

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM. IND/6/Add.4
12 December 1968

Limited Distribution

Committee on Industrial Products

INVENTORY OF NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

Addendum

Specific Limitations on Imports and Exports

The classification which was to be used in this section, as agreed in L/3083, was as follows, with an indication of the modifications which were made because of the difficulty of following the original classification completely:

	<u>Page</u>
A. Quantitative restrictions	3
(This section has been joined with C below, as it was often difficult to ascertain whether or not quotas (global or bilateral) existed. Most notifications concerning discrimination will also be found in this section, as only a fraction of notifications gave any indication of a specific reason for the discrimination which seemed to warrant classification under sections E or F below.)	
B. Embargoes	45
C. Import and export licensing	--
(See A above - there were no notifications on export licensing.)	
D. Exchange controls	54
(Some very closely related measures are classified in Addendum 5.)	
E. Discrimination resulting from bilateral agreements	57
(See also A above.)	
F. Discriminatory sourcing	59
(This section contains only those notifications on discrimination which refer to discrimination based on the source of financing of the imports.)	
G. Export restraints	60
H. Minimum and maximum prices and price controls	62
(Some very closely related measures are classified in Addendum 2, along with other anti-dumping measures or valuation problems.)	
I. Tariff quotas	65
X. Other discrimination	66
(Certain cases not appearing to be classifiable elsewhere have been placed in this added category.)	

As mentioned in the basic document, significant differences in coverage of notifications exist in this sector. Quantitative restrictions have been omitted from the notification of the United Kingdom although it is stated that they clearly act as barriers to trade and should be taken account of. The Nordic countries have excluded them as already under discussion in other bodies of the GATT. Quantitative restrictions are included in the notifications of most other countries except the European Economic Community, although Canada mentions that its notification does not identify restrictions imposed by developing countries. Hong Kong's notification excludes all non-discriminatory import restrictions maintained under Articles XIII or XVIII and surcharges for which waivers have been obtained under Article XXV, and does not include mention of arrangements not inconsistent with the Cotton Textiles Arrangements. Japan's notification in regard to the cotton textiles quotas differs from Hong Kong's.

The import régimes of the franc zone countries have been the subject of notification by the United States with respect to the distinction which such countries make between imports from the franc zone (free of restrictions), from Common Market countries (for which separate quotas are established to the extent that trade is not completely liberalized) and from all other countries. In one such case (Cameroon) the United States comments that licences are not ordinarily issued to non-franc suppliers for commodities available from the franc zone. The system is described without further comment for eleven other countries in the United States notification.

Japan has also notified the multi-tier discriminatory system of the franc zone with respect to seven franc-zone countries and has pointed out that there are, at least in these cases, not three but four categories of countries, with a further distinction among country sources outside the EEC and franc zone between "former OEEC countries, the United States and Canada" and "other countries". It is in this most restricted category that imports from Japan fall. Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta are mentioned.

These notifications by Japan and the United States have been omitted from the following country sections.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES¹

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing		
GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS BY COUNTRY NAMED:		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		
The most important and most serious obstacles to trade facing Czechoslovak exports are import restrictions applied by some countries, mainly in Western Europe, for protective purposes, mostly in a discriminatory way and in contradiction to the provisions of the General Agreement. These restrictions take the form of insufficient import quotas, protracted procedures in the issuance of import licences or even complete import prohibitions. The main Czechoslovak export items of industrial products most affected by such import restrictions in individual countries are given ... (in the country sections).		
INDIA		
Many products of major export interest to India's trade are affected by quantitative restrictions maintained by a number of developed countries. Mostly these restrictions have been maintained contrary to the basic provisions of the GATT and in practice apply in a discriminatory manner against imports from developing countries. An inventory of the products and the nature of restrictions maintained by different developed countries is already available in document COM.TD/W/76 dated 13 September 1968.		

One developed country maintains quantitative restrictions on some of the products of export interest to India which are not being notified to the Committee on Trade and Development. These products are:

- (i) Jute cloth and bags
- (ii) Coir mats and mattings

¹Material appearing in either column which is underlined is counter-comment by the country maintaining the restrictions.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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	Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)			
GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS BY COUNTRY NAMED (cont'd):			
INDIA (cont'd)			
(iii) Fabrics made from synthetic and artificial fibres			
(iv) Articles of woollen hosiery			
(v) Dried mushrooms			
(vi) Orange segments, canned guavas, mangoes, litchies and exotic fruit juices			
Licensing.	The systems adopted for administration of quotas and procedures for licensing in some developed countries are such that they do not assist the developing countries in utilizing quotas allotted fully.		
For example, India's trade in jute goods has experienced the following types of difficulties:			
(1) Often the quota which itself is small is fragmented and allotted to a number of parties, with the result that it becomes uneconomical for them to import. Further, quantities are allotted to applicants on the basis of their past import performance and because of small and fragmented quotas even the genuine importer does not get a sufficiently large quota.			
(ii) Licences are in many cases granted to parties, such as domestic producers of like goods, who are not at all interested in importing those goods.			
(iii) Licencees are issued to importers on the condition that the goods are exported after processing and not sold in the domestic market.			
		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. <u>Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)</u> <u>GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS BY COUNTRY NAMED (cont'd):</u> INDIA (cont'd) (v) Period of validity of licences is often very short. Further, the period provided for conclusion of import contracts is too short to enable the importer to complete all the necessary administrative formalities.	PORTUGAL Maintenance of quantitative import restrictions. In order to protect marginal or relatively unimportant sectors of their economy, some countries have been maintaining indefinitely a certain number of import restrictions, thereby affecting the traditional flow of trade.	Widening of quantitative import restrictions. In addition to the restrictions allowed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as related to deficitary payment balances, certain countries have set up restrictions of a temporary and in some cases undefined character, introduced unilaterally with the object of protecting domestic production affected by foreign competition.

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MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<p>A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)</p>		
<p>GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS BY COUNTRY NAMED (cont'd):</p>		
<p>PORTUGAL (cont'd)</p>		
<p>that the latter may be comprised in the same generic denomination, tariff heading, or statistical designation. In some cases the quotas are not being allocated by an appropriate system (value instead of quantity, and vice-versa), thereby counteracting or hindering the normal evolution of trade.</p>		
<p>Under the circumstances, and even in cases where those quotas are of a bilateral nature, appropriate action for the widening of their scope would be called for as a first step towards gradual liberalization.</p>		
<p>Quantitative restrictions on goods currently subject to tariff negotiations. The maintenance of quantitative restrictions by certain countries in respect of goods comprised in the last Kennedy Round negotiations constitutes in itself a contradiction. As an example, the restrictions applied to the importation of canned fish in Franco, and to liquorous wines and certain types of cork in Italy, may be mentioned in this connexion.</p>		
<p>UNITED STATES</p>		
<p>Quantitative restrictions are employed in varying degrees by most GATT contracting parties to regulate imports. While industrialized countries have made much progress in removing quantitative restrictions, several still maintain them on some non-agricultural products. Most developing countries maintain quota restrictions on a very wide range of products primarily for balance-of-payments reasons. Quantitative restrictions remain a major problem for agricultural trade.</p>		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
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A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS BY COUNTRY NAMED (cont'd):

UNITED STATES (cont'd)

These restrictions take the form of embargoes, quotas, licensing requirements or prior authorizations, and exchange allocations. Even though such restrictions may be liberally administered, their mere existence results in increased costs, delays and uncertainties in importation. In addition, administration of the import régime may be unduly restrictive or discriminatory, thus constituting an additional barrier. Examples of such administrative practices include: licensing providing for discrimination among sources of supply; quotas based on an importer's previous performance, thus excluding new suppliers; requirements that a specified ratio of domestic to imported goods be purchased; and exchange allocated on the basis of the export performance of domestic industries.

While most developing countries can justify maintaining quantitative restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons, a review of existing import régimes would disclose that many are inconsistent with economic development programmes and should be modified. Further, there is no economic rationale for discriminatory application of restrictions imposed for balance-of-payments reasons.

The United States has not listed restrictions applied specifically to imports from a country other than the United States. Although not constituting a barrier to American exports, the United States is nevertheless concerned with the trade diversion that often results from this type of restriction.

