

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON  
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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CONTRACTING PARTIES

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UNITED KINGDOM/IRELAND

FREE TRADE AREA AGREEMENT

Replies to Questions

At its meeting of 24 January 1966 the Council decided that contracting parties should, as in similar cases in the past, have the opportunity to put forward questions concerning the provisions of the United Kingdom/Ireland Free Trade Area Agreement or its implementation (C/M/33, page 7).

From the communications received a consolidated list of questions was prepared and transmitted to the Government of the United Kingdom. The questions asked and the replies received are contained in this document.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Question 1

What is the percentage of the import by one member State of the Agreement from the other of products whose customs duties and other trade restrictions would be removed in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement in the total import by one member from the other?

Answer

On the basis of 1964 trade figures, 93 per cent of total trade between the two parties will be freed of customs duties and other trade barriers, in the case of imports into the United Kingdom by 1 July 1966 and in the case of imports into the Republic of Ireland by 1 July 1975. Details of this calculation are set out in Appendix A.

Question 2

Does the percentage, in the view of the member States of the Agreement, satisfy the requirement provided for in 8(b) of Article XXIV of the General Agreement?

Answer

Yes.

Question 3

What are the present imports of each of the products into the United Kingdom from the Irish Republic on which a duty is specified in the United Kingdom tariff on imports from Commonwealth countries?

Question 4

Which is the rate of duty specified on each of these products in the United Kingdom tariff?

Answer to questions 3 and 4

A list of the products on which a duty is specified in the United Kingdom tariff in respect of imports from countries entitled to Commonwealth preference, together with the rate of duty specified in each case, is attached in Appendix B and trade figures are in Appendix C.

Question 5

Which is the present production of these products in the Irish Republic?

Answer

Irish statistics of production are not compiled in a way which would enable this information to be provided. The main item is man-made fibre goods.

Question 6

What are the plans and possibilities for the production of these products in the Irish Republic?

Answer

The formulation of plans for the production of the goods referred to is primarily a matter for the management of the industries concerned. It is likely that the manufacture of man-made fibre goods will be expanded substantially.

Question 7

Which steps are proposed to be taken in accordance with the agreement to prevent development of a situation which will affect the export prospects of other countries in these lines?

Answer

The preamble to the Agreement makes it clear that, in creating the free-trade area between them, the parties intend to contribute to the harmonious expansion of world trade and the progressive removal of barriers to it. The parties see no reason why any contracting party need be apprehensive of any worsening of its trading opportunities in the British and Irish markets as a consequence of the creation of the free-trade area.

Question 8

Since Article XXIV:5 of the General Agreement deals with the establishment of free-trade areas "between the territories of contracting parties", does the Government of the United Kingdom intend to ask the CONTRACTING PARTIES to approve the establishment of the Free Trade Area with Ireland in accordance with the provisions of Article XXIV:10 of the General Agreement?

Answer

The question of the relationship between paragraphs 5 and 10 of Article XXIV of the GATT has been touched upon in the examination of other free-trade area agreements. The most important consideration would appear to be the fact that the Republic of Ireland has already sought to accede to the GATT, and this has been taken into account in the framing of the Agreement.

Question 9

Can the Government of Ireland indicate whether any duties in its customs tariff applicable to third countries have been increased since the date of signature of the Agreement and, if so, which?

Answer

Details of the duties are given in Appendix D.

Question 10

Will the discriminatory surcharges introduced on 2 November 1965 by the Irish Government be abolished on 31 March 1966, which is the date of expiration of the decree which imposed them?

Answer

The Irish Government regrets that the balance-of-payments position necessitates the retention of the temporary import levy introduced on 2 November 1965, which is being extended to 30 June 1966. The matter will be subject to further review before that date.

ARTICLE I

Question 11

Could the parties to the Free Trade Area Agreement supply statistics of the value of Irish imports of products originating in the United Kingdom and the value of imports into the United Kingdom of products originating in Ireland during a representative period?

Answer

This information is to be found in Appendix E.

Question 12

Is it correct that the Agreement does not provide for the complete abolition of Irish customs duties for the products contained in Annex A, referred to in Article I(2) of the Agreement? What was the value of Irish imports of these products originating in the United Kingdom during a representative period?

Answer

The answer to the first part of the question is "yes". As regards the second part see Appendix A.

