

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

BOP/65

2 November 1966

Limited Distribution

Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions

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1966 CONSULTATIONS WITH ISRAEL

Basic Document for the Consultation¹

1. Legal and administrative basis of the import restrictions.

The Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Ordinance 1939, and the Mandatory Defence Regulations (Finance) provide the legal basis for the control and regulation by the Government of Israel of the commercial and financial aspects of the country's foreign trade.

Certain imports, as noted in Section 2 below, are free from licensing control under the Free Imports Order. Under the "Authorized Importers Order", however, persons who desire to engage in import trade are required to register and to obtain a licence permitting them to do so. This requirement is aimed at ensuring fair trade practice, and, to date, no application for such a licence has been refused. Foreign currency for free import is granted by "Authorized Banks" without prior confirmation by the "Competent Authority" of the Ministry of Finance.

Import licences, where necessary, are issued by the "Competent Authorities", who are officials designated by the Ministers of Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Transport, Health, Labour, Ports and Finance.

Every licence issued by the "Competent Authorities" requires the counter-signature of the Foreign Exchange Division of the Ministry of Finance to ensure that the foreign exchange required will be put at the disposal of the importer on the date and terms specified in the licence.

Each financial year, the Government adopts a Foreign Exchange Estimate of foreign exchange receipts from the various sources and of expenditures on imports of goods and services.

The expenditures indicated in the Estimate can only be tentative; and the "Competent Authorities", in issuing licences, are not bound by the amounts specified therein.

¹Material supplied by the Government of Israel.

2. Methods used in restricting imports

Under the general liberalization programme about 400 commodities, representing nearly 50 per cent of total imports, are entirely free of licensing restrictions.

In addition, by far the greater part of the remaining products may be imported under the Automatic Approval System. Less than 15 per cent of imported products are still under the "Individual Licensing System". The system governing all imports may therefore be described under three headings:

(a) Free imports

Imports of products in this group by authorized importers are free of licensing control.

(b) Automatic approval system

Under this system, import licences are issued immediately. No quantitative or other restrictions are applied.

For this category of goods, the purpose of the required licence is to check the effect of competitive imports on local industries.

This paragraph comprises consumption, semi-manufactured and investment goods.

(c) Individual licensing system

Licences for imports of goods in this category are issued at the discretion of the "Competent Authorities". In the exercise of this discretion the following points are taken into consideration:

(a) the necessity to protect "infant industries", in their different stages of development, against competition of imported goods. These restrictions are gradually removed as the industries develop and grow stronger;

(b) the necessity to develop industries in the developing regions of the country;

(c) the investigation of prices of commodities from alternative sources.

3. Treatment of importers from different sources

The foreign trade policy of Israel is based on the principle of non-discrimination as regards countries of origin and customs rates. The "Competent Authorities" do not interfere in the choice of the source of supply, except in the following special cases:

(a) Agricultural surpluses

I.e., agricultural products available under surplus disposal schemes.

(b) Earmarked sources

I.e. imports of goods covered by a loan agreement under which credit is extended specifically for the purchase of goods from a specific country of origin, e.g. loans granted by the Export-Import Bank, A.I.D., etc. In 1964 these restrictions were lifted in respect of imports of goods valued at up to \$3,000, and importers now may order such goods from any source.

(c) Imports within the framework of bilateral agreements

In this case, too, policy is based on the principle of non-discrimination. The Government encourages imports from countries with which bilateral agreements exist, if the import prices are equivalent to those from alternative sources. The importance of these agreements is that they provide additional possibilities for the expansion of Israel's exports. In 1965 imports of goods from these sources reached the amount of \$29.4 million, or 3.5 per cent of total imports in that year (see Annex IV).

4. Groups of commodities affected by the various forms of restrictions

(a) Free imports

A list of commodities covered by the Free Import Orders was distributed during the 1963 consultations. An additional list was provided at the 1964 consultations (see BOP/40 Annex II.) A few modifications have been made subsequently.

(b) Automatic licensing

A consolidated list of products (mainly manufactured industrial items) liberalized under this heading up to October 1965 appeared in BOP/54, Annex V. Annex V to the present document lists additions to this list effected since September 1965 (through August 1966).

(c) Individual licensing system

Applies to certain types of spare parts and equipment, certain kinds of paper, foodstuffs, etc.

