinion, these conditions not have been attained.
3. The statement of offers does not contain agricultural products, pending receipt from the linear countries of their offers on those products of export interest to Israel. .
4. . As part of its contribution to the objectives of the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations, the Government of Israel is prepared to study and negotiate with other less-developed countries so willing, and in accordance with the rules for participation of the less-developed countries in the Kennedy Round, measures designed to expand trade between themselves.

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CONTRIBUTION OF ISRAEL TO THE KENNEDY-ROUND
OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

LIST OF PRODUCTS

Item No	Description	Rate of Duty	
		Existing	Proposed
25.03	Sulphur	free	binding
25.04	Natural graphite	free	binding
25.07(i)	Clays, nes	free	binding
25.11	Natural barium sulphate & carbonate	free	binding
25.20	Gypsum	15%	10%
25.24	Asbestos	free	binding
25.26	Mica and mica waste	25%	15%
25.30	Borates & crude nat. boric acid	free	binding
26.01	Metallic ores and concentrates excluding bauxite	free	binding
27.01	Coal and fuels made from coal	free	binding
27.04	Coke, semi-coke, lignite or peat	free	binding
27.07(i)	Oils and other products distilled from coal tar	free	binding
28.05(a)	Mercury	free	binding
28.08	Sulphuric acid	free	binding
28.20(a)	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	free	binding
28.25	Titanium oxides	free	binding
28.29(b)	Sodium fluorosilicate	35%	binding
28.37(a)	Sulphites of sodium or potassium	45%	35%
28.42(i)	Carbonates & percarbonates nes	free	binding
29.04(a)(1)	Methanol	15%	10%
29.06(a)(1)	Phenol	35%	free
29.13	Ketones and quinone function compounds excl. odoriferous or flavouring substances	free	binding
29.14(d)	Stearates	35%	binding
29.14(i)	Monoacids and their anhydrides excl. (1) calcium acetate and propionate (2) odoriferous or flavouring substances	free	binding
29.15	Polyacids and their anhydrides excl. odoriferous or flavouring substances	free	binding
29.19	Phosphoric acid esters, their salts and derivatives	free	binding
29.31(i)	Organo-sulphur compounds nes	free	binding
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds, nuclei acid, excluding odoriferous or flavouring substances	free	binding
29.37	Lactones & lactams, sultones & sultams excl. (1) cuprolactamine (2) odoriferous or flavouring substances	free	binding

Item No	Description	Rate of Duty	
		Existing	Proposed
29.38(a)(3)(a) Vitamin A		25% or 5Ag) per mil.) binding units)	
29.38(a)(3)(i) Mixtures of Vitamin A		5Ag. per mil.) binding unit.+5%)	
29.38(a)(9)	Other vitamins, etc. for animal feeding	5%	binding
29.38(i)	Provitamins & vitamins, nes	free	binding
29.44(a)	Antibiotics used for med. preparation purposes	free	binding
29.44(i)	Antibiotics used for veterinary purposes	free	binding
30.01(a)	Organo therapeutic glands & other organs	free	binding
30.02(a)	Antisera, microbial vaccines, etc.	free	binding
30.02(i)(1)	Toxins, Microbial cultures, etc.	free	binding
30.03(h)	Medicinal antibiotic preparations	free	binding
30.03(i)(1)	Drugs, not prep. or packed for retail sale	free	binding
31.02(i)(1)i	Other nitrogenous fertilizers	free	binding
32.01(a)	Tanning extracts of veget. origin	free	binding
32.05(b)(9)	Synth. org. dyestuffs in a dry state, nes	free	binding
32.08(b)	Enamel in the form of frits etc.	free	binding
32.13(a)	Printing ink	60%	45%
Ex.33.06(i)	Toothpaste (dentifrice)	100%	80%
Ex.34.02(i)(1)	Surface-active preparations & washing preparations in containers exceed. 10 kgs. - excluding sulphonates or naphthenates of petroleum	free	binding
Ex.35.01(a)	Casein	free	binding
36.04	Percussion & detonating caps., igniters & detonators	15%	binding
37.01(a)	X-ray plates and film	free	binding
38.13(i)	Pickling prep. for metal surfaces, etc.	free	binding
40.01(b)	Natural raw rubber, incl. cuttings	free	binding
40.01(i)	Balata guttapercha & similar goods, nes	free	binding
40.02(b)	Synthetic rubber	40%	free
40.03	Reclaimed rubber	free	binding
40.05(a)	Unvulcanized rubber in plates and ribbons	15%	10%
40.05(i)	-do- -do- other	free	binding
40.07(a)	Rubber thread not covered with textile	free	binding
40.07(b)	Rubber thread and cord, wound	35%	25%
40.07(c)	Rubber thread for sealing, diameter not less than 16 mms	35%	25%
40.07(i)	Rubber thread, other	60%	25%
40.08(a)	Vulc. rubber sheets & strips for mach.	free	binding
Ex.40.08(i)	Plates for soles, sheets & rubberized sheets camelback for renovation of tyres	60%	binding
40.09(i)	Rubber tubing, nes.	80%	60%

Item No	Description	Rate of Duty	
		Existing	Proposed
11.01(a)(1)a	Hides of bovine & equine animals wet salted	15%	free
11.01(a)(1)b	-do- dry salted	15%	free
11.01(a)(3)	Skins of calves	15%	9%
11.01(b)	Skins of goats & kids	15%	9%
11.01(c)	Skins of sheep & lambs	15%	9%
13.01(a)	Karakul, Astrakhan, Gallyak, Broadtail raw	free	binding
13.02(a)	Fur skins, tanned or dressed unassembled	free	binding
14.07(a)	Wooden sleepers, creosoted for railways	free	binding
15.01	Natural cork, unworked	25%	15%
17.01	Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material	35%	free
17.02(b)	Waste of paper or paperboard	5%	binding
19.01(i)	Printed books, pamphlets and leaflets, excl.Hebrew and excluding picture collections	free	binding
50.02	Raw silk	5%	binding
50.04	Silk yarn, other than noil yarn	15%	10%
50.05	Yarn spun of waste silk	15%	10%
50.06	Yarn spun of noil silk	15%	10%
50.07	Silk yarn put for retail sale	15%	10%
55.01(a)(1)	Raw cotton	free	binding
57.03(a)	Jute fibres, raw	free	binding
57.04(a)(2)	Sisal fibres, raw	free	binding
57.04(a)(9)	Coir fibres or waste	25%	10%
57.07	Yarn of coir fibre	15%	10%
57.10	Fabrics of jute	45%	binding
57.11	Fabrics of coir or sisal	60%	35%
59.04	Twine, cordage etc. of coir	25%	15%
59.05(a)(9)	Nets & netting made of coir	60%	35%
59.06	Other art. made of coir yarn or twine	60%	35%
59.17(b)(9)	Textile art. used in machinery nes	15%	10%
62.04(b)	Sails of cotton	free	binding
69.02(a)	Refractory bricks & blocks resisting temperatures of 1400°C and higher	free	binding
70.11(a)	Empty bulbs for electric lamps	free	binding
70.17(a)	Lab.Hygien.& pharm. glassware	15%	10%
71.02(a)(1)	Diamonds, unworked	free	binding
71.02(a)(9)i	Diamonds, cut or polished	5%	binding
71.05(a)	Silver, unwrought	15%	binding
71.07(a)	Gold, unwrought	5%	binding
71.07(b)(1)	Gold in bars, plates, etc.	5%	binding

Item No	Description	Rate of Duty	
		Existing	Proposed
73.01(a)	Pig iron and cast iron	free	binding
73.02(a)	Ferromanganese	free	binding
73.02(i)	Ferrochrome	free	binding
73.03(i)	Scrap and waste of iron or steel, other than cast	free	binding
73.10(a)(6)	Tube rounds, diameter of 60-145 m/ms	free	binding
73.12(i)(9)a	Flat hoops & strips, Galvanised	IL.0.15 a kg.	binding
73.12(f)	Elect. strips containing 0.5% - 2% silicon	free	binding
73.13	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot rolled or cold rolled, other than		
	(a) corrugated & galvanised		
	(b) galvanised		
	(c) perforated having more than 100 perforations in the square meter		
	(d) die-stamped through pressure	free	binding
73.15(c)(3)b	Elect. sheets containing 3% silicon and over	free	binding
73.15(c)(9)	Other sheets of alloy & high carbon steel	free	binding
73.15(e)(9)i	Wire of alloy and high carbon steel	free	binding
73.34	Pins, ordinary	80% or IL.2.40 a kg.	60% or IL. 2.00 per k
73.40(c)(2)	Balls for grinding and crushing mill	free	binding
74.01(a)	Copper Matte	free	binding
74.01(b)(1)	Copper unrefined & refined	free	binding
74.03(a)(3)	Rods of electrolytic copper diam. up to 5/16"	free	binding
74.03(a)(9)	Other bars and rods of copper	free	binding
74.03(c)(3)	Wire of electrolytic copper	10%	binding
74.04(b)	Copper plates, chrome or nickel plated	free	binding
74.04(i)(9)	Copper plates, other	free	binding
75.01	Nickel unwrought, matte & speiss	free	binding
76.01(a)(1)	Aluminium unwrought	10%	free
76.01(b)	Aluminium waste and scrap	10%	free
76.03(a)	Aluminium sheets for irrig. pipes	free	binding
76.03(i)	Aluminium plates & strips	45%	binding
76.04	Aluminium foil	80%	60%
76.06	Aluminium pipes	35%	binding
76.10(c)	Alum. collapsable tubular container	45%	binding
78.01(a)	Lead, unwrought	free	binding
79.01(a)(1)	Zinc alloy known as Zamak	free	binding
79.01(a)(9)	Zinc, unwrought, other	free	binding
80.01(a)(1)	Pure tin	free	binding
81.04	Uranium, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, manganese, antimony unwrought or wrought	free	binding

Item No	Description	Duty of rate	
		Existing	Proposed
82.02(b)(3)d	Circular saws diam. not exceeding 300 m/m with diamond powder	100%	80%
82.02(b)(3)e	-do- diam. not exceeding 400 m/m w/teeth of sintered carbide metal	100%	80%
82.02(b)(3)f	-do- for cutting metals in diam. 30-200 m/m	100%	80%
82.04(2)	Vices, clamps and cramps	100%	80%
82.04(h)	Mounted glazier's diamonds	100%	80%
82.04(i)(1)	Tyre levers & crow bars	100%	80%
82.04(i)(2)c	Door hinge chisels	100%	80%
82.04(i)(2)i	Other chisels	100%	80%
82.04(i)(3)	Screwdrivers & sets of screwdrivers excl. automatic	100%	80%
82.04(i)(4)	Hammers weighing without handle 150-2000 g. excl. half round & ball hammers	100%	80%
82.04(i)(5)	Painter's scrapers & putty knives riveting sets (also singles) & trowls	100%	80%
82.04(i)(6)i	Case openers, others	100%	80%
82.05(a)(3)a	Cold heading dies and ejection pins having a working part of sintered carbide metal	100%	80%
82.05(b)(1)	Reaming, lapping, trueing and dressing tools for trueing and dressing grinding wheels covered with diamond powder or set with diamonds	100%	80%
82.05(b)(2)	Drills for working glass or stone having outer diam. up to 100 m/m and leaving a working part of diamond powder	100%	80%
82.05(b)(3)	Twist drills with straight or conical shanks	100%	80%
82.05(b)(4)	Centre drills	100%	80%
82.05(b)(5)	Reamers, excl. adjustable reamers with inserted blades	100%	80%
82.05(c)(9)	Tapping and threading tools excl. thread rolling dies	100%	80%
82.05(e)(4)b	Milling and cutting tools nes, having outer diam. 20-255 m/m, axial hole through die tool, weight not exceeding 4.5 kgs.	100%	80%
82.05(e)(4)c	Milling and cutting tools with a shank where the maximum diam. of the working part does not exceed 45 m/m nes	100%	80%
82.05(e)(5)c	Blanks of milling and cutting tools for manuf. of the tools of 8205 (e)(4)b	100%	80%
82.05(e)(5)d	-do- for manuf. of the tools of 8205 (e)(4)c	100%	80%
84.01(a)	Steam generating boilers having a heating surface of over 350 sq. meters	free	binding
84.01(b)	Parts for steam generating boilers	free	binding
84.05(a)	Steam power units	free	binding
84.05(b)	Parts for steam power units	free	binding
84.06(c)	Aircraft engines	free	binding

