

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/2482

15 October 1965

Limited Distribution

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

1. The Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration, appointed by the Council on 12 July 1965 met at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, from 4 to 7 October 1965.
2. The Committee was chaired by Mr. A. Schnebli of Switzerland and composed of the following members:

Australia	Japan
Belgium	Nigeria
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Pakistan
France	Peru
Federal Republic of Germany	United Arab Republic
Ghana	United Kingdom
	United States of America

The members from Pakistan, Peru and the United Arab Republic did not attend the meetings of the Committee.

3. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee considered the Director-General's Financial Report on the 1964 Accounts and the Report of the External Auditors thereon (document L/2444) and the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1966 (document L/2456). In addition to the documents mentioned, the Committee examined the budgetary position as at 31 August 1965 on the basis of out-turn figures prepared by the secretariat. The Committee also considered certain other administrative matters referred to it by the Director-General.
4. The Committee was advised that in accordance with the Resolution approved by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 18 November 1964 the Director-General will submit the Report on the Status of Budgetary Expenditure for the first nine months of 1965 to the Council as an information paper.

I. REPORT ON THE 1964 ACCOUNTS AND REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS THEREON

5. The Committee examined the Report on the 1964 Accounts and the Report of the External Auditors thereon. As regards the contributions receivable from contracting parties at 31 December 1964 the Committee was informed that, with few exceptions, all contributions shown as outstanding in the Report had meanwhile

been paid or were about to be paid. The Committee was informed that the Republic of China, which had withdrawn from the Agreement in 1950 - had now paid in full the outstanding contributions in respect of the years 1949 and 1950. The Committee noted that the arrears for 1960 and 1961 in respect of the Dominican Republic had now been paid and took cognizance of a communication addressed to the Director-General by the permanent representative in Geneva of the Dominican Republic advising the Director-General that the question of the still outstanding contributions had been referred to the newly-established Government and that early payment thereof had been urged. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the secretariat's record in respect of collection of contributions continued to be good and that virtually all contributions in arrears had been paid.

6. The Committee urges, however, that, particularly in order to avoid the need for heavy withdrawals from the Working Capital Fund pending receipt of contributions, contracting parties should make every effort to pay their contributions as early in the year as possible, preferably during the months of January and February for contracting parties who are in a position to do so.

7. The Committee proposes that the Council recommend that the CONTRACTING PARTIES approve the audited accounts for 1964 and convey to the auditors their thanks for the valuable assistance given to the CONTRACTING PARTIES in the auditing of the GATT accounts.

II. ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1966

8. After hearing an introductory statement by the Deputy Director-General the Committee examined the budget estimates for 1966 on the basis of the note by the Director-General (document L/2456) and further information provided by the Deputy Director-General and the Director-General's representatives.

9. In general comments members were practically unanimous in voicing concern about the substantial increase of the estimates, particularly in regard to staff costs. This tendency did not only apply to GATT but to many other international organizations whose expenses were constantly rising, thereby constituting a heavy burden to national budgets. Moreover, the proposed increase in the 1966 establishment of twenty-three posts followed closely on an even heavier increase of forty-two posts in 1965. Since recruitment for the latter posts has been staggered through 1965 and some time is generally required before full performance is realized, some members questioned whether the forty-two additional staff members authorized to be added this year had yet had a chance to contribute fully to the workload of the secretariat. These members also felt there might be some difficulty in integrating the additional twenty-three staff members efficiently into the operations after the large increase in personnel in 1965. One member stated that in his Government's view the annual budgetary increase should not exceed 10 per cent. Some members also drew attention to the substantial number of post regradings and urged that in future full explanations be furnished in the budget document concerning all proposed reclassifications as well as new positions.

10. In reply to these general comments the Deputy Director-General stated that the size of the establishment and indeed the size of the budget as a whole faithfully reflected the work programme with which the CONTRACTING PARTIES have charged the secretariat. No tasks were undertaken by the secretariat without having been specifically requested and authorized by the CONTRACTING PARTIES. In order to carry out these tasks with the speed and efficiency which CONTRACTING PARTIES expected from the secretariat the staff increases proposed were essential and constituted an absolute minimum. The Deputy Director-General asked the Committee to bear in mind that staff requests presented to the Director-General and himself each year by Chiefs of Divisions and Services were most carefully examined and always heavily pruned. The proposals finally included in the budget estimates therefore carried no margin. If the CONTRACTING PARTIES were obliged for financial reasons to cut the estimates in regard to staff they should at the same time be prepared to agree to cut down or slow down some of the tasks with which the secretariat was faced. As regards the integration of new staff members within the secretariat, the Deputy Director-General stated that flexibility within the organization of the secretariat together with its comparatively modest size enabled prompt and full use to be made of the services of new staff. Furthermore, the secretariat had been fortunate in being able to recruit staff with qualities and experience which enabled them to make an immediate contribution to the work. As regards the proposed regradings, and particularly those of the senior posts, the Deputy Director-General stated that, if the secretariat would wish to recruit and retain staff with the high professional qualifications it needed in order to carry out its tasks with the competence and efficiency to which the CONTRACTING PARTIES had been accustomed, their posts had to be graded at the same level as those in other international organizations carrying comparable duties and responsibilities. In actual fact, the regrading of the senior posts had been overdue by about two years, since the Committee had recommended a review of the posts at its meeting in 1963. In response to an enquiry regarding the budgetary implications of a proposal for the revision of the salary scales for professional staff in the United Nations system which is before the Twentieth General Assembly, the Deputy Director-General said that such revision, if approved by the General Assembly, would cost approximately \$80,000. It was as yet too early to indicate how the additional expenditure, if it occurred, should be met. Finally, the Deputy Director-General stated that, as indicated by the Director-General in his note on the budget, it was expected that, after the rather substantial staff increases and changes in the organizational structure which had taken place during the current years, the secretariat would now enter a period of consolidation and that consequently increases in the personnel establishment would in subsequent years reflect a more modest rate of growth.

11. The Committee subsequently examined Annex C of the budget document in great detail and in particular the proposed Manning Table. The Committee heard full explanations and justifications from the Director-General's representatives on all new posts which had been proposed. Many members expressed their continuing appreciation of the efficiency and high output of the secretariat. They also understood that a heavy increase in the secretariat's work programme was likely in 1966.

However, in view of the concern which most members' governments have indicated as to the magnitude of the increases, the Committee urged that some cuts in the proposed staff increases should be made and that for other posts recruitment should be retarded in order to obtain a financial saving.

12. The Committee was subsequently informed by the Deputy Director-General that very serious consideration had been given to the views of the Committee concerning the magnitude of the budget. As he had earlier indicated to the Committee, the Director-General's proposals had been based on the minimum requirements needed to carry out the work allocated to the secretariat by the CONTRACTING PARTIES. Nevertheless, a study had been made to see whether it would be possible, by slowing down some of the work, to make economies which would not, however, affect the overall efficiency of the secretariat. This examination had indicated that the only area where this might be possible would be in relation to studies of development programmes which were at present being undertaken. Here it would be possible to slow down the rhythm of the work somewhat, and as a consequence of this slowing down it would be possible to propose the deletion of one of the junior posts requested for that work. It would be possible also to propose the reduction of \$5,000 in the item for consultants. A further result would be that he could propose the deletion of two General Service posts. As an additional contribution to economy the Deputy Director-General also proposed that in the recruitment for all General Service posts a retardation factor of three months be introduced by analogy with the retardation of five months for all Professional posts which was already provided for in the budget.