5. The use of State trading or government monopolies in restricting imports

It is worth noting that State trading generally does not serve as a means of import restriction. Therefore it has no direct implications on the balance of payments.

The Government imports in quantities which cover the current local demand plus quantities required for maintenance of adequate stocks (the items are mentioned in Annex III).

The main sources of such imports are the following:

- (a) agricultural surpluses from the United States, such as edible fats and grains;
- (b) international tenders - such as sugar;
- (c) other available resources.

Government imports are limited to a few essential foodstuffs (frozen meat, milk powder, wheat, soyabeans, edible fats and sugar) which are important components of the cost-of-living index. The Government continues to import these commodities in order to maintain adequate stocks and to ensure proper storage. The goods are ordered and financed by the Government. Sales on the local market are unrestricted. The Government is ready to transfer the import of these goods to private firms on condition that they meet certain requirements in regard to the size of stocks and their storage.

Last year the Government liberalized the import of full cream milk powder and transferred the import of this item to private enterprises. No importer has yet been found who is prepared to take over the import of the other items.

6. Measures taken in the past year in relaxing restrictions

The Public Committee for removing administrative restrictions was not able to consider all the industrial products before the end of 1965, as had been planned. The review of all remaining items will be completed within this year.

Meanwhile the Government has decided to put into effect the second stage of liberalization, which deals with the gradual decrease of the protective duties.

A ministerial order for a 5-10 per cent reduction of the existing protective duties has been published and will go into effect in November 1966. The commodities involved are detailed in Annex VI.

The industrial production of Israel (in 1966 prices) is estimated to be I\$7.5 billion, out of which more than I\$4.5 billion have already been liberalized. A further I\$2.0 billion represent goods for which liberalization is irrelevant (such as sands, rocks, copper, cement, etc). The remaining I\$1.0 billion will be considered for liberalization this year.

7. Effects of trade restrictions and general policy in the use of restrictions for balance-of-payments considerations

The balance-of-payments problem has remained basically the problem of an under-developed debtor country, which is badly in need of foreign capital and which leans heavily on the import of investment goods to sustain its rapid development; it still lacks export industries which are efficient and sufficiently developed to compete on a large scale in the international market.

Israel's foreign currency reserves, which have risen steadily in recent years, amounted to \$749 million in December 1965, and apparently reached a peak in the first months of 1966. In March 1966, they totalled \$752 million. Since then there has been a sharp decline of \$50 million up to August 1966.

Total imports in 1965 remained at the same level as in 1964 (see Annexes I and II). The import of ships and aircraft, which in 1964 amounted to \$60 million, decreased sharply to \$32 million in 1965. The present slow-down of Israel's economy has resulted in a decrease in internal liquidity, a depletion of stocks and the lessening of the domestic demand for durable consumer goods. These factors have contributed greatly to balancing the increase in the import of investment goods, fuel, etc.

Nevertheless, the substantial improvement shown in the trade deficit - from \$454 million in 1964 to \$394 million in 1965 - was due mainly to an increase in exports of \$54 million. This increase was almost entirely accounted for by citrus (which had a favourable season) and diamonds (which had a booming market). Market stagnation was felt in the export of almost all other products representing the bulk of Israel's industry.

On the whole there was no major change in the services accounts. However, the large capital inflow needed to close the gap in Israel's balance of payments, and the increased cost of ensuring this capital inflow, have led to a heavier burden of interest and dividend payment each year, as shown by the following figures: \$69 million in 1961, \$76 million in 1962, \$81 million in 1963, \$94 million in 1964, and \$106 million in 1965. This represents an increase of more than 50 per cent in five years.

The balance-of-payments deficit should have been eliminated by these large-scale capital inflows and unilateral transfers. There was, however, an unfavourable change in the structure of these accounts and the two major items believed to be the most stable, namely personal restitutions from Germany and private long-term investments, were substantially reduced. Personal restitutions decreased from \$134 million in 1964 to \$113 million in 1965 and long-term investments fell from \$157 million in 1964 to \$98 million in 1965. This appears to be the beginning of a long-term trend. This year was also the last year of payment of reparations by Germany. These adverse trends were offset only by sharp increase in short-term loans from abroad.

