

UNITED STATES

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II

Preferential Tariff

Except for those items set out in this part of this Schedule, the preferential rate of duty (other than revenue duty) for items set out in Part I of this Schedule shall be nil

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
<u>CHAPTER 9</u>				
ex 09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion: Coffee, unmixed: Roasted or ground	(A)(1)	9/4d. per cwt.	4/8.4d. per cwt.
	Coffee and chicory, roasted and ground, mixed but without other ingredients	(C)	£1.5s. per cwt.	12/6d. per cwt.
<u>CHAPTER 21</u>				
ex 21.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates thereof: Roasted chicory, unmixed	(A)(1)	£1.5s. per cwt.	14/- per cwt.
	Preparations consisting wholly or partly of extracts, essences or other concentrates of roasted chicory	(B)	£2.2s. per cwt. on the total dry weight of the goods	£2 per cwt. on the total dry weight of the goods
ex 21.02	Extracts, essences or concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté; preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 21.02 (Contd.)	Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee; preparations with a basis of extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee	(A) £2.2s. per cwt. on the total dry weight of the goods	£2 per cwt. on the total dry weight of the goods
<u>CHAPTER 22</u>			
22.08	Ethyl alcohol (ethanol) or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of one hundred and forty degrees proof or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol (ethanol) and neutral spirits) of a any strength	For products under this item, the preferential customs duties shall not exceed the excise duties on the like domestic products. Paragraph 2 at the head of this Schedule shall not apply to this item.	
ex 22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages: Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested		
	Other spirits than rum (including spirituous beverages having the character of spirits, and liqueurs)		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
<u>CHAPTER 37</u>			
ex 37.02	Film, in rolls, sensitised, unexposed; perforated or not: Of a length of 12 feet or more	(A)	$\frac{1}{6}$ d. per linear foot for film of a width of 35 millimet- res and for other film a rate decre- ased or in- creased in proportion to the ex- tent to which the width of the film is less or greater than 35 millimetres
ex 37.07	Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incor- porating sound track, negative or positive: Positive film:		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 37.07 (Contd.)	Film, with or without incorporated sound track, bearing not more than one frame across the width, not being film of a width of less than 35 millimetres, depicting only private and personal records of a kind not suitable for public commercial exhibition or sale; nor film, without sound track of any description, in two or more lengths representing the same objects, imported together and designed for use as a set, each complementary to the other or others, in the production of a coloured film; nor film of a width of 16 millimetres, with double perforation but without sound track of any description	(B)(3) $\frac{2}{9}$ d. per linear foot	0.12d. (0.24d.) per linear foot

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 37.07 (Contd.)	Other than film of a width of less than 35 millimetres, depicting only private and personal records of a kind not suitable for public commercial exhibition or sale and other than film without sound track of any description in two or more lengths representing the same objects, imported together and designed for use as a set, each complementary to the other or others, in the production of a coloured film	(B)(4) $\frac{2}{7}$ d. per linear foot for film of a width not greater than 35 millimetres and for other film a rate increased in proportion to the extent to which the width is greater than 35 millimetres	0.12d. (0.24d.) per linear foot
<u>CHAPTER 39</u>			
ex 39.07	Articles of materials of the kind described in heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.06: Other than beads of a size and shape adapted for use in jewellery or imitation jewellery and other than articles of vulcanised fibre, of hardened proteins or chemical derivatives of rubber:		
	Clock and watch glasses	(4) $22\frac{2}{3}$ d.	7d.

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
	<u>CHAPTER 40</u>			
ex 40.06	Unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, including rubber latex, in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber (for example, coated or impregnated textile thread; rings and discs):			
	Coated or impregnated thread of silk or m.m.f.	(B)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of m.m.f.	(A)	27 $\frac{7}{9}$ %	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concessional Rate of Duty
ex 40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner rubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds: Suitable for motor vehicles	(B) 16%	8%
ex 40.13	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves), for all purposes, of unhard- ened vulcanised rubber: Other than gloves: Containing more than 25% by weight of m.m.f.	(B)(1) 20%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
<u>CHAPTER 50</u>			
ex 50.03	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, silk noils and pulled or garnetted rags): Other than wholly of silk: Not carded or combed: In which the textile material which pre- dominates in weight is m.m.f.	ex (B)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 50.03 (Contd.)	Carded or combed: Containing m.m.f.	(B)(2)(a) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)(2)(b) (i) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rates shown in Part I of this Schedule
50.04	Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale:		85% of the
	Containing more than 50% by weight of m.m.f.	ex 5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex 5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
50.05	Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale:		
	Containing more than 50% by weight of m.m.f.	ex 5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex 5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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Tariff Item Number	Description		Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
50.06	Yarn spun from noil silk, not put up for retail sale:			
	Containing more than 50% by weight of m.m.f.	ex	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{85}{100}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{85}{100}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
50.07	Silk yarn and yarn spun from noil or other waste silk, put up for retail sale:			
	Containing more than 50%	ex	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{85}{100}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{85}{100}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 50.08	Silk-worm gut; imitation catgut of silk:			
	Imitation catgut	(b)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{85}{100}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
50.09	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil:			
	Containing more than 50% by weight of silk or of silk and m.m.f.	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (B)(2)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex (B)(2)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
50.10	Woven fabrics of noil silk:			
	Containing more than 50% by weight of silk or of silk and m.m.f.	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (B)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex (B)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description		Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
<u>CHAPTER 51</u>				
51.01	Yarn of m.m.f. (continuous), not put up for retail sale		$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
51.02	Monofil, strip (artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut, of m.m.f. materials		$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.f. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
51.03	Yarn of m.m.f. (continuous), put up for retail sale		$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
51.04	Woven fabrics of m.m.f. (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
<u>CHAPTER 52</u>				
ex 52.01	Metallised yarn, being yarn spun with metal or covered with metal by any process:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 52.02	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallised yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
<u>CHAPTER 53</u>			
ex 53.05	Sheep's or lambs' wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse), carded or combed: Containing m.m.f.	(A) $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 53.08	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 53.09	Yarn of horsehair or of other coarse animal hair, not put up for retail sale:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 53.10	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 53.11 (Contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 53.12	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair other than horsehair: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 53.13	Woven fabrics of horsehair: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
CHAPTER 54				
ex 54.01	Flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including pulled or garnetted rags):			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 54.01 (Contd.)	Other than flax, flax tow and flax waste: Containing m.m.f.	(B)(1)	7½d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 54.02	Ramie, raw or processed but not spun; ramie noils and waste (including pulled or garnetted rags): Other than ramie, ramie noils and ramie waste: Containing m.m.f.	(B)(1)	7½d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of the Schedule
ex 54.03	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 54.04	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 54.05	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 54.05 (Contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
<u>CHAPTER 55</u>				
ex 55.04	Cotton, carded or combed:			
	Containing m.m.f.	(A)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 55.07	Cotton gauze:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	20%	20%
		(A)(2)	15%	20%
ex 55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 55.08 (Contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
<u>CHAPTER 56</u>				
ex 56.01	M.m.f. (discontinuous) not carded, combed or other- wise prepared for spinning: Other than of copoly- merised vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate in lengths not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ inch:			
	M.m.f. fibres produced by a process men- tioned in Note 1(b) to Chapter 51 of the Brussels Nomenclature	(B)	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description		Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 56.01 (Contd.)	Other	(C)	7½d. per lb.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
56.02	Continuous filament tow for manufacture of m.m.f. (discontinuous)		5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
56.03	Waste (including yarn waste and pulled or garnetted rags) of m.m.f. (contin- uous or discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning	(A)	7½d. per lb.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)	7½d. per lb.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
56.04	M.m.f. (discontinuous or waste) carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning	(A)	7½d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
56.05	Yarn of m.m.f. (discon- tinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale		5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
56.06	Yarn of m.m.f. (discon- tinuous or waste), put up for retail sale		5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
56.07	Woven fabrics of m.m.f. (discontinuous or waste)	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
<u>CHAPTER 57</u>				
ex 57.01	True hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes):			
	Other than true hemp, tow and waste of true hemp:		$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	Containing m.m.f.	(B)(1)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 57.03	Jute, raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of jute (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes):			
	Other than jute, tow and waste of jute:			
	Containing m.m.f.	(B)(1)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 57.04	Other vegetable textile fibres, raw or processed but not spun; waste of such fibres (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes): Carded or combed: Containing m.m.f.	(B)(1)	7 ¹ / ₂ d. per lb. of m.m.f.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
<u>CHAPTER 58</u>				
ex 58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not): Hand-made: Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)	35%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	20 ⁵ / ₆ %	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other: Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)	27 ⁷ / ₉ %	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and "Kilem", "Schumacks" and "Karamanic" rugs and the like (made up or not):			

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Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 58.02 (Contd.)	Other than coir mats and matting:		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1) 35%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 58.03	Tapestries, hand-made, of the type Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point and cross stitch) made in pencils and the like by hand:		
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A) 35%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B) 20 ⁵ / ₆ %	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No. 58.05):		

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Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 58.04 (Contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(3)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(4)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 58.07	Chenille yarn, gimped yarn (other than metallised yarn of heading 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like: Chenille yarn and gimped yarn: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 58.07 (Contd.)	Braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece:		
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(B)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)(1)(b) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in this Schedule
		(B)(1)(c) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Tassels, pompons and the like:		
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(C)(1) 35%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(C)(2) $20\frac{5}{6}\%$	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain:		
	Containing silk or m.m.f.		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 58.08 (Contd.)	Knotted	ex (A)(1)	10d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (A)(2)	6 ² / ₃ d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (A)(3)	20%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (A)(4)	15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex (A)(1)	10d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	17%
		ex (A)(2)	6 ² / ₃ d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	17%
		ex (A)(3)	20%	17%
		ex (A)(4)	15%	17%
ex 58.09	Tulle and other net fabrics: (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 58.09 (Contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	10d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	17%
		(A)(2)	6 ³ / ₄ d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	17%
		(A)(3)	20%	17%
		(A)(4)	15%	17%
ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	10d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	17%
		(A)(2)	6 ³ / ₄ d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	17%
		(A)(3)	20%	17%
		(A)(4)	15%	17%
		<u>CHAPTER 59</u>		
		ex 59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps: Textile flock and dust: Containing m.m.f.	(A)(1)
Other goods:				

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.01	Containing m.m.f.	(B)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)(1)(b) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated:		
	Felt not made up:		
	Containing m.m.f.	(A)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(1)(b) 15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Articles of felt:		
	Containing more than $\frac{5}{8}$ by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1) $27\frac{7}{8}\%$ (B)(2) $20\frac{5}{8}\%$	17% 17%
ex 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, whether or not impreg- nated or coated:		
	Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics, not made up:		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.03 (Contd.)	Containing m.m.f.	(A)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(1)(b) 15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Articles of bonded fibre fabrics or of similar bonded yarn fabrics:		
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1) $27\frac{7}{9}\%$ (B)(2) $20\frac{5}{6}\%$	17% 17%
ex 59.04	Twine cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not:		
	Containing silk or m.m.f.		
	Multiple, cabled or plaited	(A)(1) $27\frac{7}{9}\%$	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (A)(2) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other	ex (A)(2) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.05	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope: Nets, including made up fishing nets: Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together Netting: Containing silk or m.m.f.: Containing more than 10% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together Other	(A)(1) 35% (A)(2) 20⁵/₆% (B)(1)(a) ⁵/₆ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule (B)(1)(b) 15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.06	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, ropes or cables, other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics:		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.06 (Contd.)	Containing more than $\frac{5}{8}$ by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	35%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)	$20\frac{5}{6}\%$	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundations and similar uses:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.08 (Contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	15%	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.09	Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	15%	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.11	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	15%	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted textile fabrics being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like: Fabrics: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule (A)(1)(b) 15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads: Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule (A)(2) 15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.14	Wicks of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like: tubular knitted gas-mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles: Containing m.m.f.	(A)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule (A)(1)(b) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule (B)(1) 35% (B)(2) $20\frac{5}{8}\%$	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials: Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A) $27\frac{5}{8}\%$ (B) $20\frac{5}{8}\%$	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or bolting of textile materials, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material: Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A) 27⁷/₈% (B) 20⁵/₈%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 59.17	Textile products and textile articles, of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant: Textile fabrics other than bolting cloth, not treated or operated upon, containing no other fibre than silk and other than woven textile felts of a kind used in paper making machinery, in the form of tubes or endless bands, whether woven as such or assembled by splicing, sewing or otherwise, or in the form of flat fabrics fitted with eyelets or other means of fastening, ready for assembly into tubes or endless bands by such fastenings		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 59.17 (Contd.)	cords, braids and the like of a kind used as packing or lubricating materials: Containing silk or m.m.f. Other articles: Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f. or of both together	(C)(1)(a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule (C)(1)(b) 15% (D)(1) 27$\frac{7}{8}$% (D)(2) 20$\frac{5}{6}$%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule 17% 17%
<u>CHAPTER 60</u>			
ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberised: Net of a kind used in articles of apparel, furnishings or the like, and fabric resembling lace:		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 60.01 (Contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f. but not more than 10% by weight of either or both together	(A)(1)	20% or 10d. per sq.yd. n.i.g.	65% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	20% or 6 ⁵ / ₈ d. per sq.yd. n.i.g.	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(3)	20%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(4)	15%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Other fabric:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.:			
	Containing more than 50% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)	⁵ / ₆ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	65% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)(2)	⁵ / ₆ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (B)(3)	⁵ / ₆ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART III - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
60.01 (Contd.)	Other	ex (B)(3) $\frac{5}{8}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{3}{4}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)(4) $\frac{5}{8}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$\frac{3}{4}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised:		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.
		(A)(2) 6/9d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together:		
	Wholly or partly cut out of fabric contain- ing cotton and sewn up (but excluding gloves known as astrakhan gloves and gloves, mittens and mitts in which the fabric con- taining cotton is present in the lining only)	(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.
		(B)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.
	Other	(B)(1)(b) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.
		(B)(2)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sock- ettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) 10/- per dozen pairs or 27½ w.i.g.	90% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)(a) 5/4/6d. per dozen pairs or 12½ w.i.g.	90% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)(b) 9/- per dozen pairs or 30 w.i.g.	90% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B) 20%	18%
ex 60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised:		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) 15/6d. per lb. or 30 w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18 w.i.g.
		(A)(2) 6/9d. per lb. or 22½ w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18 w.i.g.

PIFF II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 60.04. (Contd.)	Containing more than 25% but not more than 30% by weight of silk, or m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a) 4/2d. per lb. or 24% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(b) 4/11. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(b) 2/31. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
ex 60.05	Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised:		
	Articles of apparel:		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, or m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)(a) 19/- per lb. (i) or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(1)(a) 15/- per lb. (ii) or 33% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(1)(a) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(1)(b) 9/- per lb. (i) or 27% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(1)(b) 9/- per lb. (ii) or 27% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(1)(b) 7/3d. per lb. or 25% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(1)(b) 6/2d. per lb. or 25% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(1)(b) 6/9d. per lb. or 22% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 60.05 (Contd.)	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb.	18%
		(i) or 20% w.i.g.	
		(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb.	18%
		(ii) or 20% w.i.g.	
		(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb.	18%
		(iii) or 30% w.i.g.	
		(B)(1)(b) 2/3d. per lb.	18%
		(i) or 20% w.i.g.	
		(B)(1)(b) 2/3d. per lb.	18%
		(ii) or 20% w.i.g.	
		(B)(1)(b) 2/3d. per lb.	18%
		(iii) or 20% w.i.g.	
	Other articles: Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(2) 3/10 ⁵ d. per lb. or 27/9 ⁵	18%
		w.i.g. 7	
		(A)(3) 27/9 ⁵	18%
		(B)(2) 1/4 ² d. per lb.	18%
		or 20/6 ⁵	
		w.i.g. 5	
		(B)(3) 20/6 ⁵	18%
ex 60.06	Knitted or crochated fabrics and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): Fabric:		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 60.06	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$85\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)(a)	$15\frac{1}{2}\%$	$85\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)(b)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	$85\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
	Made up articles:			
	Containing more than $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(C)(1) (C)(2)	$22\frac{1}{2}\%$ 20%	$17\frac{1}{2}\%$ 17%
<u>CHAPTER 61</u>				
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer gar- ments:			
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) (A)(2)	$13/6d.$ per lb. or 30% w.i.g. $6/9d.$ per lb. or $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ w.i.g.	$4/6d.$ per lb. or $18\frac{1}{2}\%$ w.i.g. $4/6d.$ per lb. or $18\frac{1}{2}\%$ w.i.g.
	Containing more than $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1) (B)(2)	$4/6d.$ per lb. or 20% w.i.g. $2/3d.$ per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18% 18%

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments:		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)(a) 19/- per lb. or 30% w.i.g. (A)(1)(b) 15/- per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g. (A)(1)(c) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g. (A)(2)(a) 9/- per lb. or 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g. (A)(2)(b) 9/- per lb. or 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g. (A)(2)(c) 7/3d. per lb. or 25% w.i.g. (A)(2)(d) 6/9d. per lb. or 25% w.i.g. (A)(2)(e) 6/9d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g. (B)(1)(b) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g. (B)(1)(c) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g. (B)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g. (B)(2)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g. (B)(2)(c) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18%
ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs:		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 61.03	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)	13/6d. per lb.	4/6d. per lb.
		(A)(2)	or 30% w.i.g. 6/9d. per lb. or 22½% w.i.g.	or 18% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)	4/6d. per lb.	18%
		(B)(2)	or 20% w.i.g. 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments:			
		(A)(1)	13/6d. per lb.	4/6d. per lb.
		(A)(2)	or 30% w.i.g. 6/9d. per lb. or 22½% w.i.g.	or 18% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(B)(1)(a)	4/6d. per lb.	18%
		(B)(1)(b)	or 20% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb.	18%
		(B)(2)(a)	or 20% w.i.g. 2/3d. per lb.	18%
		(B)(2)(b)	or 20% w.i.g. 2/3d. per lb.	18%
			or 20% w.i.g.	
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs:			
		(A)(1)	13/6d. per lb.	4/6d. per lb.
		(A)(2)	or 30% w.i.g. 6/9d. per lb. or 22½% w.i.g.	or 18% w.i.g. 4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 61.05 (Contd.)	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(E)(1)(b) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(B)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(B)(2)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like:		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(2) 6/9d. per lb. or 22½% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(b) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(c) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(c) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats:		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(2) 6/9d. per lb. or 22½% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 61.07 (Contd.)	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments: Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(2) 6/9d. per lb. or 22% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(b) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(c) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	13%
		(B)(2)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(c) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(d) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(e) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(f) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(g) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(h) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
ex 61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassières, braces, sus- penders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic:		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 61.09 (Contd.)	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)	13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(2)	6/9d. per lb. or 22% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a)	4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(b)	4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(a)	2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(b)	2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
ex 61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sock- ettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods:			
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)	13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.	4/6d. per lb. or 22% w.i.g.
		(A)(2)	6/9d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 22% w.i.g.
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 61.10 (Contd.)	Gloves, mittens and mitts wholly or partly cut out of fabric containing cotton and sewn up (but excluding gloves known as astrakhan gloves and gloves, mittens and mitts in which the fabric containing cotton is present in the lining only)	(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.
		(E)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.
	Other	(B)(1)(b) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.
		(B)(2)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	2/2.4d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.
ex 61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example, dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets):		
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
		(A)(2) 6/9d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.g.	4/6d. per lb. or 18% w.i.g.
	Containing more than 5% but not more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(b) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(1)(c) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(a) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%
		(B)(2)(c) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	18%

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
<u>CHAPTER 62</u>				
ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	27 $\frac{7}{8}$ %	17%
		(B)	20 $\frac{7}{8}$ %	17%
ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	17%
		(B)	$\frac{7}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	17%
ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	27 $\frac{7}{8}$ %	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(B)	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Heading	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 62.05	Other made up articles (including dress patterns):		
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)(a) 13/6d. per lb. or 30% w.i.g. (A)(1)(b) 6/9d. per lb. or 22½% w.i.g. (A)(2) 27/9% (B)(1)(a) 4/6d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g. (B)(1)(b) 2/3d. per lb. or 20% w.i.g. (B)(2) 20/6%	18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18%
<u>CHAPTER 63</u>			
63.01	Clothing, clothing accessories, travelling rugs and blankets, household linen and furnishing articles (other than articles falling within heading No. 58.01, 58.02 or 58.03), of textile materials, footwear and headgear of any material, showing signs of appreci- able wear and imported in bulk or in bales, sacks or similar bulk packings	The rates applicable to the goods when new	The rates applicable to the goods when new
ex 63.02	Used or new rags, scrap twine, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables:		
	Containing more than 55% by weight of m.m.f.	(A) 5/6 of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Basic Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
	<u>CHAPTER 64</u>			
ex 64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material:			
	With outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material and uppers of material other than leather:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)(1)(a)	20%	9%
		(A)(1)(b)	20%	9%
	Other:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together:			
	Women's	(B)(1)(a)	20%	9%
		(ii)		
		(B)(1)(b)	20%	9%
		(ii)		
	Other	(B)(1)(a)	20%	9%
		(i)		
		(B)(1)(b)	20%	9%
		(i)		

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 64.03	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork: Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together:			
	Women's	(A)(1)(b) (A)(2)(b)	20% 20%	9% 9%
	Other	(A)(1)(a) (A)(2)(a)	20% 20%	9% 9%
ex 64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other materials: Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together:			
	Women's	(A)(1)(b) (A)(2)(b)	20% 20%	9% 9%
	Other	(A)(1)(a) (A)(2)(a)	20% 20%	9% 9%
ex 64.05	Parts of footwear, remov- able insoles, hose pro- tectors and heel cushions of any materials except metal: Other than boot and shoe uppers mounted on dummy lasts of wood or unmounted and, in either case, perforated in at least two prominent places by the letters "S.P." so as to render them unsuitable for use as boot or shoe parts:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 64.05 (Contd.)	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1)(a)	20%	9%
		(B)(1)(b)	20%	9%
<u>CHAPTER 65</u>				
ex 65.01	Hat-forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt, neither blocked to shape nor with made brims; plateaux and manchons (including slit manchons), of felt:			
	Hat-forms and cone-shaped hat bodies:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)(1)(a)	20%	15%
		(A)(1)(b)	15%	15%
	Other:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(B)(1)(a)	20%	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		(i)		
		(B)(1)(a)	20%	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		(ii)		
		(B)(1)(b)	15%	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		(i)		
		(B)(1)(b)	15%	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		(ii)		
		(C)(1)(a)	20%	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		(C)(1)(b)	15%	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
ex 65.02	Hat-shapes, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, neither blocked to shape nor with made brims:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 65.02 (contd.)	Containing silk or m.m.f., (including monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02)	(A)(1)	$\frac{5}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		(A)(2)	$\frac{7}{6}$ of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 65.03	Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within heading No. 65.01, whether or not lined or trimmed:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together:			
	Lined or trimmed or decorated in any	ex (A)(1)	30%	18%
	manner or with edges	ex (A)(2)	30%	18%
	which have been cut	ex (B)(1)	20%	18%
	to shape, hemmed or bound	ex (B)(2)	20%	18%
	Other	ex (A)(1)	30%	15%
		ex (A)(2)	30%	15%
		ex (B)(1)	20%	15%
		ex (B)(2)	20%	15%
ex 65.04	Hats and other headgear, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 65.04 (Contd.)	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f. (including monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02), or of both together:			
	Lined or trimmed or decorated in any manner or with edges which have been cut to shape, hemmed or bound	ex (A)	30%	18%
		ex (B)(1)	20%	18%
		ex (B)(2)	20%	18%
	Other	ex (A)	30%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (B)(1)	20%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
		ex (B)(2)	20%	85% of the m.f.n. rate shown in Part I of this Schedule
ex 65.05	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets), knitted or crocheted or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed:			
	Containing more than 5% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	30%	18%
		(B)	20%	18%

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
<u>CHAPTER 66</u>				
ex 66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas):			
	With covers or cases containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	35%	17%
<u>CHAPTER 67</u>				
ex 67.02	Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit:			
	Containing more than 25% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	35%	17½%
<u>CHAPTER 68</u>				
ex 68.14	Friction material (seg- ments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other mater- ials:			

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 68.14 (Contd.)	Unmounted linings suitable for brakes, clutches and other parts of motor vehicles	(A)	16%	8%
<u>CHAPTER 70</u>				
ex 70.08	Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not: In size and shapes ready for incorporation in motor vehicles	(A)	13 ~~3~~ %	7%
ex 70.09	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed or backed: Suitable for motor vehicles	(A)	20%	10%
ex 70.15	Clock and watch glasses and similar glasses (including glass of a kind used for sunglasses but excluding glass suitable for corrective lenses), curved, bent, hollowed and the like; glass spheres and segments of spheres, of a kind used for the manufacture of clock and watch glasses and the like: Clock and watch glasses	(A)	22 ⁷ / ₉ %	11%

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
	<u>CHAPTER 73</u>			
ex 73.29	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel:			
	Motor vehicle trans- mission chain, and parts thereof	(A)	16%	8%
	<u>CHAPTER 84</u>			
ex 84.06	Internal combustion piston engines:			
	Motor vehicle engines, other than for track- laying tractors, and parts suitable for use therein (but not includ- ing piston rings of a diameter of 5 inches or over when compressed)	(A)(1)(a) (A)(1)(b) (B)(1)(a) (B)(1)(b)	14 $\frac{2}{3}$ % 16% 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ % 16%	10% 10% 10% 10%
ex 84.08	Other engines and motors:			
	Motor vehicle engines	(A)	16%	8%
	Musical instrument (includ- ing gramophone) motors	(B)	22 $\frac{7}{9}$ %	7%
ex 84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like:			
	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	(B)(1)	16%	8%

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases: Filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus: Parts of motor vehicles:	(B)(1)	16%	8%
<u>CHAPTER 85</u>				
ex 85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including igni- tion magnetos, magneto- dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs and glow plugs); dynamos and cut-outs for use in conjunction there- with: Parts of motor vehicles other than ignition magnetos	(B)(1)	16%	8%
85.09	Electrical lighting and signalling equipment and electrical wind-screen wipers, defrosters and demisters, for cycles or motor vehicles: Equipment for motor vehicles	(B)(1) (B)(2) (B)(3)	10% 16% 16%	8% 8% 8%

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
85.13	Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems)	(A)	15%	7½%
		(B)	16%	7½%
		(C)	16%	7½%
ex 85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loud-speakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers:			
	Loudspeakers and amplifiers, being sound amplification apparatus of a kind used for the reproduction of music, not including parts	(B)	13⅓%	7%
ex 85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:			
	Transmitting sets, receiving sets and combined transmitting and receiving sets, designed or adapted for fitting to motor vehicles, not including parts	(A)(2)	16%	10%

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PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 85.15 (Contd.)	Radiogramophones; combined recorders and reproducers for magnetic sound recording on tape or wire, incorporated with radio receivers of the domestic type or with radiogramophones	(C)	13 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	10%
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lamp-holders, terminals, terminal strips and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers); other than heating resistors; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels:			
	Parts of motor vehicles	(A)	16%	8%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 85.26	Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment, being fittings wholly of insulating material apart from any minor components of metal incorporated during moulding solely for purposes of assembly, but not including insulators falling within heading No. 85.25:			
	Parts of motor vehicles	(A)	16%	8%
<u>CHAPTER 87</u>				
ex 87.01	Tractors (other than those falling within heading No. 87.07), whether or not fitted with power take-offs, winches or pulleys:			
	Tractors other than track-laying tractors and one or two wheeled tractors:			
	Agricultural tractors	(B)(2)(a)	15%	7½%
	Other	(B)(2)(b)	16%	14%
ex 87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09):			

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 87.02 (Contd.)	Other than dumpers designed solely for use in excavating and level- ling operations and other than agricultural vehicles of a kind mainly used for hauling or pushing another vehicle, appliance or load:		
	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons including mixed traffic vehicles:		
	With a seating capa- city of 15 or more and either a spark ignition engine of a cylinder capacity of 2,800 c.c. or more or a compres- sion ignition engine of a cylin- der capacity of 2,500 c.c. or more	ex (D)(1) 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	14%
		ex (D)(2) 16%	14%
	Other	ex (B) 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		ex (D)(1) 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
		ex (D)(2) 16%	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials:		

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 87.02 (Contd.)	With either a spark ignition engine of a cylinder capacity of 2,800 c.c. or more or a compres- sion ignition engine of a cylinder capa- city of 2,500 c.c. or more	ex (D)(2)	16%	14%
	Other	ex (B) ex (D)(2)	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 16%	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
87.03	Special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire- engines, fire-escapes, road sweeper lorries, snowploughs, spraying lorries, crane lorries, searchlight lorries, mobile workshops and mobile radiological units), but not including the motor vehicles of heading No. 87.02		16%	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
ex 87.04	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:			

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 87.04 (Contd.)	Other than for track-laying tractors or dumpers designed solely for use in excavating and levelling operations and other than for vehicles having a spark ignition engine of a cylinder capacity of 2,800 c.c. or more or a compression ignition engine of a cylinder capacity of 2,500 c.c. or more and, in the case of vehicles for the transport of persons (including mixed traffic vehicles) having a seating capacity of 15 or more	ex (C)	14 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
87.05	Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03		16%	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
ex 87.06	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:			
	Other than of track-laying tractors, one or two wheeled tractors, or dumpers designed solely for use in excavating and levelling operations	(D)(1) ex (D)(2)	13 $\frac{1}{3}$ % 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
87.09	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds	(A)(1) (A)(2) (B)	20% 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 30%	18% 18% 18%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 87.12	Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading No. 87.09, 87.10 or 87.11 of the Brussels Nomenclature:			
	Of motor-cycles, side-cars, auto-cycles, cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, or motorised invalid carriages	(A) ex (B)	14 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Free	12% 12%
ex 87.14	Other vehicles (including trailers), not mechanically propelled, and parts thereof:			
	Trailer units of flexible or articulated motor vehicles and parts thereof	(A) (B)	16% 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	14% 14%
<u>CHAPTER 88</u>				
ex 88.04	Parachutes and parts thereof and accessories thereto:			
	Containing silk or m.m.f.	(A)	27 $\frac{7}{9}$ %	14%
<u>CHAPTER 90</u>				
ex 90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers but not including re-recorders or film editing apparatus; any combination of these articles:			
	Cinematographic sound reproducers (photo-electric)	(D)	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 90.27	Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, mileometers, pedometers and the like, speed indicators (including magnetic speed indicators) and tachometers (other than articles falling within heading No. 90.14); stroboscopes:			
	Mileometers, revolution indicators and speed indicators, suitable for use on motor vehicles	(B)	16%	8%
<u>CHAPTER 91</u>				
ex 91.01	Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches, including stop-watches:			
	Watches capable of indicating the time of day	(A)	22 ² / ₉ %	11%
91.02	Clocks with watch movements (excluding clocks of heading No. 91.03):			
	Alarm clocks	(A)	2/8d. each or 16 ² / ₃ %	1/8d. each
		ex (B)	w.i.g. 2 22 ² / ₉ %	1/8d. each
	Other	ex (B)	22 ² / ₉ %	11%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
91.03	Instrument panel clocks and clocks of a similar type, for vehicles, air- craft or vessels		22 ² / ₉ %	11%
91.04	Other clocks:			
	Alarm clocks	(A)	2/8d. each or 16 ² / ₃ % w.i.g.	1/8d. each
		ex (B)	22 ² / ₉ %	1/8d. each
	Other	ex (B)	22 ² / ₉ %	11%
ex 91.05	Time of day recording apparatus; apparatus with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor, for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time:			
	Apparatus capable of indicating the time of day	(A)	22 ² / ₉ %	11%
ex 91.07	Watch movements (including stop-watch movements), assembled:			
	Movements suitable for articles capable of indicating the time of day	(A)	22 ² / ₉ %	11%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 91.08	Clock movements (including secondary movements), assembled:			
	Movements suitable for articles capable of indicating the time of day	(A)	22 $\frac{2}{9}$ %	11%
91.09	Watch cases and parts of watch cases, including blanks thereof		22 $\frac{2}{9}$ %	11%
91.10	Clock cases and cases of a similar type for other goods of this Chapter, and parts thereof		22 $\frac{2}{9}$ %	11%
91.11	Other clock and watch parts		22 $\frac{2}{9}$ %	11%
<u>CHAPTER 92</u>				
ex 92.01	Pianos (including automatic pianos, whether or not with keyboards); harpsichords and other keyboard stringed instruments; harps but not including aeolian harps:			
	Other than harps	(B)	22 $\frac{2}{9}$ %	11%
92.02	Other string musical instruments		16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8%
ex 92.03	Pipe and reed organs, including harmoniums and the like:			
	Other than reed organs	(B)	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
92.04	Accordions, concertinas and similar musical instruments; mouth organs:			
	Piano accordions	(A)	10 ² / ₃ %	5%
	Other	(B)	13 ¹ / ₃ %	7%
92.05	Other wind musical instruments		16 ² / ₃ %	8%
92.06	Percussion musical instruments (for example, drums, xylophones, cymbals, castanets)		22 ² / ₉ %	11%
92.07	Electro-magnetic, electro-static, electronic and similar musical instruments (for example, pianos, organs, accordions)		16 ² / ₃ %	8%
ex 92.08	Musical instruments not falling within any other heading of this Chapter (for example, fairground organs, mechanical street organs, musical boxes, musical saws); mechanical singing birds; decoy calls and effects of all kinds; mouth-blown sound signalling instruments (for example, whistles and boatswains' pipes):			
	Musical instruments:			
	Musical boxes	(A) (1)	20%	10%
	Other	(A) (2)	22 ² / ₉ %	11%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
92.09	Musical instrument strings:			
	For keyboard instruments	(A)	22 $\frac{2}{9}$ %	11%
	Other	(B)	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8%
92.10	Parts and accessories of musical instruments (other than strings), including perforated music rolls and mechanisms for musical boxes; metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds:			
	Parts and accessories of musical instruments (including pitch pipes and tuning forks of a kind designed for musical purposes):			
	Parts of organs (other than reeds) but not including parts of mouth organs	(A)(1)	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	3%
	Reeds, and reed plates incorporating reeds, not being parts of organs other than mouth organs	(A)(2)	13 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	7%
	Mechanical movements for musical boxes	(A)(3)	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8%
	Other parts and accessories:			
	Specialised for use with concertinas, accordions, wind or string instruments	(A)(4)(a)	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
92.10 (Contd.)	Other than drum head skins	(A)(4)(c)	22 ² / ₉ %	11%
ex 92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic:			
	Other than magnetic	(B)(1)	1 ¹ / ₃ %	7%
	television image and sound recorders and reproducers and other than dictating machines and reproducing machines adapted for use there- with but including machines suitable for the recording or repro- duction of music	(B)(2)	22 ² / ₉ %	7%
ex 92.12	Gramophone records; other articles having recordings (whether of sound or not) or data embodied therein by means similar to those used for the recording of sound; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like articles of a kind common- ly used for embodying recordings or data by means similar to those used for the recording of sound:			

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 92.12 (Contd.)	Other than impressed matrices and other than gramophone records for the reproduction of speech, specially adap- ted for the use of the blind:			
	Sound recordings for reproducing music:			
	Gramophone records	(C)(1)(a)	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ %	5%
	Other	(C)(1)(b)	16 $\frac{25}{3}$ %	8%
ex 92.13	Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling with- in heading No. 92.11:			
	Other than record shaving machines adapted for use	(B)(1)	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	7%
	in connection with	(B)(2)	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	7%
	dictating machines and	(C)(1)	22 $\frac{9}{10}$ %	7%
	other than parts and accessories of tele- vision image and sound recorders and repro- ducers, magnetic	(C)(2)	13 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	7%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
<u>CHAPTER 94</u>			
94.04	Mattress supports; articles of bedding or similar furnishing fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material, or of ex- panded, foam or sponge rubber or of expanded, foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (for example, mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows):		
	Containing silk or m.m.f., where the values of the silk or m.m.f. component, or the aggregate of the values of all such components, as the case may be, exceeds 5 per cent of the aggregate of the values of all the components	(A) (B)	35% 20 7/8% 17% 17%
<u>CHAPTER 96</u>			
ex 96.02	Other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines); paint rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops: Brooms, household and toilet brushes:		

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty		Concession Rate of Duty
ex 96.02 (Contd.)	With filling of m.m.f. (including monofil of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02)	(A)(1)	30%	18%
	Other than paint rollers, squeegees and mops:			
	Brushes with filling of m.m.f. (including monofil of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02)	(C)(1)	30%	15%
<u>CHAPTER 97</u>				
ex 97.01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (for example, toy bicycles and tricycles and pedal motor cars); dolls' prams and dolls' push chairs:			
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	20%	10%
ex 97.02	Dolls:			
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	20%	10%
ex 97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes:			
	Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(A)	20%	10%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
ex 97.04	Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table-tennis requisites): Playing cards, exceeding $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, being any of the 13 cards of a conventional suit	(A) $\frac{3}{4}$d. per pack (of 52 cards) and so in proportion for any other num- ber of cards	0.3d. per pack (of 52 cards) and so in proportion for any other num- ber of cards
97.05	Carnival articles; enter- tainment articles (for example, conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decora- tions and similar arti- cles for Christmas festi- vities (for example, artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stock- ings, imitation yule logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor): Other than electrical Christmas tree decora- tions and similar articles for Christmas festivities: Containing more than 20% by weight of silk, of m.m.f., or of both together	(B)(1) 20%	10%

SCHEDULE XIX - UNITED KINGDOM

Metropolitan Territory

PART II - (continued)

Tariff Item Number	Description	Base Rate of Duty	Concession Rate of Duty
<u>CHAPTER 98</u>			
98.10	Mechanical lighters and similar lighters, including chemical and electrical lighters and parts thereof, excluding flints and wicks: Portable lighters, whether complete or incomplete (including, in the case of lighters constructed solely for the purpose of igniting gas for domestic use, stems of electrical lighters and rigid or spring frames of flint lighters; and including, in the case of other lighters, bodies)	For products under this item, the preferential customs duties shall not exceed the excise duties on the like domestic products by more than 6d. per article	

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KENNEDY ROUNDList of exceptions of interest to less developed countriesNote by the United Kingdom Delegation

At Annex A is a summary list of those industrial tariff headings (i.e. in Chapters 25-99 of the tariff)* notified as of interest to less developed countries which the United Kingdom Government considers it necessary on grounds of overriding national interest to except from the proposed linear cut of 50%. Further details, including notes explaining briefly the grounds for exception, are at Annex B. Statistics of the trade affected are at Annex C.