Question 13

Do signatories intend that special provisions made for agricultural products (as in exceptions from paragraphs 1 and 2 listed in Annexes A and D) will be indefinite, or will they, in time, be reduced in accordance with conditions contained in GATT Article XXIV:8(b)?

Answer

While the parties consider that the requirements of GATT Article XXIV:8(b) are satisfied (see reply to Question 2), Article XII provides for the possibility of extending the free-trade régime to further items as circumstances may permit.

Question 14

To assist contracting parties in assessing the significance of exceptions from free trade specified in Annexes A and D, would signatories provide information to indicate what they believe the trade in these items would be in the absence of restrictions?

Answer

No meaningful estimate can be made since, inter alia, the degree of restrictiveness of the arrangements governing excluded items is far from being uniform. Article XII also provides for the possible improvement of opportunities for trade in these items.

Question 15

Are the rates of duty referred to in paragraph 3(b) higher in incidence than those prevailing prior to the conclusion of the Agreement?

Question 16

What is the purpose of the special provisions adopted for products listed in Annex B, and why have these specific products been dealt with in this manner?

Answer to questions 15 and 16

The products listed in Annex B were subject to quantitative import restrictions which are to be removed under the Agreement. The purpose of the special provisions adopted for these products is generally to allow for the unilateral reductions made in the duties on 1 January 1963 and 1 January 1964 by providing that the basic duties shall be the unreduced rates. Paragraph 6 of the Record of Understandings provides that the duties statutorily chargeable on these goods on 1 March 1966 shall not, in fact, be increased and the effect of this will be that the duties will mark time at their existing levels for the first two years and will then move down so as to reach nil on 1 July 1975.

Question 17

As regards paragraph 3(c), why was a future date - 1 March 1966 - chosen, rather than the date of the Agreement? Was an increase foreseen in duties on imports from the United Kingdom between the date of the Agreement and 1 March 1966?

Answer

The date 1 March 1966 was chosen in order to give the Government of the Republic of Ireland the opportunity of implementing certain duty changes which were under consideration when the Agreement was made.

Question 18

What conditions are to be fulfilled in order to withdraw products from Annex A (see also Article XII)?

Answer

The Agreement does not lay down any conditions to be fulfilled in order to withdraw products from Annex A. The two parties may agree to the deletion of an item from Annex A at any time.

Question 19

What are the criteria for defining the "more or less permanent character" of trade difficulties caused in the Irish market by products imported from the United Kingdom (paragraph 5 in connexion with Article XIX)?

Answer

No criteria have been laid down. This is a matter for evaluation by the Government of the Republic of Ireland and for subsequent consultation between the two parties in the light of the provisions of Article I(5).

ARTICLE IIQuestion 20

Could a product be considered as being of Irish origin for the purposes of Commonwealth preference, but at the same time not benefit from the advantages of the Agreement pursuant to the rules of origin of Article II?

Answer

For the purposes of Commonwealth preference goods are not regarded as originating within an individual country: they are regarded only as originating within the Commonwealth preference area. Goods from the Republic of Ireland which would be considered as of Commonwealth preference origin might not be regarded as being of Irish origin under Article II. In this case they would be dutiable at the Commonwealth preference rate as at present. This could happen only in the case of goods listed in Appendix B over the greater part of imports into the United Kingdom the Commonwealth preference rate of duty is already nil.

Question 21

On what provisions of the General Agreement does the Free Trade Area Agreement base the provisions (Annex C) which reserve the benefit of area origin to certain Irish products manufactured from products originating in the EFTA?

Answer

These provisions of the Agreement are not based on any specific provisions of the GATT. They take account of the fact that imports of the materials in question from other EFTA countries into the United Kingdom, which qualify for EFTA tariff treatment, will bear no import duty from 31 December 1966.

Question 22

What are the reasons and the significance of the difference between the United Kingdom's and Ireland's rules of origin? Is it intended that common rules of origin for the Free Trade Area will be drawn up at some future date?

Answer

The reasons are essentially historical. Since each party has operated its own rules of origin in relation to the other for many years, and since these rules are well known and understood by Traders and Customs administrations in the two countries, it was desirable to make only the necessary minimum of changes. Where changes were made or new rules were introduced the main purpose was to avoid deflections of trade of the kind described in Article III. For the reasons explained above the form of the new rules follows wherever possible the pattern of the existing Commonwealth preference or EFTA rules. The parties have no present intention of seeking to unify the origin provisions.