13. The total effect of the proposed cuts would amount to a reduction of \$48,000 in the estimated expenditure for 1966.

14. In presenting these proposals the Deputy Director-General referred to the effect that these would have on the Trade Intelligence Division. He wished the Committee to realize, however, that this proposal did not imply in any way that the rôle of the Trade Intelligence Division lacked importance. On the contrary, the Trade Intelligence Division was not concerned with academic research, but with practical work for other Divisions, including provision of statistical surveys for those sections of the secretariat concerned with the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations, and for the Trade Centre. The Trade Intelligence Division was also concerned with the large body of information required under the Cotton Textiles Arrangement, and was responsible for much of the statistical information required by the Committee on Trade and Development and for the GATT Annual Report on International Trade.

15. The Committee was unanimous in expressing its appreciation of the efforts made by the secretariat to achieve further economies and proposed that the Council recommend that the CONTRACTING PARTIES approve the estimates of expenditure for 1966 as revised and amounting to \$2,277,000.

III. INCOME BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1966

16. The Committee proposed that the Council recommend to the CONTRACTING PARTIES that the budget for 1966 as revised be financed as follows:

(a) Contributions assessed on contracting parties	\$2,255,000
(b) Miscellaneous income	\$ 44,000
	<u>\$2,277,000</u>

IV. SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

17. A revised scale of contributions will be submitted to the Council as an addendum to this report.

V. AUDITING OF THE 1965 ACCOUNTS

18. The Committee noted that the Director-General intends to make the necessary arrangements with the External Auditor for the final auditing of the 1965 accounts, for an interim auditing of the 1966 accounts and for submission to the CONTRACTING PARTIES of the auditors' report for 1965 in accordance with the Decision taken by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in 1951.

VI. OTHER MATTERS

(a) Working Capital Fund

19. The Committee examined the proposals made by the Director-General contained in document Spec(65)82 concerning the advisability of an increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund. In addition the secretariat had prepared a working paper containing explanatory notes and tables comparing income with requirements over a number of years. The Committee agreed that in view of the sizeable increase in the organization's budget since the level of the Fund was last reviewed (1960) and bearing in mind the frequent use which lately had been made of the Fund in order to cover unforeseen and extraordinary expenditure authorized by the CONTRACTING PARTIES which could not be covered by savings in other parts of the budget, an increase in the Principal of the Fund was essential. One member stressed the undesirability of charging to the Working Capital Fund expenses which normally should be covered by the budget, and hoped that in future withdrawals of this kind could be avoided. The primary purpose of the Working Capital Fund should always remain the financing of budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions. In order to meet this purpose effectively and to ensure that the secretariat has at its disposal sufficient cash reserves to meet its commitments the Committee proposes that the Council recommend to the CONTRACTING PARTIES that the Principal of the Working Capital Fund be raised to \$350,000 through the assessment of additional advances on member governments and subject to further review from time to time. In order to ease the strain on national resources the Committee further proposes that payment of such advances be spread over a period of two years where

governments would be unable to pay the full amount in one year. The Committee further proposes that in such cases where the revised assessment would be lower than the present advance, the resulting difference would remain in the Fund and stand at the credit of the government concerned. Some members indicated that because of their national budget and appropriations time-tables they could not make the first payment before 1967. In order to replenish the Working Capital Fund more rapidly after withdrawals have been made, the representative of the secretariat further proposed that the reimbursement of any withdrawals made during the first six months of the year be included in the budget for the following year instead of the next year but one as is the case under the current rule. The proposal was supported by several members of the Committee and it was suggested that the matter be referred to next year's Committee for a final recommendation. The Director-General's note on the subject is annexed to the Committee's report (Annex 1).

(b) Reproduction, distribution and mailing services

20. The Committee examined the Director-General's note on this matter (Spec(65)78) which had been prepared at the request of the CONTRACTING PARTIES following a proposal by last year's Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration. In this note the Director-General had arrived at the conclusion that for a variety of reasons the establishment of independent GATT mailing and distribution services would be uneconomical. As regards reproduction it had been shown that peak periods, especially urgent work and large documents, need a reproduction apparatus well beyond the means of GATT; it has also been demonstrated that, particularly for the production of documents receiving very restricted distribution and also documents required urgently such as advance copies for meetings, the GATT Reproduction Section could be highly useful as well as economical. The Committee noted that with the additional floor space, manpower and machines now at the secretariat's disposal a further modest expansion of this operation would be possible, thus allowing for an increased production of documents which can be more economically and more rapidly produced with the secretariat's own resources. The Committee unanimously agreed with the conclusion reached by the Director-General, which it fully endorsed. The Director-General's note on the subject is annexed to the Committee's report (Annex 2).

(c) Minimum contributions

21. The Committee examined a working paper prepared by the secretariat in order that consideration be given to an adjustment of the present minimum contribution of (a) \$2,500 for countries whose share in the total trade of the contracting parties and associated governments is 0.1 per cent or less, and (b) 0.5 per cent of the total contributions for countries whose trade figure is between 0.1 and 0.5 per cent. The Committee noted the anomalies caused by the present system and further noted the suggestion made by the secretariat that consideration be given to the establishment of a contribution scale with one single minimum contribution fixed at a percentage value. Several members agreed that a change in the present system appeared desirable and the Committee proposes that the Council recommend that contracting parties give further attention to this matter in order that

the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration may be in a position to make a final recommendation in the matter when it examines the 1967 estimates. In order to facilitate study of the matter by contracting parties the Director-General's note on the subject has been annexed to the Committee's report (Annex 3).

(d) Communication from the Government of Chad

22. At the request of the Government of Chad the Committee was informed of correspondence which had passed between that Government and the secretariat concerning the payment of a contribution of \$2,500 to the 1963 budget, the assessment of which had been decided by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in 1964 following Chad's accession as a contracting party together with a number of other countries (L/2051). The Government of Chad had contested the equity of this assessment.

23. The Committee, after having taken cognizance of the pertinent facts concerning this matter concluded that the assessment on Chad of the minimum contribution of \$2,500 in respect of the 1963 budget had been made in accordance with a formal Decision of the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 5 March 1964 and that the equity of the assessment could not be called into question. The Committee requested the secretariat to invite the Government of Chad to regularize the position as early as convenient.

(c) Second annex

24. The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the considerable financial assistance in the form of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan of \$145,000 received from the Swiss authorities in connexion with the construction of the second annex.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

25. The Committee submits to the Council for consideration and approval by the CONTRACTING PARTIES a draft resolution on the expenditure of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and ways and means to meet such expenditure.

<u>Points for decision:</u>	Paragraph	7
	"	15
	"	16
	"	19
	"	21
	"	25

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES
IN 1966 AND THE WAYS AND MEANS TO MEET SUCH EXPENDITURE

The CONTRACTING PARTIES

HAVING CONSIDERED

the estimates of expenditure of the CONTRACTING PARTIES for 1966 as set forth in schedules annexed to this Resolution,

RESOLVE that:

1. The Director-General is authorized to repay promptly ICITO for the services rendered during the year 1966, provided that such repayment does not exceed a total of US\$2,277,000.
2. The repayment referred to in paragraph 1 shall be financed as follows:
 - (a) by contributions from contracting parties in the amount of US\$2,233,000;
 - (b) by miscellaneous income estimated at US\$44,000.
3. The Director-General shall report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES or to the Council on the status of budgetary expenditure over the first nine months of 1966.
4. The contributions of the contracting parties shall be assessed in accordance with the scale of contributions which will be distributed later as Addendum 1 to this document. Contributions from contracting parties are considered as due and payable in full as from 1 January 1966.