2. Imports of these items in 1962 from sources liable to the full rate of duty (i.e. excluding the Commonwealth Preference Area and E.F.T.A.) amounted to some 4.6% of total industrial imports from these sources.

3. In relation to the remaining industrial items where a linear cut of 50% is being offered, subject to overall reciprocity, the United Kingdom desires to point out that -

- (a) in the case of certain industries with special features (e.g. chemicals) satisfactory concessions by certain other developed countries would be required in the particular sector concerned;
- (b) in the case of these industrial tariff items where countries of the Commonwealth Preference Area enjoy contractual preferences the offer on the part of the United Kingdom of a 50% reduction is necessarily conditional on the assent of the Governments concerned. In general terms these Governments have signified that at the present stage of these negotiations it would not be possible for them yet to form a view on whether the likely benefits would be such as to justify this step on their part. (A list of these items is attached at Annex G.);
- (c) some industrial goods notified as of export interest to less developed countries are subject to revenue duties. A note about United Kingdom revenue duties has already been circulated as T.N.64/N.P./13/Rev.1/Add.5.

*A note on the definition of industrial goods is at Annex H.

United Kingdom Delegation to the G.A.T.T.,
Villa Le Chêne,
Geneva.

1 May, 1965

SECRET

ANNEX A

<u>Tariff Number</u>	<u>List of exceptions</u> <u>Duty</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.01(E)	10%	Certain alcohol ethers
4.01(E)(1)(b)	10%	{ Plastics materials {
4.02(E)(2)	10%	
4.03(A)(2)(c)	9d. per lb. or 10%	
4.03(E)	10%	
6.03(A)	30%	Baskets of osier, willow, cane or wicker
chapters 50-63 * Full details in Annexes B and D)		(Cotton textiles and associated man-made fibre goods { Jute yarns fabrics and sacks (and bags
74.01(B)(2)	10%	{ Beryllium copper alloys {
74.02	10%	
74.03	10%	
74.04	15%	
74.05	16%	
78.01(A)(1)	7s.6d. per ton	Unwrought lead
79.01(A)(2)	£1. 10s. per ton	Unwrought zinc (other than alloys)

Items where the duty is nil but where a binding of free entry is not offered

27.01	Coal
27.02	Lignite
27.04	Coke
27.04(A)	Silicon of a purity greater than 99.9 per cent
34.02(A)	Certain alcohol ethers

1. With the exception of the items in chapters 50-63 none of the items in Annex A is bound except for the following:- 46.03(A) and ex 74.05 (bound at the rates of duty shown); 39.03(F), ex 74.03 and ex 74.04 (partially bound at the rates of duty shown).

2. The position of items in chapters 50-63 is shown in summary form in Annex B.

tariff cuts of less than 50% have been offered on these products. (See Annex F)

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Explanatory NotesALCOHOL ETHERS

		m.f.n. rate
34.02(A)	Alcohol ethers	Free
34.02(B)	Alcohol ethers	10%

The greater part of this industry is situated in a scheduled development district of high unemployment. Competition from imports is strong since foreign manufacturers have access to cheaper raw materials and in addition - in the case of certain alcohol ethers classified under 34.02(A) - have the advantage of duty-free entry into the United Kingdom.

2. World production of these chemicals is expected to increase more rapidly than the demand for them, and without adequate protection of its home market at this vital stage in the development of a product subject to rapid technological changes the United Kingdom would be in danger of being driven out of production by strong foreign competition, with resultant labour problems in an area where there is already high unemployment.

3. In these circumstances the United Kingdom is unable to offer to cut the existing tariff rate of 10% on 34.02(B) - certain alcohol ethers, or to offer a duty-free binding on item 34.02(A).

PLASTIC MATERIALS

		m.f.n. rate
39.01(E)(1)(b)	Other condensation etc. products containing light oils	10%
39.01(E)(2)	Other condensation etc. products not containing light oils	10%
39.02(B)(2)	Polymerisation etc. products	10%
39.03(A)(2)(c)	Cellulose acetate n.e.s.	9d. per lb. or 10%
39.03(F)	Other cellulose products n.e.s.	10%

Two facts characterise above all the competitive position internationally of the British plastics industry. The first is that the plastics industry throughout the world is peculiarly susceptible to recurrent excesses of investment and capacity, inevitable in any industry with large production units and a high rate of investment. The second is that the United Kingdom duty of only 10% compares with substantially high duties in the other major producing countries.

2. Since the recurrent surpluses tend to move mainly to the market with the lowest tariff (the United Kingdom) the British plastics industry is already faced with a serious situation. In these circumstances to cut our already low duty still further would seriously endanger the economic basis of a major industry vital to our technological development.

BASKETS OF OSIER, WILLOW, CANE OR WICKER

		m.f.n. rate
46.03(A)	Baskets of osier, willow, cane or wicker	30%

The basketware industry in the United Kingdom provides one of the main forms of employment for blind and disabled workers. Efforts are being made to diversify employment for these workers but many are still wholly dependent on such traditional handicrafts as basket making. There are therefore obvious special grounds for the United Kingdom not being able to cut this item in its tariff.

COTTON TEXTILES AND ASSOCIATED MAN-MADE FIBRE GOODS: JUTE YARNS, FABRICS, AND SACKS AND BAGS

Note: It is extremely difficult to translate in particular the cotton textiles group of items into clear-cut tariff terms given the considerable complexity of the United Kingdom textile tariff. Chapters 50-63 of the United Kingdom tariff have no fewer than 464 sub-headings (compared with only 179 in the C.E.T.); the duties involved are often complicated, e.g.

61.02 Women's etc. outer garments:

(B) containing silk or man-made fibres where the value of the silk or man-made fibre components or the aggregate of the values of all such components as the case may be exceeds 5 per cent but does not exceed 20 per cent of the aggregate of the values of all the components:

(1) containing silk, where the value of the silk component exceeds 5% of the aggregate of the values of all the components:

(a) garments trimmed with furskin or artificial flowers, foliage or fruit 5s per lb. or 30% whichever is the greater

Moreover the duties are often closely interrelated in the sense that a reduction of one would imply adjustments of others if anomalies are to be avoided - it would for example make little sense to maintain the duty on cotton fabrics but to apply a 50% cut to such made-up cotton goods as shirts. Indeed if what was under consideration was not a linear cut with a bare minimum of exceptions there would be much to be said, given the factors set out above, for treating the textile sector as a whole and making a balanced integral offer embodying some measure of rationalisation. But given that what we are required to list is strictly limited to exceptions necessitated only by overriding national interest, the list below translates as best we can into tariff terms the cotton textiles and associated man-made fibre goods (and jute goods) as described in the explanatory note. Specific details of tariff sub-headings and rates appear in Annex D.

No reduction can be offered in the tariff on cotton or jute goods. Reductions, in some cases substantial, can however be offered on man-made fibre goods and on the man-made fibre element in mixtures of cotton and man-made fibres and of jute and man-made fibres subject to overall reciprocity and the total settlement on textile items at the end of the day being satisfactory to the United Kingdom Government. The average ad valorem incidences of duties containing a specific element appear at Annex E and details of the United Kingdom offers by tariff headings are set out at Annex F.

Ex 51.04 Woven fabrics of m.m.f. (continuous)"

55.05 Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale

55.06 Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale

55.07 Cotton gauze

55.08 Cotton terry towelling

55.09 Other woven fabrics of cotton

56.05 Yarn of m.m.f. (discontinuous), not put up for retail sale

56.06 Yarn of m.m.f. (discontinuous), put up for retail sale

- Ex 56.07 Woven fabrics of m.m.f. (discontinuous)*
- 57.06 Yarns of jute
- 57.10 Woven fabrics of jute
- Ex 58.04 Woven pile and chenille fabrics*
- Ex 56.10 Embroidery in the piece - of woven fabric*
- Ex 59.04 Twine, cordage, etc., of jute
- Ex 59.07 Textile fabrics coated with gum, etc. - made from woven fabrics*
- Ex 59.08 Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with plastics, etc. - made from woven fabrics ø
- Ex 59.09 Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with oil, etc. - made from woven fabrics ø
- Ex 59.11 Rubberised textile fabrics - made from woven fabrics ø
- Ex 59.12(A) Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated - made from woven fabrics ø
- Ex 59.16 Transmission, etc., belts or belting *
- Ex 59.17(C) Textile fabrics used in machinery, etc. *
- Ex 59.17(D) Other textile articles used in machinery, etc. - made from woven fabrics *
- Ex 61.01 Men's and boys' outer garments *
- Ex 61.02 Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments *
- Ex 61.03 Men's and boys' undergarments*
- Ex 61.04 Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments*
- Ex 61.05 Handkerchiefs*
- Ex 61.06 Shawls, scarves, etc.*
- Ex 61.08 Collars, fallals, jabots, etc.*
- Ex 61.09 Corsets, brassieres, etc. made from woven fabric *
- Ex 61.10 Gloves, mittens, etc.*
- Ex 61.11 Made up accessories for articles of apparel*
- Ex 62.01 Travelling rugs and blankets*
- Ex 62.02 Bed linen, table linen, curtains, etc.*
- Ex 62.03 Sacks and bags ø
- Ex 62.04 Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods ø
- Ex 62.05 Other made up textile articles*

Notes * Of fabrics consisting wholly or mainly of cotton, wholly of man-made fibres or wholly of mixtures of cotton and man-made fibres in any proportion of the two types of fibre.

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of fabrics consisting wholly or mainly of cotton, wholly of man-made fibres, wholly of jute or wholly of mixtures of cotton, man-made fibres and/or jute in any proportion of the three types of fibre; or new sacks and bags of jute.

Cotton

The basic feature of the situation of the British cotton industry is that under pressure in particular from massive imports (mainly duty free from the Commonwealth Preference Area) it has had to undergo a much more radical process of contraction than any of its counterparts in the developed countries, none of which admits imports of any of these goods free of duty.

2. The number of persons at work in the British cotton industries (spinning, weaving and finishing) declined by nearly one half between 1953 and 1963 - from 295,000 to 165,000. This has been accompanied by the scrapping or modernising of a great deal of capacity with Government financial assistance under the Cotton Industry Act, 1959. This process - scrapping, reorganisation and fall in employment - will continue as the industry carries forward its programme of further rationalisation; even if production remains broadly the same, increases in productivity would lead to a further substantial fall in the number at work in the cotton industries by 1970.

3. We expect that this further substantial contraction will be accommodated without causing unemployment or an unacceptable degree of social distress. But any acceleration would cause substantial difficulties in an industry where one quarter of the workers are 55 years old or more. Indeed the special position of the United Kingdom in so far as it already imports over 40% of its consumption of cotton textiles was recognised in a Protocol to the Long Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.

4. What therefore is essential against this background, if the further rationalisation of the industry is successfully to be carried through, is that its confidence should not be impaired by radical reductions in the continuing protection yielded by the m.f.n. tariff. This consideration applies not only to cotton textiles but also to those man-made fibre yarns and fabrics that now form a large and increasing part of the production of the cotton industries and (for the reasons of tariff relationship explained in the note above) to articles made from both these groups of products.

Jute

The British jute industry is concentrated in and around Dundee; this area has suffered considerable unemployment as a result of disruptive competition from imports. The area is still dependent on jute manufacturing for some 20% of its employment. The diversification of industry in the area is being successfully pursued but this is a gradual process.

2. In order to protect the industry a special system of control of imports has long been in existence. It proved possible in 1963 and 1964 to remove some protection by restoring certain ranges of goods to private trade but we cannot at this stage offer a 50% cut in tariff protection.

BERYLLIUM COPPER ALLOYS

		m.f.n. rate
ex 74.01(B)(2)	Unwrought <u>Beryllium-copper</u> alloys	10%
ex 74.02	<u>Beryllium-copper master</u> alloys	10%
ex 74.03	Wrought angles, bars, rods, shapes, sections etc. of <u>Beryllium-copper</u> ; <u>Beryllium-copper wire</u>	10%
ex 74.04	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of <u>Beryllium-copper</u>	15%
	/ex 74.05	

SECRET

ex 74.05

Beryllium-copper foil

m.f.n. rate

16%

The exception of these beryllium copper alloys and semi-manufactures is consequential upon the exception of beryllium (other than unwrought or in powder or flake or waste and scrap) and articles thereof (ex 77.04(B)).

2. Beryllium is expected to be of increasing importance in aero-space research. Alloyed with copper it also has important uses in the electrical and machinery industries.

3. The beryllium producing industry in the United Kingdom is of very recent origin (1960) and is struggling to establish itself in the face of price competition from older established foreign suppliers who receive higher tariff protection in their home market and have benefited from large scale research projects.

4. Although international trade in these commodities is still extremely small, it is essential, in view of the technological importance of beryllium, to continue the present level of protection until the industry is sufficiently developed to compete on equal terms with its overseas competitors. The United Kingdom cannot therefore offer any cut in the present duties.

UNWROUGHT LEAD

78.01(A)(1)

m.f.n. rate

7s.6d. per ton (current
ad valorem incidence -
0.3%)

The incidence of the United Kingdom duty rate on unwrought lead is not only very low, but significantly lower than those of other major trading partners. This disparity in tariffs puts British refiners at a disadvantage in competing for supplies of scrap and meeting competition in metal in their home market.

2. The United Kingdom cannot therefore offer a cut in the tariff on lead on equal terms with other countries.

UNWROUGHT ZINC (other than alloys)

79.01(A)(2)

m.f.n. rate

£1.10s. a ton (current
ad valorem incidence -
1.3%)

The United Kingdom duty is not only very low, but significantly lower than those of other major trading partners. This disparity in tariffs puts British smelters at a disadvantage in competing for concentrates in world markets and meeting competition in metal in their home market.

2. The United Kingdom cannot therefore offer a cut in the tariff on zinc on equal terms with other countries.

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COAL, LIGNITE AND COKE

m.f.n. rate

27.01	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels	Free
27.02	Lignite, whether or not agglomerated	Free
27.04	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat	Free

Since 1958 imports into the United Kingdom of coal and its related products, lignite and coke, have been virtually prohibited in order to help the coal industry deal with a severe contraction in demand in conditions of continuing fuel surplus. Reorganisation involving closure of pits and reduction in the numbers employed has brought about some improvement in the competitive position of the industry but the process is by no means complete. The closing of pits moreover increasingly affects areas of exceptionally high unemployment.

2. To raise the embargo on imports at the present stage would jeopardise a rationalisation programme still far from completion and would risk disrupting labour relations on which of course the progress of reorganisation depends. The United Kingdom Government is not yet in a position to decide on the appropriate long term means of protecting the coal industry and is therefore obliged to reserve its freedom to revert to the tariff as a possible alternative means of protection. The United Kingdom is therefore unable to offer a binding of the present duty-free tariff on imports of coal, lignite and coke.

SILICON (over 99.9% pure)

m.f.n. rate

ex 28.04(A)	Silicon of a purity greater than 99.9 per cent	Free
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The British industry producing high purity semi-conductor grade silicon is alone among its competitors in having no protective duty. As this is a developing industry with a limited market and large commitments in technological research, the United Kingdom is unable to offer to bind the nil duty.

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ANNEX C

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF EXCEPTED ITEMS

tariff Number	Summary Description	1961		1962	
		Total	M.M.F.	Total	M.M.F.
27.01	Coal, etc	315	-	181	2
27.02	Lignite	1	-	2	1
27.03	Coal, etc.	38	33	53	49
28.04(A)	Silicon of a purity greater than 99.9%	266	266	206	205
34.02(A)	Alcohol ethers	646	486	582	466
34.02(B)	Alcohol ethers	946	795	1,138	927
39.01(E)(1)(b)	Other condensation, etc. products containing light oils	1,346	1,002	1,314	1,004
39.01(E)(2)	Other condensation, etc. products not containing light oils	5,547	3,395	4,701	4,084
39.02(B)(2)	Polymerisation, etc. products	14,500	12,258	18,262	14,942
39.03(A)(2)(c)	Cellulose acetate n.e.s.	451	397	505	343
39.03(F)	Other cellulose products n.e.s.	2,036	1,857	2,181	1,924
46.03(A)	Baskets of osier, willow, cane or wicker	552	316	386	220
51.04	Woven fabrics of m.m.f. (continuous)	5,923	4,991	5,198	4,207
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	8,945	4,352	6,441	2,332
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	34	32	42	15
55.07	Cotton gauze	8	4	2	1
55.08	Cotton terry towelling	313	27	352	33
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton	55,419	25,164	42,827	15,531
56.05	Yarn of m.m.f. (discontinuous), not put up for retail sale	265	229	405	325
56.06	Yarn of m.m.f. (discontinuous), put up for retail sale	4	4	28	28
56.07	Woven fabrics of m.m.f. (discontinuous)	5,218	4,444	5,261	4,427
57.06	Yarns of jute	608	2	651	7
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute	5,335	51	5,908	79
58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics	8,515	8,386	9,950	9,812

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/ex 58.10

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<u>Tariff Number</u>	<u>Summary Description</u>	<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece - <u>of woven fabric</u>	2,235	4,203	2,210	199
ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, etc. <u>of jute</u>	91	11	122	25
ex 59.07	Textile fabrics coated with gum, etc. - <u>made from woven</u> <u>fabrics</u>	7	7	15	12
ex 59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with plastics etc. - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	1,204	1,013	764	499
ex 59.09	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with oil, etc. - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	18	13	15	14
ex 59.11	Rubberised textile fabrics - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	407	122	510	85
ex 59.12(A)	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	52	48	69	62
ex 59.16	Transmission etc. belts or belting	103	78	123	80
ex 59.17(C)	Textile fabrics used in machinery, etc.	58	12	63	19
ex 59.17(D)	Other textile articles used in machinery, etc. - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	91	64	100	77
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments	4,819	623	5,426	600
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	5,897	1,689	5,914	1,364
ex 61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments	4,564	417	5,703	458
ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments	1,119	479	1,149	311
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs	566	169	531	190
ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, etc.	1,438	1,411	1,603	1,572
ex 61.08	Collars, fallals, jabots, etc.	12	4	13	6
ex 61.09	Corsets, brassieres, etc. - <u>made from woven fabric</u>	1,792	823	1,952	735
ex 61.10	Gloves, mittens, etc.	556	297	591	173
ex 61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel	38	25	38	25
ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets	79	53	83	56
ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, curtains, etc.	4,567	1,963	6,270	1,919

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/ex 62.03

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£'000

Tariff Number	Summary Description	1961		1962	
		Total	M.F.N.	Total	M.F.N.
ex 62.03	Sacks and bags	2,604	1	2,166	5
ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods	269	230	347	264
ex 62.05	Other made up textile articles	169	93	220	112
ex 74.01(B)(2)	} Beryllium - copper alloys etc.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
ex 74.02					
ex 74.03					
ex 74.04					
ex 74.05					
73.01(A)(1)	Unwrought lead	11,654	1,915	10,028	1,355
73.01(A)(2)	Unwrought zinc (other than alloys)	13,449	6,155	9,584	3,030
TOTAL		175,029	86,414	162,185	74,044

Imports from m.f.n. sources in 1962 of £74.2 m. represented 4.6% of total industrial imports from m.f.n. sources (£1605.2 m.)

10. In the case of those tariff headings in this Annex that are only partially excepted, the figures of United Kingdom imports are estimates based on the most reliable information available.

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ANNEX D

Details of Textile Tariff Headings, Duty Rates and G.A.T.T. Bindings

S.A. Tariff No.	Summary Description	Rate of Duty
55.04(A) #	) Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous)	17½ or 8d./sq. yd.* + 6½d./lb. of man-made fibres and silk
(B) #	)	17½ + 9d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
55.05(A) #	) Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	16½ + 7½d./lb. of silk and m.m.f.
(B) #	)	7½
55.06(A) #	) Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	16½ + 7½d./lb. of silk and m.m.f.
(B) #	)	7½
55.07(A)(1) #	)	25%
(2) #	) Cotton gauze	25%
(B) #	)	25%
55.08(A)(1) #	)	17½ + 9d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
(2) #	) Cotton terry towelling	17½ + 9d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
(B) #	)	17½
55.09(A)(1) #	)	17½ + 9d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
(2) #	) Other woven fabrics of cotton	17½ + 9d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
(B) #	)	17½
56.05 #	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous), not put up for retail sale	16½ + 7½d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
56.06 #	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous), put up for retail sale	16½ + 7½d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
56.07(A) #	) Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	17½ or 8d./sq. yd.* + 6½d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
(B) #	) (discontinuous)	17½ + 9d./lb. of m.m.f. and silk
57.06(A) #	)	16½ + 7½d./lb. of m.m.f.
(B)(1) #	) Yarn of jute	16½
(2) #	)	15%
57.10(A)(1) #	)	20% + 9d./lb. of m.m.f.
(2) #	) Woven fabrics of jute	20%
(B) #	)	20%
58.04(A)(1) #	)	17½ or 1s./sq. yd.* + 2s. 3d./lb. of silk
(2) #	)	+ 9d./lb. of m.m.f.
(3) #	) Woven pile and chenille fabrics	17½ or 8d./sq. yd.* + 6½d./lb. of m.m.f.
(4) #	)	17½ + 2s. 3d./lb. of silk + 9d./lb. of m.m.f.
(B) #	)	17½ + 9d./lb. of silk and m.m.f.
58.10(A)(1) #	)	1s./sq. yd. or 25%
(2) #	)	8d./sq. yd. or 25%
(3) #	) Embroidery in the piece - of	25%
(4) #	) <u>woven fabric</u>	25%
(B) #	)	25%
59.04(A)(2) #	) Twine, cordage, etc. of <u>jute</u>	16% + 1s. 6d./lb. of silk + 7½d./lb. of m.m.f.
(B)(4) #	)	15%
59.07(A)(1) #	)	20% + 2s. 3d./lb. of silk + 9d./lb. of m.m.f.
(2) #	) Textile fabrics coated with gum, etc. -	20%
(B) #	) <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	20%
59.08(A)(1) #	)	20% + 2s. 3d./lb. of silk + 9d./lb. of m.m.f.
(2) #	)	20%
(B)(1) #	) Textile fabrics impregnated or coated	20%
(2) #	) with plastics etc. - <u>made from woven</u>	2d./lb. or 15%
(B) #	) <u>fabrics</u>	20%
59.09(A)(1) #	)	20% + 2s. 3d./lb. of silk + 9d./lb. of m.m.f.
(2) #	)	20%
(B)(1) #	) Textile fabrics impregnated or coated	20%
(2) #	) with oil, etc. - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	2d./lb. or 15%
(B) #	)	20%
59.11(A)(1) #	)	20% + 2s. 3d./lb. of silk + 9d./lb. of m.m.f.
(2) #	) Rubberised textile fabrics -	20%
(B) #	) <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	20%

Heading bound at rate shown
* Heading partially bound
- whichever is the greater

/ex 59.12(A)(1)(a)

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- * Heading bound at rate shown
- * Heading partially bound
- * whichever is the greater

Tex 51.05(a)(1)

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U.S. Tariff No.	Summary Description	Rate of Duty
0.08(1)	Collars, fallals, jabots, etc.	15s./lb. or 33 1/3%
(2) #		7s. 6d./lb. or 25%
0.09(1)(a)		5s./lb. or 30%
(b)		5s./lb. or 25%
(c)		5s./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.10(2)(a)		2s. 6d./lb. or 30%
(b)		2s. 6d./lb. or 25%
(c)		2s. 6d./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.11(1)		30%
(2)		25%
(3)		20%
0.09(2)(1) #	Corsets, brassieres, etc. <u>made from woven fabric</u>	15s./lb. or 33 1/3%
(2) #		7s. 6d./lb. or 25%
0.10(1)(a) #		5s./lb. or 25%
(b) #		5s./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.11(2)(a) #		2s. 6d./lb. or 25%
(b) #		2s. 6d./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.12(1) #		25%
0.13(2)(a) #		15%
(b) #		20%
0.14(1)(1) #	Gloves, mittens, etc.	15s./lb. or 33 1/3%
(2) #		7s. 6d./lb. or 33 1/3%
0.15(1)(a) #		5s./lb. or 30%
(b) #		5s./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.16(2)(a) #		2s. 6d./lb. or 30%
(b) #		2s. 6d./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.17(1)(1) #		30%
(2) #		20%
0.18(1)(1)	Made up accessories for articles of apparel	15s./lb. or 33 1/3%
(2) #		7s. 6d./lb. or 25%
0.19(1)(a)		5s./lb. or 30%
(b)		5s./lb. or 25%
(c)		5s./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.20(2)(a)		2s. 6d./lb. or 30%
(b)		2s. 6d./lb. or 25%
(c)		2s. 6d./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.21(1)		30%
(2)		25%
(3)		20%
0.22(1)(a)	Travelling rugs and blankets	33 1/3%
(b)		25%
(c)		20%
0.23(1)(1)	Bed linen, table linen, curtains, etc.	4s. 8d./lb. or 33 1/3%
(2)		1s. 8d./lb. or 25%
0.24(1)(1) #		25%
0.25(2)(a) #		17 1/2%
(b)		20%
0.26(1)(a)	Sacks and bags	33 1/3%
(b)		25%
0.27(1)(1) #		17 1/2%
(2)		20%
0.28(1)(1)	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods	33 1/3%
(2)		20%
0.29(2)		20%
0.30(1)(1)(a)		15s./lb. or 33 1/3%
(b) #		7s. 6d./lb. or 25%
0.31(1)(1)	Other made up textile articles	33 1/3%
0.32(2)(a)		5s./lb. or 22 1/2%
(b)		2s. 6d./lb. or 22 1/2%
0.33(1)		25%
0.34(1)		20%

Bound at rate shown
partially bound
at the greater

NOTE: Reliable up-to-date figures of the ad valorem equivalents of the specific elements in the duties in this Annex are not yet available, but it is hoped to circulate, early in 1965, accurate figures based on United Kingdom imports in 1963.

Textiles

Average ad valorem incidence of duties
containing a specific element. The
incidence is based on the latest
available figures from 1963

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Current rate of duty</u>	<u>Ad valorem incidence</u>
04(A)	17½% or 8d. per sq. yard, w.i.g., plus 6½d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	21.8
(B)	17½% plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	22.9
05(A)	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of silk and of man-made fibres.	19.8
06(A)	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of silk and of man-made fibres.	18.6
06(A)(1)	17½% plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	18.8
08(A)(2)	17½% plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of silk.	No imports
09(A)(1)	17½% plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	20.1
(A)(2)	17½% plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of silk.	18.0
05	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	20.5
06	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	19.3
07(A)	17½% or 8d. per sq. yard, w.i.g., plus 6½d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	24.9
(B)	17½% plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres and of any silk.	24.7
06(A)	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	Imports negligible
10(A)(1)	20% plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	22.6
04(A)(1)	17½% or 1s. per sq. yard, w.i.g., plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of any man-made fibres.	19.64
(A)(2)	17½% or 8d. per sq. yard, w.i.g., plus 6½d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	21.9
(A)(3)	17½% plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	20.6
(A)(4)	17½% plus 9d. per lb. of silk and of man-made fibres.	18.1
10(A)(1)	1s. per sq. yard or 25% w.i.g.	25.0
(A)(2)	8d. per sq. yard of 25% w.i.g.	25.0
04(A)(2)	16% plus 1s. 6d. per lb. of silk plus 7½d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	17.8

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Item No.	Current rate of duty	Ad valorem incidence
107(A)(1)	20% plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	22.0
108(A)(1)	20% plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	23.3
(E)(1)	2d. per lb. or 15% w.i.g.	15.0
109(A)(1)	20% plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	21.7
(E)(1)	2d. per lb. or 15% w.i.g.	15.0
111(A)(1)	20% plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	23.7
112(A)(1)(a)	20% plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	22.1
117(C)(1)(a)	20% plus 2s. 3d. per lb. of silk plus 9d. per lb. of man-made fibres.	21.3
120(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	36.4
(A)(2)	7s. 6d. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	30.8
(E)(1)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
(E)(2)	2s. 6d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.6
122(A)(1)(a)	19s. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	30.0
(A)(1)(b)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(A)(1)(c)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	34.0
(A)(2)(a)	9s. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	30.0
(A)(2)(b)	9s. per lb. or 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	28.0
(A)(2)(c)	7s. 3d. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.3
(A)(2)(d)	6s. 9d. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	28.5
(A)(2)(e)	7s. 6d. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	26.1
(E)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	Imports negligible
(E)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.0
(E)(1)(c)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
(E)(2)(a)	2s. 6d. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	32.0
(E)(2)(b)	2s. 6d. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.0
(E)(2)(c)	2s. 6d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
(C)(3)(a)	1s. 9d. per garment or 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	17.6
123(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	34.4
(A)(2)	7s. 6d. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	33.8
(E)(1)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports

SECRET

Tariff Item No.	Current rate of duty	Ad valorem incidence
1.05(5)(2)	2s. 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
1.06(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	34.4
(A)(2)	7s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	26.3
(E)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(2)(a)	2s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.0
(E)(2)(b)	2s 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
1.05(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	33.4
(A)(2)	7s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.2
(E)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	Imports negligible
(E)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(2)(a)	2s 9d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(2)(b)	2s 9d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(C)(1)	2s 9d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.3
(C)(2)	2s 9d per lb. or 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	29.7
1.06(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	35.9
(A)(2)	7s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	29.2
(E)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(1)(c)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
(E)(2)(a)	2s 6d per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(2)(b)	2s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	Imports negligible
(E)(2)(c)	2s 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
1.06(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(A)(2)	7s. 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.1
(E)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(1)(c)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(2)(a)	2s 6d per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	No imports
(E)(2)(b)	2s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	Imports negligible

SECRET

Item No.	Current rate of duty	Ad valorem incidence
08(B)(2)(c)	2s 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
09(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(A)(2)	7s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.4
(B)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	No imports
(B)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	imports negligible
(B)(2)(a)	2s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.0
(B)(2)(b)	2s 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	23.0
10(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
(A)(2)	7s 6d per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	33.5
(B)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	Imports negligible
(B)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(B)(2)(a)	2s 6d per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	30.0
(B)(2)(b)	2s 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	22.5
11(A)(1)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	33.9
(A)(2)	7s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.1
(B)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	No imports
(B)(1)(b)	5s. per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	Imports negligible
(B)(1)(c)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(B)(2)(a)	2s 6d per lb. or 30%, w.i.g.	No imports
(B)(2)(b)	2s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	No imports
(B)(2)(c)	2s 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	Imports negligible
12(A)	4s 8d per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	39.6
(B)	1s 8d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	28.3
13(A)(1)(a)	15s. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, w.i.g.	Imports negligible
(A)(1)(b)	7s 6d per lb. or 25%, w.i.g.	25.0
(B)(1)(a)	5s. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports
(B)(1)(b)	2s 6d per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, w.i.g.	No imports

SECRET

ANNEX F

UNITED KINGDOM OFFERS OF
PARTIAL TARIFF REDUCTIONS ON CERTAIN TEXTILES

Although the cotton and man-made fibres complex represents for the United Kingdom an exceptionally difficult problem the United Kingdom Government are prepared, subject to overall reciprocity and to their being satisfied with the total settlement of textile items at the end of the day, to reduce the existing tariffs for man-made fibres and mixtures of cotton and man-made fibres to the basic rates for cotton goods, namely $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for cloth and 20 per cent for garments.

The schedule attached sets out the details of this offer in terms of the textile headings in the United Kingdom's exceptions list.