Despite these disturbing symptoms, the Government does not seek to remedy the situation by restrictive measures against imports or by discontinuing its present policy of a gradual liberalization of imports. On the contrary, it intends to tackle the problem in a radical manner. On the one hand, it is trying to slow down the steady rise in the standard of living, which is already far too high for the economy of a developing country. On the other hand, the Government's current economic policy aims at reallocating the country's resources, especially in the field of industry, with a view to increasing specialization and efficiency. Thus the Government reaffirms its belief that Israel will achieve economic independence only by developing its foreign trade. It considers, therefore, that all barriers still hampering international trade should be gradually diminished and eventually abolished. It will always be ready to co-operate in measures taken in GATT and in other quarters to further this objective.

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- VI. List of Goods for which Customs Tariff will be reduced in November 1966

ANNEX IIsrael's Imports 1965
((\$'000 c.i.f.)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Gross Import 1965</u>
Services	473,700
Import of goods:	
(a) Live animals, animal products	27,651
(b) Vegetable products	86,137
(c) Animal and vegetable fats and oils	9,133
(d) Prepared foodstuffs	18,395
(e) Mineral products	59,482
(f) Products of the chemical and allied industries	40,484
(g) Artificial resins, plastic and rubber	17,769
(h) Raw hides and skins, leather, fur skins	6,925
(i) Wood, coal, cork	31,252
(j) Paper and paper-making material	222,198
(k) Textiles and textile articles	44,131
(l) Footwear, headgear	435
(m) Articles, of stone, plaster, asbestos	5,609
(n) Diamonds, precious metals	119,052
(o) Base metals and articles thereof	83,394
(p) Machinery and electrical equipment	129,538
(q) Vehicles and parts thereof	96,264
(u) Scientific and medical equipment	20,020
(r) Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,624
(s) Works of art and antiques	3,395
Unclassified goods	<u>9,527</u>
Total goods	<u>835,437</u>
Total goods and services	<u>1,309,137</u>

ANNEX IIIsrael's Balance of Payments 1964-1965

(\$ millions)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Net credit	Credit	Debit	Net credit
A. <u>Goods and services</u>						
Goods*	349	803	-	403	797	-
Services	306	422	-116	347	479	-127
Thereof: Transportation	127	83	47	150	91	59
Travel	55	37	18	56	44	12
Insurance	43	41	2	46	45	1
Investment income	29	94	- 65	37	106	- 69
Government	21	99	- 78	21	131	-110
Other services	32	68	- 36	37	57	- 20
<u>Total goods and services</u>	656	1,225	569	750	1,271	-521
B. <u>Transfer payments</u>						
Institutional remittances	96		96	106	-	-
Reparations from Germany	23	6	17	20	3	17
Personal restitutions from Germany	134	-	134	113	-	113
United States grant-in- aid	8	-	8	5	-	5
Personal remittances	100	4	96	104	4	100
<u>Total transfer payments</u>	361	10	351	348	-	341
C. <u>Capital movement long and medium term</u>						
Independence and development bonds	99	74	25	100	67	33
United States loans	69	26	43	81	30	51
Other loans	119	66	53	104	56	48
IBRD loans	13	-	13	23	-	23
Investments	157	14	143	98	6	91
<u>Total capital movements</u>	457	180	277	406	159	357
D. <u>Short-term capital movements</u>	239	289		322	350	
Net error and omissions		9			39	
Grand total	1,713	1,713		1,787	1,826	

* Export f.o.b., import c.i.f.

Source: Ministry of Finance

ANNEX IIIGoods Imported by the Government

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>(tons)</u>		<u>(\$'000)</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Frozen meat	19,926	22,811	12,229	16,993
Milk powder	7,528	10,800	2,130	3,876
Butter	988	1,584	748	1,333
Wheat	239,690	213,997	18,553	13,984
Soyabeans	237,361	237,070	26,476	26,619
Edible fats	9,745	20,136	2,242	6,033
Sugar	93,415	70,655	19,181	7,612
	<u>608,653</u>	<u>577,053</u>	<u>81,559</u>	<u>76,450</u>

ANNEX IVImports Within the Framework of
Bilateral Agreement in 1964/5

(\$'000 c.i.f.)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
BULGARIA	2,782	3,218
HUNGARY	5,979	4,578
YUGOSLAVIA	8,164	6,179
POLAND	6,176	5,539
RUMANIA	1,137	2,739
TURKEY	<u>6,075</u>	<u>7,132</u>
Total	30,313	29,385
Total import	839,294	835,437
Percentage	3.6%	3.5%

ANNEX V

Products Added since September 1965 to the List of Goods
for which Import Licences are Issued without Restriction¹