Item No	Description	Rate of Duty	
		Existing	Proposed
84.06(h)	Internal combustion piston engines nes (diesel) (stationary)	free	binding
84.19(i)(1)	Bottling machines weighing up to 50 kgs.	15%	binding
84.19(i)(9)a	Bottling machines, other	free	binding
84.27.(i)(1)	Machines for wine & juices and parts	free	binding
84.30(i)(1)	Machines for food industry weighing over 200 kgs. excluding bakery machines	free	binding
84.31(a)	Machines for making cell-pulp, paper and paperboard	free	binding
84.33(a)(9)a	Machines for cutting paper and paperboard	free	binding
84.35(i)(1)	Printing machines other than small offset	free	binding
84.38(b)	Parts for textile machines of 84.36	free	binding
84.38(c)(2)	Parts for weaving and knitting machines (not domestic) excluding healds	free	binding
84.40(a)(2)a	Washing, wringing and steam presses for textile industry	free	binding
84.44(b)	Rolls and parts of rolling mills	free	binding
84.46(i)	Machine tools for working stone and ceramics, excl. for glass, beton and tiles	free	binding
84.59(a)(2)	Crushers	free	binding
84.59(b)(1)b	Machines for artif. plastics and rubber	free	binding
84.59(b)(1)c	Machines for manuf. of elect. wire	free	binding
85.01(a)(c)1	Rotors and stators for power station generator	free	binding
85.13(b)	Telephone switchboards and exchanges and parts suitable for use solely with them	60%	60%
85.25(a)	Insulators for elect. lines, over 3300V	free	binding
86.03	Locomotives, nes	free	binding
87.02(d)(6)b	Chassis w/cab for fire engines	free	binding
87.03(d)	Fire engines	free	binding
88.02	Flying machines, gliders	free	binding
88.03	Parts of airships, flying machines, etc.	free	binding
89.01(i)	Ships, boats and other vessels	free	binding
89.02	Tugs	free	binding
90.15	Balances of a sensitivity of one centigramme or better	15%	binding
97.04(i)	Sport articles	100%	100%
99.01	Paintings, drawings, etc.	free	binding
101	Seeds used for agr. purposes	free	binding
805	{Kraftliner paper	20%	15%
	{Semi-chem. corrugating medium for producing containers	20%	15%



MISSION PERMANENTE D'ISRAËL
AUPRÈS DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES
ET DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A GENÈVE

נציגות ישראל
ליד משרד האומות המאוחדות
והארגונים הבינלאומיים בג'נבה
3rd April 1967.

Sir,

In accordance with the decisions of the Trade Negotiation Committee of 9 March, I have the honour to enclose herewith the consolidated list of Israel's offers to the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. It incorporates our original lists of industrial and agricultural offers, as well as additions made as a result of bilateral talks with our main trading partners, and constitutes our optimal response to their requests.

However, there do not yet exist reciprocal undertakings by these countries which assure the maintenance of their offers on products of which Israel is a major or a substantial supplier. Nor have satisfactory answers been given to our requests for concessions on other products, in which we have a special interest.

In this situation, when the outcome of the negotiations on products which are of major, substantial or special importance to Israel may be affected by factors beyond our control, we feel we have to draw attention once again to para. 2 in the covering letter to our industrial offers of 18 October 1965.

The maintenance of the attached consolidated offer is therefore conditional on our obtaining concessions on products of major, substantial or special interest to us, as expressed in the bilateral talks referred to above.

Yours sincerely,

M.R. Kidron
Ambassador
Permanent Representative.

Mr. E. Wyndham White,
Director General,
G.A.T.T.,
Geneva

9, chemin de Bonvent, 1216 Cointrin — Téléphone 34 19 74 — Telex 22 681

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CONSOLIDATED LIST OF ISRAEL OFFERS TO THE KENNEDY ROUND OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Item No	Description	Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
02.01(a)(2)A.	Liver and tongue	3.50 LI/kg	3 LI/kg
03.01(d)(2)	Fish fillet, chilled or frozen	75 Ag/kg	40 Ag/kg
03.02(b)(1)	Herrings in brine		
	A. Matjes	60 Ag/kg + 35 %	35 Ag/kg + 15 %
07.05(a)	Haricot beans	1 Ag/kg	Binding
07.05(b)	Peas	20 Ag/kg	Binding
08.05(a)(9)	Almonds, shelled	6 LI/kg + 15 %	5 LI/kg + 15 %
08.12(c)	Apples, dried	3.80 LI/kg + 15 %	2.50 LI/kg + 15 %
12.01(e)(4)	Linseeds	Free	Binding
12.01(e)(6)	Soya beans	Free	Binding*
12.03	Seeds, fruit and spores of a kind used for sowing	Free	Binding
12.07(d)	Plants and parts of plants of a kind used in preparation of medicines **	Free	Binding
Ex 15.02(i)	Tallow, inedible	Free	Binding
15.04(i)(9)	Other fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined (industrial oil)	15 %	Binding
15.10(b)(9)	Acid oils and fatty acids, other	Free	Binding
Ex 16.04(b)(1)	Salmon in tins	5 LI/kg	3 LI/kg
Ex 16.04(i)	Spiced herrings and pickled herrings in barrels, excluding pickled with vinegar	60 %	30 %
Ex 17.04(i)	Fruit jelly, fruit paste and other fruit derivatives, put up in the form of sugar con- fectionery, not medicated	70 Ag/kg + 35 %	50 Ag/kg + 35 %

* There exists a price regulation fund; payments into or out of this fund are made to insure stable prices for agricultural transformation products in the local market, but not for the protection of local products.

** Excluding certain items which will be notified.

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
Ex 19.07	Crispbread	15 %	60 % + liberal.
20.06(i)(9)	Canned fruit in containers of 750 gr. or less, including inner containers	2 LI/kg + 60 %	1.50 LI/kg + 45 %
22.09(a)(2)	Whisky in bottles containing over 40 cl. and less than 80 cl. - per bottle	8.60 LI + 25 %	7.50 LI + ~~25 %~~ 25 %
22.09(a)(9)	Whisky in containers of 80 cl. and over - per litre	11 LI + 25 %	10 LI + 25 %
25.03	Sulphur	Free	Binding
25.04	Natural graphite	Free	Binding
Ex 25.07	Clays, other than Fuller's Earth, Bentonite and other decolourizing and degreasing clays and refractory clays	Free	Binding
Ex 25.11	Natural barium sulphate and carbonate	Free	Binding
25.24	Asbestos	Free	Binding
25.26	Mica and mica waste	25 %	15 %
25.30	Borates and crude natural boric acid	Free	Binding
25.31(a)	Felspar	Free	Binding
Ex 26.01	Metallic ores and concentrates excluding bauxite	Free	Binding
27.01	Coal and fuels made from coal	Free	Binding
27.04	Coke, semi-coke, lignite or peat	Free	Binding
27.07(i)	Oils and other products distilled from coal tar	Free	Binding
27.10(b)	Lubricating oils	90 %	45 %
Ex 27.10(d)(9)B.	Paraffine liquid	90 %	45 %
28.05(a)	Mercury	Free	Binding
Ex 28.08	Sulphuric acid	Free	Binding
28.20(a)	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	Free	Binding
28.25	Titanium oxides	Free	Binding
Ex 28.28(i)	Cuprous oxide	Free	Binding
28.29(b)	Sodium fluorosilicate	35 %	Binding
28.37(a)	Sulphites of sodium or potassium	45 %	35 %
28.42(i)	Carbonates and percarbonates, nes.	Free	Binding
Ex 28.56(i)	Silicon carbide	Free	20 % ./.

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
Ex 29.01(i)(9)	Hydrocarbons, excluding odoriferous or flavouring substances	Free	Binding
29.04(a)(1)	Methanol	15 %	10 %
29.06(a)(1)	Phenol	35 %	Free
Ex 29.13	Ketones and quinone function compounds, excluding odoriferous or flavouring substances	Free	Binding
29.14(a)	Acetic acid	45 %	Binding
29.14(d)	Metal stearates	35 %	Binding
Ex 29.14(i)	Monoacids and their anhydrides excluding : 1) Calcium acetate and propionate 2) Odoriferous or flavouring substances	Free	Binding
Ex 29.15	Polyacids and their anhydrides excluding odoriferous or flavouring substances	Free	Binding
29.19	Phosphoric acid esters, their salts and derivatives	Free	Binding
29.31(i)	Organo-sulphur compounds nes.	Free	Binding
Ex 29.35	Heterocyclic compounds, nucleic acid, excluding odoriferous or flavouring substances	Free	Binding
Ex 29.37	Lactones and lactams, sultones and sultams, excluding 1) Cuprolactamine 2) Odoriferous or flavouring substances	Free	Binding
29.38(a)(3)A.	Vitamin A	25 % or 5 Ag./million units of Vit. A contained	Binding
29.38(a)(3)I.	Intermixtures of vitamin A	5 Ag./million units of Vit. A contained + 5 %	Binding
29.38(a)(9)	Other vitamins for animal feeding	5 %	Binding
29.38(i)	Provitaamins and vitamins nes.	Free	Binding
29.44	Antibiotics	Free	Binding

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
Ex 30.01(a)	Organo therapeutic glands and other organs	Free	Binding
30.02(a)	Antisera, microbial vaccines, anti-toxins, tuberculin and rat virus	Free	Binding
30.02(i)(1)	Other, not put up in measured doses nor in packings of a kind sold by retail	Free	Binding
30.03(h)	Medicinal antibiotic preparations, if imported with the approval of the Director General of the Ministry of Health or anyone authorized by him	Free	Binding
30.03(i)(1)	Drugs, not put up in measured doses nor in packings of a kind sold by retail, if imported with the approval of the Director General of the Ministry of Health or the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture or anyone authorized by one of them	Free	Binding
31.02(i)(1)I.	Other nitrogenous fertilizers	Free	Binding
32.01	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin	Free	Binding
32.05(b)(9)	Synthetic organic dyestuffs in a dry state, nes.	Free	Binding
32.08(b)	Enamel in the form of frits, flakes, powder or granules	Free	Binding
Ex 33.06(i)	Toothpaste (dentifrice)	100 %	80 %
Ex 34.02(i)(1)	Surface-active preparations and washing preparations in containers exceeding 10 kg, excluding sulphonates or naphthonates of petroleum	Free	Binding
Ex 35.01(a)	Casein	Free	Binding
36.04	Percussion and detonating caps, igniters and detonators	15 %	Binding
37.01(a)	X-ray plates and film	Free	Binding
38.05	Tall oil	Free	Binding
38.08(a)	Celophony	Free	20 %

38.13	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding rods and electrodes		
(i)	Others		
	Ex. Powder for covering welding electrodes	28 %	Free
	Ex. Others	Free	Binding
39.01(a)(3)	Epoxy resins	25 %	Binding
39.01(a)(6)	Melamine moulding compounds	25 %	35 % but not less than 85 Ag./kg
39.02(a)(2)	Polystyrene	70 %	60 %
Ex 39.03(a)(1)I.	Carboxy methyl cellulose	25 %	35 %
40.01(b)	Natural raw rubber, including cuttings	Free	Binding
40.01(i)	Balata, guttapercha and similar goods, nes.	Free	Binding
40.02(b)	Synthetic rubber	40 %	Free
40.03	Reclaimed rubber	Free	Binding
40.05(a)	Unvulcanized rubber in plates and ribbons	15 %	10 %
40.05(i)	Unvulcanized rubber, other	Free	Binding
40.07(a)	Rubber thread not covered with textile	Free	Binding
40.07(b)	Rubber thread and cord, wound	35 %	25 %
40.07(c)	Rubber thread for sealing, diameter not less than 16 mm	35 %	25 %
40.07(i)	Rubber thread, other	60 %	25 %
40.08(a)	Plates, sheets and strip, designed and intended for use solely or principally with a particular kind of machine or plant falling ...		

