URUGUAYAN IMPORT SURCHARGES:

Report by the Government of Uruguay under the Decision of 8 May 1961

Addendum

In the report by the Government of Uruguay under the Decision of 8 May 1961, circulated as document L/2016, reference is made to certain decrees and draft laws modifying the import régime of Uruguay. The texts of these decrees and draft laws, enumerated hereunder, are circulated as annexes to this document:

1. Decree of 15 March 1963 modifying the import régime (Annex I)
2. Decree of 14 April 1963 modifying the import régime (Annex II)
3. Decree of 20 May 1963 provisionally prohibiting the importation of goods subject to surcharge and prior deposit requirements (Annex III)
4. Decree of 30 May 1963 modifying surcharges established in the decree of 14 April 1963 (Annex IV)
5. Draft Law forwarded to the Legislature by the Executive Power on 28 May 1963, concerning the modification of the legal par value of the Uruguayan peso (Annex V)

Also attached are some statistics on the foreign trade of Uruguay in 1962 (Annexes VI and VII).
ANNEX I

In agreement with the Minister of Finance, the National Council of Government has approved the following Decree:


Having regard to:

I. Article 2 of the Act of 17 December 1959 authorizing the Executive to establish prior deposits and surcharges on imports and also to prohibit, completely or partially, in general or in particular, for a period of not more than six months, imports of goods;

II. Article 9 of the Decree of 29 September 1960 and Article 7 of the Decree of 18 October 1962 which, with the aim of protecting Uruguay's merchant fleet, established exemptions from prior deposits and/or surcharges in the case of imported goods transported in vessels flying the national flag.

III. Article 2 of the Decree of 25 October 1960 which provided that the unit to be used for computing the surcharge would be exclusively the kilogramme (net) in the case of goods for which an average c.i.f. price had been established according to weight;

Considering that:

I. (a) The domestic industry producing goods competitive with imported articles is being severely displaced on the internal market by similar imported products;

(b) The market is sufficiently well supplied with the articles referred to, both imported and domestic, so that a brief interruption in the flow of import transactions regarding them could not cause any problems of supply;

II. The present system of affording protection to Uruguayan merchant shipping, so far as imports are concerned, has the disadvantage of being limited to goods subject to import surcharges, which affords no incentive for the transport of a volume of goods greater than that corresponding to essential articles. So far as exports are concerned, no support of any kind is provided with a view to encouraging the transport of Uruguayan products in vessels flying the Uruguayan flag;

III. The Bank of the Republic is, in practice, unable to carry out the functions of control entrusted to it by law in all cases where the goods to be imported are the subject of average c.i.f. prices and the customs duty on which is not charged according to weight in kilogrammes (net);
IV. Notwithstanding the provisions adopted at various times with respect to the importation of motor vehicles, there has been no reduction in the flow of declarations registered and in the presentation of consignments and, in fact, there has even been an increase therein, particularly as regards imports of semi-assembled vehicles;

Considering:

I. that the present economic situation and level of prices are different from those prevailing in September 1960, when the surcharges were established on imports of articles competitive with domestic industry, so that it is necessary to review the existing margin of protection in order to encourage the consolidation and development of industry and in this way, raise the income level;

II. (a) that the protection afforded to Uruguayan merchant shipping, which is at present based on alleviation of import surcharges, has proved to be a factor distorting the policy of surcharges as originally conceived;

   (b) that the said basis should be reviewed as soon as possible in order to avoid any obstruction of the normal development of the activities of the Uruguayan merchant fleet;

III. that the control difficulties mentioned in paragraph III of the second section above of this Decree imply that due consideration has not been given to the revenue aspect;

IV. that the admission into the country of an excessive number of motor vehicle units causes an inappropriate deviation of foreign exchange at a time when this aggravates the disequilibrium of our trade balance;

V. that it is the intention of the Executive to prevent, by means of adequate fiscal measures, the provisions of the present Decree from contributing to raising the prices of items to which it does not apply:

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 - For a period of ninety days, there shall be a suspension of imports of merchandise, articles, products and goods which, by the Decree of 29 September 1960 and subsequent decrees, were made subject to surcharges of 40 per cent and 75 per cent, with the exception of transactions conducted in accordance with the liberalization programme under the Montevideo Treaty, as approved by the Act of 28 April 1961 and related decrees.

Article 2.- The Advisory Committee established by the Decree of 17 February 1960 shall be responsible for studying and revising, within the period of ninety days, the surcharges established for the merchandise, articles, products and goods referred to in Article 1.
Article 3 - Article 9 of the Decree of 29 September 1960 and Article 7 of the Decree of 18 October 1962, establishing exemptions from deposits and/or surcharges on merchandise, articles, products and goods imported in vessels flying the Uruguayan flag, are hereby revoked.

Article 4 - There is hereby established an Advisory Committee which shall function under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance and shall study and draw up adequate measures for the protection of the Uruguayan merchant fleet; the said Committee shall be composed of a representative of the Ministry of Finance, who shall serve as its chairman, a representative of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, a representative of the Ministry of National Defence, a representative of the Bank of the Republic, a representative of the National Port Administration and a representative of the National Merchant Navy Chamber.

The Committee shall produce its report within a time-limit of thirty days which shall not be extended.