ANNEX A

REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1966

SUMMARY

<u>Part I: Meetings</u>		<u>Original</u>		<u>Revised</u>
		<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Estimates</u>
		<u>(L/2456)</u>		
<u>Section</u>		<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
1	Twenty-third session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES	20,300	--	20,300
2	Meetings of the Council and other meetings	34,850	--	34,850
3	Trade Negotiations Conference	24,000	--	24,000
Total Part I:		<u>79,150</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>79,150</u>
<u>Part II: Secretariat</u>				
<u>Section</u>				
1	Salaries and wages and official travel	1,505,900	37,600	1,468,300
2	Common staff costs	382,400	10,400	372,000
3	Common services	160,700	--	160,700
4	Printing	57,000	--	57,000
5	Representation and hospitality	7,500	--	7,500
6	Permanent equipment	<u>26,624</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>26,624</u>
Total Part II:		<u>2,140,124</u>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>2,092,124</u>
<u>Part III: Buildings</u>				
<u>Section</u>				
1	Annuity to Canton of Geneva in respect of first annex	23,500	--	23,500
2	Annuity to FIPOI in respect of second annex	<u>34,075</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>34,075</u>
Total Part III:		<u>57,575</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>57,575</u>
<u>Part IV: Working Capital Fund</u>				
<u>Section</u>				
1	Reimbursement of withdrawal	<u>48,151</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>48,151</u>
Grand Total		<u>2,325,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>2,277,000</u>

ANNEX B

REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1966

DETAILED SCHEDULES

<u>Part I: Meetings</u>	<u>Amount in US dollars</u>
<u>Section 1 - Twenty-Third Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES</u>	
(i) Temporary assistance (including overtime)	15,000
(ii) Travel and subsistence of temporary staff	1,000
(iii) Rental of meeting rooms and additional office space	4,000
(iv) Other services	<u>300</u>
Total Section 1:	20,300
<u>Section 2 - Meetings of the Council and other Meetings</u>	
(i) Temporary assistance (including overtime)	25,000
(ii) Travel and subsistence of temporary staff	1,100
(iii) Rental of meeting rooms and additional office space	8,450
(iv) Other services	<u>300</u>
Total Section 2:	34,850
<u>Section 3 - Trade Negotiations Conference</u>	
(i) Temporary assistance (including overtime)	15,000
(ii) Travel and subsistence of temporary staff	800
(iii) Rental of meeting rooms and additional office space	7,000
(iv) Other services	<u>1,200</u>
Total Section 3:	<u>24,000</u>
Total Part I:	<u>79,150</u>

		<u>Amount in US dollars</u>
Part II: <u>Secretariat</u>		
Section 1 - <u>Salaries and Wages and Official Travel</u>		
(i)	Established posts	1,388,300
(ii)	Temporary assistance (including overtime)	15,000
(iii)	Consultants	10,000
(iv)	Travel:	
	(a) Travel on official business	50,000
	(b) Technical assistance travel	<u>5,000</u>
	Total Section 1:	1,468,300
Section 2 - <u>Common Staff Costs</u>		
(i)	Installation grants	8,800
(ii)	Travel and removal expenses of staff and their dependants	14,000
(iii)	Separation payments	5,000
(iv)	Contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	202,500
(v)	Repatriation grants and service benefits	5,000
(vi)	Travel on home leave	22,000
(vii)	Family allowances, education grants and related travel:	
	(a) Family allowances	75,000
	(b) Education grants and related travel	18,900
(viii)	Joint services	5,200
(ix)	Other common staff costs	<u>15,600</u>
	Total Section 2:	372,000

Amount in US dollars

Section 3 - Common Services

(i)	Cables and telephone communications	3,500
(ii)	Freight and cartage	800
(iii)	Books and information material	8,500
(iv)	Rental and maintenance of premises and equipment:	
	(a) Rent	4,700
	(b) Electricity	3,000
	(c) Water supply	300
	(d) Heating	2,800
	(e) Telephone (rental and local calls)	2,800
	(f) Insurance premiums	2,150
	(g) Cleaning materials	500
	(h) Maintenance expenditure	8,450
	(i) Casual labour	23,200
	(j) Maintenance of service cars	1,300
(v)	Postal services	17,000
(vi)	Stationery and office supplies	18,000
(vii)	Reproduction and distribution of documents	60,000
(viii)	External audit	1,500
(ix)	Other services and miscellaneous expenditure	<u>2,200</u>

Total Section 3: 160,700

Section 4 - Printing 57,000

Section 5 - Representation and Hospitality 7,500

Section 6 - Permanent Equipment 26,624

Total Part II: 2,092,124

Amount in US dollars

Part III: Buildings

Section 1 - Annuity to Canton of Geneva in respect
of First Annex 23,500

Section 2 - Annuity to FIPOI in respect of Second
Annex 34,075

Total Part III: 57,575

Part IV: Working Capital Fund

Section 1 - Reimbursement of Withdrawals 48,151

Grand Total 2,277,000

ANNEX 1

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Note by the Director-General

1. In its report of 9 October 1964, document L/2269, paragraph 25, the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration agreed that the question of the appropriate level of the Principal of the Working Capital Fund be considered by the Committee at its next meeting. The present note has been prepared by the secretariat to serve as a working paper for the use of the Committee in considering the matter.

Background

2. The Working Capital Fund was first created by a Resolution of the CONTRACTING PARTIES dated 17 November 1956 of which the pertinent paragraphs read as follows:

"... (4) The Reserve set up on 27 November 1950 shall be replaced by a Working Capital Fund which shall be maintained at a level of US\$190,000. Governments which were contracting parties before the eleventh session shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with Annex D to this Resolution. Such advances shall be transferred from the Reserve Fund. Any government acceding to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade shall make an advance to that Fund in accordance with the scale of contributions applicable to the budget of the year of its accession.

"(5) The Executive Secretary is authorized to advance: (a) such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose; (b) such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be entered into in connexion with unforeseen expenses which arise in connexion with the carrying out of approved programmes provided for in the budget appropriations; such advances shall not exceed a total of US\$20,000; (c) such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments relating to extraordinary expenditure as approved by the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

"The Executive Secretary shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund for advances made in connexion with the commitments referred to under (b) and (c) above."

The Resolution in turn was based on a Recommendation by the Budget Working Party to the effect that "In order to ensure a better administration of the secretariat, the present Cash Reserve, which was set up on a provisional basis on 27 November 1950, should be transformed into a regular Working Capital Fund. The level of the Cash Reserve would be sufficient to build up a Working Capital Fund of \$190,000 which is considered by the Working Party to be appropriate for the smooth working of the secretariat."

3. By Resolution of 22 November 1958 the CONTRACTING PARTIES modified paragraph 4 of their original Resolution of 17 November 1956 as follows:

"The Working Capital Fund created by the Resolution of 17 November 1956 shall be of such amount as may be voted from time to time by the CONTRACTING PARTIES. Any government acceding to the General Agreement shall make an advance to the Fund in accordance with the scale of contributions applicable to the budget of the year of its accession. The original level of \$190,000 set by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in 1956 shall accordingly be increased by the amount of such advances until such time as the CONTRACTING PARTIES may establish a new ceiling."

