

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 at the top of the columns of tariff figures refer to—

(1) Maximum tariff to all member countries of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(2) Tariff of European Economic Community country to members of the Community.

(3) Tariff of European Free Trade Association country to members of the Free Trade Association.

(4) Preferential tariff extended by British Commonwealth countries to other members of the Commonwealth.

B. All of the tariff figures have been rounded off to the nearest whole number.

C. An "X" in columns 2, 3, or 4 instead of a specific number indicates that the duty to the group of countries included in that column is the same as the GATT rate in column 1.

D. The term "state traded" signifies control of the imports and exports of a certain industry. Even though the items which are state traded do have tariff rates on them, these rates are subject to administrative changes and hence are not reliable indicators of trade barriers.

E. The European Economic Community countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, France, Italy, and Federal Republic of Germany), have special tariff reductions for trade among themselves on most of the manufactured products listed on the chart. The EEC reduced rates are recorded in column 2 on the chart. The reductions are increasing in size at scheduled intervals until there remain no tariff barriers to trade within the Common Market area. At this time (about 1966) the Common external tariff will become operative against goods entering the Common Market from any other part of the world.

F. The items marked with an # in column 3 on the chart, which shows the EFTA (United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Australia), tariff rate, are generally dutiable at a rate 30 percent below the full most-favored-nation or GATT rate given in column 1. EFTA provisions for the reduction of protective duties apply to all goods, except those mainly agricultural commodities listed in Annexes D and E to the Stockholm Convention, providing such goods are consigned from one EFTA country to another and comply with rules of origin. The vast majority of the specific items included in the industrial basket group categories would, therefore, receive the current reduced rate which is at this time 30 percent less than the figure shown in column 1.

G. The six countries marked with an asterisk (*) invoke article 35 of the GATT treaty against Japan. In this way they maintain substantially higher tariffs on many Japanese products than the official GATT rates shown on the chart. The actual duty levels imposed against Japan vary from country to country and are impossible to obtain accurately.

AVERAGE TARIFFS ON SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

High: Japan, 54; Austria, 42; Italy, 29; Germany, 23; France, 22; Switzerland, 19; New Zealand, 18.

Medium: Australia, 12; Canada, 12; United Kingdom, 10; Benelux, 10. (The figure for the United Kingdom does not include the astro-