Rate of duty
Existing Proposed

40.08(a)	... within any heading of Part XVI or Chapter 90 of Part XVIII, used as stated above, provided that samples of the goods have been approved by the Director before importation		
Ex 40.08(i)	Plates for soles, sheets and rubberized sheets, camelback for renovation of tyres	Exempt	Binding
40.09(i)	Rubber tubing, nes.	60 % 80 %	Binding 60 % effective on 1.11.69
41.01(a)(1)A.	Hides of bovine and equine animals wet salted	15 %	Free
41.01(a)(1)B.	Hides of bovine and equine animals dry salted	15 %	Free
41.01(a)(3)	Skins of calves	15 %	9 %
41.01(b)	Skins of goats and kids	15 %	9 %
41.01(c)	Skins of sheep and lambs	15 %	9 %
Ex 43.01	Karakul, astrakhan, gallyak, broadtail and mink, raw	Free	Binding
43.02(a)	Fur skins, tanned or dressed, unassembled	Free	Binding
44.07(a)	Wooden sleepers, creosoted for railways	Free	Binding
44.12(a)	Wood flour	15 %	Binding
44.12(i)	Wood wool	60 %	50 %
45.01	Natural cork, unworked	25 %	15 %
47.01	Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material	35 %	Free
47.02	Waste of paper or paperboard; scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in papermaking	5 %	Binding
Ex 48.01(a)(9)	Newsprint	60 %	40 %
Ex 48.01(i)(9)	Paper of a kind used in the manufacture of carbon paper and duplicator stencil	60 %	50 %
48.03(a)	Parchment and greasproof paper	80 %	60 %
Ex 48.03(i)	Tracing and drawing paper	60 %	50 %
48.01(d)	Cigarette paper	15 %	5 %
48.10	Cigarette paper, cut to sizes	15 %	5 %

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
Ex 49.01(i)	Printed books, pamphlets and leaflets, excluding Hebrew and excluding picture collections	Free	Binding
50.02	Raw silk	5 %	Binding
50.04	Silk yarn, other than noil yarn	15 %	10 %
50.05	Yarn spun of waste silk	15 %	10 %
50.06	Yarn spun of noil silk	15 %	10 %
50.07	Silk yarn put for retail sale	15 %	10 %
55.01	Raw cotton	Free	Binding
Ex 57.03	Jute fibres, raw	Free	Binding
Ex 57.04(a)(2)	Sisal fibres, raw	Free	Binding
Ex 57.04(a)(9)	Coir fibres or waste	15 %	10 %
Ex 57.07	Yarn of coir fibre	25 %	10 %
Ex 57.11	Fabrics of coir or sisal	60 %	35 %
Ex 59.04	Twine, cordage etc. of coir	25 %	15 %
Ex 59.05(i)	Nets and netting made of coir	60 %	35 %
Ex 59.06	Other art. made of coir yarn or twine	60 %	35 %
59.17(b)(9)	Textile art. used in machinery, nes.	15 %	10 %
62.04(a)	Sails of cotton for racing boats	Free	Binding
70.11(i)	Empty bulbs for electric lamps	Free	Binding
70.17(a)	Lab. Hygien and pharm. glass-ware	15 %	10 %
71.02(a)(1)	Diamonds, unworked	Free	Binding
71.02(a)(9)I.	Diamonds, cut or polished	5 %	Binding
71.05(a)	Silver, unwrought	15 %	Binding
71.07(a)	Gold, unwrought	5 %	Binding
71.07(b)(1)	Gold in solid bars or rods, plates, tablets, sheets of thickness exceeding 0.15 mm, discs, wire, bands, strips and profiles, excl. dental gold	5 %	Binding

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
73.01(a)	Pig iron and cast iron	Free	Binding
73.02(a)	Ferromanganese	Free	Binding
Ex 73.02(i)	Ferrochrome and ferrosilicon	Free	Binding
73.03(i)	Scrap and waste of iron or steel, other than cast	Free	Binding
73.10(a)(6)	Tube rounds, diameter of 60-145 mm	Free	Binding
73.12(f)	Electric strips containing 0.5 % - 2 % silicon	Free	Binding
Ex 73.12(i)(9)A.	Flat hoops and strips, galvanised	0.15 LI/kg	Binding
Ex 73.13	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot rolled or cold rolled, other than a) Corrugated and galvanised b) Galvanised c) Perforated having more than 100 perforations in the square meter d) Die-stamped through pressure	Free	Binding
73.15(c)(9)I.	Other sheets of alloy and high carbon steel (including electrical sheets containing 3 % silicon and over)	Free	Binding
73.15(e)(9)I.	Wire of alloy and high carbon steel, nes.	Free	Binding
Ex 73.20(g)(9)	Pipe fittings of malleable cast iron with an outer diameter exceeding 150 mm but not exceeding 220 mm	60 %	30 %
Ex 73.34(i)	Pins, ordinary	80 % or 2.40 LI/kg	60 % or 2 LI/kg
		Proposed rate effective on 1.11.69	
73.40(c)(2)	Balls for grinding and crushing mill	Free	Binding
74.01(a)	Copper matte	Free	Binding
Ex 74.01(b)(1)	Copper, unrefined	Free	Binding
Ex 74.01(b)(2)	Copper, refined	Free	Binding
Ex 74.03	Wire and rods of electrolytic copper cold drawn up to 5/16"	10 %	Binding
Ex 74.03	Other bars and rods of electrolytic copper	Free	Binding

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
74.04(b)	Copper plates, chrome or nickel plated	Free	Binding
74.04(i)	Copper plates, other	Free	Binding
75.01(a)	Nickel matte and nickel opeiss	Free	Binding
75.01(c)	Nickel unwrought	Free	Binding
76.01(a)	Aluminium unwrought	10 %	Free
76.01(b)	Aluminium waste and scrap	10 %	Free
76.03(a)	Aluminium sheets for irrig. pipes	Free	Binding
76.03(d)	Aluminium strips of a thickness not exceeding 0.35 mm and of a width exceeding 30 mm. but not 55 mm; unpainted, in rolls, for the manufacture of Venetian blinds, provided that a specification of the goods has been approved by the Director prior to importation	20 %	10 %
76.03(i)	Aluminium plates and strips	45 %	Binding
76.04	Aluminium foil	80 %	60 %
Ex 76.06	Aluminium pipes	35 %	Binding
76.10(c)	Aluminium collapsible tubular container	45 %	Binding
Ex 78.01(a)(9)I.	Lead, unwrought (not including alloys)	Free	Binding
79.01(a)(1)	Zinc alloy known as Zamak	10 %	Free
79.01(a)(9)	Zinc, unwrought, other	10 %	Free
80.01(a)(1)	Pure tin	Free	Binding
Ex 81.04	Uranium, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, manganese, antimony, unwrought or wrought	Free	Binding
Ex 82.02(b)(3)D.	Circular saws diameter not exceeding 300 mm with diamond powder	100 %	*80 %
82.02(b)(3)E.	Circular saws diameter not exceeding 400 mm w/teeth of sintered carbide metal	100 %	*80 %
82.02(b)(3)F.	Circular saws for cutting metals in diam. 30-200 mm	100 %	*80 %

*Proposed rates effective on 1.11.68

Rate of duty
Existing Proposed

82.03(a)	Spanners and wrenches		
	1) Crescent type adjustable spanners and wrenches in length from 5 to 13 inches	90 %	*80 %
	2) Spanners and wrenches either open or open at one end and ring-like at the other end	90 %	*80 %
	3) Socket-wrenches with a drive and accessories thereof		
	A. Where the size of the drive does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ "	90 %	*80 %
*Proposed rates effective on 1.11.68			
82.04(a)	Vices, calmps and cramps	100 %	*80 %
82.04(h)	Mounted glazier's diamonds	100 %	*80 %
82.04(i)(1)	Tyre levers and crow bars	100 %	*80 %
82.04(i)(2)C.	Door hinge chisels	100 %	*80 %
82.04(i)(2)I.	Other chisels	100 %	*80 %
82.04(i)(3)	Screwdrivers and sets of screwdrivers excluding automatic	100 %	*80 %
82.04(i)(4)	Hammers weighing without handle 150 - 2000 gr excluding half round and ball hammers	100 %	*80 %
82.04(i)(5)	Painter's scrapers and putty knives riveting sets (also singles) and trowls	100 %	*80 %
*Proposed rates on 1.11.68			

82.04(i)(6)I.	Case openers, other	100 %	* 80 %
82.05(d)(3)	Milling cutters having the following properties : an external diameter not less than 20 mm and not exceeding 255 mm, an axial hole from end to end; the weight of each one not exceeding 4.5 kg		
I.	Other	100 %	*80 %
82.05(d)(3)I.	Ex. Blanks for milling cutters of a kind mentioned in 82.05(d)(3)	100 %	*80 %
82.05(d)(5)	End mills having a shank if the maximum diameter of the working bits does not exceed 45 mm excluding those weighing not more than 5 gr each	100 %	*80 %
82.05(d)(5)	Ex. Blanks for end mill of a kind mentioned in 82.05(d)(5)	100 %	*80 %
82.05(d)(6)	Other threading and tapping tools	100 %	*80 %
82.05(i)	Other		
(1)	Tools made of sintered metal carbides (for example carbides of Tungsten or Tantalum) or with working bits made of sintered metal carbides		
I.	Other	100 %	*80 %
82.05(i)	Other		
(2)	Tools with working bits made of diamond, diamond powder or layers impregnated with diamond grains or diamond powder		
A.	Tools for dressing or adjusting grinding stones	100 %	*80 %
82.05(i)(2)B.	Drills for working glass or stone, of an external diameter not exceeding 100 mm	100 %	*80 %
82.05(i)(9)C.	Twist drills with straight or conical shanks other than those having an external diameter not exceeding 1 mm	100 %	*80 %

