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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
UNITED NATIONS

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Field of Study : GATT Commercial Policy Course  
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## FINAL REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS

The Thirty-Fifth Commercial Policy Course organized by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, covered the main fields of GATT activities, inter-alia formulation and implementation of trade policy, the operation of GATT, tariffs and non-tariff barrier problems, agricultural trade problems, trade and economic development, trends and patterns of international trade, integration and enlargement of EEC and the problems it poses for world trade, multilateral trade negotiations, multilateral enterprises, etc.

Directly or indirectly, I was greatly interested in most of these subjects. During the last five years I have worked in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I was in charge of the problems arising mostly from the bilateral trade relations between Poland and the United Kingdom, Ireland and Finland. I also dealt partially with GATT problems, especially those concerning the EEC and the enlargement of the EEC, as well as matters concerning East-West trade.

I presume that I will continue to work in more or less the same areas on completion of this training. The basic part of the Course had a very close connection with my work and my interest, and allowed me to improve my knowledge on these subjects, both in a theoretical and in a practical sense. It also gave me the opportunity to confirm my opinion on some matters while revising it on others. I am grateful for being able to follow the Course.

During the Course we had the opportunity to hear and discuss many interesting lectures within the main fields of international trade and commercial policy, with particular relevance to the problems of the developing countries. According to the Programme our Course was divided into several main groups.

From my point of view the following lectures were particularly useful and interesting :

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Mr. P. Williams      | Background to the 1973 negotiations. Current stage of preparatory work for the negotiations.        |
| Mr. H. Kraus         | General problems of agricultural trade.   |
| Mr. M. Oesteras      | Trade in agricultural products. Current stage of preparatory work for negotiations.                 |
| Mr. M. Tooker        | Possible techniques and modalities for the negotiations (agricultural sector).                      |
| Mr. Kautzor-Schröder | The Committee on Trade in Industrial Products and questions relating to the enlargement of the EEC. |
| Mr. C. Mercier       | Trade in industrial products ; tariff and non-tariff barriers ; safeguards.                         |
| Mr. H. Leonhardt     | Technical preparations for the negotiations.  |
| Mr. S. Robinson      | Selected problems involving multinational enterprises and developing countries.                     |

Moreover, we also had some outside lecturers. Interesting and informative lectures were given by Mr. P. Luyten from the EEC and by Mr. W. Culbert from the USA Embassy. Mr. Luyten presented us with his point of view on present and future world trade in the light of the enlargement of the EEC. Mr. Culbert told us what the US objectives were in the forthcoming Multilateral Trade Negotiations.



Furthermore, during the Course I took part in five interesting meetings and sessions, namely the Preparatory Committee for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and meetings of Committee on Trade and Development. It gave me some experience of multilateral negotiations and relations.

With regard to the training programme, I think that the economic development of the centrally planned economies has reached a stage where their economic potential plays a greater rôle in world economic relations. The socialist countries also play an important rôle as trading partners for some developing countries, and in some products. In my opinion, these facts should, in future, be proportionally reflected in the programme of lectures. At present we had only two lectures devoted to the problems of the socialist countries trade and relations with developing countries.

Talking about our seminars and practical work, I can only congratulate those responsible for the Course for their good organization. Undoubtedly they increased the efficiency of the participants. The discussions on essays were especially useful. While lecturers helped us to know better the problems themselves, the discussions on our essays allowed us to know better the problems of particular countries and their, sometimes, different interests and points of view on aspects of trade relations and development. The training course also created possibilities for deepening personal relations between people from different countries and it helped us to know and understand each other better.

A very good occasion to meet Swiss people in the heart of Switzerland was the study tour to Basel and Zurich (Geneva is rather an international city). In Basel we visited the world famous pharmaceutical company : Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. We had an opportunity to see laboratories, control, research and the production of vitamins. In Zurich we visited the premises of Migros to see the store-houses, as well as the packing and weighing procedures of products. Both firms offered a completely different profile of production ; they were an excellent example of well-organized work and highly automatised modern equipment. Also of importance was the fact that the visited firms attach great importance to the social activities of their employees.

I would also like to use this opportunity to express my personal thanks to all who organized, managed and administrated our Course, for their very good work and willingness to assist. In my opinion the continuation of such courses is an evident necessity in the future.



ANNEX

STUDY TOUR TO CANADA

26 May - 11 June 1973

From 26 May to 11 June 1973 our group travelled across Canada. In the frame of the study tour, organized by the Canadian International Development Agency, we visited Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

In these cities we had an opportunity to meet the Federal as well as Provincial Canadian Government Officials and discuss with them many problems facing Canadian economy, such as trade, export promotion, policy, finance, trade negotiations, commodities and others. We had talks and discussions with the representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ministry of External Affairs and with the Ministry of Finance.

According to the programme we had also meetings and discussions with the representatives of Associations such as the Canadian Importers Associations, Canadian Exporters Associations, and Canadian Manufacturers Associations. Moreover, two meetings took place with banks, namely with the Royal Bank of Canada and Toronto Dominion Bank.

Furthermore, we visited large industrial factories and plants like De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, Canadian National Railways, and Lumber and Plywood Plant. We visited also the small factory, Robin Sportswear Limited, and Eaton's Shopping Centre.

In Manitoba, the agricultural province of Canada, we had an opportunity to see the typical grain farm, United Grain Growers Country Elevator, as well as the Canadian Grains Institute and the flour mills.

The programme was extremely full, but very interesting and useful. The organizers showed us the wide range of Canadian industrial and agricultural activities. We could observe and discuss the present situation as well as the possibilities and plans concerning further Canadian development. All these factors afforded the possibility to compare the situation, position and the level of development in the countries represented by participants with the industrial level of one of the most developed countries in the world.

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PRACTICAL WORK

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UNITED KINGDOM ACCESSION TO THE EEC: ITS EFFECTS UPON THE  
POLISH EXPORTS TO THAT COUNTRY



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UNITED KINGDOM ACCESSION TO THE EEC: ITS EFFECTS UPON THE  
POLISH EXPORTS TO THAT COUNTRY

BACKGROUND

- Polish Trade in 1969/1970/1971 and its Structure

Polish exports in 1971 reached a value of 15,489.3 million exchange zlotys (3,872.4 million US dollars<sup>1/</sup>), and Polish imports in the same year attained a value of 16,150.7 million exchange zlotys (4,037.7 million US dollars<sup>1/</sup>). In comparison with 1969, exports increased by 23.2 per cent and imports by 25.8 per cent.

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<sup>1/</sup> The conversion of foreign currency into exchange zlotys is effected according to the average basic rate of exchange in conformity with the exchange quotation table of the NBP (National Bank of Poland) 1 exchange zloty = US\$0.25 up to December 21, 1971.



