ANNEX H

PERCENTAGE SHARES OF TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE TO BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING THE DETERMINATION REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE XXVI

(Based on the average of 1938 and the latest twelve months for which figures are available)

	Percentage.
Australia	3·2
Belgium-Luxemburg-Netherlands	10·9
Brazil	2·8
Burma	0·7
Canada	7·2
Ceylon	0·6
Chile	0·6
China	2·7
Cuba	0·9
Czechoslovakia	1·4
French Union	9·4
India Pakistan	3·3*
New Zealand	1·2
Norway	1·5
Southern Rhodesia	0·3
Lebano-Syrian Customs Union	0·1
Union of South Africa	2·3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25·7
United States of America	25·2
	100·0

NOTE.—These percentages have been determined taking into account the trade of all territories for which countries mentioned above have international responsibility and which are not self-governing in matters dealt with in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

* The allocation of this percentage will be made by agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan and will be communicated as soon as possible to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ANNEX I

INTERPRETATIVE NOTES

ad Article I

Paragraph 1

The obligations incorporated in paragraph 1 of Article I by reference to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article III and those incorporated in paragraph 2 (*b*) of Article II by reference to Article VI shall be considered as falling within Part II for the purposes of the Protocol of Provisional Application.

Paragraph 3

The term " margin of preference " means the absolute difference between the most-favoured-nation rate of duty and the preferential rate of duty for the like product, and not the proportionate relation between those rates. As examples—

(1) If the most-favoured-nation rate were 36 per cent. *ad valorem* and the preferential rate were 24 per cent. *ad valorem*, the margin of preference would be 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, and not one-third of the most-favoured-nation rate :