

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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Multilateral Trade Negotiations

Group "Safeguards"

PAPER REQUESTED BY AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

Provisional Note by Secretariat

1. At its meeting of April 1975 the Group "Safeguards" agreed that a paper based on the Australian proposal as amended by other delegations should be prepared by the secretariat bearing in mind the comments made in the discussion (MTN/SG/1, paragraph 4(b)).

2. This paper is divided into the following sections:

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. Measures taken under:	
(a) Article XIX	7
(b) "Voluntary" export restraints	8-9
(c) Article XI:2	10-11
(d) Article XII	12-13
(e) Articles XX and XXI	14
(f) Article XXV	15-19
(g) Article XXXV	20
(h) Article XXXVII	21-22
(i) Provisional application	23-24
(j) Protocols of accession	25-28
II. State-trading organizations	29-32
III. Other measures	33-37
IV. Countries not having invoked Articles XI and XIX	38-39

3. It was understood in the Group that the circulation of this paper would not prejudice the definition of the term "safeguards" or the work to be done in other groups.

4. The Group agreed that the paper should be circulated in advance of its next meeting and instructed the secretariat to consult as necessary with interested delegations as to what is possible in the time available (MTN/SG/1, paragraph 4). It was also understood that, in preparing the paper, the secretariat should draw upon existing documentation and upon replies to the safeguards questionnaire (GATT/AIR/1128), and should draw upon published sources, checking with delegations concerned before incorporating such material in the secretariat's note and, unless otherwise requested by the delegation concerned, indicating respective sources.

5. In the time available the secretariat has only been able to draw upon existing GATT documentation and upon replies to the questionnaire. The search through published sources and the checking of information found therein proved to be a relatively lengthy process that could not be accommodated in the time available. It must also be pointed out that, while the secretariat has made an effort to make use of the most recent information available in the GATT, some of the documentation used in preparing this paper was issued some time ago and may not reflect the current situation.

6. This note should, therefore, be considered a provisional response to the request made to the secretariat, which would welcome any comments or additional material from interested delegations, so that a more definitive paper can be prepared if that is found desirable.

I. MEASURES TAKEN UNDER

(a) Article XIX

7. The secretariat was asked to specify the countries affected by, or seeking consultations on, actions taken under Article XIX which are still in force. The secretariat has brought the table of such actions contained in Annex C of MTN/3D/1 up to date and such additional information as is available has been added (see Table 1). Relatively little information can be gleaned from the notifications referred to in the table. Other sources drawn up for the establishment of Table 1 were the replies to the safeguards questionnaire and the minutes of Council meetings at which the cases were discussed.

(b) "Voluntary" export restraints

8. Table 2 sets out "voluntary" export restraints applied outside GATT. This information has been drawn from the answers to the safeguards questionnaire, the consolidated table annexed to the report of the Joint Working Group on Import Restrictions (COM.IND/W/116 and Corr.1 and 2 - COM.AG/W/93 and Corr.1 and 2) and Part IV of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures (MTN/3B/4 and Addenda).

9. This table does not deal with measures affecting trade in textiles. Many of these are dealt with under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Arrangement provides that participating countries shall report on the status of restrictions in force on 31 March 1975 and it is expected that the Textiles Surveillance Body will report on the situation to the Textiles Committee on 30 June 1975.

(c) Article XI:2

10. The secretariat was asked to list the measures to restrict or prohibit imports which were taken under Article XI:2, the countries applying them and the duration of the measures.

11. Contracting parties have no obligation to report such measures. The documentation of the Group "Agriculture" contains notifications of measures that might fall under Article XI (MTN/3E/DOC/7 and 8); however, the notifications do not expressly refer to Article XI. This in general also applies to restrictions necessary for the application of standards or regulations for the classification, grading or marketing of commodities in international trade that have been notified in the Inventory. The secretariat has been able to find in the time available only one case where a specific reference to Article XI has been made. This was a notification of import restrictions for venison (deer meat) by Norway imposed on 1 July 1972 (L/3717).