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
AUSTRALIA		
Article XIX action (L/2957 of 22 December 1967)	Knitted coats, jumpers, cardigans, and the like	HONG KONG: Hong Kong is a principal supplier of these items. UNITED STATES: --
Other.	Aluminium and aluminium products, second-hand or disposals machinery or equipment and parts for earth-moving or construction purposes, and second-hand four-wheel drive vehicles	UNITED STATES: Licences issued on <u>ad hoc</u> basis.
	Restrictive licensing.	Aluminium
		CANADA: Licences issued only to the extent of the domestic shortfall.
		INDIA: This protection and the fact that there is no time-limit for the Tariff Board to present its report, create uncertainty to the normal flow of trade and also perhaps afford the domestic industry means to secure for itself a monopoly position in the domestic market.
		Automatic protection to domestic industries. In Australia, when an application for protection is referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry, protection is almost automatically given to the domestic industry, pending investigation by the Board.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)		
Automatic protection (cont'd)	Various (cont'd)	
The majority of cases referred to the Tariff Board are not the subject of temporary protection pending investigation. Where such temporary protection is given, it is nearly always in the form of tariffs. -- As consider the notification should make clear the nature of the protection to which reference is made.		
AUSTRIA		UNITED STATES: --
Quotas.		
		Antibiotics and medicaments containing antibiotics (in bulk and individually packaged)
		UNITED STATES: --
		Antibiotics and medicaments containing antibiotics (in bulk and individually packaged)
		UNITED STATES: --
		Wine, except sparkling wines in bottles
		UNITED STATES: --
		Lignite, except bituminous coal
		UNITED STATES: --
Licensing.		Cinematographic film, exposed and developed; except film for toy projectors

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
AUSTRIA Discriminatory restrictions against Japan. Import licences are discriminatorily issued at the discretion of Austrian authorities.	171 products	JAPAN: Japan has singled out restrictions on textile products, ceramic tiles, radios, binoculars, as having an adverse effect on the growth of exports.
SINGAPORE Single import licensing system.	All products	JAPAN: --
CZECHOSLOVAKIA Discriminatory restrictions against Czechoslovakia.	Wood, splinter-wood board, cotton textiles, footwear of rubber or leather, hats, refractory bricks, porcelain, glassware, tractors, some kinds of toys, sports requisites, buttons	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The items identified are those most affected by discriminatory restrictions.
BARBADOS Licensing.		UNITED STATES: --
BENELUX Quota, imports are licensed. (Belgium-Luxembourg)	Fish, plastic bags, detergents, some pharmaceuticals, shirts (not knitted), lumber, artificial sweeteners, toilet soap and batteries	UNITED STATES: --
ANTHRACITE Coking coal	Anthracite Coking coal	UNITED STATES: Quota reduced each of last two years.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES:

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
BENELUX (cont'd)		
Licensing. (Belgium-Luxembourg)	Lignite; coke; semi-coke; petroleum and products; certain chemicals; basketwork; a number of textile fibres, yarns and fabrics, women's synthetic hose; jute sacks; natural and synthetic precious and semi-precious stones and dust; tube, pipe, and hollow bars of gold; zinc plate, sheet and strip; mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous excluding natural sodium nitrate; X-ray apparatus; firearms, other arms and parts; ammunition and military ordnance	UNITED STATES: --
Restrictive import licensing. (Belgium)	Certain meat preparations, fruit juices, precious and semi-precious stones	BRAZIL: --
Licensing. (Netherlands)	Medicaments, zinc plates, sheets, etc.	AUSTRALIA: --
		UNITED STATES: Licences for coal and coke are restricted to amounts over specified domestic supplies.
		Alcoholic and certain other industrial chemicals; penicillin; coal and coke; certain cotton fabrics, artificial textile fibres and certain fabrics thereof; wool and fine hair; flax; hemp; zinc sheets and strips; and mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous excluding natural sodium nitrate

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
BENELUX (cont'd)		
Restrictive import licensing. (Netherlands)	Minerals, chemicals, textiles, textile manufactures, precious stones, jewellery metals, metal manufactures, weapons, ammunition, optical, scientific, precision, musical and sound reproduction instruments and recorders	AUSTRALIA: --
	Nitrogenous mineral or chemical fertilizers	CANADA: --
Global quota. (Benelux)	Penicillin, its salts and compounds, and products thereof	UNITED STATES: A quota of 2,550 billion Oxford units per year for imports of these items for the entire Benelux area from non-EEC sources for the year 1966.
Single import licensing system. (Benelux)	All imports	JAPAN: Import licences are necessary for all imports from Japan, which may be restricted at any time.
Discriminatory import quotas against Japan. (Benelux)	28 items of industrial products including textiles, ceramics and other miscellaneous goods	JAPAN: --
Discriminatory quantitative restrictions against Czechoslovakia. (Benelux)	Coke, coal tar dyes, safety matches, cotton textiles, fabrics of man-made fibres, leather working boots, rubber boots, porcelain, sheet glass, bottles, rolled products, tubes and pipes, electric motors, cycles, including parts and accessories, suitcases, camping goods	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The products listed are identified as those most affected by discriminatory restrictions.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
BRAZIL		
Prior authorization.	Petroleum products	UNITED STATES: --
Licensing and quota.	Phthalic anhydride	UNITED STATES: -- A mixing requirement concerning this product is no longer in force.
Licensing; imports not authorized when goods can be obtained from national suppliers.	Machinery and capital goods	UNITED STATES: -- Imports of goods for which there is no national equivalent are free of duty and enjoy official benefits. When there is a national equivalent imports cannot be duty-free or enjoy official benefits.
BURUNDI	All imports	UNITED STATES: --
Licensing.		
CAMEROON		
A global quota is established for imports from countries other than UDEM/C, OMC/E and EEC countries, and especially with regard to textile fabrics, an "Asian quota" is set up within the Global quota.	Products subject to the Asian quota are synthetic fibro fabrics, cotton textiles, blankets, knitted and crocheted goods, articles of apparel and clothing accessories and used clothing	JAPAN: Since most of these products are imported from Japan, such a quota system results in discriminatory import restrictions against Japan. (The Asian quota for 1968 is not yet published.)
This product, if manufactured in Japan is, in practice, not admitted in East Cameroon and also it is difficult to obtain an import licence for it in West Cameroon.	Galvanized iron sheets . . .	JAPAN: --

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
CAMEROON (cont'd)		
Discriminatory import licensing.	Various	UNITED STATES: Bilateral trade agreements generally provide licensing guarantees to specified amounts of goods.
CANADA		
Import licence required.	Coffee, including processed, and some other products	BRAZIL: -- Import controls of coffee are imposed in fulfillment of objectives assumed by Canada under provisions of Articles 43 and 45 of the International Coffee Agreement.
Quotas.	Butter, milk powder	NEW ZEALAND: --
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		
Quota.	Used clothing	UNITED STATES: --
CEYLON		
Licensing and exchange quotes.	All imports except those prohibited	UNITED STATES: -- AUSTRALIA: --
CHILE		
Importers required to register (license) all imports with the Central Bank through authorized commercial bank. Central Bank maintains strict control over licence applications and authorization of imports.	All imports	UNITED STATES: -- Under the legislation and regulations in force, all imports have to be registered with the Central Bank of Chile, which is the body responsible for controlling and regulating the country's external trade. Import registrations may not be refused if they relate to items in the list of permitted imports, except when imports are in excess of the country's requirements or when balance-of-payments problems arise.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
CHILE (cont'd)		
Conditionally embargoed products may be imported on case-by-case basis through free ports, but shipment to the remainder of Chile or prohibited lists is not permitted until such goods are processed or assembled at those ports.	Imports not on permitted or prohibited lists	<p>UNITED STATES: --</p> <p>At the present time, there is no list of prohibited imports, but only a list of permitted imports so that, by implication, imports of any goods not included in the list are prohibited. --</p> <p>The conditions governing imports of certain prohibited goods through free ports and their subsequent distribution to the rest of the country are in accordance with the objective of the law establishing the free ports.</p>
		<p>UNITED STATES: Imports other than boot and shoe cream; certain chemicals; wooden boxes, cases, and parts thereof; builders' woodwork; card-board and paper containers; certain textiles including bedspreads, tablecloths, etc.; embroideries; portland cement; certain mosaic floor tiles; iron wire, wire netting, and wire nails; buckets for household use of iron and steel; crown corks; steam generating boilers; metal and woodworking machinery; centrifugal pumps; paper mill and pulp mill machinery; machinery for paper manufactures; printing machinery; textile machinery; industrial sewing machines;</p>

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
CYPRUS (cont'd)	certain other non-electrical machinery (excluding domestic appliances); wood furniture and fixtures; table, household and decorative articles of plastics for domestic, hotel, or restaurant use; stockings and hose; underwear and nightwear knitted or made of knitted fabrics; outerwear; footware; refrigerating equipment for cold storages; matches	UNITED STATES: See above.
Import licensing (cont'd)		
DENMARK	Animal fats, meat products, cereal products, starches, certain canned vegetables, sweetened fats, gold, semi-wrought and gold coins	BRAZIL: --
	Oysters (except spat); ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80 degrees or higher, denatured spirits of any strength; ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength under 80 degrees	UNITED STATES: --
	Wines of fresh grapes, grape must with fermentation arrested by addition of alcohol; Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts	UNITED STATES: Denmark agreed in the Kennedy Round to liberalize these restrictions by 31 December 1969.
	Quotas.	
	Discriminatory restriction against Japan. Denmark establishes quotas for many industrial products imported from Japan. The liberalization list for Japan is not published	JAPAN: The standard of issuing import licences is not clear; the stability of transactions is affected by Denmark's unilateral decisions on items and quotas.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
DENMARK (cont'd)		JAPAN: ---
In addition to import quotas, many other industrial products imported from Japan are placed under import surveillance system, in which the standard of issuing import licences is not clear.	Many industrial products	
All imports from Japan need import licences, whose issuance may be suspended at any time.	All imports	JAPAN: ---
Discriminatory restriction against Czechoslovakia.		CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Products listed are identified as those most affected by discriminatory
		restrictions.
	Cotton textiles, woven fabrics of man-made fibres, woven fabrics of flax, other textile articles, gloves, footwear (of rubber or leather), hats, floor and wall tiles, porcelain tableware, sheet glass, domestic glassware, bottles, cables of steel aluminium, enamelled hollow-ware, cycles, cycle-tyros and inner tubes, sports requisites	
FINLAND	Global quotas.	UNITED STATES: ---
Individual import licensing.		UNITED STATES: ---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Import restrictions.	SWITZERLAND: ---
	Various	