4. In 1960 the CONTRACTING PARTIES decided to liquidate the Repatriation Grant Fund and to transfer the amount of \$25,000 from that Fund to the Working Capital Fund. The CONTRACTING PARTIES further decided that:

"(e) The Working Capital Fund shall henceforward be constituted by:

(i) advances made by contracting parties in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Resolution of 17 November 1956 as modified on 22 November 1958;

(ii) any sums which contracting parties may cause to be paid into it from time to time. The sums paid by contracting parties under (i) above for the purpose of constituting or augmenting the Working Capital Fund shall be carried to the credit of the contracting parties which have paid such sums. The sums mentioned under (ii) above shall be carried to the credit of the organization;

They also decided:

"(f) that the liabilities resulting from repatriation grant entitlements of staff members expected to be separated in a given year shall henceforward be covered by yearly budgetary appropriations;

"(g) that the Resolution of 17 November 1956 governing the use of the Working Capital Fund be amended so as to authorize the Executive Secretary to have recourse to the Working Capital Fund if through unforeseen events the liabilities mentioned under (f) above would exceed the yearly appropriations and could not be met by savings on other items."

5. The Working Party noted on this occasion that with the expanding staff and small turnover the organization's total liabilities in regard to repatriation grant entitlement could reach sizeable proportions and in addition that, as a result of the considerable increase in the budget, the potential liabilities under (a) of the Resolution of 17 November 1956, i.e. withdrawals pending payment of contributions, could become of much greater importance. Consequently it would be necessary to keep the matter under review in order to ensure the availability at any time of a Working Capital Fund sufficiently large to cover the various contingencies for which it had been established (paragraph 18, document L/1567 of 17 November 1960).

6. At the time the Working Capital Fund was created and the principal established at \$190,000, the budget of the secretariat was \$451,600. Through assessments on newly acceding contracting parties and associated governments (thirty-seven between 1957 and 1965) the Fund has since been increased by \$48,769 to which should be added the amount of \$25,000 mentioned in paragraph 3 above. At present the principal of the Fund therefore stands at \$265,769 while the secretariat's budget for 1966 amounts to \$2,277,000. In other words, while in 1957 the Working Capital Fund constituted 42 per cent of the budget, it will constitute only 11.5 per cent in 1966. Appendix 1, listing the Working Capital Funds of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, shows that GATT has a smaller Working Capital Fund in relation to its budget than any other organization.

Use made of the Working Capital Fund since its inception

7. Appendix 2 shows the use made of the Working Capital Fund since it was first created both as to actual withdrawals and extra-budgetary expenditure for which the CONTRACTING PARTIES authorized recourse to the Working Capital Fund if such expenditure could not be met in other ways, although in fact no withdrawal may have been made.

Present situation

8. The cash balance of the Working Capital Fund as it stands in August 1965 (\$148,589) would be just sufficient to cover the cash requirements of the secretariat for twenty-seven days. It is certain that at the end of 1965 further withdrawals will have to be made to cover additional expenditure for which the use of the Working Capital Fund has been authorized. While at this stage no accurate figure can be given, it is likely that at the beginning of next year the cash balance will have been reduced to \$25,000 depending inter alia on the receipt of still outstanding contributions. This means that at that time not only would the Fund be insufficient to cover the contingent liability in respect of payment of repatriation grants estimated in total at \$160,000, but also that virtually no funds would be available to finance the secretariat's operation pending receipt of contributions.

Recommendations

9. While the GATT secretariat is not an operational organization in the sense of the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies which may be faced with large-scale unforeseen expenditure as the result of peace-keeping operations, epidemics, famine relief, etc., it is nevertheless clear from recent experience that with the expanding activities of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and the frequent ad hoc decisions which the CONTRACTING PARTIES are required to make, unforeseen or extraordinary expenditure is bound to arise from time to time.
10. In order to meet such expenditure in part the Director-General proposed in 1959 to include an item for unforeseen expenditure in the budget. The CONTRACTING PARTIES did not, however, accept this proposal and decided that the Working Capital Fund should continue to be used for such purposes.
11. The Director-General would not object to this procedure provided the Working Capital Fund is kept at a level sufficient to guarantee the organization's financial stability. This is clearly no longer the case and it is evident from the preceding paragraphs that, should there be delay in the payment of the larger contributions to the budget, the organization would be in serious financial difficulties.
12. The Director-General is therefore of the opinion that the warning given by the Budget Working Party in 1960 and referred to in paragraph 5 above should be heeded, and welcomes the Committee's urgent consideration of the matter.
13. Without wishing to prejudge the matter it is the Director-General's view that, in the absence of a credit for unforeseen expenditure, a Working Capital Fund representing approximately 20 per cent of the organization's annual budget would not be excessive. On the basis of the proposed 1966 budget, this would raise the principal of the Fund to \$465,000.
14. For the guidance of the Committee, Appendix 3 shows the amounts which would have to be assessed on the contracting parties and associated governments in the form of new advances.¹

¹ The scale shown on Appendix 3 has been recalculated to take into account the proposed maximum level of \$550,000.

APPENDIX 1

Amounts of the Working Capital Funds of
the United Nations and some of the Specialized
Agencies and Related Percentage to the
1964 Budgets of these Organizations

Organization	1964 Gross Budget	Working Capital Fund	Percentage of 1964 Gross Budget
	US\$	US\$	US\$
ILO ¹	16,977,156	2,750,000	16.20
FAO ²	19,446,470	2,500,000	12.86
UNESCO ³	19,822,698	3,000,000	15.13
ICAO	5,907,926	800,000	13.54
WHO ⁴	34,065,100	4,054,850	11.90
WMO	1,267,599	268,135	21.15
IMCO	630,870	100,000	15.85
IAEA	7,444,500	2,000,000	26.87
United Nations	96,611,350	40,000,000	41.40

¹A Working Party of the Financial and Administrative Committee of the Governing Body is to study the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund in relation to future years' budgets.

²The Finance Committee has recommended to the Council and the Conference of FAO that the level of the Fund be raised to \$4½ million at the beginning of the 1966/1967 biennium.

³The appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund is to be considered at the next session of the Executive Board.

⁴By Resolution of the World Health Assembly the level of the Working Capital Fund is to be raised to \$5 million as from 1 January 1966 and, in principle, is to be maintained in future at a level of 20 per cent of the effective working budget.