SECRET

I. Tariff No.	Summary Description	Extent of partial offer
54.04(A) (B)	} Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous)	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
55.05(A) (B)	} Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	12% + 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
55.06(A) (B)	} Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	12% + 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
55.07(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Cotton gauze	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
55.08(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Cotton terry towelling	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
55.09(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Other woven fabrics of cotton	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous), not put up for retail sale	12% + 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous), put up for retail sale	12% + 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
56.07(A) (B)	} Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous)	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
57.06(A) (B)(1) (2)	} Yarn of jute	* 10% 15%
57.10(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Woven fabrics of jute	20% 20% 20%
58.04(A)(1) (2) (3) (4) (B)	} Woven pile and chenille fabrics	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
58.10(A)(1) (2) (3) (4) (B)	} Embroidery in the piece - of <u>woven fabric</u>	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
59.04(A)(2) (B)(4)	} Twine, cordage, etc. <u>of jute</u>	* 15%
59.07(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Textile fabrics coated with gum, etc. - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
59.08(A)(1) (2) (B)(1) (2)	} Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with plastics etc.- <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 15% 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
* (i) singles, not polished or glazed: (ii) singles, polished or glazed; multiples:		12% + 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. 15%

SECRET

SECRET

K. Tariff No.	Summary Description	Extent of partial offer
59.09(A)(1) (2) (B)(1) (2)	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with oil, etc. - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 15% 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
59.11(A)(1) (2) (B)	Rubberised textile fabrics - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
59.12(A)(1)(a) (b) (2)	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated - <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
59.16(A) (B) (C)	Transmission etc. belts or belting	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 14%
59.17(C)(1)(a) (b) (2)	Textile fabrics used in machinery, etc.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
59.17(D)(1) (2) (3)	Other textile articles used in machinery, etc., <u>made from woven fabrics</u>	20% 20% 20%
61.01(A)(1) (2) (B)(1) (2) (C)	Men's and boys' outer garments	20% 20% 20% 20% 20%
61.02(A)(1)(a) (b) (c) (2)(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (B)(1)(a) (b) (c) (2)(a) (b) (c) (C)(1) (2) (3)(a) (b)	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 1s.9d. ✓ garment or 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % w.i.e. 20%
61.03(A)(1) (2) (B)(1) (2) (C)	Men's and boys' undergarments	20% 20% 20% 20% 20%
61.04(A)(1) (2) (B)(1)(a) (b) (2)(a) (b) (C)(1) (2)	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%

SECRET

A. Tariff No.	Summary Description	Extent of partial offer
61.05(A)(1) (2) (E)(1)(a) (2)(a) (2)(b) (C)(1) (2)	Handkerchiefs	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 2s.9d./lb. or 17½% w.i.g.
61.06(A)(1) (2) (B)(1)(a) (2)(b) (2)(c) (2)(a) (2)(b) (2)(c) (C)(1) (2) (3)	Shawls, scarves, etc.	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%
61.08(A)(1) (2) (E)(1)(a) (2)(b) (2)(c) (B)(2)(a) (2)(b) (2)(c) (C)(1) (2) (3)	Collars, fallals, jabots, etc.	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%
61.09(A)(1) (2) (B)(1)(a) (2)(b) (2)(a) (2)(b) (C)(1) (2)(a) (2)(b)	Corsets, brassieres, etc. <u>made from woven fabric</u>	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 15% 20%
61.10(A)(1) (2) (E)(1)(a) (2)(b) (2)(a) (2)(b) (C)(1) (2)	Gloves, mittens, etc.	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%
61.11(A)(1) (2) (E)(1)(a) (2)(b) (2)(c) (2)(a) (2)(b) (2)(c) (C)(1) (2) (3)	Made up accessories for articles of apparel	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%

SECRET

Tariff No.	Summary Description	Extent of partial offer
62.01(A) (B) (C)	Travelling rugs and blankets	20% 20% 20%
62.02(A) (B) (C)(1) (2)(a) (b)	Bed linen, table linen, curtains, etc.	20% 20% 20% 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 20%
62.03(A) (B) (C)(1) (2)	Sacks and bags	20% 20% 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 20%
62.04(A) (B) (C)(2)	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods	20% 20% 20%
62.05(A)(1)(a) (b) (2) (B)(1)(a) (b) (2) (c)	Other made up textile articles	20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%

UNITED KINGDOM COMMITMENTS ON MARGINS OF PREFERENCE
TO COUNTRIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE AREA

Listed below are the items included in the United Kingdom offer list which are of interest to less developed countries and on which countries of the Commonwealth Preference Area enjoy contractual preferences.

Some of these contractual preferences arise from trade agreements made some 50 years ago and are in terms which are not easily transposed into current British tariff nomenclature. However, brief descriptions and main tariff heads are given of items in the non-agricultural sector of the United Kingdom tariff within which existing commitments on margins of preference would oblige the United Kingdom Government to seek the concurrence of one or more of the Governments of Australia, India, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, Rhodesia and South Africa before implementing the offer of 50 per cent out in the most favoured nation rate of duty.

The total value of imports into the United Kingdom in 1962 of items listed subject to the full rate of duty is estimated to have been £14.8 million.

05.07	Ostrich feathers
05.08	Bones
25.19	Magnésite, dead-burned
25.24	Asbestos
27.13	Paraffin wax
32.01	Wattle extracts
33.01	Sandalwood oil, eucalyptus oil
35.01	Casein
41.02)	Leather
41.03)	
41.04)	
41.05)	
41.06)	
41.07)	
41.08)	
41.01)	Goatskins
43.01)	
43.02)	
ø 44.03)	Boxwood; tropical hardwoods
ø 44.04)	
ø 44.05)	
57.07	Coir yarn, mats and matting
58.01)	Carpets and rugs
58.02)	
59.02)	
58.05)	Cotton and jute tissues and cotton household goods etc.
58.08)	
58.09)	
60.01)	
60.05)	
97.06	Sports goods

ø The duty on boxwood and tropical hardwoods has been suspended with the agreement of the Governments concerned until 31st December 1965, and will be considered for removal at the end of the Kennedy Round negotiations.

ANNEX HNote on the definition of industrial goods

In the absence of any agreed definition of the industrial sector the United Kingdom has worked on the basis of B.N. Chapters 25 - 99. The tariff headings listed under A below, however, seem unmistakably agricultural, are excluded from the industrial offer and will be dealt with in our agricultural offer. The headings listed under B below are those in Chapters 1 - 24 which, subject to the views of the Committee on Agriculture, should be considered industrial.

The only implication for our industrial exceptions list would be the addition to the alcohol ethers group of the associated item, fatty alcohols (U.K. tariff headings 15.10 ex (A) and ex (B)) - if the list under B were agreed. Imports into the U.K. of fatty alcohols under these headings in 1961 and 1962 were (in £'000):-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
1961	836	744
1962	849	719

List A

<u>B.N. Number</u>	<u>Summary Description</u>
ex 33.01	Essential oils of citrus fruits, peppermint and hops
ex 35.01	Caseinates and other casein derivatives
ex 35.02	Albumins

List B

05.01	Human hair
05.02	Pigs', hogs' etc. bristles or hair
05.03	Horse hair etc.
05.06	Sinews and tendons etc.
05.07	Skins and other parts of birds
05.08	Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted etc.
05.09	Horns, antlers, hooves etc. and whalebone etc.
05.11	Tortoise shell etc.
05.13	Natural sponges
05.14	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; animal products used to prepare pharmaceutical products.
ex 12.07	Botanical plants, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered, excluding ground and unground basil, borage, mint, rosemary and sage.
13.01	Raw vegetable materials used primarily in dyeing or tanning

- 13.02 Shellac, other lacs, natural gums, resins etc.
- ex 13.03 Aloes; cassia pulp; other vegetable extracts other than liquorice and hop extracts, fruit pectin and agar-agar
- ex 14. 01 Vegetable materials etc. other than rattan cane, osiers or willows
- 14.02 Vegetable materials used primarily as stuffing
- 14.03 Vegetable materials used primarily in brushes or brooms
- 14.05 Vegetable products, not elsewhere specified.
- 15.05 Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom
- ex 15.07 Raw oils, the following:- oiticica, stillingia and tung
- 15.09 Degras
- 15.10 Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols
- 15.11 Glycerol and glycerol lyes
- 15.15 Beeswax and other insect waxes
- 15.16 Vegetable waxes
- ex 23.03 Bagasse

AGRICULTURE

ADVANCE IMPLEMENTATION

URGENT

REQUESTS BY L.D.C.'s. ON THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR ADVANCE
IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCESSIONS AND DEEPER CUTS
INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

E. = Exception
P.W. = Partial Withdrawal
D.C. = Deep Cut

United Kingdom Imports 1964 £'000

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
05.03(A) (B)	} Horsehair	Free 10	Free $\frac{1}{2}$	Argen. Argen.	266 161	P.W.
05.08(A)	} Bones and horn cores	Free	Free	Turkey U.A.R. Argen.	- - -	
(B)	}	10	5	Turkey U.A.R. Argen.	94 18 863	
05.09	} Horns, antlers, etc.	10	5	Peru Argen.	7 187	
05.13	} Natural sponges	8	Free	Turkey	-	D.C.
05.14(A) (B)	} Musk etc.	Free 10	- -	Peru Peru	- 10	E. E.
13.01(C)	} Tara	Free	-	Peru	322	E.
ex 13.03(D)	Opium	10	5	Turkey	448	
15.11	Glycerol	10	5	U.A.R.	-	
15.15	Beeswax	10	5	U.A.R. Chile	48 10	
		1				

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
ex 15.16(A)	Carnauba wax	Free	Free	Brazil	1,076	
25.01(A)	Common salt	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	5	U.A.R.	-	D.C.
(B)		Free	Free	U.A.R.	-	
(C)		10	5	U.A.R.	-	
25.10	Phosphates	Free	-	U.A.R.	-	E.
25.23(A)	Cement	5	5	U.A.R.	-	E.
(B)		10	5	U.A.R.	-	
ex 26.01	Copper, molybdenum, iron lead and zinc ores	Free	Free	Peru	3,865	
	Manganese ore	Free	Free	U.A.R.	519	
27.09(B)	Crude Petroleum	2/9d. per gallon	-	U.A.R.	176,802	E.
27.10(A)	Refined petroleum	2/9d. per gallon	-	U.A.R.	2,629	E.
40.01(A)	Natural rubber	Free	Free	Peru	85	
(B)		10	4 and Free	Peru	2	D.C.
41.01(A)	Raw hides and skins	10	Free	Turkey	-	D.C.
(B)(1)				U.A.R.	-	
				Chile	-	
				Brazil	-	
				Turkey	-	
				U.A.R.	-	
				Chile	-	
				Brazil	8	
(2)				Turkey	92	
				U.A.R.	-	
				Chile	280	
				Brazil	957	
		2				

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.P.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
41.03(A) (B)	} Sheep and lambskin leather	15 10	12 8	Turkey Turkey	- -	P.W. P.W.
41.04(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Goat and kid skin leather	10 15 10	8 12 8	Turkey Turkey Turkey	- - -	P.W. P.W. P.W.
41.05(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Other kinds of leather	15 12 10	12 12 8	Uruguay. Uruguay. Uruguay.	- - -	P.W. E. P.W.
42.02(A)(1) (2) (B)	} Travel goods of leather and plastic	1/6d. each or 15% w.i.g. 2/3d. each or 20% w.i.g. 20	1/6d. each or 10% v.i.g. 1/6d. each or 10% w.i.g. 10	U.A.R. Uruguay. U.A.R. Uruguay. U.A.R. Uruguay.	- - - 3	P.W. P.W. P.W.
44.05(A)(1) (2) (3)(a) (b) (4) (5) (6)(a) (b) (7)(a) (b) (B)	} Wood sawn lengthwise	Free 4 7½ 12 6 10 Free 10 8/- per standard	- 4 6 6 4 5 - 5 Free	Yugos. Yugos. Yugos. Yugos. Yugos. Yugos. Yugos. Yugos. Yugos. Chile Brazil Yugos. Yugos. Chile Brazil	- - 1 - 2 - 4 229 14 16,161 3,225 21 36 78	E. E. P.W. P.W. E. D.C.
		3				

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
44.13(A) (C)	} Coniferous wood, planed, tongued; } grooved, etc.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 10	5 5	Brazil Brazil	- -	P.W.
44.14	Veneer sheets	10	5	Yugos. Chile	187	
44.15(A)	Plywood, blockboard, etc.	10	5	Israel Yugos.	5,280 539	
44.27(C)	Other ornamental articles of wood	20	15 and 10	U.A.R.	-	ex P.W.
53.01(A)	} Wool	Free	-	Turkey Brazil	163 4,585	E.
(B)	}	10	5	Turkey	-	
53.02(A)	} Fine animal hair	Free	-	Turkey Uruguay. Argen.	4,256 -	E.
(B)(1)	}	5	Free	Turkey Uruguay. Argen.	158	D.C.
(2)	}	10	5	Turkey Uruguay. Argen.	- -	
53.05(A)	} Wool tops	9d. per lb. of m.m.f. or 10% w.i.g.	10	Argen. Peru Uruguay. Argen. Peru Uruguay.	- - - - - -	P.W.
(B)	}	10	10		- -	E.
		4				

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
53.06(A) (B)(1) (2)	Woollen yarn	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of silk and of m.m.f. 10 7½	13 7½ 7½	Uruguay. Uruguay. Uruguay.	- - -	P.W. P.W. E.
53.07(A) (B)(1) (2)	Worsted yarn	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of silk and of m.m.f. 10 7½	13 7½ 7½	Uruguay. Uruguay. Uruguay.	- - -	P.W. P.W. E.
54.01(A)(1) (2) (B)(1) (2)	Flax, raw	9d. per lb. or 20% w.i.l. Free 9d. per lb. of m.m.f. or 10% w.i.g. 10	Free Free 5 5	U.A.R. U.A.R. U.A.R. U.A.R.	- 819 - -	D.C.
55.01(A) (B)	Cotton	Free 10	Already Bound 5	U.A.R. U.A.R.	6,893 -	
55.03(A) (B)	Cotton waste	9d. per lb. or 20% w.i.l. Free	Free Free	Brazil Brazil	- 1,082	D.C.
55.05(A) (B)	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale	16% plus 7½d. per lb. of silk and of m.m.f. 7½	13 7½	U.A.R. U.A.R.	4 -	P.W. E.

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
55.09(A)(1) (2) (B)	Other woven fabrics of cotton	(17½% plus 9d. per lb. (of m.m.f. and of any (silk 17½	17½ 17½ 17½	Korea U.A.R. Yugos. Korea U.A.R. Yugos.	- - - 4,553 1,067 1,945	P.W. P.W. E.
58.01(A)(1) (2) (3) (B)(1) (2) (3)	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted	4/6d. per sq.yd. or 42% w.i.g. 4/6d. per sq.yd. or 25% w.i.g. 4/6d. per sq.yd. 1/- per sq.yd. or 33½% w.i.g. 1/- per sq.yd. or 25% w.i.g. 1/- per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g.	4/6d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g. 4/6d. per sq.yd. or 20% w.i.g. - 1/- per sq.yd. or 30% w.i.g. - 1/- per sq.yd. or 17½% w.i.g.	Turkey U.A.R. Turkey U.A.R. Turkey U.A.R. U.A.R. Turkey U.A.R. Turkey U.A.R.	23 - - - 115 - - - - 1 -	P.W. P.W. E. P.W. E. P.W.
60.04(A)(1) (2) (B)(1)(a) (b) (2)(a) (b)	Under garments	15/- per lb. or 33½% 7/6d. per lb. or 25% 5/- per lb. or 25% 5/- per lb. or 22½% 2/6d. per lb. or 25% 2/6d. per lb. or 22½%	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g. 5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g. 20% 20% 20%	U.A.R. Yugos. U.A.R. Yugos. U.A.R. Yugos. U.A.R. Yugos. U.A.R. Yugos. U.A.R. Yugos.	- - - - - - - - - - -	P.W. P.W. P.W. P.W. P.W. P.W.

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
61.01(A)(1)	Men's and boys' outer garments	15/- per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(2)		7/6d. per lb. or 25%	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	4	P.W.
(B)(1)		5/- per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	9	P.W.
(2)		2/6d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(C)		20	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	57	E.
				Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	2	
				Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	45	
61.02(A)(1)(a)		19/- per lb. or 30%	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(b)		15/- per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(c)		15/- per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	1	P.W.
(2)(a)	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	9/- per lb. or 30%	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	1	P.W.
(b)		9/- per lb. or 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	4	P.W.
				Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
61.02(A)(2)(Contd.)						
(c)	Women's, girls' and infants outer garments	7/3d. per lb. or 25%	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	3	P.W.
(d)		6/9d. per lb. or 25%	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(e)		7/6d. per lb. or 25%	5/- per lb. or 20% w.i.g.	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	30	P.W.
(B)(1)(a)		5/- per lb. or 30%	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(b)		5/- per lb. or 25%	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(c)		5/- per lb. or 22½%	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(2)(a)		2/6d. per lb. or 30%	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(b)		2/6d. per lb. or 25%	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(c)		2/6d. per lb. or 22½%	20	Israel U.A.R. Yugos.	150	P.W.

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
61.02 (Contd.)						
(C)(1)		30	20	Israel	-	P.W.
				U.A.R.	-	
				Yugos.	-	P.W.
(2)		25	20	Israel	3	
				U.A.R.	-	
	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments			Yugos.	10	E.
(3)(a)		1/9d. per garment or 17 1/2%	20	Israel	21	
				U.A.R.	-	
				Yugos.	1	E.
(b)		20	20	Israel	21	
				U.A.R.	-	
				Yugos.	7	
61.03(A)(1)		15/- per lb. or 33 1/3%	5/- per lb. or 20%	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
			w.i.g.			
(2)		7/6d. per lb. or 25%	5/- per lb. or 20%	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
			w.i.g.			
(B)(1)		5/- per lb. or 22 1/2%	20	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
(2)		2/6d. per lb. or 22 1/2%	20	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
(C)		20	20	U.A.R.	-	E.
61.04(A)(1)		15/- per lb. or 33 1/3%	5/- per lb. or 20%	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
			w.i.g.			
(2)		7/6d. per lb. or 25%	5/- per lb. or 20%	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
			w.i.g.			
(B)(1)(a)		5/- per lb. or 25%	20	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments			Yugos.	-	
				U.A.R.	-	
				Yugos.	-	
				U.A.R.	-	

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
61.04(B) (Contd.)						
(1)(b)	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments	5/- per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	20	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(2)(a)		2/6d. per lb. or 25%	20	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(b)		2/6d. per lb. or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	20	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(C)(1)		25	20	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
(2)		20	20	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	E.
62.02(A) (B) (C)(1) (2)(a) (b)	Bed, table, toilet and kitchen linen etc.	4/8d. per lb. or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	20	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
		1/8d. per lb. or 25%	20	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
		25	20	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	U.A.R.	1	E.
		20	20	U.A.R.	-	E.
64.02(B)(1)(a)(i) (ii) (b)(i) (ii) (2)(a)(i) (ii) (b)(i) (ii) (iii)	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather	30	15	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	D.C.
		3/- per pair or 30%	3/- per pair or 10%	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	P.W.
		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	D.C.
		3/- per pair or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3/- per pair or 10%	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	D.C.
		30	15	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	D.C.
		3/- per pair or 30%	3/- per pair or 10%	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	D.C.
		15	15	U.A.R. Yugos.	-	E.
		3/- per pair or 10%	3/- per pair or 10%	U.A.R. Yugos.	1,245	E.
		20	15	U.A.R. Yugos.	907	P.W.
					80	

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
70.10(A) (B)	Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, etc. of glass	20 25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yugos. Yugos.	- 1	P.W.
71.05(A) (B)	Silver	Free 10	- 5	Peru Peru	1,842 -	E.
71.12(A) (B) (C)	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof	20 20 25	15 15 15	Peru Peru Peru	- - 1	P.W. P.W. P.W.
71.13(A) (B) (1) (2) (3) (4)	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof	20 20 25 25 30	10 15 15 15 15	Peru Peru Peru Peru Peru	- - - - -	P.W. P.W. P.W.
71.16	Imitation jewellery	25	15	U.A.R.	-	P.W.
73.02(A)	Ferro-chromium	Free	Already bound	Turkey	305	
74.01(A) (B) (1) (2)	Copper	Free Free 10	- - 10 and 5	Turkey Turkey Peru Turkey	- - 5,528 -	E. E. ex E.
74.07	Tubes and pipes and blanks thereof, of copper	20	15 and 10	Chile Yugos.	- -	ex P.W.
74.19	Other articles of copper	20	10	U.A.R. Yugos.	1 -	
79.01(A) (1) (2) (B) (C)	Zinc	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % £1 10s. per ton 10 Free	£1 10s. per ton £1 10s. per ton 5 Free	Peru Peru Peru Peru	- 3,113 1 -	D.C. E.

Tariff Item	Description	United Kingdom Base Rate %	United Kingdom Offer Rate %	Requesting L.D.C.	United Kingdom Imports from Requesting L.D.C.	Remarks
81.02	Molybdenum	33½	17	Chile	-	P.W.
81.04(A)(1)	} Antimony	£40 per ton or 25% w.i.g. Free	-	Peru	-	E.
(2){a}	} }	10	Free	Peru	-	E.
(b)	} }		-	Peru	-	E.
(B)(1)	} Bismuth	Free	-	Peru	429	E.
(2)	} }	10	10	Peru	-	E.
(G)(1)	} Cadmium	Free	-	Peru	-	E.
(2)	} }	10	10	Peru	170	E.
ex 83.15	Copper wire	15	-	Peru	-	E.
94.01(A)(1)	} Chairs and other seats and parts	17½	10	Yugos.	224	P.W.
(2){a}	} thereof	15	10	Yugos.	9	P.W.
(b)	} }	20	10	Yugos.	2,554	
(B)	} }	20	10	Yugos.	95	
94.03(A)(1)	} Other furniture and parts thereof	15	10	Yugos.	17	P.W.
(2){a}	} }	20	10	Yugos.	853	
(B)	} }	20	10	Yugos.	556	
(C)	} }	20	10	Yugos.	232	
ex 98.11(C)	Pipes of meerschaum	16	12½	Turkey	10	P.W.

REQUESTS BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR ADVANCE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCESSIONS
AND DEEPER CUTS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN TN 64 (SECRET) 6

UK tariff	Product	UK rate of duty	Offer	Requesting country	UK imports from requesting country \$000 1964	Comment
01.06(A)	Other live animals: quadrupeds	Free	Free	PER	2	
ex 02.01(A)(1)	Meat of bovine animals, frozen or chilled	20% 3d. per lb 2d. per lb 3	-	URU ARG YUG	13,378 95,711 n.a.	
ex 02.01(A)(3)	Meat of horses	10%	5%	ARG	2,739	Ex-heading created
02.01(B)(1)	Offals of bovine animals	Free 20%	-	ARG	501 (Free) 5,187	
02.06	Meat and edible offals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	Free 2d. per lb 3 10% 20%	5% for horsemeat	ARG	nil	Ex-heading created for horsemeat
03.01	Fish, fresh or frozen	Free 10%	-	UAR PER	nil 1	
03.02	Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	Free 10%	-	PER	nil	
03.03	Crustaceans, molluscs	Free 10% 15% 30%	-	TUR CHL KRR (shrimps) UAR (shrimps)	nil 421 10 nil	
			-1-			

UK tariff	Product	UK rate of duty	Offer	Requesting country	UK imports from requesting country \$000 1964	Comments
ex 04.04(A)(2)	Cheese (Sardo, Romano, Reggianito and Permesano)	15%	-	ARG	50	
04.06	Natural honey	5/- per cwt	-	ARG	964	
05.04	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals	Free } 10% } 20% }	Free or 10%	TUR URU ARG	1 nil 13	Greater than 50% cut on part head- ing
05.15	Cochineal	Free	-	PER	222	
07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled	Various	Offers on carrots, onions, horse- radish and celery	TUR UAR CHL (onions) PER (garlic) ARG (garlic)	nil 4,646 938 nil nil	
07.04	Dried dehydrated vegetables	Various	Offers on horse- radish and on garlic or leeks in airtight con- tainers	UAR	803	
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables shelled	8% 10% 15%	Offers on whole heading except whole or split peas	TUR UAR CHL (kidney beans) PER (kidney beans)	86 26 1,202 36	Greater than 50% cut on vegetables in airtight con- tainers (07.05(C))
ex 08.01	Bananas and oranges	7/6 per cwt 10%	- 5%	UAR	n.a.	
ex 08.01(A)	Brazil nuts	Free	Bound at free	PER	182	

UK tariff	Product	UK rate of duty	Offer	Requesting country	UK imports from requesting country \$000 1964	Comments
08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	Various	Offers on fresh oranges(1 Dec - 31 Mar), fresh lemons and all dried citrus fruit	TUR UAR BRZ ISR (grape-fruit & oranges 1 Dec - 31 Mar)	81 68 3,310 22,814	
08.03(B)	Figs, dried	6/- per cwt	-	TUR	696	
08.04(B)	Seedless raisins (sultana)	8/6d per cwt	4/- per cwt	TUR	6,617	
08.05(B)	Hazelnuts	7½%	Free	TUR	4,727	Greater than 50% cut
ex 08.05(C)	Chestnuts	10%	-	PER	nil	
08.06	Pears and apples	3/- per cwt 4/6d per cwt Free	-	ARG	396	
08.07	Stone fruit, fresh	Various	Offer on plums	CHL YUG (plums) TUR (peaches)	nil 232 459	
08.09(A)	Fresh melons	10%	5%	CHL ARG	894 87	
08.12(B)	Apricots	15% 8/- per cwt	10% -	TUR	199	
09.01(A)(2)	Coffee, raw	9/4d per cwt	4/8.4d. per cwt	PER	102	
10.06	Rice	6/- per cwt Free	3/- per cwt Free	UAR	1,384	

UK tariff	Product	UK rate of duty	Offer	Requesting country	UK imports from requesting country \$000 1964	Comments
ex 10.07	Millet and canary seed	10%	-	ARG	n.a.	
ex 12.01(E)	Groundnuts	10%	-	UAR	n.a.	
ex 12.01(E)	Hemp seeds	10%	-	CHL	n.a.	
12.06	Hop cones and lupulin	\$4 per cwt 10%	-	YUG	542	
ex 13.03(A)	Liquorice extract	Free	Free	TUR	262	
ex 15.04	Fat and oil of fish	1/- per gall 1/4d per gall 10%	-	PER	197	
ex 15.04	Fat and oil of marine mammals	Free 10%	Whale oil - free			
15.07(B)	Castor oil	12½%	-	BRZ	2,585	
ex 15.07(C)	Linseed oil	15%	-	ARG	2,406	
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offals	Various	Full offers on beef and veal in air-tight containers and on pigs tongues	BRZ YUG ARG	654 16,257 16,961	
16.03	Meat extracts and meat juices	10% 20%	- 10%	ARG	1,327	
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish	5% 8% 10% 30%	Full offer on canned salmon	YUG PER CHL	237 1,815 4	(preserved tunny, bonito) (preserved tunny, bonito)

UK tariff	Product	UK rate of duty	Offer	Requesting country	UK imports from requesting country \$000 1964	Comments
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs prepared or preserved	7½% 10% 15% 30%	-	CHL	430	
17.01	Common sugar	6/10.8d. per cwt	-	BRZ	5,109	
17.03	Molasses	Free	-	UAR	1,210	
ex 20.02(c) (1) (a)	Asparagus, preserved or prepared	10%	-	PER	nil	
ex 20.05	Fig paste	10%	-	TUR	1	
ex 20.06(A) (5)	Grapefruit segments, preserved	½% 8%	Free	ISR	2,635	
20.06(A) (7)	Crushed oranges	½% 15½%	Free 7½%	ISR	28	
20.07(A)	Citrus juices	Free 3% 15% 18%	-	ISR	5,134 (Free) 526	
22.05	Wines of fresh grapes	Free (no protective element)	No protective element	UAR YUG	6 630	
ex 22.09	Spirits, liqueurs, etc (Pisco)	3/6d. per gall 2/6d. per gall	1/9d. per gall 1/3d. per gall	PER	4	
ex 23.01(B)	Fishmeal	10%	-	CHL URU PER	1,591 nil 10,280	

UK tariff	Product	UK rate of duty	Offer	Requesting country	UK imports from requesting country \$000 1964	Comments
23.04(B)	Oilcake and other residues (except drugs)	10%	-	CHL URU PER ARG	649 622 327 5,353	
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco	Free (no protective element)	Eliminate preferential margin in revenue duty	TUR	708	
24.02	Manufactured tobacco	Various	-	UAR	1	
United Kingdom Mission Geneva 2 May 1967						

200/A/89



UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS
AND TRADE
VILLA LE CHÊNE, GENEVA

16 September, 1965.

Dear Breiboc General,

I have the honour to submit, in accordance with the agreed procedure in TN.64/39/Rev.1, the offer of the United Kingdom Government on certain agricultural products. This offer is made on the understanding that its contents will not be divulged to other participating countries unless and until they also have tabled offers.

Sincerely,
E. Melville
(E. Melville)

E. Wyndham-White Esq.,
G.A.T.T. Secretariat,
Villa le Bocage,
Palais des Nations,
Geneva.

G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUNDOffers on agriculture by the United Kingdom

1. In accordance with the decisions of the Trade Negotiations Committee regarding the negotiations on agriculture recorded in TN 64/39/Rev.1, the United Kingdom submits the attached list of offers on items falling within B.N. chapters 1 to 24 and on certain items outside these chapters, which the United Kingdom considers should be treated as falling within the agricultural sector. (A detailed list of the items in chapters 1 to 24 which the United Kingdom considers industrial and of the items outside those chapters which the United Kingdom considers agricultural was given in Annex E to the United Kingdom's industrial offer). In the attached schedule elements of support other than customs duty are noted in the fourth column. Where offers are made on these elements these are set out in the fifth column. Offers in respect of customs duties, unless otherwise stated, are offers to cut these duties by up to 50 per cent. subject to negotiation.
2. The United Kingdom is willing to participate in discussions in the G.A.T.T. Groups on Meat and Dairy Products on appropriate arrangements for these items. The United Kingdom will table proposals on such items when all members of the Groups are ready to do so.
3. The present offer by the United Kingdom necessarily takes into account the fact that the European Economic Community has not so far been able to table a full offer. The United Kingdom has not, therefore, included specific offers on items of which the E.E.C. are main suppliers but is prepared to do so when the E.E.C. tables a specific agricultural offer list.
4. The procedure for negotiations on tropical products has not been agreed nor is there a definitive list of tropical products. The United Kingdom is on record in the G.A.T.T. and elsewhere as supporting action for the removal by industrialised countries of ^{Customs} duties on these products. At Schedule 2 is a list of products upon which the United Kingdom would be prepared to eliminate or reduce ^{Customs} duties subject to adequate joint action by other industrialised countries.

Where duties have already been removed or suspended in accord with this policy (e.g. tea) the United Kingdom hopes that these concessions will be consolidated in the Kennedy Round on the same basis.

5. A number of products listed in Schedules 1 and 2 on which offers have been made are the subject of preferences to countries in the Commonwealth Preference Area. In the case of preferences that are contractual the United Kingdom has not tabled tariff offers (except insofar as some of them are listed in Schedule 2), but offers on these items are not necessarily excluded, subject to the agreement of the countries enjoying the benefit of the contractual preferences.

6. The whole of this offer is dependent on the emergence from the Kennedy Round negotiations of a reciprocal balance of advantage from the negotiations as a whole.

London.

9th September, 1965

NOTE ON OFFER

1. In the column headed "non-tariff barriers" the United Kingdom has sought to give a brief indication of relevant non-tariff elements of support and protection. Detailed descriptions of these elements were given in the discussions in the Committee on Agriculture during the summer. The various sets of letters signify:

- GP = guaranteed producers' price.
- Q = quantitative restriction on imports.
- q = quantitative restriction on imports from dollar area only.
- MP = minimum import price.

2. A few offers are marked with an asterisk. In these cases particular considerations or problems arise and the United Kingdom's ability to confirm the offers will depend on the extent to which certain special conditions are met. In the main these special conditions would be met by adequate action by other countries to reduce their barriers to imports either by direct tariff reciprocity or appropriate equivalent action. These conditions will naturally be elaborated during the negotiations on offers.

CONFIDENTIAL

G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUND
OFFER ON AGRICULTURE BY THE UNITED KINGDOM

SCHEDULE 4

Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Live animals of the bovine species	Free		Live animals for breeding: bind at zero*. Others: for consideration in GATT Meat Group
Live swine	Free	G.P.	Bind at zero
Live sheep and goats	Free		Live animals for breeding; bind at zero*. Others: for consideration in GATT Meat Group
Other live animals: (A) <u>Quadrupeds</u>	Free		Bind at zero
Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading 01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen (A) <u>Meat</u> : (3) Other /includes pork/ (B) <u>Edible offals</u> : (2) other (i.e. other than Beef and Veal)	10% Free	G.P. for fat pigs q for pigmeat	Tariff cut Edible offals of pigmeat: already bound at zero. Other: for consideration in GATT Meat Group
Dead poultry (i.e. fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (excl. liver) fresh, chilled or frozen. (B) <u>Edible poultry offals</u>	10%		Bind at 10%
Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine	10%		Bind at 10%
Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen: (A) <u>Rabbit, fresh</u> (D) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than fresh rabbit, edible meat offals and whale meat)	5% 10%		Tariff cut Tariff cut except for dead game birds
Meat and edible meat offals (excluding poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked: (A) <u>Meat</u> : (4) Other (a) Pork (including ham and bacon), not canned or bottled	10%	q	Bind at 10% where not already bound
Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen: (A) <u>Salmon</u> , chilled or frozen (B) <u>Fish roes</u> (C) <u>Other</u> : (1) Fillets, chilled or frozen (2) Other	Free 5% 10% 10%		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in an expert group
Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked: (A) <u>Wet salted split fish</u> (B) <u>Fish roes</u> (C) <u>Other</u>	Free 5% 10%		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in an expert group
Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans in shell, simply boiled in water. (A) <u>Clams, cockles, crabs, crayfish, crayfish, lobsters, mussels, Norway lobsters (Dublin Bay prawns), scallops, (incl. queen scallops), shrimps, whelks and winkles</u> : (1) Frozen or dried (2) Other (B) <u>Oysters</u> : (1) In shell: (a) Of the kind "Ostrea virginica" from 1st March to 31st May from 1st June to last day February (b) Other kinds from 1st March to 31st May from 1st June to last day February (2) Not in shell (C) <u>Prawns</u> : (1) Peeled prawns, chilled or frozen (2) Other (D) <u>Other</u>	10% 30% Free 15% Free 30% 30% 10% 10% 10%		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in an expert group

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Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Hides, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof: (A) <u>Sausage casings:</u> (1) Hog, of a value exceeding \$10 per cwt.	Free		Bound at zero already.
Fish Waste: (A) <u>Herring offals</u>	Free		Bind at zero.
Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or Chapter 3, unfit for human consumption: (A) <u>Cochineal</u> (D) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than cochineal, salted fish roes and blood and blood plasma)	Free 10%		Bind at zero. Tariff cut.
Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes and roots; buds, eyes and stems for grafting and budding; cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn: (A) <u>Buds, eyes and stems for grafting and budding; cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn</u>	10%		Tariff cut.
Vegetables, fresh or chilled: (M) <u>Horse-radish</u>	5%		Tariff cut.
Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared: (C) <u>Garlic</u> (1) In airtight containers.	15%		Tariff cut.
Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split: (D) <u>Beans, dried, white (incl. haricot) other than butter.</u> (E) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than split peas, whole peas and whole beans but including butter beans and lentils)	8% 10%		Tariff cut Tariff cut on items other than dried, whole peas.
Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith: (B) <u>Jerusalem artichokes</u>	10%		Tariff cut.