Article 5 - The surcharge provided for under the Decree of 29 September 1960 and subsequent decrees for the importation of the following articles, goods or merchandise, shall amount to 300 per cent, with a prior deposit of 100 per cent and the following average c.i.f. prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Average c.i.f. price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal combustion engines, completely or partially assembled, for motor vehicles</td>
<td>US$1.70 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor units</td>
<td>US$1.70 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clutch-gearbox-differential units, whether or not complete, the above-mentioned unit</td>
<td>US$1.70 per kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts, the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering gear or equivalent mechanism and assembled parts thereof (other than hydraulic); steering-gear connecting rods; axle casings; chassis frames and parts thereof</td>
<td>US$1.50 per kg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article 6 - The following average c.i.f. prices are hereby established for imports of the following articles, goods or merchandise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Average c.i.f. price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle bodies, whether or not complete</td>
<td>US$2.- per kg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Vehicle bodies, whether or not complete, containing parts composed of non-ferrous materials (hoods, mudguards, side panels, luggage compartments, flooring and frames for convertible vehicles) | US$2.70 per kg. }
Body parts: hoods, mudguards, side panels, doors, roofs and tops, luggage compartments, flooring and frames for convertible cars, instrument panels completely or partially assembled, upholstered seats

US$2.00 per kg.

Body parts: hoods, mudguards, side panels, doors, roofs and tops, luggage compartments, flooring and frames for convertible cars, instrument panels completely or partially assembled, composed of non-ferrous materials

US$2.70 per kg.

Clutch-gearbox-differential units, when fitted to the motor

US$1.70 per kg.

Article 7 - The provision set forth in Article 5 of the Decree of 8 October 1962 shall remain in force with respect to the articles, merchandise or goods, included in Article 2 of the said Decree.

Article 8 - Article 2 of the Decree of 25 October 1960 shall be amended to read as follows:

"In the case of goods for which an average c.i.f. price has been established on the basis of kilogrammes and which is consigned for the General Directorate of Customs according to weight, the surcharge shall be applied on the weight in kilogrammes recorded in the customs consignment permit, a deduction of 15 per cent being accepted on the declared gross weight. The Bank of the Republic is hereby authorized to establish more representative percentages, upon duly substantiated application by the parties concerned, or when it may deem necessary, laying down appropriate regulations for this purpose, in the case of merchandise for which the amount of 15 per cent would prove inadequate. In the case of goods for which average c.i.f. prices have been fixed according to their weight per square metre or in other cases where the Bank of the Republic may deem appropriate, the surcharge shall be levied according to direct verification of the physical volume of the merchandise consigned or of its specifications when such are perfectly identifiable".

Article 9 - Settlement of the amount of the surcharge on the basis of the physical volume declared in the customs permit with any deductions which may be applicable in the case of goods cleared according to gross weight, shall be considered final. Notwithstanding this provision, when the General Directorate of Customs finds that the actual physical volume at the time of consignment exceeds by more than 5 per cent the volume declared in the customs permit, it shall transmit the said permit to the Bank of the Republic so that the latter may demand an additional surcharge payment on the total discrepancy noted.
Article 10 - This Decree shall enter into force as from the day of its publication in the daily newspapers of the national capital. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to imports affected under declarations registered prior to the date of the said publication. The period of validity of import declarations covered by the present Article shall not be liable to extension, and should the consignment not be carried out in accordance with the applicable regulations, such declarations shall be cancelled automatically in which case they shall be exempt from the surcharge provided for in the Decree of 14 July 1960, Article 2.

Article 11 - Physical and legal persons engaged in trade in motor vehicles shall, within twelve days following the entry into force of this Decree, present a sworn declaration to the General Inspectorate of Finance, stating:

(a) The number of vehicles imported, completely assembled or in unassembled parts, from 1 July 1962 to date, specifying the make, type etc. so as to permit precise identification thereof.

(b) A list of vehicles sold from 1 January 1963 to date, and the unit selling price.

(c) With the same details as in the case of paragraph (a), up to the date of this Decree, whether assembled or unassembled:

(i) the number of vehicles in existence,

(ii) the number of vehicles included in the declarations referred to in Article 10,

(iii) the number of vehicles in customs warehouses in Uruguay or in the course of shipment thereto and which are not covered by registered declarations.

(d) The selling prices of the various models in stock as at the day prior to the date of this Decree.

Article 12 - This Decree shall be brought to the notice of the General Assembly.

Article 13 - This Decree shall be communicated etc.
ANNEX II

MODIFICATIONS TO IMPORT REGIME

Montevideo, 14 April 1963

In agreement with the Minister of Finance, the National Council of Government, by a majority vote, has approved the following decree:

Having regard to:

I. Article 2 of Law No. 12,670 of 17 December 1959 authorizing the Executive to establish surcharges computed on the basis of the c.i.f. price of any merchandise, articles, products and goods considered non-essential, of a luxury character or competitive with national products;

II. Article 1 of the Decree of 17 February 1960 establishing regulations specifying the imports which are to be considered non-essential, of a luxury character, or competitive with national products;

III. Article 1 of the Decree of 15 March 1963 providing for the temporary suspension of imports of merchandise, etc. liable to surcharges of 40 per cent and 75 per cent;

IV. Article 4 of Law No. 12,670 of 17 December 1959 authorizing the Executive to limit the use of funds available abroad to importers and the utilization of credit facilities granted to them for the payment of imports.

