Committee III - Expansion of Trade

SUMMARY TABLE OF QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS
AFFECTING EXPORTS OF LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. It will be recalled that in connexion with the periodic review of progress in the elimination of quantitative restrictions carried out by Committee III, the secretariat had been instructed to prepare a summary table of restrictions which applied to products examined by the Committee (COM.III/89 and Rev.1). Further, the secretariat was instructed to revise and re-issue the table from time to time (L/1768 paragraph 9).

2. In order to ensure that a revised document would be correct and up-to-date, contracting parties were invited in GATT/AD/338 to inform the secretariat of any corrections or amendments to document COM.III/89/Rev.1 which might have become necessary. On the basis of these notifications and taking account of information on changes in import control policies brought otherwise to the notice of the secretariat (COM.III/31/1/1969 annex 1 and AC/3), the secretariat has drawn up for the use of the Committee a revised summary table.

3. Attention is drawn in this connexion to the request by the Action Committee recorded in paragraph 27 of document AC/3, that the secretariat should prepare for the Action Committee a paper showing all instances where restrictions continue to be applied by industrialized countries on items examined by Committee III. (See also GATT/AD/346, paragraph 4.) The present document, which is directly relevant in this context, is also being submitted to the Action Committee.

4. The use of symbols for explaining the import policy for a specific product in a given country involves, by necessity, some degree of simplification. For example where a small letter symbol such as "q" or "r" is used it is not directly visible from the table whether the measure applies to one or to many sub-classifications of the product or product category against which it appears. To remedy this shortcoming explanatory notes have been used to point out as far as possible these entries where the measure denoted by a small letter symbol relates only to one or to a few sub-classifications of the product or product category concerned.

5. Governments are kindly requested to inform the secretariat at their earliest convenience of any corrections or amendments to the document which they wish to make.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cotton textiles</th>
<th>Steel furniture</th>
<th>Vegetable oils</th>
<th>Iron ore</th>
<th>Coffee (raw)</th>
<th>Engines (under 50 H.P.)</th>
<th>Leather</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
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Note: "O" indicates that the measure is in place, while "I" denotes licensing required, but imports are generally liberally licensed. "d" indicates prior deposit requirement.
EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE TABLE

1. Only (a) Douglas fir and hemlock; (b) other undressed timber excluding radiata pine; (c) dressed timber excluding weatherboards and flooring boards, remain subject to quotas (measures applied under the provisions of Article XIX of the GATT).

2. Items falling under headings 15.08 were completely liberalized on 1 January 1963.

3. Items falling under headings 44.14 to 44.16 were liberalized on 1 January 1963 leaving only 44.18 subject to quotas.

4. Castor oil, (fluid or solid, crude or not) only remain subject to quotas. An indication was given that the quotas will be eliminated by 31 December 1964 at the latest.

5. Canned sardines, tunny fish and bonitos only remain subject to quotas.

6. Fatty vegetable oils, not crude, for food, except olive oil in small containers, only remain subject to quotas.

7. Bags of jute for packaging only remain subject to quotas; liberalization is scheduled for 1 July 1964.

8. Neat leather only remains subject to quotas; liberalization is scheduled for 1 June 1964.

9. Sewing machines (not industrial) and parts thereof; liberalization is scheduled for 1 January 1965.

10. Woven carpets of coconut fibres only remain subject to quotas.

11. Soya oil only remains subject to quotas.

12. Roasted coffee beans in packages of a net weight of more than 400 grs. only remain subject to Fund Allocation System.

13. Black tea only remains subject to Fund Allocation System.

14. Peanuts, rape-seeds and mustard seeds only remain subject to Fund Allocation System.

15. Lawan and apiton only remain subject to Fund Allocation System; liberalization is envisaged in the near future.

16. Cod roe and herring roe only remain subject to Fund Allocation System.

17. The restrictions are envisaged to be removed by 15 November 1963.

18. The restrictions are of a temporary nature, imposed under the provisions of Article XIX of the GATT.

19. Grain bags only remain subject to licensing.
20. The restrictions under specific licensing system are placed on the imports only from countries outside the sterling area.