APPENDIX 2

USE MADE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND
DURING THE PERIOD 1957-1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u> <u>made</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Recourse to the</u> <u>WCF authorized for</u> <u>extra-budgetary</u> <u>expenditure</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1958	31,950.00		To cover additional expenditure in connexion with studies on the trends in international trade and on restrictive business practices as well as special work in connexion with the examination of the Rome Treaty. Reimbursement in 1959.
1959	50,000.00		Pending receipt of 1959 contributions. Withdrawal on 18.2.1959. Reimbursement on 19.5.1959.
"	4,000.00		To finance the cost of a ministerial meeting at the fifteenth session in 1959. Reimbursement in 1961.
"	4,375.02		To cover excess expenditure in 1959. Reimbursement in 1961.
1960	40,000.00		Pending receipt of 1960 contributions. Withdrawal on 12.1.1960. Reimbursement on 25.1.1960.
"	25,000.00		To cover excess expenditure in 1960 on budget items for temporary assistance and the Tariff Conference. Reimbursement in 1961 from the surplus account.
"		8,200.00	Classification of Geneva for purpose of post adjustment (1.5.1960).
"		4,500.00	Increase of general service category salary scales (1.5.1960).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Withdrawals made US\$</u>	<u>Recourse to the WCF authorized for extra-budgetary expenditure US\$</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1961		6,200.00	Adjustment of pensionable remuneration (1.4.1961).
1962		17,000.00	Classification of Geneva for purpose of post adjustment (1.1.1962).
1963		5,000.00	Temporary assistance in relation to meetings.
1964	48,150.77	(21,300.00 ((39,859.00 ((7,800.00	Classification of Geneva for purpose of post adjustment (1.1.1964). Establishment of the International Trade Centre. Increase of general service category salary scales (1.5.1964). \$48,150.77 to be reimbursed in 1966.
1965	100,000.00		Pending receipt of 1965 contributions. Withdrawal on 18.1.1965. Reimbursement on 8.3.1965.
"	60,000.00		To cover the balance of funds necessary for financing the construction of the second annex. To be reimbursed in 1967.
"		13,150.00	Adjustment of pensionable remuneration (1.3.1965).
"		12,250.00	Increase of general service category salary scales (1.3.1965).
"		70,000.00	Supplementary estimates of the International Trade Centre.
"		18,000.00	Classification of Geneva for purpose of post adjustment (1.5.1965).
"		7,400.00	Increase of general service category salary scales (1.7.1965).

APPENDIX 3

<u>Contracting Parties</u>	<u>Revised Assessments</u> ¹	<u>Present</u>	<u>Additional</u>
	<u>for Working Capital</u> <u>Fund of \$350.000</u> US\$	<u>Assessments</u> ² US\$	<u>Assessments</u> US\$
Australia	5,785.00	6,440.68	(655.68)
Austria	3,140.00	1,610.17	1,529.83
Belgium	9,605.00	6,440.68	3,164.32
Brazil	2,848.00	6,440.68	(3,592.68)
Burma	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Burundi	1,625.00	-	1,625.00
Cameroon	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Canada	14,328.00	8,050.85	6,277.15
Central African Republic	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Ceylon	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Chad	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Chile	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Cuba	1,625.00	3,220.34	(1,595.34)
Cyprus	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Czechoslovakia	4,994.00	3,220.34	1,773.66
Dahomey	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Denmark	4,349.00	3,220.34	1,128.66
Dominican Republic	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Finland	2,575.00	1,610.17	964.83
France	18,021.00	11,271.17	6,749.83
Gabon	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Gambia	1,625.00	-	1,625.00
Germany, Federal Republic	28,915.00	6,440.68	22,474.32
Ghana	1,625.00	950.00	675.00
Greece	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Haiti	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
India	4,148.00	6,440.68	(2,292.68)
Indonesia	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Israel	1,625.00	985.00	640.00
Italy	12,584.00	6,440.68	6,143.32
Ivory Coast	1,625.00	1,269.00	356.00

¹The revised assessments are all based on the proposed 1966 scale of contributions to the budget.

²The present assessments are based on the 1956 scale of contributions for those countries which were contracting parties at that time. For contracting parties which acceded after 1956 the assessments are based on the scale of contributions of the year of accession.

<u>Contracting Parties</u>	<u>Revised Assessments</u> ¹	<u>Present</u> ²	<u>Additional</u>
	<u>for Working Capital</u> <u>Fund of \$350,000</u> US\$	<u>Assessments</u> US\$	<u>Assessments</u> US\$
Jamaica	1,625.00	1,269.00	356.00
Japan	12,853.00	6,440.68	6,412.32
Kenya	1,625.00	1,269.00	356.00
Kuwait	1,625.00	1,309.00	316.00
Luxemburg	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Madagascar	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Malawi	1,625.00	1,306.00	319.00
Malaysia	2,181.00	1,560.00	621.00
Malta	1,625.00	1,312.00	313.00
Mauritania	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Netherlands, Kingdom of	13,205.00	6,440.68	6,764.32
New Zealand	1,858.00	3,220.34	(1,362.34)
Nicaragua	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Niger	1,625.00	1,269.00	356.00
Nigeria, Federation of	1,625.00	1,013.00	612.00
Norway	3,029.00	3,220.34	(191.34)
Pakistan	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Peru	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Portugal	1,834.00	1,769.00	465.00
Rhodesia	1,625.00	1,351.17	363.83
Senegal	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Sierra Leone	1,625.00	1,167.00	458.00
South Africa	3,453.00	6,440.68	(2,987.68)
Spain	2,825.00	1,395.00	1,430.00
Sweden	6,941.00	6,440.68	500.32
Tanzania	1,625.00	1,173.00	452.00
Togo	1,625.00	1,269.00	356.00
Trinidad and Tobago	1,625.00	1,179.00	446.00
Turkey	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83
Uganda	1,625.00	1,185.00	440.00
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30,527.00	32,203.38	(1,676.38)
United States of America	44,132.00	32,203.38	11,928.62
Uppér Volta	1,625.00	1,197.00	428.00
Uruguay	1,625.00	1,610.17	14.83

¹The revised assessments are all based on the proposed 1966 scale of contributions to the budget.

²The present assessments are based on the 1956 scale of contributions for those countries which were contracting parties at that time. For contracting parties which acceded after 1956 the assessments are based on the scale of contributions of the year of accession.

<u>Associated Governments</u>	<u>Revised Assessments¹ for Working Capital Fund of \$350,000 US\$</u>	<u>Present² Assessments US\$</u>	<u>Additional Assessments US\$</u>
Argentina	2,548.00	2,276.00	272.00
Cambodia	1,625.00	960.00	665.00
Iceland	1,625.00	1,301.00	324.00
Poland	4,102.00	2,477.00	1,625.00
Switzerland	5,905.00	3,490.00	2,415.00
Tunisia	1,625.00	990.00	635.00
United Arab Republic	1,625.00	1,219.00	406.00
Yugoslavia	1,940.00	990.00	950.00
Sub-Total	325,000.00	238,769.00	86,231.00
Amount carried to the credit of the organization	25,000.00	25,000.00	--
Grand Total	<u>350,000.00</u>	<u>263,769.00</u>	<u>86,231.00</u>

¹The revised assessments are all based on the proposed 1966 scale of contributions to the budget.

²The present assessments are based on the 1956 scale of contributions for those countries which were contracting parties at that time. For contracting parties which acceded after 1956 the assessments are based on the scale of contributions of the year of accession.

ANNEX 2-

REPRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND MAILING SERVICES

Note by the Director-General

1. In its report of 9 October 1964 (document L/2269, paragraph 17) the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration proposed "that the Council recommend to the CONTRACTING PARTIES that the Executive Secretary be requested to examine the possibility of providing for independent GATT mailing and distribution services, including financial implications, and to report to the Committee at its next year's meeting".
2. As requested, the Director-General has examined the matter referred to in paragraph 1 above and has taken the opportunity of examining at the same time a possible expansion of the secretariat's reproduction services.

Distribution and mailing

3. The United Nations mailing and distribution services, which so far have been handling distribution of GATT documents, dispose of a staff counting of one Professional and thirty-five General Service staff members. Floor space amounting to 650 sq. metres, not including the approximate 30 km. of shelvings (30,000 linear metres) for storage of documents, is at the disposal of the Service. In addition the Service is using equipment such as:

- Full addressograph equipment
- Package tying machines
- Tapeshooters
- Trolleys and serviroys, electric tractors and trailers
- Scales, franking machines
- Pigeon holes for automatic distribution, etc.