Having regard to the fact:

I. (a) that the country's trade balance continues to show a deficit and that it is therefore appropriate to take the relevant measures in order to make the level of imports more consistent with the external purchasing power resulting from our real present export capacity. In 1962 the level of exports was below that of imports not liable to surcharge; (b) that the Executive has already taken action with a view to improving the marketing of our products abroad, while it should be pointed out that although no efforts have been spared in this regard a certain lapse of time is always required before any real recovery of the export flow can occur;

II. that the notion of essentiality for the purpose of classifying merchandise is a relative concept since the intrinsic value of the product must be reconciled with considerations of market requirements, the exchange situation and trends in the trade and payments balances;

III. that new surcharge percentages have been determined to replace those at the level of 40 per cent and 75 per cent in force up to the present time;
IV. (a) that the liberal utilization of deferred payments frustrates the system of surcharges introduced for the protection of domestic industry since current financial difficulties make it impossible for domestic industry to grant time-limits for payment comparable with those which the importer can obtain abroad;

(b) that the abusive use of the above-mentioned expedient has a detrimental effect on the trade balance by indiscriminately encouraging imports of all types of merchandise;

Considering:

I. that a proper limitation of imports will, by alleviating disequilibrium in the trade balance, undoubtedly tend to protect the national currency by consolidating the exchange stabilization already achieved, and consequently by exerting a moderating influence on the monetary markets and on domestic prices which, if any other kind of solution were adopted, would inevitably suffer unpredictable repercussions. At the same time the solution envisaged would as a corollary bring some flexibility in customs tariffs and "aforos", by permitting some alleviation in the Treasury situation in periods when fiscal receipts are manifestly inadequate;

II. that in order to have a durable effect, the modification of surcharges which is being made in order to afford better protection to industry, must necessarily be favourably received in the sector of employers as well as in that of the workers so that future problems can be overcome through better productivity and, consequently, through an adjustment of costs which is the only way for the country to break out of the vicious circle of the costs-wages-surcharges equation, with ever-rising values;

III. that in order to avoid the always harmful psychological effects of any partial closure of the market, there has been a speeding up of the process of revising the foreign trade régime in regard to imports in the direction of a return to complete freedom in new conditions, without prejudice to the reclassification of merchandise which is to be carried out by the Commission on Surcharges in compliance with Article 2 of the Decree of 15 March 1963;

IV. that, in present economic conditions, it is inappropriate to encourage imports of articles considered competitive, non-essential, or of a luxury character, particularly when such imports are effected under long-term payments arrangements;

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 - A minimum general surcharge of 20 per cent is hereby established on imports of all articles, merchandise, products and goods entering the country, with the exception of those liable to a higher surcharge and those which are expressly exempt from the said minimum surcharge.
Article 2 - All goods which are not specified as being of a luxury character or competitive with national products, or which are not expressly exempt from the minimum surcharge established by Article 1 of the present Decree, shall be considered, in principle and on a temporary basis, as non-essential.

Article 3 - Imports of the following articles, merchandise, products and goods, whatever their origin, shall be exempt from the minimum general surcharge established by Article 1 of the present Decree:

Yerba maté, prepared
Pure-bred poultry, for breeding
Pure-bred animals of the bovine species, for breeding
Pure-bred angora rabbits
Chinchilla, for breeding
Animals for zoos
Pure-bred nutria, for breeding
Pure-bred animals of the ovine species, for breeding
Pure-bred swine, for breeding
Mink, for breeding
Railway sleepers, of wood
Terminals for foundries, of a diameter of more than 1,200 mm.
Accessories and parts for radar apparatus
Cinematographic projection apparatus for films of 35 mm. or more
Radar apparatus
Cinematographic films
Radiographic films
Unexposed film, not perforated, for microfilming
Radiographic plates
Radio transmitters
Television transmitters
Parts, valves and accessories for radiotelegraphic, wireless and radiocommunication apparatus and equipment, for telecommunications undertakings
Parts, valves and accessories for radio apparatus
Foundry coke
Coal
Diesel oil - fuel oil - gas oil - kerosene - naptha - crude petroleum
Medicinal oils
Medicinal acids
Vegetable tar, for medicinal use
Aniline dyes and pigments for medicinal use
Antibiotics, in the form of pharmaceutical specialities, or in bulk for the preparation thereof
Soda bicarbonate, B.P. or for medicinal use
Gelatine capsules, empty
Food supplements for animal foods, containing antibiotics and/or vitamins
Corticotropine (A.C.T.H.)
Cortisone, hydrocortisone and their derivatives, in the form of pharmaceutical specialities, or in bulk for the preparation thereof
Dextrose of medicinal quality for injections, in crystals or in crystalline or granulated powder.
Alkaloid drugs, controlled by the Ministry of Public Health
Sulfanilamide drugs
Sulfanilamide drugs, prepared
Chemical elements, radioactive isotopes and compounds thereof
Medicated plasters and poultices
Adhesive dressings
Medicinal extracts
Insulin in the form of pharmaceutical specialities, or in bulk for the preparation thereof
Laminaria
Raw materials for the manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities and/or for medicinal preparations
Prepared culture media, dehydrated and reactive, for microbiological and clinical laboratory analysis
Reagent and indicating papers, for chemical analysis
Antiseptic pastes for identification or tattooing
Penicillin, and preparations and mixtures thereof
Normal human plasma
Chemical products for anaesthesia
Pure chemical products, for analysis, including products listed elsewhere with no specification as to degree of purity, but which meet the conditions for analytical reagents
Semen, fresh or frozen
Veterinary vaccines and products
Armoured cables and accessories thereof
Telephone equipment
Telegraph equipment
Equipment for overhead power-transmission lines, not including accessories for electric installations
Special yarns for agricultural use
Sisal yarn for harvesters
Incubators and brooders
Special equipment for maritime signalling, beacons, radio beacons, buoys and markers; accessories and parts thereof
Automatic injection guns for phenothiacin, and parts thereof
Binding hoops, other than of lead
Parts for incubators and brooders
Conduits for compressed gases
Ball-point pens, accessories and parts thereof
Fountain pens, accessories and parts thereof
Propelling pencils, accessories and parts thereof
Books and magazines
Material exclusively for educational use
Accessories and parts for locomotives, wagons and self-propelled track inspection trolleys
Inner tubes for wheels of lifting and levelling machines, of the following dimensions:

- 9x32; 9.5x32; 10x18; 10.00x24; 10x34; 12.00x20;
- 13x38; 14x24; 14x32; 14.00x20; 14.00x32; 14.9x28;
- 15x29.0; 15.5x38; 16x24; 16.00x21; 18x26; 18.00x25;
- 21x25; 21.00x25; 325x18; 600x6; 600x9; 600-690-9;
- 650x36; 700-12; 700x20; 750-15; 750x20; 800x4;
- 890x15; 900-16;

Tyres for lorry wheels of the following dimension: 2.100x24

Tyres for wheels of lifting and levelling machines, of the following dimensions:

- 9x32; 9.5/9x32; 10x18; 10.00x24; 10x34; 12.00x20;
- 13x38; 14x24; 14x32; 14.00x20; 14.00x32; 14.9x28;
- 15x290; 15.5x38; 16x24; 16.00x21; 18x26; 18.00x25;
- 21x25; 21.00x25; 325x18; 600x6; 600x9; 690-690-9;
- 650-36; 700-12; 700x20; 750-15; 750x20; 800x4;
- 890x15; 900-16;

Solid tyres for wheels of lorries, of the following dimensions:

- 8 1/2x4x4; 9x5x5; 10x3x6 1/4; 10x5x6 1/2; 10x6x6 1/4;
- 10x7x6 1/4; 10 1/2x5x6 1/2; 10 1/2x6x6 1/2; 10 1/2x7x6 1/2;
- 12x3 1/2x8; 12x4x3; 12x4 1/2x8; 14x4x10; 14x3x10;
- 15x5x11 1/4; 15x3 1/2x11 1/4; 15x5x11 1/4; 15x6x11 1/4;
- 15x7x11 1/4; 15x8x11 1/4; 15x9x11 1/4; 16x3x1 2x12;
- 16x3 1/2x12 1/8; 16x4x12 1/8; 16x4 1/2x12; 17x5x12 1/8;
- 17x6x12 1/8; 17x7x12 1/8; 18x5x14; 20x3 1/2x16;
- 20x4x16; 20x5x16; 20x6x16; 20x7x16; 20x8x16; 20x9x16;
- 21x5x15; 22x3 1/2x17 3/4; 22x4 1/2x17 3/4; 22x6x17 3/4;
- 22x7x17 3/4; 22x8x17 3/4; 22x10x16; 22x10x17 3/4;
- 22x12x16; 24x3 1/2x20; 24x4x20; 27 1/2x3 1/2x23 1/2;
- 27 3/4x4x4; 28x7x3 1/2; 28x7x3 1/2; 10x4x6 1/4; 15x4x11 1/4;

Tyres (mono-cushion) for lorries, of the following dimensions:

- 1/4; 1/8; 10 1/2x5x5; 10 1/2x5x5; 13x3 1/2x8; 13x4 1/2x6;
- 14x4 1/2x8; 14 3/4x4x10; 15 1/2x5x10; 15 1/2x6x10;
- 16 1/4x4x11 1/4; 16 1/4x5x11; 16 1/4x6x11 1/4; 16 1/4x7x11 1/4;
- 17x4 1/2x12 1/8; 17 3/4x5 1/2; 17 3/4x8x12 1/8; 18x7x12 1/8;
- 18x8x12 1/8; 21x5x15; 21x6x15; 21x7x15; 21x8x15; 22x4 1/2x16;
- 22x6x10; 22x7x16; 22x8x16; 22x9x16; 22x12x16; 23 3/4x8x17 3/4;

Locomotives, wagons and self-propelling track inspection trolleys

Essential oils for the preparation of insecticides

Binding substances for injection treatment of leguminous vegetables

Herbicidal oils

Hopsack

Lead arsenate

Crude sugar for refining in the country

Mineral sulphur, in bulk

Paperboard for flongs and matrices, for the graphic industry
Components for the preparation of pesticides for agricultural and veterinary use, certified by the Department of Agronomy and/or Department of Livestock

Stomachs of animals
Quebracho extract
Phosphorites, rock phosphates and waste from phosphorus extraction, not crushed, intended for industrial use within the country
Anti-weevil preparations
Preparations for injection treatment of leguminous vegetables
Raw materials intended for the preparation of products for the eradication of agricultural and livestock parasites, certified by the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture

Nicotine, of 94 per cent or more purity
Newsprint
Paper for State bonds
Silver, in bars and ingots
Platinum and palladium, in bars and ingots
Tanning products
Products for the eradication of agricultural and livestock parasites, certified by the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture

Products or mixtures for the preparation of fertilizers, or used directly as such
Printing inks for newspaper and magazine undertakings

Crushed herbs
Jute
Minted coin
Gold coin
Gold, in bars and ingots
Paper money
Hinges, screws and pins for spectacles
Lenses, crude or semi-finished, for spectacles
Invalid chairs
Carnation cuttings
Slips, runners and buds of vines, fruit-trees, roses or forest trees

Strawberry plants, virus-free

Grafted stocks of ornamental conifers and ornamental plants (other than roses), of one year of age, with bare root and being not more than 0.40 mm. high above the collar