<u>TIN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
15.07(1)(i)	Castor oil
20.06(b)	Citrus fruit juice concentrated
20.07(1)(i)	Natural citrus fruit juice
20.06(b)	Preserved orange or grapefruit slices
21.01	Chicory, coffee substitutes
25.20	Crushed gypsum
25.20	Calcined gypsum
25.22	Slacked lime
25.22	Calcined lime
28.01(a)	Chlorine
28.04(1)(c)	Argon gas
28.06(b)	Hydrochloric acid H.C.L.
28.17(a)	Caustic soda (Na.O.H.)
28.31(a)	Sodium hypochlorite in solutions up to 10 per cent
28.37	Sodium thiosulphate
28.45(a)	Sodium silicate (solid)
29.11(a)	Formaldehyde
30.04	Adhesive plasters
32.09(i)	Paints
32.10	Artists colours
33.06(c)	Toothpaste (including dentifrices, tooth powder, etc.)
33.06(1)(d)	Shaving pastes and shaving powders packed in aerosols
33.06(9)(d)	Shaving pastes, shaving soaps and shaving powders (excluding aerosols)
34.04(a)	Chloroparaffins, solid or liquid
36.06(a)	Matches which are sold or prepared to be sold in boxes containing, as usual, 52 matches
37.03(2)(d)	Photographic paper for documents sensitized to heat
37.03(9)(d)	Photographic paper for documents
38.11(1)(i)	Pesticides packed in aerosols for domestic use
38.19(7)(b)	Ion exchangers
38.19(d)	Materials of a kind used for impregnating and strengthening of concrete, and anti-acid additives for cement
38.19(9)(i)	Argon gas
39.01(5)(a)	Polyester resins
32.09(i)	Paints
39.01(1)(i)	Articles made of expanded foamed or sponged plastic materials without cover

¹For list of products already under this procedure prior to September 1965 see Annex V, BOP/54.

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
39.01(5)(i)a	Transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting, rectangular in cross-section of polyamides or of other plastic materials
39.02(3)(a)a	Copolymer of polyvinyl-acetate and acrylic-polymer
39.02(3)(a)a	Moulding compounds of polymers and copolymers of chloride or of cinylidene chloride
39.07(1)(i)	Watch glasses prepared for mounting
39.07(9)(i)	Articles of plastic materials
40.08(b)	Articles made of expanded, foamed or sponged rubber, without cover
40.12(i)	Preventatives of unhardened vulcanized rubber
40.13(c)	Surgical gloves imported with the approval of the director general of the Ministry of Health or anyone authorized by him
41.02(9)(i)b	Leather for soles
42.01	Saddlery and harness
42.02	Suitcases, travelling bags, satchels, tool cases, handbags, wallets and similar containers
42.03(1)(a)i	Fashion gloves of leather (excluding leather gloves of the kind used by industrial workers)
42.03	(Watch straps of leather or composition leather (Belts of leather or composition leather
42.05	Welts for shoes
44.15(b)	Plywood
42.03(9)a	Articles of apparel of leather or of composition leather
44.14(2)(i)	Veneer sheets for plywood
57.05	Yarn of true hemp; yarn of other vegetable textile fibres
58.06(a)	Woven labels
60.02	Knitted gloves
60.04	Undergarments knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized
61.07	Ties
61.10(1)(a)	Gloves of textile fabrics of the kind used by workers
62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings and sunblinds, tents excluding other camping goods
64.01(i)	Safety shoes with buckles or other parts of steel
64.05(b)	Uppers
67.04(a)	Wigs
68.04(9)(i)	Grindstones, grinding wheels and the like, each weighing not more than 100 kgs.
68.10(i)	Plates of plastering materials of all kinds
68.11(i)	Articles of slag cement
70.08(i)	Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
73.11(1)(i)	Angles, shapes and sections of low-carbon steel
73.13(9)(i)	Mild steel sheets and plates cold rolled; excluding coils cold rolled, of a thickness up to 2 mm.
78.05	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of lead and fittings thereof
82.03(9)(b)	Files
82.14(i)	Kitchen tool sets (five pieces, six pieces)
83.08	Flexible tubing and piping of base metal
83.09(b)	(Bifurcated rivets (Tubular rivets
83.09(i)	Tapes of hooks and eyes of base metal
83.15(9)(i)	Bars, rods, angles, wire and similar products of lead or tin (including of the kind used for soldering, welding or deposition of metal, and including coated or cored with flux material)
84.01(9)(i)	Steam and other vapour generating, of heating range not exceeding 350 square metres
84.03(1)(a)	Acetylene gas generators (water process) and parts thereof
84.11(a)	Blowers and parts thereof
84.12(f)	Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air (excluding with motor up to 2 h.p. and machines without motor)
84.13(d)	Furnace burners for liquid fuel and parts thereof
84.14(9)(c)i	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, non-electric and parts thereof
84.15(i)	(1) Commercial refrigerators (2) Refrigerators for ice-cream (3) Liquid coolers (including water coolers)
84.17(f)	Machinery for cleaning with trichlorethylene (degreaser)
84.19(a)	Dish washing and drying machines, including for domestic use
84.20(1)(i)a	Personal weighing scales
84.22(1)(a)b	Mechanical jacks
84.22(2)(c)	Hydraulic jacks used in tipping mechanism for lorries
84.22(g)	Scrapers, each weighing not more than 600 kgs.
84.27(a)	Presses, crushers and other machinery of a kind used in wine-making, fruit juice preparation or the like and parts thereof, each weighing not more than 500 kgs.
84.45(1)(i)	Guillotines and machinery for bending sheets, each weighing not more than 12,000 kgs.
84.47(9)(a)	Machine tools for working wood