ARTICLE III

Question 23

What kind of protective measures against trade deflection are envisaged in paragraph 3? Will these measures be limited in time?

Answer

The parties did not consider it necessary to define such measures in advance of a situation which cannot be accurately foreseen. Among the measures which conceivably might be employed in such a situation would be a temporary or provisional modification of an origin rule.

ARTICLE IV

Question 24

Could the parties to the Agreement notify to the CONTRACTING PARTIES the fiscal duties collected at the frontier which contain a protective element?

Answer

This will be done when the lists have been finalized

Question 25

Article IV of the Free Trade Area Agreement between the United Kingdom and Ireland deals with the protective element in fiscal duties. Is this protective element compatible with Article III of the GATT?

Question 26

In view of Article XXI and GATT Article III, will protective elements of fiscal charges referred to in paragraph 3(a) be eliminated in case of all contracting parties?

Answer to questions 25 and 26

In the view of the parties to the Agreement there is no incompatibility of the kind suggested. As regards internal taxes and regulations Article III of the GATT will apply. The elimination of the protective elements in fiscal charges applied to imports is analogous to the elimination of protective customs duties and there is no obligation upon the parties to remove them in relation to imports from third countries.

Question 27

In further reference to GATT Article III, what is the justification for exemption from removal of protective elements in fiscal charges permitted in paragraph 3(b)?

Answer

The goods in question are those which are also excluded from the obligation to reduce and eliminate import duties, set out in Article I.

Question 28

Will contracting parties be informed of actions taken under this Article?

Answer

Yes.

ARTICLE V

Question 29

Will the abolition of export duties which is to take place on 1 July be extended to exports towards third countries?

Answer

Neither party at present maintains any export duty which has a restrictive effect on trade.

ARTICLE VI

Question 30

Can recourse be made to the authority contained in paragraph 1 to introduce or intensify quantitative import restrictions on goods listed in Annexes A and D without, thereby, contravening the requirements of GATT Article XI?

Answer

Article XXI of the Agreement makes it clear that the parties would have regard to their obligations under the GATT and other relevant international agreements.

Question 31

What "further or different provisions" might be contemplated with respect to elimination of quantitative import restrictions?

Answer

This provision allows further and more rapid progress to be made towards free-trade as circumstances may permit.

Question 32

In view of the significant export trade by Ireland to the United Kingdom in a number of products listed in Annex A, why are these products exempted from liberalization by Ireland?

Answer

These products have been exempted from liberalization by the Republic of Ireland because of the differences in internal price levels in the two countries, which in turn reflect the different methods employed to support agriculture.

Question 33

What measures are envisaged within the framework of the rules and agreements aimed at granting protection against imports (see exchange of letters, page 114)?

Answer

The greater part of imports into the United Kingdom from the Republic of Ireland already qualify for duty free entry, free also of quantitative import restriction, on the same basis as imports from other countries under the Commonwealth Preference system. Paragraph (5) of Article VI of the Agreement (which parallels paragraph (3) of Article II) is intended to make provision for dealing with the situation which would arise if the arrangements governing imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area were changed, with a view to maintaining the rights of the Republic of Ireland as established by the Agreement. The exchange of letters on page 114 of L/2552/Add.1 shows how this was done in a particular case. The United Kingdom Government has no present intention of modifying any of the arrangements applying to imports from the Commonwealth.

Question 34

Will Irish agricultural products exported to the United Kingdom benefit from the United Kingdom's system of market-support and, if so, to what extent?

Answer

Neither Article VI nor the other articles of the Free Trade Agreement contain any provision for Irish agricultural exports to benefit from the United Kingdom system of market support.

Question 35

What was the value of imports by the United Kingdom during a representative period of the products listed in Annex D, originating in Ireland?

Answer

See Appendix A attached.

ARTICLE VIII

Question 36

What are the products to which it can already be expected that the provisions of Article VIII(1) apply from the moment the Agreement enters into force?

Question 37

Would signatories advise which present intergovernmental commodity agreements are covered by provisions of Article VIII?

Answer to questions 36 and 37

None. Article VIII relates to possible future arrangements.

Question 38

According to Article VIII a party to the Agreement may, under certain conditions, regulate imports of agricultural products from the other party "in pursuance of an obligation under an intergovernmental commodity agreement or for the implementation of any other arrangement for the purpose of orderly marketing" ...? What are the arrangements envisaged in this last sentence? Should these arrangements be multilateral? Would they necessarily be intergovernmental arrangements?