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
82.05(i)(9)D.	Centre drills	100 %	*80 %
82.05(i)(9)E.	Reamers, other than adjustable ones with inserted blades	100 % *Proposed rates on 1.11.68	*80 %
84.01(a)(1)	Steam generating boilers having a heating surface of over 350 sq. meters	Free	Binding
84.05(a)	Steam power units	Free	Binding
84.05(b)	Parts for steam power units	Free	Binding
Ex 84.06(d)	Aircraft engines	Free	Binding
Ex 84.06(h)	Internal combustion piston engines nes (diesel) (stationary)	Free	Binding
84.17(i)(4)	Condensers, evaporators and heat-exchangers, excluding kinds used for domestic purposes		
	A. Of a kind used in machinery or plant for changing of humidity, ventilating, refrigerating or air conditioning machines or plants	54 %	Binding
84.18(d)(2)	Parts for centrifuges (not mentioned under (a))	20 %	15 %
Ex 84.19(i)(1)	Bottling machines weighing up to 50 kgs	15 %	Binding
Ex 84.19(i)(9)A.	Bottling machines weighing over 250 kgs	Free	Binding
84.23(i)	Other machines	25 %	Binding
84.26(b)	Parts for milking machines	20 %	10 %
84.27(i)(1)	Machines for wine and juices and parts	Free	Binding
Ex 84.30(i)(1)	Machines for food industry weighing over 200 kgs excluding bakery machines	Free	Binding
84.31(a)	Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper and paperboard	Free	Binding
84.33(a)(9)A.	Machines for cutting paper and paperboard	Free	Binding
84.35(i)(1)	Printing machines other than small offset	Free	Binding
Ex 84.38(i)(9)	Parts for textile machines of 84.36	Free	Binding

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
Ex 84.38(i)(9)	Parts for weaving and knitting machines (not domestic) excluding healds ((i)(1)) and excluding crossbeams ((i)(2))	Free	Binding
Ex 84.40(a)(2)A.	Wringing and steam presses for textile industry	Free	Binding
84.40(c)(9)A.	Washing machines for textile industry	Free	Binding
84.44(b)	Rolls and parts of rolling mills	Free	Binding
Ex 84.46(i)	Machine tools for working stone and ceramics, excluding for glass, beton and tiles	Free	Binding
84.59(a)(2)	Crushers	Free	Binding
84.59(b)(1)B.	Machines for artificial plastics and rubber, excluding ultrasonic machinery and appliances for electric welding or sealing of artificial plastic materials or of articles made of these materials, provided that the weight of each machine excluded does not exceed 1000 kg	Free	Binding
Ex 84.59(b)(1)C.	Machines for manufacture of electric wire or cable	Free	Binding
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings and parts thereof	30 %	25 %
85.01(a)(3)A.	See Ex. 522		
Ex 85.01(a)(6)I.	Commutators	Various	25 %
Ex 85.01(e)(9)	Commutators	60 %	25 %
85.13(a)(3)	Telephone switchboards and exchangers	80 %	60 %
Ex 85.13(b)(9)	Parts suitable for use solely with telephone switchboards and exchangers	80 %	60 %
85.23	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors		
(f)	Of 16 conductors or more, single stranded		

85.23(f)(1)	Paper insulated		
Ex. A.	Underground cables For tension not exceeding 1000 volts		
	1. Long distance, audio-frequency cable for telephone and telegraph, lead antimony or lead tellur covered, and containing 4 or more quads of conductors each 0.8 to 1.4 mm thick	30 %	15 %
Ex. B.	Other cables		
	1. Long distance, audio-frequency cables for telephone and telegraph, lead antimony or lead tellur covered, and containing 4 or more quads each 0.4 to 0.9 mm thick	30 %	15 %
(i)	Other		
(1)	Paper insulated		
A.	Underground cables		
Ex.	Telephone subscriber (local) distribution cables containing 2 to 1800 pairs of conductors each 0.4 to 0.9 mm thick	30 %	15 %
B.	Other cables		
Ex.	Telephone subscriber (local) distribution cables containing 2 to 1800 pairs of conductors each 0.4 to 0.9 mm thick	30 %	15 %
Ex 85.23(i)(9)I.	Insulated wire and cable of 15000 volts and over, excluding plastic and rubber insulated	25 %	Binding
85.25(a)	Insulators for electric lines over 3300 volts	Free	Binding
86.03	. Locomotives, nes.	Free	Binding
87.02(d)(6)B.	Chassis w/cab for fire engines	Free	Binding
87.03(d)	Fire engines	Free	Binding
87.07(a)(1)B.	Fork-lift trucks, assembled	25 %	45 %
88.02	Flying machines, gliders	Free	Binding
88.03	Parts of goods within heading 88.01 or 88.02	Free	Binding
89.01(i)	Ships, boats and other vessels	Free	Binding
89.02	Tugs	Free	Binding

		Rate of duty	
		Existing	Proposed
Ex 90.15	Balances of a sensitivity of one centigramme or better	15 %	Binding
Ex 97.04(i)	Sport articles	100 %	80 %
Ex 97.07(a)	Fish hooks	10 %	Free
99.01	Paintings, drawings and pastels, executed entirely by hand (other than industrial drawings falling within heading No 49.06 and other than hand-painted or hand-decorated manufactured articles)	Free	Binding
401	Seeds for agricultural purpose	Free	Binding
Ex 522	Rotors and stators for power station generators	Free	Binding
805(a)	Kraftliner used in the manufacture of corrugated paperboard containers	20 %	15 %
805(b)	Semi-chemical corrugating medium used in the manufacture of corrugated paperboard containers	20 %	15 %

Item 10.03(i), 10.05 and 10.07(b) were omitted with the consent of the major suppliers.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN PREVIOUS AND EXISTING SUB-ITEMS OF
HEADING 82.05

Sub-Items in original offer			Sub-items in consolidated list		
1) 82.05(a)(3)a	Cold heading dies and ejection pins having a working part of sintered carbide metal	100% 80%	1) ~~82.05~~ ^{Ex} (i)	Other (1) Tools made of sintered metal carbides (for example carbides of Tungsten or Tantalum) or with working bits made of sintered metal carbides	100% 80%
				I. Other	
2) 82.05(b)(1)	Reaming, lapping, trueing and dressing tools for trueing and dressing grinding wheels covered with diamond powder or set with diamonds	100% 80%	2) 82.05(i)	Other (2) Tools with working bits made of diamond, diamond powder or layers impregnated with diamond grains or diamond powder	
				A. Tools for dressing or adjusting grinding stones	100% 80%
3) 82.05(b)(2)	Drills for working glass or stone having outer diameter up to 100 mm and leaving a working part of diamond powder	100% 80%	3) 82.05(i)(2)B.	Drills for working glass or stone, of an external diameter not exceeding 100 mm	100% 80%
4) 82.05(b)(3)	Twist drills with straight or conical shanks	100% 80%	4) 82.05(i)(9)C.	Twist drills with straight or conical shanks other than those having an external diameter not exceeding 1 mm	100% 80%
5) 82.05(b)(4)	Centre drills	100% 80%	5) 82.05(i)(9)D.	Centre drills	100% 80%

82.05(b)(5)	Reamers, excl. adjustable reamers with inserted blades	100%	80%
82.05(c)(9)	Tapping and threading tools, excl. thread rolling dies	100%	80%
82.05(e)(4)b	Milling and cutting tools nes, having outer diameter 20-255 mm, axial hole through die tool, weight not exc. 4.5 kg	100%	80%
82.05(e)(4)c	Milling and cutting tools with a shank where the maximum diameter of the working part does not exc. 45 mm nes.	100%	80%
82.05(e)(5)a	Blanks of milling and cutting tools for manufacture of the tools of 82.05(e)(4)b	100%	80%
82.05(e)(5)d	Blanks of milling and cutting tools for manufacture of the tools of 82.05(e)(4)c	100%	80%

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6)	82.05(i)(9)E.	Reamers, other than adjustable ones with inserted blades	100%	80%
7)	82.05(d)(6)	Other threading and tapping tools	100%	80%
8)	82.05(d)(3)	Milling cutters having the following properties : an external diameter not less than 20 mm and not exc. 255 mm, an axial hole from end to end; the weight of each one not exc. 4.5 kg		
	I.	Other	100%	80%
9)	82.05(d)(5)	End mills having a shank if the maximum diameter of the working bits does not exc. 45 mm excl. those weighing not more than 5 gr each	100%	80%
10)	82.05(d)(3)I.	Ex. Blanks for milling cutters of a kind mentioned in 82.05(d)(3)		
11)	82.05(d)(5)	Ex. Blanks for end mills of a kind mentioned in 82.05(d)(5)		

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MISSION PERMANENTE D'ISRAËL
AUPRÈS DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES
ET DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A GENÈVE

נציגות ישראל
ליד משרד האומות המאוחדות
והארגונים הבינלאומיים בג'נבה

14th May 1967.

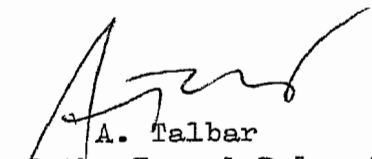
Request for acceleration

Dear Mr. Encinas,

Enclosed please find our list for accelerations. I will appreciate if you will fully note in the column "reply" the reactions of the country concerned with regards to each item.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation,
I remain

Sincerely yours,


A. Talbar
Head of the Israel Delegation
to the Kennedy Round.

Encl.

H.E. Dr. Encinas del Pando,
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of Peru,
G e n e v a .

ISRAEL REQUESTS FOR ACCELERATIONS
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Country	BTN		Description	Offer	Reply
U.S.A.	29.42	437.00	Alcaloids	50 %	
		437.16			
		437.20			
	71.02	520.32	Cut diamonds, not over 1/2 carat	50 %	
		520.33	Cut diamonds, over 1 carat		
	55.05	301	Cotton yarns	20 %	
		302			
	61.01	380.05	Raincoats	20 %	
E.E.C.	02.02		Grapefruit	25-50 %	
	55.05		Cotton yarn	20 %	
	60.05(e)		Knitted outer garments	20 %	
U.K.	08.02(a)2		Oranges	50 %	
	44.15(a)		Plywood	50 %	
DENMARK	08.02		Citrus fruit	duty elimination	
FINLAND	08.02		" "	50 %	
NORWAY	08.02		" "	50 %	



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נציגות ישראל
ליד משרד האומות המאוחדות
והארגונים הבינלאומיים בג'נבה

15th May 1967.

Dear Mr. Hanky,

Please find enclosed my short introductory statement to our list of hardcore requests made at the meeting over which you presided. You may want it for the minutes.

I take this opportunity to thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

A. Talbar
Head of the Israel Delegation
to the Kennedy Round.

Encl.

Mr. Hanky,
Villa "Le Bocage",
Geneva.

ISRAEL Delegation
in the Trade Negotiations
of the Kennedy Round

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Industrialized Countries as well as the Developing Countries for their direct offers to us in the Kennedy Round. Some of these offers are of vital interest when we are major or substantial suppliers or seek future development of markets for new products. On the other hand, we have made valuable counter offers to these countries. Our policy has been to bind items - which are imported duty free - or to bind items on which there exists a duty, and reduce duties on items on which there is a high duty.

With some Industrialized Countries - as a result of this - we will have even a positive balance. It is, therefore, that we feel fully justified to ask all the Industrialized Countries to heed our hardcore requests, also those countries to whom we have not submitted here in this multilateral meeting a request; our hardcore requests are concentrated in two areas : The field of our basic agricultural exports - citrus fruit, particularly oranges and juices - and, secondly, the field of textiles cotton and wool - fabrics, particularly fabrics and garments.

As to oranges and their by products - which make up more than 25 % of Israel's total exports - we have, unfortunately, been unsuccessful in our talks with our friends of the E.E.C., who maintain a high tariff on oranges and, in addition, have introduced a reference price system. In this area, we have been successful in our negotiations with the U.K. and the Scandinavian Countries, although on certain important items we made no advance.

