

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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Limited Distribution

CONTRACTING PARTIES  
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## RESIDUAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

### Information and Lists of Products Received from Contracting Parties

1. In airgram GATT/AIR/211 contracting parties were invited to communicate lists of import restrictions which they apply contrary to the provisions of the General Agreement and without having obtained authorization from the CONTRACTING PARTIES. This request, emanating from the Council of Representatives, was confirmed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES on 16 November 1960 (cf. BISD, Ninth Supplement, page 19). In March 1961 the Council considered the scope of such notifications and, as noted in airgram GATT/AIR/224, agree that:

- (a) the import restrictions to be notified by contracting parties in accordance with paragraph 7 of the procedures in L/1394 should be the following:
  - (i) those import restrictions which, in the judgment of the notifying government, are inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement and in respect of which no authorization has been obtained from the CONTRACTING PARTIES;
  - (ii) import restrictions which are as described in (i) but the maintenance of which, in the judgment of the notifying government, is permitted under the terms on which that government is applying provisionally the General Agreement;
- (b) any contracting party, when requested to do so by another contracting party, should promptly supply the CONTRACTING PARTIES with information on any restriction which has not been included in the list submitted under paragraph 7 of the procedures but which, in the opinion of the requesting contracting party, should have been so included.

It was agreed that such notifications should be made by 1 May 1961.

2. The following six contracting parties have transmitted lists of products, in certain cases accompanied by explanatory notes. These notifications are reproduced on the following pages:

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3. In addition, the following contracting parties have advised that they apply no import restrictions which are inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement:

Ceylon	New Zealand	The United States
Greece	The Federation of Malaya <sup>1</sup>	The Union of South
India	Norway	Africa
Israel	Peru	Uruguay

4. It should be noted that the responses from Canada, Greece, the Federation of Malaya, New Zealand and the United States were made to the first airgram (No.211), i.e prior to the issue of the second airgram (No.224); consequently, they may or may not take account of the point raised in subparagraph a(ii) of paragraph 1 above.

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<sup>1</sup>Imports from South Africa are, however, banned.

1. Australia

1. GATT/AIR/224 refers to the agreement reached at the Council that the import restrictions to be notified by contracting parties in accordance with paragraph 7 of the procedures in L/1394 should be the following:
  - (i) those import restrictions which, in the judgment of the notifying government, are inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement and in respect of which no authorization has been obtained from the CONTRACTING PARTIES;
  - (ii) import restrictions which are as described in (i) but the maintenance of which, in the judgment of the notifying government, is permitted under the terms on which that government is applying provisionally the General Agreement.
2. It will be recalled that at the February/March 1961 meeting of the Council the Australian representative referred to the limited scope of the remaining Australian residual import restrictions - they cover less than 10 per cent of total imports. The attachment lists the commodities still subject to licensing control and the type of control covering each commodity.
3. The meaning of the symbols used in the attachment describing the types of control is as follows:
  - A. Quotas for the goods covered by the particular category item are established with collectors of customs in favour of individual importers and that licences for these goods may be secured by them up to the level of the quota in each four-month licensing period. The level of quotas varies with individual items, some being based on 1950/51 imports (with levels between 80 per cent and 220 per cent) and others on imports in the 1959 calendar year (with levels between 100 per cent and 150 per cent).
  - B. Quotas covering all goods under this treatment are established with collectors of customs in favour of individual importers and licences may be obtained covering any of those goods up to the level of the quota in each licensing period. The present level of Category B quotas is 150 per cent of imports in 1959 calendar year.
  - Adm. Goods are subject to administrative control and applications are examined on a case-by-case basis.
  - Z. Licences may be issued by the collector of customs provided that that the quantity involved is reasonable and the goods can be imported within twelve months.
  - R. The goods are licensed under the Replacement Plan whereby licences are replaced as goods are imported against them.

4. The licensing treatment shown applies irrespective of country of origin.

5. At the February/March 1961 meeting of the Council the Australian representative explained why he was not able to make a statement about the plans for the removal of the remaining import restrictions.

6. In connexion with point (ii) of the request it is advised that the importation of butter substitutes (tariff item 41B) is prohibited except under conditions specified in a regulation under Section 52 (f) of the Customs Act 1901 which provides that imported butter substitutes must be coloured or branded as prescribed. This prohibition is covered by the Protocol of Provisional Application.