(d) Article XII

12. The secretariat was asked to list the measures taken under Article XII to safeguard balance of payments and the countries applying them.

13. Finland is the only contracting party that presently invokes Article XII to justify quantitative restrictions applied to safeguard the balance of payments. A summary of commodities or groups of commodities affected by various forms of restrictions imposed by Finland is contained in Table 3.

(e) Articles XX and XXI

14. The contracting parties have no obligation to report measures taken under the general and the security exceptions to GATT. Measures that could probably be justified under Article XX(b), which exempts measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, have been reported to the Group Agriculture (see MTN/3E/DOC/9 and Addenda); however these notifications were made without reference to Article XX(b). The Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures contains the following cases where the general and the security exceptions were expressly cited as justifying a restrictive measure.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Contracting party imposing restrictions</u>	<u>Area of trade</u>	<u>Notifying country</u>
XX(b)	Australia	Timber and wood	Canada EEC Nordic countries
XX(b)	Austria	Sanitary regulations; many products	Pakistan
XX(b)	Portugal	Prior authorization for imports saccharine and food and other products containing saccharine	United States
XX(c)	Denmark	Licensing Gold, semi-wrought and gold coins	Argentina Brazil
XXI(b)	United States	Embargo on trade with Cuba	Cuba

(f) Article XXV

15. The following is a list of waivers currently permitting import restrictions or other exceptional measures with a summary of reporting obligations and of obligations to reduce and eliminate the measures in question.

India

16. By decisions of 15 November 1973 and 30 April 1974 India was granted a waiver in connexion with an auxiliary duty of customs introduced "due to special circumstances, as one of the measures to mobilize resources to meet compelling development needs". The waiver was initially granted until 31 March 1975 but subsequently extended until 30 June 1976 by decision of 5 May 1975. The waiver contains no reporting requirements nor conditions requiring the reduction of the auxiliary duty before the expiry date. (BISD, 20th Supplement, page 26; L/4177.)

Turkey

17. Turkey was granted a waiver in connexion with a stamp duty on bound items by decision of 3 July 1963. The waiver was extended five times and is presently valid until 30 June 1975 or until the removal of the stamp duty, whichever date is the earlier. The waivers were granted on terms and conditions providing for annual reports to the CONTRACTING PARTIES (later the Council) on the operation of the stamp duty, for the progressive removal of the duty as circumstances permit, for consultations with contracting parties which consider that their trade is threatened or damaged, and, in the case of a failure of such consultation, for the right of the CONTRACTING PARTIES to release a seriously damaged contracting party from its obligations to apply to the trade of Turkey concessions initially negotiated with Turkey (BISD, 20th Supplement, page 32).

United States

18. In 1955, the CONTRACTING PARTIES granted a waiver to the United States for an indefinite period in connexion with import restrictions imposed under Section 22 of the United States Agricultural Adjustment Act. According to this waiver the United States is obliged to remove or relax each restriction as soon as it finds that the circumstances requiring such restrictions no longer exist or have changed so as no longer to require its imposition in its existing form. The waiver also provides for an annual review of actions taken under the waiver. For each review the United States furnishes a report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the restrictions taken under Section 22, the reasons for their application and any steps that have been taken to solve the problem of surpluses of agricultural commodities (BISD, 3rd Supplement, page 32). The last two reports were issued in L/3958 and L/4148.

Uruguay

19. By decision of 8 May 1961, subsequently extended and amended, Uruguay was authorized to impose a surcharge on bound items. The waiver terms and conditions require Uruguay to progressively reduce or eliminate the surcharge whenever possible and to submit reports on action taken or planned to reduce or eliminate the surcharge. The consultation and complaint procedures are similar to those contained in the waiver for Turkey (BISD, 19th Supplement, page 9).