Distribution of documents is handled for the United Nations, WHO, GATT, ICEM, etc. The Service operates as follows: Once reproduced, the documents received in distribution either from internal reproduction or from outside printers are distributed according to instructions as indicated on the control form accompanying them. The actual distribution is carried out either by means of addressograph lists or a system of pigeon holes on which all indications as to address, number of copies and languages are to be found. When ready for despatch in either envelopes, cartons or packages, the documents are taken to the mail room where they are weighed, franked and registered. Documents destined for Geneva-based delegations are collected by delegates themselves or by delegation drivers. Documents with outside destinations go directly to the Federal post office in the Palais des Nations. All remaining copies after distribution to secretariat, meeting rooms and outside mailing are stored on shelves in the warehouse.

4. During the year 1964, 1,228,350 copies of GATT documents were distributed by the United Nations of which roughly 260,950 in conference rooms and the secretariat, 213,000 in Geneva, while 754,400 were mailed to destinations outside Geneva. Appendix 1 shows fluctuations of monthly distribution figures for the period January 1963 to June 1965.

5. In order to handle the distribution and mailing of documents itself the secretariat would need a minimum of:

- (i) floor space: 200m² working area, plus 5,000 linear metres of shelving (storage area)
- (ii) staff: 10 clerks
- (iii) machines:
 - (a) addressograph 1 graphotype
1 printer
 - (b) 1 package tying machine
 - (c) tapeshooters
 - (d) 4 trolleys
 - (e) 2 scales
 - (f) 1 franking machine
 - (g) 800 pigeon holes

Not having a post office on the premises, mailbags would have to be taken to one of the Geneva post offices, involving the services of at least one additional driver as well as an additional car. Comparative cost figures are shown in Appendix 2.

Reproduction

6. The reproduction of GATT documents takes place either at the Palais by the United Nations Reproduction Services, or directly by the GATT Reproduction Section. The mimeograph process is used for all documents. Outside printing and offset reproduction are used exclusively for certain publications and are left out of consideration for the purpose of this note.

7. Appendix 3 shows the total yearly output over the last five years listing separately documents produced at the United Nations and by the secretariat.

8. It will be noted that the secretariat output has steadily risen as the service was built up in men and machines. It now has three staff members, three electric mimeograph machines and one automatic assembling machine.

9. It should be emphasized that the reproduction process is not evenly spread over the year and it is particularly during sessions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES and other important meetings that peaks occur (Appendix 4), necessitating the reproduction sometimes of as much as 300,000 page impressions per day. In order to meet such outside demands the United Nations Reproduction Services frequently assign as many as thirty staff to one GATT job. Only a service operating on a large scale and having elaborate facilities at its disposal can deal satisfactorily with the large and urgent requirements of the secretariat as they occur more and more frequently.

10. The United Nations disposes for its reproduction service of roughly forty staff, thirty mimeograph machines, four collators/stitchers (not including offset and cold composition) and 900m² floor space.

11. The GATT Reproduction Section has proved most useful and economical particularly for the reproduction of documents receiving very restricted distribution and also documents required urgently such as those required as advance copies for meetings. In the new Annex it will dispose of a room of 10.5 metres by 6 metres and the 1966 budget contains proposals for one additional clerk and one additional electric mimeograph machine.

Conclusions

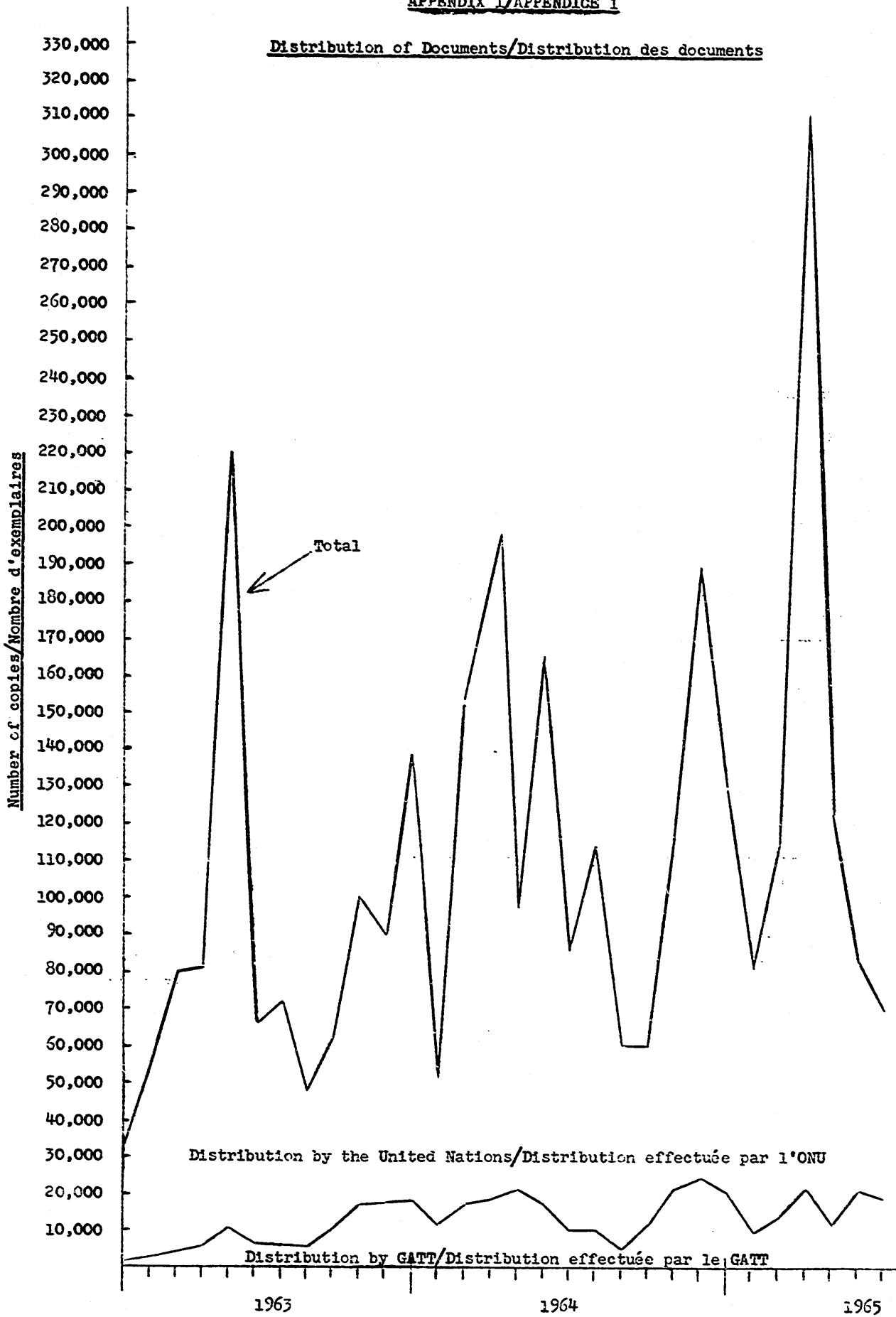
12. It will be clear from the above that the establishment of independent GATT mailing and distribution services would be uneconomical. Not only would the floor space required be by itself prohibitive and far beyond present possibilities, but also the recurrent staff costs would not warrant such a solution. That the latter costs would be disproportionately high is occasioned by the fact that a wide margin would have to be provided to cope effectively with frequent peak periods.