Answer

Article VIII(1) looks to the possible negotiation of intergovernmental commodity agreements but is drawn widely enough to cover also the possibility of an arrangement which was not an intergovernmental commodity agreement in the sense of Article XX(h) of the GATT. Such an arrangement would necessarily be multilateral in its effects but its precise form would depend upon the circumstances and the commodity involved.

Question 39

What is the purpose of the exclusion of store cattle, store sheep and store lambs from the agricultural products in respect of which imports may be regulated in pursuance of an intergovernmental commodity agreement?

Answer

This reflects the close interrelationship between the cattle and sheep industries in the two countries as a result of which farmers in one country are traditionally dependent upon the stores imported from the other.

Question 40

Will such exclusion place a limitation on the United Kingdom's ability to take commitments in an international arrangement for meat, e.g. in an arrangement worked out by the GATT Meat Group?

Answer

No. Store animals imported by the United Kingdom from the Republic of Ireland - or vice versa - would be treated as domestic production for the purposes of any such arrangement.

Question 41

Similarly will the statement of intention in paragraph 3 place a limitation on the United Kingdom's ability to take commitments of a non-discriminatory nature in international agreements in the commodity concerned?

Answer

It is not clear why any conflict of obligations should arise.

Question 42

What was the value of the exchanges between the United Kingdom and Ireland of (i) agricultural products within the meaning of Article XXIV and (ii) of store cattle, store sheep and store lamb (Article VIII:1)?

Answer

The figures are as follows:

	Imports into the United Kingdom from the Republic of Ireland (£ million c.i.f.)	Imports into the Republic of Ireland from the United Kingdom (£ million c.i.f.)
All agricultural products as defined in Article XXIV of the Agreement	112.5	21.5
Store cattle, store sheep and store lambs (estimated)	44.0	0.3

Question 43

To what products do the provisions of Article VIII apply at the moment since bacon and cereals are not envisaged (Article IX(3))?

Answer

See answer to questions 36 and 37 above.

ARTICLES VIII AND IX

Question 44

How will the United Kingdom honour its obligations under Articles VIII and IX and related sections of the Record of Understandings in view of obligations under GATT Article XI?

Answer

It is not clear why any conflict of obligations should arise.

ARTICLE IX

Question 45

Are the Ottawa agreements on bacon and cereals covered by the "multilateral arrangements existing on the date of signature of this agreement" (Article IX(1))?

Answer

No.

Question 46

What are the existing agreements limiting the entry of Irish butter into the British market to which reference is made in Article IX, paragraph 2?

Answer

Following requests by New Zealand and Denmark for the imposition by the United Kingdom of anti-dumping duties against subsidized imports from other countries, and in the light of the very low prices which had prevailed from time to time in the United Kingdom market, the United Kingdom Government introduced in April 1962 a system for limiting imports of butter from all sources by quota. It is to this system that Article IX(2) refers.

Question 47

What was the value in the course of a representative period of imports by the United Kingdom of bacon, butter and cereals of Irish origin as defined in paragraph 5 of Article IX?

Answer

See Appendix A.

ARTICLE XVIII

Question 48

Since Ireland is not yet a contracting party to GATT how, if need be, will her balance-of-payments position, or the degree of seriousness of this position, be determined?

Answer

This would appear to be a purely transitional problem. The Republic of Ireland has already undertaken obligations in the context of the International Monetary Fund and in the OECD, where regular consultations take place. Whilst the international obligations referred to in paragraph (1) of Article XVIII can relate only to those obligations which a party to the Agreement has undertaken at the relevant time, it is not foreseen that the formal situation which will obtain before the Republic of Ireland accedes to the GATT need preclude the possibility of periodic consultation with the CONTRACTING PARTIES in the context of Article XXIV of the GATT.

ARTICLE XIX

Question 49

What other measures designed to remedy special economic difficulties which are envisaged in paragraph 2?

Question 50

Have the parties envisaged the possibility of granting assistance for structural adjustment when the conditions foreseen in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 arise, before trade restrictions are applied?

Answer to questions 49 and 50

It is open to the parties to agree on the use of any other measure consistent with the objectives stated in the Preamble to the Agreement. The Irish Government has already introduced measures to assist the adaptation of industry to free-trade conditions.