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Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
dates, bananas, coconuts, brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not: (A) <u>Bananas, fresh</u>	7s. 6d. per cwt.	q	Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in light of current GATT/P.A.O. study.
citrus fruit, fresh or dried (A) <u>Fresh:</u> (1) Grapefruit (2) Oranges, clementines, mandarins and tangerines from 1st December to 31st March	5s. per cwt. 10%	q	Prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries. Tariff cut
(A) <u>Fresh</u>	5s. per cwt.		Tariff cut
Grapes, fresh or dried: (C) <u>Other:</u> (2) other (i.e. other than greenhouse) from 1st July to 31st January	10%		Tariff cut
Nuts other than those falling within heading 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not. (A) <u>Hazel nuts, not in shell</u> (B) <u>Almonds and chestnuts</u> (C) <u>Other</u>	7½% 10% 10%		Tariff cut. Tariff cut. Tariff cut.
apples, pears and quinces, fresh: (A) <u>Apples</u> from 16th April to 15th August from 16th August to 15th April (B) <u>Pears</u> from 1st February to 31st July from 1st August to 31st January (C) <u>Quinces</u>	4s. 6d. per cwt. Free 4s. 6d. per cwt. 3s. per cwt. 10%	q q	(Prepared to consider in an expert group appropriate (arrangements designed to further liberalisation of trade. (Prepared to consider in an expert group appropriate (arrangements designed to further liberalisation of trade. Tariff cut.
Berries, fresh: (A) <u>Bilberries</u>	Free		Bind at zero.
Other fruit, fresh: (A) <u>Melons</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	10% 10%		Tariff cut Tariff cut
Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar: (B) <u>Bilberries; grapefruit; orange, clementine, mandarin or tangerine pulp not containing the peel</u>	Free	q (grapefruit)	Grapefruit: prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries. Other: bind tariff at zero where not already bound.

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Description	Tariff	Non-Tariff Barriers	Offer
fruit provisionally preserved (for example by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption. (D) <u>Citrus fruits:</u> (1) Grapefruit; orange, clementine, mandarin, or tangerine pulp not containing the peel.	Free		Bind at zero where not already bound.
Fruit, dried other than that falling within heading No. 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04, 08.05. (A) <u>Apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, prunes and bilberries</u> (B) <u>Apricots:</u> (1) Pulp	Free 15%		Bind at zero where not already bound. Tariff cut.
Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions. (B) <u>Other:</u> (2) Citrus fruit peels, dried (3) Other (i.e. other than citrus fruit peels in brine or dried)	Free 15%		Bind at zero. Tariff cut.
Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices: (A) <u>Saffron (Crocus sativus) stigmas and styles, dried but not chopped, ground, manufactured or prepared.</u>	Free		Already bound at zero.
Maize: (B) <u>Sweet corn on the cob</u>	10%		Tariff cut.
Rice: (B) <u>Other (i.e. other than whole, further processed after husking).</u>	Free		Bind at zero
Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum; other cereals	10%		Sorghum: For consideration in GATT Group on Cereals Others, except millet: Tariff cut *
Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No. 07.05	10%		Tariff cut
Flours of the fruits falling within any heading in Chapter 8	10%		Tariff cut

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Description	Tariff	Non-Tariff Barriers	Offer
oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken: (A) <u>Sesamum seed; soya beans</u> (B) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than cotton seed, rape seed, tung nuts, sesamum seed, soya beans and castor seed)	5% 10%		) For temperate items, other than soya beans and linseed prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items.
Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane	10	G.P.	Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements.
Hop cones and lupulin: (A) <u>Lupulin</u>	10%		Bind at 10%
Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared; fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading: (A) <u>Locust bean kernels, whole</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	Free 10%		Bind at zero. Tariff cut.
Mangolds, swedes, fodder roots; hay, lucerne, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products: (A) <u>Hay</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	Free 10%		Already bound at zero. Bind at 10%
Vegetable saps and extracts, pectin; agar-agar and other natural mucilages and thickeners extracted from vegetable materials: ex (A) <u>Liquorice extract</u> ex (B) <u>Agar-agar</u>	Free 10%		Bind at zero. Tariff cut.
Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (e.g. cereal straw, cleaned, bleached or dyed, osier reeds, rushes, rattans, bamboos, raffia and lime bark): ex (D) <u>Osiers and Willows</u>	10%		Bind at 10%
Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat: (A) <u>Lard:</u>	Free		Already bound at zero.

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	Description	Tariff	Non-Tariff Barriers	Offer
3.02	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way	10%		Lard stearin and lard oils - tariff cut. All others for consideration in GATT Group on Meat
3.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine animals whether or not refined: (A) <u>Whale oil (not including sperm oil)</u> (B) <u>God liver oil:</u> (1) Imported in casks, drums or other receptacles capable of holding at least 20 gallons and without internal containers (2) Other (C) <u>Other</u>	Free 1s. per gallon 1s. 4d. per gallon 10%		Bind at zero)Prepared to consider tariff cuts depending on developments in expert group on fish))
3.06	Other animal oils and fats (including neat's-foot oil and fats from bones or waste) (A) <u>Bone-oil; neat's-foot oil</u>	10%		Tariff cut
3.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude refined or purified: (C) <u>Coconut oil, ground-nut oil, linseed oil, rape oil, sesamum oil, soya bean oil, sunflower seed oil, safflower seed oil</u> (D) <u>Olive oil extracted by means of solvents</u> (E) <u>Other (olive, palm, palm kernel, cotton seed etc.)</u>	15% 10% 10%		)For temperate items, other than linseed, rape and sesamum, prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items.)))
3.08	Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise modified: (A) <u>Whale oil (not including sperm oil)</u> (C) <u>Coconut oil, ground-nut oil, linseed oil, rape oil, sesamum oil, soya bean oil, sunflower seed oil, safflower seed oil</u> (D) <u>Other</u> (1) Oils wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals (2) Other	Free 15% 10% 10%		Bind at zero For temperate items, other than linseed, rape and sesamum prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items Prepared to consider tariff cuts depending on developments in expert group on fish For temperate items, prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items.
3.12	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether or not refined, but not further prepared: (A) <u>Whale oil (not including sperm oil)</u> (B) <u>Coconut oil, ground-nut oil, linseed oil, rape oil, sesamum oil, soya bean oil, sunflower seed oil, safflower seed oil</u> (C) <u>Other:</u> (1) Fats and oils wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals (2) Other	Free 15% 10% 10%		Already bound at zero For temperate items, other than linseed, rape and sesamum prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items Prepared to consider tariff cuts depending on developments in expert group on fish For temperate items, other than castor oil, prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items.

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Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Sausages and the like of meat, meat offal or animal blood	20%	q (pigmeat products)	Pigmeat products: prepared to consider tariff cut in light of developments in G.A.T.T. Group on Meat. Other: for consideration in G.A.T.T. Group on Meat.
Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:			
(B) <u>Other</u> (than pastes and poultry liver)			
(2) Not in airtight containers:			
(b) <u>Other</u> (than whole hams)	15%	q (pigmeat products)	Pigmeat products: bind at 15%. Other: for consideration in G.A.T.T. Group on Meat.
Meat extracts and meat juices:			
(A) <u>Wholly or in part derived from beef or veal</u>	20%		Tariff cut
Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:			
(A) <u>Caviar and caviar substitutes</u>	30%	)	Prepared to consider tariff cuts depending on developments in expert group on fish.
(B) <u>Other roes</u>	5%		
(C) <u>Salmon, canned</u>	5%		
(D) <u>Tuna, canned</u>	8%		
(E) <u>Other</u>	10%		
Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved:			
(A) <u>Oysters</u>	15%	)	Prepared to consider tariff cuts depending on developments in expert group on fish
(B) <u>Clams, cockles, crabs, crawfish, crayfish, lobsters, mussels, Norway lobsters, (Dublin Bay prawns), scallops (incl. queen scallops), shrimps, whelks and winkles:</u>			
(1) Shrimps, canned	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %		
(2) Other: (a) Frozen, or preserved in vinegar or air tight containers.	10%		
(b) Other	30%		
(C) <u>Prawns, canned</u>	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %		
(D) <u>Other</u>	10%		

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Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid: (A) <u>Sugar of which the polarization has at any time been reduced either as a result of the sugar having been treated (whether by the addition of invert sugar or otherwise) or as the result of the development of invert sugar or other substance in the sugar</u> (B) <u>Other: Of a polarization:</u> Exceeding 99° then varies according to degree of polarization through 24 stages to - Not exceeding 76°	6s. 10.8d. per cwt. 6s. 10.8d. per cwt. to 2s. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per cwt.		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements.
Other sugars: sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel (A) <u>Sucrose, solid, which can be completely tested by the polariscope:</u> (1) Sugar of which the polarization has at any time been reduced either as a result of sugar having been treated (whether by the addition of invert sugar or otherwise) or as a result of the development of invert sugar or other substance in the sugar (2) Other (B) <u>Invert sugar; syrup containing sucrose:</u> (1) Containing 70% or more by weight of sweetening matter (2) Containing less than 70% and more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter (3) Containing not more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter (C) <u>Other sucrose and extracts from sucrose, other than dextrose, which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope</u> (E) <u>Artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey)</u> (F) <u>Caramel:</u> (1) Solid (2) Liquid (G) <u>Other:</u> (1) Lactose (2) Other	6s. 10.8d. per cwt. The duties applicable to 17.01 (B) 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. 2s. 8d. per cwt. 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. Free 5s. per cwt. 5s. 10d. per cwt. 4s. 1d. " " 3d. per lb. 10%		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements.
Molasses, whether or not decolourized	Free		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements.
Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa: (A) <u>Fondants, pastes, creams, and similar intermediate products, in bulk, containing 80% or more by weight of added sweetening matter:</u> (1) Not flavoured or coloured (2) Other	4s. 9d. per cwt. 4s. 9d. per cwt. plus 10%, in addition to any revenue duty		Prepared to consider tariff cuts in the light of discussions on appropriate international arrangements for sugar.

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Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion: (A) <u>Sucrose solid, which can be completely tested by the polariscope:</u> (1) Sugar of which the polarization has at any time been reduced either as a result of the sugar having been treated (whether by the addition of invert sugar or otherwise) or as a result of the development of invert sugar or other substance in the sugar (2) Other (B) <u>Invert sugar: syrups containing sucrose:</u> (1) Containing 70% or more by weight of sweetening matter (2) Containing less than 70% and more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter (3) Containing not more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter (C) <u>Molasses: other sucrose and extracts from sucrose, other than dextrose, which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope:</u> (E) <u>Other:</u> (1) Lactose (2) Other	6s. 10.8d. per cwt. The duties applicable to 17.01(B) 3s. 8½d per cwt. 2s. 8d. per cwt. 1s. 3½d. per cwt. Free 3d. per lb. 10%		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa: (A) <u>Chocolate milk crumb</u>	6s. per cwt.		Tariff cut *
Malt extract	10%		Tariff cut
Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa	10%		Tariff cut
Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes, and similar products)	10%		Tariff cut * for other than maize products
Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit: (B) <u>Other</u> (than ships' biscuits, crumbs and rusks)	10%		Tariff cut *
Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid: (A) <u>Olives:</u> (1) Olives in brine imported in a container when the gross weight (incl. the weight of the container) does not exceed 1 cwt. (2) Other (C) <u>Other</u> (1) In airtight containers ex (d) Other (i.e. other than olives, tomatoes and tomato juice, asparagus, peas, beans (not being beans in pod), potato crisps, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussel sprouts, carrots, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, onions (dry bulb and shallots), rhubarb, spinach, turnips, mixed vegetables containing any of the above)	15% 10% 15%		Tariff cut Tariff cut Tariff cut

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Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glaze or crystallized): (C) <u>Figs</u> (D) <u>Plums</u> (including bullace, damsons, greengages and mirabelles, but not prunes)	10s. 10d. per cwt. 14s. 4d. per cwt.		Tariff cut Tariff cut
Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit: (A) <u>Unmixed fruit containing added sweetening matter:</u> (5) Grapefruit (7) Oranges, clementines, mandarins and tangerines: (a) Pulp, not containing the peel (B) <u>Mixed fruit containing added sweetening matter:</u> (2) Nuts (C) <u>Other:</u> (i.e. unmixed and mixed fruit not containing added sweetening matter) (2) Apricots, peaches or cherries, including the pulp thereof, canned (3) Grapefruit; orange, clementine, mandarin or tangerine pulp not containing the peel (5) Nuts	5% 5% 15% Free Free 15%	q q (grapefruit)	Prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries Eliminate tariff Tariff cut Bind at zero Grapefruit: prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries. Other: bind at zero where not already bound. Tariff cut
Fruit juices (incl. grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit: (A) <u>Citrus fruit juices:</u> (1) Grapefruit juice; orange, clementine, mandarin or tangerine juice whether containing the detached cells of the fruit or not: (a) Not containing more than 20% by weight of added sweetening matter (b) Other	Free 3%	q q	Prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries

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22.	Description	Tariff	Non-Tariff Barriers	Offer
22.04	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	10%		Tariff cut
22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07	10%		Tariff cut
22.04	Grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol	10%		Tariff cut
22.06	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of one hundred and forty degrees proof or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength	£14 14s. 6d. or £14 16s. 0d.		Tariff cut* in protective element in duty
23.01	Flours and meals of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs unfit for human consumption; greaves: (A) <u>Herring meal</u> (B) <u>Other:</u>	Free 10%		Prepared to consider binding at zero in light of developments in expert group on fish. Tariff cut depending, in the case of white fish meal, on developments in expert group on fish
23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables	10%	M.P. (partial)	Tariff cut
23.03	Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture; brewing and distilling dregs and waste, residues of starch manufacture and similar residues: (B) <u>Other</u> i.e. other than bagasse	10%		Tariff cut
23.06	Vegetable products of a kind used for animal food, not elsewhere specified or included: (A) <u>Dried apple pomace, unground</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	Free 10%		Bind at zero Tariff cut
23.07	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding: (A) <u>Vitamin supplements:</u> (1) Where the vitamin content consists of natural vitamin concentrates (2) Other (B) <u>Liquefied herring</u> wholly of herring apart from preserving and liquefying ingredients (C) <u>Other:</u> (1) Fish solubles (2) Other	10% 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the value of the vitamin content (other than natural vitamin concentrates) or 10%, whichever is the greater Free 10% 10%		Tariff cut Tariff cut Bind at zero Tariff cut The pelleted forms of products in B.N.12.10 - Bind at 10% Other - tariff cut.

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	Description	Tariff	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
2.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse:			
	(A) <u>Containing 10% or more by weight of moisture</u>	£4 7. 4½ per lb.	) Qualitative restriction)	Bind at zero the protective element in the revenue duty
	(B) <u>Other</u>	£4 8. 4½ per lb.		
2.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:			
	(A) <u>Manufactured tobacco:</u>			
	(2) Cigarettes	£4 12. 10½ per lb.		Bind the protective element in the revenue duty (4s. 4½d. per lb.)
	(3) Cavendish or negrohead:			
	(a) manufactured in bond	£4 9. 10½ per lb.		Bind at zero the protective element in the revenue duty
	(4) Snuff and snuff work (including tobacco dust or powder and ground tobacco)	£4 10. 7½ per lb.		Bind the protective element in the revenue duty at 2s. 3d. per lb.
	(5) Other	£4 10. 1½ per lb.		Bind the protective element in the revenue duty at 2s. 9d. per lb.
5.01	Essentials oils (terpeneless or not); concretes and absolutes; resinoids:			
	(A) <u>Essential oils:</u>			
	ex (1) Not terpeneless	free		Tariff already
	Lemon	free		bound at zero
	Mandarin (tangerine)	free		Bind tariff at zero
	Peppermint			
	(2) Hop oil	£1 per oz.		Bind tariff at £1 per oz.
	(3) Lime oil	25%		Bind tariff at 25%
	ex (4) Essential oils from other citrus fruit, whether or not terpeneless, and terpeneless lemon oil, mandarin (tangerine) oil and peppermint oil.	10%		Bind tariff at 10% where not already bound.
5.02	Albumins, albuminates and other albumin derivatives.	10%		Tariff cut
	- albumins			

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G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUND

List¹ of items on which the United Kingdom would be prepared to eliminate or reduce Customs duties subject to adequate joint action

07.06	Arrowroot, salep, sweet potatoes, sago pith.
08.01 (C)	Dried pineapples.
08.01 (E)	Fresh pineapples; dried bananas; fresh and dried avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens; cashew nuts.
08.09 (B)	Other fresh tropical fruit ² .
08.10 (D)	Frozen tropical fruit ² unsweetened.
08.11 (F)	Tropical fruit ² provisionally preserved but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
08.12 (C)	Dried tropical fruit ² not falling in BN 08.01
09.01	Coffee etc.
09.02	Tea.
09.04	Pepper.
09.05	Vanilla.
09.06	Cinnamon.
09.07	Cloves.
09.08	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms.
09.09 (B)	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and juniper.
09.10 (C)	Ginger and spices other than saffron, thyme and bay leaves.
11.06 (B)	Flour and meal of sago.
11.08 (F)	Starch of arrowroot and salep.
12.01 (D)	Groundnuts, copra, palm kernels.
15.07)	Groundnut oil, coconut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil.
15.08)	
15.12)	Cocoa beans.
18.01	
18.02	
18.03	
18.04	
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened.
19.04 (A)	Tapioca and sage.
20.01	Tropical fruit ² prepared or preserved by vinegar etc.
20.03	Frozen tropical fruit ² sweetened.
20.04	Tropical fruit ² , fruit-peel etc. preserved by sugar.
20.06	Mixed or unmixed tropical fruit with or without sugar, otherwise preserved.
20.07 (B)	Juices of tropical fruit with or without sugar but unfermented and not containing spirit.
21.02	Coffee and tea extracts, essences etc.
23.04 (B)	Oilcake and other residues etc. of groundnuts, coconuts and palm kernels.

NOTES:

1. This list is not exhaustive. Products on which the customs duty is already bound at zero are not included. In addition, some minor products have been excluded because of the difficulty of identification at Customs.

2. See over.

2. For the purpose of this offer tropical fruit is defined as -

- Bananas*
- Pineapples
- Ginger
- Jujubas
- Avocados
- Mangoes
- Guavas
- Mangosteens
- Paw paw (Papaya)
- Passion fruit
- Golden passion fruit (Su-su)
- Lychees
- Cherimoya
- Loquat (lumquat)
- Rambutan
- Physalis

* The United Kingdom's offer on fresh bananas (BN 08.01 (B)) is "prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in the light of the current G.A.T.T./F.A.O. study".

No 1GATT KENNEDY ROUNDU.K. Agricultural Offer

1. The U.K. herewith submits a full statement of its offers and proposals on those products other than cereals which in its view should be considered as within the agricultural sector. The U.K. offers and proposals on cereals were tabled on 16th May, 1965 and are not repeated here. However, the attached statement does incorporate the offers tabled by the U.K. on 16th September, 1965.

2. The attached annexes contain:

- Annex I: U.K. proposals and offers for discussion in the G.A.T.T. Meat Group.
- Annex II: U.K. statement for discussion in the G.A.T.T. Dairy Products Group.
- Annex III: A statement explaining the U.K. position on fish and fish products.
- Annex IV: A list of products on which the U.K. would be prepared to eliminate or reduce Customs duties subject to adequate joint action by other industrialized countries. (This is the same as Schedule 2 of the U.K. offer of 16th September, 1965. As the U.K. said in the cover note to that offer, the U.K. hopes that where duties have already been removed or suspended as in the case of tea for example, these concessions will be consolidated in the Kennedy Round.)
- Annex V: A schedule of U.K. proposals and offers on items not covered elsewhere. Offers which were not in the U.K. offer of 16th September, 1965 are marked with a dagger(†). Certain items included in these offers are subject to contractual preferences to countries in the Commonwealth Preference Area.

/The

The implementation of the offers on these items is conditional on the agreement of the countries entitled to the contractual preferences. As indicated in the cover note to the U.K. offer of 16th September, 1965, offers on contractual preference items are not in general excluded, the implementation of such offers being, however, subject to the agreement of the countries enjoying the benefit of the contractual preferences.

3. The whole of this offer is dependent on the emergence from the Kennedy Round of a reciprocal balance of advantage from the negotiations as a whole.

London

August, 1966.

G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUNDGroup on MeatProposals and offers by the United Kingdom

1. This paper deals primarily with beef and veal (BN. 02.01(A)(1)) proposals relating to which are set out in paragraphs 2 to 4. Proposals are made in paragraph 5 relating to tariffs on some forms of beef and veal and on certain meat products.

General

2. In its original submission to the Group (Spec. (63)190) the United Kingdom expressed the hope that it would be possible to define principles acceptable to all countries engaged in the meat trade, but recognised that the adoption of these principles might call for different measures in different countries and markets. At the time when that submission was made, the United Kingdom market appeared to call for measures to reconcile the pressures from the increases envisaged in both domestic production and imports with the probable capacity of the market. Since then, however, the exportable surpluses of some countries have been reduced; and improved access for imports to other markets has had an even more marked effect. The prospect is one of unsatisfied demand for beef and veal in world trade and the United Kingdom considers that it is not appropriate to put forward any proposals for the adoption of general principles or arrangements for the world meat trade. If, however, it should be the view of the Group as a whole that such principles or arrangements should be considered, for example to provide for consultation about, and the evaluation of, measures which might be taken in particular markets, the United Kingdom would be willing to participate in joint study to this end.

Access

3. The United Kingdom operates no quantitative restrictions on the entry of the products dealt with in this paper, except for imports from the Eastern Area; and these are not at present operative for beef and veal. The United Kingdom Government does not at present foresee the need to restrict the quantity of beef and veal coming onto its market. The United Kingdom is moreover prepared to give an assurance about the level at which restrictions might be applied if changes in the position in the United Kingdom market appeared to make this necessary. In such circumstances, the United Kingdom would be ready:

- (i) to consult with the exporting countries concerned on the character and level of any restrictions to be applied and of any assurances of supply to be given; and
- (ii) to provide the opportunity of continued access for imports at a level which had regard to the actual level achieved during a recent representative period prior to the changes in question and to the likely trend of demand.

Agricultural Policies: Internal Measures

4. In the context of its domestic support policies the United Kingdom will aim to relate the expansion of home production to the expected growth of demand in the market. In the event of the world supply position changing so that some form of import regulation became necessary, the United Kingdom would adopt domestic support policies consistent with the implementation of any agreement arrived at as a result of the consultations envisaged in paragraph 3 above.

Tariffs

5. Some items to be covered by the Meat Group are the subject of contractual preferences. The United Kingdom does not exclude offers on these items subject to the agreement of the countries concerned, and would on this basis be prepared to consider making tariff concessions including reducing its tariffs on:-

<u>B.N.</u>	Description	<u>M.F.N.</u> Tariff
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh chilled or frozen:	
	(A) Meat:	
	(1) Beef and veal:	
	(a) Boned or boneless	20%
	(B) Edible offals:	
	(1) Beef and veal	
	(b) Other <u>[than sweetbreads and tongues]</u>	20%
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:	
	(A) Meat:	
	(1) Beef and veal:	
	(a) Boned or boneless	20%
	(B) Edible offals:	
	(1) Beef and veal	
	(b) Other <u>[than sweetbreads and tongues]</u>	20%
15.03	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared any any way	10%
15.06	Other animal oils and fats (including neat's-foot oil and fats from bones or waste):	
	(B) Other <u>[than bone oil or neat's-foot oil]</u>	10%
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood.	20%
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:	
	(A) Pastes; poultry liver:	
	(2) Pastes of meat offal, not canned	20%
	(3) Other	20%

<u>E.N.</u>	Description	m.f.n. Tariff
16.02	(B) Other:	
	(1) In airtight containers:	
	(c) Beef and veal (including edible offals, but excluding tongues and jellied veal)	20%
	(2) Not in airtight containers:	
	ex (b) Other <u>/than whole hams/</u> (other than pigmeat products)	15%

6. The United Kingdom offer is dependent on the emergence from the Kennedy Round negotiations of a reciprocal balance of advantage from the negotiations as a whole.

August, 1966

G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUNDGroup on Dairy ProductsStatement by the United KingdomIntroduction

1. The U.K. is the largest importer of milk products in the world, with a very limited export trade. There is no Government subsidy either for production or for exports in the dairy sector. U.K. milk production policies are designed to ensure that sufficient milk is available to satisfy requirements for liquid consumption. Accordingly, the U.K.'s guarantees to its dairy farmers, the cost of which is borne wholly by consumers of liquid milk, are related to the quantity of milk required to satisfy liquid milk requirements with a sufficient reserve to ensure that demand for liquid milk can be met throughout the year. The guarantees do not relate to milk products, and milk going for manufacture simply earns the best price it can against competition from imported milk products.
2. Tariffs on dairy products are low, and access from most sources unrestricted, with the major exception of the arrangements for butter introduced in the interests of the U.K.'s traditional suppliers.
3. The U.K. consumer and the U.K. balance of payments can be seriously affected by increases in world prices for dairy products. At the same time the U.K. acknowledges that severe market fluctuations can have a disruptive effect reacting adversely on importers as well as exporters and that continuing uneconomic returns to efficient producers would lead eventually to diminished output with deleterious results for the consumer as well as for the producer. For these reasons the U.K. is prepared to consider measures to further the development and expansion of world trade in dairy products coupled with overall stability at prices remunerative to efficient producers and fair to consumers.

New Zealand Proposals

4. In September 1965 the New Zealand Government submitted a paper on the major aspects of the world dairy products problem. These views have since been explored in the Dairy Products Group. The U.K. has certain observations on some of the propositions included in the New Zealand paper. These are given in the following paragraphs.

Reduction and Binding of Levels of Support

5. The form and scope of the U.K. milk guarantee system is such that the U.K. is not in a position to make any further contribution under this head. Nevertheless, the U.K. supports the principle of this proposal~~X~~ as conducing to the deterrence of excessive surpluses and is prepared to re-affirm its intention not to depart from its present policy of not encouraging the expansion of milk production in the U.K. for manufacturing purposes.

Technique of Elimination of Export subsidies

6. The definition, identification and assessment of export subsidisation would produce many technical difficulties and is regarded by New Zealand as being a matter for negotiation. However, as stated earlier, the U.K. grants no Government subsidies in connection with the production or exportation of milk products.

7. The proposed exclusion of butter exports to the U.K. from controls on export subsidisation, arising from the existence of the present quota system, is noted.

Encouragement of Consumption

8. Examination of possible methods of increasing consumption must take into account the work on this problem already carried out by other international agencies such as F.A.O. The U.K. is ready to co-operate fully in any such examination.

9. A related question is that concerning disposal of surpluses. New Zealand accepts that these arrangements should be under the aegis of existing disposal schemes. She recognises that financing of such disposals poses crucial questions for negotiation and that the criteria to be used in determining the existence of a surplus for disposal will also be a matter for negotiation.

10. The U.K. is ready to examine any proposals for food aid for developing countries, but these should be consistent with the F.A.O. principles on surplus disposal and should be equitable to all parties. The U.K. already provides the largest of all commercial outlets for other countries' surpluses and could not accept as equitable any arrangement which would mean the U.K. making a further contribution to the disposal of surpluses.

Implementation

11. An International Dairy Council, representing all manufacturing countries, is proposed:

- (a) to review the international dairy situation;
- (b) to review and administer the arrangements limiting export subsidisation;
- (c) to administer arrangements for non-commercial disposals.

12. It is understood that New Zealand aims at a small executive body concentrating entirely on dairy product problems, not necessarily engaged in commercial operations. Such a proposal is a matter for negotiation, and the U.K. reserves its position pending clarification of the terms of reference and executive functions proposed.

Access

13. U.K. butter imports (which New Zealand would place outside the scope of an international arrangement) are subject to quantitative restrictions introduced and maintained in order to safeguard the U.K.'s major suppliers against actual or threatened material injury from dumped and subsidised supplies from other countries. Otherwise, milk products are freely admitted to the U.K. from most sources and import duties are low.

14. The U.K. is prepared to bind at the present full rates of duty its tariffs on preserved and processed milks in BN 04.02 where they are not already bound. The U.K. is also prepared to consider relaxing the present prohibition on imports of these products from the Dollar Area and freely licensing imports from this area under the same arrangements as apply to the Relaxation Area, other than the Scheduled Territories, and Japan.

15. As in the case of offers in other sectors, the U.K. proposals are dependent on the emergence from the Kennedy Round negotiations of a reciprocal balance of advantage in the negotiations as a whole.

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ANNEX III

G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUND

U.K. STATEMENT ON FISH

In its offer tabled on 16th September 1965, the United Kingdom indicated that, on fish and fish products, it was prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in an expert group or to consider tariff cuts depending on developments in such a group. In formulating these offers, the United Kingdom had in mind that, in general, tariffs are not the only nor even the principal barriers to international trade in fish and fish products. It has since been suggested to the U.K. by other Delegations that discussions in an expert group would not be useful. In the absence therefore of such a group, the U.K. will be prepared to engage in bilateral discussions of problems in this sector, but will still have to bear in mind that, despite adverse conditions of competition on the fishing grounds, it already provides one of the world's largest and most liberal markets for fish and fish products. Any concessions offered as a result of such discussions would, as in the case of offers in other sectors, be subject to confirmation in the light of the overall balance of advantage emerging from the negotiations as a whole.

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G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUNDList¹ of items on which the United Kingdom would be prepared to eliminate or reduce Customs duties subject to adequate joint action

- 08.06 Arrowroot, salep, sweet potatoes, sago pith.
- 08.01 (C) Dried pineapples.
- 08.01 (E) Fresh pineapples; dried bananas; fresh and dried avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens; cashew nuts, etc.
- 08.09 (E) Other fresh tropical fruit⁽²⁾
- 08.10 (D) Frozen tropical fruit² unsweetened.
- 08.11 (F) Tropical fruit² provisionally preserved but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
- 08.12 (C) Dried tropical fruit² not falling in BN 08.01
- 09.01 Coffee etc.
- 09.02 Tea
- 09.04 Pepper.
- 09.05 Vanilla.
- 09.06 Cinnamon.
- 09.07 Cloves.
- 09.08 Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms.
- 09.09 (B) Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and juniper.
- 09.10 (C) Ginger and spices other than saffron, thyme and bay leaves.
- 11.06 (B) Flour and meal of sago.
- 11.08 (F) Starch of arrowroot and salep.
- 12.01 (D) Groundnuts, copra, palm kernels.
- 15.07) Groundnut oil, coconut oil, palm oil, palm
- 15.08) kernel oil.
- 15.12) Cocoa beans.
- 18.01 Cocoa shells etc.
- 18.02 Cocoa paste.
- 18.03 Cocoa butter.
- 18.04 Cocoa powder, unsweetened.
- 18.05 Tapioca and sago.
- 19.04 (A) Tropical fruit² prepared or preserved by vinegar etc.
- 20.01 Frozen tropical fruit² sweetened.
- 20.03 Tropical fruit², fruit-peel etc. preserved by sugar.
- 20.04 Mixed or unmixed tropical fruit with or without sugar, otherwise preserved.
- 20.06 Juices of tropical fruit with or without sugar but unfermented and not containing spirit.
- 20.07 (B) Coffee and tea extracts, essences etc.
- 21.02 Oilcake and other residues etc. of groundnuts, coconuts and palm kernels.
- 23.04 (B)

NOTES:

1. This list is not exhaustive. Products on which the customs duty is already bound at zero are not included. In addition, some minor products have been excluded because of the difficulty of identification at Customs.

2. See over.

1. For the purpose of this offer tropical fruit is defined as -

Bananas*
Pineapples
Ginger
Jujubas
Avocades
Mangoes
Guavas
Mangosteens
Paw paw (Papaya)
Passion fruit
Golden passion fruit (Su-su)
Lychees
Cherimoya
Loquat (lumquat)
Rambutan
Physalis .

*The United Kingdom's offer on fresh bananas (BN 08.01 (B)) is "prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in the light of the current G.A.T.T./F.A.O. study".

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G.A.T.T. KENNEDY ROUND

SCHEDULE OF U.K. OFFERS AND PROPOSALS ON AGRICULTURAL ITEMS NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE IN U.K. OFFER

E.N.	Description	Full rate of duty	Non tariff barriers	Offer
1.01	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	Free		/ Bind at zero.
1.02	Live animals of the bovine species	Free		Live animals for breeding: bind at zero*.
1.03	Live swine	Free	G.P.	Bind at zero.
1.04	Live sheep and goats	Free		Live animals for breeding; bind at zero*.
1.06	Other live animals: (A) <u>Quadrupeds</u> (B) <u>Bees</u>	Free Free		Bind at zero. / Bind at zero.
2.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen: (A) <u>Meat</u> : (3) Other /includes pork/ (B) <u>Edible offals</u> : (2) Other (i.e. other than Beef and Veal)	10% Free	} G.P. for fat pigs q for pigment)	Tariff cut. Edible offals of pigment: already bound at zero.
2.02	Dead poultry (i.e. fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver) fresh, chilled or frozen. (B) <u>Edible poultry offals</u>	10%		Bind at 10%
2.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine	10%		Bind at 10%
2.04	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen: (A) <u>Rabbit, fresh</u> (B) <u>Edible meat offals</u> (D) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than fresh rabbit, edible meat offals and whale meat)	5% Free 10%		Tariff cut. / Bind at zero. Tariff cut except for dead game birds.
2.05	Unrendered pig fat free of lean meat and unrendered poultry fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted in brine, dried or smoked.	10%		/ Tariff cut.
2.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked: (A) <u>Meat</u> : (4) Other (a) Pork (including ham and bacon), not canned or bottled.	10%	q	Bind at 10% where not already bound.
3.04	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof: (A) <u>Sausage casings</u> : (1) Hog, of a value exceeding £10 per cwt. (B) <u>Other sorts</u> : (1) Edible, of bovine animals (2) Edible, of sheep and pigs (3) Other	Free 20% Free 10%		Already bound at zero. / Tariff cut. / Bind at zero. / Tariff cut.
3.05	Fish Waste: (A) <u>Herring offals</u>	Free		Bind at zero.