(g) Article XXXV

20. This Article is presently invoked in respect of:

Denmark	by Cuba	Korea	by Romania
Dominican Republic	by Cuba		Czechoslovakia
Germany	by Cuba	Nicaragua	by Cuba
Ghana	by Portugal	Nigeria	by Portugal
Greece	by Cuba	Peru	by Cuba
Hungary	by United States	Portugal	by Egypt
India	by Portugal		Ghana
Israel	by Egypt		India
Italy	by Cuba		Nigeria
Japan	by Austria	Rhodesia	by Egypt
	Cyprus	Romania	by United States
	Haiti	South Africa	by India
	Ireland		Egypt
	Kenya	Sweden	by Cuba
	Nigeria	Turkey	by Cuba
	Senegal	Uruguay	by Cuba
	South Africa		

(h) Article XXXVII

21. The secretariat was asked to list the cases in which developing countries have been exempted from trade measures pursuant to Article XXXVII.

22. While other cases may have arisen, the only example recorded in GATT documentation relates to the Danish Temporary Import Surcharge. Denmark excluded from the surcharge (imposed for balance-of-payments reasons) products included in the Danish general preference scheme when imported from members of the Group of Seventy-Seven (BISD, 19th Supplement, paragraph 41 of page 129).

(i) Provisional application

23. There is no obligation on contracting parties to report import restrictions or other exceptional measures applied under legislation which pre-dates the GATT or the accession of countries to the GATT that would be contrary to the General Agreement except that they are applied under the Protocol of Provisional Application or individual protocols of accession. However, a certain amount of

information is available on this subject. A number of years ago the definitive application of the GATT was discussed at sessions of the CONTRACTING PARTIES. In connexion with this, information received in January 1955 from governments about their existing mandatory legislation which was not in conformity with the provisions of Part II of the GATT was issued in L/309 and addenda. This information was reissued in 1965 in L/2375/Add.1 when the matter was again discussed. At least some of this information is by now very much out of date.

24. It was to be expected that countries negotiating for accession under Article XXXIII after 1955 would have been asked about their mandatory legislation which was not in conformity with the provisions of Part II of the GATT. However, a first examination of memoranda on these countries' commercial policies, the questions and answers relating to their accession and the reports of accession working parties has not revealed information on the subject. Such information as the secretariat has been able to find is presented in Table 4. It has been drawn from the 1955 enquiry, the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures and the document setting out information regarding import restrictions on products of export interest to developing countries (COM.TD/W/203/Rev.1, page 3).

(j) Protocols of accession

25. There are four contracting parties with Protocols of Accession containing clauses that permit the maintenance of import restrictions otherwise prohibited under the General Agreement. These countries and their respective years of accession are: Switzerland (1966), Poland (1967), Romania (1971) and Hungary (1973).

26. Switzerland has reserved its position with regard to the application of the provisions of Article XI of the General Agreement to the extent necessary to permit it to apply, in conformity with certain domestic legislation, restrictions on imports of certain live animals, meat and meat products, certain animal fats, certain dairy products, certain vegetables, fruits and products thereof, fresh flowers, certain cereals and cereal products, certain alcoholic beverages and spirits and oilcake. The Protocol does not oblige Switzerland to reduce or eliminate the restrictions. It provides for annual reports and for biannual reviews of the operation of the reservation (BISD, 14th Supplement, page 6).

27. Under the Protocol of Accession of Poland contracting parties which maintained discriminatory import restrictions against Poland on 30 June 1967 may continue to apply such measures provided that the discriminatory element on these restrictions is (a) not increased and (b) progressively relaxed as far as the quantities or values of permitted imports of Polish origin are concerned so that, at the expiring

of a transitional period, any inconsistency with Article XIII has been eliminated. The end of the transitional period is to be fixed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in the light of all relevant circumstances. However, no expiring date has so far been set. (BISD, 15th Supplement, page 40.)