Question 51

Could the review provided for in paragraph 4 lead to a postponement of the deadline of 1 July 1981?

Answer

It is the firm intention of the parties to establish a free-trade area in the sense of Article XXIV of the GATT within the time limits prescribed in the Agreement. Article XXI of the Agreement is relevant to the implementation of Article XIX(4), as to all other provisions of the Agreement.

ARTICLE XXII

Question 52

Does Ireland envisage that preferential restrictions which are the subject of paragraph 7 would be continued following its contemplated accession to GATT, and if so, under what provisions of GATT would they be applied?

Answer

The provisions of Article XXII should be seen against the background of the arrangements which have existed between the two parties since 1958. These arrangements provided not only for extensive contractual and contingent preferences, but also for the creation of new preferences in certain circumstances. Because the benefits of the free-trade area will be realized only gradually so far as imports into the Republic of Ireland are concerned, the abrupt termination of the pre-existing arrangements could have resulted in a transitional worsening of the conditions affecting established trade channels. It was, therefore, considered appropriate to phase out the preferential arrangements over the period when the free-trade area arrangements are to be phased in. These phasing arrangements, however, apply only to existing preferences and the provisions requiring the creation of new preferences have been terminated. It is assumed that the legal basis for the transitional continuation of the preferences referred to in Article XXII will be a matter to be considered, in the context of Article I of the GATT, in the instrument of accession of the Republic of Ireland to the GATT.

Article XXIII

Question 53

Are the parties to the Agreement prepared to keep the contracting parties informed of the implementation of the Free Trade Area Agreement and to give them the opportunity of consultations before decisions affecting their interests are taken?

Question 54

Will the parties to the Agreement notify to the CONTRACTING PARTIES the result of their periodic consultations to the extent that such results may be of interest to other contracting parties?

Answer to questions 53 and 54

The parties to the Agreement, in accordance with Article XXIV:7 of the GATT, will be ready to keep the CONTRACTING PARTIES informed of progress in the establishment of the free-trade area and will at any time be ready to consider representations by individual contracting parties in accordance with Article XXII of the GATT. Any important modifications to the Agreement which substantially altered the plan and schedule for the formation of the free-trade area would be notified to the CONTRACTING PARTIES. But the parties could not accept that there should be any obligation to provide the CONTRACTING PARTIES with opportunity for discussion before taking decisions for the implementation of the Agreement.

ARTICLE XXVII

Question 55

What is the period of validity of the Agreement? Can it be denounced by the parties?

Answer

The Agreement is of indefinite duration, but the parties retain their usual rights under international law as to termination.

AGREEMENT RELATING TO TRADE IN CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL  
AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Question 56

Under Article 15 Ireland is required to enter into consultation with the United Kingdom if she considers it necessary to increase the duties on certain agricultural products listed in Annex A in order to compensate for a reduction of package duty made, in accordance with the Agreement, on the packing material for these products. Can it be taken that such an increase would also be applied to third parties? If so, will the reduction of the package duty - which will have been the cause of this increase - also be extended to third parties?

Answer

This Agreement is not part of the Free Trade Area Agreement. It is not proposed that the reduction in the package duty should be extended to third countries. It is not anticipated, therefore, that it would be necessary to adjust the duties for third countries in the circumstances set out in the question.

AGREEMENT ON STORE ANIMALS  
AND CARCASS MEAT

Question 57

How are the benefits of guarantee payments exclusively in favour of imports from Ireland to be reconciled with Article I(1) of the GATT in respect to matters referred to in paragraph 4 of Article III? If Article XXIV is relied upon to justify the special treatment accorded to Ireland what specific provision of the Article is considered to permit this?

Answer

This agreement is not part of the Free Trade Area Agreement. The parties do not see that Articles I or III of the GATT have any bearing upon the substance of this Agreement. The second part of the question does not appear to arise.

AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

Question 58

What is the value of trade between the parties in the cotton yarns and cotton textiles listed in the Annex?

Answer

This agreement is not part of the Free Trade Area Agreement. The value of imports from the Republic of Ireland into the United Kingdom in 1965 of cotton yarns of the types listed in the Annex was approximately £500,000: all such trade will be subject to restriction under the Agreement. The corresponding figure for cotton textiles was £6.5 million, of which approximately £2.5 million could be subject to restriction. Imports of cotton yarns from the United Kingdom into the Republic of Ireland in 1965 were £650,000. Statistics of imports of the other cotton textiles listed in the Annex are not available and close estimation is not possible: imports are, however, considered to have been between £5 million and £6 million.