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
FINLAND (cont'd)		
Discriminatory restrictions against building-mill products including steel tubes and pipes, crystal diodes, triodes, including transistors and parts		CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Products listed identified as those most affected by discriminatory restrictions.
Trade relations between Finland and steel sheets, plates, bars or rods Czechoslovakia are on a <u>bilateral basis</u> .		
FRANCE		
Licensing.		
Air assemblies of parts of radio-electric apparatus containing crystal diodes, triodes, including transistors and parts		UNITED STATES: ---
Thirty industrial items, including the above		JAPAN: ---
		SWITZERLAND:
Licensing.		
Aircraft and parts		UNITED STATES: ---
		CANADA: ---
		UNITED STATES: ---
		UNITED STATES: Restricted to all sources, but liberalized <u>de facto</u> for EEC and Greece. Since restriction restored in January 1964, liberalization date postponed several times, mostly recently to 31 December 1968.
Quotas.		
		UNITED STATES: ---
		JAPAN: ---
Quota on goods included in Kennedy Round negotiations.	Canned fish	PORTUGAL: Quantitative restrictions on such goods constitute in itself a contradiction.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
FRANCE (cont'd)		
Quota for Brazil (1967) set in value.	Canned palmito (heart of palm), sugar-cane alcohol, velvet, other than of cotton fibre, garments, other than of cotton, jewellery, toys	BRAZIL: ---
Quotas for Brazil (1967) set in weight.	Cotton textiles, finished cotton goods	BRAZIL: ---
Discriminatory import restrictions against Japan.	Forty-seven items of industrial products including textiles, electronic apparatus, precision instruments and other miscellaneous goods	JAPAN: As these items include many products of export interest to Japan, Japanese exports are considerably impaired. Furthermore, restrictions against Japan are tightened by parcelling-out of import quotas on those items.
Discriminatory import restrictions against Hong Kong.		HONG KONG: Quantitative residual restrictions are still maintained by the French Government against imports of various items from Hong Kong. The restrictions are discriminatory and inhibit Hong Kong's exports to France.
Discriminatory import restrictions against Czechoslovakia.	Citric acid, sodium citrate, plywood, block-board, fabrics of man-made fibres, different kinds of footwear, wall tiles, porcelain, ferro-alloys, rolled products, alloy steel, road-building machinery	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The products listed are identified as those most affected by discriminatory restrictions.
Restrictive licensing.	Fish, flowers, artichokes, aubergines, marrow, carrots, beans (green), tomatoes, onions, lettuce, strawberries	ISRAEL: No licences issued. See I/2336.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
FRENCH TERRITORIES		
Restrictive import licensing. (French Polynesia and New Caledonia)		AUSTRALIA: Restricts imports of goods from non-EEC countries.
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY		
Quotas.	Carp, fresh or chilled; herring and herring fillets, salted or in brine; shrimps, dried; wine of fresh grapes, grape must with fermentation; natural red wines for mixing; woven fabrics of jute; tableware and household articles of porcelain; tableware and household articles of other ceramic materials; statuettes, fancy articles, etc. of porcelain and other ceramic materials; insulators of ceramic material	UNITED STATES: --
Discriminatory import restrictions against Japan.	Twenty-one items including textiles, insulators and ceramics	JAPAN: --
Discriminatory import restrictions against Czechoslovakia.	Fuel oil, petrol, hexamine, explosives, chipboard, splinterwood board, hard-board, basketwork, leather articles, terry towelling, handkerchiefs, leather footwear, hat-forms, refractory bricks, porcelain, insulating material, domestic glassware, sheet glass, laboratory and technical glass; artificial jewellery, tubes and pipes, cycles, furniture, toys, sports requisites, but tons	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The products listed are identified as those most affected by discriminatory restrictions.
Restrictive import licensing.	Casein (non-hardened), fabrics and yarns of synthetic fibres. Fabrics of wool or fine animal hair.	AUSTRALIA: --
Ghana.	Most imports	UNITED STATES: --
Licensing.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
GREECE		
Licensing.		
	List "A": Products such as cosmetics; textiles, including used clothing; T.V. receivers; automobiles, trucks, buses, jeeps, special purpose vehicles and truck and passenger trailers	UNITED STATES: -- JAPAN: --
	List "B": Products such as agricultural, mining, food processing and electrical machinery and spares; used machinery and spares except used earth-moving and road-building equipment	UNITED STATES: -- JAPAN: This system (both lists) has a significant effect upon trade.
	Thirteen items including textile fabrics and dry batteries	JAPAN: Greece restricts imports from Japan in a discriminatory manner with respect to 13 items such as textile fabrics and dry batteries. Japan's exports to Greece are impeded by such treatment.
	Discriminatory restrictions against Japan.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Product identified as that most affected by discrimination.
GUYANA		
Licensing.	Cotton fabrics	UNITED STATES: --
	Alcoholic beverages, cigars and cigarettes and tobacco extracts	SWITZERLAND: --
HAITI	Various products	UNITED STATES: --
	Detergents and plastic articles	Prior authorization.
UNITED STATES: Imports allowed only to the extent that domestic production fails to meet local demand.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
ICELAND		
Global quotas.	Electric transformers, building board, certain furniture, ladies' stockings, brooms and brushes, works of art, reconstituted wood, fishing lines and cords, and ropes	UNITED STATES: --
Licensing.	Paperboard cartons and containers	UNITED STATES: --
INDIA		
Licensing, quotas, embargo.	All commercial imports	UNITED STATES: --
Restrictive or prohibitive licensing.	Most products and particularly consumer goods	AUSTRALIA: --
INDONESIA		
Import regulations.	General	AUSTRALIA AND SWITZERLAND: Multiplicity of regulations and frequent changes discourage trade.
IRELAND		
Licensing.	Tobacco products.	UNITED STATES: --
Quotas.	Superphosphates, certain hosiery, certain footwear, laminated springs for vehicles, spark plugs and metal components, certain electric filament light bulbs, certain brushes, brooms, and mops	UNITED STATES: --
		JAPAN: This restriction prevents the expansion of Japanese exports.
		Forty-seven items of textile products
		Discriminatory import restrictions.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. <u>Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)</u>		
IRELAND (cont'd)		
Two discriminatory quotas on various textiles of all fibres imported from sixteen countries.		HONG KONG: These quotas are discriminatory and inconsistent with Ireland's obligations under the GATT. One of them seems to be administered in such a way as to introduce the maximum degree of uncertainty. Rather than administer it through import licensing, the Irish Government apparently debits the quota when the goods are imported, ceasing to allow importation once imports reach the quota ceilings.
ISRAEL	about 50 per cent of all imports	UNITED STATES: Countries with which Israel has bilateral agreements are favoured in issuing licences for goods available from these sources.
Licensing.	Range of products	CANADA: Although some 90 per cent of Israeli imports are no longer restricted, quantitative restrictions are still applied to a number of items of interest to Canada, including newsprint; kraft paper and paperboard; sanitary paper; planed, tongued, grooved wood; some wooden shipping containers; papermaker's felt and asbestos brake lining.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
ISRAEL (cont'd)		
Licensing.	Whitewood lumber	CANADA: It would appear that under bilateral trade agreements, preference is given to imports of whitewood lumber from a number of Eastern European countries.
ITALY		
Licensing.	Citric acid and crude calcium citrate Essential oils, other than terpenoess, obtained from citrus	UNITED STATES: -- UNITED STATES: -- UNITED STATES: -- UNITED STATES: --
	Cork and cork products	UNITED STATES: --
	Chassis fitted with engines, and bodies, (including cabs) for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 or 87.03	UNITED STATES: -- UNITED STATES: -- UNITED STATES: --
	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, etc., and special purpose motor lorries and vans, etc.	UNITED STATES: -- CANADA: -- UNITED STATES: Automatic licensing to EEC countries.
Quota.	Tetraethyl lead and anti-knock preparations	UNITED STATES: --
Discretionary licensing.	Sulphur of all kinds other than elemental	UNITED STATES: --
Quantitative restrictions.	Certain industrial products	SWITZERLAND: Granting of licences depends on factors poorly defined.
Import restrictions.	101 items of industrial products mainly of textiles, machinery, automobiles and other miscellaneous goods	JAPAN: Imports of these goods are discriminatorily restricted against Japan.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
ITALY (cont'd)	Bromides	ISRAEL: Specific discriminatory measures against Israel. See L/2981/Add.12.
Discriminatory restrictions against Czechoslovakia.	Coke, chemical products, technical rubber, rubber tyres, hardboard, textile articles, footwear, glassware, especially sheet glass, bottles, some ferro-alloys, rolled products, machine tools, motorcycles, cycles	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Products listed identified as those most affected by discriminatory restrictions.
Quota on goods included in Kennedy Round negotiations.	Liquorous wines, certain types of cork	PORTUGAL: Quantitative restrictions on such goods constitute in itself a contradiction.
JAMAICA	Many products, including the following: asbestos cement pipes, earthenware pipes, metal structural forms, tiles, roofing materials, cement rubber products, metal furniture, aluminum holloware, ladies' and misses' garments, men's and boys' garments, hosiery, detergents	UNITED STATES: -- SWITZERLAND: See L/2577.
Licensing.	All products.	JAPAN: Specific licence requirement.
Discriminatory import restrictions.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
JAPAN Licensing.	Virtually all products Most products	<p>UNITED KINGDOM: See comment under "Prior deposit", Addendum 5.</p> <p>CANADA: While licences are granted freely for many goods, use of quantitative restrictions is widespread and covers more than 600 tariff items. For each of these items semi-annual quotas are established. Information on the amounts allocated to the items is not published and it is thus difficult to estimate the availability of import licences. In the case of almost 250 of these tariff items, licences may be issued freely up to quota limits. For more than 250 of the remaining items, each application for a licence is judged on its own merits and licences may or may not be subsequently issued. Whenever these latter licences are issued, they are valid for a specified amount and must be used to cover shipment made within six months of the date of issue. The following are non-agricultural items of interest to Canada which are subject to quantitative restrictions: sulphur, radioactive elements, penicillin, antibiotics, uranium, tool tips, aircraft engines and parts, leather, outboard motors, and whisky. All these products come within the group of items which are considered on an individual basis.</p>
	Automatic import licensing.	Machinery, chemicals, drugs, processed foods and other products
		UNITED STATES: Licences freely granted but importer must submit imports for approval.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
JAPAN (cont'd)		
Global quotas.	Coal; gas oils, heavy fuel and raw oils, and other petroleum oils; some chemicals and pharmaceutical products; leathers (excluding raw) and leather products, especially footwear; large steam boilers and turbines, some types of diesel engines, and certain large electric generators; office machinery, including digital type computers and parts; and other products Tinned cheese, chocolate, specialized machinery	UNITED STATES: -- HONG KONG: The residual import restrictions notified to GATT in I/2740/Add.1 include leather apparel and certain types of footwear of interest to Hong Kong.
		SWITZERLAND: Non-liberalized goods contained in a negative list include Swiss products mentioned. Quantitative restriction applicable to about 7 per cent of imports, which enter under global quotas.
		AUSTRALIA: Restrictive import licensing experienced for products mentioned.
	Milk powder	NEW ZEALAND: --
	Under Ministry of Finance regulations specific approval is required for the import of any article containing more than 50 per cent of gold. Such approval is only given when MTRI consider the articles indispensable for industrial or other use.	UNITED KINGDOM: Trade in high-class jewellery and liquid gold (gold paint) is, as a result of these regulations, almost entirely frustrated.
	Imports of liquid gold and gold jewellery	COM.IND/6/Add.4 Page 27