1.	Description	Full rate of duty	Non tariff barriers	Offer
1.15	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or Chapter 3, unfit for human consumption: (A) <u>Cochineal</u> (B) <u>Salted fish roes</u> (D) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than cochineal, salted fish roes and blood and blood plasma)	Free 10% 10%		Bind at zero. / Tariff out. Tariff out.
1.1	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower: (A) <u>Dry</u> : (1) Lily of the valley crowns and roots ex(2) Bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers: Begonia and Gloxinia (B) <u>Other</u> (4) Freesia from 1st May to 31st August	10% 10% 10%		/ Tariff out. / Tariff out. / Tariff out.
1.2	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes and roots; buds, eyes and stems for grafting and budding; cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn: (A) <u>Buds, eyes and stems for grafting and budding;</u> <u>cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn</u> (B) <u>Rose stocks and rose trees, shrubs, bushes and plants</u> (1) Rose stocks neither budded nor grafted, the following: Rosa canina rooted single stems, not less than 4 feet in length, Rosa canina seedlings, Rosa laxa seedlings, Rosa rugosa rooted single stems, not less than 4 feet in length (E) <u>Broussonetia papyrifera (paper mulberry) and grafts on</u> <u>Broussonetia papyrifera stock; sweet bays</u>	10% 10% 10%		Tariff out. / Tariff out. / Tariff out.
1.3	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared: (A) <u>Mimosa</u> ex (C) <u>Lilac</u>	2d. per lb. 7d. per lb.		/ Tariff out. / Tariff out.
1.4	Foliage, branches and other parts (other than flowers or buds) of trees, shrubs, bushes and other plants, and mosses, lichens and grasses, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated, or otherwise prepared: (A) <u>Foliage</u> : (1) Cycas, Magnolia, Holly, Mistletoe, and Golden palm (B) <u>Branches (other than foliage) and other parts</u> (D) <u>Grasses</u> : (1) Agrostis, Erianthus, Eulalia, Pampas, Stipa, Topini (Lagurus)	10% 10% 10%		/ Tariff out. / Tariff out. / Tariff out.

Description	Full rate of duty	Non tariff barriers	Offer
Vegetables, fresh or chilled (A) <u>Asparagus</u> from 1st July to 15th April (C) <u>Carrots</u> from 1st July to 30th April (E) <u>Green peas unshelled</u> from 1st August to 31st May (G) <u>Chicory (salad)</u> from 1st November to 31st March from 1st April to 31st October (K) <u>Tomatoes</u> from 1st November to 30th April (L) <u>Dry-bulb onions and shallots</u> from 1st December to 31st July (M) <u>Horse-radish</u> (O) <u>Garlic</u> (P) <u>Other</u> of which (1) Beans, broad, kidney (including French) and runner (2) Turnips (3) Other	10% 10% 10% 8s. per cwt. 10% 10% 5% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%		/ 1st July to 31st March - Tariff out. / 1st August to 15th April - Tariff out. / 1st August to 15th May - Tariff out. / Tariff out. / Tariff out. / 16th November to 31st March - Tariff out. / 1st February to 15th July - Tariff out. Tariff out. / Tariff out. / 1st September to 31st December - Tariff out. / 1st July to 30th April - Tariff out. / Tariff out.
Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption. (B) <u>Other</u> (than cauliflowers in brine, not being in airtight containers)	10%		/ Tariff out except onions in brine and cauliflowers.
Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared: (A) <u>Horse-radish</u> (C) <u>Garlic</u> (1) In airtight containers (2) Other	5% 15% 10%		/ Tariff out. Tariff out. / Tariff out.
Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split: (C) <u>Vegetables (other than beans and peas) in airtight containers</u> (D) <u>Beans, dried, white (incl. haricot) other than butter.</u> (E) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than split peas, certain whole peas and whole beans but including butter beans and lentils)	15% 8% 10%		/ Tariff out. Tariff out. Tariff out on items other than dried, whole peas.

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Description	Full rate of duty	Non tariff barriers	Offer
Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith: ex (B) Jerusalem artichokes	10%		Tariff cut
Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not: (B) <u>Bananas, fresh</u> (D) <u>Dates</u> : (1) Unstoned: (a) of a value of less than £1. 5s. per cwt. (b) other (2) Stoned:	7s. 6d. per cwt. Free 10% Free	q	Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements in light of current GATT/F.A.O. study. / Bind at zero / Tariff cut. / Bind at zero
Citrus fruit, fresh or dried: (A) <u>Fresh</u> : (1) Grapefruit (2) Oranges, clementines, mandarins and tangerines from 1st April to 30th November from 1st December to 31st March (3) Other	5s. 0d. per cwt. 3s. 6d. per cwt. 10% 10%	q	Prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries. / Tariff cut. / Tariff cut. / Tariff cut
Figs, fresh or dried: (A) <u>Fresh</u>	6s. 0d. per cwt.		Tariff cut
Grapes, fresh or dried: (A) <u>Currents</u> (B) <u>Raisins, sultanas and other dried grapes</u> (C) <u>Other</u> : (1) Hothouse: from 1st February to 30th June (2) Other: from 1st July to 31st January	2s. 0d. per cwt. 8s. 6d. per cwt. 14s. 0d. per cwt. 10%		/ Tariff cut. / Tariff cut. / Tariff cut. Tariff cut.
Nuts other than those falling within heading 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not: ø (A) <u>Hazel nuts, not in shell</u> (B) <u>Almonds and chestnuts</u> (C) <u>Other</u>	7½% 10% 10%		Tariff cut. Tariff cut. Tariff cut.

ø Note: B.N. 08.05. The tariff on B.N. 08.05 was revised with effect from 1st July, 1966 and the U.K. now makes the following offers on the current rates of duty -

08.05	(A) Almonds, not in shell	Free	/ Bind at zero
	(B) Hazel nuts, not in shell	7½%	Tariff cut
	(C) Almonds, in shell and chestnuts	10%	Tariff cut
	(D) Other	10%	Tariff cut

BN	Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
08.06	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh: (A) <u>Apples</u> from 16th April to 15th August from 16th August to 15th April (B) <u>Pears</u> from 1st February to 31st July from 1st August to 31st January (C) <u>Quinces</u>	4s.6d. per cwt.) Free 4s.6d. per cwt.) 3s. per cwt.) 10%	Q Q	{ Prepared to consider in an expert group appropriate arrangements designed to further liberalisation of trade. { Prepared to consider in an expert group appropriate arrangements designed to further liberalisation of trade. Tariff cut.
08.07	Stone fruit, fresh. (A) <u>Cherries</u> from 16th August to 31st May (B) <u>Peaches and nectarines</u> from 1st April to 30th November (C) <u>Plums (including bullace, damsons, greengages and mirabelles)</u> from 1st to 30th November and 1st April to 30th June (D) <u>Other</u>	10% 10% 10% 10%		/16th August to 15th May - Tariff cut. /Tariff cut except for hothouse peaches and nectarines /1st November to 30th November - Tariff cut. /1st April to 15th June - Tariff cut. / Tariff cut.
08.08	Berries, fresh: (A) <u>Bilberries</u> (E) <u>Currants</u> from 1st September to 15th June (C) <u>Gooseberries</u> from 1st August to 30th April (D) <u>Strawberries</u> from 1st August to 31st May (E) <u>Other</u> of which: (i) Raspberries and Loganberries (ii) Other	Free 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%		Bind at zero. /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. /1st August to 31st March - Tariff cut. /1st September to 30th June - Tariff cut. /Tariff cut.
08.09	Other fruit, fresh: (A) <u>Melons</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	10% 10%		Tariff cut Tariff cut
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar: (B) <u>Bilberries, grapefruit, orange, clementine, mandarin or tangerine pulp not containing the peel</u>	Free	q (grapefruit)	Grapefruit: prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries. Other: bind tariff at zero where not already bound.

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No.	Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
E.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption			
	(D) <u>Citrus fruits:</u> (1) Grapefruit; orange, clementine, mandarin, or tangerine pulp not containing the peel	Free		Bind at zero where not already bound.
	(2) Other fruits: (a) In brine	Free		/ Bind at zero.
E.12	Fruit, dried other than that falling within heading No. 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05.			
	(A) <u>Apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, prunes and bilberries</u>	Free		Bind at zero where not already bound.
	(B) <u>Apricots:</u> (1) Pulp	15%		Tariff cut.
E.13	Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions			
	(A) <u>Fresh</u>	10%		/ Tariff cut.
	(B) <u>Other:</u> (1) Citrus fruit peels in brine ⁶	Free		/ Bind at zero
	(2) Citrus fruit peels, dried	Free		Bind at zero
	(3) Other	15%		Tariff cut
09.09	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper			
	(A) <u>Caraway seeds</u>	Free		/ Bind at zero
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices:			
	(A) <u>Saffron (Crocus sativus) stigmas and styles, dried but not chopped, ground, manufactured or prepared.</u>	Free		Already bound at zero
	ex (C) Thyme, saffron and bay leaves other than in 09.10 (A) and (B)	10%		/ Tariff cut
10.05	Maize:			
	(B) <u>Sweet corn on the cob</u>	10%		Tariff cut

⁶ Note: B.N. 08.13 The tariff on B.N. 08.13 was revised with effect from 3rd March 1966 and the U.K. now makes the following offers on the current rates of duty -

08.13 Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions

(A) Fresh	10% Tariff cut
(B) Other (1) Citrus fruit peel not frozen	Free Bind at zero
(2) Other	15% Tariff cut

Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Rice: (A) <u>Whole, further processed after husking</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	6s. per cwt. Free		/ Tariff cut. Bind at zero
Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum; other cereals	10%		Sorghum: For consideration in GATT Group on Cereals Others, except millet: Tariff cut *
Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No. 07.05	10%		Tariff cut
Flours of the fruits falling within any heading in Chapter 8	10%		Tariff cut
Flour, meal and flakes of potato	10%		/ Tariff cut.
Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06 (C) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than of manioc and sago)	10%		/ Tariff cut.
Malt, roasted or not	10%		/ Tariff cut. *
Starches; inulin: (A) <u>Rice, millet and buckwheat starches</u>	7s. 6d. per cwt.		/ Tariff cut.
Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not	10%		/ Tariff cut except for items derived from maize.
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken: (A) <u>Cotton seed; rape seed; tung nuts</u> (B) <u>Sesamum seed; soya beans</u> (D) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than cotton seed, rape seed, tung nuts, sesamum seed, soya beans and castor seed)	Free 5% 10%		/ Bind at zero. } For temperate items, other than soya beans and linseed prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items.
Seeds, fruit and spores of a kind used for sowing (A) <u>Seeds of coniferous species</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	10% 10%		/ Tariff cut. / Tariff cut except for grass and clover seeds.
Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane	10%	G.P	Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements.
Chicory roots, fresh or dried, whole or cut, unroasted	19s. per cwt.		/ Tariff cut.
Hop cones and lupulin: (B) <u>Lupulin</u>	10%		Bind at 10%

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N.	Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
12.07	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered (C) Other: (1) Basil, borage, mint (excluding dried peppermint and pennyroyal), rosemary and sage, ground or powdered.	10%		/ Tariff cut.
12.08	Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared; fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading: (A) Locust bean kernels, whole (B) Other	Free 10%		Bind at zero. Tariff cut.
12.09	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, or chopped but not otherwise prepared	Free		/ Straw: already bound at zero. Others: bind at zero
12.10	Ragolds, swedes, fodder roots; hay, lucerne, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products: (A) Hay (B) Other	Free 10%		Already bound at zero. Bind at 10%
13.03	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other natural mucilages and thickeners extracted from vegetable materials: ex(A) Liquorice extract ex(C) Fruit pectin, other than citrus pectin in powder form. ex(D) Citrus pectin in powder form ex(D) Agar-agar	Free 15% 10% 10%		Bind at zero. / Tariff cut. / Tariff cut. Tariff cut.
14.01	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (e.g. cereal straw, cleaned, bleached or dyed, osier, reeds, rushes, rattans, bamboos, raffia and lime bark): ex(D) Osiers and Willows	10%		Bind at 10%
15.01	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat: (A) Lard: (B) Other:	Free 10%		Already bound at zero. / Tariff cut.

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Description	Full rate of duty	Non-Tariff barriers	Offer
Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals whether or not refined: (A) <u>Whale oil (not including sperm oil)</u>	Free		Bind at zero
Other animal oils and fats (including meat's-foot oil and fats from bones or waste) (A) <u>Bone-oil; meat's-foot oil</u>	10%		Tariff cut
Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude refined or purified: (C) <u>Coconut oil; ground-nut oil; linseed oil; rape oil; sesamum oil; soya bean oil; sunflower seed oil; safflower seed oil</u> (D) <u>Olive oil extracted by means of solvents</u> (E) <u>Other (olive, palm, palm kernel, cotton seed etc.)</u>	15% 10% 10%		} For temperate items, other than linseed, rape and sesamum, prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items. } }
Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown or polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise modified: (A) <u>Whale oil (not including sperm oil)</u> (C) <u>Coconut oil; ground-nut oil; linseed oil; rape oil; sesamum oil; soya bean oil; sunflower seed oil; safflower seed oil</u> (D) <u>Other</u> (2) Other (than oils wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals)	Free 15% 10%		Bind at zero For temperate items, other than linseed, rape and sesamum prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items For temperate items, prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items.
Animal or vegetable oils and fats wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process whether or not refined, but not further prepared: (A) <u>Whale oil (not including sperm oil)</u> (B) <u>Coconut oil; ground-nut oil; linseed oil; rape oil; sesamum oil; soya bean oil; sunflower seed oil; safflower seed oil</u> (C) <u>Other:</u> (2) Other (than fats and oils wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals)	Free 15% 10%		Already bound at zero For temperate items, other than linseed, rape and sesamum prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items For temperate items, other than castor oil, prepared to consider tariff cuts, depending on adequate joint action on tropical items.
Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats	10%		/ Tariff cut*
Sausages and the like of meat, meat offal or animal blood	20%	q (pigmeat products)	Pigmeat products: tariff cut
Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal: (B) <u>Other: (i.e. other than pastes and poultry liver)</u> (1) In airtight containers: (a) Pigs' tongues (2) Not in airtight containers: (b) Other (than whole hams)	Free 15%	q (pigmeat products)	/ Bind at zero Pigmeat products: bind at 15%

Description	Full rate of duty	Non-Tariff Barriers	Offer
Meat extracts and meat juices: (A) <u>Wholly or in part derived from beef or veal</u>	20%		Tariff cut
Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid: (A) <u>Sugar of which the polarization has at any time been reduced either as a result of the sugar having been treated (whether by the addition of invert sugar or otherwise) or as the result of the development of invert sugar or other substance in the sugar</u> (B) <u>Other: Of a polarization:</u> Exceeding 99° then varies according to degree of polarization through 24 stages to - Not exceeding 76°	6s.10.8d. per cwt. 6s.10.8d. per cwt. to 2s. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per cwt.		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements
Other sugars: sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel: (A) <u>Sucrose sugar, solid, which can be completely tested by the polariscope:</u> (1) Sugar of which the polarization has at any time been reduced either as a result of sugar having been treated (whether by the addition of invert sugar or otherwise) or as the result of the development of invert sugar or other substance in the sugar (2) Other (B) <u>Invert sugar; syrups containing sucrose:</u> (1) Containing 70% or more by weight of sweetening matter (2) Containing less than 70% and more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter (3) Containing not more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter (C) <u>Other sucrose and extracts from sucrose, other than dextrose, which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope</u> (E) <u>Artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey)</u> (F) <u>Caramel:</u> (1) Solid (2) Liquid (G) <u>Other:</u> (1) Lactose (2) Other	6s.10.8d. per cwt. The duties applicable to 17.01(B) 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. 2s. 8d. per cwt. 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. Free 5s. 0d. per cwt. 5s.10d. per cwt. 4s. 1d. per cwt. 3d. per lb. 10%		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements
Molasses, whether or not decolourized	Free		Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements

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Description

Full rate
of dutyNon-Tariff
Barriers

Offer

Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa;

(A) Fondants, pastes, creams, and similar intermediate products, in bulk, containing 80% or more by weight of added sweetening matter:

- (1) Not flavoured or coloured
- (2) Other

4s. 9d. per cwt.
4s. 9d. per cwt.
plus 10%, in
addition to any
revenue duty

Prepared to consider tariff cuts in the light of discussions
on appropriate international arrangements for sugar.

(B) Other

4s. 9d. per cwt.
plus 10%, in
addition to any
revenue duty

/ Tariff cut*

Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion:

(A) Sucrose solid, which can be completely tested by the polariscope:

- (1) Sugar of which the polarisation has at any time been reduced either as a result of the sugar having been treated (whether by the addition of invert sugar or otherwise) or as a result of the development of invert sugar or other substance in the sugar
- (2) Other

6s. 10.8d. per
cwt.

The duties
applicable to
17.01(B)

(B) Invert sugar: syrups containing sucrose:

- (1) Containing 70% or more by weight of sweetening matter
- (2) Containing less than 70% and more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter
- (3) Containing not more than 50% by weight of sweetening matter

3s. 8½d per cwt.

2s. 8d. per cwt.

1s. 3½d. per cwt.

Prepared to consider appropriate international arrangements

(C) Molasses: other sucrose and extracts from sucrose, other than dextrose, which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope:

Free

(E) Other:

- (1) Lactose
- (2) Other

3d. per lb.
10%

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Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff Barriers	Offer
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa:			
(A) <u>Chocolate milk crumb</u>	6s. per cwt.		Tariff cut*
(B) <u>Cocoa powder with added sweetening matter</u>	5s. per cwt.		/ Tariff cut.*
(C) <u>Other:</u>			
(1) Consisting wholly of cocoa and one or more of the following: added sweetening matter, milk, coffee, chicory, saccharin, vanilla, vanillin and lecithin	4s. per cwt.		/ Tariff cut*
(2) Other	4s. per cwt. plus 10% in addition to any revenue duty.		/ Tariff cut.*
Malt extract	10%		Tariff cut
Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa	10%		Tariff cut
Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products	10%		/ Tariff cut
Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches (B) Other (i.e. other than tapioca and sago)	10%		/ Tariff cut

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Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes, and similar products)	10%		/For other than maize products: Tariff cut *
Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	10%		/Tariff cut
Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit: (A) <u>Ships' biscuits, crumbs and rusks</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	10% 10%		/Tariff cut* Tariff cut*
Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion: (A) <u>Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes without covering or filling, and pastry of the kind known as Danish pastry</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	10% 10%		/Tariff cut* /Tariff cut*
Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid: (A) <u>Olives:</u> (1) Olives in brine imported in a container when the gross weight (including the weight of the container) does not exceed 1 cwt. (2) Other (B) <u>Tomato juice</u> (C) <u>Other:</u> (1) In airtight containers ex (a) Beans (not being beans in pod) other than broad beans. (b) Tomatoes: (i) Pulp or paste, wholly of tomato and water apart from salt or any other preserving, seasoning or flavouring ingredients, the dry weight of the tomato in any container being not less than 25% of the weight of its entire contents (ii) Other (c) Potato crisps ex (d) Other (i.e. other than olives, tomatoes and tomato juice, asparagus, peas, beans (not being beans in pod), potato crisps, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussel sprouts, carrots, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce, and endive, mushrooms, onions (dry bulb and shallots), rhubarb, spinach, turnips, mixed vegetables containing any of the above. (2) Not in airtight containers (a) Potato crisps	15% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 15% 15% 10%		Tariff cut. Tariff cut. /Tariff cut /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. Tariff cut. /Tariff cut.

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Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized):			
(A) <u>Apricots</u>	11s. 10d. per cwt.		/Tariff cut.
(C) <u>Figs</u>	10s. 10d. per cwt.		Tariff cut.
(D) <u>Plums</u> (including bullace, damsons, greengages and mirabelles, but not prunes)	14s. 4d. per cwt.		Tariff cut.
(E) <u>Other</u> (i.e. other than apricots, cherries, fruit peels, figs and plums)	11%		/Tariff cut.
Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:			
(A) <u>Unmixed fruit containing added sweetening matter:</u>			
(2) Apricots, peaches	12 ⁵ / ₈ %	q	/Tariff cut.
(5) Grapefruit	⁵ / ₈ %		Prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries
(7) Oranges, clementines, mandarins and tangerines:			
(a) Pulp, not containing the peel	⁵ / ₈ %		Eliminate tariff
(b) Other	15 ⁵ / ₈ %		/Tariff cut
(9) Nuts	15 ⁵ / ₈ %		/Tariff cut, except for groundnuts
(B) <u>Mixed fruit containing added sweetening matter:</u>			
(1) Fruit salad (not including mixed fruit pulp) containing not less than four separate descriptions of fruit, in which each of at least four descriptions constitutes at least 8 per cent. and no one description represents more than 50 per cent., by weight, of all the fruits in the mixture:			
(a) Where not less than 80 per cent. by weight of all the fruit in the mixture consists of all or any of the following fruits, viz peaches, nectarines, pears, apricots, cherries	⁵ / ₈ %		} See footnote
(b) Other	6s. 5d. per cwt.		
(2) Nuts	15 ⁵ / ₈ %		Tariff cut.

The tariff on B.N. 20.06 (B) was revised with effect from 4th August, 1966 and the U.K. makes the following offers on the current rates of duty.

20.06(B) Mixed fruit containing added sweetening matter

(1) Nuts	15 ⁵ / ₈ %	Tariff cut.
(2) Other		
(a) Mixtures of fruit (including fruit pulp) which contain not less than 4 separate descriptions of fruit (no one of which exceeds 60 per cent by weight of the fruit in the mixture) and not less than 25 pieces of fruit per four ounce portion of the drained fruit	6s. 5d. per cwt.	/Tariff cut
(b) Other		
(i) Mixtures of fruit (including fruit pulp) which contain not less than 4 separate descriptions of fruit, in which each of at least four descriptions constitutes at least 8 per cent., and no one description represents more than 50 per cent. by weight, of all the fruit in the mixture:		
I Where not less than 80 per cent. by weight of all the fruit in the mixture consists of all or any of the following fruits, viz peaches, nectarines, pears, apricots, cherries	⁵ / ₈ %	/Eliminate duty
II Other	6s. 5d. per cwt.	/Tariff cut

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No.	Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
20.06 cont'd.	(C) <u>Other:</u> (2) Apricots, peaches or cherries, including the pulp thereof, canned (3) Grapefruit; orange, clementine, mandarin or tangerine pulp not containing the peel (5) Nuts	Free Free 15%	 q (grapefruit) 	Bind at zero Grapefruit: prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries. Other: bind at zero where not already bound. Tariff cut
20.07	Fruit juices (incl. grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit: (A) <u>Citrus fruit juices:</u> (1) Grapefruit juice; orange, clementine, mandarin or tangerine juice whether containing the detached cells of the fruit or not: (a) Not containing more than 20% by weight of added sweetening matter (b) Other (B) <u>Other</u>	 Free 3% 10%	 q q	 } Prepared to consider appropriate arrangements with interested countries } /Tariff cut (except for apple, pear and blackcurrant).
20.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates thereof: (A) <u>Roasted chicory, unmixed</u> (B) <u>Preparations consisting wholly or partly of extracts, essences or other concentrates of roasted chicory</u> (C) <u>Other</u>	£1 8s. per cwt. £2 16s. per cwt. on the total dry weight of the goods 10%		/Tariff cut; or if duty is eliminated on 09.01(C), elimination of tariff /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut.
20.03	Mustard flour and prepared mustard	10%		/Tariff cut.
20.04	Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	10%		Tariff cut.
20.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form: (A) <u>Canned, but not including tomato soups or dried soups</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	 7 1/2% 10%		/Tariff cut. /Tariff cut.
20.06	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders: (A) <u>Natural yeasts:</u> (B) <u>Prepared baking powders</u>	 4s. per cwt. 10%		/Tariff cut.* /Tariff cut.

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Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offer
Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included: (A) <u>Table jelly, crystals, powders or squares</u> (B) <u>Sweetest mixtures of edible fats and sugar</u> (C) <u>Other:</u> (1) <u>Ice cream (containing fat) but not including ice cream powder</u> (2) <u>Mixtures of water and emulsifying agents with fat or oil (not including synthetic cream)</u> (3) <u>Coffee paste (mixtures of ground, roasted coffee with vegetable fats, with or without other ingredients)</u> (4) <u>Ravioli, macaroni, spaghetti and the like, cooked (other than rice and other whole cereal grains) whether or not stuffed with other substances or admixed with tomato sauce</u> (5) <u>Other</u>	10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%		/Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut. /Tariff cut, except for dairy products (including flavoured or fruit yoghurt)
Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters; ice and snow: (A) <u>Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters</u>	10%		/Tariff cut.
Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07	10%		Tariff cut.
Beer made from malt: (A) <u>Of any description (other than mum, spruce, black beer, Berlin white beer or other preparations of a similar character, of an original gravity of 1200° or more) where the wort thereof were before fermentation of a gravity:</u> (1) <u>Of 1030° or less</u> (2) <u>Exceeding 1030°</u> <u>For the first 1030°</u> <u>For every additional degree in excess of 1030°</u> (B) <u>Of the descriptions called or similar to mum, spruce, black beer, Berlin white beer or other preparations of a similar character, where the wort thereof were before fermentation of a gravity of 1200° or more:</u>	For every 36 galls. £9 11s. 2d. £9 11s. 2d. 7s. 3½d. Free		} /Bind the protective margin in the revenue duty (£1 0s. 0d.) } /Bind at zero
Grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol	10%		Tariff cut.
Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead) (A) <u>Beer</u> (C) <u>Cider and perry containing no added spirit or spirit derived from the addition of sugar</u> (D) <u>Other</u>	The duties applicable to 22.03 10% 10%		/Bind the protective margin in the revenue duty (£1 0s. 0d.) /Bind at 10% where not already bound /Tariff cut
Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, denatured, of a strength of one hundred and forty degrees proof or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength (A) <u>If varnished or otherwise treated</u> (B) <u>If not varnished or otherwise treated less than 3 years</u>	£14 14s. 6d. £14 16s. 0d.		} Tariff cut* in protective element in duty

11.	Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offers
12.01	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08): liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages:			
	(A) <u>Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.</u>	Per liquid gallon		
	(1) If warehoused 3 years or more	£19 18s. Od.		) / Cut the protective margin in the revenue duty (3s. 6d.) provided other countries take
	(2) If not warehoused or warehoused less than 3 years	£20 0s. Od.		adequate steps, including the removal of non-tariff barriers to encourage increased expansion in trade in these items.
	(B) <u>Other spirits (including spirituous beverages having the character of spirits, and liqueurs):</u>			) / Except for rum, cut the protective margin in the revenue duty (2s. 6d.) provided other
	(1) If warehoused 3 years or more	£14 14s. 6d.	} q for rum	countries take adequate steps including the removal of non-tariff barriers to encourage
	(2) If not warehoused or warehoused less than 3 years.	£14 16s. Od.		increased expansion in trade in these items.
	(C) <u>Other</u>	10%		/ Tariff cut.
12.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %		/ Tariff cut.
12.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables	10%	L.P. (partial)	Tariff cut.
12.03	Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture; brewing and distilling dregs and waste; residues of starch manufacture and similar residues:			
	(B) <u>Other i.e. other than bagasse</u>	10%		Tariff cut.
12.05	Wine lees; argol:			
	(B) <u>Other i.e. argol</u>	Free		/ Bind at zero.
12.06	Vegetable products of a kind used for animal food, not elsewhere specified or included:			
	(A) <u>Dried apple pomace, unground</u>	Free		Bind at zero.
	(B) <u>Other</u>	10%		Tariff cut.
12.07	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding:			
	(A) <u>Vitamin supplements:</u>			
	(1) Where the vitamin content consists of natural vitamin concentrates	10%		Tariff cut
	(2) Other	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the value of the vitamin content (other than natural vitamin concentrates) or 10%, whichever is the greater		Tariff cut
	(B) <u>Liquefied herring wholly of herring apart from preserving and liquefying ingredients</u>	Free		Bind at zero
	(C) <u>Other:</u> (1) Fish solubles	10%		Tariff cut
	(2) Other	10%		(The pelleted forms of products in B.N. 12.10
				- Bind at 10% (Other - tariff cut.

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	Description	Full rate of duty	Non-tariff barriers	Offers
1.1	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse: (A) <u>Containing 10% or more by weight of moisture</u> (B) <u>Other</u>	£4 7s. 4½d. per lb. £4 8s. 4½d. per lb.	} Qualitative restriction	Bind at zero the protective element in the revenue duty
1.2	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences: (A) <u>Manufactured tobacco</u> (1) Cigars (2) Cigarettes (3) Cavendish or Negrohead: (a) <u>Manufactured in bond</u> (b) <u>Other</u> (4) Snuff and snuff work (including tobacco dust or powder and ground tobacco) (5) Other	£4 16s. 3d. per lb. £4 12s. 10½d. per lb. £4 9s. 10½d. per lb. £4 11s. 10½d. per lb. £4 10s. 7½d. per lb. £4 10s. 1½d. per lb.	q	/Bind the protective element in the revenue duty (2s. 11½d. per lb) Bind the protective element in the revenue duty (4s. 4½d. per lb) Bind at zero the protective element in the revenue duty. /Bind the protective element in the revenue duty (2s. 3d. per lb.) Bind the protective element in the revenue duty (2s. 3d. per lb.) Bind the protective element in the revenue duty (2s. 9d. per lb.)
2.0	Essential oils (terpenoids or not); concretes and absolutes; resinoids: (A) <u>Essential oils</u> : ex (1) Not terpenoids Lemon Mandarin (tangerine) Peppermint (2) Hop oil (3) Lime oil ex (4) Essential oils from other citrus fruit, whether or not terpenoids, and terpenoidless lemon oil, mandarin (tangerine) oil and peppermint oil.	Free } Free } Free } 31 per oz. 25p 10p		(Tariff already bound at zero { Bind tariff at zero Bind tariff at 31 per oz. Bind tariff at 25p Bind tariff at 10p where not already bound.
2.1	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives; casein glues: ex (B) <u>Other</u> Caseinates, and other casein derivatives.	10p		/Tariff cut.
2.2	Albumins, albuminates and other albumin derivatives. - albumins	10p		Tariff cut.

August, 1966.

NOTES ON OFFER

1. Offers of a tariff cut are offers to reduce the full rate of customs duty by 50%.
2. A few offers are marked by an asterisk. In these cases particular considerations or problems arise and the United Kingdom's willingness to confirm the offers will depend on the extent to which certain special conditions are met. In the main these special conditions would be met by adequate action by other countries to reduce their barriers to imports of these products by tariff reductions or other appropriate action. These conditions will naturally be elaborated during negotiations.
3. The customs duties set out in column 3 are the duties which were chargeable on 1st September, 1965. Changes in the U.K. tariff since that date which affect the items in the schedule are indicated in footnotes.
4. In the column headed "non-tariff barriers" the United Kingdom has sought to give a brief indication of relevant non-tariff elements of support and protection. Detailed descriptions of these elements were given in the discussions in the Committee on Agriculture during the summer of 1965.
5. The various sets of letters and symbols signify:

GP = guaranteed producers' price.

Q = quantitative restriction on imports.

q = quantitative restriction on imports from dollar area only.

MP = minimum import price.

|| - a subdivision of headings not shown in the U.K. tariff.

/ = an offer not previously tabled.

August, 1966.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Spec(63)174

18 June 1963

Group on Cereals

At the informal meeting of members of the Group on 22 May 1963, members were invited to submit observations or proposals which could be circulated in advance of the meeting of the Group on 24 June 1963. The Government of the United Kingdom has submitted a paper which is circulated herewith to the members of the Group for their information.

MEETING OF GATT CEREALS GROUP, 24 JUNE 1963

Paper by the United Kingdom Delegation

1. In accordance with the suggestion made by the Executive Secretary of GATT, the United Kingdom delegation is circulating this paper in the hope that it may prove helpful to other delegations to know in advance the main views of the United Kingdom on the matters which might appropriately come up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the GATT Cereals Group.
2. The United Kingdom Government is in favour of an international agreement (or agreements) on wheat and coarse graine designed to secure the objectives embodied in the Havana Charter and be fair to exporting and importing countries alike. Such an agreement would involve, inter alia, strengthening the existing International Wheat Agreement. To this end the United Kingdom delegation will play a constructive part at the forthcoming meeting with the aim of securing, as quickly as possible, agreement on the main elements suitable for inclusion in such international arrangements.
3. In the view of the United Kingdom Government any agreement must have regard to the facts of the world's cereals situation and of past experience in this field. In the light of these factors the United Kingdom Government consider that arrangements must cover not only wheat and wheat flour but also the principal coarse grains (e.g. maize, barley, oats and sorghums), between which there is a close relationship both as regards supply and demand, and as regards price. The arrangements should also take account of existing patterns and flow of trade while providing the necessary flexibility to permit desirable adjustments and developments in the light of changing circumstances. They should involve the minimum restriction or distortion of commercial trade and the legitimate activities of those engaged in it.
4. The United Kingdom Government consider that the main elements which would need to be considered in connexion with an international agreement on wheat and coarse grains are:
 - (i) Access
 - (ii) Price
 - (iii) Production and trade
 - (iv) Confrontation
 - (v) Surplus disposal
 - (vi) Institutions
 - (vii) Entry into force and duration

(i) Access

5. Bearing in mind the importance of relations between countries being so conducted as to facilitate international trade, an agreement will need to contain provisions designed to ensure that the traditional exporting countries are not denied reasonable access on normal commercial terms into the markets of the importing countries. The United Kingdom Government consider that importing countries should be prepared to enter into firm commitments under the agreement that the traditional flow of trade in cereals should not be impeded by unreasonable barriers at the frontier (e.g. quantitative restrictions or unduly high tariffs). The United Kingdom Government further recognize that even if access is not unreasonably impeded by frontier barriers, it may nevertheless be frustrated by the production policies of importing countries so encouraging domestic production as to reduce significantly the volume of imports. Having regard to this, it is considered that importing countries should be prepared to give assurances that they will exercise restraint on governmental measures designed to support financial returns to cereal growers, where such measures are encouraging a rising trend of domestic cereals production with a significant effect on imports. To this end the United Kingdom Government, for their part, are prepared to introduce a "standard quantity" arrangement by relating their guarantee of producers' prices to a specific tonnage. This would mean that if in any one year production exceeded the standard quantity, the guaranteed price per unit over the whole production would be automatically reduced i.e. while the whole of the standard quantity would qualify for the full guaranteed price, the excess production would not receive more than the market price.

(ii) Price

6. The United Kingdom Government consider that an international agreement on cereals should aim at ensuring world market prices which are fair to consumers while providing a reasonable return to efficient suppliers; and which do not fluctuate unduly but are nevertheless conducive to securing long-term equilibrium between the force of supply and demand. The United Kingdom Government are of the opinion that an agreement in the form of a multilateral contract between member countries to trade within a price range (similar to that under the International Wheat Agreement) is the most effective mechanism for achieving this objective. Under such a system all member countries would undertake an obligation not to sell or buy wheat, wheat flour, and the principal coarse grains either below specified minimum prices, or above specified maximum prices. In the United Kingdom view, it would be necessary to give greater precision to prices than has so far been done under the International Wheat Agreement, by specifying in advance the prices for the different qualities of wheat, and wheat flour, and for the principal varieties of coarse grains.

