In response to requests made by the Panel of Experts on Residual Restrictions, the following new or revised notifications have been sent by the Governments of Canada, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Sierra Leone.

Canada (revised) 2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (revised) 5
Sierra Leone 6
This notification is divided into two parts:

(A) Restrictions which might conceivably be considered as inconsistent with the provisions of GATT and which are unauthorized by the Contracting Parties;

(B) Restrictions as in (A) but permitted under Protocol of Provisional Application.

The only change of substance between the present revised notification and the information originally submitted by Canada involves the deletion of Tariff Item 1218 (used and second-hand periodicals). Further examination has clarified that this restriction was imposed as a health measure in 1936 and is therefore permitted under Article XX of the General Agreement.

The revised notification has been designed to cover the points raised in paragraph 5 of the Panel of Experts' Interim Report (L/1716). Further, in order to give as clear a definition as possible of Canadian products maintained under import restrictions, not only has the Canadian nomenclature of all the products notified been spelled out fully, but the Brussels tariff nomenclature numbers for each product have also been included in our table to the extent that they coincide with Canadian nomenclature.

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1 This replaces the notification reproduced on pages 9-10 of L/1563.
A. Restrictions which might conceivably be considered as inconsistent with the provisions of GATT and which are unauthorized by the Contracting Parties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canadian Customs Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Brussels Tariff Number</th>
<th>Control Authorized by</th>
<th>Type of Control</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>04.03</td>
<td>Report and Import Permits Act</td>
<td>Prior licensing</td>
<td>All restrictions under the Export and Import Permits Act are applied globally. No terminal date is provided. No licences are presently being granted for butter. Under a general import permit, however, butter may be imported without licence by an individual for his own or his household's personal use, provided that each importation does not exceed $5 in value. Imports of butterfat are presently being licensed on request. Such licensing is not intended to control the importation of products labelled and sold as powdered cream, baby food, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Butterfat - &quot;any form of butterfat either alone or in combination with other substances but excluding concentrated milk products, cheese, and any combination in which the presence of the other substances renders the combination unsuitable for use as a butterfat ingredient&quot;</td>
<td>04.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No licenses are presently being granted for cheddar cheese. Under a general import permit, however, cheddar cheese may be imported without licence by an individual for his own or his household's personal use, provided that each importation does not exceed $5 in value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cheddar cheese</td>
<td>04.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No licences are presently being granted for dry skimmed milk. Under a general import permit, however, dry skimmed milk may be imported without licence by an individual for his own or his household's personal use, provided that each importation does not exceed $5 in value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43a</td>
<td>Dry skimmed milk</td>
<td>04.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkeys are presently subject to a global quota of 4 million pounds annually, with a limit of 2 million pounds in any one quarter. An individual may import turkeys, however, under a general import permit: (a) not exceeding one for each non-commercial importation; (b) purebred turkeys for the improvement of stock; (c) turkey poult (Canada Tariff item 9c); (d) in jars or cans of 10 pounds or less; This control does not apply to turkey meat incorporated in T.V. dinners, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9a-f</td>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td>alive 01.05, dead 02.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Restrictions as in (a) but permitted under Protocol of Provisional Application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canadian Customs Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Brussels Tariff Number</th>
<th>Control Authorized by</th>
<th>Type of Control</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>Oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substitutes for butter and processed butter or renovated butter</td>
<td>15.13</td>
<td>Canada Customs Tariff</td>
<td>Prohibition</td>
<td>All restrictions under Schedule C are applied globally. No terminal date is provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1215</td>
<td>Used or second-hand automobiles and motor vehicles, manufactured prior to the calendar year in which importation into Canada is sought to be made. This item does not affect in any manner automobiles and vehicles; (a) imported under Tariff items 702, 705a, 706, 707 or 708, or under tourists’ or travellers’ vehicle permits; (b) imported by a bona fide settler on a first arrival but not entitled to entry free of duty under tariff item 705a; (c) bona fide purchased on or before the first day of June 1931, by consumers for their own use and not for resale; (d) forfeited or confiscated for any offence under the customs laws, or the laws of any province of Canada; (e) left by bequest; (f) exempted from the provisions of this item by a regulation of the Governor-in-Council in any particular case or class of cases.</td>
<td>87.02, 87.05</td>
<td>Schedule C (Prohibited Goods)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Brussels Tariff Nomenclature makes no distinction between new and second-hand items, consequently the numbers listed are the basic ones. Used or second-hand automobiles and motor vehicles are included in Schedule C by amendment of the Customs Tariff Act 3 August 1931. Further amended 23 May 1933 and 10 December 1949.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216</td>
<td>Used or second-hand aircraft of all kinds. This does not affect in any manner aeroplanes and aircraft; (a) imported under tariff items 707 or 708, or engaged solely in international traffic, or bought in by non-resident tourists for temporary use under permit issued by the Department of National Revenue; (b) bona fide purchased on or before 22 March 1933, by consumers for their own use and not for resale; (c) forfeited or confiscated for any offence under the customs laws, the Air Regulations or the laws of any province of Canada; (d) imported by the Department of National Defence for military purposes; (e) exempted from the provisions of this item by a regulation of the Governor-in-Council in any particular case or class of cases.</td>
<td>88.02</td>
<td>Schedule C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Used or second-hand aircraft are included in Schedule C by amendment of the Customs Tariff Act 23 May 1933. Further amended 10 December 1949.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Schedule C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canadian Wheat Board Act (1935) as amended Licensing Regulations</th>
<th>Prior</th>
<th>All restrictions under the Canadian Wheat Board Act are applied globally. No terminal date is provided.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Nature of restriction