21. Cigars from the dollar area only.

22. Certain cotton textiles falling within tariff item Nos. 55.05 to 55.09, 58.04 and 62.02 (other than those originating in India, Pakistan and Hong Kong) remain subject to licensing. Imports of cotton yarn from Pakistan are subject to quotas.

23. Jute yarn, cloth and bags when coming from India and Pakistan are imported only by the Jute Control (except heavy bags, common sacking and woolpacks which have been returned to private trade and are freely licensed). Imports from other sources of yarn, heavy bags, common sacking and woolpacks are freely licensed; imports of other cloth and bags are subject to global quotas however. (See AC/3, page 22.)

24. Peanuts only remain subject to quotas.

25. Temporary import quotas are placed on unmanufactured lead and concentrates under the provisions of Article XIX of the GATT.

26. In accordance with the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, the United States has imposed import restraints on certain categories of cotton textiles originating from various countries. A report on United States implementation of the Arrangement has been submitted to the Cotton Textiles Committee.

27. Imports from member countries of LAFTA are not subject to the prior deposit requirement (see L/1777).

28. Restrictions are imposed on oils other than groundnut oil.

29. Phosphates other than fertilizers only remain subject to restriction.

30. In the case of Chile, "r" and "r" denote that imports are at present prohibited. The prior deposit requirement does not apply to imports from LAFTA countries in respect of goods included in Chile's "national list" and to certain other imports.

31. Certain sacks and bags of a kind used for packaging (except sacks of reinforced jute and sacks of cotton-net fabric) remain subject to restriction.

32. Imports from Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Israel, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Republic remain subject to import licence.

33. Terry fabrics (55.08) only remain subject to quotas.

34. Certain carpets, carpeting rugs, mats and matting, only remain subject to quotas.

35. The majority of items listed are subject to the prior deposit requirements which are imposed as a deflationary measure, designed to restrict the accumulation of surpluses for speculation.
36. Sesame seeds only remain subject to restriction.
37. Motors under 100 h.p. only remain subject to control.
38. Imports of internal combustion engines are restricted except for diesel engines of certain specifications and spare parts which are subject to quotas.
39. Sports goods remain restricted except for table-tennis balls which are subject to quotas.
40. Refined ferro-manganese of grades below 3 per cent carbon only remain subject to quotas.
41. Certain types of copper products are importable under quota; others are restricted.
42. For details of the import licensing system of Indonesia see BOP/26/Rev.1.
43. The import of textiles, weaving yarns, cement and gunny bags is generally carried out by the State. A special licence must be obtained if private importers wish to import these commodities.
44. In the case of Pakistan, "L" denotes "Free importation under the Export Bonus Scheme" while "R" denotes that imports are at present prohibited.
45. Copra, mustard seed, coconut oil, linseed oil, mustard oil and essential oils of all sorts are importable under the Export Bonus Scheme.
46. Textile manufactures other than mats and mattings are importable.
47. Coir fibre and coir yarn are importable under the Export Bonus Scheme.
48. Sewing machines for industrial use and sewing machines for domestic use exceeding R.25 each (f.o.b. price) only remain subject to quotas.
49. Specific permits are not required for electric motors of less than 1 h.p.
50. Imports are subject to import licence. Licences are issued, however, to meet manufacturers full requirements.
51. While imports are subject to quotas, manufacturers can import under licence without quota restrictions.
52. Import treatment shown is applicable to imports from countries in category "A" and "B" only. Imports of goods from all other countries are effected under bilateral arrangements, except in the case of goods covered by State trading. Import control policy is being renewed.
53. Imports are effected under bilateral arrangements.
54. Cotton seeds, sesanum, sunflower and safflower seeds only remain subject to State trading.
55. Aluminium hydroxide (Hydrated aluminium) only remain subject to quotas.
56. In the case of Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, "R" and "r" denote that imports of the products concerned are at present prohibited.