28. The clauses of a safeguarding character contained in the Protocol of Accession of Romania and Hungary are similar to those contained in the Polish Protocol. However, while the Protocol of Poland does not define the end of the transitional period, those of Romania and Hungary provide for undertakings to remove discriminatory restrictions against these countries progressively with the objective to eliminate them before the end of 1974. If, for exceptional reasons, restrictions are still in force on 1 January 1975, a Working Party will examine them with a view to their elimination. (BISD, 18th Supplement, page 5; and 20th Supplement, page 3.)

II. STATE-TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

29. The secretariat was asked to list the countries operating import monopolies or State-trading organizations, the areas of trade covered, the measures taken in each case to ensure competitive access and the cases where emergency action has been taken.

30. There are several sources of information on these matters in the GATT documentation. Article XVII of the GATT deals with State-trading enterprises and paragraphs 4(a) and (b) of the Article lay down reporting requirements. The CONTRACTING PARTIES have drawn up a questionnaire in connexion with these requirements (see BISD, 9th Supplement, page 184) and the most recent procedures for such notifications (BISD, 11th Supplement, page 58) provide for new and full responses to the questionnaire every third year and, in other years, for notifications of any changes that have occurred. The last full notifications were received in 1972 and were circulated in L/3653 and addenda. Supplementary notifications received in 1973 and 1974 were circulated in L/3833 and addenda. Another set of full notifications is now due. These are being circulated in L/4140 and addenda.

31. Notifications made in accordance with the provisions of Article XVII are submitted by contracting parties establishing or maintaining State-trading enterprises. Other notifications, made by countries considering that their exports have been affected by such enterprises, are contained in Part 2 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Barriers (MTN/3E/2 and addenda) and in the basic documentation of the Group "Agriculture" (MTN/3E/DOC/7 and 8).

32. Information collected by the secretariat from these sources is contained in Table 5.

III. OTHER MEASURES

33. Measures mentioned by delegations under this heading were, (a) safeguard measures taken under some agricultural policies, (b) "residual" restrictions still in force and (c) inter-industry agreements.

34. (a) A number of safeguard measures affecting agricultural products but not notified under Article XIX have been mentioned in replies to the safeguards questionnaire. Information on these is given in Table 6.

35. (b) In November 1960 the CONTRACTING PARTIES invited contracting parties to communicate to the secretariat "lists of import restrictions which they are applying contrary to the provisions of the General Agreement and without having obtained the authorization of the CONTRACTING PARTIES" (BISD, 9th Supplement, page 19). These were known as "residual" restrictions because they were retained by countries to protect certain "sensitive" industries when they no longer had a general disequilibrium in their balance of payments which provided a blanket justification for the maintenance of restrictions. A panel report on the content of notifications of "residual" restrictions was adopted in 1962 (BISD, 11th Supplement, page 210). Documents consolidating notifications received were issued up to 1970 (see L/3377 and addenda). Since then each notification received has been issued in separate documents in the L/ series. The procedure has by now fallen into disuse, systematic information on quantitative restrictions being collected in the documentation of the Joint Working Group. This documentation relates only to eighteen developed countries and does not contain information on the legal status of restrictions. The following documents contain the most recent positive lists of "residual" restrictions supplied by these countries:

Australia	L/3212/Add.1 of 1969
Austria	L/3212/Add.2 of 1969
Canada	L/2981/Add.3 of 1968
Benelux	L/3212/Add.11 of 1969
Denmark	L/3212/Add.2 of 1969
France ¹	L/3212/Add.12 of 1969
Germany, Fed. Rep.	L/2981/Add.11 of 1968
Italy	L/3212/Add.4 of 1969
Ireland	L/2981/Add.1 of 1968
United Kingdom	L/3212/Add.10 of 1969

¹ France has listed only restrictions permitted under GATT.