Finally, in the textile field, we pointed out, on various occasions during the last six weeks, that the withdrawal of the offer to make a 50 % tariff cut on cotton textiles, made originally by the E.E.C., the U.S.A., the Scandinavian Countries, Austria and others, is inconceivable. These Industrialized Countries linked their offers to the successful conclusion of a prolonged L.T.A.; this condition was fulfilled. Meanwhile, these Industrialized Countries have announced that the 50 % tariff cut will be reduced to 20 % cut, and some countries have completely withdrawn their offers to cut.

My Delegation feels that it is not yet too late that these original offers to the Developing Countries, which are so important because of their real income value, will be fully reinstated by all the Industrialized Countries who offered them.

Mr. Chairman : The details of our specific requests are in the hands of the delegations concerned and we hope to receive their positive reactions to the items requested.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

* * *



MISSION PERMANENTE D'ISRAËL
AUPRÈS DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES
ET DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A GENÈVE

נציגות ישראל
ליד משרד האומות המאוחדות
והארגונים הבינלאומיים בג'נבה

CONTRIBUTION OF ISRAEL TO THE KENNEDY ROUND
OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
(Agriculture)

1. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Document TN.64/41/Rev.1 and following its notification of 15 April 1965, the Government of Israel tabled, on 18 October 1965, a statement of offers as a contribution to the objectives of the trade negotiations. These offers did not contain agricultural products, pending receipt from the linear countries of their offers on those products of export interest to Israel.
2. Pursuant to the discussions of the Trade Negotiations Committee, on 8 July 1966 (TN.64/SR.13 - paras 38 and 39), the Government of Israel now tables the attached statement of offers on agricultural products as a further contribution to the objectives of the trade negotiations.
3. The Government of Israel notes that despite the fact that offers or supplementary offers on agricultural products by the linear countries had to be tabled not later than 6 August 1966 (GATT/AIR/568), some offers are still incomplete. In these circumstances and in view of the overriding importance to the economy of Israel of citrus fruit and citrus by-products, the Government of Israel wishes to reiterate that, in tabling its offers, it does so on the assumption that the negotiations will lead to the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in such products, and particularly of those of special export interest to Israel. It reserves its right to modify or withdraw its offers, should, in its opinion, these conditions not have been attained.

Geneva, 12 September 1966.

CONTRIBUTION OF ISRAEL TO THE KENNEDY ROUND
OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Item No.	Description	Date of Duty	
		Existing	Proposed
03.01(d)(2)	Fish fillet, chilled or frozen	75 ag/kg (bound rate)	63.75 ag/kg
07.05(a)	Haricot beans	1 ag/kg	Binding
07.05(b)	Peas	20 ag/kg	Binding
10.03(i)	Barley, other	Free	Binding*
10.05	Maize	Free	Binding*
10.07(b)	Millet, sorghum & doura	Free	Binding*
12.01(e)(6)	Soya beans	Free	Binding*
12.01(e)(4)	Linseeds	Free	Binding
12.03	Seeds, fruit & spores of a kind used for sowing	Free	Binding
12.07(d)	Plants & parts of plants of a kind used in preparation of medicines ~~xy~~	Free	Binding
ex 15.02(i)	Tallow, inedible	Free	Binding
15.10(b)(9)	Acid oils & fatty acids, other	Free	Binding

*For the products marked *, there exists a price regulating fund. Payments into or out of this fund are made to insure stable prices for agricultural transformation products in the local market but not for the protection of local products.

xx
Excluding certain items which will be notified

ISRAEL DELEGATION TO THE GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

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- Geneva 1966 -

The Israel delegation refers to the meeting with the delegation of the European Economic Community on 28th September 1966 in which it commented on the EEC agricultural offers with respect to oranges. Following the request of the delegation of the EEC, the Israeli delegation hereby submits its memorandum on this subject :

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - ORANGES (08.02 A)

On July 29, 1966, the EEC tabled its offers for agricultural products within the framework of its common external tariff (T.E.C.). These included the following stipulation for winter oranges (i.e. oranges imported during the period between October 16 and April 30);

From April 1 to April 30 - 14 % ad valorem + reference price;

From October 16 to March 31 - 20 % ad valorem + reference price.

According to the general terms outlined by the Community in the preamble to their offers, this arrangement would be effective only in respect to those products which are imported at prices equal to or above the "reference price". The reference prices were to be notified at a later stage in the negotiations.

On 18.10.65, the Government of Israel declared that "in view of the overriding importance to the economy of Israel of citrus fruit and citrus by-products", it was tabling its offer within the framework of the Kennedy Round "on the assumption that the negotiations will lead to the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products ..., particularly of those of special export interest to Israel". A study and evaluation of the offer of the Community leads to the regrettable conclusion that this offer falls far short of these criteria. The following comments explain the view of the Government of Israel in this matter :

- 1) The Community does not in effect offer any tariff reduction, but only the maintenance of the existing rate, except for an insignificant tariff reduction from 15 % to 14 % for the period April 1 through April 30.
- 2) From the statements made by the representative of the Community during the multilateral discussions, it appears that the "reference price" to be notified is different from the concept of reference price outlined by the Community in its original presentation (TN.64/AGR/1), namely :

"Either a price established on the basis of the average of offering prices on the world market, or franco frontier prices, during a reference period, or a price negotiated between the contracting parties concerned in the event that the recorded prices do not seem satisfactory."

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- 3) However it is now indicated that the level of the "reference price" for fruits and vegetables will be based on internal market prices, which are fixed unilaterally and are not subject to negotiation. It is understood, however, that the Community will be prepared to discuss questions connected with the mechanism of fixing the reference price. It must be presumed that the "reference price" to be notified by the Community will be based on the existing Community regulation (Regulation No 65/65 CEE). The reference price has thus become compulsory since 1965, and is calculated on an automatic basis. It is understood that the Community is prepared to bind the level of the "reference price" for a fairly long period.
- 4) It is Israel's opinion that, within the reference price system, oranges should be treated differently from other fruits and vegetables. The reasons for this are as follows :
 - a) Community regulations stipulate that reference prices for fruits and vegetables should be fixed on the basis of the "lowest producer market price" within the Community. This provision is appropriate in respect of fruits and vegetables produced in abundant quantities in a number of regions within the Community, thus assuring that the reference price is based on the prices of the most competitive and efficient producing areas. In the case of oranges, where there is a single production area within the Community, this provision fails to achieve that objective, since there is no competition among producers within the Community.
 - b) Marketing conditions in the Community with regard to oranges are exceptional, since five of the member states are dependent on supplies from third countries for over ninety percent of their consumption. On the other hand, the market in the only producing member state is closed to imports, which, in turn, is one of the factors causing high producer market prices and consequently comparatively high reference prices.
- 5) In evaluating the offer, it must be remembered that, within the framework of the common agricultural policy for fruits and vegetables, two systems of protection have been instituted by the Community - namely, a compensatory levy (taxe compensatoire) system, as well as the full amount of external duty, which in the case of oranges is extremely high (20 % for winter oranges). On the other hand, the external duty has been abolished for most other agricultural products and an alternative system of variable levies has been introduced, which retains a much smaller element of protection as compared with the original duty. This system is evidently regarded as sufficient protection for producers in the Community.

It should be noted that each of the above two systems in itself constitutes a high barrier which provides more than adequate protection to Community producers. The combined effect of the two systems is little short of prohibitive.
- 6) This prohibitive effect is largely due to the fact that the compensatory import levy when applied is not imposed on the basis of

the wholesale auction price, but rather on the basis of the "entry price", i.e. the wholesale price minus a turnover tax and minus the full amount of duty already paid (20 %). In this context, it must be stressed that only at the point of competition - i.e. at the wholesale marketing level - can a comparison of prices paid for imported oranges and for oranges from Community sources be relevant and meaningful.

As a result of basing the computation of the compensatory import levy on the "entry price" rather than on the wholesale price, the levy becomes operative and is imposed even when the wholesale price for imported oranges is fairly high, for instance, more than 20 % above the reference price. When the level of the wholesale price equals the reference price, imported oranges are subject both to a duty of 20 % and a compensatory levy in excess of 20 %. In other words, at the point where the wholesale price reached the price level which the Community wished to assure for its own growers, the effective duty incidence amounts to about 40 %. In addition to this extremely high duty incidence, there is also a similar "double effect", resulting from the turnover tax.

This demonstrates the obvious need to eliminate what amounts to the imposition of a "double duty and turnover tax". This could be done by providing that, when computing the "entry price", the amount of the duty and the turnover tax already paid are not deducted from the wholesale price.

Even when the double application of duty and turnover tax is eliminated, the producer in the Community would still be protected by the duty and by the additional levy, whenever the wholesale price falls below the reference price.

7) A numerical example (see Annex) demonstrates :

- a) The effect of the double system of protection on the income of the Israel grower at the farm-gate; and
- b) By comparison, the level of protection which this system offers at the farm-gate level to the grower in the Community.

Our calculation is based on an actual auction price for Israeli oranges in the Hamburg market, \$ 162.50 per ton. This price was frequently obtained in the middle of the Israeli export season during two consecutive years (February 1964 and February 1965), and may be taken as representative of future market conditions. This auction price of \$ 162.50 per ton is well above the computed reference price for Shamouti oranges of \$ 152.00 (see footnote).

Footnote :

The regulations of the Community provide for a price equalizing coefficient between the Sanguela variety of the Community and the Shamouti variety of Israel (both are included in the Variety Group II of the Reference Price System). The regulations stipulate that a coefficient of 1.10 should be multiplied by the "Entry Price". The reference price for the coming season was determined at \$ 167.00 per ton. In the interests of clarity, instead of following the required computation, the reference price of \$ 167.00 was divided by the coefficient 1.10. By doing so, a specific reference price of \$ 152.00 for Shamouti oranges has been arrived at. Both computations provide almost the same results in respect of the compensatory levy to be imposed, except that the official method even increases the levy slightly.

As has been pointed out, the reference price, by virtue of its composition, is fully comparable to the wholesale prices (Regulation 65/65 and Regulation 99/65, Article 1). Since we assume that it may be the intention of the Community to bind the level of the existing reference price, a computed reference price of \$ 152.00 for Shamouti oranges is used in the annexed calculation.

The following points emerge from a study of the annex :

- (1) If we could assume that no duty and levies are paid by the Israel producer, then the farm-gate income for unpacked exportable fruit would be \$ 71.40 per ton (the difference between the auction and farm-gate prices being accounted for by packing, transport and marketing costs).
- (2) After deduction of 20 % duty, and the levy according to the Community regulations, the Israeli producer is left with an income of \$ 30.00 per ton at the farm-gate - a sum which does not even cover current costs of cultivation. The combined effect of the levy and the duty constitutes a burden of about \$ 41.40 per ton, or 58 % of the farm-gate income had duty and levy not been deducted.
- (3) The example takes into account a turnover tax of 2.5 %, which is the prevailing rate existing in Germany. It should be noted that in Belgium the turnover tax amounts to 14 %, in Holland to 5 % and in France the imposition of 6 % turnover tax is imminent. The lower German rate has already a severe effect on the eventual levy. The Belgian, Dutch and French rates would lower the farm-gate income even further, particularly in view of the "double effect" of the turnover tax; because, as pointed out above, the duty and the turnover tax are actually paid twice when a compensatory levy is imposed. The German example chosen demonstrates the harmful effect even in the case of the lower turnover tax.
In this context, it should be emphasized that according to regulation 65/65, the levy is fixed on the basis of the lowest "market prices". This would entail that the levy for the whole Community will be fixed in the future on the basis of the lowest "entry price" in Belgium because of the highest turnover tax in that Country. If the "entry price" in Belgium will be determined as the "entry price" for the entire Community, the combined effect of the duty and the levy would be disastrous for the Israeli farmer. In this case the gross income at the farm-gate would be no more than \$ 5.90 per ton.
- (4) If, on the other hand, we assume that the Community producer can also obtain an auction price of about \$ 162.50 per ton for the same quality (for a computed reference price of \$ 152.00 as foreseen for the coming season) and, even working on the unlikely assumption that packing, transport and marketing costs for the Community producer are as high as those for the Israeli producer, the Community producer will receive a net income of \$ 71.40 per ton. In consequence, in the example given for Germany, he enjoys a protection of no less than 137.5 % over the Israeli producer's price. (\$ 71.50 as compared with the Israeli producers' \$ 30.00.)