Cotton seed - rice for sowing - flower seeds and bulbs - hemp seed - brewing barley seed - vegetable seeds including garlic bulbs for sowing - hop seed - seed potatoes - beetroot seed - wheat for sowing - seeds of the following fodder: alfalfa, alpist, oats, barley, wild barley, rye, feterita, feverolle, gramineous and leguminous plants, maize, Jerusalem artichoke; the following oilseeds: sunflower, flax, groundnut, soya, spurge; seeds of graft-bearing fruit-trees, conifers, forest and ornamental trees

Aircraft
Inner tubes for tractor wheels, of the following dimensions:
9x32; 9 5/9x32; 10x18; 10.00x24; 10x34; 12x00x20; 13x38;
14x24; 14x32; 14.00x20; 14.00x32; 14.9x28; 15x290; 15.5x38
16x24; 16.00x21; 18x26; 18.00x25; 21x25; 21.00x25; 325x18;
600x6; 600x9; 600/690-9; 650-36; 700-12; 700x20; 750/15;
750x20; 800x4; 890x15; 900-16;
Tyres for tractor wheels, of the following dimensions:
9x12; 9.5x32; 10x18; 10.00x24; 10x34; 12.00x20; 13x38;
14x24; 14x32; 14.00x20; 14.00x32; 14.9x28; 14.9x38; 15x290;
15.5x38; 16x20; 16.00x21; 18x26; 18.00x25; 21x25; 21.00x25;
325x18; 600x6; 600x9; 600/690-9; 650-30; 700-12; 700-20;
750-15; 750x20; 800x4; 890x15; 900-16;
Aviation equipment
Parts for aircraft

Of the goods previously listed those covered by the provisions below shall enjoy the exemption provided for in this Article only when they comply with the following requirements:

A. Articles are essentially of a medicinal character or which are expressly specified in the liberalization lists as being: (a) medicines (b) suitable for medicinal use or (c) intended for medicinal use when such character or suitability is substantiated by the relevant certificates issued by the National Customs Administration, without prejudice to such supplementary verifications or inspections which the Bank of the Republic may consider appropriate to make or to require for this purpose.

B. Products for the eradication of agricultural or livestock parasites, including raw materials for the preparation thereof when such quality and intended use are substantiated by the relevant certificates issued by the responsible departments of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture, without prejudice to such supplementary verifications or inspections as the Bank of the Republic may consider appropriate to make or to require for this purpose.

Article 4 - The Bank of the Republic shall exempt from the minimum general surcharge established by Article 1 of the present Decree imports of the articles, merchandise, products and goods listed below, whatever their origin, when intended for use by the Ministry of Public Health, hospital establishments, the military health authorities, or institutions referred to in Article 1, paragraphs A and B, of Decree Law No. 10,384 dated 13 February 1943:

Hypodermic needles and syringes
Scientific and laboratory apparatus
Apparatus and instruments for medical and dental clinics
Medical apparatus and utensils
Optical apparatus and instruments
Radiological apparatus
Articles for surgery, other than dental
Articles of rubber for medicine and surgery
Scientific laboratory and precision scales
Paper filters, plain or pleated
Files for glass ampoules
Parts and accessories for scientific and laboratory apparatus
Parts and accessories for apparatus for medical and dental clinics
Parts and accessories for medical apparatus and utensils
Parts and accessories for optical apparatus and instruments
Parts and accessories for radiological apparatus
Parts and accessories for scientific laboratory and precision scales
Adhesive fabrics for human medicine
Clinical thermometers
Laboratory utensils

Article 5 - The provisions of Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Decree of 24 January 1961, exempting from surcharges and prior deposits imports of all fertilizers and raw materials intended for the preparation thereof, shall remain in force. For the purpose of establishing entitlement to such exemption, the quality and intended use of such products shall be substantiated by certificates issued by the Department of Agronomy of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture, without prejudice to such verifications and inspections as the Bank of the Republic may consider appropriate to make or to require.

Article 6 - The minimum general surcharge established under Article 1 of the present Decree shall apply to merchandise, articles, products and goods liable to surcharges at a rate of more than 20 per cent whenever exemption therefrom shall be granted, with the exception of imports of pharmaceutical specialities and preparations, sera and vaccines for human medicine, and products imported by the public authorities, as well as imports of industrial machinery and plant, complete or incomplete, which obtain the certificate referred to in Article 7 of the present Decree.

Article 7 - The minimum general surcharge established under Article 1 of the present Decree shall not be imposed by the Bank of the Republic on tractors for use in agriculture or road works, industrial machinery, agricultural machinery, and machinery for road works, whenever it is established through a decision by the Ministry of Finance, subject to a recommendation by the Advisory Commission created by the Decree of 17 February 1960, that the importation of such articles is included in the development plans, and likewise whenever their admission into the country is considered to be in the national interest.

To this end, the Ministry of Finance shall issue a certificate which shall be presented by the importer together with the relevant import declaration, or upon submission of the clearance request when this relates to declarations presented prior to the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Article 8 - The surcharges of 40 per cent and 75 per cent applicable to imports of certain articles, products, merchandise and goods, shall be replaced by surcharges of 60 per cent and 100 per cent respectively.
Article 9 - A period of thirty days, which may not be extended, as from the date of this Decree, is hereby established for the cancellation, without application of the surcharges provided for under the Decree of 14 July 1960, Article 2, of import declarations for merchandise, articles, products and goods on which the surcharges are modified or established by the present Decree.

The surcharges or additional surcharges which are payable in accordance with this Decree on declarations registered and not cancelled under the preceding paragraph, shall be paid before the clearance requested from the Bank of the Republic, is granted.

Article 10 - Article 1 of the Decree of 15 March 1960, suspending for a period of ninety days, imports of certain articles, merchandise, products and goods, is hereby revoked.