Japan	L/3212/Add.7 of 1969
Norway	L/3212/Add.6 of 1969
Portugal	L/2981/Add.14 of 1968
Sweden	L/3212/Add.8 of 1969
Switzerland ¹	L/2336 of 1965
United States	L/3212/Add.3 of 1969

36. It should in theory be possible to identify "residual" restrictions still in force, at least in developed countries, by comparing the lists of restrictions notified as "residual" with up-to-date information and in particular with the comprehensive list established by the Joint Working Group (COM.IND/W/116 and Corr.1 and 2). However, because the most recent notifications of "residual" restrictions are six or seven years old, such a comparison is often impossible as many changes have occurred in nomenclatures and the restrictive systems of the countries concerned. The secretariat has not been able to make a systematic comparison in the time available. It should also be pointed out that even if a restriction reported as illegal in the late 1960's is still in force, its legal status under the GATT may in the meantime have changed (it may for instance have become justifiable under Article XI:2(c) due to changes in market or production conditions). Such a comparison would, therefore, not reveal with certainty the legality or illegality of restrictions presently imposed.

37. (c) Very little information is available in the GATT documentation on inter-industry agreements. Only one case of an industry-to-industry agreement was given in replies to the safeguard questionnaire, concerning an arrangement in which the Japanese industry agreed with the Australian industry that it would restrain exports of certain precision ground ball bearings to the Australian market. As this and other replies noted, if governments are not directly involved, the information available to them in this area may be incomplete.

IV. LIST OF COUNTRIES NOT HAVING INVOKED ARTICLES XI AND XIX

(a) Article XI

38. As set out above, contracting parties have no obligation under the General Agreement to report measures taken under Article XI. Only Norway notified restrictions expressly under this provision.

¹Switzerland has notified that it does not maintain residual restrictions.

(b) Article XIX

39. The following contracting parties have never invokes Article XIX.

Argentina	Haiti	Poland
Bangladesh	Hungary	Portugal
Barbados	Iceland	Romania
Belgium	India	Rwanda
Brazil	Indonesia	Senegal
Burma	Ireland	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Ivory Coast	Singapore
Cameroon	Jamaica	South Africa
Central African Republic	Japan	Sri Lanka
Chad	Kenya	Sweden
Chile	Korea	Switzerland
Congo	Kuwait	Tanzania
Cuba	Luxembourg	Togo
Cyprus	Madagascar	Trinidad and Tobago
Czechoslovakia	Malawi	Turkey
Dahomey	Malaysia	Uganda
Denmark	Malta	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Dominican Republic	Mauritania	Upper Volta
Egypt	Mauritius	Uruguay
Finland	Netherlands, Kingdom of the	Yugoslavia
Gabon	Nicaragua	Zaire
Gambia	Niger	
Ghana	Norway	
Guyana	Pakistan	

Table 1
ARTICLE XIX ACTIONS PRESENTLY IN FORCE

Contracting Party	Product	Type of measure	Date introduced	Prior notification/consultation	Compensation	Reference	affected Contracting Parties ^{1/2/}	Contracting Parties that sought consultations ^{2/}
Australia	Alloy steels	Tariff	29 April 1966	No	No	SECRET/163	Japan (SQ), USA	
	Used 4-wheel-drive vehicles	QR	21 April 1967	No	No	L/2787	EEC, Japan (SQ), USA	
	Certain footwear	QR	1 October 1974	No	No	L/4099	EEC (C), Spain	
	Motor vehicles	QR	1 February 1975	No	No	L/4149	EEC (C), Japan (C - SQ), United States (C)	
Canada	Certain apparel items	Tariff	1 March 1975	No	No	L/4162	EEC (SQ), Hong Kong (SQ), India (SQ), Italy (SQ), Japan (SQ), Korea (SQ), Malaysia (SQ), Singapore (C), Spain (SQ), Taiwan (SQ)	
	Sheets and plates of iron or steel	QR	1 January 1975	No	No	L/4166	Japan (C), United States (C)	Japan, United States
	Ophthalmic frames, sunglasses and sunglasses	QR	1 March 1975	No	No	L/4169	-	-
	Men's and boy's shirts	Tariff	30 November 1971	Yes (?)		L/3613 & Add.1 L/4143 L/3402		
France	Woven fabric shirts	QR	June 1970	No			United States	United States
	Cattle, beef and veal	QR	12 August 1974	No		L/4072 & Add.1 L/4118		
	Horse meat	QR	17 March 1968	No	No	L/3000	-	-
	Hard coal and hard coal products	QR	4 September 1959	No	No	L/855	Norway, United Kingdom, USA	Norway, United Kingdom, USA
F.R. Germany	Petroleum and shale oils	QR	10 December 1964	No	No	L/2321	-	-
	Tyres	Tariff	April 1965	No	Yes	L/2471 & Add.1	United States	United States
Greece	Raw silk	QR	19 May 1969	No	No	L/3231 & Add.1	-	-
Italy	Woven polyester fabrics	QR	1 April 1975	No	No	L/4172	-	-
New Zealand								