Question 59

Do the protective measures provided for in this Agreement also deal with products which fall within the scope of the GATT Cotton Textiles Agreement and which are exported by the parties to this Agreement into the free-trade area?

Answer

The range of products covered by the Agreement on trade in cotton textiles is narrower than that covered by the GATT Cotton Textiles Agreement and restrictions imposed under the former will apply only to trade between the parties to it.

RECORD OF UNDERSTANDINGS RELATING TO  
THE FREE TRADE AREA AGREEMENT

Question 60

With regard to the reclassification of tariffs referred to in paragraph 3 of the Record of Understandings, is this intended to apply to occasional changes in tariff provisions, or does it foresee more widespread changes?

Answer

Paragraph 3 is intended to cover changes which might be necessitated by modifications in the classification of items under the Brussels Nomenclature.

Question 61

Should Ireland resort to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article I Ireland has undertaken (paragraph 7) to enter, if necessary, into consultation with the United Kingdom for the "improvement of opportunities of access" to the Irish market of British products which might be excluded from area treatment. Could the parties give some examples of the measures they might be envisaging for this purpose?

Answer

The intention is that action under paragraph (5) of Article I should not permanently preclude the possibility of returning to free-trade in an excluded product. The modalities would have to be worked out in the light of the situation obtaining at the relevant time.

Question 62

Does the intention set out in paragraph 10 mean that, should the Government of Ireland decide to increase for any reason the duty on assembled motor cars imported from the United Kingdom, they would be also obliged to increase the duty applied to third countries in order to take into account the guaranteed margin of preference of ten points?

Answer

The problem is not likely to arise in practice since Article IV provides for the progressive elimination of the protective element in the fiscal charge on imports of assembled motor cars of United Kingdom origin.

APPENDIX A

TRADE IN GOODS EXCLUDED FROM FREE TRADE IN 1964

£'000 c.i.f.

1.	Exports to the Republic of Ireland:	
	Items listed in Annex A	4,400 <sup>a</sup>
2.	Imports into the United Kingdom:	
	(i) Items listed in Annex D	
	- potatoes, other than new, seed or sweet	1
	- sugar	1,197
	- watches	negligible
	(ii) Items falling under Article IX	
	- bacon	9,042
	- butter	6,320
	- cereals	821
	(iii) Cotton textiles <sup>b</sup>	
	- yarn	445 <sup>c</sup>
	- other	2,500 <sup>a, c</sup>
		<hr/> 20,300 <sup>c</sup>

3.		<u>Total imports</u>	<u>Excluded items</u>	<u>Percentage of trade</u>
		(£ million)	(£ million)	to be freed
	Republic of Ireland	176.5	4.4	97.5
	United Kingdom	<u>179.0</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>88.6</u>
	Total	355.5	24.7	93.0

<sup>a</sup> Estimated

<sup>b</sup> Excluded under the Agreement on Trade in Cotton Textiles, which runs until 31 December 1970, unless the two Governments otherwise agree.

<sup>c</sup> 1965

<sup>d</sup> It is not known to what extent the figures include trade in goods which do not originate within the free-trade area in the sense of Article II of the Agreement.

<sup>e</sup> All imports into the United Kingdom, except cereals, will be freed from import duty and charged with equivalent effect on 1 July 1966. Cereals will not be subject to quantitative import restriction.

APPENDIX B

DUTIES SPECIFIED IN UNITED KINGDOM TARIFF  
ON IMPORTS FROM COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

This appendix will be circulated later in an Addendum to this document.