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
84.50(a)	Hand burners and parts and accessories thereof (gas operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering)
84.63(1)(i)	Gears and gearings
84.63(2)(i)	(1) Toothed wheels (2) Pulley and pulley blocks (3) Flywheels (4) Chain wheels of cast iron worked or unworked
85.06	Refuse grinders
85.11(9)(i)	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens; each weighing less than 1,000 kgs.
85.11(9)(d)	Electric machines and apparatus for welding or cutting metal
85.13(2)(a)	Finished telephonic apparatus
85.13(a)	(1) Dials and receivers for telephones (2) Telephone switchboards and exchanges
85.14(i)	(1) Audio-frequency amplifiers (2) Sound amplifiers
87.10(i)	Cycles and parts thereof
87.12(1)(a)	Seats for motor-cycles and bicycles
87.02(4)(d)	Dumpers, each weighing not more than 1,500 kgs.
90.17(9)(f)	Medical syringes excluding of plastic materials
90.21(i)	Anatomical models
90.26(9)(a)a	Electricity supply or production meters, single phase, over 10 ampere
91.06	Time switches with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motor and parts thereof
92.02(a)	Mandolines and guitars
92.05(a)	Flutes
92.06(b)	Drums, xylophones
92.07(a)	Electrical guitars
92.12(5)(a)	Records having a playing speed of less than 78 revolutions per minute

ANNEX VI

List of Goods for which Customs Tariff will be Reduced
in November 1966

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
13.02(a)(2)	Shellac
13.02(a)(3)	
75.03(i)	Strips, sheets and discs of aluminium
73.38(i)(1)	Enamel household utensils
76.15(a)	Aluminium household utensils
85.19(a)(9)	Domestic electric accessories
82.02	Working tools - cutting tools
82.03	
82.04	
82.05	
73.39(a)	Iron or steel wool
85.15(e)(3)i	Radios
84.40(a)(1)a	Washing machines - domestic
85.06(d)	Fans - domestic
85.12(i)	Electric stoves
85.12(i)	Electric food preparing appliances
85.12(i)	Electric heating and drying stoves
85.12(d)(1)	Electric kettles and bells
85.12(d)(2)	
39.02(a)(3)a	Polyvinyl acetate
39.02(a)(3)a	Copolymers of polyvinyl acetate
39.02(a)(8)i	
85.04(b)(1)	Accumulators
51.01(a)(i)i	Synthetic yarns
41.02	Leather - uppers
64.05(a)	Rubber soles
69.07	Wall tiles, white or coloured
69.08	
44.18	Cellular panels of wood
73.34	Metal pins
83.05	Office clips
97.06(b)(9)	Sport balls, excluding tennis and golf balls
90.04(b)	Equipment used for submarine fishing
93.05(b)	
93.06(a)(1)	
97.06(a)	
29.38(a)(3)a	Vitamin A
23.07(i)(1)	

