

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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Multilateral Trade Negotiations

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Group "Non-Tariff Measures"

Sub-Group "Quantitative Restrictions"

## QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

### TURKEY

#### Revision

1. At its meeting of October/November 1975, the Sub-Group "Quantitative Restrictions" agreed that delegations should endeavour to send to the secretariat summary notes with respect to the consultations in which they had participated as exporting or importing countries. The Sub-Group also agreed that the secretariat would assemble and distribute these summaries for the further work of the Sub-Group (MTN/NTM/9, paragraph 9).
2. At the meeting of the Sub-Group in March 1976 there was widespread support for the view that the consultations should be kept open, but that the process should be accelerated and that the delegations should endeavour, in advance of the next meeting, to send to the secretariat summary notes with respect to the consultations in which they had participated (MTN/NTM/14, paragraph 6).
3. The following communication has been received from the delegation of Turkey concerning consultations held with the United States (Annex I), Canada (Annex II) and Switzerland (Annex III).
4. Delegations which have not yet submitted summary notes are invited to do so without delay.

ANNEX I

Report on Consultation Held With the Representatives  
of the United States in September 1975

1. Turkey, as an exporting country, sought to have consultations and exchange of information with the United States concerning mainly textile products and a few other industrial products (BTN Nos. 27 and 28). Some highlights of this first useful exchange of information can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Our notifications (particularly the ones about textile products) had to be updated since all the quantitative restrictions were abolished after the bilateral Textiles Arrangement.
- (b) As to the other products of export interest to Turkey (gasoline and mercury, BTN Nos. 27 and 28, respectively), the United States does not maintain any quantitative restrictions on these products.
- (c) Only one product, that is "cotton not carded or combed" (BTN No. 55.01) was subject to quotas due to the fact that it has not been considered within the context of the Textiles Arrangement and for which a "waiver" has been obtained from the contracting parties; and this product was particularly sensitive so far as international prices, producers and related policies were concerned.

2. The United States representatives also confirmed the following points of interest with which we were familiar during the discussions of the NTB Group and its Sub-Groups. They were ready to:

- (a) Discuss any NTM concerning industrial and/or agricultural product, including textile, in any context;
- (b) Consider further requests with respect to all products of export interest to Turkey, with the exception of GSP, which has been granted in another framework; and
- (c) Review differentiated treatment for developing countries, on an m.f.n. basis, after the establishment of general underlying rules for quantitative restrictions.

ANNEX IIReport on Consultation Held With the Representatives  
of Canada in February 1976

1. Turkey, as an exporting country, requested to have initial consultations and exchange of information concerning some textile products (BTN Nos. 60.05 and 61.02) and wine (BTN No. 22.05).
2. As a result of our useful discussion we were glad to note that:
  - (a) There were no quotas applied to the textile products mentioned above; and
  - (b) We have learned that State control on wines exists in the ten Provinces and we had to be more specific in our requests and point out the difficulties encountered in detail; and specify the complaint whether it concerns mark-ups or listing. Since then, the Turkish Permanent Mission has taken steps to provide further information and is ready to do its part if it is decided to review the issue in Group "Agriculture" in accordance with that Group's decision.

ANNEX III

Report on Consultation Held With the Representatives  
of Switzerland on 25 June 1976

Turkey, as an exporting country, sought to have consultations and exchange of information with Switzerland concerning mainly agricultural products (dried vegetables, nuts, olive oil, tomato sauce, wine, oil-cakes), and one industrial product (carpets). Switzerland, on the other hand, wished to contact the Turkish delegation in order to exchange information on certain products of export interest to Switzerland, basically Agro-chemical products, machinery and appliances and products of the watch and clock-making industry. Some highlights of this first useful exchange of information can be summarized as follows:

- In order not to delay the "fact finding exercise" the Swiss authorities were ready to discuss the quantitative restrictions on agricultural as well as industrial products, without prejudging their position.
- Information given by the Swiss representative made it possible to update our notifications and we were glad to note that the type of licensing we indicated were explained to be as automatic licensing and most of the quantitative restrictions mentioned on our list ceased to exist, with few exceptions (wine and oil-cakes). We also note the brief explanation and the economic and social reasons of the import régime of Switzerland.
- On our part, we have explained the Turkish foreign trade régime in general, and pending further information from our authorities, we briefly referred to the specific items in the Swiss list; and emphasizing that the régime is becoming more and more liberal. For the quantitative restrictions Turkey pursues on balance-of-payments' grounds, we have indicated that the measures have already been approved by the competent bodies of GATT, and we only intended to maintain them temporarily. We have also touched upon Turkey's associate membership in the EEC, and pointed out that the reductions will be made on Turkish Tariffs, starting in 1977, in order to align the Turkish Tariffs with that of the Common External Tariffs of the EEC; and third countries will benefit from it, so these reductions should be regarded as the Turkish contribution to MTN; although this was a point of general nature and did not specifically refer to quantitative restrictions.
- It has been promised by us that as soon as we receive further detailed information from our authorities we will make use of it and contact our Swiss counterparts and try to complete our understanding and information concerning the Swiss list.