POLISH TRADE IN 1969/1970/1971  
(in million exchange zlotys)

|                           | 1969   | 1970   | 1971   |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>Total Imports</u>      | 12,838 | 14,430 | 16,150 |
| of which:                 |        |        |        |
| from Socialist countries  | 8,454  | 9,892  | 10,882 |
| from other countries      | 4,384  | 4,537  | 5,267  |
| of which:                 |        |        |        |
| from developing countries | 817    | 816    | 860    |
| from developed countries  | 3,567  | 3,721  | 4,407  |
| of which:                 |        |        |        |
| from Great Britain        | 735    | 763    | 780    |
| <u>Total Exports</u>      | 12,566 | 14,190 | 15,489 |
| of which:                 |        |        |        |
| to Socialist countries    | 8,255  | 9,064  | 9,770  |
| to other countries        | 7,777  | 8,587  | 9,198  |
| of which:                 |        |        |        |
| to developing countries   | 946    | 1,099  | 1,097  |
| to developed countries    | 3,363  | 4,027  | 4,622  |
| of which:                 |        |        |        |
| to Great Britain          | 554    | 608    | 611    |

Poland's main trade partners are socialist countries both for exports and imports. Between 1969 and 1971 their share in Polish total exports decreased slightly from 65.7 per cent in 1969 to 63.1 per cent in 1971.

Poland's exports to Socialist countries in the five-year period 1966-1970 grew at an average annual rate of 10 per cent; this was faster than the rate for exports to developed Western countries - 9.6 per cent or to the developing countries - 9.2 per cent.

The share of Western developed countries in Polish exports increased from 26.8 per cent in 1969 to 29.8 per cent in 1971, and the share of developing countries decreased from 7.5 per cent to 7.1 per cent.

The share of the Socialist countries in Poland's total imports rose from 65.8 per cent in 1969 to 67.4 per cent in 1971.

The average annual rate of growth of imports from those countries, during the five year period 1966 to 1970, amounted to 9.9 per cent; imports from Western developed countries increased more rapidly, at the rate of 10.3 per cent.

In 1971 the share of Western developed countries in Polish imports decreased slightly from 27.8 per cent in 1969 to 27.3 per cent whereas the share of developing countries declined from 6.4 per cent to 5.3 per cent.

#### Structure of Polish Trade

Between 1969 and 1971, as in previous years, the most important group in Polish imports was machinery and investment goods for modernization of the Polish industry. The share of that group in total imports was about 38 per cent.

Other large import groups were: products for metallurgy - 16.5 per cent, products for the chemical industry 11 per cent, and products for the agricultural and food industry - 14.4 per cent.

The main groups in Polish exports were: electrical engineering machinery, with a share in total exports of 42.3 per cent; fuel and power - 14 per cent, products of the agricultural and food industry - 12.7 per cent.

While exports of raw materials showed a rising trend and exports of machinery and investment goods remained fairly steady, exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs showed a declining trend. In 1971 the value of exports of the latter group fell below its 1970 and 1969 level and its share in total exports dropped from 14.5 per cent in 1970 to 12.7 per cent in 1971.



STRUCTURE OF POLISH TRADE IN 1969/1970/1971

Composition of Imports and Exports by Main Sectors

(percentage)

|  | 1969                |                                    | 1970                |                                    | 1971                |                                    |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
|  | Socialist countries | Developed and developing countries | Socialist countries | Developed and developing countries | Socialist countries | Developed and developing countries |
| <u>Total imports</u>                         | 100                 | 100                                | 100                 | 100                                | 100                 | 100                                |
| <u>of which:</u>                             |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |
| Fuel and power                               | 10.3                | 0.9                                | 9.2                 | 1.1                                | 8.9                 | 1.4                                |
| Products of industry:                        |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |
| Metallurgy                                   | 18.7                | 14.3                               | 19.0                | 14.9                               | 17.2                | 14.9                               |
| Electrical engineering                       | 44.3                | 27.6                               | 45.2                | 23.7                               | 43.7                | 25.8                               |
| Chemical                                     | 6.3                 | 17.2                               | 7.7                 | 17.3                               | 7.5                 | 13.1                               |
| Paper and wood                               | 2.1                 | 3.7                                | 2.4                 | 3.9                                | 2.9                 | 3.1                                |
| Light  | 5.5                 | 12.6                               | 6.0                 | 10.9                               | 6.0                 | 9.1                                |
| Agricultural goods and food industry         | 9.6                 | 18.6                               | 6.9                 | 22.6                               | 10.3                | 23.1                               |
| <u>Total import value in exchange zlotys</u> | 8,454               | 4,384                              | 9,892               | 4,537                              | 10,832              | 5,267                              |
| <u>Total exports</u>                         | 100                 | 100                                | 100                 | 100                                | 100                 | 100                                |
| <u>of which:</u>                             |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |
| Fuel and power                               | 12.0                | 13.1                               | 11.0                | 15.1                               | 11.9                | 17.6                               |
| Products of industry:                        |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |                     |                                    |
| Metallurgy                                   | 6.8                 | 11.2                               | 7.4                 | 12.9                               | 6.4                 | 10.9                               |
| Electrical engineering                       | 56.6                | 15.3                               | 56.4                | 15.6                               | 55.4                | 20.1                               |
| Chemical                                     | 8.8                 | 10.3                               | 8.1                 | 8.8                                | 9.2                 | 9.0                                |
| Paper and wood                               | 1.6                 | 6.3                                | 1.7                 | 5.7                                | 1.7                 | 4.9                                |
| Light  | 9.2                 | 7.0                                | 9.4                 | 6.8                                | 10.4                | 6.7                                |
| Agricultural goods and food industry         | 3.6                 | 33.4                               | 4.8                 | 31.6                               | 4.0                 | 27.4                               |
| <u>Total export value in exchange zlotys</u> | 8,255               | 4,310                              | 9,064               | 5,126                              | 9,770               | 5,719                              |

A marked change in the geographical pattern of Polish exports occurred in two basic groups of commodities:

1. machinery and investment goods were exported mainly to Socialist countries. In 1971 the share of these goods amounted to 55.4 per cent of total exports to Socialist countries, and 20.1 per cent of total exports to developed and developing countries;
2. agricultural products and foodstuffs were exported mainly to the Western developed countries. In 1971 the share of these goods amounted to 27.4 per cent of total exports to developed and developing countries, and 4 per cent of total exports to Socialist countries.

