RECENT REDUCTIONS IN QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS
AFFECTING EXPORTS OF LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. Since the issue of document COM.III/72 (April 1962) and Corr.1 (May 1962), a number of countries have advised the secretariat of changes in their import control systems which have involved the removal of quantitative restrictions against imports of items listed in the document. In some cases liberalization has extended to the whole of an item listed; in others, to a part of an item. In a few instances the removal of restrictions occurred before April 1962.

2. These changes have been taken into account in the compilation of the "succinct table" of existing restrictions in COM.III/89. For the ready reference of the Committee they are set out in the present paper.

3. Page numbers in brackets refer to COM.III/72.

Coffee (page 3)

Israel liberalized imports of green coffee as from 1 June 1962.

Tea (page 4)

The importation of tea in containers over 1 kg. has been freed in Israel since 1 June 1962.

Cocoa (page 5)

On 1 April 1962 Japan liberalized importations of bitter chocolate and cocoa paste.

Oilseeds and vegetable oils (page 6)

The United States removed the quota restriction on imports of tung oil on 2 May 1962.

Residual restrictions on imports of vegetable oils were removed by Norway on 1 July 1962.
Lead (page 10)

As from 1 June 1962 imports of wrought and unwrought lead have been freed of quantitative restriction by Israel.

Copper (page 11)

Israel liberalized, on 1 July 1962, the importation of copper matte.

Timber (page 12)

Israel liberalized imports of poplar and pine wood on 1 June 1962.

Cotton textiles (page 14)

Japan liberalized imports of dresses, suits and overcoats on 17 October 1961.

On 1 July 1962 Denmark lifted the restriction on the importation of woven labels and badges and, on the same date, Austria freed imports of textile materials, curled or not, including waste thereof, on supports (such as jute fabrics).

Aluminium, alumina and bauxite (page 19)

As from 1 June 1962 imports of aluminium oxide and hydroxide, and unwrought aluminium not including waste or scrap have been freely importable into Israel.

Internal combustion engines (page 27)

Israel, on 1 June 1962, liberalized imports of tractor engines and engines used for mobile agricultural machines.

Sewing machines (page 29)

Imports of sack sewing machines, linking machines and sack sewing machine heads, shoe soles sewing machines and sewing machine needles have been freed by Israel since 1 June 1962.

On 12 July 1962 France liberalized the importation of machines and machine heads used for sewing footwear, which had been liberalized for the former OEEC countries, the United States and Canada, also for the following GATT countries:
Argentina  Dominican Republic  
Australia  Haiti  
Burma  India  
Brazil  Indonesia  
Ceylon  Israel  
Chile  Japan  
Cuba  

Electric motors (page 31)  
Israel freed imports of electric motors of less than 150 h.p. on 1 June 1962.

Cement (page 43)  
White cement has been freely importable into Israel since 1 June 1962.

Ferro-chrome and ferro-manganese (page 47)  
Israel liberalized the importation of these items on 1 June 1962.

Copper products (page 49)  
Wrought copper plates, sheet, strip, foil and wire (chromed or nicked) have been freely importable into Israel since 1 June 1962.