Article 11 - The Bank of the Republic shall not permit the registration of import declarations corresponding to merchandise, products and goods which are liable to prior deposits and/or surcharges in excess of 20 per cent and which are paid for out of funds in foreign currency obtained abroad or in the domestic market, where the time-limit is more than 120 days following the date on which the relevant consignment invoice is issued.

Article 12 - The participating banks concerned shall specify in the import declarations the conditions for payment abroad of the goods concerned, and the Bank of the Republic may require, if it considers necessary, all relevant documentary proof that payment has been made in the manner declared.

Article 13 - At the time of presenting clearance requests made in connexion with the import declarations referred to in the preceding Article, the participating banks shall confirm, through a sworn signed statement, that the method of payment indicated in the import declaration has remained unchanged; furthermore, they shall, in that event, furnish all relevant documentary proof regarding the method of payment abroad, in order to facilitate any verification which the Bank of the Republic may consider necessary.

Article 14 - The banks authorized to engage in exchange transactions shall transmit to the Bank of the Republic, within a period of thirty days following the date of entry into force of this Decree, a declaration of all pending import transactions under deferred payments arrangements, whatever the agreed time-limit thereof. They shall likewise report all transactions settled in similar conditions after the date of this Decree. These reports shall be drawn up in accordance with regulations laid down by the Bank of the Republic for this purpose.

Article 15 - The banks concerned in import transactions referred to in Article 12, shall be obliged to require their clients, when the latter use their own funds in foreign currency or financial resources obtained abroad, to furnish documentary proof that the said transactions are not prohibited under
the provisions of Article 11. In the event that such documentary proof and
that to be furnished by the participating bank, including proof that the
payment abroad is made within the time-limits laid down by the present Decree,
is not satisfactory in the judgement of the Bank of the Republic, both parties,
that is to say the bank negotiating the transaction and the importing firm,
shall be liable to the legal sanctions provided for in Law No. 10,000 of
10 January 1941.

Article 16 - This Decree shall enter into force as from the date of its
publication in two daily newspapers of the national capital.

Article 17 - This Decree shall be brought to the notice of the General Assembly.

Article 18 - This Decree shall be communicated, etc.
ANNEX III

DECREES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT
DATED 2 MAY 1963

Article 1 - The importation of merchandise, articles, products and goods which, by the Decree of 29 September 1960 and subsequent decrees, were listed as being subject to surcharges and/or prior deposits shall be suspended until the day following that on which the Bank of the Republic returns to the free-exchange market.

Article 2 - The foregoing provision shall not apply to imports effected under declarations registered prior to the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Article 3 - Surcharges and/or prior deposits which have been incurred in respect of import declarations registered after 9 May 1963 and prior to the date of entry into force of this Decree must be settled before presentation of the relevant clearance request, on the basis of the selling exchange rate fixed by the Bank of the Republic at the close of business on the day on which the return to the free-exchange market takes place.

Article 4 - The import declarations referred to in the preceding Article can be cancelled without application of the surcharge provided for in Article 2 of the Decree of 14 July 1960, provided that this is requested within a period of thirty days from the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Article 5 - The provision in the last sentence of Article 10 of the Decree of 15 March 1963, stating that the period of validity of pending import declarations may not be extended, is hereby revoked.

Article 6 - Exports which have been registered since 9 May 1963 inclusive, and those registered up until the day on which the Bank of the Republic returns to the free-exchange market, may be settled, should the interested parties so desire, on the basis of the close-of-business purchasing exchange rate fixed on that day by the said Bank, in which case the deduction prevailing at that time shall be applied.

Article 7 - This Decree shall enter into force as from today.

Article 8 - This Decree shall be brought to the notice of the General Assembly.
ANNEX IV

BULLETIN NO. 6 OF 30 MAY 1963

Surcharges and Prior Deposits

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 - Imports of the articles, merchandise, products and goods specified below, whatever their origin, shall be exempt from the minimum surcharges established as a general measure by Article 1 of the Decree of 14 April 1963:

Flour; tea; pencils; writing pens; ethyl alcohol; raw coffee in bulk; parts and accessories for watches and clocks in general, except movements; watches, wrist watches and the like, included in the current heading No. 38-042/6 of the import code of the Bank of the Republic.

Article 2 - The descriptions of products specified in the Decree of 29 September 1960 and subsequent decrees for the goods listed below shall be amended as follows:

The text reading:

"Chassis for lorries and buses where the combined weight of chassis and cab according to factory catalogue is more than 2 tons."

"Chassis for lorries and buses where the combined weight of chassis and cab according to factory catalogue is less than 2 tons."

shall be amended to read as follows:

"Chassis for lorries and buses where the combined weight of chassis and cab according to factory catalogue is more than 2,500 kgs."

"Chassis for lorries and buses where the combined weight of chassis and cab according to factory catalogue is 2,500 kgs. or less."

Article 3 - A prior deposit of 200 per cent shall be required on the merchandise, articles, products and goods liable to surcharges of 150 or 300 per cent. This prior deposit shall be applicable to import declarations registered as from the date of entry into force of this Decree.
Article 4 - This Decree shall enter into force from the date of its publication in two daily newspapers of the national capital.

Article 5 - This Decree shall be brought to the notice of the General Assembly.

Article 6 - This Decree shall be communicated etc.
ANNEX V

Statement of Motives for the Law Modifying the Par Value of the Uruguayan Peso

The Executive submits herewith to the General Assembly a draft law modifying the current legal par value of the Uruguayan peso.

The present par value was laid down by Law No. 12,670 of 17 December 1959 on the basis of the economic conditions prevailing at that time.