- Trade Relations Between Poland and United Kingdom over the last 10 Years

In 1963 Poland and the United Kingdom signed a Long Term Trade Agreement to mark the continuation of traditional relations and trade between the two countries. This agreement provided for mutual facilities in the field of trade and economy, and included lists of import quotas for some Polish agricultural products and manufactured goods. In 1964 and 1965, the UK liberalized the import of several significant items, mainly in industrial goods. This helped to increase Polish exports to the UK. In 1967 the two countries signed a Long Term Agreement on Industrial Cooperation in the field of technology and science in order to facilitate cooperation between Polish and British industries.

The next Polish-British agreement, the Long Term Economy and Trade Agreement, was signed in 1971; it is valid until 31.12.1974. This document refers to the rules and provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; Poland has been a full member of the GATT since 1967.

An important and significant letter was signed by the UK and attached to this Agreement. In this letter the UK stated that, according to the principles of GATT it would, gradually, but not later than 31.12.1974, remove all quantitative restrictions still maintained against Poland, which are inconsistent with Article XIII of the GATT.



At the end of March 1973, in London, the two countries signed the first 10-year Agreement, valid until 31.12.1983. This agreement was aimed at creating the conditions and facilities for a more dynamic harmonized cooperation and development in the field of industry, technology and science, as well as in marketing, research et al. This Agreement was initiated in 1972 before Great Britain joined the EEC.

Throughout the post war years until 1970 Great Britain was the largest trade partner of Poland; it was also one of the most important partners among the group of Western developed countries. In 1970 it lost its principal position and dropped to second place after the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### POLISH EXPORTS

##### - Structure of Polish Exports to the UK

The main commodities exported from Poland to the UK are agricultural products and foodstuffs. Before 1969 the share of these products in total Polish exports to the UK amounted to more than 50 per cent of Polish exports to the UK. Between 1969 and 1971 the trend of exports slowed-down. In 1971 the share of this group fell to about 40 per cent of the total. At present this group of commodities accounts for about 1/3 of total Polish exports to the UK.

Fuels and raw materials have now become the largest commodity group in Polish exports to the UK. Exports of machinery and investment goods continue to play an insignificant part; their share is about 4-5 per cent. The share of manufactured goods amounted to 10-12 per cent of the total.

THE MAIN POLISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO  
UK IN 1969/1970/1971

(in million exchange zlotys)

| Main items  | 1969                 |       | 1970                 |       | 1971                 |       |
|---|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|   | Quantity<br>000 tons | Value | Quantity<br>000 tons | Value | Quantity<br>000 tons | Value |
| Bacon   | 50.0                 | 132.4 | 47.2                 | 132.4 | 42.0                 | 115.2 |
| Canned pork meat                                      | 7.8                  | 35.0  | 7.2                  | 41.1  | 9.6                  | 56.1  |
| Butter  | 9.3                  | 25.7  | 12.6                 | 34.7  | 5.4                  | 21.5  |
| Eggs (in mill.pcs.)                                   | 5.3                  | 4.0   | 3.5                  | 2.4   | 0.2                  | 1.1   |
| Sausages  | 1.0                  | 3.9   | 0.9                  | 4.0   | 0.7                  | 3.5   |
| Beef meat   | 5.5                  | 12.6  | 0.2                  | 0.6   | -                    | -     |
| Sugar   | 22.8                 | 7.8   | 10.5                 | 3.7   | 1.5                  | 0.7   |
| Onions  | 16.3                 | 6.6   | 12.5                 | 6.2   | 19.0                 | 4.6   |
| Other   | -                    | 42.3  | -                    | 56.9  | -                    | 42.2  |
| Total agricultural exports                            |                      | 270.3 |                      | 282.0 |                      | 244.9 |
| Total Polish exports to UK                            |                      | 554.1 |                      | 608.7 |                      | 611.0 |
| Share of agricultural products in total exports to UK |                      | 49%   |                      | 46%   |                      | 40%   |

- Bacon

Great Britain is the only market in the world where bacon is a very important part of domestic meat consumption.

THE STRUCTURE OF MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE UK AND IN THE EEC<sup>1/</sup>

| Commodity               |          | UK   | EEC  |
|-------------------------|----------|------|------|
| Beef meat and veal meat | (kg p.c) | 21.3 | 28.4 |
| Pig meat                | "        | 11   | 24.4 |
| Bacon                   | "        | 11.3 | -    |
| Mutton                  | "        | 9.6  | 1.1  |
| Poultry                 | "        | 10.4 | 9.4  |
| Canned meat and other   | "        | 8.1  | 8.2  |
| Total                   |          | 70.7 | 71.5 |

<sup>1/</sup>The six original countries



CONSUMPTION OF BACON IN THE UK

(in 000 tons)

|                             | 1969  | 1970  | 1971  |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| UK total consumption        | 629.2 | 624.5 | 652.8 |
| Internal British production | 233.5 | 246.6 | 280.0 |
| Total imports               | 385.7 | 377.9 | 372.8 |
| of which:                   |       |       |       |
| from Denmark                | 284.2 | 282.7 | 283.0 |
| " Poland                    | 48.6  | 46.0  | 42.0  |
| " Ireland                   | 27.3  | 27.3  | 27.4  |
| " Sweden                    | 11.2  | 10.5  | 10.3  |
| " Holland                   | 7.9   | 7.1   | 7.5   |
| " Other                     | 6.4   | 4.3   | 2.6   |

Imports of bacon to the UK were regulated by special multilateral arrangements which guaranteed access to the market through means of established quotas. The quotas for Poland were reduced from year to year. In spite of this Polish exports of bacon were valued, depending on the exchange rate, at 30-35 million dollars a year. This was more than 20 per cent of the total export of Poland to the UK in the last few years; it was over 30 per cent in earlier years.

It should be noted that Poland has long been the traditional supplier of bacon to British markets and that exports of this item have been continued for 60 years. Poland is the second supplier after Denmark. For many reasons, such as specialized production etc., so has bacon always been one of the most important items exported by Poland to the UK. Poland produces its bacon only for Great Britain and 100 per cent of this production has been exported to the British market.

Poland's share in British imports of bacon amounted to about 11-12 per cent of the total. Between 6 and 7 per cent of British consumption of bacon was covered by Polish supplies.

The UK's accession to the EEC has completely changed the existing situation in favour of the EEC producers; this can be expected to have a negative effect on Poland's exports. From 1973 Britain will cancel its previous arrangements concerning bacon deliveries and it will begin to implement the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. The EEC's internal support price for pig meat as well as the

variable levies imposed on imports from third countries will have the effect of limiting and even eliminating Polish bacon from the British market.

A similar process took place in the middle sixties when the six countries of the EEC started to apply the CAP. At that time, the lucrative Polish export of pig meat to Western Germany was completely eliminated within 3 years. It is not unreasonable to expect a similar occurrence in the British market.