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
KENYA	Many products	UNITED STATES: Other imports enter under open general licence.
Specific import licensing.	All products	JAPAN: Such import restrictions against Japan have been in effect since April 1965. In consequence, Japanese exports to Kenya in 1966 dropped to one third of the previous year in value, and there was a marked decrease in the export of textile fabrics and other miscellaneous goods.
Discriminatory specific licensing against Japan.		UNITED STATES: --
Quotas.	Certain clothing items	AUSTRALIA: --
KOREA	Quotas.	Certain textiles, leather manufactures, footwear, cast iron tubes and pipes and clothing
Licensing.	134 SITC classifications including plastics, iron and steel structures, glass, and manufactures of metal	UNITED STATES: --
	Numerous raw materials and manufactured products	UNITED STATES: --
		JAPAN: The fact that the Republic of Korea maintains import restrictions or prohibitions on a wide range of industrial products has a significant effect upon trade.
		AUSTRALIA: --
		Woollen textiles, iron and steel manufactures, hand-tools, agricultural and other machinery
		Restrictive import control.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
MADAGASCAR		
Quotas.	Batteries for electric accumulators, alcoholic beverages	UNITED STATES: --
Prior authorization.	Used metal casks and drums, used clothing, alcoholic beverages, used sacks and bags	UNITED STATES: --
MALAWI		
Discriminatory import licen- sing against non-sterling countries.	Various products	UNITED STATES: Other products enter under open general licensing. Sterling countries not subject to licence.
MALAYSIA		
Quotas and/or specific import licensing.	Light industrial products, e.g. plastic goods, travel goods and table fans	HONG KONG: Quotas are usually issued to Malaysian importers quarterly, but the levels of the quotas are not published. Apparently in consequence of these measures, Kong Kong's domestic exports to Malaysia have declined con- sistently over the past few years, viz.:
		1964 US\$31.2 million
		1965 US\$28.8 million
		1966 US\$21.9 million
		1967 US\$19.2 million

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
MILTA	Electrical wiring accessories, men's trousers, steel wool, ladies' nylon stockings, plastic or leather handbags, basket-ware of cane, willow or wicker, bituminous emulsions, floor brooms, buttons, candles, candlesticks, crucifixes, cotton wadding, wooden crates for soft drinks and beer, worked marble, inner spring mattresses, glass wall mirrors, nails and screws of iron, paintings, smokers' pipes, printed matter, sanitary towels, shirts with collars attached, shopping bags of plastic and/or polyethylene, safety matches	UNITED STATES: - Licensing, according to previous imports.
NEW ZEALAND	Most imports	Quotes or licensing. UNITED STATES: Licensing based on past trade favours British goods. While the value of import licences may be based on imports made or licences held in a base period, they can be used for imports from any source; there is no limitation as to the country of supply.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)		
More than half of New Zealand's imports are under the import licensing system.		
		JAPAN: There is often a long delay in the issuance of licences, thus discouraging importers from purchasing foreign goods.
		The Import Licensing Schedule is issued three months before the licensing year to allow importers to place orders against basic entitlements. There are procedures designed to eliminate delays in issuing import licences where basic entitlement is not involved.
NICARAGUA		
Licensing.	All products.	SWITZERLAND: --
Prior authorization.	Cotton ginning plants; industrial plants for pasteurizing and sterilizing milk; equipment for the slaughter of cattle and hogs, and other slaughterhouse equipment	UNITED STATES: --
NIGER	Plastic articles	UNITED STATES: --
NIGERIA	Many products	UNITED STATES: All other imports enter under open general licence.
Specific licensing.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
NIGERIA (cont'd)	All imports Discriminatory specific licensing against Japan and Hong Kong.	JAPAN: All imports from Japan have been subject to specific licence system since August 1965. This is a discriminatory treatment against Japan in comparison with most other countries under open general import licence system. There are problems relating to the administration of this system which have substantial effects on trade transactions; for example, quotas are not fulfilled because of a long delay in the publication of quotas. For this reason, Japanese exports especially of textile products to Nigeria showed a marked decrease in 1966. HONG KONG: Since October 1965, specific import licences have been required for imports of all goods from Hong Kong. This is a discriminatory measure which is applied to goods that are admitted under open general licence from other GATT countries. Japan is affected by this measure by Nigeria but Nigeria still invokes Article XXXV against Japan. Hong Kong's domestic exports to Nigeria have declined from US\$11.29 million in 1963 to US\$5.92 million in 1967.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A.. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
NORWAY	Licensing.	UNITED STATES: ---
	Ships, boats and other vessels (except pleasure boats and craft, and the contracting of normal dry cargo ships)	JAPAN: The growth of Japan's ex- ports to Norway is discriminatory restrained by this quota system. (*Twenty-two items according to <u>Norway</u>)
	Import licence required.	BRAZIL: ---
		meat preparations, preserved vegetables and preparations, glu- cose, starch or malt extracts, tapioca and sago, tomato purée, fruit juices, fat emulsions
	Discriminatory import re- strictions against Czechoslovakia.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: These items are identified as those most affected by discriminatory restrictions.
PAKISTAN	Import licensing, restrictive. Nearly all commercial imports	UNITED STATES: --- AUSTRALIA: --- UNITED STATES: ---
PERU	Import restrictions.	Motion picture films
	Import licence.	New textile machinery
	Prior authorization from the Ministry of Finance and Commerce.	Matches

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
PORUGAL ¹		
Global or bilateral quotas.	Certain natural or processed raw materials, some textile fibres, automotive vehicles and apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured goods	UNITED STATES: ...
About 62 tariff items are non-liberalized and thus subject to quota; application for import licence made on individual basis. However, imports in excess of quotas may be licensed if Ministry of Economy determines European territories such imports to be in interest of national economy. Certain of these items may be imported freely from EFTA countries.	Certain industrial products, including 184 items in non-EU territories. Certain of these items may be imported freely from EFTA countries.	JAPAN: Portugal restricts the imports of 45 items of industrial products into mainland and 184 items in its overseas territories. Japanese export of these items is affected by these restrictions.
Import licence.	All shipments into Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores, valued over Esc. 2,500 (\$87.50)	UNITED STATES: Licences usually granted automatically for liberalized goods.
Prior authorization.	Saccharine and food and other products containing saccharine	UNITED STATES: Sales of food or other products containing saccharine are not considered to be in public interest by Ministry of Health; however, saccharine in powder or tablet form may be imported under licence with approval of Portuguese health authorities.