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
85.23(a)(5)i	Insulated electric wire
84.15(i)	Domestic refrigerators with compressor
84.15(i)	Domestic refrigerators (absorption type)
84.11(c)(1)i	Refrigerating compressors
73.31(i)	Nails used in construction and joinery
73.31(i)	Blue cut tacks
73.18(e)(1)i	Welded pipes
73.18(d)(2)	Seamless pipes
76.06	Aluminium pipes for irrigation and furniture
85.27	Conduit tubes
73.20(f)	Fittings of iron and steel
73.20(i)(9)i	
85.23(e)	Electric wires and cables, excluding underground cables
85.23(i)(1)	
76.13	Netting of aluminium
73.27(b)(1)	Hexagonal net
73.27(b)(2)	Chain-link fencing net
84.12(f)(9)	Air conditioning machines - domestic
84.15(i)	
84.59(c)(1)b	Air cooling apparatus
54.03(a)	Flax or ramie yarn
54.04(a)	
33.06(a)	Cosmetic pencils
98.03(a)(1)	Ball point pens and refills
98.03(a)(2)	
48.16(i)	Packing containers of paperboard
90.03(b)(2)	Frames for spectacles
40.09(i)	Flexible rubber pipes
32.13(a)	Writing ink
32.13(i)	
69.12	House articles made of porcelain and pottery
69.11	
68.12(b)	Panel of asbestos
68.12(c)(1)a	Pressure pipes of asbestos
17.02(b)(3)	Glucose
90.24(b)(1)i	Thermostats
85.21(c)	Crystal dishes, crystal
83.15(b)(9)	Electrodes
83.04	Office furniture made of metal
94.01	
94.02(i)	
94.03	

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
94.01	Domestic furniture made of metal
94.02(i)	
94.03	
75.21(i)	Iron shutters
90.01(b)	Optical lenses
90.04(a)	Sun glasses
90.04(i)	
96.02(b)(3)	Brushes of all kinds
96.02(b)(4)i	
45.02	Articles of cork
45.04-45.03	Cork disks and bars
94.01	Domestic furniture made of wood
94.02(i)	
94.03	
44.24	Domestic articles made of wood
44.27	
44.23(i)	Builders carpentry, including wooden shutters
48.15(i)(1)	Paper or paperboard covered with polyethylene
37.03(b)	Sensitized paper
48.07(b)	Carbon paper
48.13(a)	
48.13(b)	Duplicate stencils
64.01(c)	Rubber boots and shoes
17.04(a)	Chewing gums
17.04(e)	Halva
18.06	
22.10	Vinegar
18.06(b)	Chocolate
17.04(i)	
28.29(b)	Sodium fluorosilicate
29.14(d)	Stearin
59.11(i)	Rubber sheets and tubes
73.34	Safety pins
83.09(c)	Hooks and eyes
98.08(i)(1)	Ribbons for typewriters
98.08(i)(9)	
48.17(i)	Files of paper or paperboard
48.18(i)	
90.16(d)(i)	Measuring tools of aluminium
90.16(i)	
73.32(i)	Steel screws, nuts and nails, excluding Allen screws

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
73.40(i)(5)	Irrigation fillings
74.08(i)(9)	
76.07(i)	
76.16(i)3	
79.04(a)(9)	
84.21(c)(9)a	Spray guns for liquids
85.19(a)(9)	Electric apparatus for making and breaking electric circuits
85.19(g)	
85.19(h)	
85.19(i)	
73.38	Builders sanitary ware
73.37	Radiators for central heating
73.40(e)	Base plates of cast iron
73.40(f)	Boxes, cases and covers therefor of the kind used to protect electrical sets of cast iron
84.10(h)	Parts for water pumps of cast iron
84.63(d)(9)a	Plain shaft bearings and bearing housing of cast iron
84.22(f)(1)	Towed earth loaders
84.23(a)	
84.22(f)(1)	Loaders, excavating machines mounted on tractors
84.23(a)	
84.45(c)	Machine tools for working metal not operated by motor
84.48(a)(3)	
84.56(b)(1)	Concrete mixers
84.10(g)(3)i	Gear pumps
84.10(g)(2)i	Piston pumps
73.29(i)(1)a	Roller chains and parts (not including cast chains)
85.01(a)(5)	Electric motors
85.12(a)(9)	Water heaters
85.19(a)(9)	Starters for fluorescent tubes
85.19(g)	
73.37	Boilers for central heating
73.24(c)	Compressed gas cylinders
96.02(a)(2)	Brushes of kinds used as part of machinery
73.35(b)	Springs of iron or steel
73.35(i)	
73.29(i)(9)a	Soldered chains and linked chains (Victor) of iron or steel
73.29(i)(9)b	
82.03(b)(9)	Files
82.05(e)(9)	
	Blowers and parts
73.40(c)(7)a	Wire rope fittings of iron or steel