- Butter

Great Britain is the largest importer of butter in the world. Imports of butter to the UK were regulated by special multilateral arrangements. Each year Poland shared the market with other traditional suppliers. Import quotas for Poland guaranteed more or less stable access to the market. In 1969 the UK cut the established quotas for Poland by 50 per cent because of large existing stocks of butter. In 1971 the UK suspended its import quota restrictions because of the shortage of butter on the world market. Over the long-term period the export averages of Polish butter amounted to about 18 thousand tons a year with a value of about US\$9 million. The main supplier of butter to the UK market has been New Zealand with deliveries of 170-180 thousand tons a year.

UK BUTTER IMPORTS

(in 000 tons)

|                  | 1967  | 1968  | 1969  | 1970  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total UK imports | 453.2 | 439.2 | 410.0 | 388.3 |
| from;            |       |       |       |       |
| New Zealand      | 183.9 | 175.5 | 189.1 | 155.7 |
| Denmark          | 95.9  | 101.6 | 92.9  | 83.0  |
| Australia        | 61.1  | 53.7  | 56.2  | 65.3  |
| Ireland          | 26.8  | 27.9  | 28.7  | 32.0  |
| EEC (the Six)    | 27.3  | 24.1  | 14.5  | 17.3  |
| Poland           | 19.8  | 18.9  | 9.1   | 12.3  |
| Others           | 38.4  | 37.5  | 19.5  | 22.7  |

Imports from Poland amounted to about 2.5-4.5 per cent of total UK imports of butter. This share was very important to Poland because its exports represented



10-15 per cent of total Polish butter production, as well as between 6-8 per cent of total Polish exports to the UK.

The UK's accession to the EEC will severely reduce the possibilities for importing butter from third countries; these countries' exports may even be eliminated. The EEC's exporters will now enjoy a privileged position, together with New Zealand which, as a principal supplier, received special treatment through a special agreement permitting its butter exports to continue during a transitional period.

Poland will thus lose its access to the UK butter market and hence its exports to the value of US\$7-8 million a year.

- Canned Pork-Meat

UK is the largest importer of canned meat in the world. Its imports amount to 160-170 thousand tons a year. Approximately two-thirds of this import consists of ham and other pork-meat.

Poland supplied about 8-9 per cent of total British imports of ham and more than 7 per cent of other canned pork-meat. The value of these Polish exports to the UK amounted to about US\$12-14 million a year. Deliveries were licensed according to bilateral quotas which guaranteed access to the market at an agreed level.

The main suppliers have been Denmark and Holland, both of which covered more than 60 per cent of demand in ham and about 85 per cent in other canned pork-meat.

From the beginning of 1973 the UK abolished its bilateral quotas for imports of this commodity and at the same time introduced new rules based on the CAP.

Denmark's and Holland's producers, as EEC members, will be privileged and, during the next 2-3 year period, they can be expected to cover the UK demand for canned pork-meat thereby eliminating deliveries from third countries.

- Eggs

The UK's imports of eggs were regulated by the Minimum Import Price System, which was introduced in 1969. In previous years access to the British market was theoretically free, subject only to so-called voluntary export restraints. At that time Polish exports of eggs to the UK amounted to about US\$1 million a year.



When the Minimum Import Price System was introduced, Great Britain established a new form of protection for British producers. This system created a very strong barrier to imports and Poland was eliminated from the UK's market after two years.

A similar situation took place in the mid-sixties when Poland, being at that time a large exporter of eggs to Western Germany, was eliminated from that market when a similar system was applied. It cannot now export eggs to the EEC.

#### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORT CONTROL

##### Import Control in the UK Affecting Polish Agricultural Products: Tariff Barriers, Non-Tariff Barriers

The United Kingdom is the world's largest net importer of agricultural commodities; it was thus an important market for Poland's agricultural exports.

Because the United Kingdom is heavily dependent on food imports, it traditionally followed policies to keep the costs of imports to the consumer as low as possible. Until recently, the UK market was relatively free from strong protective trade barriers against agricultural imports. The average tariff level was low, much lower than the EEC's external customs tariff, and non-tariff barriers, except some discriminatory items, were not terribly restrictive.

##### Import Control Devices Quota Restrictions and Prohibitions

The UK controlled its bacon market in order to provide sales opportunities for its domestic industry. This control was exercised through so-called voluntary export restraints agreed to by major suppliers, among them Poland, and through a direct prohibition of imports of whole hams other than in airtight containers.

The Bacon Market Sharing Understanding provided that the UK would, each year, determine anticipated demand and domestic supply capability and allocate the remainder among exporters wishing to sell to the British market. This system guaranteed the traditional share of the British market for Polish bacon.

The UK gave up its quota restrictions on bacon imports after it joined the EEC but it will adopt the EEC import regulations for pork meat, which will continue to assure Denmark and Ireland privileged positions in the UK market.



The UK also used quotas to control imports of butter and cheese in order to safeguard its pricing and marketing system for liquid milk. Until April 29, 1971 butter import licenses were only given to traditional suppliers, among them Poland. For each supplying country - New Zealand, Denmark, Australia, Ireland and Poland - country quotas were established annually and supplementary quotas were provided for as necessary. From April 29, 1971 butter was allowed in under open general licenses because of the shortage of butter on the world market; quotas had not been taken up and prices were rising excessively.

Imports of cheese were subject to bilateral quotas for Poland, and subject to voluntary restraint arrangements, for other suppliers, in order to protect Commonwealth suppliers of cheddar and cheddar-type cheeses against increasing competition from the Six EEC countries. These restraints were suspended on September 21, 1971.

Another quota arrangement which benefited Commonwealth suppliers was the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. For the past twenty years, the producer countries, among them Poland, have committed themselves to selling and the United Kingdom has committed itself to buying fixed quantities of sugar at price levels which are negotiated every three years. The cane sugar supplied by Commonwealth producers supplemented domestic beet sugar production in the UK and imported beet sugar from other sources. These imports accounted for about one-third of UK consumption. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement will be retained until its expiry on December 31, 1974, and the Treaty of Accession provides that the enlarged EEC shall make every effort to safeguard the interests of the developing sugar producers after that date. Import licenses for sugar from other countries, among them from Poland, will not be available, except for certain speciality sugar which amounts to about 5 per cent of the market.

Apart from the bilateral quotas imposed upon Polish deliveries, imports of fresh apples and pears were also restricted in the UK by utilizing seasonal quotas. The import quotas were divided into two periods. When the marketing of UK-grown fruit was at its peak, quotas were small and strictly restricted; when most of the domestic crop was sold the quotas were larger. After February 1, 1973 quotas were replaced by a special import levy according to the EEC CAP rules. This system affects onions and other vegetables and fruits.