ITEMS SUBJECT TO "A" LICENSING TREATMENT

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
78F	Peanuts, unshelled and peanut kernels.
91A	Seeds and nuts for manufacture.
ex139B1a ) and ex139B2a )	Aluminium strip and aluminium alloy strip for use in the manufacture of venetian blinds.
161B3	Lawnmowers with self-contained power.
ex 176A	Balance-other roller and ball bearings.
181AA	A.C. Watt-hour meters.
208P	Aluminium alloy strip- "S" shaped.
229F1a	Tung oil; citicica oil.
ex 229F1b	Turkey red oil; vegetable paint oils n.e.i. (excluding Kardi)
229H1	Edible vegetable oils n.e.i.
229N	Edible peanut oil
241C	Sanitaryware
ex 327	Balance - other piece goods for boots, shoes and slippers.

ITEMS SUBJECT TO "B" LICENSING TREATMENT

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
ex 57D	Soya beans.
ex105A1a	Drills, dungarees, jeans, denims and printed or crimped cotton piecegoods.
105A1b	Cotton piecegoods.
105A1c	Cotton sheeting
ex105A1d	Drills, dungarees, jeans and crimped and/or printed cotton piece goods.
105A1e	Bed tickings.
105A3	Furnishing fabrics (other than moquettes).
105A5	By-law sheeting.
ex105B	Printed piece goods.

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
ex105D1a	Woven piece-goods of man-made fibres, excluding moquettes.
ex105D1b	Piece-goods of man-made fibres (except tyre cord fabrics).
105D1c	Bed tickings.
105D2a	Printed silk piece-goods.
105D4	Piece-goods of man-made fibres.
ex105F	Woollen piece-goods excluding cloth for manufacture of card clothing.
ex106B	Ribbons, water-waved.
106E2	Metal buckles, etc. for attire.
ex106F	Buttons, except of gold and silver.
107A	Woven material, n.e.i.
109	Artificial flowers etc.
110A	Apparel, knitted.
110B	Corsets.
110C	Apparel, n.e.i. except industrial.
ex110D	Protective clothing.
110H	Shirts.
115	Socks and stockings.
116	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.
ex117	Blankets, etc. excluding blankets for printing machines.
120B1	Cotton or linen handkerchiefs.
120C5	Towels and towelling.
241B	China, porcelain and parianware, n.e.i.
ex309D	Decorative householdware (ornaments etc.) of brownware, chinaware, earthenware, parianware, porcelainware and stoneware.
310B	Toys.
321A	Spectacles.
321C2	Rolled gold, etc., spectacle frames.
321C3	Spectacle frames n.e.i.

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
ex376A	Baskets, other than workmen's baskets of rush or straw.
ex376C	Travel goods, handbags, wallets, boxes, cases etc. n.e.i. not being fancy boxes imported empty ordinarily used as containers for jewellery, hair or cloth brushes).
ex427C	Figures of brownware, earthenware, porcelainware and the like ordinarily used in the household.
Ex Unsp.	Seeds, viz.: Castor oil, Kardi (Safflower), Oiticica, Sunflower.

ITEMS SUBJECT TO "ADM." LICENSING TREATMENT

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
66	Linseed for manufacture or cultivation
68	Linseed n.e.i.
ex 105D1b	Tyre cord fabrics
139A	Unwrought aluminium and aluminium alloy
ex 139B	Aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods, angles, etc.
ex 176A	Bearings of sizes equivalent to the range listed in L.I. 1958/84 and L.I.60/51
ex 17812a	Petrol, kerosene or other light spirit air-cooled engines, 1 B.H.P. and over but not exceeding 6 B.H.P. (including parts), when imported separately
ex 229F1b	Kardi (safflower) seed oil
229F3	Linseed oil, inedible
229G	Edible vegetable oils for denaturation
ex 229I	Oils n.e.i. (excluding rosin oil and silicone oils)
ex 237	Insulators
ex 370	Balance - other goods for Government Departments
ex 382	Rollfilm box type cameras
392G3	Acetate rayon yarns
ex 392G4	Yarns - viscose, or chiefly viscose other than spun
ex 392G	Other yarns of man-made fibres, but not including viscose rayon tyre yarn
Various	Second-hand and/or disposals Machinery and equipment and parts
ex 358B	Balance - other aircraft parts
ex 360D	Second-hand and/or disposals Motor vehicles covered by Statistical Items 49040, 49050, 49060 and 49090

ITEMS SUBJECT TO "Z" LICENSING TREATMENT

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Short Description</u>
92	Seed - cotton, kapok and sesame