Quantitative import control.

Products covered

Second-hand clothing and new or unused military-type clothing.

Quotas for period January-June 1962

(i) Greatcoats (including overcoats and dustcoats, but excluding waterproof clothing): may be imported, subject to licence, without limit as to number or value.

(ii) Jackets: 68,000.

(iii) Other clothing: £32,500 in total value.

Reasonable importations by small traders and bona fide religious organizations are permitted outside the quota.

Area of applicability

The restriction applies to imports from all sources; imports against quota may be made from any countries which are either in the sterling area or listed in the Second Schedule to the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence of 1962.

Intended duration

Indefinite. Half-yearly quotas are subject to review in January and June of each year.

This replaces that reproduced on page 18 of L/1563.
SIERRA LEONE

1. In the following cases Sierra Leone has imposed import restrictions which may be regarded as inconsistent with the General Agreement.

(1) O42-XXO - Rice - Government has reserved to itself the right to import rice and only permits commercial importation under special arrangements. The reason for the restriction is the fact that local rice which is the country's main staple food is bought by the Government at a subsidized price and sold below cost after milling. There is no immediate prospect of removing the restriction but the subsidy is being progressively reduced.

(2) Japanese textiles - There is a limit of £2 million a year on imports of Japanese textiles. Other Japanese goods are under Open Licence.

(3) Union of South Africa products - Imports from the Union of South Africa are subject to specific licences and licences are refused in accordance with the policy of the Sierra Leone Government not to trade with a country which discriminates on grounds of race against the great majority of Africans.

(4) Country subject to specific licensing - The following countries which are contracting parties to the General Agreement or about to become so are subject to import licensing by specific licences and not by Open General Licence. At present import licences are granted freely to these countries.

   Brazil
   Czechoslovakia
   Finland
   Uruguay
   Israel
   Japan (textiles only - see (2) above).

The licensing system has been retained for control purposes to allow restriction to be imposed at short notice on balance-of-payments grounds should the necessity arise. It is impossible to say how long the restriction will be retained.

2. There are other restrictions on imports into Sierra Leone but it is considered that all these are covered by Articles XX and XXI.