#### Minimum Import Price System

This system has been introduced within the past few years with respect to fat cattle, beef, poultry meat, eggs and others. The Minimum Import Price System involves establishing a target price for each of these products and then establishing a minimum import price high enough to prevent imports from entering the market at prices substantially less than the target price. A variable levy is, in most cases, used to ensure that the import price does not fall below the established minimum.

The UK prefers this system of agricultural support to the direct deficiency payment system previously used, because it is less costly for the government and because it will make alignment with the EEC CAP easier. The cost of applying this system has been transferred to the consumer in the form of higher food prices.

#### Health, Sanitary and Quality Controls

The UK uses animal disease control measures to protect the domestic livestock industry. Imports of pork and pork products, fat cattle, beef and veal are subject to rigorous licensing requirements in order to control diseases like foot-and-mouth disease or hog cholera. Red meat imports are also subject to a regulation prohibiting additives which maintain colour.

Imports of live horses from European countries, except France and Ireland, are also subject to carefully controlled licensing requirements. Imports from France and Ireland are subject to veterinary certification only.

Imports of dead poultry from Poland were limited by bilateral quotas, from other Western area countries imports were only subject to licenses. Licenses are issued only for poultry which can be shown to be free of Newcastle disease.

Clover and grass seeds must be licensed in order to ensure that the types being imported are appropriate for the soil and climatic conditions of the UK.



EFFECTS OF UK/EEC ACCESSION

- Changes in UK Agricultural Policies after its Entry into the Common Market

Entry into the European Economic Community will mean major changes in the UK's agricultural import policies. The United Kingdom, along with Denmark and Ireland, signed the Treaty of Accession on January 22, 1972, and enabling legislation passed the British House of Commons on July 13, 1972. According to the terms of the Treaty, the applicant countries assumed formal membership in the EEC as of January 1, 1973.

For commodities which the EEC protects by variable import levies, adjustment of new member country prices to the EEC level will take place in six steps during a 5-year transition period, beginning in 1973 with the start of the relevant production year: April 1 for dairy products and cattle, beef, veal, pig; July 1 for sugar; August 1 for grain and grain-fed pork, poultry and eggs; September 1 for rice; and November 1 for oilseeds.

Even though it already sets minimum import prices and operates a variable levy system for some of these commodities, the United Kingdom's target prices are generally much nearer to world market levels than the EEC's prices, which are higher than world market prices, because they are based on a high internal intervention price. The phased introduction of EEC prices into the United Kingdom will, therefore, mean a much higher level of protection than before.

Free trade with other members of the Community will be introduced over a 5-year period beginning July 1, 1973, except for beef and horticultural products, for which the starting dates are April 1, 1973 and January 1, 1974 respectively.

The UK tariff concerning third country suppliers will be aligned with the Community's external tariff in 4 stages beginning January 1, 1974, except for beef and horticultural products, for which there will be 5 stages starting April 1, 1973, and January 1, 1974 respectively.

An Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce will be established to operate the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the United Kingdom, and to provide for the collection of the agricultural levies which are part of that policy. However, this will not entail any changes in the Government Marketing Boards which since 1958, have controlled marketing conditions for eggs, sugar beet, milk, hops



et al in the UK. Structural reform in British domestic agricultural policies will become a matter for EEC review and Community financing. Other assistance programmes, including improvement grants, fertilizer, lime subsidies, and hill-farm subsidies, will remain the responsibility of the UK Government, at least for the time being. Deficiency payments, which are still paid on most commodities protected by minimum import prices will also be continued until the transition to EEC support prices has been completed.

The UK production of grains for feed is expected to expand, as a result of the adoption of the CAP. Increased domestic production of grains will be used to expand Britain's livestock industry, bacon and dairy production. which, combined, accounts for over 60 per cent of the country's total farm production.

The protection afforded by the CAP is also expected to permit the rest of the EEC producer countries, particularly Denmark and Ireland, in bacon and butter, and Denmark and Holland in canned pork-meat, to displace traditional suppliers such as Poland in the UK market.

- New Barriers and Obstacles which will occur for Polish Exports to UK from 1973

Several basic changes in British import policy will affect Polish exports from 1973:

1. import quotas for some products like bacon, butter, canned pork-meat will be withdrawn as variable levies to protect internal production will be introduced. This system creates new obstacles to trade and in practice, may eventually close a market for certain third country exporters.
2. during the transition period, the UK will gradually introduce the EEC's external customs tariff for imports of third countries and will gradually reduce to zero the custom duty for imports from EEC countries. This will create a privileged position for exporters from EEC countries and it will discriminate against the exporters of third countries.
3. some agricultural products imported into the UK will remain dutiable but the rate of duty will be higher, because the EEC external tariff is higher than the British tariff.



All the afore mentioned obstacles are new with regard to Polish exports to the UK from 1973. The Polish position on the British market can be expected to suffer accordingly.

- Possible Negative Effects: Degree and Implication for Poland with Respect to the Afore-mentioned Agricultural Goods

At this stage it is not easy to estimate clearly the possible disadvantages for Polish exports to the UK in 1973 and during the transition period 1973-1977.

At present there is no doubt that butter and eggs will be completely eliminated from the British market from the beginning of 1973. The loss caused by the elimination of these two items will be about US\$16 million.

The position of bacon appears hopeless over the longer term period. There will be no quotas nor any other guarantee of access to the market. The CAP provides facilities to producers of the Community, who will naturally take over the previous Polish deliveries. During the first quarter of 1973 Poland continued to export bacon to the UK, because of the shortage of this product on the British market and the extremely high level of prices. (The long-term average price of bacon is £260-280 a ton. In December 1972 the price rose up to the record level of £450 a ton. In March 1973 the price reached the unexpected peak of £600 a ton.) This was the only reason why Poland was able to continue its exports of bacon.

In the next 2-3 years, when the Community will reach self-sufficiency in pig-meat production and will be able to cover the British demand, there will be no place for Polish bacon. The possible loss for Poland could be estimated at about US\$40 million.

The total value of only three of the main Polish agricultural commodities exported to UK which are endangered, amounts to approximately US\$56 million. The total loss would be higher and may be placed in the region of US\$60-65 million.

CONCLUSION

- Solution for the Problems facing Polish Exports to the UK and the Rôle of the GATT in this Respect

The principles of GATT provide for the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers and obstacles to trade and to the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade. In practice such steps are intended to raise standards of living, ensure full employment and develop the production and exchange



of goods throughout the world. The benefits, so far, have been rather poor. The policy of protectionism and the processes of integration have become stronger. They have become particularly marked among the Western developed countries. As a result trade with this area has become more difficult than it was before. This is particularly the case for agricultural products.