Table 1 (Cont'd)

Nigeria	Cement	QR	14 December 1961	No	No	L/1781	Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Western Germany, Yugoslavia	Germany, United Kingdom
Peru	Lead arsenate and valves for industrial purposes	Tariff	23/26 February '63	No	No	L/1979	-	-
Spain	Cheese	Tariff	30 May 1966	No	No (?)	L/2670, L/3407 and Add.1	EEC	EEC
	Synthetic rubber	Tariff	February 1967	No	Yes	L/2820 & Add.1-4 L/3323 & Add.1, L/3375	EEC	EEC
	Ceramic tableware	Tariff	1 May 1972	Yes		L/3678, L/3700 and Add.1	EEC (SQ), Japan (SQ)	Japan
United States	Sheet glass	Tariff	17 June 1962	Yes	Yes	L/1509 & Add.1-3, L/1951, L/1959, L/2743, L/2953, L/2959, L/3316, L/3664	EEC, Japan Sweden	EEC, Japan Sweden
	Wilton and velvet carpets	Tariff	17 June 1962	Yes	Yes	L/1530 & Add.1-3, L/1951, L/1959 L/2953, L/3378	EEC, Japan	EEC, Japan
	Ball bearings	Tariff	1 May 1974	Yes	-	L/3897, L/4016 and Add.1	Canada (SQ) EEC (SQ), Japan (SQ)	Japan

¹ "SQ" after the name of the country means that the answers to the safeguards questionnaire mention country as affected by the measure; "C" means that the country indicated an interest in the matter in a Council meeting. In all other cases the information has been taken from the documents listed under "reference".

² The information available to the secretariat on this point is incomplete.

Table 2

"VOLUNTARY" EXPORT RESTRAINTS IN FORCE AT THE END OF 1974 ^{1/}

Country requesting restraints ^{2/}	Country restraining exports ^{2/}	Products Covered	Date Introduced
<u>Canada</u>	<u>Korea</u>	Preserved mushrooms	1974
<u>Canada</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Electronic tubes	?
<u>EEC</u> <u>(Benelux)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Electrotechnical products	1974
<u>(France)</u>	<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	Urea and ammonium nitrates	1970
<u>(France)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Cinematographic apparatus	1967
<u>(France)</u>	<u>Poland</u>	Urea and ammonium nitrates	1969
<u>(Italy)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Tape recorders	1974
<u>(Italy)</u>	<u>Yugoslavia</u>	Nitrogenous fertilizers	1973
<u>(United Kingdom)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Ball bearings	1973
<u>(United Kingdom)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	TV sets	1973
<u>(United Kingdom)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Cutlery and pottery	1962
<u>(United Kingdom)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Carboys, bottles, jars of glass not including articles of traditional Japanese design	?
<u>(United Kingdom)</u>	<u>Japan</u>	Statuettes	?
<u>United States</u>	<u>EEC</u> <u>Japan</u>	Steel mill products	1968

^{1/} Source: Answers to Safeguards Questionnaire and Joint Working Group documentation.
^{2/} Notifying country underlined.