¹Including non-European and European territories.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
PORtUGAL¹ (cont'd)		
Discriminatory restrictions on imports from Japan through the import surveillance system or quantitative restrictions with regard to industrial products for about 290 items in the case of imports into Portuguese mainland and for about 320 items in the case of its overseas territories.	290 industrial products into mainland; 320 in non-European territories	JAPAN: Japan's exports to Portugal are significantly disadvantaged by such discriminatory restrictions compared with other trading partners.
RHODESIA	Various products	UNITED STATES: Most other goods enter under Open General Licence.
Specific licensing.	All imports	UNITED STATES: --
RWANDA	Licensing.	UNITED STATES: --
SENEGAL	Import certificate.	UNITED STATES: --
SIERRA LEONE	Liberalized imports	UNITED STATES: All others enter under Open General Licence.
Specific licensing.	Various products	AUSTRALIA: --
SINGAPORE	Quantitative import restrictions.	Motor vehicles, steel shapes, detergents and toilet products

¹Including non-European and European territories.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
SOUTH AFRICA		
Import restrictions.	Most imports	<p>UNITED STATES: --</p> <p>HONG KONG: Import restrictions currently in force are described in full in GATT L/2535 and Add.1 as modified by GATT L/2722 and Add.1. A short list of consumer items is on the <u>free list</u> under the South African Import Control Regulations and may be imported without restriction. Most items of interest to Hong Kong, however, e.g. clothing, certain footwear and transistor radios, fall within Groups IV and V, the most restrictive categories.</p> <p>JAPAN: Import restrictions on a wide range of products constitute a major obstacle to trade transactions.</p> <p>In 1966 Japanese exports to South Africa suffered from these import restrictions with respect to many items such as textile fabrics, ceramic products and other miscellaneous goods.</p> <p>CONFEDERATION, clothing, electrical appliances, seafoods, footwear, jam, cake mixes, tinned vegetables, dairy products, cereals and other grains, hand tools, iron and steel products, zinc, metal-working machinery, refrigerators and other household appliances, photographic equipment, agricultural equipment, etc.</p> <p>AUSTRALIA: Restrictive for items listed.</p>

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
SPAIN		
Import declarations are required before importation can be effected for liberalized goods.	Raw materials, capital goods and equipment, manufactured and consumer goods	UNITED STATES: Declarations are usually issued freely for liberalized goods. Imports can be restricted through administrative slow-down in processing import declarations.
		JAPAN: Such a procedure is time-consuming, and can constitute a barrier to trade.
		HONG KONG: This requirement applies to imports from all sources but importers allege the Spanish authorities have on occasion introduced administrative delays in clearing declaration for liberalized imports from Hong Kong.
		UNITED KINGDOM: This requirement in some cases delays or prevents the goods entering the country. Moreover a customs broker is usually needed to deal with formalities.
		UNITED STATES: Licence availability always uncertain, which discourages imports for which a continuing supply is essential.
		All imports other than those listed above and used machinery and motion pictures
		Global quota, import licensing, or bilateral import régime. Global quotas in effect on about 65 categories. Quotas for some goods open all year, for others once or twice a year. Licences may be issued freely up to amount of quota, and for many commodities, for amounts greater than quota. Occasionally licences are not issued up to quota limit, and in rare instances none issued under a quota. Licences granted first for imports from country with which Spain has bilateral trade agreement.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description Products affected Country notifying and comment

A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)

SPAIN (cont'd)

Restrictive import licensing and discriminatory bilateral agreements.

205 items of industrial products

JAPAN: A large number of such restricted items are of export interest to Japan and Japan's exports to Spain are thus affected. Although global quotas are established for 142 of the 205 restricted items, Japan is excluded from such global quotas on 70 items.

Discriminatory import restriction against Japan

About 330 items of industrial products

JAPAN: Almost all of Japan's exports to Spain are under discriminatory import restrictions and Japan's exports to Spain are affected to a very large extent.

Import licence.

Dubbing licence.

Motion pictures

UNITED STATES: Import licences allocated according to weighted index for each foreign country.

UNITED KINGDOM: Provision is made under the existing agreement with Spain for the issue of dubbing licences for a minimum of 25 films. The number of dubbing licences issued for British films has, however, been running at approximately 50 a year this being partly attributable to the globalization of the dubbing licence quotas of European countries. The Spanish authorities have stated their intention to discontinue this arrangement and are unwilling to increase the quota for British films.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
SWEDEN		
Licensing.	Automobiles, including special vehicles	UNITED STATES: ---
Discriminatory licensing system against Japan.	All imports	JAPAN: All imports from Japan are subject to an import licensing system. This system constitutes an obstacle to Japan's export to Sweden because Sweden can take restrictive measures at any time on imports from Japan.
Quotas..	About 50 items	JAPAN: The export of many items in which Japan is interested heavily suffers from this quota system.
Discriminatory import restrictions against Czechoslovakia.	Cotton textiles, flax articles, knitted and crocheted goods, clothing, hats, gloves, rubber or leather footwear, floor and wall tiles, porcelain, rolled products, pipes and tubes	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: These items are identified as those most affected by the restrictive system.
Import licence required.	Coffee, processed, maize starch, vegetable oils, including castor oil, carnauba wax, cocoa butter, canned fruit, fruit juices, oil-cake, cigars, synthetic waxes, casein, laminated wood, certain cotton textiles, costume jewellery	BRAZIL: ---
SWITZERLAND		
Licensing.	Trucks, cotton fabrics, jute textiles, clothing of all kinds, certain carpets, and various minerals and chemicals	UNITED STATES: ---

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
TANZANIA	Various products	UNITED STATES: Other imports enter under upon general licence.
Specific import licensing.	All imports	JAPAN: Imports of any products of Japanese origin are subject to a specific licence system, and a licence is usually issued on the basis of the barter system. Under such a system, licences for all imports from Japan except for certain items of machinery are granted up to the follow- ing limits of the total amount of Japanese im- ports from Tanzania. (i) 70 per cent for automobiles (their parts are free from this limitation) (ii) 50 per cent for other items.
		50 per cent limitation has a restrictive effect upon Japanese exports of light industry products, especially of textile products which represented over 60 per cent of Japan's total exports to Tanzania in 1966.
TOGO	All imports	UNITED STATES: --
	Licences required for all imports originating in non- Franc Zone countries.	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Licensing and negative lists of products under strict quota restriction; the lists are being added to, in order to protect "infant industries".	Many products, including textiles, leather and plastic goods, automobile accessories, paints, chemicals, soaps, paper products, building materials, furniture, consumer durables, tyres and tubes, and certain motor vehicles.
		UNITED STATES: -- SWITZERLAND: --

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
TUNISIA		
Global and bilateral quotas.	Most imports	UNITED STATES: --
Licences required for all goods from non-Franc Zone countries.	All imports	UNITED STATES: --
TURKEY		
Licensing.	All imports	UNITED STATES: Special considera- tion is given items to be traded with bilateral agreement countries.
Quotas and certain prohibi- tions.		SWITZERLAND: Six-monthly import programmes.
		UNITED STATES: --
		Some chemicals, paints and pharma- ceuticals; explosives; some photo- graphic equipment; plastics and certain rubber goods; some wood, paper and textile products; some glass products and most manufactures of copper, aluminium and zinc; cor- tain tools; some tractors and trucks, trailers, and motorcycles; planes for spraying; clocks and watches; musical instruments; tape recorders and tape; certain scientific and technical instruments; many types of industrial, agricultural, and electrical machinery and apparatus; office machines, certain iron and steel products; asbestos; and certain petroleum products