The accession of Great Britain to the EEC has brought about a further increase in agrarian protectionism in Western Europe to the detriment of third countries.

This situation results from the fact that the share of the EEC in world trade amounts to about 25 per cent; the share of the enlarged Community will amount to about 42 per cent. This position gives considerable economic, trade and political power vis-à-vis non-members.

The enlargement of the EEC and its impact on the development of world trade must be considered in parallel with the understandings reached concerning the Community's preferential trade agreements. Certain features characterise these international agreements or understandings concluded with the EEC:

- unequal rights and responsibilities of the Community towards its partner which results from the difference in economic potential;
- a definitely protective character for the import market of the Community;
- basic inconsistency with GATT resolutions and with declarative formulae contained principally in the preamble to the Rome Treaty.

This policy seems to be marked by a striving towards self-sufficiency irrespective of the cost to the vital interests of trading partners outside the Community. It seems this trade policy has been created without taking into consideration the essential GATT principles, or the fundamental interests of the economically weaker outsiders.

Great Britain is a clear example: on the one hand it creates new obstacles and closes access to its market, while on the other hand, it seeks a way to expand its exports to Poland. At the same time the UK maintains a whole arsenal of discriminatory and restrictive measures inconsistent with the GATT rules and it does not fulfil all its multilateral and bilateral commitments.



According to the principles of the GATT, Poland can complain and demand compensation. It seems, however, that this is only of theoretical value. The estimated loss for Polish exports is very high, and at this stage of the multilateral negotiations, there are no signs of any real possibility for Poland to receive proper compensation. The value of the estimated loss will represent about one-third of total Polish exports to the UK in recent years; or, approximately some US\$60 million.

Poland should demand that its trade with the UK be safeguarded, and that the UK be required to re-establish possibilities of access to its market. At the same time Poland should complain to the GATT to ensure that, during the forthcoming multilateral negotiations, one of the priority areas should be the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to industrial goods and an abolition of all discriminatory non-tariff barriers inconsistent with the GATT's provisions, especially those maintained by the Western European countries against the Eastern European countries.

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Thirty-fifth Commercial Policy Course  
1 February-15 June 1973

### PROGRAMME

An outline of the subjects covered in the course is set out below. The programme followed in the past has been modified to include a special section on trade negotiations. This additional section is designed to assist participants on the course in familiarizing themselves with subjects directly relevant to the 1973 multilateral trade negotiations.

### PART I

#### General Principles of Commercial Policy in Relation to Problems of Developing Countries

1. The rôle of foreign trade and commercial policy in the general economic policy and in particular its rôle in relation to economic development and growth.
2. The various types of commercial policies (the autonomous, bilateral and multilateral approaches); the advantages and disadvantages of these various methods.
3. The objectives of commercial policy: on the import side (fiscal considerations, protection of individual industries, protection of the balance of payments), on the export side (fiscal considerations, supply of essential raw materials to consuming industries, direction of exports, maximization of export earnings).
4. The basic requirement of equality of treatment in any multilateral commercial policy system; the most-favoured-nation treatment and the exceptions to that rule (customs unions, preferences, anti-dumping measures, etc.).
5. The case for regional economic integration (customs unions, free-trade areas and other forms of integration).
6. The tariff as the normal means of protection; the transitional tariff problems in developing countries (conflict between fiscal and protective considerations and substitution of internal taxation for revenue duties).
7. The rôle of quantitative restrictions in commercial policy; the advantages and disadvantages of that method.
8. The rôle of quantitative restrictions to meet balance-of-payments' difficulties particularly in the case of countries going through a process of economic development. The alternative methods for adjusting the demand for imports to the available exchange resources, measures of internal policy, adjustment of exchange rates, exchange restrictions and multiple rates, temporary taxes, etc.



9. The problem of discrimination in the administration of restrictions (monetary and commercial considerations). The case for or against bilateral trading arrangements (including resort to barter operations and trading with planned economies).
10. The objectives and modalities of export aid (subsidies and other forms of aid).

## PART II

### Basic Theory and Structure of International Trade with Special Emphasis on the Trade Problems of Developing Countries

1. Certain basic economic terms and definitions. Basic theory of international trade. The trade balance. The balance of payments - typical structure and balance-of-payments problems of developing countries. The exchange rate. The settlement of trade balances. The adjustment process. The interaction between international monetary policy and international trade policy.
2. General structure and trends in world trade. The factual situation as regards trade in industrial products, agricultural products, trade of developing countries. Trade between developing countries.
3. Compilation of statistics on foreign trade. Production and consumption. Sources and methods. Index numbers. Comparability of data.

## PART III

### GATT and its Activities Regarding Various Problems, Policies and Issues in International Trade

1. History of the GATT and multilateralism. World trade in the post-war years. The Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations. The Conference and Charter of Havana. The ITO. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The modifications to the General Agreement in 1955. The Organization for Trade Cooperation; the six rounds of tariff negotiations. The Kennedy Round. The emphasis on the trade problem of developing countries, The Haberler Report, Committee III, the Action Programme. The Ministerial Meetings of 1961 and 1963. Part IV of the General Agreement. Evolution and Membership; increase in the number of developing countries.
2. The four parts of GATT. The Protocol of Provisional Application. Definitive application.
3. A description of the working of the sessions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, the Council and the Committee on Trade and Development. The GATT Committees, sub-committees, working groups, expert groups, etc.



4. Accession and procedure for accession. Illustrative cases.
5. The text of the General Agreement examined on the basis of case history. Its main legal and technical provisions. The unconditional MFN clause. The schedules of concessions. The provisions governing quantitative restrictions. Consultations and the settlement of differences. The exceptions. Internal taxes. Subsidies. Anti-dumping and countervailing duties. Valuation for customs purposes. Waivers. The technical provisions. Part IV: legislative history and the meaning of its provisions.
6. Article XVIII of the General Agreement. Illustrative cases.
7. Quantitative restrictions. Balance-of-payments consultations.
8. The centrally-planned economy countries. Their relations with the GATT.
9. Agricultural policies in developed countries. Problems of developing countries producers of temperate zone products. Past GATT activities in the agricultural field. GATT consultations on particular problems, e.g. dairy products, poultry, disposal of surpluses.
10. Commodity problems. International commodity agreements. The negotiation of existing agreements. Difficulties in negotiation. Their operation and results (wheat, sugar, coffee, tin); problems encountered in negotiations on other commodities (cocoa); proposals for compensatory and supplementary financing. Activities of GATT in the commodity field.
11. Problems of trade in tropical products.
12. Trade in industrial products. Past GATT activities.
13. Regional arrangements. The provisions of the GATT relating to the formation of customs unions and free-trade areas; the history; European Economic Community, including enlargement of the Community and other arrangements with developed and developing countries. European Free Trade Association; Latin American Free Trade Association, East African arrangements; Arab Common Market, etc.; the trade effects and policy implications of regional groupings; arguments for and against the negotiation of such arrangements in other regions.
14. The granting of preferences by developed countries to developing countries. The GATT waiver covering the Generalized System of Preferences. The waiver granted to Australia to permit granting preferences to developing countries.
15. The problems of expansion of trade among developing countries. Preferences among developing countries. Regional integration in developing areas.
16. The Committee on Trade and Development and its subsidiary bodies. The Committee's work on the trade and development problems of developing countries. The Group of Three.