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
85.11(d)(9)	Electric welding, brazing and soldering machines
85.11(d)(2)i	
85.11(i)	
84.19(d)	Machinery for sealing thermoplastic material
85.11(e)(9)	
84.59(b)(1)h	
84.15(i)	Commercial refrigerators
84.15(i)	Refrigerators for ice-cream
84.15(1)	Liquid coolers
34.06	Candles of all kinds
32.12	All kinds of glues
35.01(i)	
35.03(i)	
35.05(i)	
35.06	
39.01(d)	
39.02(d)	
39.03(a)(1)e	
39.05(a)	
28.45(a)	Sodium silicate
28.38(b)	
31.04(i)(1)	Magnesium sulphate
28.35(a)	Sodium sulphide
39.02(i)(8)	Synthetic monofilms
39.03(a)(2)	
51.02(a)(9)	
51.02(b)(2)	
41.03	Worked leather for garments
41.05	
41.02(i)(9)b	Leather for soles
48.04	Paper stuck together with tar
98.12	Photographic paper sensitized to heat
98.12	Combs of all kinds
61.09(i)	Suspender belts
11.02(b)(3)a	Oat flakes
64.01(i)	Shoes
64.02(i)	
64.03	
64.04	
28.06(a)	Hydrochloric acid
38.13(b)	

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
29.11(a)	Formaldehyde
38.19(a)(7)	Ion changers
39.01(c)	
39.02(c)	
33.06(d)	Shaving pastes, etc.
34.01(c)	
84.34(g)	Printing blocks
94.04(a)(9)	Blankets filled with feathers, absorbent cotton or synthetic material
67.04(a)(1)	Wigs
67.04(a)(9)	
39.07(i)(1)g	Watch glasses
70.15(a)	
68.04(i)(9)	Grindstones grinding wheels and the like
73.21(i)	Structures, complete or incomplete, and parts made of parts.
76.08(i); 812	assembled from steel or aluminium
83.03(a)	Safes and strong boxes
83.07(a)(i)	Lamps and lighting fittings of base metal and parts
83.13(c)	Stoppers, crown corks, tin caps, case corner protectors of
83.13(i)	base metal
84.11(c)(1)b	Air conditioning machines
84.11(c)(9)b	
84.12(f)(1)	
84.15(g)(1)a	
84.21(e)(1)a	
84.59(c)(1)a	
84.12(f)(9)	
84.15(g)(1)i	
84.21(e)(1)i	
84.59(c)(1)c	
84.11(h)(9)	
84.17(i)(4)i	
84.19(c)	Machinery for aerating beverages weighing not more than 200 kgs.
84.50(a)	Hand burners and parts thereof
85.01(e)(2)	Battery chargers
85.11(a)(9)	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces
85.12(c)(9)	Electric heating resistors
91.06	Time switches
21.01(a)	Chicory, coffee substitutes
21.01(b)	
21.01(i)	
09.01(c)	Ground coffee
34.01(b)	Toilet soap

<u>TTN No.</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
82.11(a)(9)	Safety razors, non-electric
38.19(f)	Hardening and tempering materials for metals
28.31(a)	Sodium hypochlorite
34.04(a)	Chlor-paraffin
38.19(a)(1)a	
87.12(b)1	Seats for motor cycles and cycles
87.12(b)(4)	
61.10(a)(9)	Fashion gloves for women, textile fabrics
39.01(i)(5)a	Transmission conveyor or elevator belting of polyamides or
39.02(h)(1)	other plastic materials
39.07(b)(1)	
92.12(a)(5)a	Records having a playing speed not less than 78 revolutions
92.12(a)(5)b	per minute
92.12(a)(5)c	
92.12(a)(6)a	
92.12(a)(6)b	
92.12(a)(6)c	
38.19(d)	Materials of a kind used for impregnating and strengthening of
	concrete and anti-acid additives for cement
64.01(i)	Safety shoes with buckles or other parts of steel
64.02(i)	
64.03	
64.04	