APPENDIX C

PRODUCTS ON WHICH A DUTY IS SPECIFIED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM  
TARIFF IN RESPECT OF IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES ENTITLED TO  
COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE

United Kingdom Imports from Irish Republic 1964

<u>Commodity</u>	£'000 c.i.f.
Coffee, chicory, chicory root, extracts etc.	4
Certain chemicals	8
Fibres, yarns, fabrics etc., <u>wholly</u> of silk or man-made fibre	<del>756</del>
Sugar	1,213
Photographic apparatus, films cinematographic apparatus etc.	105
Clocks, watches, watch glasses, watch cases etc.	5
Motor and other vehicles, parts and accessories	350
Musical instruments including gramophones, tape recorders, etc., loudspeakers, amplifiers	99
Hops, hop extracts, hop oil (includes certain other vegetable extracts)	7
Wines	35
Tobacco, snuff, etc., manufactured and unmanufactured	51
Matches	-
Lighters	232
	<u>2,965</u>

- Notes:
1. It is impossible to provide import figures for each individual item in the United Kingdom tariff.
  2. Figures for made-up goods wholly or partly of silk or man-made fibres and other goods partly of silk or man-made fibres are not available.

APPENDIX D

Goods affected	Duty position 14 December 1955	Present duty position
Tufted bedspreads	Subject to an ad valorem rate of 40%, flat	To impose a minimum specific duty of 15s. per article alternative to the ad valorem rate
Footwear	Subject to duty of 60% (full) and 40% (UK and Canada), ad valorem	To impose new rates of 54% or 9s. per pair (full) and 36% or 6s. per pair (UK and Canada)
<u>Agricultural Machinery</u>		
1. Ploughs and harrows	Subject to duty of 30% (full) and 20% (UK and Canada), ad valorem	To impose alternative minimum specific rates of £22.10 (full) and £15 (UK and Canada), per article
2. Manure spreaders	Only machines of the spinner type and of a hopper capacity not exceeding 20 cu.ft. were subject to duty (as at 1 above)	To impose a duty of 22½% (full) and 15% (UK and Canada), ad valorem on all other manure spreaders and fertiliser distributors
3. Cocklifters, ricklifters etc.	Only cocklifters liable to duty (as at 1 above)	To extend the duty of 30% (full) and 20% (UK and Canada), ad valorem, to ricklifters, hay-sweeps and the like
Ceramic sanitary ware	Not liable to duty	To impose a duty of 45% (full) and 30% (UK and Canada), ad valorem, on these goods
Motor vehicle tyres	Subject to duty of 45%, flat, ad valorem	To impose an alternative minimum specific rate of 12s.6d. per article
Stockings of man-made fibres	Subject to duty of 60% (full) and 40% (UK and Canada), ad valorem	To impose alternative minimum specific rates of 30s. (full) and 20s. (UK and Canada), per dozen pairs
Rope cordage and twine	Goods of vegetable fibres, only, subject to duty	To extend the duty, 48% (full) and 26 2/3% (UK and Canada), ad valorem, to similar goods of man-made fibres

APPENDIX E

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

	<u>1964</u>
	<u>£'000 c.i.f.</u>
Food and live animals	102,982
Live animals (excluding zoo animals etc.)	156,195
Meat and meat preparations	21,871
Dairy products and eggs	10,701
Beverages and tobacco	8,178
Of which beer	7,604
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	6,020
Textile fibres and their waste	3,080
- of which wool and other animal hair and tops	2,406
Mineral fuels and lubricants	2,539
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	815
Chemicals	1,357
Manufactures classified by material	28,867
Leather and leather manufactures	3,078
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	2,562
Textile yarn, fabrics, and made-up articles	10,485
- of which cotton yarn	447
cotton woven fabrics	2,272
wool yarn	1,303
wool and worsted fabrics	1,185
Machinery and transport equipment	8,987
Machinery (non-electric)	4,670
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	3,708
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,838
Travel goods, clothing and footwear	7,976
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	6,457
Live animals not for food	1,105
Total imports	<u>179,042</u>

Source: United Kingdom Statistics.

APPENDIX E (cont'd)

IMPORTS INTO THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

	<u>1964</u>
	<u>£'000 c.i.f.</u>
Food and live animals	20,338
Live animals (excluding zoo animals etc.)	14,307
Beverages and tobacco	1,279
- of which alcoholic beverages	1,132
Crude materials, inedible except fuels	6,210
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10,643
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	290
Chemicals	15,729
Manufactures classified by material	44,507
Textile yarn. Fabrics and made-up articles	14,253
- of which cotton fabrics	1,715
woollen fabrics	1,052
man-made fibres	980
Metals	19,148
Machinery and transport equipment	54,157
Machinery (non-electric)	24,147
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	11,009
Transport equipment	19,002
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,225
Clothing	2,464
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	9,122
Total exports	<u>176,502</u>

Source: Republic of Ireland Statistics.