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
UGANDA	Many products	UNITED STATES: Other imports enter under open general licence.
Quota.	Motor cars, station wagons, motor-cycles	UNITED STATES: --
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Import quotas, discriminatory Iron and steel products bilateral agreements.	AUSTRALIA: --
UNITED KINGDOM	Licence required.	UNITED STATES: No licence issued.
Quota.	Cigars	UNITED STATES: --
Global quotas.	Jute cloth (exceeding 18 inches in width) and now sacks and bags (other than heavy bags, common sacking and wool sacks	UNITED STATES: --
Discriminatory quota against dollar area.	Rum	UNITED STATES: --
Discriminatory restrictions against Czechoslovakia.	Safety matches, cotton textiles, flax, articles, knitted and crocheted goods, woollen and worsted picc-goods, clothing, hats, rubber footwear, camping goods, porcelain, electronic valves, watches and alarm clocks, toys, sporting ammunition	CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Items cited identified as main impediments to trade development.
Quota.	Cotton textiles	BRAZIL: Quotas in accordance with terms of Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
UNITED STATES		
Quota.	Butter substitutes, cotton textiles	BRAZIL: Quotas in accordance with terms of Long-Term Cotton Textiles Arrangement.
		JAPAN: Since the concept of "National Security" is not clear and since the investigation under the clause tends to be made without sufficient reason, the national security clause, depending on how it is actually applied, may constitute a significant obstacle to trade.
		NEW ZEALAND: --
YUGOSLAVIA		
	Global exchange quotas allocated according to past imports.	Nearly all machinery and equipment, most consumer goods and some raw materials
		UNITED STATES: Distinction is made between hard currency and clearing currencies. Major exporters (producers exporting more than 51 per cent of their production) may freely import raw materials on this list.
	Quota.	Milk powder
		SALT, coke, asbestos, tobacco waste, coal, certain chemical raw materials, pig iron and selected iron and steel manufactures
		UNITED STATES: --
		Commodity quotas set by special regulations of the Federal Executive Council.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
A. Quantitative restrictions and import licensing (cont'd)		
YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)		
Commodity quotas.	A variety of products, including coko, certain iron and steel semi-manufactures, and certain chemicals	UNITED STATES: Additional restriction on imports established by agreement between the domestic producer and importer.
Licensing.	Passenger and cargo aircraft, tractors, railroad locomotive and rolling stock and wines	UNITED STATES: Granting of a licence does not include an allocation of foreign exchange; allocations under the Global foreign exchange quota must be used.
	Import regime in force since 1 January 1967 provides for partial <u>quantitative restrictions</u> and for import licences according to products, grouped in five separate categories.	SWITZERLAND: --

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. Embargoes		
ARGENTINA		
Embargo.	Automotive products. Tractors of from 12 to 120 horsepower	UNITED STATES: -- <u>This is a temporary suspension, which was explicitly notified and whose effects were explained by the leader of the Argentine delegation before the Working Party on the Accession of Argentina to GATT.</u>
AUSTRIA		
Effective embargo.	Flowers	ISRAEL: No licences issued and not included in Austria's negative list L/2981/Add.6.
BRAZIL		
Embargo on importation of automobiles and motorboats priced in the country of origin at above \$3,500 including accessories.	Certain automobiles and motorboats	UNITED STATES: --
Embargo.	Packaged lubricating oil and petroleum	UNITED STATES: --
CANADA		
Imports prohibited, with some exceptions	Aircraft - used	UNITED STATES: --
	Automobiles - used	UNITED STATES: --
	Imports of vehicles of all kinds manufactured prior to calendar year in which importation is made are, with some exceptions, prohibited.	COM.IND./6/Add.4 Page 45

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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	Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. <u>Embargoes</u> (cont'd)			
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
Embargo.			
CEYLON			
Embargo.	Shirts	UNITED STATES: --	
		UNITED STATES: --	
		AUSTRALIA: --	
	Numerous products classified as luxury goods including sunglasses; cigarette lighters, cigarette lighters, perfume, bangles and beads, wall-paper, waste paper and oil paper, floor tiles, domestic ware, ballpoint pens, plastic sheets with floral designs, floor covering, bicycle parts, electric lamps, photographic and cinematographic apparatus, watches and clocks, footwear, and automobiles		
CHILE		UNITED STATES: --	
Embargo.	Many imports (prohibited list)		
DAHOMEY		UNITED STATES: --	
Embargo.	Matches, alcohol, alcoholic beverages, diamonds, canned fish in tins over 1 kg.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. <u>Embargoes (cont'd)</u>		
DEMARDK		
EFFECTIVE PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.	Flowers	ISRAEL: No licences are issued. L/2981/Add.2 classified this item as "Q/R".
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Embargo.	Wide range of food items and household goods, and smaller number of manufactured goods	UNITED STATES: --
	Passenger cars valued at over \$2,000	UNITED STATES: --
	For certain products, complete <u>prohibition.</u>	SWITZERLAND: --
FRANCE		SWITZERLAND: --
	Non-granting of import licences where the article can be supplied by French manufacturers.	Certain electronic goods, notably No. 85-210
GREECE		
	Discriminatory embargo against Hong Kong.	All cotton textiles except for a few items not manu- factured in Greece
HONG KONG		
		HONG KONG: Apart from the dis- criminatory nature of this ban and from its inconsistency with the provisions of the GATT, a further objection to it is that exporters in Hong Kong have no way of knowing which items the Greek Government will allow to be imported as being not manufactured in Greece. The Greek Government do not publish a list of such items and insist on a separate ruling for each transaction.
UNITED STATES	Petroleum products Embargo.	UNITED STATES: (See Add.1, State trading section for comment).

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. <u>Embargoes</u> (cont'd)		
HAITI Embargo.	Christmas trees; used clothing, rags, hats, shoes, household linens and furnishings	UNITED STATES: --
INDONESIA	Automobiles valued over \$2,000 f.o.b. new-car value; television sets 21" or above; luxurious cabinet-model radios and record changers, batik-motif textiles	UNITED STATES: -- AUSTRALIA: --
ITALY	Wine Elemental sulphur Capsicum, aubergines, tomatoes Certain products such as bell bearings, domestic sewing machines, etc.	UNITED STATES: -- UNITED STATES: -- ISRAEL: No licences issued. JAPAN: These products are of ex- port interest to Japan.
IVORY COAST Embargo.	Paint, detergents, matches, coffee- husking machines	UNITED STATES: --
KOREA Embargo.	Miscellaneous manufactured products Certain textiles, leather manufactures and footwear, cast iron tubes and pipes and clothing Alcoholic beverages, used trucks, spiral weld steel pipe, medicines containing cobalt salts, industrial and medical oxygen gas	UNITED STATES: -- AUSTRALIA: -- UNITED STATES: --
KUWAIT Embargo.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. <u>Embargoes</u> (cont'd)		
MADAGASCAR		
Embargo.	New sacks and bags	UNITED STATES: --
Embargo on imports into part of west coast.	Cement	UNITED STATES: --
MALTA		
Embargo.	Machinery for the production of stockings, refrigeration machinery, motor buses, water pumps, cement floor tiles, bags of paper or polyethylene of the type manufactured locally, baths exceeding 5' 6" in length, gold and silver filigree work, liquified petroleum gas, natural gas, collapsible iron gates, hand-made lace which imitates Malta lace; machinery for producing aerated water, filigree, gas; ticket-issuing machines; metal dolphin articles, used tyres (moulded and retreaded)	UNITED STATES: For several of these products of minor importance import licences may be granted under exceptional circumstances.
PAKISTAN		
Import prohibitions.	All goods classified as non-essential or of types produced locally	AUSTRALIA: --
Virtual embargo.	Automobiles	UNITED STATES: Only autos with a landed cost of up to \$2,331 may be imported.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. <u>Embargoes (cont'd)</u>		
PERU	Used machinery and equipment allowed under special circumstances but require licences.	UNITED STATES: --
VIRTUAL EMBARGO.	Imports	UNITED STATES: --
	allowed under special circumstances but require licences.	UNITED STATES: --
TEMPORARY EMBARGO:	importation prohibited for 3 months, beginning 1 March 1968. Importation conditional upon price: products must be registered; importation denied if priced higher than similar domestically-produced items.	SWITZERLAND: -- UNITED STATES: --
RHODESIA	Various products	UNITED STATES: --
Embargo.	Light and built-up heavy commercial vehicles	UNITED STATES: --
SENEGAL		UNITED STATES: --
Embargo.	Matches, cotton yarn and fabrics, certain men's clothing, blankets, certain footwear, certain construction materials, vehicles over 5 tons.	UNITED STATES: --
SPAIN		JAPAN: --
Import prohibition.	Forty-nine items	UNITED STATES: Licences generally not granted.
De facto prohibition.	All used machinery and equipment, and second quality goods	
TUNISIA	Variety of imports	UNITED STATES: --
Embargo.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. Embargoes (cont'd) UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC Embargo.	Beverages and tobacco manufactures (unless approved by Tourism Department); acetylene gas; perfumery and cosmetics; toilet soap; shoe polishes and creams; certain plastic manufactures; saddlery and harness; leather travel goods; ready-made furs; manufactures of wood; wallpaper, paper and paperboard cut to size or shape, and calenders; footwear (except protective); tiles; manufactures of asphalt (except flooring tiles); asbestos cement; ceramic products; certain glass products; certain manufactures of iron and steel; rolled copper wire; aluminium and copper domestic utensils; certain aluminium manufactures; lead pipes, tubes, hollow bars, and joints for pipes and tubes; self-contained air conditioners; domestic refrigerators; domestic water heaters and dishwashers; various types of industrial and electrical machinery and apparatus; motor cars for personal use; bicycles; watches; household furniture; brooms and brushes; playing cards	UNITED STATES: Numerous other items in most commodity categories also are prohibited unless specifically approved by Government Ministry. AUSTRALIA: --

UNITED STATES

Vessels in coastal trade:
Foreign-built dredgers may not be operated in United States coastal waters.