The combined duty and levy in the above instance amount therefore to 58 % of the income of the Israeli producer and constitute a protection of 137.5 % for the Community producer.

- 8) It should also be noted that, even within the framework of the double system of protection for fruits and vegetables, the tariff for oranges (20 %) is much higher than for other fruits available during the winter orange season. Apples and pears are subject to a tariff of only 7-9 % during the period from January to July, despite the fact that the Community is almost self-sufficient in these fruits.
- 9) It has been claimed that third-country suppliers could adjust their shipments according to market conditions, in order not to sell below the reference price, and thus avoid the penalising levy. Such an adjustment would mean having to sell oranges at an auction price of at least \$ 183.50 per ton, in the example given for Germany or \$ 202.00 in the example given for Belgium. Such high prices would inevitably reduce the consumption of oranges in the Community considerably. This in turn would give rise to a general shifting of supplies to markets outside the Community which have traditionally been of the utmost importance to Israel, causing a severe disruption in them.

S U M M A R Y

- 1) The import regime now applied by the European Economic Community to winter oranges from Israel is composed of three protective elements :
 - a) a high reference price, resulting from special circumstances;
 - b) a high tariff, both absolutely and in relation to tariffs on competing products;
 - c) the imposition of a variable import levy in a manner which multiplies the protective effect of the duty and the turnover tax.
- 2) Israel recognizes that Community producers have a legitimate case for a degree of protection sufficient to safeguard their interests. However it would seem to the Israel Government that the Community's import regime for oranges goes far beyond that required for such legitimate protection. This becomes especially evident in the light of the recent adoption of new regulations in the fruit and vegetable sector, which provide ample alternative measures for securing the interests of the Community producers.
- 3) It must be pointed out that citrus fruit and citrus products account for 26 % of Israel's total exports to the Community and 40 % of her net foreign currency export earnings.
- 4) Citrus fruit is Israel's main traditional export which at one time comprised the major part of her total exports. This is one of the few branches in which Israel has achieved a high degree of specialization and efficiency. In order to maintain and develop sound trade relations between Israel and the Community, it is essential that citrus fruit and citrus products from Israel are assured access to the markets of the Community on reasonable terms.

- 5) Israel's imports from the Community are substantially larger than her exports to the Community.
- 6) The present negotiations within the framework of the Kennedy Round afford an appropriate opportunity to improve the terms of access. In particular, Israel looks forward to a revised offer from the Community in respect of oranges, including :
 - a) a substantial reduction of the tariff;
 - b) the binding of the reference price at a reasonably low level;
 - c) changes in the method of computing the levy, in order to avoid the "double effect" of the duty and the turnover tax.
- 7) This paper deals only with the main problems encountered by Israel in connection with the common agricultural policy relating to oranges. There remains a number of other points which will have to be resolved during the negotiations. The delegation of Israel reserves the right to raise these points on an appropriate occasion.

In conclusion, the Government of Israel regrets not to be able to accept the Community's offer as tabled, unless a solution mutually agreed upon is found.

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A n n e x

DEMONSTRATION OF THE COMBINED EFFECT OF DUTY AND LEVY

ON THE ISRAEL CITRUS GROWER

(Based on actual Hamburg auction prices in February 1964 & 1965
before the Levy system became compulsory according to Regulation
65/65)

	<u>Example 1</u>	<u>Example 2</u>	<u>Example 3</u>	<u>Example 4</u>
	Without duty and levy in Germany \$ per ton	With duty but without levy in Germany \$ per ton	With both duty & levy in Germany \$ per ton	With duty and levy in Belgium \$ per ton
1) <u>Auction price</u>	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5
Less : 4 % commission	(-) 6.5	(-) 6.5	(-) 6.5	(-) 6.5
Unloading DM 1.25 per box	(-) 7.8	(-) 7.8	(-) 7.8	(-) 7.8
Turnover tax (2.5% in Germany & 14% in Belgium of c.i.f. price + duty)	(-) 3.6	(-) 3.6	(-) 3.6	(-) 18.2
Imputed c.i.f. price (before deduction of duty or levy)	144.6	144.6	144.6	130.0
Less : Duty (20% of net c.i.f. price)	Nil	(-) 24.1	(-) 24.1	(-) 21.7
Equalising levy *	Nil	Nil	(-) 17.2 *	(-) 29.4 *
Net c.i.f. price	144.6	120.5	103.3	78.9
Less : Transportation Haifa-Hamburg	(-) 24.0	(-) 24.0	(-) 24.0	(-) 24.0
F.O.B. price	120.6	96.5	79.3	54.9
Less : Packing, marketing, internal transport & promotion costs	(-) 49.0	(-) 49.0	(-) 49.0	(-) 49.0
Producer price at farm-gate	71.6 ====	47.5 ====	30.3 ====	5.9 ==
Producer price as per- centage of auction price	44.0 % ====	29.1 % ====	18.5 % ====	3.6 % ==
Duty and levy as per- centage of farm-gate price	Nil ==	34.0 % ====	58.0 % ====	71.4 % ====

Computed as follows :

	<u>German example</u>
Reference price (Shamouti)	152.0
Less : Entry price **	(-) 134.8
= Levy	17.2 =====

<u>Belgian example</u>
152.0
(-) 122.6
29.4 =====

"Entry Price"

= Auction price

Less : Duty

Turnover tax

= "Entry Price"

162.5
(-) 24.1
(-) 3.6

134.8
=====

162.5
(-) 21.7
(-) 18.2

122.6
=====

DELEGATION ISRAËLIENNE AUX NEGOCIATIONS COMMERCIALES DU G.A.T.T.

- Genève 1966 -

La délégation israélienne se réfère à la réunion tenue le 23 septembre 1966 par les délégations de la Communauté économique européenne, lors de laquelle elle a émis son avis sur les offres agricoles de la CEE se rapportant aux oranges. Faisant suite à la demande de la délégation de la CEE, la délégation israélienne soumet, par la présente, son mémorandum à ce sujet :

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE

- ORANGES (08.02 A) -

Le 29.7.1966, la CEE déposait ses offres concernant les produits agricoles dans le cadre de son tarif extérieur commun. Les oranges d'hiver, importées du 16 octobre au 30 avril, y étaient ainsi traitées :

Du 1er avril au 30 avril : 14 % ad valorem + prix de référence;

Du 16 octobre au 31 mars : 20 % ad valorem + prix de référence.

Selon les termes généraux exprimés par la Communauté dans le préambule de ses offres, ces taux ne seraient applicables qu'aux produits importés à un prix égal ou supérieur au "prix de référence", celui-ci devant faire l'objet d'une communication ultérieure au cours des négociations.

Le 18.10.1965, le Gouvernement d'Israël déclarait que : "au vu de l'importance prédominante des agrumes et de leurs dérivés pour l'économie israélienne, il établissait ses offres, dans le cadre du Kennedy Round, dans la présomption que les négociations permettront la création d'acceptables conditions d'accès aux marchés mondiaux pour les produits agricoles ..., et, particulièrement, pour les produits qu'Israël est spécialement intéressé à exporter". Une étude et une évaluation de l'offre de la Communauté amènent à la regrettable conclusion que cette offre est très loin de répondre à ces critères. Les commentaires suivants expliquent le point de vue du Gouvernement d'Israël sur cette question :

- 1) En réalité, la CEE n'offre aucune réduction des droits de douane, mais propose le maintien des taux actuels, excepté une réduction insignifiante de 15 à 14 % pour la période du 1er au 30 avril.
- 2) Il ressort des déclarations du représentant de la CEE, lors des conversations multilatérales, que le "prix de référence" indiqué est totalement différent du prix proposé par la CEE dans ses suggestions initiales (TN/64/AGR/1) :

"Selon les cas, le prix de référence pourra être, soit un prix constaté à partir de la moyenne des prix d'offres sur le marché mondial ou franco frontière au cours d'une période de référence, soit un prix négocié entre les parties contractantes si les prix constatés ne semblent pas satisfaisants."

- 3) Cependant, il est maintenant indiqué que le niveau du "prix de référence", pour les fruits et légumes, sera basé sur les prix du marché intérieur qui sont fixés unilatéralement et qui ne sont pas sujets à négociation. Il est, toutefois, entendu que la CEE sera disposée à discuter des questions relatives au mécanisme de la fixation du prix de référence.

Il faut comprendre par là que le "prix de référence" à annoncer par la CEE sera basé sur la réglementation communautaire actuelle (Règlement 65/65/CEE). Ainsi, le prix de référence est devenu obligatoire dès 1965 et se calcule automatiquement. Il est entendu que la Communauté maintiendra le niveau du "prix de référence" pour une assez longue période.

- 4) Israël est d'avis que, dans le cadre du système du "prix de référence", les oranges devraient être traitées différemment des autres fruits et légumes, pour les raisons suivantes :

a) Les règlements de la Communauté stipulent que le prix de référence des fruits et légumes doit être basé sur celui des marchés représentatifs situés dans les zones de production, au sein de la CEE, où les cours sont les plus bas. Cette disposition est valable pour les fruits et légumes produits en grandes quantités dans plusieurs régions de la Communauté, assurant ainsi un prix de référence calculé sur la base des prix obtenus dans les régions de production les plus compétitives et efficaces. Dans le cas des oranges, qui sont produites dans une seule région de la Communauté, cette disposition n'atteint pas son but en raison de l'absence de concurrence entre producteurs communautaires.

b) Le marché des oranges, au sein de la CEE, est exceptionnel : en effet, cinq des pays membres dépendent de pays tiers pour plus de 90 % de leur consommation. D'autre part, le marché, dans le seul pays membre producteur, est fermé aux importations; c'est là un des facteurs provoquant des prix de production élevés et, par conséquent, un prix de référence comparativement élevé.

- 5) En évaluant l'offre de la Communauté, il convient de se rappeler que deux systèmes de protection ont été institués par la CEE dans le cadre de sa politique agricole commune : l'un prévoit un système de taxe compensatoire ainsi que le montant total des droits de douane extérieurs, qui sont très élevés pour les oranges (20 % pour les oranges d'hiver); en revanche, les droits extérieurs ont été abolis pour la plupart des autres produits agricoles et un système alternatif de prélèvements variables a été introduit. Ce dernier système, qui conserve un élément de protection bien inférieur à celui des droits originaux, est considéré comme conférant une protection suffisante aux producteurs de la Communauté.

Il convient de remarquer que chacun de ces deux systèmes constitue, en soi, une haute barrière qui accorde une protection plus que suffisante aux producteurs communautaires; leur effet combiné n'est rien moins que prohibitif.