The United Kingdom Government are also of the opinion that it would be necessary to formulate more effective procedures for enforcing such prices, in particular, by enabling an importing country to take action to protect its own market for the benefit of all, where the agreed minimum price is not being, or is not likely to be, observed either by other member countries failing to fulfil their obligations, or by non-member countries. As an importing country, the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to accept provisions of this kind together with the obligations arising from them.

(iii) Production and trade

7. The United Kingdom Government also consider that an international agreement should provide that participating countries, whether importing or exporting, should adopt production, export and import policies, including where necessary, appropriate measures of restraint, designed to prevent the accumulation of unmanageable surpluses, and the frustration of the provisions of the agreement relating to access and price. To this end exporting countries should be prepared to give assurances that they will exercise restraint on Government measures for the subsidization of domestic production which result in subsidized or dumped commercial exports of wheat, wheat flour or coarse grains endangering the objectives on access and price and that at the same time they will supply the reasonable commercial requirements of the importing countries on fair terms. Importing countries should likewise be prepared to give assurances that they will not unreasonably impose trading conditions which would frustrate the trade of exporting countries, and further that they will buy a reasonable proportion of their commercial requirements of wheat, wheat flour, and coarse grains from exporting member countries. As an importing country, the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to undertake such obligations and give such assurances in return for corresponding obligations and assurances by exporting countries.

(iv) Confrontation

8. In order that the obligations and assurances provided in the agreement may be kept under constant review, the United Kingdom Government consider that the agreement should contain provisions for confrontation between participating member countries on their domestic production, exporting and importing policies on cereals. The United Kingdom Government would be prepared to participate in such meaningful confrontation arrangements, provided that other countries are prepared to do likewise.

(v) Surplus disposal

9. It may also be necessary to consider arrangements for the fair and orderly disposal of any surpluses to cereals supplies entering into world trade, having due regard to the possibility of using such surpluses for the benefit of developing countries. Such arrangements should have regard to the principles and the guiding lines established by the Food and Agricultural Organization, should involve as little as possible interference with the normal course of trade, and should not cut across the present responsibilities of existing international organizations for food aid.

(vi) Institutions

10. An international agreement(s) on wheat and coarse grains should provide for the establishment of an international authority. In the case of wheat, there is already an International Wheat Council which has been set up under the International Wheat Agreement.

(vii) Entry into force and duration

11. The United Kingdom Government is in favour of an agreement (agreements) embodying provisions outlined above, entering into force as soon as possible and initially continuing in operation for a period of three years.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(64)50
18 March 1964

Group on Cereals

Original: English

STATEMENT ON UNITED KINGDOM CEREALS POLICY

10 March 1964

1. I promised yesterday that I would make a statement to the Committee outlining what has happened as regards the development of my Government's policy on cereals, the broad lines of which were announced by Mr. Soames at the ministerial meeting last May.
2. It will be recalled that Mr. Soames referred to the problems being created by the agricultural surplus position of today, particularly in cereals, and the pressures which this was exerting on traditional importing markets, more especially in a free market such as that of the United Kingdom. Mr. Soames said that, in the view of the United Kingdom Government, it was necessary to bring this position under more control so as to create greater stability on the United Kingdom cereals market to the benefit of all who sell on it, and in consequence to place some limit on the extent of the Government's financial liability. In the United Kingdom Government's view two steps were necessary to achieve this objective: first, to introduce measures to discourage home cereals production from increasing beyond an appropriate level; and second, to prevent unduly low-priced imports from undermining the market.
3. In deciding that it was desirable to go ahead as quickly as possible with a policy of this kind, the United Kingdom Government had very much in mind their responsibilities as a major cereal importing country, their international obligations, and the necessity of considering carefully the relationship of any action taken to the discussions taking place here in Geneva. For these reasons, it was announced at the outset that we intended to consult our overseas suppliers on our new policy and to seek their co-operation. In August of last year we approached our four major suppliers of cereals, namely Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina, together with a number of other minor suppliers. Since then discussions have been proceeding with many of these countries, in particular with the four major suppliers, and I am glad to say that we have been able to reach agreements in principle with them on our proposed new arrangements.

4. These agreements have not yet been completed. Certain details still remain to be settled. In addition our overseas suppliers naturally wished first to know exactly what action the United Kingdom Government proposed to take on the domestic front as their contribution to stability. This could not be decided until after our Annual Review of the Economic Circumstances of the Agricultural Industry which has only just been completed and about which Mr. Soames is making a statement in the British Parliament today.

5. I would now like to tell the Committee the objectives of the United Kingdom Government's policy and how in general terms it is proposed to achieve them assuming that the agreements in principle with our major suppliers are completed in the near future, and that it is therefore possible for us to go ahead also with our domestic measures. When bilateral agreements with our major suppliers have been signed, we would propose to notify them to the GATT secretariat. Similarly we shall notify agreements with our minor suppliers as and when they are concluded. We have now approached all our minor suppliers of cereals inviting their co-operation, and I am glad to say that already about half a dozen of them have said that they wish to co-operate with us.

6. Before I proceed to describe the United Kingdom Government's policy I should at the outset make clear that we regard the arrangements as interim measures pending the conclusion of any long-term international cereals arrangements here. If such arrangements are reached - as we hope they will be - and we and the other countries concerned are parties to them - as we hope we will be - then these bilateral agreements would be subsumed into the wider international cereals arrangements. We have also made clear that we regard the conclusion of these bilateral agreements as being completely without prejudice to the negotiations here, although we naturally think and believe that the main features of these arrangements will be helpful to our discussions in this Committee.

7. What then does my Government propose to do - provided that our agreements with our major suppliers and our domestic policy arrangements are both satisfactorily concluded? The objectives of our new policy are two-fold. First, to introduce a greater measure of stability into the United Kingdom cereals market. Second, to ensure that there is a fair and reasonable balance between domestic cereals production on the one hand and cereals imports on the other, broadly based on present levels of supplies and providing both domestic producers and overseas suppliers with the opportunity to share in any future growth in our market in a fair and reasonable way. This balance will be annually reviewed with our major overseas suppliers to take account of changing conditions.

8. To achieve these objectives we propose on the one hand to introduce a minimum import price system which we would operate in conjunction with those of our overseas suppliers who are willing to co-operate with us, and on the other hand to introduce measures at home which will place restrictions upon government financial support for domestic cereals growing if production exceeds certain predetermined levels which it is in the national interest to produce at home. These domestic measures will for the first time introduce in the United Kingdom the principle of a "quantum" for cereals. There will be separate quantum - or ranges of production - for wheat and for barley. If production exceeds the top end of the range - or as we call it the standard quantity level - the subsidy will be calculated only on the standard quantity figure - that is the subsidy per ton over all production will be reduced proportionately to the excess of production over the standard quantity. In addition, the subsidy will under certain circumstances be limited by a further mechanism. If production is above the standard quantity level and the average market price has fallen below a predetermined target indicator price level - as may happen if production is large - then the subsidy will be limited by using the target indicator price instead of the average market price for subsidy calculation purposes; in other words producers themselves will bear the "loss" between the average market price and the target indicator price. This mechanism will also start to operate when production is within the quantum range of production, being applied less severely when production is at the lower end of the range and progressively more severely as production rises towards the top end of the range.

9. We have said that we intend to operate our new policy in such a way as to secure the objectives I have already outlined and we have agreed with our major overseas suppliers - whose interests are primarily concerned - that we would review with them annually how our policy is working out. We are also prepared to undertake that if the introduction of these new measures fails to permit the total volume of cereals imports (including wheat flour) to be maintained at a level not appreciably less than the average level in a recent representative base period, we will, after consultation, take promptly such corrective action as is necessary to secure this objective.

10. These objectives of policy, together with the assurances which we would give to our major suppliers relate to total cereals imports and so would of course also be of benefit to our minor suppliers. We believe that these objectives of policy are not only fair and equitable as between a major cereals importing country such as ourselves, and our major suppliers, but also represent a significant contribution towards the crucial problem of acceptable conditions of access in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade which we are discussing here as an essential feature of any long-term cereals arrangements.

11. Now let me turn briefly to how we propose to operate the minimum import price system. We intend to prescribe minimum import prices for the main kinds of cereals, cereal products and by-products. The purpose of these prices, which will be on a c.i.f. duty paid basis, will be to put a "floor" in the market and prevent unduly low-priced imports coming into our market and upsetting its stability. They are not intended to raise the level of prices generally and in normal circumstances we would expect world prices to be above their level. We would expect those countries co-operating with us to observe, so far as practicable, these minimum import prices on products exported to our market. If, however, for one reason or another, a country co-operating with us fails to observe the price for a particular product, then we would apply a levy to imports of that product so as to raise the general level of offering prices from the country concerned to the minimum import price level. It will also be necessary for us to apply levies to imports of the products from countries not co-operating with us if the lowest representative offering price for the product in question on the world market is below the relevant minimum import price level.

12. We are willing to make agreements of co-operation in our minimum import price system with any country supplying us with any of the products to be covered. We have invited them to do so and we naturally hope that as many as possible will be ready to make such agreements with us. We intend to work the system in close consultation with those countries who have agreed to co-operate with us, seeking their agreement to any necessary changes in the coverage of products or in the minimum import prices, and we are prepared to give an assurance that we will make any necessary adjustments if it should be found that the levels of the minimum import prices are leading to an unexpected appreciable distortion in the established pattern of trade affecting the interests of one of our co-operating suppliers. We also propose to review the operation of the system annually in consultation with co-operating countries.

13. This system is building on certain of the provisions of the International Wheat Agreement, with which it will be fully consistent. It will specify more precisely minimum prices for the main qualities of wheat and kinds of coarse grains, and provide better means of enforcement. In the United Kingdom view these are improvements which need to be introduced into any international cereals arrangements providing for greater stability of international prices. We believe that the detailed arrangements, when they are communicated to the GATT secretariat may well provide valuable assistance in the discussions on this aspect of any international cereals agreement.

14. This, in general terms, gives the Committee the essential elements comprised in the proposed new United Kingdom cereals policy. I regret that at this stage I cannot give the Committee full details of all the arrangements, but we will give the GATT secretariat copies of the bilateral agreements as soon as possible after they are signed, and fuller details of the minimum import price arrangements when they have been presented to the British Parliament for approval.

H.T

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(64)92

22 April 1964

Group on Cereals

Original: English

AGREEMENTS ON CEREALS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS

The following communication was received from the United Kingdom delegation.

"Agreements on cereals have now been completed between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of her four principal suppliers, Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States. I enclose herewith for information the text of the exchange of notes with the United States Government. The agreements with the other countries are the same.

"Similar agreements relating to the minimum import price arrangements are also in train with a number of other suppliers of cereals to the United Kingdom market.

"I also enclose a copy of a press notice giving the commodities which it is proposed to cover initially together with the minimum import prices which it is intended to prescribe."

In view of the interest of the Group on Cereals in this question the text of the exchange of notes with the United States Government and of the press notice are circulated herewith to the members of the Group.

APPENDIX 1

Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America Regarding the Changes in the United Kingdom's Production and Trade Policies Relating to Cereals

Her Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador
of the United States of America.

Foreign Office
15 April 1964

Sir,

1. I should like to refer to previous exchanges and discussions between representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of the United Kingdom") and of the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of the United States") regarding the changes which the Government of the United Kingdom propose to introduce in their production and trade policies relating to cereals. In framing their proposals the Government of the United Kingdom have had in mind their responsibility for maintaining conditions under which a stable and efficient agricultural industry in the United Kingdom can develop its prosperity and also their responsibility as one of the major importers of cereals in the world towards their overseas cereals suppliers.
2. The Government of the United Kingdom have also taken into account that they, and the governments of other countries who are major importers and exporters of cereals, are at present taking part in discussions in the Cereals Group of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade convened for the negotiation of appropriate international arrangements for cereals under the terms of the resolution of Ministers at the Ministerial Meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 21 May 1963. It was not the desire or intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to put forward proposals which might in any way hamper that work, but rather to introduce arrangements so designed as to further the main objectives which both the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States desire to achieve.
3. Our two Governments are agreed that these main objectives are that the world market for cereals should be improved through the establishment of a better and more economic balance between world supplies and commercial demand, and that to this end there should be the provision of acceptable conditions of access into the world markets for cereals in the furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade in cereals. We are also agreed on the importance of the assurance of supplies of cereals, cereal products and by-products at equitable and stable prices; and of the creation of greater stability in the levels of international prices for them. These objectives should be sought in such ways as would take into account the interests both of producers and consumers and of importing and exporting countries.

4. Pending the conclusion of long-term international cereals arrangements, the Government of the United Kingdom have declared their intention of introducing adaptations into their existing cereals policy with the objectives of promoting greater stability in the United Kingdom cereals market, and of maintaining a fair and reasonable balance between home production and imports. This balance would be broadly based upon the present supplies to the United Kingdom market from domestic production on the one hand and cereals imports on the other, and as regards the future growth of the United Kingdom market would provide the opportunity for both domestic producers and overseas suppliers to share in this in a fair and reasonable way. The intentions of the Government of the United Kingdom with respect to the balance between domestic production and imports and the domestic guarantee arrangements for the year 1964-65 are set forth in paragraph 6 below. The balance for subsequent years will be reconsidered in the light of supply and marketing conditions, including the relative efficiency of suppliers, and changes therein, and to this end the Government of the United Kingdom shall consult with the Government of the United States and the governments of other principal co-operating countries in accordance with the review procedure in paragraph 10.

5. The measures which the Government of the United Kingdom intend to introduce for securing the objectives in paragraph 4 above are: first, to restrain financial assistance so as to discourage the increase of domestic cereals production above a level consistent with these objectives, and second to operate, in co-operation with their principal overseas suppliers, a system of minimum import prices for the main cereals, cereal products, and by-products.

6. The Government of the United Kingdom have decided that any necessary restraint of financial assistance should be applied through the effective reduction of guaranteed prices by means of the price mechanisms described in the United Kingdom White Paper on the Annual Review for 1964-65. These mechanisms would in the case of wheat start to operate when production exceeded 3.2 million tons and would operate fully when production exceeded 3.3 million tons and in the case of barley would start to operate when production exceeded 6.3 million tons and would operate fully when production exceeded 6.5 million tons. The range of wheat and barley production aimed at would therefore be from 9.5 to 9.8 million tons. Other cereals production, which is declining, is at present about 1.5 million tons. Total consumption of cereals (including wheat equivalent of flour) is expected to rise to 20.5 million tons in 1964-65 and to continue increasing thereafter. In accordance

with the objectives in paragraph 4 above, the annual volume of imports of cereals (including wheat equivalent of flour) should, on average taking one year with another, increase above the present level of about 9 million tons as the United Kingdom market expands. On the basis of the above estimate of consumption, the volume of imports of cereals (including wheat equivalent of flour) in 1964-65 would, if domestic production did not exceed the ranges for wheat and barley stated above, be about 9.2 to 9.5 million tons. Changes in the above data shall be considered each year under the review procedure in paragraph 10 with a view to securing a fair and reasonable balance between home production and imports. It is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom that changes in their domestic guarantee arrangements should be made as necessary so that these arrangements are effective for the purposes described in paragraph 4 above.

7. The Government of the United Kingdom, after consultation with the Government of the United States and other co-operating governments, have advised the Government of the United States of the cereals, cereal products and by-products for which, subject to the approval of Parliament, it is proposed initially to specify minimum import prices, and these are set out in the attached agreed Annex. As regards the minimum import prices to be applied to the initial range of products the Government of the United Kingdom have consulted the Government of the United States and other co-operating governments and it is understood that if the prices prescribed are as agreed, they will be acceptable to the Government of the United States. Any subsequent changes shall be a matter for joint consultation between the Government of the United Kingdom and the principal co-operating governments, and as regards any changes which affect the particular interests of the Government of the United States, the Government of the United Kingdom shall seek the agreement of the Government of the United States. In addition, the Government of the United Kingdom shall not make any significant change in the general level of minimum import prices except after agreement with the Government of the United States and other principal co-operating governments.

8. The Government of the United Kingdom shall take action to maintain the levels of the prescribed minimum import prices by such levies on imports as may be necessary for this purpose. Subject to your confirmation of the willingness of the Government of the United States to co-operate in these arrangements, the Government of the United Kingdom shall exempt from levies all imports of products in the attached Annex which originated in and were consigned from the United States of America to the United Kingdom except in the following circumstances:

- (1) When the general level of offering prices to the United Kingdom market from the United States for any product in the attached Annex is (after taking into account any customs duty chargeable) below the appropriate prescribed minimum import price for that product, the Government of the United Kingdom may, after notifying the Government of the United States apply a levy generally equivalent to the difference between the two to that product for so long as such conditions make it necessary.

- (ii) When an individual parcel of any product in the Annex originated in and was consigned from the United States to the United Kingdom and the price paid for that parcel, together with any customs duty chargeable and any levy applicable under sub-paragraph (i) above is less than the appropriate minimum price, a levy equal to the difference between the two may be applied.

In the circumstances described in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above such levies may be applied by the Government of the United Kingdom notwithstanding their commitments to the Government of the United States with respect to the products listed in the Annex, as specified in Schedule XIX annexed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It is also the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom that in the implementation of these arrangements suitable provision shall be made to avoid prejudice to normal trade practices of forward contracting.

9. The Government of the United Kingdom shall review the minimum import price arrangements before the beginning of each crop year commencing on 1 July, or on request during a crop year, in consultation with the Government of the United States and other co-operating governments.

10. The Government of the United Kingdom shall, not later than the beginning of December in each year, start to review in consultation with the Government of the United States and other principal co-operating governments the extent to which the objectives set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Note are, having regard to all relevant factors, being achieved.

11. If it is found as a result of a review of the minimum import price arrangements under paragraph 9 that they have resulted in an appreciable distortion of the pattern of trade in the products which this Note covers between co-operating governments supplying the United Kingdom and in consequence have damaged or threaten to damage the trade interests of the Government of the United States the Government of the United Kingdom shall take effective corrective action in consultation with the Government of the United States and other co-operating governments and in accordance with the procedures outlined in paragraph 7 to remedy the situation. In addition, consultation will take place between the Government of the United Kingdom and co-operating governments and if it is thereby found that the total imports of cereals (including the wheat equivalent of wheat flour), have shown or threaten to show an appreciable decline below the average volume of such imports during the three years preceding 1 July 1964, and that this decline has taken place or threatens to take place because the changes outlined in paragraph 5 have failed to be effective for the purpose of maintaining that volume of imports, the Government of the United Kingdom shall take effective corrective action at the earliest practicable time to remedy the situation.

12. The Government of the United Kingdom believe that the introduction of the measures outlined in this note for the purpose of attaining the objectives in paragraph 4 above would further the prospects of attaining the longer term objectives set out in paragraph 3 for the attainment of which the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States will be working. Accordingly, any arrangements contained in this exchange of notes shall be without prejudice to, and indeed are intended to facilitate the negotiation of, international cereals arrangements embodying more comprehensive commitments by all participating countries, whether importing or exporting. Moreover, it is understood that any measures taken as a result of this exchange of notes shall be terminated in so far as it is mutually agreed that they may be inconsistent with, or superseded by, the provisions of such later international arrangements to which both the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States are parties.

13. It is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom so to operate the minimum import price system that it shall not result in an impairment of the benefits enjoyed by preferential suppliers from their existing preferences in the United Kingdom market. Moreover in the case of wheat flour it is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom not to provide under minimum import price arrangements any additional advantages to millers in co-operating countries or in the United Kingdom. If it is found that either of these intentions is not fulfilled or threatens not to be fulfilled, the Government of the United Kingdom shall take effective corrective action after consultation with other co-operating governments.

14. In the light of all these considerations it is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom that the Government of the United States will co-operate so far as practicable in the operation and observance of minimum import prices prescribed for the products covered in the Annex to this note subject to the understandings set out herein.

15. If the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of the United States, I have the honour to suggest that this note, together with its Annex, and Your Excellency's reply to that effect, shall be regarded as constituting an agreement between the two Governments which shall enter into force on this day's date and shall be terminable in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 12 or by either Government giving not less than four months' notice in writing to the other. Consultations regarding the operation of this agreement may be held at any time at the request of either Government.

I have, etc.,

DUNDEE

ANNEXCOMMODITIES TO BE SPECIFIED

Tariff heading	Description
B.N. 10.01	Wheat and meslin
B.N. 10.03	Barley
B.N. 10.04	Oats
Ex B.N. 10.05	Maize other than sweet corn on the cob
Ex B.N. 10.07	Grain sorghum
Ex B.N. 11.01	Cereal flours other than rice flour
Ex B.N. 11.02	Cereal groats, cereal meals, other worked cereals and germs of cereals other than: (a) rice groats, rice meal, germ of rice and other worked rice, (b) blocked, pot and pearled barley
Ex B.N. 23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals other than of rice, and excluding the residues of leguminous vegetables.

The Ambassador of the United States of America to Her Majesty's Minister of
State for Foreign Affairs

London

15 April 1964

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Note
of the 15th April 1964, which reads as follows:

/United Kingdom Note in full/

2. In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of the United States of America who therefore regard Your Lordship's Note, together with its Annex, and this reply as constituting an Agreement between the two Governments in this matter which shall enter into force on this day's date and shall be terminable in the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 12 of Your Lordship's Note of the 15th April 1964, or by either Government giving not less than four months' notice in writing to the other.

Accept, etc.,

DAVID BRUCE

APPENDIX 2Press Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food, 16 April 1964Minimum Import Price and Levy Arrangements for Certain
Cereals and Cereal Products

The first Orders relating to certain cereals and cereal products under section 1 of the Agriculture and Horticulture Act, 1964 were laid before both Houses of Parliament yesterday evening. These Orders are:

- (a) The Price Stability of Imported Products (Specified Commodities) Order 1964 which specifies certain cereals and cereal products in relation to which competent Ministers wish to be empowered to apply minimum import price levels and levies.
- (b) The Price Stability of Imported Products (Minimum Import Price Levels) Order 1964, which prescribes the minimum import price levels which, subject to the approval of Parliament, are to apply to the specified commodities and sub-divisions thereof listed in the Order.

Both of these Orders have been laid in draft and are subject to affirmative resolution in each House of Parliament within forty days. The commodities and the minimum import price levels applying to these are set out in the Appendix to this press notice.

These Orders when approved will be supplemented by further Orders prescribing the operative dates of and the levy arrangements for maintaining the minimum import price levels. The Order dealing with the levy arrangements will provide for exception from levy of imports from co-operating countries subject to certain conditions being fulfilled; it will also make provision for the particular levies to be applied where necessary to imports from such co-operating countries and give effect to special arrangements for dealing with imports of Canadian and Australian wheat flour.

The introduction of the minimum import price levels and levy arrangements for the specified cereals and cereal products is dependent on the approval of Parliament of the two Orders which have now been laid and on the presentation to Parliament of the further Orders mentioned in paragraph 2 above. Imports of the commodities concerned which arrive on and after the appointed day for the bringing into force of the Orders will be subject to the minimum import price arrangements and traders are, therefore, advised to take account of the proposed levels of the minimum import prices in making contracts after the date of this announcement.

MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE LEVELSAPPENDIX

Tariff Heading	Description of Imports	Minimum Import Price Level (per ton)		
		£	s.	d.
10.01	Imports of:			
	Wheat:			
	A. Denatured wheat	20	10	0
	B. Other wheat:			
	1. European milling wheats; wheats of comparable quality	22	10	0
	2. Canadian Soft Eastern White; United States Soft White No. 2; United States Soft Red Winter No. 2; wheats of comparable quality	23	10	0
	3. Australian; Canadian No. 5; wheats of comparable quality	24	10	0
	4. United States Hard and Dark Hard Winters Nos. 1 and 2 with in each case less than 14 per cent by weight or protein at the prescribed standard moisture content; United States Hard White; Argentinian; Russian; wheats of comparable quality	25	5	0
	5. Canadian Manitoba Northern No. 4; United States Northern, Dark Northern and Red Springs Nos. 1 and 2 with in each case less than 14 per cent by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content; United States Hard and Dark Hard Winters Nos. 1 and 2 with in each case 14 per cent or more by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content; wheats of comparable quality	26	0	0
	6. Any variety of durum wheat; Canadian Manitoba Northern Nos. 1, 2 and 3; United States Northern, Dark Northern and Red Springs Nos. 1 and 2 with in each case 14 per cent or more by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content; wheats of comparable quality	26	10	0
10.03	Barley	20	0	0
10.04	Oats	20	0	0

Tariff Heading	Description of Imports	Minimum Import Price Level (Per ton)		
		£	s.	d.
10.05	Maize other than sweet corn on the cob:			
	A. Flat white maize	21	0	0
	B. Other	21	0	0
10.07	Grain Sorghum	20	10	0
11.01	Cereal flours, other than rice flour:			
	A. Wheat flours including wholemeal flour:			
	1. Denatured wheat flour	23	0	0
	2. Other wheat flour			
	(A) containing less than 10 per cent by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content	32	0	0
	(B) containing 10 per cent or more but not more than 12 per cent by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content	36	0	0
	(C) containing more than 12 per cent by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content	40	0	0
	B. Other flours			
	1. Of barley	23	0	0
	2. Of maize	23	0	0
	3. Of oats	23	0	0
	4. Other	23	0	0
11.02	Cereal groats, cereal meal, other worked cereals and germ of cereals (other than any products of rice and any blocked, pot and pearl barley):			
	A. Cereal groats:			
	1. Of wheat	23	0	0
	2. Of barley	23	0	0
	3. Of maize	23	0	0
	4. Of oats	23	0	0
	5. Other	23	0	0
	B. Cereal meals:			
	1. Wheat meal containing not more than 5 per cent by weight of fibre at the prescribed standard moisture content:			

Tariff Heading	Description of Imports	Minimum Import Price Level (per ton)		
		£	s.	d.
11.02 B 1 (cont'd)				
	(A) Denatured wheat meal	23	0	0
	(B) Other:			
	(1) containing less than 10 per cent by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content	32	0	0
	(2) containing 10 per cent or more but not more than 12 per cent by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content	36	0	0
	(3) containing more than 12 per cent by weight of protein at the prescribed standard moisture content	40	0	0
	2. Wheat meal containing more than 5 per cent by weight of fibre at the prescribed standard moisture content	23	0	0
	3. Of barley	23	0	0
	4. Of maize			
	(A) containing less than 9 per cent by weight of fibre at the prescribed standard moisture content	23	0	0
	(B) containing 9 per cent or more by weight of fibre at the prescribed standard moisture content	20	0	0
	5. Of oats	23	0	0
	6. Other	23	0	0
	C. Kibbled or cut cereals:			
	1. Of wheat	23	0	0
	2. Of barley	23	0	0
	3. Of oats	23	0	0
	4. Of maize	23	0	0
	5. Other	23	0	0
	D. Rolled, flaked, crushed or bruised cereals:			
	1. Of wheat	23	0	0
	2. Of barley	23	0	0
	3. Of oats	23	0	0
	4. Of maize	23	0	0
	5. Other	23	0	0
	E. Other processed cereals	23	0	0
23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling and working of cereals other than of rice:			
	Containing not more than 15 per cent by weight of fibre at the prescribed standard moisture content	19	0	0

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

Spec(64)73
7 April 1964

Group on Cereals

NOTE BY THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION

Basic objectives

1. The United Kingdom delegation consider that the main objectives of international cereals arrangements should be:
 - (i) the establishment of a better and more economic balance between supplies of cereals offered on the world market and commercial demand, at stable price levels which are fair to consumers while providing a reasonable return to efficient suppliers, and
 - (ii) the provision within such a balance of acceptable conditions of access for imports in furtherance of a significant development and expansion of world trade.
2. Such international cereals arrangements should cover wheat; the main coarse grains; wheat flour; and such other cereal products (e.g. meals and other cereals flours) and by-products (e.g. milling offals) as it is necessary to cover in order to ensure that the objectives for cereals are not frustrated.

Methods of securing objectives

- (i) The balance of supply and commercial demand, including access
3. In the opinion of the United Kingdom delegation, the key element in securing the basic objectives is the conduct of domestic cereals policies by all countries, whether importing or exporting. It is this element which is crucial for the establishment of a better and more economic balance of supply and commercial demand, and for the provision of acceptable conditions of access. It also has an important bearing on other aspects of the objectives such as the avoidance of surpluses and the establishment of more stable prices at levels which are reasonable to importing and exporting countries alike.
4. The United Kingdom delegation therefore consider that all contracting parties, both importing and exporting, should undertake to exercise restraints in the application of governmental measures which would encourage an increase in the uneconomic production of cereals. In particular:

- (a) importing countries should undertake to exercise restraints in the application of governmental measures, which would encourage an increase in the uneconomic production of cereals, so as to promote a fair and reasonable balance between domestic production and imports. Such a fair and reasonable balance should permit the total volume of cereal imports by each importing country to be maintained, taking one year with another, at a level corresponding to the average level in a recent representative base period, and in addition provide both domestic producers and overseas suppliers with the opportunity to share in any growth in consumption in a fair and reasonable way. The methods of restraint adopted for this purpose could differ as between importing countries according to their economic and agricultural circumstances. The extent to which the exercise of restraints adopted by importing countries is achieving the objective of such a fair and reasonable balance should be reviewed annually, and if it is found that the restraints applied have failed to secure such a fair and reasonable balance with the consequence that the total volume of cereals imports has declined or is likely to decline appreciably below the level of the representative base period, importing countries should accept an obligation to take promptly such corrective action as is necessary;
- (b) exporting countries should exercise restraints in the application of governmental measures which would encourage the uneconomic production or exports of cereals so as to maintain supplies being offered on world markets in a fair and reasonable balance with commercial demand at stable prices reasonable to both importing and exporting countries. The maintenance of such a fair and reasonable balance would in these circumstances mean that the total volume of such cereals exported from each exporting country to meet commercial demand should be maintained at a level, taking one year with another, not appreciably above the average level of a recent representative base period, which would at the same time provide the opportunity to share in any growth of consumption in a fair and reasonable way and should avoid the creation of burdensome and uneconomic stocks. Such restraints would not be expected to restrict production required to meet non-commercial exports to developing countries, but such exports should be made in accordance with rules or guide lines designed to ensure that they would not frustrate the objectives relating to commercial trade. The methods of restraint adopted for this purpose could differ between exporting countries according to their economic and agricultural circumstances. The extent to which the exercise of such restraints is achieving the objective of a fair and reasonable balance should be reviewed annually, and if it is found that the restraints applied have failed to secure the above objective with the consequence that the total volume of such cereals exports has risen or is likely to rise appreciably above the level in the representative base period, exporting countries should accept an obligation to take promptly such corrective action as is necessary.

5. In addition it is considered that, with the objective of furthering a significant development and expansion of world trade in cereals, and the establishment of fair conditions of trading, all countries, both importing and exporting, should modify their policies as necessary to ensure that the flow of trade is not impeded by unreasonable barriers at the frontier. All such barriers should be notified to the appropriate authority under any international cereals arrangements and their effect on the flow of trade should be reviewed annually.

(ii) International cereals prices

6. The United Kingdom delegation also consider that it would be to the advantage of all countries, both importing and exporting, to introduce improved measures to prevent undue short-term fluctuations in international cereals prices, while recognizing that the longer-term price levels would, in a free market, be determined by the balance of supply and commercial demand. The level of prices in the longer term should be one which, while being fair to consumers, would provide a reasonable return to efficient suppliers of cereals on the world market. For this reason, it is considered that the subsidization of exports is contrary to these aims and that exporting countries should undertake to exercise restraint in the application of measures which would encourage any increase in the subsidization of cereals exports, and to aim at a gradual reduction of existing export assistance by way of subsidies or otherwise. The way in which such restraint is being exercised should be reviewed annually.

7. In the view of the United Kingdom delegation, the best method of attaining the objective of stable international prices would be by means of a multilateral contract, comparable to the International Wheat Agreement, under which all contracting parties should accept a general obligation to trade within a price range, i.e. not to sell or buy cereals either below specified minimum prices or above specified maximum prices. The price range in relation to wheat (and wheat flour) could be narrower than under the current International Wheat Agreement, with the minimum being set at a slightly higher level. Maximum and minimum prices for wheat (and wheat flour) should be differentiated according to the main qualities, and price ranges should be established for the main coarse grains and any necessary cereal products and by-products.

8. If any exporting country fails to fulfil its obligations to sell at not less than the lower end of the price ranges, importing countries should be entitled, in fulfilment of their obligations, to protect the price level in their domestic market by appropriate means e.g. import levies.

(iii) Assurances of supply and purchase

9. In order to promote increased stability of international prices, there would need to be assurances of supply by exporting countries, which would require the maintenance of adequate working stocks, and similar assurances of demand by importing countries in relation to their commercial requirements.

10. To provide for the reasonable commercial requirements of importing countries on fair terms when international prices were at the maximum level of the price range, exporting countries should undertake to sell to importing countries, at not more than the maximum price, the balance of their commercial requirements, based on the volume of their commercial purchases from participating exporting countries during a datum period. There should be similar assurances by importing countries relating to purchases of commercial requirements from exporting countries when international prices were at the minimum level of the price range.

Other elements

11. In accordance with the proposal made by the Chairman of the Group, the United Kingdom delegation have confined their suggestions in the preceding paragraphs to the basic elements for international cereals arrangements, while recognizing that there are other important matters, such as non-commercial disposals and international institutions which will also need to be covered. The United Kingdom would be prepared to accept obligations of the kind suggested in this note provided that other contracting parties were prepared to accept similar or comparable obligations.

G.A.T.T. Kennedy Round: Group on Cereals

Producer prices and assistance to cereal production
in the United Kingdom

1. A table showing guaranteed prices, average producers' returns and the f.o.b. equivalent for wheat, barley and oats produced in the U.K. for the crop years (July-June) 1962/3 to 1965/6 is attached.

2. Fertiliser Subsidy

A subsidy is available on certain fertilisers used by farmers in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that the value of this subsidy to cereal growers in 1964/5 was equivalent to about 2.76 U.S. dollars per metric ton in the case of wheat and barley and about \$2.16 per metric ton in the case of oats. The rate of subsidy is being reduced for the 1965/6 season and it is estimated that the value of this subsidy in respect of the 1966 harvest will fall to about \$2.48 per metric ton for wheat and barley and to \$1.93 for oats. The value of the fertiliser subsidy to growers per ton of cereals is estimated to have fallen by over 20 per cent between 1959/1960 and 1964/5 i.e. by about 0.80 U.S. dollars per metric ton on wheat and barley.

3. Various other production grants are payable to farmers in the U.K. but none of these is directly relevant to the production of cereals. For example, the ploughing up grant payable in respect of land which has been under grass for a minimum of 3 years is primarily designed to encourage the improvement of grassland. The value of these benefits to cereal growers is relatively small and cannot be accurately assessed.