13. As regards reproduction, the position is somewhat different. While here again it is clear that peak periods, specially urgent work and large documents need a reproduction apparatus well beyond our present means, it has also been demonstrated that, particularly for the type of documents mentioned in paragraph 11 and for relatively small runs, the GATT Reproduction Section is highly useful as well as economical.

14. The additional floor space, manpower and machines mentioned in paragraph 11 will make a further modest expansion of the operation possible, thus allowing for an increased production of documents which can be more economically and more rapidly produced with the secretariat's own resources.

APPENDIX 1/APPENDICE 1

Distribution of Documents/Distribution des documents



Appendix 2

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

(1) Payments made to the United Nations, Geneva in 1964:

Distribution fees: 1,228,350 copies at US\$20.70 per thousand	= US\$25,427
Participation in the cost of the United Nations Mailing Section	= US\$ 1,146
	<hr/>
	US\$26,573

(2) Estimated cost of establishment and operation of independent GATT mailing and distribution services:

(a) Establishment of services (non-recurring cost):

Machines and equipment	\$12,200	
Shelves for storage of documents (5,000m)	\$17,400	
1 car	\$ 1,550	US\$31,150
	<hr/>	*****

(b) Operation of services annually (recurring costs):

10 distribution clerks	\$40,000	
1 driver	\$ 3,200	
Stationery, insurance, maintenance of machines and equipment, etc.	\$ 1,700	US\$44,900
	<hr/>	*****

Appendix 3

REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

(1) Documents reproduced at the United Nations, Geneva

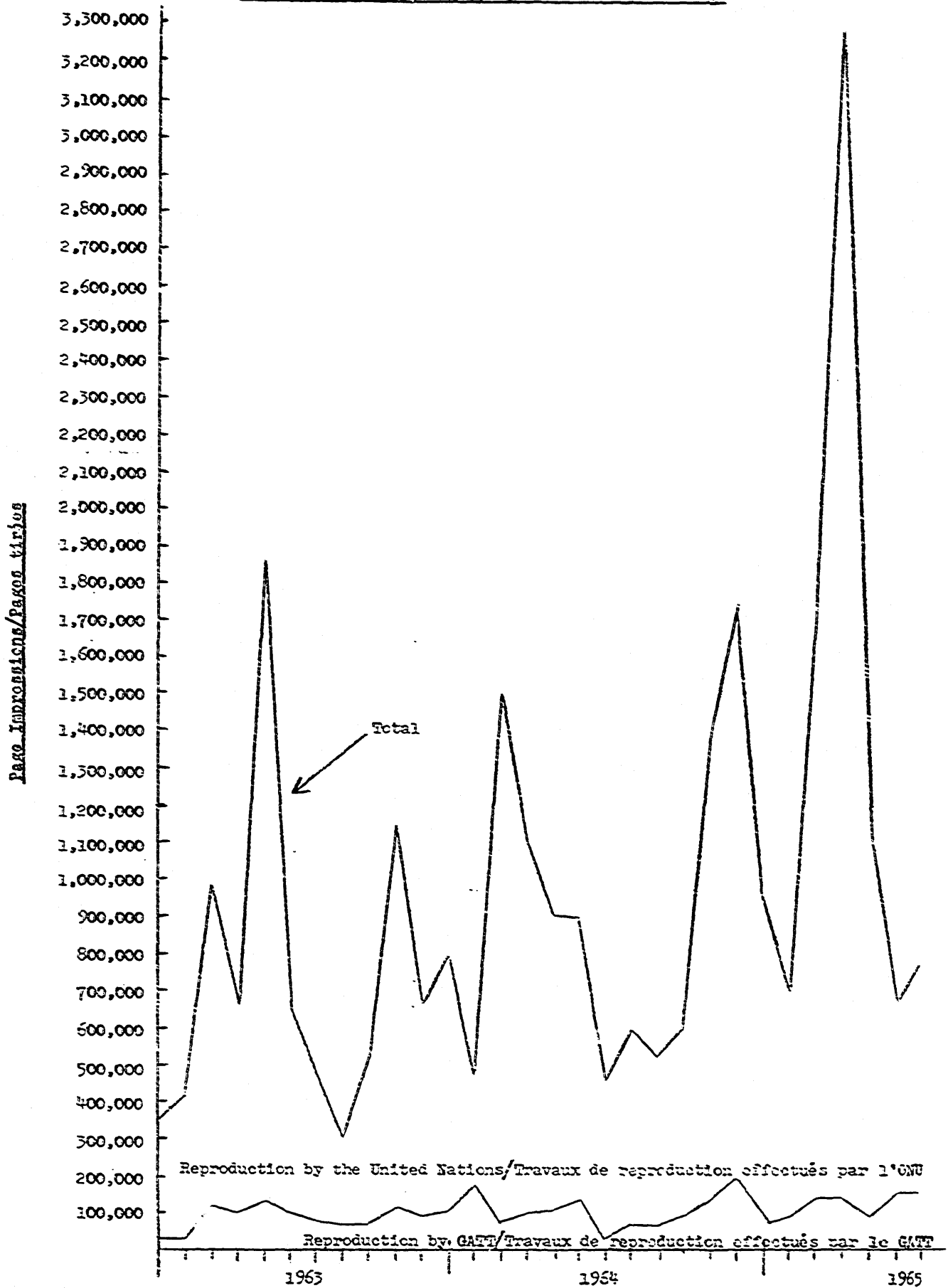
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of page impressions</u>	<u>Amounts paid to United Nations, Geneva</u>
1960	10,160,000	US\$28,300
1961	10,222,000	US\$28,500
1962	11,069,000	US\$31,200
1963	7,845,000	US\$21,900
1964	9,912,000	US\$26,040
1965	7,464,000 (until June)	US\$18,560

(2) Documents reproduced at the GATT secretariat

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of page impressions</u>	<u>Number of: staff</u>
1960	304,000	1
1961	585,000	1
1962	664,000	2
1963	1,043,000	2
1964	1,291,000	2
1965	829,000 (until June)	3

APPENDIX 4/APPENDICE 4

Reproduction of Documents/Reproduction de documents



ANNEX 3

MINIMUM CONTRIBUTIONS

Note by the Director-General

Introduction

1. This paper has been prepared in order that consideration may be given to an adjustment of the present minimum contributions of:
 - (a) \$2,500 for countries whose share in the total trade of contracting parties and associated governments is 0.1 per cent or less, and
 - (b) 0.5 per cent of the total contributions for countries whose trade figure is between 0.1 and 0.5 per cent.

Background

2. Before 1957 contributions to the budget were based on units. In 1954 and 1955 one unit (minimum contribution) corresponded to \$3,000 and in 1956 to \$3,250. As from 1957 contributions have been calculated on a percentage basis, the minimum contribution being 0.5 per cent of the total contributions. The minimum contribution then amounted to \$2,000 and increased annually as the budgets increased until it reached \$5,624 in 1962. The present system was introduced in 1963, because it was felt that a contribution of nearly \$6,000 (0.5 per cent minimum) could be too onerous for certain small countries.