- 6) Cet effet prohibitif est dû, en grande partie, au fait que la taxe compensatoire est fixée, non d'après le prix de gros aux enchères, mais sur la base du prix d'entrée, c'est-à-dire le prix de gros diminué de la taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires (T.C.A.) et des droits de douane de 20 % déjà payés. A ce sujet, il faut souligner que la

comparaison des prix entre les oranges importées et celles produites dans la Communauté n'est significative qu'au point de la concurrence, c'est-à-dire sur le plan du marché de gros.

Le calcul de ce prélèvement étant basé sur le prix d'entrée plutôt que sur le prix de gros, il en résulte qu'il devient applicable et est imposé même si le prix de gros pour les oranges importées est assez élevé, par exemple, plus de 20 % au-dessus du prix de référence. Quand le prix de gros égale le prix de référence, les oranges importées sont frappées et des droits de douane de 20 % et du prélèvement dépassant 20 %. En d'autres termes, l'incidence effective des droits passe à environ 40 % lorsque le prix de gros atteint le niveau que la Communauté désirerait assurer à ses propres producteurs. En plus de cette incidence des droits très importante, il existe également un "double effet" semblable résultant de la T.C.A.

La nécessité évidente d'abolir ce qui revient, en somme, à l'imposition de "doubles droits et T.C.A." est ainsi démontrée; ceci pourrait être aisément réalisé en ne déduisant pas, lors du calcul du prix d'entrée, le montant des droits de douane et de la T.C.A. déjà payés. Une si la double application des droits et de la T.C.A. était éliminée, le producteur communautaire continuerait à être protégé par les droits de douane et par la taxe compensatoire s'imposant chaque fois que les prix de gros tombent au-dessous du prix de référence.

En cas concret (voir annexe) démontre :

- a) L'effet du double système de protection sur le revenu du producteur israélien, départ exploitation;
- b) Le niveau de protection accordé par ce système au producteur communautaire, départ exploitation;

Les calculs sont basés sur le prix effectif atteint par les oranges israéliennes aux enchères du marché de Hambourg, soit \$ 162,50 par tonne. Ce prix a été atteint plusieurs fois au milieu de la saison d'exportation israélienne, à deux saisons consécutives (février 1964 et février 1965), et peut donc être considéré comme indicatif des futures conditions du marché. Ce prix d'enchères de \$ 162,50 par tonne est également supérieur au prix de référence calculé à \$ 152,00 pour les oranges "Shamouti" (voir note).

note :

Les règlements de la Communauté prévoient un coefficient d'adaptation de prix entre la variété "Sanguela" de la Communauté et la variété "Shamouti" d'Israël (toutes deux sont incluses dans le Groupe II des Variétés du système de prix de référence). Les règlements stipulent également qu'un coefficient de 1,10 doit être multiplié par le "prix d'entrée". Le prix de référence pour la saison à venir a donc été fixé à \$ 167,00 par tonne. Pour plus de clarté, au lieu de suivre le calcul requis, le prix de référence de \$ 167,00 a été divisé par le coefficient 1,10. Un prix de référence spécifique de \$ 152,00 pour les oranges "Shamouti" a été ainsi obtenu. Les deux façons de calculer donnent, à peu près, les mêmes résultats pour la taxe compensatoire à imposer, quelque la méthode officielle augmentât légèrement l'impôt.

En vertu de sa composition, le prix de référence reste, comme il a été indiqué ci-devant, absolument comparable au prix de gros (Règlements 65/65 et 99/65, Art. 1). En admettant qu'il soit dans les intentions de la CEE de consolider le prix de référence à son niveau actuel, nous avons supposé, dans nos calculs, un prix de référence de \$ 152,00 par tonne. Une étude de l'annexe met en relief les points suivants :

- (1) Dans l'hypothèse que nulle taxe ne frappe le producteur israélien, son revenu, départ exploitation, pour le fruit exportable, non emballé, est de \$ 71,60 par tonne (la différence entre le prix d'enchères et le prix départ exploitation est constituée par les frais d'emballage, le frêt, les assurances et les frais de vente).
- (2) Après déduction des droits de douane (20 %) et du prélèvement prévu par les règlements communautaires, il ne reste plus, au producteur israélien, départ exploitation, qu'un revenu net de \$ 30,00 par tonne, somme ne couvrant même pas les frais courants de culture. L'effet combiné des droits de douane et du prélèvement constitue donc une charge de près de \$ 41,60 par tonne ou 48 % du prix départ exploitation, si les droits et le prélèvement ne sont pas déduits.
- (3) L'exemple tient compte d'une T.C.A. de 2,5 %, taux existant actuellement en Allemagne, tandis que cette taxe se monte à 14 % en Belgique, à 5 % en Hollande et à bientôt 6 % en France. Le taux peu élevé pratiqué en Allemagne a déjà produit un effet rigoureux sur le prélèvement éventuel. Quant aux taux belge, hollandais et français, ils abaissent encore le revenu départ exploitation en raison, plus particulièrement, du double effet de la T.C.A. Comme indiqué plus haut, cette T.C.A. et ces droits sont effectivement payés deux fois lorsqu'une taxe compensatoire est imposée; l'exemple de l'Allemagne en démontre bien l'effet nuisible, même dans le cas d'une T.C.A. peu élevée.

Dans ce contexte, il convient de souligner que, selon le Règlement 65/65, le prélèvement est fixé selon les cours du marché les plus bas. Cela signifie que le prélèvement, pour toute la Communauté, sera fixé, dorénavant, d'après le "prix d'entrée" de Belgique le plus bas, en raison de la T.C.A. la plus élevée existant dans ce pays. Au cas où le "prix d'entrée" belge serait considéré comme le "prix d'entrée" pour toute la Communauté, l'effet combiné des droits et de la T.C.A. aurait des conséquences désastreuses pour le fermier israélien. Dans ce cas, le revenu brut, départ exploitation, n'atteindrait pas plus de \$ 5,90 par tonne.

- (4) Si nous admettons, en revanche, qu'à qualité égale, le producteur communautaire obtient lui aussi un prix d'enchères de \$ 162,50 par tonne (alors qu'il est prévu un prix de référence calculé à \$ 152,00 pour la prochaine saison) et, dans l'hypothèse d'ailleurs fort improbable, que ses frais d'emballage, de transport et de vente sont aussi élevés que ceux du producteur israélien, il s'avère que son revenu net atteint \$ 71,60 par tonne. Dans l'exemple donné pour l'Allemagne, il bénéficie, par conséquent, d'une protection supérieure à 137,5 % par rapport au producteur israélien (\$ 71,50 contre \$ 30,00 au producteur israélien).

Les droits et le prélèvement, dans l'exemple ci-devant, s'élèvent donc à 58 % du revenu du producteur israélien et accordent au producteur communautaire une protection de l'ordre de 137,5 %.

- s) Il faut également faire remarquer que, même dans le cadre du double système de protection pour les fruits et légumes, le tarif des oranges (20 %) est bien plus élevé que celui des autres fruits s'obtenant en hiver. Les pommes et les poires ne sont taxées que de 7 à 9 % pendant la période de janvier à juillet, malgré le fait que la Communauté subvienne à pratiquement tous ses besoins en ces fruits.
- 9) Il a été avancé que les pays tiers pouvaient répartir leurs expéditions, de sorte à ne pas vendre au-dessous du prix de référence et à éviter ainsi le prélèvement de pénalisation. Un tel ajustement impliquerait la nécessité de vendre à un prix d'enchères minimum de \$ 183,50 la tonne, dans l'exemple donné pour l'Allemagne, et de \$ 202,00 la tonne, dans l'exemple donné pour la Belgique. Ces prix exorbitants provoqueraient inévitablement une chute considérable de la consommation d'oranges dans la Communauté; cette chute causerait, à son tour, un déplacement général des offres vers les marchés extérieurs à la Communauté, qui ont été par tradition de la plus haute importance pour Israël, y provoquant un grave déséquilibre.

R E S U M E

- 1) Le régime d'importation appliqué par la CEE aux oranges d'hiver israéliennes comporte trois éléments de protection :
 - a) Un prix de référence élevé, résultant de circonstances particulières;
 - b) Un tarif élevé, tant en valeur absolue que par rapport à celui imposé sur les produits concurrents;
 - c) L'imposition d'un prélèvement d'importation variable, de façon à multiplier l'effet protecteur des droits de douane et de la T.C.A.
- 2) La délégation israélienne reconnaît que les producteurs communautaires ont droit à un degré de protection suffisant à sauvegarder leurs intérêts. Cependant, le Gouvernement d'Israël estime que le régime communautaire d'importation des oranges dépasse de loin celui requis pour une légitime protection. Ceci devient d'autant plus évident au vu de la récente adoption de nouveaux règlements concernant les fruits et légumes; ceux-ci offrent plusieurs possibilités de sauvegarder les intérêts du producteur communautaire.
- 3) Il convient de souligner que les exportations d'agrumes et de leurs dérivés constituent 26 % des exportations totales d'Israël et 40 % de ses revenus nets en devises.
- 4) Les agrumes représentent le produit d'exportation traditionnel le plus important d'Israël et forment, une fois, l'essentiel de ses exportations. C'est une des seules branches dans lesquelles Israël a atteint un haut degré de spécialisation et d'efficacité. Il est essentiel, en vue de maintenir de bons rapports commerciaux avec la

Communauté et de les développer, d'assurer l'accès des agrumes israéliens à des conditions raisonnables aux marchés de la CEE.

Les importations israéliennes en provenance de la CEE sont supérieures à ses exportations vers cette dernière.

Les négociations actuelles, dans le cadre du Kennedy Round, doivent offrir la possibilité d'améliorer les conditions d'accès. Israël attend, plus particulièrement, une offre révisée de la part de la Communauté, en ce qui concerne les oranges, qui comprendrait :

- a) Une réduction substantielle du tarif douanier;
- b) La consolidation du prix de référence à un niveau raisonnable;
- c) Des modifications de la méthode de calcul du prélèvement, de façon à éviter le "double effet" des droits et de la T.C.A.

Ce document ne traite que des principaux problèmes soulevés pour Israël par la politique agricole de la Communauté relative aux oranges. Les négociations devraient, cependant, permettre de trouver une solution à d'autres questions encore. Israël se réserve le droit de les soulever en temps voulu.

En conclusion, le Gouvernement d'Israël regrette de ne pas pouvoir accepter l'offre de la Communauté présentée et souhaite qu'une solution mutuellement approuvée soit trouvée.