17. International trade in textiles. The Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles. The Working Party on Trade in Textiles.
18. The problem of the environment. Improvement of the environment and its international economic implications.

#### PART IV

##### Multilateral Trade Negotiations in the GATT with Particular Reference to the 1973 Negotiations and to the Interest of Developing Countries

1. History of trade negotiations in the GATT. Procedures and techniques used in past negotiations.
2. The 1973 negotiations
  - (a) Background including the February 1972 Declarations of Intent, the March 1972 Council meeting and the November 1972 GATT session.
  - (b) Main issues expected in the negotiations.
  - (c) Preparatory work in the GATT subsequent to the 1967 Ministerial meeting.  
Trade in industrial products:  
tariffs and non-tariff barriers; safeguards. Trade in agricultural products, including tropical products.
  - (d) Possible techniques and modalities.
  - (e) Technical preparations.
3. Trade negotiations among developing countries.

#### PART V

##### Other Related Trade and Development Problems, Rôle and Activities of other International Agencies and Bodies, etc.

1. Lectures and talks by officers of other international agencies and inter-governmental bodies on the rôle and activities of these institutions. These have included the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), etc.
2. Talks by representatives from delegations of contracting parties and from academic circles on trade and development problems.



3. The UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre

Introduction to Export Promotion. Government promotion activities: Principles and objectives. Export incentives. Multinational action for product promotion. Trade promotion structures, an institutional approach. Distribution and marketing; Training of managerial personnel in export promotion. Commercial attachés as an instrument of export promotion. Trade fairs and missions in trade promotion.

PROGRAMME

Addendum

TIME SCHEDULE

Intended dates of lectures and the Divisions in the secretariat which will participate are listed hereunder. The programme is subject to alterations whenever required for service reasons. A revised and detailed programme will be issued weekly.

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|            |      |  |                                |
|------------|------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 February | a.m. | Installation in offices<br>Distribution of documents<br>Visit to the GATT Library  |                                |
|            | p.m. | Welcome address by Mr. H. Reed,<br>Special Assistant to the Director-General.<br>Introductory lecture to the work programme<br>by Mr. D. Peart, Director of Training<br>Programmes |                                |
| 2 February | a.m. | Introduction to the programme of<br>practical work   | Training Section               |
|            | p.m. | Free   |                                |
| 5 February | a.m. | History of the GATT<br>Address by Mr. O. Long, Director-<br>General of GATT  | External Relations<br>Section  |
|            | p.m. | Work of the CONTRACTING PARTIES  | Conference Div.                |
| 6 February | a.m. | Basic theory and concepts of   | Trade Intelligence             |
| and        | p.m. | international trade  | Division                       |
| 7 February | a.m. | Basic theory and concepts of<br>international trade (cont.)  | Trade Intelligence<br>Division |
|            | p.m. | Visit to the United Nations - Lecture<br>on UN Activities - Film screening   |                                |
| 8 February | a.m. | Lecture on the institutions and economic<br>situation of Switzerland by a represen-<br>tative of the Trade Division, Federal<br>Department of Public Economy, Berne                |                                |
|            | p.m. | Structure and trends in world trade  | Trade Intelligence<br>Division |



|                |      |   |                  |
|----------------|------|---|------------------|
| 9 February     | a.m. | Introduction to the text of the General Agreement   | General Division |
|                | p.m. | Working session - Practical work and miscellaneous administrative questions   | Training Section |
| 12-23 February | a.m. | Lectures on the general principles of commercial policy in relation to problems of developing countries, by Mr. J. Royer, former Deputy Executive Secretary of GATT |                  |
| and            | p.m. |   |                  |
| 26 February    | a.m. | Text of the GATT  | General Division |
|                | p.m. | Working session   | Training Section |
| 27 February    | a.m. | GATT and preferences  | Conference Div.  |
|                | p.m. | Guest lecturer from international organization  |                  |
| 28 February    | a.m. | The work of the Committee on Trade and Development and its subsidiary bodies  | Development Div. |
|                | p.m. | Practical work/Attendance at meetings   |                  |

MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS IN THE GATT WITH PARTICULAR  
REFERENCE TO THE 1973 NEGOTIATIONS AND TO THE INTERESTS  
OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - 1-21 MARCH

|         |      |  |                                  |
|---------|------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 March | a.m. | Articles of the GATT particularly relevant to trade negotiations                           | General Division                 |
|         | p.m. |  |                                  |
| 2 March | a.m. | Past experience of negotiations in the GATT  | General Division                 |
|         | p.m. | Background to the 1973 negotiations  | General Division                 |
| 5 March | a.m. | Articles of the GATT particularly relevant to trade negotiations (cont.)                   | General Division                 |
|         | p.m. | Reading of background documents  |                                  |
| 6 March | a.m. | Articles of the GATT particularly relevant to trade negotiations (cont.)                   | General Division                 |
|         | p.m. | Main issues expected in the negotiations with particular reference to developing countries | Trade and Development Department |
| 7 March | a.m. | General problems of agricultural trade   | Agriculture Division             |
|         | p.m. | General problems of trade in tropical products   | Development Division             |

|          |          |  |  |
|----------|----------|--|--|
| 8 March  | a.m.     | Current stage of preparatory work for the negotiations. The Preparatory Committee.                           | General Division                       |
|          | and p.m. | - Trade in industrial products: tariffs and non-tariff barriers; safeguards                                  |  |
| 9 March  | a.m.     | Current stage of preparatory work for the negotiations:  | Agriculture Division                   |
|          | and p.m. | - Trade in agricultural products including tropical products   |  |
| 12 March | a.m.     | Possible techniques and modalities for the negotiations (industrial sector)                                  | General Division/<br>Development Div.  |
|          | and p.m. | Possible techniques and modalities for the negotiations (agricultural sector)                                | Agricultural Div./<br>Development Div. |
| 14 March | a.m.     | Technical preparations for the negotiations  | Development Div./<br>General Division  |
|          | p.m.     | Reading of background documents  |  |
| 15 March | a.m.     | Technical preparations for the negotiations  | Development Div./<br>General Division  |
|          | p.m.     | Practical work/Attendance at meetings  |  |
| 16 March | a.m.     | Revision and general discussion of the negotiations from the point of view of developing countries           | General Division/<br>Development Div.  |
|          | and p.m. |  |  |
| 19 March | a.m.     | Lecture on the negotiations by a representative from a permanent delegation in Geneva                        |  |
|          | p.m.     | GATT and trade negotiations among developing countries   | Development Div.                       |
| 20 March | a.m.     | Practical work - writing of aide-mémoire by each participant on main aspects of the forthcoming negotiations | Training Section                       |
|          | and p.m. |  |  |
| 21 March | a.m.     | Lecture on the negotiations by a representative from a permanent delegation in Geneva                        |  |

