

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/2568/Add.6
22 March 1966

Limited Distribution

CONTRACTING PARTIES
Twenty-Third Session
24 March-6 April 1966

Original: English

NOTIFICATIONS OF QUANTITATIVE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS APPLIED CONTRARY TO GATT AND NOT COVERED BY WAIVERS

Addendum

UNITED STATES¹

The following is a list of the import restrictions which may be inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement but are generally deemed to be permitted under the terms on which the United States is applying provisionally the General Agreement.

1. (a) Copyright legislation prohibits the importation of more than 1,500 copies of most books in the English language for which the United States copyright is obtained. (17 USC 16)
 - (b) Applies to books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations. Periodicals, including newspapers. (17 USC paragraph 5(a) and (b))
 - (c) Applies to works which neither are by nationals of, nor were first published in, other parties to the Universal Copyright Convention. (7 USC paragraph 9(c))
 - (d) Indefinite duration.
2. Restrictions on imports of sugar are now imposed under 7 USC Chapter 34, Sections 1101 to 1161, as amended most recently by Public Law 89-331. Products covered enter the United States under the following item numbers in the United States Tariff Schedules: 155.10, 155.12, 155.15, 155.20, 155.30 and 155.35 (only if import is intended for de-sugarization). Treatment afforded each foreign country is set forth in United States Code of Federal Regulations, title 7, part 811 and 817, as amended from time to time by notices in United States Federal Register. The

¹ Last previous notification issued in L/2336.

expiration date of current statute is 31 December 1971. In general the United States sugar regulatory system dates back to 1934. It is also worth noting that most foreign suppliers are permitted to supply more raw sugar to the United States, both absolutely and proportionately, than was the case on the date of the Protocol of Provisional Application.

For the calendar year 1966, the countries named below have been given country quotas for raw sugar: Mexico, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Peru, British West Indies, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, French West Indies, Argentina, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, El Salvador, Haiti, Venezuela, British Honduras, Bolivia, Honduras, Australia, Republic of China, India, South Africa, Fiji Islands, Thailand, Mauritius, Malagasy Republic, Swaziland, Ireland and Philippines.

For the calendar year 1966, the countries named below have been given country quotas for refined sugar: Ireland, Panama and the Philippines.

Sugar imports are prohibited from non-quota countries.

3. (a) Import quotas on wheat and certain wheat products, to implement domestic agricultural programme, under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 USC, paragraph 624; Proclamations of 28 May 1941, 13 April 1942, and 29 April 1943, 55 Stat. (pt. 2) 1949, 56 Stat. (pt. 2) 1950, 57 Stat. (pt. 2) 738), to the extent they may not be justified under the provisions of the General Agreement.
- (b) Applies to wheat, wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products.
- (c) Applies generally.
- (d) Applies indefinitely so long as necessary in relation to domestic wheat programme.
4. (a) Import quotas on cotton and certain cotton products, to implement domestic agricultural programme, under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 USC, paragraph 624; proclamations of 5 September 1939 54 Stat. (pt. 2) 2640) as amended), to the extent they may not be justified under the provisions of the General Agreement.
- (b) Cotton, cotton card strips, comber strips and wastes.
- (c) Applies generally.
- (d) Applies indefinitely so long as necessary in relation to domestic cotton programme.

5. The United States, along with other leading importers and exporters of cotton textiles, participates in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles done at Geneva, 9 February 1962. This Arrangement provides for the orderly development of trade in cotton textiles and permits under Article 3 importing countries to request restraint of exporters in types of cotton textiles threatening market disruption. The United States has also entered into bilateral agreements with suppliers under Article 4 of the Arrangement to control textile trade. While restraint by exporting countries is the preferred and general technique of administration, the importing country has a right to impose import controls where necessary and this is sometimes done by mutual agreement as well.¹

The United States also notes that some of the actions it has taken pursuant to Article 6(c) of the Long-Term Arrangement have been criticized by countries which are not Long-Term Arrangement participants as being inconsistent with the General Agreement. The United States has explained to the GATT Cotton Textiles Committee that these actions have been taken pursuant to Article 6(c) of the Long-Term Arrangement "to ensure that the participating country's exports ... shall not be restrained more severely than exports of any country not participating in this Arrangement which are causing, or threatening to cause, market disruption". At the December 1964 meeting of the GATT Cotton Textiles Committee it was agreed unanimously that "participating countries reaffirmed the importance they attached to implementation of equity provisions of Article 6(c) of the Arrangement". Nevertheless, the United States has consulted bilaterally with non-participating countries that have raised such objections and has accorded such countries all safeguards provided in Article 3 of the Arrangement.

¹ Import controls on some categories are now in effect with respect to the following countries which are either full or provisional contracting parties of the GATT and participate in the Long-Term Arrangement: Pakistan (see COT/49, 23 March 1965), Portugal (see COT/24, 1 May 1964) and Yugoslavia (see COT/36, 4 November 1964). The United States also enforces Articles 3 and 6(c) restraints by import control on Brazil and Poland (see COT/38, 18 November 1964 and COT/38/Add.1, 28 July 1961) which are non-participants in the Long-Term Arrangement.