ITEMS SUBJECT TO "R" LICENSING TREATMENT

51C	Canned fish
130	Canvas and duck and substitutes therefor
219C2d	Spirit levels
219F	Files and rasps
228C & D	Whale oil
229F2	Castor oil
ex 229H	Balance - Olive oil n.e.i.
229L	Coconut oil
229M	Palm oil, etc.
231D1	Water colours in tubes
242B	Plain clear sheet glass
244A1	Lenses n.e.i.
244B	Bifocal, multi-focal and single vision lenses
291M	Plywood
317B	Telescopic sights for weapons
320D	Projection Lenses
321B	Magnifying glasses, etc.
329	Footwear
331B	Elastic, rubber thread and hard rubber
ex 369C3	Synthetic resins and moulding compounds of the vinyl chloride type in any polymerised or co-polymerised form
369C5	Synthetic resins and moulding compounds of polyethylene
369C6	Synthetic resins and moulding compounds of the styrene type in any polymerised or co-polymerised form
ex 382	Flash guns other than electronic flash units; projectors; slide viewers
ex 382	Mounted lenses and filters
ex 382	Balance - Cameras, other, etc., but not including reproduction cameras used by the lithographic, cartographic and process engraving trade or television camera chain
319D3	Hypodermic needles
419H	Dental units

2. Canada

1. The restrictions maintained by Canada were notified to Committee II in document COM.II/2(m)/Rev.1 of 15 March 1960. Of these, it is conceivable that the restrictions on the following products might be considered to be inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement:

Butter and butterfat  
Cheddar cheese  
Dry skimmed milk  
Turkeys

2. These products require a prior import permit under the Export and Import Permits Act.

3. There is an annual global quota of 4 million lbs. for turkeys, of which up to 2 million lbs. may be imported in any one quarter. Quotas have not been established on the other three items.

4. No terminal date is provided for these restrictions.

### 3. Ghana

1. Ghana maintains residual import restrictions on the following commodities for security, safety, and other purely internal administrative reasons:

- (a) Arms and ammunition
- (b) Explosives
- (c) Gold
- (d) Cinematographic films
- (e) Petroleum products

2. The reasons which warrant retention of these restrictions in respect of each item are as stated below; but it is stressed that no discrimination is exercised against any country in this regard nor is the quantity limited except to comply with the individual security laws etc.

(a) Arms and ammunition:

It is not and has not been possible to relax the restriction on the importation of arms and ammunition due to the fact that the importation, storage and marketing of this item are controlled by law. It is in the interest of public safety that the importation of arms and ammunition and for that matter explosives of all kinds should be handled only by members of the community who satisfy the conditions of satisfactory storage and distribution facilities.

(b) Gold:

The importation of gold is restricted to protect the local gold-mining industry against illegal traffic.

(c) Cinematographic films:

Restriction of importation of cinematographic films is maintained as a check on importation of indecent and demoralized pictures, contrary to the provisions of the Cinematographic Censorship Ordinance.

(d) Petroleum products:

The conditions of the storage of these highly inflammable products are controlled by law and therefore the importation must of necessity be controlled. However, licences are freely issued to:

- (i) petroleum companies operating in Ghana who possess the normal facilities for storage and distribution; and
- (ii) small traders who import and distribute such products in tins.

3. Other commodities

(a) Tobacco:

The import of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco into Ghana from the United States is subject to the granting of an import licence in order to protect home industry. Imports from Commonwealth countries are not subject to licensing since they are not so large in volume compared with those from the United States. There is no discrimination intended here as licences are freely given.

(b) Sugar:

Ghana, as a signatory to the International Sugar Agreement, has an obligation to safeguard the interest of other members of the ISA against competition from non-member exporting countries who are not directly responsible to the International Sugar Council. Importers in Ghana, of course, are at liberty to import without limitation to value and quantity from her traditional sources of supply in the participating countries of the International Sugar Agreement.

4. Japan

Import licensing is still maintained against Japan and Article XXXV of the GATT is still in force against her. However, these import licences are granted on a very liberal basis and negotiations are currently proceeding for the abrogation of Article XXXV. On the conclusion of these negotiations Japan will be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment.

4. Kingdom of the Netherlands

Bovine cattle other than thoroughbred animals, excluding oxen

Beef, veal, horsemeat, fresh or chilled

Eel and seafish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen, excluding smelt and sprat

Herring, simply salted, dried or smoked; shrimps

Grapes

Wheat and meslin, flour, groats, etc. of wheat and meslin

Sugar beets

Chicory roots

Hops (hop cones and lupulin)

Castor oil

Fatty acids excluding fatty acids from tall oil

Salt

Coal

Caustic soda

Penicillin, -salts, -preparations

Nitrogenous mineral or chemical fertilizers excluding chilisalpeter

Calf leather

Sheet-glass, window-glass

Automobiles and chassis with motor, not including motor-buses

5. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

(a) Nature of restriction

Quantitative import control.

