

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM.IND/6/Add.7

9 April 1969

Limited Distribution

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## Committee on Trade in Industrial Products

### INVENTORY OF NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

#### Addendum

#### Supplemental Notifications

This addendum, and "corrigenda" to it, will contain those notifications received too late for circulation to delegations in advance of the meeting of the Committee at which the relevant part of the inventory was first examined. That is, as of the date of preparation of this document, it contains notifications concerning Addenda 2 and 3 which were presented at or following the meeting of 19-26 March.<sup>1</sup> Any further new notifications concerning Addenda 1-3 will be issued as "corrigenda" to it, as well as, at a later stage, late notifications concerning Addenda 4-6.

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Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>To add to Addendum 2:</u>		
<u>E. Consular formalities</u>		
BRAZIL		
Certificates of origin must be legalized by a Brazilian consulate	Various	NORDIC COUNTRIES: --
PERU		
Heavy penalties are imposed for documentation errors	Various	NORDIC COUNTRIES: ---

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<sup>1</sup>Where a country joined in a notification already in the inventory, this will be noted in the report of the meeting, but not here.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>To add to Addendum 2:(cont'd)</u>		
E. <u>Consular formalities</u> (cont'd)		
URUGUAY		
Bills of lading, commercial invoices and consular invoices or certificates of origin must be legalized. The fees for legalization are very high. Legalization must take place prior to the despatch date.	Various	NORDIC COUNTRIES: --
F. <u>Certificates of origin</u>		
GENERAL COMMENTS		
		NORDIC COUNTRIES: The Nordic countries have already notified the continued widespread use of certificates of origin as an obstacle to trade. Among countries which require such certificates may be mentioned Italy, Korea, Kuwait, Spain and Turkey.
PORTUGAL		
Certificates of origin	Various	EEC: Two special cases exist in which Portugal's procedures seem onerous: transit goods and products of diverse country origins.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>To add to Addendum 2: (cont'd)</u>		
H. <u>Samples requirements</u>		
UNITED STATES		
Deposit requirement	-	NORDIC COUNTRIES: In the view of the Nordic countries the customs regulations of the United States do not fully comply with the requirement of the International Convention to facilitate the importation of commercial samples and advertising material signed at Geneva, on 7 November 1952, to the effect that "any deposits taken ... shall not, however, exceed the amount of the import duties by more than 10 per cent". According to the customs regulations of the United States the deposits required should be "an amount equal to double the duties which it is estimated would accrue".
J. <u>Documentation etc. (including penalties for errors)</u>		
BRAZIL		
Certification regarding ILO safety recommendations	Certain machines and appliances	NORDIC COUNTRIES: In connexion with export to Brazil of certain machines and appliances the exporter is required to present to the Brazilian consulate a certification in two copies that the machines or appliances have safety arrangements in accordance with recommendations by ILO. The requirement of such certifications

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>To add to Addendum 2: (cont'd)</u>		
J. <u>Documentation etc. (including penalties for errors)</u> (cont'd)		
BRAZIL (cont'd)		which must be issued by "a competent authority" imposes a special burden on the exporters.
<u>Addendum 3 - Standards</u>		
A. <u>Industrial standards</u>		
FRANCE		
A tripartite agreement for the harmonization of electronic components systems was issued in November 1967 by a working group composed of govern- mental and industrial rep- resentatives of France, Germany and the United Kingdom	Electronic components	<p>UNITED STATES: The United States is concerned regar- ding the scope and effect of this agreement and asks the following specific questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What procedures would have to be followed by manufacturers of non-parti- cipating countries to obtain certification of their pro- ducts as complying with the specifications of the Accord?</li> <li>2. Will participating governments require manda- tory compliance with harmo- nized specifications in the area of government procure- ment?</li> <li>3. To what extent will compliance with harmonized specifications, either in law or effect, be mandatory in the private sector?</li> </ol>

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>Addendum 3 - Standards (cont'd)</u>		
A. <u>Industrial standards (cont'd)</u>		
FRANCE (cont'd)		4. Is the United States eligible to become a party to the Accord and to participate equally with the other parties to the Accord and to participate equally with the other parties in the harmonization of specifications?
GERMANY		
See above, re electronics agreement		
NETHERLANDS		
Approval of standards	Oil- and gas-fired burners, gas-fired water heaters	CANADA: Approval has been time-consuming and requirements at times appear unnecessarily onerous.
NORWAY		
Approval of standards	Ignition transformers	CANADA: It has been a time-consuming and expensive process to get approvals for Canadian equipment.
SWITZERLAND		
Approval of standards for electrical equipment	Ignition transformers	CANADA: It has been a time-consuming and expensive process to get approvals for Canadian equipment.
UNITED KINGDOM		
See under FRANCE above, re electronics agreement		

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
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Addendum 3 - Standards (cont'd)B. Health and safety standards

## CANADA

Tariff item 44002-1, minimum duty 25 per cent (15 per cent for the United Kingdom). Because of the use to be made of them, these craft are subject to very strict technical specifications, which in fact are laid down in an international convention /Safety of Life at Sea (Solas)/

Inflatable life-boats

EEC: One exporter was prepared to go to all the trouble to comply with the very strict standards laid down in the Convention in question. But according to a letter received from the Board of Steamship Inspection, it appears that if the articles are not manufactured in Canada or the United Kingdom, they cannot be submitted for approval. This appears to be a matter of Transport Department policy.

NOTE: The subject of automobile safety standards, to which the EEC and Japan had made general reference, was left for later treatment.

F. Labelling and container regulations

## AUSTRALIA

Labelling requirements

Various

NORDIC COUNTRIES: The labelling requirements in the Australian "Commerce (Imports) Regulations" are very detailed. Inter alia country of origin and the description of the article must be given in a conspicuous place and in a permanent way.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>Addendum 3 - Standards (cont'd)</u>		
F. <u>Labelling and container regulations (cont'd)</u>		
BELGIUM		
Bottle sizes	Beer bottles	NORDIC COUNTRIES: Regulations prescribing a new minimum size of 25 cl. for bottles of beer have been found arduous, especially as there is no assurance that this regulation may not be modified again.
UNITED STATES		
Labelling requirements	Various	NORDIC COUNTRIES: The Fair Packing and Labelling Act, 1966, contains very stringent requirements regarding labelling. The labels must contain a description of the nature of the product (statement of identity), the name and domicile of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor and the net quantity of contents. Cf. <u>Federal Register</u> , Vol. 33 page 4719.
H. <u>Marking requirements</u>		
CANADA		
Country of origin must be given in English or French, in a conspicuous place and in a permanent way not to be changed or amended afterwards	Various	NORDIC COUNTRIES: Requirements often unnecessarily stringent and require marking in difficult or impractical manner.