Ships

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EEC: (See EEC notification in Add.3 - General, on technical standards). The ineligibility of foreign-built dredgers for US registration is clearly discriminatory.

UNITED KINGDOM: --

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. Embargoes (cont'd)		
UNITED STATES (cont'd)	Foreign-built vessels may not engage in inter-coastal trade in the United States.	<p>UNITED KINGDOM: Since hover vehicles have been ruled to be "vessels" they too are subject to this restriction.</p> <p>UNITED KINGDOM: Although the harshness of this legislation is mitigated somewhat in that up to 1,500 copies of a work first published abroad can be manufactured abroad and imported without loss of copyright and, more important, members of the Universal Copyright Convention abroad, nevertheless the actual printing and binding is confined to the US.</p> <p>Revised copyright legislation presently before Congress still contains a restrictive "manufacturing clause".</p>

United States copyright legislation contains a "manufacturing clause" which provides that books and periodicals in the English language by a citizen or domiciliary of the US are not fully protected by US copyright unless manufactured in the US.

"Unfair practices": When any product is being imported and sold by unfair methods of competition, and when such import causes substantial injury to an industry in the US, or when it is recognized that it leads to restraint or monopolization of trade and commerce in the US, the importation of the products is to be prohibited.

CANADA: The clause effectively limits imports of works by US citizens and residents which are printed abroad.

JAPAN: Since application for such action can easily be made and the concept of "unfair" practices in trade is not clear, this "unfair competition clause" can have, depending on its application, a significantly negative effect on trade.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
B. Embargoes (cont'd)		
UNITED STATES (cont'd)		
Embar.	Trade with Cuba	CUBA: "... non-tariff barriers that adversely affect Cuba's trade:
		a - United States Law No. 87-195 of 1961 authorizes the President to impose and maintain a total embargo on all trade between the United States and Cuba.
		b - Proclamation 3447 by the President of the United States, dated 3 February 1962, imposed a total embargo on trade between the United States and Cuba.
UPPER VOLTA		
Embargo.	Used clothing	UNITED STATES: --
URUGUAY		
Embargo.	Kits (completely knocked down) for assembling of autos	UNITED STATES: --

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
D. Exchange control		
BRAZIL	Issuance of required import certificate for products subject to rates of duty 50 per cent ad valorem or more is subject to previous closure of exchange contract.	UNITED KINGDOM: --
	Freezing of earnings.	Imported films
CEYLON		UNITED KINGDOM: If scales are on percentage basis 30 per cent of earnings must remain in the country. If the Brazilian company shows profits 10 per cent of the 30 per cent may be transferred.
CHILE	Exchange requirement for imports must be covered with immediate settlement in escudos for forward exchange purchases.	AUSTRALIA: --
		UNITED KINGDOM: --
		UNITED KINGDOM: It is difficult to obtain an increase in these budgets and the system is complicated and generally inflexible. This has a restrictive effect on the ability of firms to import.
		SWITZERLAND: These measures oblige the importer to immobilize large sums at very high rates of interest and thus discourage imports.
		Forward purchase of foreign exchange required, in order to settle cost of imports in advance, within 60 days following shipment.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
D. Exchange control (cont'd)		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	All imports	UNITED STATES: --
Exchange control, certain products subject to exchange quotas.		
HAITI	All products	UNITED STATES: --
Exchange controls.		
ICELAND	Products subject to import licensing	UNITED STATES: --
Foreign exchange fee of 0.5 per cent of the import price is stipulated by the licence.		
INDIA	Cement, timber, reinforcement iron for construction	UNITED STATES: --
Special foreign exchange fee of 0.5 per cent of the declared customs value.		
INDONESIA	Earnings from motion picture films	UNITED STATES: 25 per cent of net earnings may be remitted; balance held in blocked accounts for withdrawal only for specific uses.
Exchange control.	All commercial imports	UNITED STATES: --
INDONESIA		AUSTRALIA: Further discourage trade.
Exchange certificate required, exchange control, All products multiple exchange rates, and manipulation of rates.		SWITZERLAND: --
		UNITED STATES: --

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
D. Exchange control (cont'd)		
PAKISTAN	Nearly all commercial imports	UNITED STATES: --
Exchange licensing.	Motion picture films	UNITED STATES: --
Remittance restrictions.	Most imports	UNITED STATES: --
Varying exchange rates.		AUSTRALIA: --
Rates vary among commodities according to periodic import policy announcements.		UNITED STATES: Currency area restrictions are imposed to meet commitments under bilateral agreements.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Imports in general	
Exchange allocation.		
YUGOSLAVIA	Earnings from films	UNITED KINGDOM: If sales are on percentage basis, 40 per cent of remittable sums must remain in the country.
	Freezing of remittances.	SWITZERLAND: System has the effect of discriminating against Western exports to the advantage of exports from the Eastern trading area because Yugoslav assets resulting from trade surpluses with Eastern countries cannot be used for purchases in the West; there are some elements of uncertainty in the application of the system.
		Exchange control, strictly bilateral clearing and a corresponding system for granting foreign exchange.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
D. Exchange control (cont'd)		
YUGOSLAVIA: (cont'd)		
Exchange control.	All imports not subject to quotas	UNITED STATES: Exporters are permitted to retain only a percentage of hard currency earnings, with which to import non-quota goods.
E. Discrimination resulting from bilateral agreements		
CEYLON	Various goods	AUSTRALIA: ---
Discriminatory bilateral agreements		
INDIA	Capital goods, etc.	UNITED STATES: ---
Imports against corked exports; bilateral trade and payments agreements.		
IRELAND		
Agreement on Trade in Cotton Textiles between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland: pursuant to this Agreement, Ireland restricts the exports to and imports from the United Kingdom in respect of textile products made from cotton yarn or fabrics of Japanese origin.	Cotton textiles	JAPAN: The Irish export restrictions in particular have affected Japanese exports (to Ireland) to a large extent.
PAKISTAN		
Discrimination in favour of bilateral (barter) countries and credit-giving countries	Many goods not excluded as non-essential: e.g. tools, workshop equipment, marine diesel engines, chemicals, dyestuffs	AUSTRALIA: --- SWITZERLAND: ---

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Country maintaining restriction and description

Products affected

Country notifying and comment

E. Discrimination resulting from bilateral agreements (cont'd)

POLAND

Bilateral balancing: under bilateral agreements, Poland channels its purchases to a certain degree on the basis of country of origin rather than on the basis of price, quality and terms.

SWITZERLAND

Discrimination in favour of traditional and bilateral trade partners.

Wine in barrels

UNITED STATES: ...
UNITED STATES: All products

UNITED KINGDOM

(See above under Ireland)

YUGOSLAVIA

Commitments to import from certain supplying countries.

Many products

UNITED STATES: Specific quotas are granted to traditional suppliers (e.g., France, Germany) or to countries with which Switzerland has bilateral quota agreements. Wine in barrels from all other countries enters under the global quota.

UNITED STATES: End-users must purchase certain amounts from Yugoslavia's bilateral partners. After those commitments have been met, end-users may purchase those goods freely from other sources.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Product affected	Country notifying and comment
F. Discriminatory sourcing		
CEYLON	Tied loans.	AUSTRALIA: --
INDIA	Discriminatory sourcing.	AUSTRALIA: --
INDONESIA	Tied aid: aid finance used to import goods within a specified range from the donating country.	AUSTRALIA: --
KOREA	Discrimination in payments arrangements by source of import: in the case of importation of machinery for export industries, import sources are divided into two regions according to the distance from Korea. More favourable treatment is accorded to imports from regions from which the average ocean voyage takes more than 10 days, in comparison with imports from regions from which the average ocean voyage takes less than 10 days, with regard to deposit requirements for obtaining foreign currency, the rate of foreign exchange financing and period of finance and reimbursement.	Import of machinery for export industries with Japan have to bear a burden of paying interest for a longer period.
AUSTRALIA	Priority is given to imports of goods of types available from rupee payment countries, and from countries with special trade agreements or extending trade credits.	JAPAN: This has a restrictive effect upon imports from Japan, due to the fact that importers engaging in trade with Japan have to bear a burden of paying interest for a longer period.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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G. Export restraints

NOTIFICATION OF JAPAN: A matter under consideration elsewhere which may require attention in future is the operation of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.