		<u>U.S. dollars per metric ton</u>			
		<u>1962/3</u>	<u>1963/4</u>	<u>1964/5</u>	<u>1965/6</u>
<u>Wheat</u>	Guaranteed price to producers ex farm	74.23	73.06	73.06	70.09
	Average return to producers ex farm	75.41 ^(a)	73.92 ^(a)	71.64 ^(b)	- ^(d)
	f.o.b. price ^(c)	81.62	80.13	77.85	-
	<i>average market price ex farm delivered port</i>	~~49.42~~ 54.25	~~50.77~~ 63.80	~~57.70~~ 62.53	
<u>Barley</u>	Guaranteed price to producers ex farm	76.03	73.51	73.51	69.83
	Average return to producers ex farm	76.03	73.51	71.76 ^(b)	- ^(d)
	f.o.b. price ^(c)	82.24	79.72	77.97	-
		~~54.26~~ 59.09	~~56.28~~ 61.11	~~58.50~~ 61.33	
<u>Oats</u>	Guaranteed price to producers ex farm	75.58	75.58	75.58	75.58
	Average return to producers ex farm	75.58	75.58	75.58	75.58
	f.o.b. price ^(c)	81.79	81.79	81.79	81.79
		~~56.00~~ 60.83	~~54.92~~ 59.95	~~55.12~~ 59.95	

- Notes (a) The annual guaranteed price for wheat is broken down into a seasonal scale of prices weighted according to the volume of sales in previous years. The average return to growers may therefore be slightly higher or lower than the guaranteed price owing to changes in the seasonality of marketing; in these particular years the average return happened to be higher than the guaranteed price.
- (b) The average returns to growers in 1964/5 are likely to be significantly below the guaranteed price owing to the operation of the Standard Quantity Arrangements. The figures quoted for this year are provisional estimates.
- (c) The average returns to producers have been converted into f.o.b. prices by adding 4.83 U.S. dollars per metric ton for expenses in getting the grain to the port and \$1.38 for fobbing costs, a total of \$6.21 per metric ton.
- (d) Owing mainly to the operation of the Standard Quantity Arrangements, the average returns to producers in respect of the 1965 crops of wheat and barley cannot be determined at this stage. It is already clear however that the average returns will be significantly less than the guaranteed price.

<i>Target Indicator Price</i>	<i>1964/5</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>55.12</i>	<i>Barley</i>
	<i>1965/6</i>		<i>56.50</i>	
				<i>} 52.44</i>

SECRET

G.A.T.T. Committee on Agriculture
Group on Cereals

Attached is a memorandum setting out the proposals and offers on cereals by the Government of the United Kingdom. These proposals and offers are made subject to satisfactory reciprocal arrangements being agreed in the context of cereals and in the Kennedy Round as a whole.

U.K. Delegation to the G.A.T.T.,
Villa le Chene,
Geneva.

17th May, 1965.

(1.)

G.A.T.T. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTUREGroup on CerealsProposals and offers on cereals by the
Government of the United Kingdom.

The Trade Negotiations Committee has agreed (TN. 64/39/Rev 1 of 18th March 1965 refers) that negotiations on grains should be resumed on the basis of specific proposals, including concrete offers, by participating governments. It was further agreed that these proposals should be made with respect to each of the elements already agreed upon as entering into the negotiations. The United Kingdom considers it appropriate for this purpose to take the list of elements set out in GATT Cereals Group paper Spec.(63)188/Rev.1 dated 26th June 1963, and its proposals and offers in relation to these elements are as follows.

(1) COVERAGE

1. The United Kingdom envisages international arrangements for wheat, wheat flour and principal coarse grains. In order to achieve this, the United Kingdom would be willing to include such other cereal products and by-products as might be essential to ensure the achievement of the general objectives for the primary commodities.

(2) SUPPORT AND ORGANISATIONAL MEASURES

2. In the United Kingdom's view, proposals with respect to this element can only be evaluated in relation to the basic objectives which they are intended to achieve, one of the most important of which is the provision of suitable conditions of access to world markets. The United Kingdom considers that the conduct of domestic cereals policies by all countries must be the crucial element in securing these basic objectives. Provided the agreed objectives are achieved, the precise methods adopted need not, in the United Kingdom's view, necessarily be the same in all importing or in all exporting countries, but could differ according to the economic and agricultural circumstances of each.

(a) Internal prices

3. In the Agreements concluded in 1964 with its overseas suppliers of cereals, the United Kingdom has undertaken the objective of maintaining a fair and reasonable

balance between imports and domestic production and of providing the opportunity for both to share in any future growth of the United Kingdom market in a fair and reasonable way. The United Kingdom stated in the Agreements that, in order to achieve this objective, the Government intended to restrain financial assistance to domestic producers and the following measures were subsequently introduced to this effect:-

The basis of the United Kingdom system of support for cereals continues to be the payment to producers of the difference between the average market price realised on the open market in competition with imported grain and the guaranteed price determined annually, but limits have been set to the total amount of deficiency payment by the introduction of standard quantities and target indicator prices for wheat and barley. If the standard quantity is exceeded, the deficiency payment to producers is reduced in proportion to the excess; moreover, if the standard quantity is exceeded, and at the same time the average market price is below the target indicator price, the latter is used to calculate the deficiency payment, which is accordingly reduced.

In addition, the United Kingdom stated in the Agreements its intention of adjusting its domestic guarantee arrangements as necessary in order to achieve the objective mentioned above.

5. The United Kingdom is prepared to consider the continuance of measures on these lines and is also prepared to submit its domestic cereals policy to examination under confrontation procedures at agreed intervals.

6. As a counterpart to measures in importing countries designed to achieve objectives of the sort referred to above, the United Kingdom proposes that exporting countries should undertake to exercise corresponding restraint in their price policies so as to maintain supplies offered on world markets in a fair and reasonable balance with commercial demand at stable prices reasonable to both importing and exporting countries. Exporting countries should similarly be prepared to submit their domestic policies to examination under confrontation procedures in relation to the achievement of this objective.

(b) Other organisational measures

7. It would not be appropriate in United Kingdom conditions to introduce control of acreage or to limit commercial marketings.

(3) INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. The United Kingdom is ready to participate in the establishment of more stable prices in international trade in cereals, provided the arrangements allow for maximum and minimum prices at reasonable levels.

(i) Establishment of stable and reasonable prices(1) Export subsidies

2. The United Kingdom has a small traditional export trade, mainly in malting barley, but does not pay any export subsidies. The United Kingdom has accepted obligations in this connection under Article XVI of the G.A.T.T. and Article 24 of the E.F.T.A. Convention, and would be willing to accept comparable obligations on a reciprocal basis in relation to the arrangements now envisaged.

(ii) Price ranges

3. The United Kingdom is willing to negotiate with other contracting parties on the establishment of suitable price ranges providing maximum and minimum prices for commercial world trade in cereals. In the United Kingdom's view the imposition of maximum prices for the protection of consumers is an essential counterpart to minimum prices designed to safeguard the interests of exporting countries. The United Kingdom considers that, the following provisions should apply:-

- (a) The price ranges should be fair to producers and consumers alike, in both developed and developing countries. They should not permit prices so high as to encourage expansion of exports by countries which are less efficient producers or lead to the creation of burdensome world surpluses, and they should include minimum price levels which, as in the case of the United Kingdom's existing arrangements for the import of cereals, are intended to be realistic in the light of conditions in international trade.
- (b) There should be a sufficient range, similar to that operating under the present International Wheat Agreement, between minimum and maximum prices in order to allow private trade to operate freely and in order to take account of changing conditions of supply and demand.
- (c) Separate price ranges should be determined for the more important qualities of wheat in international trade.

- (d) The prices would probably need to be expressed in terms of f.o.b. prices at the ports of representative major exporters.

(iii) Enforcement

11. Exporting countries should be under a firm obligation to observe the price ranges in international commercial sales, and should any country fail to observe the minimum price the arrangements should permit an importing country to enforce the minimum price on sales to its market if necessary by imposing levies sufficient to raise prices to the c.i.f. equivalent of the minimum level.

(iv) Stocks

12. The United Kingdom does not consider it appropriate to enter into commitments on the level of grain stocks, but it is not the United Kingdom's practice to hold more than normal working stocks.

(b) Access

13. In a new and wider International Agreement for cereals, the United Kingdom would be willing to give assurances of access to its market in terms of maintaining a fair and reasonable balance between imports and domestic production and to undertake to provide the opportunity for exporters to share in a fair and reasonable way in any growth of consumption in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom would be prepared to undertake to provide, for exporters collectively and taking one year with another, access for a minimum quantity of cereals; if this objective were not being achieved, and if this were due to the United Kingdom's domestic arrangements for cereals having failed to be effective for the purpose, the United Kingdom would be willing to undertake to introduce suitable remedial measures.

(c) Assurance of supply

14. The United Kingdom would expect to receive adequate assurance of supply from exporting countries, particularly where prices were at the maximum of the relevant price range. These assurances could be along the lines of those laid down in the Present International Wheat Agreement.

(4) NON-COMMERCIAL DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES

15. As a large net importer of cereals, the United Kingdom is unlikely to have to undertake the non-commercial disposal of surpluses, but it subscribes to the

to the generally accepted principle that such disposals should not be allowed to interfere with normal commercial trade. The United Kingdom is ready to examine proposals for food aid to developing countries, which should take account of the S.M.O. principles on surplus disposal and should be equitable to all parties.

(5) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS

16. Concrete proposals in relation to institutional arrangements do not appear to be called for at this stage. The United Kingdom considers, however, that there should be an International Grains Council to administer an agreement of the type envisaged. The provisions of any new agreement, including price ranges and access, should be reviewed at intervals of not more than three years.

(6) RECIPROCITY

17. This offer is dependant upon the acceptance by the main cereals importing and exporting countries of satisfactory obligations on the above elements.

COMITE DE L'AGRICULTURE DU GATTGroupe des céréalesPropositions et offres du gouvernement du Royaume-Uni
concernant les céréales

1. Le Comité des négociations commerciales est convenu (cf. TN.64/39/Rev.1 du 18 mars 1965) que les négociations sur les céréales reprendraient sur la base de propositions précises, y compris des offres concrètes, présentées par les gouvernements participants. Il a également été décidé que ces propositions devraient être présentées en ce qui concerne chacun des éléments dont il a déjà été convenu qu'ils entreraient dans la négociation. A cet effet, le Royaume-Uni juge opportun de se référer à la liste d'éléments parue le 26 juin 1963 dans le document Spec(63)188/Rev.1 du Groupe des céréales du GATT, et de présenter en ce qui concerne ces éléments les propositions et les offres suivantes.

1) CHAMP D'APPLICATION

2. Le Royaume-Uni envisage des arrangements internationaux sur le blé, la farine de blé et les principales céréales secondaires. A cet effet, le Royaume-Uni accepterait que les arrangements s'étendent à d'autres produits et sous-produits céréaliers si cela était essentiel pour atteindre les objectifs généraux arrêtés en ce qui concerne les produits primaires.

2) MESURES DE SOUTIEN ET D'ORGANISATION

3. De l'avis du Royaume-Uni, la valeur des propositions concernant cet élément ne peut être jugée qu'en fonction des objectifs fondamentaux à la réalisation desquels elles tendent, l'un des plus importants étant la création de conditions acceptables d'accès aux marchés mondiaux. Le Royaume-Uni estime que la mise en oeuvre des politiques intérieures de tous les pays en matière de céréales constitue nécessairement l'élément décisif de la réalisation de ces objectifs fondamentaux. Dans la mesure où les objectifs convenus sont atteints, il n'est pas indispensable, de l'avis du Royaume-Uni, que tous les pays importateurs ou tous les pays exportateurs appliquent des méthodes identiques; celles-ci peuvent varier au contraire en fonction des conditions particulières à l'économie et à l'agriculture de chaque pays.

a) Prix intérieurs

4. Dans les accords qu'il a conclus en 1964 avec les pays qui l'approvisionnent en céréales, le Royaume-Uni s'est fixé pour objectif de maintenir un équilibre équitable et raisonnable entre sa production nationale et ses importations, ainsi que d'offrir à ses propres producteurs et aux fournisseurs étrangers la possibilité d'obtenir une part équitable et raisonnable de toute croissance future du

marché britannique. Dans les accords qu'il a conclus le Royaume-Uni a annoncé que, pour atteindre ce but, il avait l'intention de limiter son aide financière aux producteurs nationaux; par la suite, il a pris à cet effet les mesures suivantes:

Le système de soutien des prix des céréales appliqué par le Royaume-Uni repose toujours sur le versement aux producteurs de la différence entre le prix moyen réalisé par eux sur le marché libre en concurrence avec les céréales importées, et le prix garanti fixé chaque année; le montant total de la prime de complément a toutefois été limité pour le blé et l'orge au moyen de quantums et de prix indicatifs. Lorsque la production dépasse le quantum fixé, la prime de complément est réduite en proportion de l'excédent; de plus, si le prix moyen du marché est inférieur au prix indicatif fixé, ce dernier est utilisé en cas de dépassement pour calculer la prime de complément, qui s'en trouve diminuée d'autant.

Aux termes des accords, le Royaume-Uni a également déclaré son intention d'aménager son système de garanties intérieures selon les besoins de manière à atteindre l'objectif exposé plus haut.

5. Le Royaume-Uni est prêt, d'une part, à envisager de continuer à appliquer des mesures de ce genre et, d'autre part, à laisser examiner sa politique céréalière intérieure à des intervalles convenus selon une procédure de confrontation.

6. Comme contrepartie aux mesures prises par les pays importateurs en vue d'atteindre des objectifs tels que ceux énoncés plus haut, le Royaume-Uni propose que les pays exportateurs s'engagent à exercer une modération semblable dans leur politique des prix, afin de maintenir un équilibre équitable et raisonnable entre l'offre sur les marchés mondiaux et la demande commerciale, à des prix stables qui soient raisonnables tant pour les pays importateurs que pour les pays exportateurs. De même, les pays exportateurs devraient être prêts à laisser examiner leur politique intérieure selon une procédure de confrontation dans le cadre de la réalisation de cet objectif.

b) Autres mesures d'organisation

7. Dans les conditions particulières au Royaume-Uni, il ne conviendrait pas de prendre des mesures de limitation des superficies ensemencées ou des ventes commerciales.

3) COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL

8. Le Royaume-Uni est prêt à participer à une meilleure stabilisation des prix dans le commerce international des céréales, à condition que les arrangements permettent la fixation des prix maximums et minimums à un niveau raisonnable.

a) Fixation de prix stables et raisonnables

i) Subventions à l'exportation

9. Le Royaume-Uni entretient traditionnellement un petit commerce d'exportation, d'orge de brasserie surtout, mais le gouvernement ne verse pas de subventions à l'exportation. Le Royaume-Uni, qui assume à cet égard des obligations aux termes de l'article XVI de l'Accord général et de l'article 24 de la Convention de l'AELE, serait prêt à accepter, sur la base de la réciprocité, des obligations similaires au titre des arrangements envisagés maintenant.

ii) Echelles de prix

10. Le Royaume-Uni est prêt à négocier avec d'autres parties contractantes l'établissement d'échelles appropriées, prévoyant des prix maximums et minimums pour les échanges commerciaux de céréales dans le monde. Le Royaume-Uni considère que l'application de prix maximums à l'effet de protéger les consommateurs constitue une contrepartie indispensable aux prix minimums qui ont pour but de sauvegarder les intérêts des pays exportateurs. Le Royaume-Uni estime qu'il conviendrait d'appliquer les dispositions suivantes:

- a) Les échelles de prix doivent être équitables pour les producteurs comme pour les consommateurs des pays importateurs et exportateurs également. Elles doivent interdire des prix qui, trop élevés, risqueraient d'encourager des producteurs moins aptes à développer leurs exportations, ou de provoquer la formation d'excédents de nature à peser sur le marché mondial; elles doivent également prévoir un niveau minimum des prix qui, à l'instar de ceux qui figurent dans les arrangements déjà conclus par le Royaume-Uni au sujet des importations de céréales, tiennent pleinement compte des réalités du commerce international.
- b) Les échelles de prix doivent, à l'exemple de celles qui sont appliquées dans le cadre du présent Accord international sur le blé, prévoir entre les minimums et maximums un éventail de prix assez large pour garantir la liberté d'action du commerce privé et faire la part des fluctuations de l'offre et de la demande.
- c) Des échelles de prix distinctes devraient être établies pour les principales qualités de blé aux fins du commerce international.
- d) Il faudrait peut-être exprimer les prix en valeur f.o.b. dans les ports de certains pays exportateurs principaux qui sont caractéristiques.

iii) Mise en vigueur

11. Les pays exportateurs devraient avoir l'obligation formelle de respecter les échelles de prix dans toutes leurs ventes commerciales sur le marché international; si un pays vend au-dessous du minimum, les arrangements devraient autoriser le pays importateur à faire respecter le prix minimum dans toutes les ventes effectuées sur son marché, en appliquant au besoin un prélèvement suffisant pour relever les prix jusqu'à l'équivalent c.a.f. du minimum.

iv) Stocks

12. Le Royaume-Uni ne juge pas opportun de prendre des engagements concernant le niveau des stocks de céréales, mais il n'a pas coutume d'accumuler des stocks au-delà de ses besoins de roulement normaux.

b) Accès

13. Dans le cadre d'un nouvel accord international sur les céréales, de plus large portée, le Royaume-Uni serait prêt à donner des assurances concernant l'accès à son marché, par le maintien d'un équilibre équitable et raisonnable entre sa production nationale et ses importations, et à s'engager à donner aux exportateurs la possibilité d'obtenir une part équitable et raisonnable de tout accroissement de sa consommation. Le Royaume-Uni serait prêt à garantir bon an mal an aux exportateurs pris collectivement un débouché pour une quantité minimum de céréales; si cet objectif n'était pas atteint par suite de l'échec des mesures intérieures prises à cet effet en ce qui concerne les céréales, le Royaume-Uni accepterait de s'engager à mettre en oeuvre des mesures propres à remédier à la situation.

c) Garanties d'approvisionnement

14. Le Royaume-Uni compterait recevoir des pays exportateurs des garanties d'approvisionnement appropriées, en particulier lorsque les prix atteignent le maximum de leur échelle. De telles garanties pourraient s'inspirer de celles qui sont contenues dans le présent Accord international sur le blé.

4) ECOULEMENT NON COMMERCIAL D'EXCEDENTS

15. Il est peu probable que le Royaume-Uni, gros importateur net de céréales, ait à écouler des excédents moyennant des cessions non commerciales; le Royaume-Uni souscrit néanmoins au principe généralement admis, à savoir que les opérations de ce genre ne doivent pas perturber les échanges commerciaux normaux. Le Royaume-Uni est prêt à étudier des propositions d'aide alimentaire aux pays en voie de développement, qui devraient tenir compte des principes énoncés par la FAO concernant l'écoulement des excédents et être équitables pour toutes les parties.

5) MISE EN OEUVRE DES ARRANGEMENTS

16. Il ne semble pas qu'il y ait lieu encore de formuler des propositions concrètes concernant les dispositions institutionnelles. Le Royaume-Uni estime toutefois qu'il devrait y avoir un Conseil international des céréales dont la mission consisterait à veiller à l'application d'un accord du type envisagé. Les dispositions contenues dans tout nouvel accord, y compris celles concernant les échelles de prix et les débouchés, devraient faire l'objet d'un examen périodique tous les trois ans au moins.

6) RECIPROCITE

17. La présente offre est subordonnée à l'acceptation, par les principaux importateurs et exportateurs de céréales, d'engagements satisfaisants concernant les éléments ci-dessus.



UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE
Villa Le Chêne, GENEVA
Telephone: 31 19 50

6 July 1965.

Dear Monsieur Lucq.

Kennedy Round: Group on Cereals

Here are the figures for the United Kingdom giving the information required for study by the Group at their meeting tomorrow. We have shown in the statement the revised guaranteed prices for 1965/1966 for the information of the Group.

I am also enclosing a statement of the average rates of payment per unit for wheat, barley and oats to replace that at the bottom of page 12 of TW.64/Ce/W/3. We should be grateful if this correction could be made for we believe that members of the Group will find it more useful to have the rates of payment in units of weight rather than on an acreage basis.

Yours sincerely

Jean Arthur

Jean Arthur.

M. J-M. Lucq,
G.A.T.T. Secretariat,
Villa Le Bocage,
Palais Des Nations,
Geneva.

per unit for cereals in the United Kingdom

US \$ p.m.t.	<u>1962 crop</u>		<u>1963 crop</u>		<u>1964 crop</u>	
	£. s. d.	US \$ p.m.t.	£. s. d.	US \$ p.m.t.	£. s. d.	US \$ p.m.t.
4.43	-/9/5.2	26.00	-/5/5.75	15.10	-/5/0.5	13.9
20.98	-/7/11	21.87	-/6/2.8	17.18	-/5/6.4	15.26
21.55	-/7/1.2	19.60	-/7/6.2	20.75	-/7/5	20.46

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

GROUP ON CEREALS

Note on United Kingdom Exports of Cereals

1. Quantities

United Kingdom exports of cereals for the crop years, 1950/51 to 1964/65, are shown in the table attached to TN.64/Ce/W/6. The total quantities are small and consist mainly of malting barley, together with some cereals for seed. The trade varies considerably from year to year, depending primarily on the malting quality of the domestic barley crop and the demand for it.

2. Export Subsidies

The United Kingdom does not pay any subsidies on exports of cereals.

3. Prices

As stated in papers already submitted to the Group, Government support to cereal production in the United Kingdom is given in the form of direct payments (deficiency payments) to growers. The deficiency payment is equal to the difference between the U.K. average market price (ex farm) realised over the season and the price guaranteed by the Government, subject in the case of wheat and barley, to certain adjustments due to the introduction of the standard quantity and target indicator price system. The attached table shows the average market price (ex farm) for wheat and barley, the rate of deficiency payment, and the total return to the producer together with the guaranteed price for each year since 1955/6.

Producers sell their cereals at prices determined by the free market and U.K. exporters buy according to their individual requirements. As stated previously, the average costs of moving grain from the farm to an f.o.b. position are probably in the region of £2.5s per long ton (£6.21 per metric ton).

AND AVERAGE RETURNS TO PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

U.S.\$ per metric ton^(a) July - June years.

1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
56.73	56.21	52.02	59.31	49.38	58.79	58.74	-
20.50	18.95	22.22	14.41	26.01	15.10	13.03	-
77.22	75.16	74.24	73.72	75.39	73.89	71.77 ^(d)	-
77.40	76.02	74.18	74.18	74.18	73.03	73.03	70.05
60.97	56.38	53.68	55.06	54.20	56.32	57.13	-
18.95	23.54	25.55	20.96	21.82	17.17	14.70	-
79.92	79.92	79.23	76.02	76.02	73.49	(71.83 ^(d))	-
						(73.49)	69.82

those circulated previously are due to more accurate conversion into

a rising scale of seasonal prices.

total return for barley relate only to lower priced barleys, e.g.

re below the guaranteed prices owing to the operation of the Standard similar effect in 1965/66.

September, 1965.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

No. 4

S E C R E T

INT(67)53

20 February 1967

Group on Cereals

Original: English

STATEMENT MADE BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
IN THE WORKING PARTY ON ARTICLES 5 AND 12 OF THE
DRAFT INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT
ON 17 FEBRUARY 1967

Article 5 United Kingdom Commitment to be Specified in Annex B

1. The relevant elements of support for cereals production in the United Kingdom are the guaranteed prices for wheat, rye, barley, oats and mixed corn determined in accordance with the provisions of the Agriculture Acts 1947 and 1957. In the case of wheat and barley the support is limited to standard quantities which operate to reduce the effective producer's return when production is in excess of the standard quantity.
2. The United Kingdom Government offers to continue the arrangements for applying standard quantities to the guaranteed prices for wheat and barley and, subject to the provisions of the relevant legislation, is prepared to undertake that changes in the standard quantities for wheat and barley to take account of the growth of consumption will be made only in accordance with the self-sufficiency ratio determined for the United Kingdom under Article 12.

SECRET

INT(67)68

22 February 1967

Group on Cereals

Original: English

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY DELEGATIONS
TO THE WORKING PARTY ON ARTICLES 5 AND 12
OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL GRAINS ARRANGEMENT

Information Supplied by the United Kingdom

UNITED KINGDOM CEREALS: PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND EXTERNAL TRADE

In order to provide the most up-to-date figures the United Kingdom delegation consider it desirable to provide the estimates for 1967/68. These are:

1967/68 (Estimate) '000 Long Tons

<u>Production</u>	14.6
<u>Imports</u>	8.0
Gross supplies	22.6
Less exports	.85
Adjustment for stock changes	- .05
Net consumption	21.7
Self-supply ratio	67.3

It should also be noted that had the United Kingdom Government not introduced restraints on United Kingdom production which took effect from the 1965 harvest onwards the acreage, and so production, in 1966 and 1967 would have been significantly higher, and in consequence the self-supply ratio would also have been bigger.

./.

UNITED KINGDOM CEREALS: PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 long tons)

	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Production	11,175	12,588	13,492	13,519
Imports	8,672	7,946	8,820	8,530
Gross supplies	19,847	20,534	22,312	22,049
Exports	95	121	681	863
Adjustment for stock changes	+ 40	+ 100	- 304	+ 50
Net consumption	19,792	20,512	21,327	21,237
Self-supply ratio	56.5	61.4	63.3	63.7

Note: The figures include flour in terms of wheat equivalent.

Groupe des céréales

Original: anglais

DECLARATION FAITE LE 17 FEVRIER 1967 PAR LA DELEGATION
DU ROYAUME-UNI AU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL CONCERNANT
LES ARTICLES 5 ET 12 DU PROJET D'ARRANGEMENT
INTERNATIONAL SUR LES CEREALES

Engagement du Royaume-Uni au titre de l'article 5 à préciser à l'annexe B

1. Les éléments du soutien de la production céréalière au Royaume-Uni qui sont à prendre en considération sont les prix garantis du blé, du seigle, de l'orge, de l'avoine et du farrago qui sont fixés conformément aux dispositions des lois de 1947 et de 1957 sur l'agriculture. Dans le cas du blé et de l'orge, le soutien est limité aux quantums, dont le jeu réduit donc la rémunération effective du producteur quand la production les excède.
2. Le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni offre de maintenir les arrangements qui ont pour objet de limiter à certains quantums l'application des prix garantis du blé et de l'orge; sous réserve des dispositions de la législation pertinente, il est prêt à s'engager à ne modifier les quantums applicables au blé et à l'orge pour tenir compte de la croissance de la consommation, qu'en conformité du taux d'auto-provisionnement fixé pour le Royaume-Uni en application de l'article 12.

Groupe des céréales

Original: anglais

RENSEIGNEMENTS FOURNIS PAR LES DELEGATIONS AU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL
CONCERNANT LES ARTICLES 5 ET 12 DU PROJET D'ARRANGEMENT
INTERNATIONAL SUR LES CEREALES

Renseignements fournis par le Royaume-Uni

ROYAUME-UNI: PRODUCTION, CONSOMMATION ET COMMERCE EXTERIEUR DE CEREALES

Afin de fournir les toutes dernières données, la délégation britannique juge souhaitable de communiquer les estimations pour 1967/68:

Estimations pour 1967/68 en milliers de tonnes longues

<u>Production</u>	14,6
<u>Importations</u>	<u>8,0</u>
Approvisionnements bruts	22,6
Moins exportations	0,85
Ajustement pour variations de stocks	- 0,05
Consommation nette	21,7
Taux d'auto-approvisionnement	67,3

Il convient également de noter que si le gouvernement britannique n'avait pas limité la production du Royaume-Uni à partir de la récolte de 1965, la superficie cultivée, et partant la production, auraient été sensiblement plus importantes en 1966 et en 1967; en conséquence, le taux d'auto-approvisionnement aurait également été plus élevé.

ROYAUME-UNI: PRODUCTION, CONSOMMATION ET COMMERCE
EXTERIEUR DE CEREALES

(milliers de tonnes longues)

	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Production	11 175	12 588	13 492	13 519
Importations	8 672	7 946	8 820	8 530
Approvisionnements bruts	19 847	20 534	22 312	22 049
Exportations	95	121	681	863
Ajustement pour variations de stocks	+ 40	+ 100	- 304	+ 50
Consommation nette	19 792	20 512	21 327	21 237
Taux d'auto-approvisionnement	56,5	61,4	63,3	63,7

Note: Ces chiffres comprennent la farine en équivalent-blé.

Group on Cereals

INT(67)89

7 March 1967

Working Party No. 2

Original: English

PRICES OF COARSE GRAINS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Note by the United Kingdom Delegation

1. This note outlining possible arrangements for regulating prices of coarse grains in international trade is submitted by the United Kingdom delegation as a contribution to the Group's discussions on this subject. The prices quoted in the note are for the purpose of illustration and should not be regarded as specific proposals representing the views of the United Kingdom Government.

Coverage

2. The price provisions should cover maize, barley, oats, sorghums and feeding wheat whether denatured or otherwise. As in the case of wheat, certain special qualities of coarse grains would need to be excluded from the maximum price provisions of the arrangements e.g. certified seed, malting barley, cinquantina maize and popcorn. Damaged or substandard coarse grains which could not reasonably be disposed of in the domestic markets of the producing country could be exempted from the minimum price provisions under suitable safeguards and subject to the authority of the controlling council or appropriate committee of the organization.

3. Although it would be possible to derive prices of other coarse grains from the price of a "pilot" cereal such as maize it would be preferable to determine separate minimum and maximum prices for each cereal. The prices of the individual cereals would, however, have to be realistically related to each other.

Basing point

4. In view of the importance of maize in world trade and the dominance of the United States as an exporter the basing point for coarse grain prices should be f.o.b. Gulf or Atlantic ports.

Levels of prices

5. The basic minimum and maximum prices for coarse grains in bulk f.o.b. Gulf or Atlantic ports would be:

	Minimum		Maximum	
	Per metric ton	Per bushel	Per metric ton	Per bushel
Maize	50 ¹	1.27	67 ²	1.70
Barley	46	1.00	64	1.39
Oats	46	0.71	64	0.99
Sorghums	48	1.22	64	1.63

¹The minimum price of Yellow South African No. 1 and Argentine maize would be \$2 per metric ton higher (5 cents per bushel).

²The maximum price of maize other than White maize, Yellow South African No. 1 and Argentine maize would be \$3 per metric ton less (7½ cents per bushel).

Price equivalents

6. The equivalent minimum and maximum prices for other exporting points is left over for consideration in the light of the outcome of the discussions on the similar problems arising on wheat.

Quality differentials

7. The quality differentials suggested for maize at the minimum and maximum are indicated in the footnotes to paragraph 5 above. There would be no pre-determined quality differentials for barley, oats, sorghums and feeding wheat, each of which would have a single minimum and a single maximum price at the basing point. Provision would be made however for an appropriate committee of the controlling organization to review the situation and to adjust the differentials for maize or introduce differentials for the other coarse grains at the minimum of the price range if it were found that an exporting country was unable to compete in world markets when prices are pressing on the minimum.

Possibility of a more refined system of quality differentials

8. It is possible to contemplate a more refined system of minimum and maximum prices which would provide for quality differentials for each cereal, both at the minimum and maximum ends of the price ranges. But since most exporting countries have limited experience of regulating export prices of coarse grains, there would be advantage in starting with a comparatively simple system of minimum and maximum prices so as to ease the problems of administration and enforcement. If the need for a more elaborate system emerged when prices were at the minimum or the maximum, this could be provided for in the agreement by conferring powers on an expert technical committee of the controlling authority to determine differentials for specific grades or qualities when called upon to do so. These would be determined in the light of conditions ruling at the time. Machinery of this kind would be somewhat similar to the arrangements which are at present operated under the current International Wheat Agreement.

Confidential

14 May 1967
14 May, 1967.

With further reference to my letter of 12 May I understand that you felt that the paragraph enclosed with my letter did not sufficiently reproduce the minimum import price provisions of the bilateral agreements to the wording of which you attach importance. You suggested as an alternative that some cross reference might be made to the minimum import price provisions of the bilateral agreement, but I explained that we considered it necessary for the annex to be a self-contained document. I accordingly proposed that the annex should reproduce the wording of the minimum import price provisions of the bilaterals with only such alterations as are required to adjust the language to the new context. We are preparing such a document which I hope to send you shortly.

I appreciate that you will wish to look at this carefully and that it may not be possible to get the context agreed tonight. But it is essential that we should have a clear written agreement on what is proposed as a pre-condition of our being willing to accept the proposed cereals package.

I would therefore suggest that in the cereals package agreed tonight there should be included the following paragraph:-

"It is agreed by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Argentina and the United States of America that the United Kingdom Government may, for the duration of the cereals agreement, continue to operate a minimum import price system for cereals, cereal products and by-products in accordance with the minimum import price provisions of the bilateral cereals agreements between the United Kingdom and the above governments and that those provisions, with any necessary adjustments to the new context shall be incorporated as an annex to the cereals agreement".

I should be glad to have your agreement to this before tonight's resumed meeting on cereals at 10 o'clock.

I am writing in similar terms to Jake Warren, Sir Alan Westerman and Dr. Martin.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Eric Wyniham-White.

B. C. Engholm

Irwin R. Hedges,
Delegation of the United States of America,
80 rue de Lausanne,
Geneva.

Group on Cereals

Sub-Group 1

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Addendum

Text Suggested by the United Kingdom Delegation

ARTICLE 1

Objectives

The objectives of this Arrangement are:

- (a) to assure supplies of wheat and wheat flour to importing countries and markets for wheat and wheat flour to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices;
- (b) to promote the expansion of the international trade in wheat and wheat flour and to secure the freest possible flow of this trade in the interests of both exporting and importing countries, and thus contribute to the development of countries, the economies of which depend on commercial sales of wheat;
- (c) to overcome the serious hardship caused to producers and consumers by burdensome surpluses and critical shortages of wheat;
- (d) to provide a food-aid programme, financed on a multilateral basis, for the benefit of developing countries, both importers and exporters;
- (e) to encourage the use and consumption of wheat and wheat flour generally, and in particular in developing countries, so as to improve health and nutrition in those countries and thus to assist in their development; and
- (f) in general to further international co-operation in connexion with world grain problems.

Group on Cereals

Sub-Group 1

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Addendum

Text Suggested by the United Kingdom Delegation

ARTICLE 6

9. References in the foregoing provisions of this Article to transportation costs shall be taken to mean the current cost of transporting wheat from the f.o.b. position in the country concerned to c. & f. United Kingdom ports, Yokohama, Antwerp/Rotterdam or the country of destination, as the case may be, in the size of vessels and by the methods and on the commercial terms normally used for the routes concerned.
10. For the period of closed navigation between Fort William/Port Arthur and Canadian Atlantic ports there shall be calculated, instead of minimum and maximum prices for the Canadian wheats specified in, or subsequently specified under the provisions of, this Article f.o.b. Fort William/Port Arthur, minimum and maximum prices for those wheats in bulk in store Fort William/Port Arthur, by reference to the lake and rail movement of wheat from there to Canadian winter ports.
11. For wheats other than United States wheats, the minimum and maximum prices calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be converted into the currency of the exporting country concerned at the currently prevailing rates of exchange.
12. The minimum and maximum prices specified in, or calculated in accordance with the provisions of, this Article shall exclude such carrying charges and marketing costs as may be agreed between the buyer and the seller, provided that these shall accrue for the buyer's account only after an agreed date specified in the contract under which the wheat is sold.
13. Durum wheat and certified seed wheat are excluded from the provisions relating to maximum prices and denatured wheat from the provisions relating to minimum prices.
- ./.