* *

*

Annexe

DEMONSTRATION DE L'EFFET COMBINE DES DROITS DE DOUANE ET DU PRELEVEMENT SUR LE PRODUCTEUR D'AGRUMES ISRAELIEN

(Basé sur le prix atteint aux enchères de février 1964 et 1965 avant que le système du prélèvement devienne obligatoire selon le Règlement 65/65)

	<u>Exemple 1</u>	<u>Exemple 2</u>	<u>Exemple 3</u>	<u>Exemple 4</u>
	Sans douane ni prélèv. Allemagne \$/ par tonne	Avec douane sans prélèv. Allemagne \$/ par tonne	Avec douane & prélèv. Allemagne \$/ par tonne	Avec douane & prélèv. Belgique \$/ par tonne
<u>Prix d'enchères</u>	162,50	162,50	162,50	162,50
Moins : 4 % Commission	(-) 6,50	(-) 6,50	(-) 6,50	(-) 6,50
Déchargement				
DM 1,25 p.caisse	7,80	(-) 7,80	(-) 7,80	(-) 7,80
T.C.A.				
(2,5% en Allemagne & 14% en Belgique s/c.i.f.+ douane)	<u>3,60</u>	(-) <u>3,60</u>	(-) <u>3,60</u>	(-) <u>18,20</u>
<u>Prix c.i.f. imputé</u> (avant déduction de la douane & du prélèv.)	144,60	144,60	144,60	130,00
Moins : Douane (20% s/ c.i.f. net	Néant	(-) 24,10	(-) 24,10	(-) 21,70
Prélèvement *	<u>Néant</u>	<u>Néant</u>	(-) <u>17,20</u> *	(-) <u>29,40</u> *
<u>Prix c.i.f. net</u>	144,60	120,50	103,30	78,90
Moins : Frais				
Haifa-Hambourg	(-) <u>24,00</u>	(-) <u>24,00</u>	(-) <u>24,00</u>	(-) <u>24,00</u>
<u>Prix f.o.b.</u>	120,60	96,50	79,30	54,90
Moins : Emballage, marke- ting, transports internes & frais de publicité	(-) <u>49,00</u>	(-) <u>49,00</u>	(-) <u>49,00</u>	(-) <u>49,00</u>
<u>Prix du producteur</u> départ exploitation	71,60 =====	47,50 =====	30,30 =====	5,90 =====
Prix du producteur par rap- port au prix d'enchères	44,0 % =====	29,1 % =====	18,5 % =====	3,6 % =====
Douane & prélèv. par rapport au prix départ exploitation	Néant =====	34,0 % =====	58,0 % =====	71,4 % =====

Calculé comme suit :

Prix de référence (Shamouti)	152,00
Moins : Prix d'entrée** (-)	<u>134,80</u>
= Prélèvement	17,20 =====

Exemple allemand

152,00
(-) <u>122,60</u>
29,40 =====

** "Prix d'entrée"

= Prix d'enchères

Moins : Droits

T.C.A.

= "Prix d'entrée"

162,50
(-) 24,10
(-) <u>3,60</u>
134,80

162,50
(-) 21,70
(-) <u>18,20</u>
122,60

11.11.11

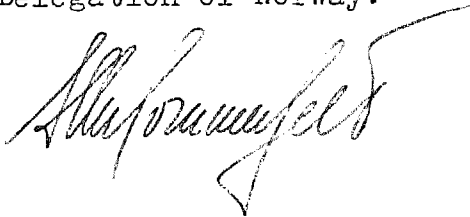
C o n f i d e n t i a l

Sir,

Enclosed is a letter of agreement between the Delegation of Norway and the Delegation of Israel summarizing the results of the negotiations between them concerning the granting of initial negotiating rights under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement for concessions made during the 1964 GATT Trade Negotiations (Kennedy Round). This agreement is submitted to you to assure that the granting of initial negotiating rights, as indicated in this agreement, is recorded with the GATT Secretariat.

Geneva, 4 January, 1968

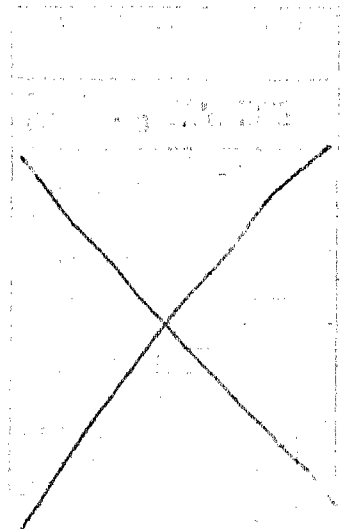
Signed for the
Delegation of Norway:



Signed for the
Delegation of Israel:

Haiza Haneq

Mr. E. Wyndham White
Director General
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
G e n e v a



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
DELEGATION OF ISRAEL
AND THE
DELEGATION OF NORWAY

The following represents the results of the negotiations between the Delegation of Israel and the Delegation of Norway concerning the granting of initial negotiating rights under Article XXVIII for concessions made by the two countries during the 1964 GATT Trade Negotiations (Kennedy Round):

1. The Government of Israel accords to Norway as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Annex A;
2. The Government of Norway accords to Israel as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Annex B.

Geneva, 4 January, 1968

Signed for the
Delegation of Israel:

Hava Harel

Signed for the
Delegation of Norway:

Alf Thunhaug

C o n f i d e n t i a l

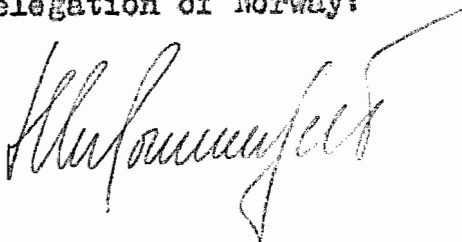
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
DELEGATION OF NORWAY
AND THE
DELEGATION OF ISRAEL

The following represents the results of the negotiations between the Delegation of Norway and the Delegation of Israel concerning the granting of initial negotiating rights under Article XXVIII for concessions made by the two countries during the 1964 GATT Trade Negotiations (Kennedy Round):

1. The Government of Israel accords to Norway as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Annex A;
2. The Government of Norway accords to Israel as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Annex B.

Geneva, 4 January, 1968

Signed for the
Delegation of Norway:



Signed for the
Delegation of Israel:

Hava Harari

List of concessions made by Israel during the Sixth General Round of Tariff Negotiations (Kennedy Round) for which NORWAY requests the granting of Initial Negotiating Rights.

Tariff Item No.	Description of products	Concession Rate of Duty
03.01 (d)(2)	Fish fillet, chilled or frozen	40 AG/kg
03.01 (d)(3)	Other fish, chilled or frozen	40 AG/kg
03.02 (b)(1)	Herrings in brine	
A.	Matjes	35 AG/kg + 15%
25.26	Lima, including splittings; nice waste	15 %
25.31	Pelegan	Free
Ex 28.23 (1)	Cuprous oxide	Free
Ex 28.56 (1)	Silicon carbide	20 %
29.14 (a)	Acetic acid	45 %
Ex 43.01	Raw furskins of mink	Free
44.12 (a)	Wood flour	15 %
48.03 (a)	Parchment and greaseproof paper	60 %
76.01 (a)	Aluminium, unwrought	Free
Ex 97.07 (a)	Fish hooks	Free

[Signature]

List of concessions made by UGANDA during the Sixth General Round of Tariff Negotiations (Kennedy Round) for which ISRAEL requests the granting of Initial Negotiating Rights.

Tariff Item No.	Description of products	Concession Rate of duty
Ex 07.01 C	Green pepper	0.40 kroner/kg
Ex 08.02 B	Oranges and grapefruit	1.55 kroner/100 kg
08.04 A 1	Grapes, fresh imported from August 1 to February 28/29	1.55 kroner/100 kg
08.04 A 2	Grapes, fresh imported March 1 to July 31	0.665 kroner/100 kg

[Signature]

Geneva, January 31, 1968.

1 encl.

Confidential

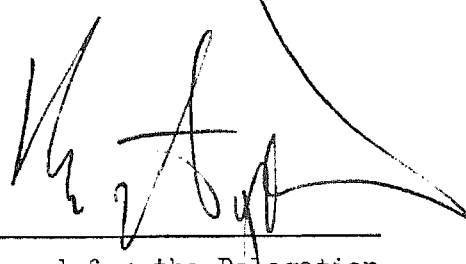
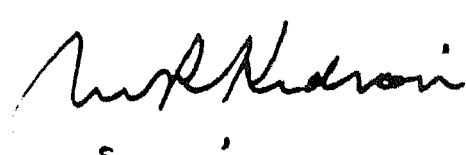
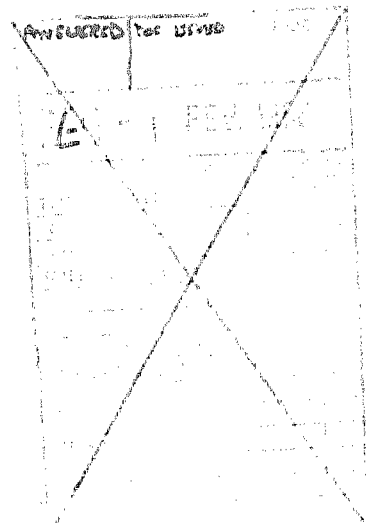
To the Director General,
GATT,
Geneva.

RECEIVED
14 FEB 1968
GATT
GENEVA

Sir,

./.

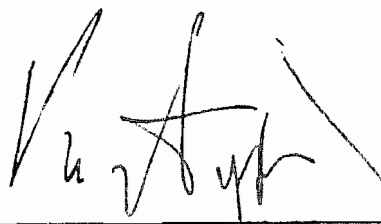
Enclosed is a letter of agreement between the Delegation of Sweden and the Delegation of Israel summarizing the results of the negotiations between them concerning the granting of initial negotiating rights under article XXVIII for concessions made during the 1964 GATT Trade Negotiations (Kennedy Round). This agreement is submitted to you in order to ensure that the granting of initial negotiating rights, as indicated in the agreement, is recorded with the GATT Secretariat.


signed for the Delegation
of Sweden
signed for the Delegation
of Israel

Agreement between the
Delegation of Sweden
and the
Delegation of Israel

The following represents the results of the negotiations between the Delegation of Sweden and the Delegation of Israel concerning the granting of initial negotiating rights under article XXVIII for concessions made by the two countries during the 1964 GATT Trade Negotiations (Kennedy Round):

1. the Government of Sweden accords to Israel, as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Annex A;
2. the Government of Israel accords to Sweden, as the contracting party with which such concessions were initially negotiated, the concessions shown in Annex B.



signed for the Delegation
of Sweden

signed for the Delegation
of Israel

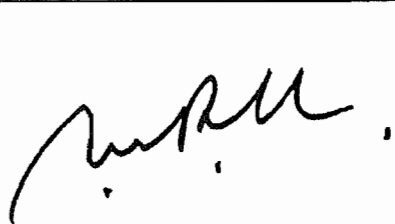
Geneva, January 31, 1968.

CONFIDENTIAL

A n n e x (A)

List of concessions made by SWEDEN
during the 1964 GATT Trade Negotiations
(Kennedy Round),
for which initial negotiating rights
are accorded to ISRAEL.

Swedish Tariff Item No	Description of Products	Concession Rate of Duty
Ex 06.03	Gladioli, fresh	Kr 300/100 kgs
Ex 08.02	Lemons	Free
Ex 20.07	Citrus juices not containing added sugar in containers of a gross weight exceeding 3 kgs in other containers	 Kr 5/100 kgs Kr 7.50/100 kgs



A n n e x (B)

List of concessions made by ISRAEL
during the 1964 GATT Trade Negotiations
(Kennedy Round),
for which initial negotiating rights
are accorded to SWEDEN.

Israel Tariff Item No	Description of Products	Concession Rate of Duty
Ex 19.07	Crispbread	50 % + liberaliz.
Ex 38.13(i)	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; etc.	
<i>mark</i> 39.01(a)(6)	Others: Powder for covering welding electrodes Melamine moulding compounds	Free 35 % but not less than 85 Ag/kg
Ex 39.03(a)(1)I	Carboxy methyl cellulose in the form of powder, grain or liquid	35 %
48.01(a)(9)	Newsprint paper	40 %
48.03(a)	Parchment and greaseproof paper	60 %
73.15(e)(9)I	Wire of alloy or high carbon steel	Free
84.18(d)(2)	Parts for centrifuges	15 %
84.26(b)	Parts for milking machines	10 %
Ex 84.38(i)(9)	Parts for machines of item 84.36 (card clothing)	Free
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings and parts thereof	25 %
805(a)	Kraftliner used in the manufac- ture of corrugated paper-board containers	15 %

mark

A.