NOTIFICATION OF JAPAN: (Note by the secretariat: Japan has submitted a number of parallel notifications concerning export restraints, all of which call attention to cases in which Japan has been asked to, or has been obliged to, restrain exports, "voluntarily" or otherwise, in order to avoid the application of restrictive measures on imports, with an effect which is usually the same as that of discriminatory import restrictions, and preventing the growth of exports. These cases are listed below, by country, with an indication of the products so far as notified by Japan and any special comment applicable to that country's case only.)

Country of destination of goods	Products affected	Comment
AUSTRALIA	Items include imitation leathers of polyvinyl chloride resins and glazed wall tiles	Japan is often obliged to restrain its exports to Australia in order to avoid Australian restrictive measures on imports such as temporary duty.
AUSTRIA	Cotton textiles	
BENELUX	One product	
CANADA	Sixteen items of textile products, stainless steel table flatware and receiving tubes for radio and television	
DENMARK	Cotton textile products, fishing nets of synthetic fibres, etc.	
FRANCE	Certain products	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Certain products	
GREECE	Two items	

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country of destination of goods	Products affected	Comment
G. Export restraints (cont'd)		
SOUTH AFRICA	Textile fabrics	The Republic of South Africa has often requested Japan to restrict exports to South Africa, and Japanese exporters have been obliged to restrain their exports to South Africa in respect of textile fabrics to avoid the increase of customs duty on Japanese exports. There have been cases where other countries extended their market share while Japanese exporters were restraining their exports.
SWITZERLAND	Dry batteries	
UNITED KINGDOM	Fifty-nine items including textile yarns and products and domestic pottery	In part under the Long-Term Arrangement for cotton textiles.
UNITED STATES	Thirty-four items of cotton textile products and certain items including ceramic tiles	
NOTIFICATION OF INDIA REGARDING EEC COUNTRIES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES		
India's exports of cotton textiles to the EEC countries, the United States and the United Kingdom are subjected to export restraint. But these restrictions are covered by arrangements entered into under the Long-Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles.		
NOTIFICATION OF UNITED KINGDOM REGARDING SPAIN		
Spain prohibits re-export of foreign motion-picture film prints dubbed in Spain.		

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
H. <u>Minimum and maximum prices and price controls</u> (See also Add.2, in sections on anti-dumping and valuation procedures)		

GENERAL

NORDIC COUNTRIES: Price ceilings. Certain countries fix maximum prices at which special products of foreign origin must be sold to consumer. It is for instance prescribed that the price to consumer must not, in principle, exceed the producer's home market price to consumer. Such price ceilings and the administrative work involved in their observance have highly restrictive effects on the marketing possibilities of foreign producers and on the sale of goods covered by such arrangements.

AUSTRIA
Price control measures implying cumbersome administrative procedures.

BENELUX

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: These measures hinder the normal development of exports of textiles.

UNITED KINGDOM: Pharmaceuticals The effect on imported goods is to limit the retail prices in Belgium when reimbursable under social security (Decree of 23 May 1967), to the amount of the selling price in the country of origin, and when not so reimbursable (Decree of 1 June 1967), to 107 per cent of that amount. This takes no account of transport, insurance, and other export costs.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
H. Minimum and maximum prices and price controls (cont'd)		
BENELUX (cont'd)		
	Pharmaceuticals	<p>SWITZERLAND: Minimum prices for pharmaceutical products that are either imported or manufactured locally under foreign licence; for each such product a maximum price is fixed by law expressed as a percentage of the selling price of the like product in the market of the country of origin. For third countries this percentage includes the customs duties charged upon entry into the Common Market so that with the removal of customs barriers between the Six, products of third countries are discriminated against in comparison with those of member countries.</p>
	Certain kinds of textiles	<p>JAPAN: This is a discriminatory practice and forms an unstable factor in trade.</p> <p>CZECHOSLOVAKIA: These measures imply cumbersome administrative procedures and hinder the normal development of exports of textiles.</p>
	Suspension of licensing on price surveillance; the competent authorities survey the prices of certain kinds of textiles when imported from certain specified countries including Japan and may suspend the issuance of licences when they consider that the prices are low. (Benelux)	
	CAMEROON Minimum valuation.	
	ISRAEL	<p>Suspension of Licensing: for restricted items, if the authorities concerned consider that products are being imported at such a low price as to make it difficult for the Government to protect and foster the domestic industries, the issuance of licences can be suspended for these items on an uncertain ground that they are being imported at a "dumping price".</p>
	Used clothing	UNITED STATES: --

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
H. Minimum and maximum prices and price controls (cont'd)		
ITALY	Pharmaceutical products	SWITZERLAND: --
Maximum prices are fixed for these products on sale on the Italian market.		
KOREA	Certain items of imports	JAPAN: The standard prices, especially of those goods whose prices tend to fluctuate to a large extent, do not reflect the actual international market prices. The result is that this import price system often restrains the import transactions.
NORWAY	Licensing dependent on price: a minimum price is determined as the "standard price" for certain items of imports, and for a product whose price is below the minimum price or above the maximum price, the licence is not issued or import is not permitted.	Suspension of imports: price surveillance system.
	25 items of industrial products	JAPAN: Imports of 25 items of industrial products from Japan are governed by the surveillance system, under which the issuance of licences may be suspended at any time. This, therefore, often creates uncertainty in transactions between Japan and Norway.
SWITZERLAND	Cotton, woollen and other textiles	INDIA: The minimum prices afford undue protection to domestic industries and deny normal trade opportunities to exporters to compete in the Swiss market on the basis of comparative cost advantage.
	Minimum prices. It is understood that minimum prices are fixed for the importation of these products.	

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
H. Minimum and maximum prices and price controls (cont'd)		

SWITZERLAND (cont'd)
Conditional licensing, subject 13 items of textile products to price surveillance.

JAPAN: On the import of 13 items of textile products from Japan, licences are not issued unless there is a certificate to show that the import price is not less than a certain percentage of the normal price of a comparable article produced in Switzerland. The fact that the levels of normal prices are not known in advance makes the trade transaction unstable. In addition, importers, on application for import licence, have to submit a sample and price list. This is a burden on exporters, and this together with the fact that business secrets sometimes leak out is a barrier to trade.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: These measures hinder the normal development of exports of textiles.

TURKEY
Price control measures implying Textiles cumbersome administrative procedures.

SWITZERLAND: -
Price control and fixed maximum Pharmaceutical products prices for social welfare purposes.

I. Tariff quotas

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Imports within tariff quota must be consumed in area north of the Mittelland Canal.

UNITED STATES: -
Pit coal, briquettes of pit coal and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal except for bunkering of sea-going vessels, and for the production of coke under processing contracts.

UNITED STATES

Tariff rate quota.

Whiskbrooms and other brooms BRAZIL: --

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
X. <u>Other discrimination</u>		

ALGERIA
KUWAIT
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Boycott.

ISRAEL: In addition to maintaining a direct boycott on all trade relations with Israel, these countries operate a secondary boycott against commercial enterprises of other contracting parties maintaining business, trade, or communications with Israel. When such enterprises desire to do business with these countries they are pressed, under threat of official black-listing, to sever their relations with Israel. The threat of black-listing is also frequently applied to enterprises which have no present commercial relations with Israel. An elaborate system of supervision of, and interference with, such third country enterprises is maintained. The declared purpose of this policy is to do injury to the economy of Israel. In its implementation the interests of third countries are also adversely affected.

UNITED KINGDOM: The United Arab Republic is among the Arab countries which operate the Arab Boycott of Israel. The Secondary Boycott is designed to hamper the development of the Israeli economy by threatening and implementing a boycott of firms and companies which have economic and commercial relationships with Israel closer than the normal supply of goods. A black-list of foreign companies and firms (including ships and shipping companies) is maintained for this purpose.

MEASURES MAINTAINED BY SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
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X. Other discrimination (cont'd)

UNITED STATES

Denial of aid to Cuba.

CUBA: United States Law No. 87-195 of 1961 provides that no aid may be granted to the present Government of Cuba.

CUBA: Law No. 87-565 of 1962, entitled "1962 Law on Foreign Aid" amended Section 620 of the "1961 Law on Foreign Aid" to stipulate "that no aid may be granted under that Law to the present Government of Cuba, nor to any country that may give it assistance."

Denial of aid to countries which have certain relations with Cuba.

CUBA: Law No. 87-872 of 1963 provides that no economic aid may be granted to any country that sells or supplies to Cuba goods constituting economic aid, or that permits any vessel registered under its flag to unload such goods in Cuba so long as the latter country remains under the Castro régime.

The same Law defines the concept of "friendly country" and naturally excludes any socialist or other country whose ships or aircraft unload or load in Cuba equipment, supplies or any other goods.