

GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON TARIFFS AND
TRADE

ACCORD GENERAL SUR
LES TARIFS DOUANIERS
ET LE COMMERCE

RESTRICTED
LIMITED B

GATT/CP.3/40/Add.1
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CONTRACTING PARTIES

Third Session

NON-DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES NOTIFIED
UNDER PARAGRAPH 11 OF ARTICLE XVIII
BY ACCEDING GOVERNMENTS

Notification by the Government of Italy

Letter dated 7 June 1949 from the Head of the
Italian delegation in Annecy to the Executive
Secretary *

* The annexes (Nos. I to VII) referred to in the letter are being translated by the Italian delegation and will be circulated later.

In accordance with the provisions of the "Memorandum of Guidance for Notification of Non-Discriminatory Measures" attached to document GATT/CP.3/34 of 26 May 1949, which you kindly sent me with your letter of 30 May 1949, and with special reference to the measures mentioned in paragraph 11 of Article XVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947 and subsequently amended as in the consolidated text, GATT/CP/2 of 14 October 1948, I have the honour to notify you of the following measures at present in force in Italy, which the Italian Government intends to continue to apply in the future, for a period which it is at present impossible to specify.

- I) - Law No.324 of 8 January 1931, specifying the procedure to be followed in respect of the installation and use of radio-electric sets belonging to private persons, and the issue of permits for the construction, sale and assembling of electrical equipment (law published in "La Gazzetta Ufficiale" No.68 of 24 March 1931).

Under this law (see Annex No.1) every maker of, or dealer in, radio-electric equipment of any kind whatsoever is required to obtain a special permit, granted by the Ministry of Communications. In addition, any person desirous of importing from abroad complete radio-electric sets (transmitters or receivers) or their components and spare parts, has to obtain: (1) a special permit granted, as mentioned above, by the Ministry of Communications, and (2) a special licence from the Ministry of Communications for each set; a description of the type of set, a statement of the number of sets it is desired to import and the reason for importation must be given.

The purpose of this law is to protect the establishment and development of domestic manufacture of radio-electric equipment.

The above-mentioned provisions are at present in force. They are in no way discriminatory.

The reasons justifying the adoption of these measures still exist. That is why the Italian Government intends to keep them in force.

II) - Decree-Law No.122 of 18 January 1934, concerning the establishment of a National Committee for the synthetic organic dyestuffs industry (published in "La Gazzetta Ufficiale" No.16 of 13 February 1934.)

Ministerial Decree of 29 August 1934, concerning the prohibition to import certain commodities.

Under the first-mentioned measure a Committee was set up for the synthetic organic dyestuffs industry for the purpose, inter alia, of advising on the steps to be taken in Italy with regard to the synthetic organic dyestuffs industry and trade.

The second decree prohibits the importation of synthetic organic dyestuffs and certain semi-finished products used in the manufacture of the said dyestuffs. It also provides that any import licences granted in derogation of the above-mentioned prohibition shall be issued by the Ministry of Finance, after consultation with the National Committee for the synthetic organic dyestuffs industry.

The purpose of these measures is to protect the establishment and development of domestic production of synthetic organic dyestuffs and of the intermediate products of that industry.

These measures (see Annexes II and III) are at present in force and are in no way discriminatory. Their aim is to limit the importation, from the point of view of both quality and quantity, of the above-mentioned products, so as not to hamper the establishment and development of domestic production of these products.

The reasons justifying the adoption of these measures still exist. That is why the Italian Government intends to keep them in force.

III) - Law No.143 of 7 April 1881, which established a tax on the manufacture of cottonseed oil (law published in "La Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 9 April 1881).

Legislative decree No.1525 of 9 November 1916, concerning the extension of the tax on manufacture to all seed oils (Decree published in "La Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 16 November 1916).

Ministerial Decree of 8 July 1924 approving the consolidated text of the laws concerning the tax on the manufacture of seed oils (Decree published in "La Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 20 August 1924).

Legislative Decree No.1314 of 5 October 1933 concerning the fiscal treatment of seed oils.

The tax on the manufacture of seed oils (see Annexes IV, V, VI and VII) has, among others, a fiscal purpose, but it was imposed primarily to protect domestic cultivation of olive trees against competition from national and foreign seed oils.

This tax is applied at present, and is in no way discriminatory.

The reasons justifying these measures not only still exist, but are much more weighty, owing to the large-scale destruction of olive trees in Italy during the last war.

It should also be noted that cultivation of olive trees is being developed particularly in southern Italy, that is to say in economically backward areas whose economic recovery is essential and urgently required.