14. The Prices Review Committee / Executive Committee may in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Price Equivalents:

- (a) determine the way in which minimum and maximum prices for wheat at points other than those specified above shall be calculated, and
- (b) specify, basis f.o.b. United States Gulf ports, minimum and maximum prices for any description, class, type, grade or quality of wheat other than those mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, and in such a case it shall determine the way in which the minimum and maximum prices of those wheats at points other than United States Gulf ports shall be calculated; provided that, in the case of any other wheat for which minimum and maximum prices have not yet been determined, the minimum and maximum prices for the time being shall be derived from the minimum and maximum prices of the description, class, type, grade or quality specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, or under the foregoing provisions of this sub-paragraph, which is most closely comparable to such other wheat by the addition of an appropriate premium or the deduction of an appropriate discount.

15. If any member country represents that any minimum or maximum price determined under the provisions of this Article (other than under paragraph 1) is, in the light of current transportation costs or exchange rates, no longer fair, the Prices Review Committee / Executive Committee shall consider the matter and may, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Price Equivalents, make such adjustments as it considers desirable.

16. No minimum or maximum prices, basis f.o.b. United States Gulf ports, determined under the provisions of paragraph 14(b) of this Article shall respectively be higher than the minimum or maximum price for No. 1 Manitoba Northern specified in paragraph 1 of this Article or, if that minimum price has been adjusted under the provisions of Article 8A, the adjusted minimum.

17. All decisions of the Prices Review Committee / Executive Committee under paragraph 14 or 15 of this Article shall be binding on all member countries, provided that any member country which considers any such decision is disadvantageous to it may ask the Council to review that decision.

Group on CerealsSub-Group 1DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENTRevisionDraft Article Suggested by United Kingdom Delegation in
Place of Articles 8B and 13 of INT(67)161

ARTICLE 13

Action at or Approaching the Maximum Price

1. It shall be the duty of the [Prices Review Committee] [Executive Committee], after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Price Equivalents, to determine whether any member country is offering any wheat at, above or approaching the maximum price, whether or not a maximum price for that wheat is specified in, or has been specified under the provisions of, Article 6. If it is the opinion of the Advisory Committee that any wheat is being so offered, or if such a situation is called to the Advisory Committee's attention by the Executive Secretary acting on his own initiative or at the request of any member country, that Committee shall immediately inform the [Prices Review Committee] [Executive Committee] which shall meet within [two] days to consider the situation.
2. If the [Prices Review Committee] [Executive Committee] decides that any exporting country is offering any wheat at or above the maximum price, the Committee shall, on behalf of the Council, make a declaration accordingly, referred to in this Agreement as a maximum price declaration, and, if the wheat is not one for which a maximum price is specified in, or has been specified under the provisions of, Article 6, shall state what it has determined the maximum price for that wheat to be. The Executive Secretary shall communicate the maximum price declaration to all member countries as soon as possible after it has been made.
3. If the Committee decides that any member country is offering any wheat at a price approaching the maximum price, it shall report this to the Executive Secretary and, if the wheat is not one for which a maximum price is specified in,

or has been specified under the provisions of, Article 6, shall state what it has determined the maximum price to be. The Executive Secretary shall then inform the country offering the wheat and all other member countries.

4. As soon as any exporting country is offering any wheat at or above the maximum price, it shall notify the Council to that effect. On receipt of such notification, the Executive Secretary acting on behalf of the Council shall, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 5 of this Article or paragraph 4 of Article 16, make a maximum price declaration.

5. If a notification has been made under paragraph 4 above, the Executive Secretary shall only convene a meeting of the Prices Review Committee Executive Committee if it is his opinion that a maximum price declaration is not warranted, in which case he shall not make such a declaration but shall refer the matter to the Committee for decision.

6. As soon as all of its wheat which has been on offer at or above the maximum price is again on offer below the maximum price, an exporting country shall notify the Council to that effect. Thereupon, the Executive Secretary, acting on behalf of the Council, shall terminate the maximum price declaration in respect of that country by making a further declaration accordingly, and shall communicate such further declaration to all member countries as soon as possible after it has been made; provided that, if it appears to him that the notification is incorrect, the Executive Secretary shall not make a further declaration, but shall refer the matter to the Prices Review Committee Executive Committee for decision.

7. If an exporting country notifies the Executive Secretary that it is offering wheat at a stated margin below the maximum price, the Executive Secretary shall only convene a meeting of the Prices Review Committee Executive Committee if any member country considers that the wheat is being offered at or above the maximum price.

8. If at any meeting the Prices Review Committee Executive Committee cannot agree whether wheat is being offered at or above the maximum price or not, or if, following any such agreement by the Committee, any member country considers that

a maximum price declaration should or should not have been made, as the case may be, the Council shall decide the issue at a meeting summoned for the purpose within two days.

9. In determining the maximum price of a wheat for which no maximum price is specified in, or has been specified under the provisions of, Article 6, the Prices Review Committee Executive Committee shall have regard to the provisions of paragraph 9 of Article 6.

10. The Council shall, in its rules of procedure, prescribe regulations relating to maximum price declarations, including regulations determining the effective date of any such declaration.

11. Any declaration made under this Article shall specify the crop year or crop years to which it relates, and this Agreement shall apply accordingly.

12. Any declaration made under this Article which is cancelled in accordance with this Article shall be regarded as having full force and effect until the date of its cancellation, and such cancellation shall not affect the validity of anything done under the declaration prior to its cancellation.

13. For the purposes of this Article, "wheat" excludes durum or certified seed wheat.

Group on Cereals

Sub-Group 1

DRAFT GRAINS AGREEMENT

Revision

Text Suggested by the United Kingdom Delegation

ARTICLE 3

Commercial Purchases and Special Transactions

1. For the purpose of this Agreement:

- (a) commercial purchases are purchases which conform to the usual commercial practices in international trade and do not include those transactions referred to in sub-paragraph (c) below,
- (b) commercial purchases include purchases on credit, extended by public or private entities, with or without credit insurance, and whether or not obtained under a loan from the government of the exporting country tied to the purchase of wheat; provided that such credit is for terms of no more than three years, and with interest rates no less than the prevailing rates charged by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- (c) non-commercial transactions include the following:
 - (i) sales on credit the terms of which do not conform with those specified in sub-paragraph (b) above,
 - (ii) sales for currency of the importing country which is not transferable or convertible into currency or goods for use in the exporting country;
 - (iii) sales under trade agreements with special payments arrangements which include clearing accounts for settling credit balances bilaterally through the exchange of goods, except where the exporting country and the importing country concerned agree that the sale shall be regarded as commercial;

(iv) barter transactions:

- (I) which result from the intervention of governments where wheat is exchanged at other than prevailing world prices, or
- (II) which involve sponsorship under a government purchase programme, except where the purchase of wheat results from a barter transaction in which the country of final destination was not named in the original barter contract;
- (v) a gift of wheat or a purchase of wheat out of a monetary grant by the exporting country made for that specific purpose;
- (vi) any other categories of transaction which do not conform with usual commercial practices, as the Council may prescribe.

2. Any question raised by the Executive Secretary or by any member country as to whether a transaction is a commercial purchase as defined in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) of this Article or a non-commercial transaction as defined in paragraph 1(c) of this Article shall be decided by the Council.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

MEAT

SECRET

No. 1

GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Group on Dairy Products

Statement by the United Kingdom

Introduction

1. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of milk products in the world, with a very limited export trade. There is no Government subsidy either for production or for exports in the dairy sector. United Kingdom milk production policies are designed to ensure that sufficient milk is available to satisfy requirements for liquid consumption. Accordingly, the United Kingdom's guarantees to its dairy farmers, the cost of which is borne wholly by consumers of liquid milk, are related to the quantity of milk required to satisfy liquid milk requirements with a sufficient reserve to ensure that demand for liquid milk can be met throughout the year. The guarantees do not relate to milk products, and milk going to manufacture simply earns the best price it can against competition from imported milk products.
2. Tariffs on dairy products are low, and access from most sources unrestricted, with the major exception of the arrangements for butter introduced in the interests of the United Kingdom's traditional suppliers.
3. The United Kingdom consumer and the United Kingdom balance of payments can be seriously affected by increases in world prices for dairy products. At the same time the United Kingdom acknowledges that severe market fluctuations can have a disruptive effect reacting adversely on importers as well as exporters and that continuing uneconomic returns to efficient producers would lead eventually to diminished output with deleterious results for the consumer as well as for the producer. For these reasons the United Kingdom is prepared to consider measures to further the development and expansion of world trade in dairy products coupled with overall stability at prices remunerative to efficient producers and fair to consumers.

New Zealand proposals

4. In September 1965 the New Zealand Government submitted a paper on the major aspects of the world dairy products problem. These views have since been explored in the Dairy Products Group. The United Kingdom has certain observations on some of the propositions included in the New Zealand paper. These are given in the following paragraphs.

S E C R E T

- 2 -

Reduction and binding of levels of support

5. The form and scope of the United Kingdom milk guarantee system is such that the United Kingdom is not in a position to make any further contribution under this head. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom supports the principle of this proposal as conducing to the deterrence of excessive surpluses and is prepared to re-affirm its intention not to depart from its present policy of not encouraging the expansion of milk production in the United Kingdom for manufacturing purposes.

Technique of elimination of export subsidies

6. The definition, identification and assessment of export subsidization would produce many technical difficulties and is regarded by New Zealand as being a matter for negotiation. However, as stated earlier, the United Kingdom grants no Government subsidies in connexion with the production or exportation of milk products.

7. The proposed exclusion of butter exports to the United Kingdom from controls on export subsidization, arising from the existence of the present quota system, is noted.

Encouragement of consumption

8. Examination of possible methods of increasing consumption must take into account the work on this problem already carried out by other international agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization. The United Kingdom is ready to co-operate fully in any such examination.

9. A related question is that concerning disposal of surpluses. New Zealand accepts that these arrangements should be under the aegis of existing disposal schemes. She recognizes that financing of such disposals poses crucial questions for negotiation and that the criteria to be used in determining the existence of a surplus for disposal will also be a matter for negotiation.

10. The United Kingdom is ready to examine any proposals for food aid for developing countries, but these should be consistent with the FAO principles on surplus disposal and should be equitable to all parties. The United Kingdom already provides the largest of all commercial outlets for other countries' surpluses and could not accept as equitable any arrangement which would mean the United Kingdom making a further contribution to the disposal of surpluses.

SECRET

Implementation

11. An International Dairy Council, representing all manufacturing countries, is proposed:

- (a) to review the international dairy situation;
- (b) to review and administer the arrangements limiting export subsidization;
- (c) to administer arrangements for non-commercial disposal.

12. It is understood that New Zealand aims at a small executive body concentrating entirely on dairy product problems, not necessarily engaged in commercial operations. Such a proposal is a matter for negotiation, and the United Kingdom reserves its position pending clarification of the terms of reference and executive functions proposed.

Access

13. United Kingdom butter imports (which New Zealand would place outside the scope of an international arrangement) are subject to quantitative restrictions introduced and maintained in order to safeguard the United Kingdom's major suppliers against actual or threatened material injury from dumped and subsidized supplies from other countries. Otherwise, milk products are freely admitted to the United Kingdom from most sources and import duties are low.

14. The United Kingdom is prepared to bind at the present full rates of duty its tariffs on preserved and processed milks in EN 04.02 where they are not already bound. The United Kingdom is also prepared to consider relaxing the present prohibition on imports of these products from the dollar area and freely licensing imports from this area under the same arrangements as apply to the relaxation area, other than the scheduled territories, and Japan.

15. As in the case of offers in other sectors, the United Kingdom proposals are dependent on the emergence from the Kennedy Round negotiations of a reciprocal balance of advantage in the negotiations as a whole.

August 1966

NEGOCIATIONS COMMERCIALES DU GATTGroupe des produits laitiersDéclaration du Royaume-UniIntroduction

1. Le Royaume-Uni est le premier importateur de produits laitiers du monde et son commerce d'exportation est très limité. Le gouvernement n'accorde au secteur laitier aucune subvention, ni à la production, ni à l'exportation. La politique britannique en matière de production laitière vise à assurer un approvisionnement suffisant aux besoins de la consommation de lait liquide. En conséquence, les garanties gouvernementales aux producteurs laitiers, dont le coût est supporté intégralement par les consommateurs de lait liquide, sont liées à la quantité de lait nécessaire pour répondre aux besoins en lait liquide, compte tenu d'une marge suffisante pour que la demande puisse être satisfaite toute l'année. Ces garanties ne concernent pas les produits laitiers transformés; le lait destiné à la transformation est simplement payé au meilleur prix possible face à la concurrence des produits laitiers importés.
 2. Les droits de douane sur les produits laitiers sont bas et le marché est ouvert sans restrictions à la plupart des fournisseurs, abstraction faite essentiellement des arrangements concernant le beurre qui ont été institués dans l'intérêt des fournisseurs traditionnels du Royaume-Uni.
 3. Le consommateur britannique et la balance des paiements du Royaume-Uni peuvent être gravement touchés par une hausse des prix mondiaux des produits laitiers. Par ailleurs, le Royaume-Uni est conscient que les fluctuations brutales du marché peuvent avoir un effet de désorganisation préjudiciable aussi bien aux importateurs qu'aux exportateurs et que si la rémunération des producteurs aptes reste constamment inférieure à un niveau économique, la production finira par diminuer, ce qui aura des conséquences néfastes aussi bien pour le consommateur que pour le producteur. C'est pourquoi le Royaume-Uni est disposé à envisager des mesures visant à favoriser, dans la stabilité générale et à des prix rémunérateurs pour les producteurs aptes et équitables pour les consommateurs, le développement et l'expansion du commerce mondial des produits laitiers.
- Propositions de la Nouvelle-Zélande
4. En septembre 1965, le gouvernement néo-zélandais a présenté une note sur les principaux aspects du problème mondial des produits laitiers. Son point de vue a été étudié depuis lors par le Groupe des produits laitiers. Le Royaume-Uni a certaines observations à formuler sur les propositions que contient ce document. On les trouvera dans les paragraphes qui suivent.

Abaissement et consolidation des niveaux de soutien

5. Les caractères du système britannique de garanties concernant le lait sont tels que le Royaume-Uni n'est pas en mesure d'apporter une plus ample contribution sur ce point. Néanmoins, le Royaume-Uni appuie le principe de cette proposition qui contribuerait à prévenir l'apparition d'excédents pléthoriques et il est disposé à réaffirmer son intention de rester fidèle à sa politique actuelle qui est de ne pas encourager l'expansion de la production britannique de lait destiné à la transformation.

Technique et suppression des subventions à l'exportation

6. La définition, l'identification et l'évaluation des subventions à l'exportation soulèveraient maintes difficultés techniques et sont, de l'avis de la Nouvelle-Zélande, matières à négociations. Cependant, on l'a vu, le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni n'accorde aucune subvention à la production ou à l'exportation des produits laitiers.

7. Le Royaume-Uni prend acte de la proposition qui tend à exclure les exportations de beurre à destination de ce pays des mesures de contrôle visant les subventions à l'exportation, exclusion qui est motivée par l'existence du régime actuel de contingentement.

Encouragement de la consommation

8. Dans l'examen des méthodes possibles d'accroissement de la consommation, il convient de tenir compte des travaux que d'autres institutions internationales, telles que la FAO, ont déjà consacrés à ces problèmes. Le Royaume-Uni est disposé à collaborer pleinement à tout examen de ce genre.

9. Il est une question connexe, celle de l'écoulement des excédents. La Nouvelle-Zélande accepte que ces arrangements se placent sous l'égide des programmes actuels d'écoulement. Elle reconnaît que le financement de ces opérations pose des problèmes cruciaux au plan de la négociation et que les critères à utiliser pour déterminer l'existence d'un excédent à écouler sont également matières à négociation.

10. Le Royaume-Uni est disposé à examiner toutes propositions tendant à apporter une aide alimentaire aux pays de développement, à condition qu'elles soient compatibles avec les principes de la FAO relatifs à l'écoulement des excédents et qu'elles soient équitables pour toutes les parties. Le Royaume-Uni offre déjà le plus important de tous les débouchés commerciaux ouverts aux excédents des autres pays et il ne pourrait considérer comme équitable un arrangement qui exigerait de lui une nouvelle contribution dans ce domaine.

Application

11. Il est proposé de créer un Conseil international des produits laitiers représentant tous les pays transformateurs, en vue:

- a) de faire le point de la situation internationale concernant les produits laitiers;
- b) d'examiner et d'administrer l'arrangement limitant les subventions à l'exportation;
- c) d'administrer les arrangements relatifs aux opérations non commerciales d'écoulement.

12. Nous croyons comprendre que la Nouvelle-Zélande envisage la création d'un organe exécutif restreint qui se consacrerait exclusivement aux problèmes relatifs aux produits laitiers et ne se livrerait pas nécessairement à des opérations commerciales. Cette proposition est à négocier et, en attendant des précisions sur le mandat et les fonctions d'exécution de l'organisme, le Royaume-Uni réserve sa position.

Accès

13. Les importations britanniques de beurre (que la Nouvelle-Zélande exclut du champ d'application d'un arrangement international) sont soumises à des restrictions quantitatives instituées et maintenues aux fins de protéger les principaux fournisseurs du Royaume-Uni contre tout préjudice important ou toute menace de préjudice important imputable à des livraisons effectuées par d'autres pays dans des conditions de dumping et sous le couvert de subventions. Pour le reste, les produits laitiers sont admis librement au Royaume-Uni de la plupart des sources d'approvisionnement et les droits d'importation sont peu élevés.

14. Le Royaume-Uni est disposé à consolider aux taux pleins actuels ceux de ses droits de douane sur le lait conservé et transformé de la position 04.02 de la NTB qui ne le sont pas déjà. Il est également disposé à envisager un assouplissement de l'interdiction actuelle des importations de ces produits en provenance de la zone dollar, ainsi que l'octroi sans restriction de licences pour l'importation de cette zone dans des conditions identiques à celles qui régissent la zone des pays bénéficiaires d'assouplissements, autres que les territoires classés, et le Japon.

15. Comme pour les offres relatives à d'autres secteurs, les propositions du Royaume-Uni sont subordonnées à la condition que les Négociations Kennedy apportent un ensemble équilibré d'avantages réciproques.

Août 1966

GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONSGroup on MeatProposals and Offers by the United Kingdom

1. This paper deals primarily with beef and veal (EN. 02.01(A)(1)) proposals relating to which are set out in paragraphs 2 to 4. Proposals are made in paragraph 5 relating to tariffs on some forms of beef and veal and on certain meat products.

General

2. In its original submission to the Group (Spec(63)190) the United Kingdom expressed the hope that it would be possible to define principles acceptable to all countries engaged in the meat trade, but recognised that the adoption of these principles might call for different measures in different countries and markets. At the time when that submission was made, the United Kingdom market appeared to call for measures to reconcile the pressures from the increases envisaged in both domestic production and imports with the probable capacity of the market. Since then, however, the exportable surpluses of some countries have been reduced; and improved access for imports to other markets has had an even more marked effect. The prospect is one of unsatisfied demand for beef and veal in world trade and the United Kingdom considers that it is not appropriate to put forward any proposals for the adoption of general principles or arrangements for the world meat trade. If, however, it should be the view of the Group as a whole that such principles or arrangements should be considered, for example to provide for consultation about, and the evaluation of, measures which might be taken in particular markets, the United Kingdom would be willing to participate in joint study to this end.

Access

3. The United Kingdom operates no quantitative restrictions on the entry of the products dealt with in this paper, except for imports from the Eastern Area; and these are not at present operative for beef and veal. The United Kingdom Government does not at present foresee the need to restrict the quantity of beef and veal coming onto its market. The United Kingdom is moreover prepared to give an assurance about the level at which restrictions might be applied if changes in the position in the United Kingdom market appeared to make this necessary. In such circumstances, the United Kingdom would be ready:

- (i) to consult with the exporting countries concerned on the character and level of any restrictions to be applied and of any assurances of supply to be given; and
- (ii) to provide the opportunity of continued access for imports at a level which had regard to the actual level achieved during a recent representative period prior to the changes in question and to the likely trend of demand.

Agricultural policies: internal measures

4. In the context of its domestic support policies the United Kingdom will aim to relate the expansion of home production to the expected growth of demand in the market. In the event of the world supply position changing so that some form of import regulation became necessary, the United Kingdom would adopt domestic support policies consistent with the implementation of any agreement arrived at as a result of the consultations envisaged in paragraph 3 above.

Tariffs

5. Some items to be covered by the Meat Group are the subject of contractual preferences. The United Kingdom does not exclude offers on these items subject to the agreement of the countries concerned, and would on this basis be prepared to consider making tariff concessions including reducing its tariffs on:

<u>BN</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>M.f.n. Tariff</u>
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh chilled or frozen:	
	(A) Meat:	
	(1) Beef and veal:	
	(a) Boned or boneless	20%
	(B) Edible offals:	
	(1) Beef and veal	
	(b) Other <u>/</u> than sweetbreads and <u>tongues/</u>	20%

SECRET

<u>BN</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>M.f.n. Tariff</u>
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:	
	(A) Meat:	
	(1) Beef and veal:	
	(a) Boned or boneless	20%
	(B) Edible offals:	
	(1) Beef and veal	
	(b) Other <u>than</u> sweetbreads and tongues/	20%
15.03	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way	10%
15.06	Other animal oils and fats (including neat's- foot oil and fats from bones or waste):	
	(B) Other <u>than</u> bone oil or neat's-foot oil/	10%
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood.	20%
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:	
	(A) Pastes; poultry liver:	
	(2) Pastes of meat offal, not canned	20%
	(3) Other	20%
16.02	(B) Other:	
	(1) In airtight containers:	
	(c) Beef and veal (including edible offals, but excluding tongues and jellied veal)	20%

<u>BN</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>M.f.n. Tariff</u>
16.02 (cont'd) (2)	Not in airtight containers:	
ex (b)	Other <u>[than whole hams]</u> (other than pigmeat products)	15%

6. The United Kingdom offer is dependent on the emergence from the Kennedy Round negotiations of a reciprocal balance of advantage from the negotiations as a whole.

August 1966

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

CONFIDENTIAL

S: 36(63)19-
26 Jul. 1967

Group on Meat

At the informal meeting of members of the Group on 22 May 1963, members were invited to submit observations or proposals which could be circulated for the meeting of the Group on 1 July 1963. The Government of the United Kingdom submitted a paper which is circulated herewith to the members of the Group for their information.

MEETING OF GATT MEAT GROUP, 1 JULY 1963Paper by the United Kingdom Delegation

1. The problems of international trade in meat are more complex than those which arise with some other commodities which have been the subject of international agreements. Meat is highly perishable, and international trade in it calls for specialized organization and equipment. Moreover it includes a wide variety of produce in various forms. Although the difficulties which have arisen in the meat trade are in some respects less acute than those which affect commodities of which burdensome surpluses are a regular feature, intermittent imbalance of supply and demand is becoming increasingly apparent. The United Kingdom Government is concerned at the resulting instability on the British market which is disadvantageous to both domestic and overseas suppliers and which may well become more critical unless action is taken.
2. The United Kingdom Government holds the view that these problems would best be dealt with by an international commodity agreement for meat, and as both a major producer and importer would like to play a constructive part in securing agreement as quickly as possible on the principles that should underlie such an agreement, and also on the action that might be taken pending the completion of long-term arrangements. The paper deals primarily with the meat of cattle and sheep, but the United Kingdom would not, of course, wish to rule out the extension of generally accepted principles to other types of carcass meat and to the trade in fat animals for slaughter.

The world trade in meat

3. The principal features of the world trade in meat were set out in the Group's Report CG/2 of 18 June 1962. In the view of the United Kingdom the aspects of the situation which now merit the attention of the Group are:
 - (i) The general trend of increasing production in both importing and exporting countries despite setbacks due to the weather and other causes.
 - (ii) The wide variation in levels of consumption between different countries.
 - (iii) Domestic policies for the stimulation of production and restriction of access.
 - (iv) The instability of prices on international markets largely resulting from the above factors and from the timing of supplies to importing countries.

General principles

4. An international meat agreement should be designed to secure the objectives embodied in the Havana Charter and to be fair to exporting and importing countries alike. The arrangements should take account of existing patterns and flow of trade while providing the necessary flexibility to permit desirable adjustments and developments in the light of changing circumstances. They should involve the minimum restriction or distortion of commercial trade and the legitimate activities of those engaged in it. In the view of the United Kingdom the main elements to be covered would be access and production policies, and prices. Provision should also be made for the regular international discussion and confrontation of these and other elements of policy.

Access and production policies

5. An agreement should contain provisions designed to ensure that the exporting countries are not denied reasonable access on normal commercial terms into the markets of the importing countries. Importing countries would undertake not to impede the flow of trade by the adoption of continuance of policies that denied such access. Relative freedom for imports at the frontier can be frustrated by other measures giving undue encouragement to home production. The precise nature of the steps required from different countries would depend on the protective methods used.

6. One possibility which seems particularly appropriate to the United Kingdom market and may be appropriate to others would be to provide by agreement for:

- (a) supplies from domestic production and imports starting at broadly the present levels and increasing with growth of demand;
- (b) adoption and maintenance of policies by the governments concerned in relation to production, exports and imports which will give reasonable assurances that the shares will not be altered in a manner inconsistent with the agreement;
- (c) an assurance that both home and imported supplies will be allowed to share in any expansion of the market.

In the view of the United Kingdom it is essential that any such arrangements should provide for flexibility, both to allow ready variation to meet unexpected contingencies, including short-term fluctuations in supply and demand, and in the longer term to prevent undue rigidity in the pattern of trade.

Price

7. The United Kingdom delegation does not exclude the possibility of including in an agreement specific provisions about minimum prices, but their present view is that, because of the nature of the commodity, price objectives may in practice - at least in certain markets - be most readily secured by market-sharing arrangements of the type discussed in the preceding paragraph. Supplies may take the form of live animals for slaughter, highly perishable fresh meat, or chilled meat which becomes perishable when unshipped; some meat in frozen or processed form can be held in the importing country but other forms must be marketed immediately after importation. An agreement that international trade in meat should be within specified price ranges, while not undesirable in principle, may therefore prove difficult in practice.

Confrontation

8. In order that the obligations and assurances provided in the agreement may be kept under constant review, the United Kingdom Government considers that the agreement should contain provisions for confrontation between participating member countries on their domestic production, exporting and importing policies on meat. Such confrontation might also be used in order to identify and remove any other obstacles to trade between participating countries.

Method of operation of agreement

9. While the United Kingdom Government hopes that it will be possible to define principles that will be accepted by all countries engaged in the meat trade, they recognize that this trade is not homogeneous and that the adoption of these principles may call for different measures in different countries and markets. It may be, therefore, that local agreements between the States principally concerned with a particular market will prove necessary to give precision to the objectives of a general agreement. The latter should therefore provide for the creation of an international meat council which would encourage the negotiation of the necessary local agreements and subsequently keep them under review.

10. Machinery of this kind would make it unnecessary for the general agreement itself to contain, for every type of meat entering world trade, precise obligations in terms of quantity or prices. Instead the States concerned would be able to make whatever arrangements were best adapted to implement that agreement in particular sectors of the trade. The international meat council itself would provide a forum in which any question of the effect of a local agreement on a State which was not a party to it could be considered.

11. Further consideration will be needed of institutional and procedural matters. It will also be for consideration whether the agreement should contain surplus disposal provisions.

Contribution of the United Kingdom

12. For their part the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to subscribe to an agreement embodying the principles suggested above and to play their full part in the operation of an international meat council and in carrying out the obligations involved. In particular they are prepared to restrain domestic meat production by extending to cattle and sheep a "standard quantity" arrangement of the type already applicable to pigs designed to stabilize production at about present levels and to permit increases only as the market expands. This would relate the guaranteed prices given to producers to specific levels of production and provide for an automatic reduction in the rate of subsidy if these levels were exceeded. These proposed measures will not however be effective by themselves in stabilizing the British market unless in respect of imported supplies agreements of the type suggested in this paper can be negotiated. The United Kingdom Government would not, however, propose any reduction in the present total volume of imports on the British market and they would be prepared to ensure the opportunity for supplying countries, as well as domestic producers, to share in any expansion of that market.

The need for interim arrangements

13. The United Kingdom Government appreciates that it may take some time to work out the details of an international agreement that would be applicable over the whole field of the international trade in meat. But they have already had experience this year of the instability of the British beef market under the pressure of supplies and have been forced to make temporary ad hoc arrangements with individual suppliers. Temporary arrangements of this kind are not entirely satisfactory to either party and the United Kingdom Government would prefer to make more formal interim arrangements in line with the principles set out above, in advance of a general agreement, for stabilizing the British market for the main types of meat. If agreement can be reached with supplying countries, the United Kingdom is prepared at once to enter into arrangements, starting in 1964, of the type described in paragraph 6 above and including measures for restraining the home production of beef and lamb.

14. The United Kingdom Government hopes that there will be sufficient agreement on the general principles set out in this paper to enable the Group to agree that arrangements of this kind would be entirely compatible with the objectives of the Group and might be subsumed in a wider agreement at a later date.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

Spec(63)195
2 July 1963

Group on Meat

SPEECH BY THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE, JULY 1963

Meat is a vitally important commodity in world trade. To every country represented here today it is of first importance in terms of exports or production or both. For us in the United Kingdom, meat is equally important with cereals in the present review of our agricultural policy, and we are anxious to press forward to agreement with all the countries from which our supplies of meat are drawn. For this the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations, with the prospects they offer for negotiating reciprocal advantages for both agricultural and industrial exporters, provide an excellent opportunity which we must not miss.

Although there are important internal reasons for the current review of domestic production in the United Kingdom, my Government's concern for the work of this Group does not arise solely or even mainly from these internal matters. Our position as a major meat importer puts us in a better position possibly than any other country to see the trends which are going to make international agreement about this trade essential. Production is increasing, not only in the traditional exporting and consuming countries, but also in other parts of the world. Newly developing States, for example in Africa, are adding their supplies and hoping in some cases that the traditional importing markets will accept and give them adequate returns for all that they can offer. But this is a difficult trade and we have had abundant evidence that the quantities, and even more important, the timing of arrivals of this perishable commodity can cause market instability which harms the true interest of producers and consumers alike. We therefore approach the work of this Group convinced that it is in the joint interest of all of us to reach agreement and reach it soon.

The world meat trade is not at present homogeneous. My Government have been asked why therefore we seek a world solution to these questions through an international commodity agreement with wide membership. I think there are three main reasons. For the first we need look no further than the existence of this Group. It came into being because of the concern felt by exporting countries about the future and it has acquired new powers and new responsibilities in the context of the general trade discussions. Secondly, there is the problem of new suppliers and new channels of trade to which I have referred. Traditional importers certainly have to work out agreements with their regular suppliers, but these, my Government suggest, will have to be put in the context of a world agreement. Only so can there be an orderly increase of trade in which new exporters can find their proper place. Thirdly, it is not enough to look at this problem in relation to access to some of the markets only. A world in which

there are only two or three free markets for meat cannot provide an adequate basis for the trade expansion which the major exporters desire; and, unless there is a world solution of the problem of access, the increasing concentration of exports on the few free markets may well make them less and less remunerative. These difficulties apply with particular force where the import markets, as in the case of the United Kingdom, have an important and growing domestic production.

The lines which an international meat agreement should follow are perhaps less obvious than those for other commodities. But the papers which two major exporters have submitted agree with my own delegation's paper at least in stressing that access is the crucial problem, and that it has to be considered almost in the same breath as domestic production policies. To my Government the key to the problem seems to be the securing of a proper balance between home production and imports. The means for securing this balance may well differ from country to country, but for the British market we have what we think are positive and constructive suggestions to make. We are ready to accept obligations in relation to our own production, provided the governments of States with whom we trade will accept corresponding obligations so that greater stability can be brought to our market. We are confident that if restraint on home production is balanced in this way by assurances of reasonable access for other suppliers, a floor will be put in the market in the interests of all. Moreover, this sharing of the market between home and imported supplies is not, as we see it, restrictive. Both our own farmers and our overseas suppliers will, we hope, share in an expanding market.

There are a number of other questions which would have to be considered in the context of an international agreement, for example, whether it is possible to make any provisions about minimum prices for meat going into international trade. We ourselves see a number of practical difficulties about this, but we hope that we can have useful discussions in this Group on these and other matters. We ourselves will enter these discussions in the hope that we shall be able to make constructive contributions while retaining some flexibility about the means by which the objective can be reached.

In general we hope that this Group will be able in the fairly near future to reach some conclusions about the principles which should govern the international trade in meat. We recognize however, that it may take some time to work out details covering the whole field, and we believe that temporary arrangements will be needed on a more limited basis. In particular, my Government feels that it will be necessary to take early action to stabilize the United Kingdom market. We are ready to make agreements with our traditional suppliers which might well be put later into a wider context. In these interim agreements we should be prepared to impose restraint on home production early in 1964, provided the corresponding and balancing obligations can be accepted as soon as that by our suppliers. I would emphasize however, that we would regard these arrangements as interim and provisional, and would wish them to be subsumed as soon as possible into an international meat agreement in the Kennedy Round.

U N I T E D K I N G D O M

(DEPENDENT TERRITORIES)

Note on participation of dependent territories

United Kingdom Mission,
Villa le Chêne,
Chemin de l'Impératrice,
1292 Chambésy,
GENÈVE.

Tel. 31.19.50

Dep. des Sc.

30 March, 1966

Dear Sir,

--- I have the honour to transmit to you the attached note on the participation of British Dependent Territories in the Kennedy Round negotiations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the immediate circulation of this note to all participants in the negotiations.

Yours faithfully,

D. F. Williamson

(D. F. Williamson)

The Director General,
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,
Villa le Bocage,
GENÈVE.

Participation of British Dependent Territories
in the Kennedy Round

Note by the United Kingdom Delegation

It has been the understanding of the United Kingdom Government that, in signifying the United Kingdom's intention to participate in the current Trade Negotiations, such intention, in the absence of any statement to the contrary, should be taken to include also participation on behalf of those dependent territories in respect of whom the United Kingdom has provisionally accepted the General Agreement under the terms of Article XXVI(5)(a). It would, however, appear from certain consultations that this is not generally appreciated by some contracting parties participating in the Negotiations.

In view of this the United Kingdom delegation wish to make it clear that the United Kingdom is participating in the Negotiations on behalf of all the territories referred to above, all of whom are less developed territories. If any participating countries wish to make requests in respect of the tariffs or other barriers to trade maintained by any of these territories such requests will be considered, taking into account that:-

- (a) in view of their less developed status the territories concerned would not be expected to provide full reciprocity for any benefits received; and
- (b) their customs tariffs are, for the most part, imposed for revenue purposes.

United Kingdom Mission,
Villa le Chêne,
Geneva.

30 March, 1966