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|             |      |   |  |
|-------------|------|---|--|
| 22 March    | a.m. | Guest lecturer on centrally-planned economy countries                                     |  |
|             | p.m. | GATT and the centrally-planned economy countries  | General Division                                 |
| 23 March    | a.m. | Working session   | Training Section                                 |
|             | p.m. | Practical work/Attendance at meetings   |  |
| 26 March    | a.m. | Seminar   | Training Section                                 |
|             | p.m. | Lectures by UNCTAD  |  |
| 27-30 March | a.m. | Lectures by UNCTAD (cont.)  |  |
| and         | p.m. |   |  |
| 2-6 April   | a.m. | Practical work - writing of essay   | Training Section                                 |
| and         | p.m. |   |  |
| 9 April     | a.m. | Guest lecturer from international organization  |  |
|             | p.m. | Working session - Preparation of study tour in Switzerland - Miscellaneous questions      | Training Section                                 |
| 10-12 April | a.m. | Study Tour in Switzerland   |  |
| and         | p.m. |   |  |
| 13 April    | a.m. | GATT and the problems of quantitative restrictions - consultations on balance of payments | General Division/<br>Special Projects<br>Section |
|             | p.m. | free  |  |
| 16 April    | a.m. | Text of the GATT  | General Division                                 |
|             | p.m. | Guest lecturer from international organization  |  |
| 17 April    | a.m. | Accession   | General Division                                 |
|             | p.m. | Seminar   |  |
| 18 April    | a.m. | Text of the GATT  |  |
|             | p.m. | Practical work - Discussion of summaries and aide-mémoires                                | Training Section                                 |
| 19 April    | a.m. | Practical work - Discussion of summaries and aide-mémoires (cont.)                        | Training Section                                 |
|             | p.m. | Free  |  |

20-21-22-23 April - Easter holidays

|          |          |  |                                       |
|----------|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 24 April | a.m.     | Practical work - discussion of   | Training Section                      |
|          | and p.m. | aide-mémoires (cont.)  |                                       |
| 25 April | a.m.     | Regional arrangements - Art.XXIV   | General Division                      |
|          | p.m.     | Regional integration among<br>developing countries   | Development Div./<br>General Division |
| 26 April | a.m.     | Seminar  |                                       |
|          | p.m.     | Regional arrangements - enlargement<br>of the EEC and other arrangements<br>with Third Countries | General Division                      |
| 27 April | a.m.     | International trade in textiles  | Special Projects<br>Section           |
|          | p.m.     | Attendance at meetings/practical work  |                                       |
| 30 April | a.m.     | Text of the GATT   | General Division                      |
|          | p.m.     | Working session - Discussion of<br>essays, summaries   | Training Section                      |
| 1 May    | a.m.     | Working session - Discussion of  | Training Section                      |
|          | and p.m. | essays (cont.)   |                                       |
| 2 May    | a.m.     | Text of the GATT   | General Division                      |
|          | p.m.     | Developing countries and the Anti-<br>dumping Code   | General Division                      |
| 3 May    | a.m.     | Working session - Discussion of  | Training Section                      |
|          | and p.m. | essays (cont.)   |                                       |
| 4 May    | a.m.     | Working session - Discussion of<br>essays (cont.)  | Training Section                      |
|          | p.m.     | Practical work/attendance at meetings  |                                       |
| 7-11 May | a.m.     | Lectures by UNCTAD/GATT International  |                                       |
|          | and p.m. | Trade Centre   |                                       |
| 14 May   | a.m.     | Working session - Preparation for<br>study tour - Miscellaneous questions                        | Training Section                      |
|          | p.m.     | Guest lecturer from international<br>organization  |                                       |
| 15 May   | a.m.     | Seminar  |                                       |
|          | p.m.     | Round-up lecture by Mr. J. Royer   |                                       |
| 16 May   | a.m.     | Round-up lecture by Mr. J. Royer   |                                       |
|          | p.m.     | Practical work/Attendance at meetings  |                                       |



|               |          |   |                  |
|---------------|----------|---|------------------|
| 17 May        | a.m.     | Seminar on GATT Text  | General Division |
|               | p.m.     | Guest lecturer from country to be visited during study tour           |                  |
| 18 May        | a.m.     | Working session - Miscellaneous questions - Preparation of UN reports | Training Section |
|               | p.m.     | Free  |                  |
| 21 May        | a.m.     | Working session - Discussion of essays and summaries                  | Training Section |
|               | p.m.     | GATT and the problem of environment                                   | General Division |
| 22 May        | a.m.     | Guest lecturer  |                  |
|               | p.m.     | Attendance at meetings/practical work                                 |                  |
| 23 May        | a.m.     | Guest lecturer  |                  |
|               | p.m.     | Working session - Discussion of essays and summaries                  | Training Section |
| 24 May        | a.m.     | Seminar   |                  |
|               | p.m.     | Attendance at meetings/practical work                                 |                  |
| 25 May        | a.m.     | Attendance at meetings/practical work                                 |                  |
|               | and p.m. |   |                  |
| 27 May-9 June |          | <u>Study Tour in two European Countries</u>                           |                  |
| 11 June       |          | <u>Official Holiday</u> (Whitsun Monday)                              |                  |
| 12 June       | a.m.     | Practical work  |                  |
|               | p.m.     | Working session - Evaluation of study tour - Preparation of reports   | Training Section |
| 13 June       | a.m.     | Practical work  |                  |
|               | p.m.     | Miscellaneous administrative questions                                | Training Section |
| 14 June       | a.m.     | Working session - Discussion of UN reports                            | Training Section |
|               | p.m.     | Presentation of diplomas  |                  |
| 15 June       | a.m.     | Practical work and closing session                                    | Training Section |
|               | p.m.     | Practical Work  |                  |