(b) Products covered

Secondhand clothing and new or used military-type clothing. Quota for November 1960 to June 1961:

80,000 jackets and £80,000 for all other types.

(c) Area of applicability

The restriction applies to imports from all sources; imports against quota may be made from any countries which are either in the sterling area or are listed in the Second Schedule to the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence, 1961 (copy attached).

(d) Intended duration

Indefinite. Half-yearly quotas are subject to review in January and June of each year.

6. United Kingdom

1. The following is a list of products subject, on importation into the United Kingdom from countries to which the United Kingdom programme of relaxation of import restrictions normally applies, to restrictions imposed contrary to the provisions of the General Agreement and without authorization from the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

<u>Items subject to import restrictions in the United Kingdom</u>	<u>Area from which restricted</u>	<u>Types of restrictions applied</u>
Baskets and basketware (other than furniture) of cane, willow or wicker	All except Sterling Area	Global quota for imports from Relaxation and Dollar Areas
Coal, coke and solid fuels manufactured from coal or coke	" " " "	Imports currently prohibited
Apples and pears, fresh; apples and mixtures of fruit containing apple, bottled or canned	" " " "	Global quotas for imports from Relaxation and Dollar Areas
Whole hams, other than hams preserved in airtight containers	" " " "	Prohibition
Milk and milk products, the following: milk (including buttermilk, skim milk and whey), fresh, frozen, evaporated, condensed, dried or otherwise preserved; animal feeding stuffs containing more than 80 per cent by weight of milk solids	" " " "	Licensing control at present without effective restriction from the Relaxation Area of all types of processed milk. Prohibition from the Dollar Area
Jute manufactures the following: woven piece goods exceeding 18 inches in width; new sacks and bags, other than those originating in and consigned from the Irish Republic; yarns	All areas	Jute yarn, cloths and bags from India and Pakistan are imported on public account by the Jute Control. Licensing control for imports by private importers but without effective restriction of imports from Dollar and Relaxation Areas of yarn and of types of jute cloth and bags in which the Jute Control does not trade and of all jute goods from the Irish Republic

<u>Items subject to import restrictions in the United Kingdom</u>	<u>Area from which restricted</u>	<u>Types of restrictions applied</u>
Watches and parts thereof, other than the following: watches and watch movements of a value exceeding £5 each. Those constructed solely from parts manufactured and assembled in the Scheduled Territories. Watch glasses, including those of synthetic material	All areas	Bilateral quota for imports of watches and movements costing up to £5 c.i.f. from Switzerland. Global quota for imports of watches and movements costing up to £5 c.i.f. from the rest of the Relaxation Area and the Dollar Area. Global quota for imports of stopwatches costing up to £5 c.i.f. from Relaxation and Dollar Areas. Bilateral quotas for some parts; discretionary individual licensing for others.
Aeroplanes of an all-up weight of over 4,500 lbs.	Dollar only	Discretionary individual licensing
Alcoholic beverages, including gin, beer, wine and rum, but excluding whisky	Dollar only	Licensing control without effective restriction for all except rum. Bilateral quota for imports of rum from Cuba. Global quota for imports of rum from the rest of the Dollar Area
Bananas	" "	Global quota
Bottled or canned fruit	" "	Global quotas for grapefruit, pineapple and fruit other than citrus and pineapple
Grapefruit, fresh	" "	Global quota and an additional bilateral quota for imports from Cuba
Grapefruit juice and orange juice	" "	Global quota
Pigmeat (other than offals) and preparations containing pigmeat other than animal feeding stuffs, canned baked beans and soups	" "	Global quota for imports of fresh, chilled or frozen pork only
Pharmaceutical products and organic chemicals classified in headings 29.36, 29.38, 29.39, 29.44, 30.02, 30.03, 30.04, 30.05 of the Customs Tariff 1959, other than (excluding 30.05) dental cements and fillings	" "	Global quota for imports of pharmaceutical preparations packed ready for retail sale

<u>Items subject to import restrictions in the United Kingdom</u>	<u>Area from which restricted</u>	<u>Types of restrictions applied</u>
Cigars	Dollar only	Bilateral quota for imports from Cuba. Global quota for imports from the rest of the Dollar Area

2. As regards the intended duration of the restrictions, the United Kingdom Government intend to make further progress in removing the import restrictions listed above as soon as possible, although there are some special problems which it will take time to resolve.

3. As regards basketware, a programme of relaxation is envisaged which will lead to full liberalization within a period of five years.

4. As regards watches, a programme of relaxation is envisaged which will result in full liberalization by 31 December 1969.

5. As regards paragraph 2(a) (ii) of airgram No. 224 none of the import restrictions described above is applied under the terms of the Protocol of Provisional Application.