3. The following table shows minimum contributions in relation to total contributions since 1954:

	<u>Total contributions</u>	<u>Minimum contributions</u>			
		<u>First minimum</u>		<u>Second minimum</u>	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$
1954	342,000	0.87	3,000	-	-
1955	342,000	0.87	3,000	-	-
1956	383,500	0.85	3,250	-	-
1957	383,500	0.52	2,000	-	-
1958	430,600	0.5	2,150	-	-
1959	560,900	0.5	2,805	-	-
1960	664,610	0.5	3,323	-	-
1961	1,000,000	0.5	5,000	-	-
1962	1,024,750	0.5	5,624	-	-
1963	1,150,000	0.21	2,500	0.5	5,750
1964	1,320,000	0.189	2,500	0.5	6,600
1965	1,748,250	0.143	2,500	0.5	8,740
1966	2,233,000	0.112	2,500	0.5	11,170

Disadvantages of present system

4. The main disadvantages of the present system of two minimum contributions are:
- (a) countries paying the lump-sum minimum contribution of \$2,500 do not share proportionally in budget increases. Example: for many countries contributions have doubled since 1965 while those countries paying the first minimum contribution and which paid \$2,500 in 1965 still pay \$2,500 in 1966;
 - (b) countries paying the lump-sum minimum contribution do not contribute to the cost of activities for which the CONTRACTING PARTIES may authorize supplementary appropriations in the course of a financial year;
 - (c) the difference between the first minimum contribution and the second minimum contribution has become too great. A small country whose trade values were to increase to the extent that it would exceed 0.1 per cent after having been below this percentage would on the present basis jump from \$2,500 to \$11,170. Conversely, it is somewhat illogical that a country's contribution should drop disproportionately heavily if there should only be a slight change in its trade figures (e.g. in 1965 Senegal was assessed the second minimum contribution whereas in 1966 it will be assessed the first minimum contribution);
 - (d) small countries with a trade value of just above 0.1 per cent (limit for the fixed \$2,500 contribution) might find the 0.5 per cent minimum, i.e. \$11,170 for 1966, rather out of proportion.

Proposal

5. Consideration might be given to the establishment of a contribution scale with one single minimum contribution fixed at a percentage value. The attached appendix gives examples of scales including 0.15, 0.2, 0.25 and 0.3 per cent minimum contributions.

A P P E N D I X

C O U N T R Y	Percentage of trade value in 1962-64	1966 contributions (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of				Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.3% (\$6700) (US dollars)
			0.15% (\$3350) (US dollars)	0.2% (\$4470) (US dollars)	0.25% (\$5580) (US dollars)	0.3% (\$6700) (US dollars)	
<u>Contracting parties:</u>							
Australia	2.124	44,390	46,250	45,540	44,770	43,920	
Austria	1.152	24,090	25,100	24,710	24,290	23,830	
Belgium	3.527	73,690	76,780	75,590	74,320	72,920	
Brazil	1.046	21,860	22,770	22,410	22,040	21,620	
Burma	0.187	11,170	4,070	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Burundi	0.013	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Cameroon	0.097	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Canada	5.261	109,930	114,560	112,760	110,860	108,770	
Central African Republic	0.015	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Ceylon	0.280	11,170	6,090	5,990	5,900	6,700	
Chad	0.018	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Chile	0.437	11,170	9,510	9,360	9,200	9,030	
Congo (Erazzaville)	0.038	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Cuba	0.508	11,170	11,050	10,880	10,700	10,500	
Cyprus	0.069	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Czechoslovakia	1.834	38,320	39,930	39,300	38,650	37,910	
Dahomey	0.016	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Denmark	1.597	33,360	34,770	34,220	33,650	33,010	
Dominican Republic	0.136	11,170	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Finland	0.946	19,760	20,590	20,270	19,930	19,550	
France	6.617	138,260	144,070	141,820	139,440	136,800	
Gabon	0.039	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Gambia	0.008	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700	
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10.617	221,820	231,150	227,540	223,720	219,500	
Ghana	0.239	11,170	5,210	5,130	5,580	6,700	
Greece	0.409	11,170	8,910	8,770	8,620	8,460	

C O U N T R Y	Percentage of trade value in 1962-64	1966 contributions (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.15% (\$3350) (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.2% (\$4470) (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.25% (\$5580) (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.3% (\$6700) (US dollars)
<u>Contracting parties. (cont'd)</u>						
Haiti	0.031	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
India	1.523	31,820	33,160	32,640	32,100	31,490
Indonesia	0.519	11,170	11,290	11,110	10,930	10,720
Israel	0.396	11,170	8,610	8,480	8,340	8,180
Italy	4.621	96,550	100,600	99,020	97,370	97,530
Ivory Coast	0.164	11,170	3,560	4,470	5,580	6,700
Jamaica	0.169	11,170	3,670	4,470	5,580	6,700
Japan	4.719	98,610	102,750	101,140	99,450	92,570
Kenya	0.158	11,170	3,430	4,470	5,580	6,700
Kuwait	0.535	11,190	11,650	11,470	11,280	11,060
Luxembourg	0.307	11,170	6,670	6,560	6,460	6,700
Madagascar	0.083	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Malawi	0.039	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Malaysia	0.801	16,720	17,440	17,160	16,880	16,560
Malta	0.036	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Mauritania	0.014	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	4.849	101,310	105,570	103,920	102,170	100,250
New Zealand	0.682	14,260	14,860	14,620	14,380	14,110
Nicaragua	0.066	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Niger	0.016	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Nigeria, Federation of ..	0.438	11,170	9,530	9,380	9,230	9,050
Norway	1.112	23,240	24,210	23,830	23,440	22,990
Pakistan	0.488	11,170	10,630	10,460	10,290	10,100
Peru	0.430	11,170	9,360	9,210	9,060	8,890
Portugal	0.673	14,060	14,660	14,430	14,190	13,920
Rhodesia	0.277	11,170	6,040	5,940	5,850	6,700
Senegal	0.106	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Sierra Leone	0.063	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700

C O U N T R Y	Percentage of trade value in 1962-64	1966 contributions (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.15% (\$3350) (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.2% (\$4470) (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.25% (\$5580) (US dollars)	Contributions calculated on the basis of a minimum of 0.3% (\$6700) (US dollars)
<u>Contracting parties (cont'd)</u>						
South Africa	1.268	26,480	27,600	27,170	26,720	26,210
Spain	1.037	21,680	22,590	22,220	21,860	21,450
Sweden	2.548	53,250	55,490	54,610	53,710	52,690
Tanzania	0.134	11,170	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Togo	0.017	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Trinidad and Tobago	0.288	11,170	6,260	6,160	6,060	6,700
Turkey	0.381	11,170	8,290	8,160	8,030	7,880
Uganda	0.106	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.209	234,190	244,040	240,220	236,200	231,740
United States of America	16.204	338,590	352,810	347,280	341,470	335,030
Upper Volta	0.015	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Uruguay	0.139	11,170	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
<u>Associated Governments</u>						
Argentina	0.936	19,530	20,370	20,050	19,720	19,340
Cambodia	0.066	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Iceland	0.078	2,500	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
Poland	1.506	31,460	32,800	32,280	31,740	31,140
Switzerland	2.168	45,300	47,210	46,460	45,690	44,830
Tunisia	0.134	11,170	3,350	4,470	5,580	6,700
United Arab Republic	0.509	11,170	11,080	10,900	10,730	10,520
Yugoslavia	0.712	14,870	15,510	15,260	15,000	14,730
	100.00	2,233,000	2,233,000	2,233,000	2,233,000	2,233,000