Table 3

MFN/W/13

Page 15

COMMODITIES OR GROUPS OF COMMODITIES AFFECTED BY VARIOUS FORMS
OF RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY FINLAND UNDER ARTICLE XII

	Fmk million c.i.f.		Per cent of total imports		Per cent of imports from various cate- gories of countries	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Total imports	10,599	25,676	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>		
Imports under multi- lateral import treatment	13,876	19,902	83.6	75.5	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
- Imports admitted without licence	12,613	16,523	76.0	65.5	90.9	84.5
- Imports under global quotas	125	152	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
- Imports subject to individual licensing	1,138	2,928	6.8	11.4	8.2	14.7
Imports under treatment described in 2 and 3 B, C and D	2,713	5,746	16.4	22.4	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
- Imports admitted without licence	1,025	1,562	6.2	6.1	37.8	27.2
- Imports subject to licensing	1,688	4,184	10.2	16.3	62.2	72.8
Imports from other countries	9	27	0.1	0.1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Source: BOP/150, page 5

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

Restrictions considered by the governments applying them to be covered by the provisional application clause in the Protocols providing for the terms on which the governments apply the General Agreement

Austria	- Certain live animals, meat and meat products; animal fats; butter; cereals and cereal products
Canada	- Certain cereals and cereal products; and butter and butter substitutes used aircraft, used automobiles
Denmark	- Ethyl alcohol
France	- Petroleum oils and petroleum gases, and certain mineral wax
F.R. Germany	- Sheep and sheep meat
Sweden	- Certain fish
United States	- Sugar, work vessels and containers for certain uses, books and periodicals in the English language under certain conditions

Source: Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures, COM.TD/W/203/Rev.1, L/2375/Add.1.

Table 5
STATE TRADING

MTN/W/13
Page 17

Contracting Party maintaining state enterprises	Area of Trade	Notifying country
Australia	Wheat Dairy products Eggs Honey Sugar Meat	Australia
Austria	Tobacco Alcohol Salt Grains	Austria
Canada	Liquor sold by Provincial Liquor Boards	Brazil EEC United States United States
Congo	Merchandise for nothern regions	United States
Czechoslovakia	See notification (L/3653/Add.14)	Czechoslovakia
Finland	Grains Alcohol	Finland
France	Alcohol Tobacco Various solid and liquid fuels Petroleum products Gas Electric current Potassium fertilizers Explosives Matches Mixed alkylenes Newsprint and paper for periodicals	France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Spirits Inflammables (matches, fire lighters etc.)	Fed. Rep. of Germany
Haiti	Tobacco, matches, soap, detergents, cosmetics, textiles, tyres and tubes, cement various agricultural chemicals, household appliances, wine, beer, whisky, rum, toilet articles, and non-agricultural machinery	United States
Iceland	Tobacco, fertilizers, wine and liquor, perfumes, and safety matches	United States
India	Artificial silk yarn and thread, caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, cement, fertilizer, petroleum products, mercury, sulphur, tractors, printing and textile machinery, tyres and other items as might be determined from time to time such as capital goods and industrial raw materials	United States

Contracting Party maintaining state enterprises	Area of Trade	Notifying country
Indonesia	Cambrics, weaving yard and thread, textiles and dyes, tinsplate, paper, cement, reinforcing rods and other capital goods	United States
Italy	Tobacco monopoly, matches, cigarette lighters, salt	Argentina Pakistan United States Yugoslavia
Japan	Grains Tobacco Salt Alcohol Opium Milk products Raw silk	Japan
Kenya	Fabrics, khaki drill, coloured fabrics, second-hand clothing, soap, detergents, salt, rice, sugar, khangas, legumes, cotton, maize, live animals, alcoholic beverages, candies, cotton fabrics and other textile products, batteries, bicycles, flashlights and a number of other agricultural products	United States
Kuwait	Asbestos pipe	United States
Mauritania	Percales, guinea cloth	United States
Norway	Grains Alcoholic beverages Fishing equipment Pharmaceutical products and drugs	Norway
Pakistan	Iron and steel; non-ferrous metals, sulphur; pig iron, steel billets, rubber, slabs, sheets, etc.; aluminium ingots; copper rods and ingots; crude sulphurs; and sugar	United States
Poland	See notification (L/3653/Add.11)	Poland
Portugal	Barley, rice, wheat and wheat flour	Uruguay
Romania	See notification (L/3653/Add.10)	Romania