Subsequently, Law No. 13,047 of 26 April 1962 authorized the Bank of the Republic to make an increase in the amount of currency in circulation, equivalent to 0.60 peso for each gold peso of its metallic holdings. This authorization did not modify the legal par value (0.136719 grammes of fine gold per peso), but it reduced the real equivalence of the Uruguayan peso to 0.085449 grammes of fine gold.

The fine gold equivalence of the Uruguayan peso has been affected by the economic events which have occurred since 1959. Indeed, the national economy has experienced important changes in the variable factors which determine its economic structure, especially in regard to relative prices and costs. Furthermore, substantial changes have occurred in external economic factors. The evolution of internal and external economic conditions has modified Uruguay's competitive position. This relative change in the country's competitive capacity can be assessed through an analysis of trends in derived price levels in Uruguay as compared with corresponding ones in Argentina and Brazil.

The index of derived prices has been computed by comparing the series of nominal values at current prices of total net goods produced each year with the series of the same values expressed in constant prices. This index rose by 40.4 per cent between 1960 and 1962, resulting in increased demand for means of payment to settle current transactions. The adjustment of currency in circulation to these requirements has been hampered by the rigid maintenance of the legal par value of the peso. In 1962 the Bank of the Republic was authorized to increase the amount of currency in circulation though without any corresponding adjustment being made in the legal par value.

The adjustment of the exchange rate to Uruguay's current competitive capacity will also require an increase in the amount of currency in domestic circulation which the new par value proposed would help to assure.
### Index of Derived Prices

1955 = 100.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>109.3</td>
<td>122.3</td>
<td>122.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>129.6</td>
<td>148.0</td>
<td>139.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>142.1</td>
<td>205.1</td>
<td>159.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>196.1</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>228.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>297.5</td>
<td>484.7</td>
<td>300.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>357.1</td>
<td>542.2</td>
<td>419.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>417.8</td>
<td>694.6</td>
<td>640.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Free Selling Exchange Rate

1955 = 100.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>118.7</td>
<td>205.5</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>120.9</td>
<td>230.8</td>
<td>135.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>208.4</td>
<td>275.9</td>
<td>207.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>295.9</td>
<td>454.7</td>
<td>305.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>332.4</td>
<td>476.3</td>
<td>307.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>324.9</td>
<td>475.6</td>
<td>432.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>325.9</td>
<td>653.1</td>
<td>544.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Competitive Capacity

1955 = 100.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>109.0</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>154.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>156.0</td>
<td>168.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>147.0</td>
<td>135.0</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>151.0</td>
<td>114.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>97.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>121.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Bank of the Republic and CIDE)

It is apparent from the index trend that Uruguay's competitive capacity declined by 40.4 per cent between 1960 and 1962, while that of Argentina and Brazil rose by 4.2 and 37.5 per cent respectively. The deterioration of our competitive capacity has led to serious balance-of-payments difficulties both in trade with third countries and in regional exchanges.
The trend in competitive capacity has been reflected in a chronic tendency towards a balance-of-payments deficit, mainly attributable to difficulties in achieving better disposal and diversification of exportable products, while import trends have become more pronounced because of price relationships with neighbouring countries.

The maintenance of the quotation for the peso, despite the decline in competitive capacity which has been caused by internal and external factors, has resulted in a balance-of-payments deficit and in a dwindling of the country's foreign exchange reserves. When the peso was left without support from the Bank of the Republic, market forces brought it towards the level corresponding to the indexes shown in the above table.

In view of the present economic situation, the Executive proposes that the legal par value of the peso be adjusted to the real situation on the money market. Having regard to trends on the money market and computations of competitive capacity, the legal par value of the peso should lie at more than 50 per cent of the real parity laid down by Law No. 13,047 of 26 April 1962. This determination has been arrived at by comparing the deterioration in our country's competitive capacity with the improvement recorded by Argentina and Brazil.

In the draft law attached, a new legal par value is provided for the Uruguayan peso which would be slightly lower than the percentage mentioned above as being desirable. This criterion is based on earlier experience and takes into account the economic outlook for the country.

Having regard to the existing ratio between availabilities in gold and foreign currency, on the one hand, and the foreign currency obligations of the Bank of the Republic, on the other hand, the draft law implicitly envisages that the Bank would receive any benefits resulting from the re-evaluation of gold and foreign currency holdings.

DRAFT LAW: The Senate and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Uruguay, meeting in General Assembly, decree as follows:

Article 1 - Article 10 of Law No. 12,670 of 17 December 1959 is hereby repealed and shall be replaced by Article 1 of Law No. 9,760 of 20 January 1938 which shall read as follows:

"Article 1 - The peso, the unit of currency of the Republic of Uruguay, shall consist of 0.059245 grammes of fine gold, of a fineness of nine hundred thousandths with a tolerance of plus or minus one thousandth per unit and of two thousandths in weight."

