

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM.IND/6/Add.7/Corr.5

11 June 1969

Limited Distribution

INVENTORY OF NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

Addendum

Supplementary Notification

Corrigendum

Following is a notification by the European Economic Community received after the meeting of the Committee at which the relevant parts of the inventory were first examined; the notification is arranged according to the parts of the inventory (Addenda 1-6) to which it appears to relate.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
To add to Addendum 1		
A. <u>Government aids</u>	<p>UNITED STATES</p> <p>The draft regulations of the United States "Maritime Administration" with a view to prohibiting the grant of subsidies to any American producer of container-carrying ships, to the extent that the party concerned does not possess, for the operation of his ships, three complete sets of United States-made containers - each set corresponding to the total capacity of his ships - would constitute, if it were adopted, discrimination towards container manufacturers in other countries.</p> <p>(New item)</p>	<p>Shipbuilding.</p> <p>EEC: The European Communities are concerned over the serious repercussions on the shipbuilding industry in a number of countries resulting from the competitive manner in which certain countries are granting assistance in this sector.</p>

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>To add to Addendum 2</u>		
C. <u>Valuation and associated problems of duty</u>		
ARGENTINA		
Customs valuation. (See item 87)		EEC: The European Communities refer to the notification already made on this subject and again reiterate their hope that contracting parties still applying a valuation system contrary to the provisions of Article VII of the General Agreement will conform to the provisions of that Article. (see Spec(69)64, pages 35-36)
AUSTRALIA		To the practices already cited should be added the regulations applied by certain countries including Australia, Argentina and Spain, in which customs valuation is based on prices or values that are normal, standard, average or minimum for imported products but which often differ from the actual import prices. Certain countries determine the value for customs purposes according to modalities which distort the concept of dumping.
Customs valuation. (See item 88)		
SPAIN		
Customs valuation. (New item)		

Country maintaining restriction
and description

Products affected

Country notifying and comment

To add to Addendum 2 (cont'd)

G. Valuation and associated problems of duty (cont'd)

ISRAEL

Customs valuation.
(New item)

EEC: --

In Israel, black-and-white photographic papers are subject on importation to a "loading tax" at the rate of 15 per cent. This measure has the effect of raising the base for the calculation of the customs duty - which is already very high (80 per cent ad valorem but not less than IL 3.20 per sq.m.) and the luxury tax to which these products are subject. In actual fact, it constitutes increased protection of manufacture for black-and-white photography.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>To add to Addendum 4</u>		
i. <u>Quantitative restrictions</u>		
AUSTRALIA		
Emergency action. (See item 214)		EEC: The European Communities associate themselves with the notification concerning the Australian customs system providing for the application of a temporary duty or of temporary import restrictions as emergency measures.
JAPAN		
Import régime. (See item 259)	Virtually all imports.	EEC: The European Communities associate themselves with the notifications concerning the import régime in force in Japan.
		The system of global quotas is further aggravated by the methods for administering them which make it difficult for the Community countries to export to that market.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
To add to Addendum 4 (cont'd)		
A. Quantitative restrictions (cont'd)		
NEW ZEALAND	Most imports. Quotas or licensing. (See item 269)	EEC: The European Communities associate themselves with the notifications already made, in particular those concerning the grant of licences on the basis of previous imports and delays in issuing licences.
SOUTH AFRICA	Imports of all glass products are subject to quota, and licences are granted only "according to requirements". (See item 289)	EEC: Safety glass is entirely excluded from the market although outlets in fact exist.
	Glass products.	

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
---	-------------------	-------------------------------

To add to Addendum 4 (cont'd)

4. Quantitative restrictions (cont'd)

SPAIN

Restrictive import measures are applied on certain products, even where those are subject to very high customs duties, for example citric acid (42 per cent). (See item 290)

Citric acid and other products.

EEC: It is current practice in this country to require, at the time of filing a licence application, very detailed information concerning technique and prices with respect to all the global elements of machinery to which the application refers. These formalities complicate and delay the eventual grant of a licence.

While the opening of global quotas is sometimes delayed, there is above all a considerable slowing down in the grant of licences. The resulting carryover from one year to the next of the actual utilization of quotas can in fact lead to a reduction of the import volume stipulated for a particular annual period.

Certain quotas are in fact taken up only for the Canary Islands. For example, except for a few licences issued on the occasion of trade fairs, in 1967 Spain did not issue any licences for the import of motor vehicles into the Peninsula.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
--	-------------------	-------------------------------

To add to addendum 4 (cont'd)

A. Quantitative restrictions (cont'd)

SPAIN (cont'd)

Another procedure is to limit the amount of imports by shortening the period of validity of licences when reasons pertaining to the domestic economy make this desirable. In some cases the period of validity is reduced to one or two weeks, whereas it is normally three to six months.

UNITED STATES

Under United States regulations, imports of fire-arms and munitions are prohibited except when authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases where the importor shows proof that the arms or munitions concerned are intended for specific uses (in particular competitions, training, museum collections, etc.). (New item)

Fire-arms and munitions.

EEC: The import prohibition for all categories of fire-arms and munitions except where specifically authorized would be justified only if sales by American producers of these same categories of arms and munitions were likewise subject to the same regulations, which is not the case.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
<u>To add to Addendum 4 (cont'd)</u>		
B. <u>Embargoes</u>	<p>EEC: The European Communities consider that restrictions in the form of prohibitions are fundamentally contrary to the spirit and the letter of the General Agreement. A number of products exported by the Community are affected by prohibitions, in particular: certain chemical products (Israel), glass products (Chile, India and Yugoslavia), fire-arms including sporting guns (Brazil and Chile), and munitions therefor (New Zealand).</p> <p>GENERAL COMMENT</p> <p>EEC: ---</p> <p>ISRAEL</p> <p>Safeguard measures have been instituted for citric acid, which go as far as to prohibit imports of this product. (New item)</p>	Citric acid.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
--	-------------------	-------------------------------

To add to Addendum 4 (cont'd)

B. Embargoes (cont'd)

NEW ZEALAND

Imports of certain munitions are prohibited, in particular certain cartridges for sporting guns.
(New item)

Ammunition.

EEC: ---

PORTUGAL

Import licences are refused for any rolled iron and steel products within the production range of Portugal's new industry.

EEC: In addition, the "Siderurgia Nacional", which has a production monopoly, is consulted regarding any imports of iron and steel even where the applications relate to products that it does not manufacture; the issue of prior registration vouchers may be delayed or refused.

Country maintaining restriction and description	Products affected	Country notifying and comment
--	-------------------	-------------------------------

To add to Addendum 6

A. Advertising and transportation restraints

SEVERAL COUNTRIES

Flag discrimination.

EEC: The European Communities consider that the requirement imposed by certain countries that their imports must be carried on ships and planes flying their own flag constitutes a barrier to international trade and to free competition regarding transport.

CANADA

Customs regulations.

Under the Canadian legislation on the application of Commonwealth preference duties, the preferential régime extends only to goods originating in a country eligible for the régime and provided such goods have been transported directly from a Commonwealth country to Canada.

EEC: Consequently, goods originating in a country eligible for the preferential régime lose their entitlement to preferential treatment if they are trans-shipped in a port or airport of a third country. This practice hinders freedom of transit and is to the disadvantage of forwarding agents in third countries.