Contracting Party maintaining state enterprises	Area of Trade	Notifying country
South Africa	Bananas Bush tea Chicory root Citrus fruit Dairy products, i.e. butterfat, butter, cheese-milk and industrial milk Deciduous fruit, i.e. apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, pears and plums Dried fruit, ie. prunes and dried vine fruits Dried beans Eggs Fresh milk Livestock and meat Lucerne seed Maize, buchwheat and grain sorghum Oilseeds, i.e. groundnuts, sunflowerseed and soyabeans Potatoes Tobacco Winter cereals, i.e. wheat, oats, barley and rye Canning pears, peaches and apricots Mohair Karakul Wool Seed cotton	South Africa
Spain	Tobacco Foodstuffs Alcohol Petroleum products	Spain
Sri Lanka	Fish, cement, textiles, newsprint, paper and paper board, petroleum products and caustic soda	United States
Sweden	Alcoholic beverages	Sweden
Switzerland	Bread cereals Bread flour Fodder cereals and feeding stuffs Oils and fats Oilseeds Skimmed milk powder Butter Alcohol Seed potatoes	Switzerland

Contracting Party maintaining state enterprises	Area of Trade	Notifying country
Tanzania	Textiles, bicyoles, motion picture films, cement, matches	United States
Tunisia	Playing cards, matches, tobacco and products pharmaceutical products and certain materials, books, periodicals, phonograph records, etc.	United States
Turkey	Tobacco products, cigarette paper, various alcoholic beverages	United States
United Kingdom	Coal Iron and steel	United Kingdom

Table 6

SAFEGUARD MEASURES TAKEN UNDER SOME AGRICULTURAL POLICIES (1970-1975)

Contracting Parties	Product	Type of Measure	Dates	References	Affected Contracting Parties ^{1/2/}	Contracting Parties having sought Article XXII:1 consultations ^{2/}
EEC	Table apples	QR	1 April - 30 June 1970	L/3385	Argentina (C) Australia (C) Canada (SQ) Chile (SQ), (SQ) New Zealand (SQ) South Africa (SQ)	
EEC	Tomato concentrates	QR	9 August 1971	L/3568		
EEC	Bovine meat	QR/ embargo	22 February 1974	L/4004 and Addenda, L/4124, L/4069	Argentina (C) Australia (C) Brazil (C) New Zealand (C) Poland (C) Romania (C) Uruguay (C)	Argentina Australia Brazil Hungary New Zealand Poland Romania Uruguay Yugoslavia
EEC (France)	Peaches	embargo	4 July 1974 - 11 July 1974	L/4056		
EEC	Preserved mushrooms	QR	26 August 1974	L/4084	Korea (SQ)	
EEC (France)	Tunny and frozen hake fillets	embargo	27 February - 17 March 1975	L/4164		
Japan	Beef and veal	QR	1 April 1974	L/4117 L/4120 and Corr.1 L/4127	Australia (C) Canada (SQ) New Zealand (C)	Australia New Zealand

^{1/} "C" after the name of the country means that the contracting parties has indicated an interest in the restriction in a Council Meeting. "SQ" after the name of the country means that the contracting party is listed as an affected country in one of the answers to the safeguards questionnaire.

^{2/} The information available to the secretariat is incomplete.