Article 2 - Article 1 of Law No. 13,047 of 26 April 1962 is hereby repealed.
## ANNEX VI

**URUGUAYAN IMPORTS, 1962**
(with comparative figures for 1961, breakdown by product)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCTS</th>
<th>1962 total '000 US$</th>
<th>1961 total '000 US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>7,979 = 3.5</td>
<td>7,669 = 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live animals</td>
<td>287 = 0.1</td>
<td>478 = 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huts, constructions</td>
<td>9,880 = 4.3</td>
<td>11,020 = 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema, radio, photography</td>
<td>8,634 = 3.7</td>
<td>7,689 = 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, lubricants</td>
<td>30,310 = 13.2</td>
<td>26,823 = 12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>4,895 = 2.1</td>
<td>3,906 = 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>6,238 = 2.7</td>
<td>6,229 = 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>3,667 = 1.6</td>
<td>3,574 = 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewellery, watches and clocks</td>
<td>677 = 0.3</td>
<td>435 = 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys, novelties and household goods</td>
<td>1,854 = 0.8</td>
<td>1,224 = 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, paper, publications</td>
<td>3,433 = 1.5</td>
<td>3,587 = 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and parts</td>
<td>34,065 = 14.8</td>
<td>21,781 = 10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw materials</td>
<td>65,961 = 28.6</td>
<td>71,016 = 34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold, paper, currency</td>
<td>595 = 0.3</td>
<td>1,518 = 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical and surgical articles etc.</td>
<td>1,965 = 0.3</td>
<td>1,518 = 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds, fodder</td>
<td>3,413 = 1.5</td>
<td>2,274 = 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddlery, footwear</td>
<td>170 = 0.0</td>
<td>224 = 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haberdashery</td>
<td>858 = 0.4</td>
<td>811 = 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles</td>
<td>41,076 = 17.8</td>
<td>33,345 = 15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural vegetables</td>
<td>4,336 = 1.9</td>
<td>3,152 = 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>191 = 0.0</td>
<td>1,096 = 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>230,484 = 100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>209,073 = 100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX VII

FOREIGN TRADE OF URUGUAY 1962
(with comparative figures for 1961)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>EXPORTS 1961 '000 US$</th>
<th>IMPORTS 1961 '000 US$</th>
<th>EXPORTS 1962 '000 US$</th>
<th>IMPORTS 1962 '000 US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Federal Republic</td>
<td>14,856 = 8.5</td>
<td>15,159 = 9.9</td>
<td>25,871 = 12.4</td>
<td>31,548 = 13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Eastern</td>
<td>3,531 = 2.0</td>
<td>2,200 = 1.4</td>
<td>1,145 = 0.5</td>
<td>416 = 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1,830 = 1.1</td>
<td>1,625 = 1.1</td>
<td>11,927 = 5.7</td>
<td>8,627 = 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5,679 = 3.3</td>
<td>6,132 = 4.0</td>
<td>5,134 = 2.5</td>
<td>7,385 = 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,942 = 1.1</td>
<td>3,006 = 2.0</td>
<td>17,543 = 8.4</td>
<td>20,527 = 8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,736 = 1.0</td>
<td>628 = 0.4</td>
<td>2,557 = 1.2</td>
<td>3,281 = 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>4,789 = 2.8</td>
<td>3,805 = 2.5</td>
<td>1,317 = 0.0</td>
<td>1,392 = 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2,391 = 1.3</td>
<td>726 = 0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,137 = 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese People's Republic</td>
<td>2,291 = 1.3</td>
<td>726 = 0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,838 = 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>583 = 0.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,434 = 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>847 = 0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,200 = 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5,594 = 3.0</td>
<td>3,030 = 2.0</td>
<td>1,280 = 0.6</td>
<td>2,405 = 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>25,664 = 13.5</td>
<td>23,617 = 15.4</td>
<td>46,030 = 22.5</td>
<td>43,869 = 19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>480 = 0.3</td>
<td>945 = 0.6</td>
<td>685 = 0.4</td>
<td>1,374 = 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10,880 = 6.2</td>
<td>8,393 = 5.5</td>
<td>8,019 = 3.9</td>
<td>11,810 = 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>42,210 = 24.1</td>
<td>25,042 = 18.3</td>
<td>22,751 = 10.9</td>
<td>23,734 = 10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>19,973 = 11.5</td>
<td>15,258 = 10.0</td>
<td>4,490 = 2.2</td>
<td>3,148 = 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1,134 = 0.6</td>
<td>1,684 = 1.1</td>
<td>199 = 0.1</td>
<td>112 = 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>11,817 = 6.7</td>
<td>7,957 = 5.2</td>
<td>9,155 = 4.4</td>
<td>10,135 = 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3,966 = 2.3</td>
<td>1,040 = 0.7</td>
<td>1,426 = 0.6</td>
<td>3,384 = 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1,604 = 0.9</td>
<td>2,905 = 1.9</td>
<td>409 = 0.2</td>
<td>399 = 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,595 = 0.9</td>
<td>3,080 = 2.0</td>
<td>3,619 = 1.7</td>
<td>5,065 = 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,938 = 1.1</td>
<td>1,384 = 0.9</td>
<td>4,450 = 2.2</td>
<td>4,037 = 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1,566 = 0.6</td>
<td>2,034 = 1.3</td>
<td>303 = 0.1</td>
<td>370 = 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>3,060 = 1.6</td>
<td>12,808 = 8.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>286 = 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2,139 = 1.2</td>
<td>1,443 = 0.9</td>
<td>107 = 0.0</td>
<td>592 = 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>1,405 = 0.8</td>
<td>555 = 0.3</td>
<td>361 = 0.2</td>
<td>407 = 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36 = 0.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,605 = 4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SUB-TOTALS              | 166,753 = 94.8         | 146,815 = 95.7         | 169,889 = 81.3         | 201,520 = 87.5         |
| UNSPECIFIED             | -                      | 101 = 0.1              | -                      | 5,640 = 2.4            |
| OTHER COUNTRIES         | 8,963 = 5.2            | 6,515 = 4.2            | 39,184 = 18.7          | 23,324 = 10.1          |

| TOTALS                   | 174,716 = 100          | 153,431 = 100          | 209,073 = 100          | 230,484 = 100          |