I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY THE NETHERLANDS AUTHORITIES

The Netherlands Authorities have presented the following statement on balance of payments import restrictions in the Netherlands:

Post-war balance-of-payments problems made it necessary to apply quantitative restrictions to the totality of imports into the Netherlands. In the course of the years the gradual diminution of monetary difficulties made it possible to relax and partially eliminate these restrictions.

During the years 1952-1955 the overall balance of payments showed a surplus bringing about a valuable increase of the depleted monetary reserves. However, during 1956 a change for the worse in this development took place, due, to a considerable degree, to internal factors. The influence of international political events during the second half of 1956 caused the situation to deteriorate further.

The Netherlands Government aim at restoring internal financial stability, and the equilibrium of the balance of payments without having recourse to an intensification of import restrictions.

The balance-of-payments situation of the Netherlands is characterized by a relatively large and continuously increasing dollar deficit on current account. In the course of the years 1952/1955 the dollar trade deficit increased from less than $100 million per annum in 1952 and 1953 to about $300 million in 1955. Because less than half the imports from the dollar area into the Netherlands are covered by Netherlands exports of goods and services to that area, the Netherlands dollar position on current account is relatively more out of balance than that of any other European country.

In view of this unfavourable dollar position the Netherlands are, to a high degree, dependent on a satisfactory system of currency convertibility. In the absence of general convertibility the Netherlands external financial position is extremely vulnerable, and the monetary convertible reserves are continuously subject to the threat of a serious decline.

As long as a limited degree of convertibility prevails, the Netherlands are obliged to maintain quantitative restrictions in certain cases and also -
in a more general sense - to exercise a restrictive control over the pay-
ments conditions for imports and exports in view of convertibility 
considerations.

As in nearly all the countries involved in the consultations under 
Article XII, balance-of-payments problems are in effect not the only reasons 
for which quantitative restrictions are applied and maintained. However, 
the balance-of-payments difficulties, particularly during the first years 
after the war, were of such primordial importance that it hardly served any 
useful purpose to consider more or less in detail whether or not in individ-
ual cases any other GATT arrangements allowing for a deviation from para-
graph 1 of Article XI were applicable.

In the Netherlands after the war all imports without exception were 
brought under a system of general or individual licensing. This adminis-
trative system was and is basically the same for all products and for all 
countries. It is as a whole and without further distinction based on the 
"Import and Export Regulation 1944" ("Besluit Regeling In- en Uitvoer 1944") 
as well as on the "Foreign Exchange Regulation" ("het Deviezenbesluit").

Legally, each quantitative restriction can therefore be considered as 
being based on two sets of considerations - namely, on those of currency 
policy as well as on one or more of the wellnigh unlimited range of economic 
considerations set forth in Article 2 of the "Import and Export Regulation 
1944". Accordingly, for every import a licence of the Netherlands Bank in 
virtue of the "Foreign Exchange Regulation" is required as well as a licence 
of the Central Import and Export Agency in virtue of the order of 1944.

Where the importation of a product is liberalized general licences of 
the agencies referred to above apply.

Although this administrative regime under which the importation of a 
product is carried out does not distinguish between the grounds on which con-
trol is effected, it cannot be denied that with respect to the remaining 
import restrictions a distinction can indeed be more or less clearly drawn.

In general terms it may be said that, as the situation is today, the 
Netherlands are applying restrictions based on Article XII considerations 
only with respect to imports from the dollar area. For other quantitative 
restrictions other considerations exist.

This interpretation is given in order to arrive at a realistic approach 
to the forthcoming consultations. In accordance with this interpretation 
only the restrictions applied with respect to the dollar area are listed 
here (vide Annex I) and it is only as far as those restrictions are concerned 
that the benefits of Article XII are claimed.

It is finally pointed out that the Annex includes a number of goods 
which, for whatever reason, have not been liberalized towards non-dollar 
countries. For those products the imports from the dollar area are not
only restricted for financial reasons, but also for other reasons. As regards the present consultations under Article XII, however, only the financial motive is relevant.

When considering the interpretation given above of the Netherlands import regime it should be borne in mind that this regime is at present more or less in a transitional stage.

Having regard to the above statement, the present basic document deals only with quantitative restrictions in force in regard to goods originating in the dollar area. (It is of course clear that the data contained in certain sections of the document are in some respects applicable to imports from other currency or geographical areas - for example, sections dealing with the legal basis, administrative basis and methods used in restricting imports.)

II. SYSTEM AND METHODS OF THE RESTRICTIONS

(a) Legal Basis of the Restrictions

Licences are required for imports and exports of all merchandise other than commercial samples, removal effects and like goods.

The following legal provisions are applicable:


By virtue of this Order, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Agriculture is empowered to prohibit, restrict, and establish rulings on the importation and exportation of goods.

It should be noted that the above-mentioned Ministry at present comprises two separate ministries, viz. that of Economic Affairs and that of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which jointly agree upon the directives to be issued.

Decree concerning the Prohibition of Imports and Exports, 1945, of 4 June 1945 (Official Journal No. 7, of 8 June 1945), amended by the Decree of 30 October 1945 (Official Journal No. 100, of 30 October 1945).

This Decree is based on the aforementioned Order, and stipulates that, except in a few specific cases, it is prohibited for any person to import or export merchandise without being in possession of a licence issued on behalf of the Minister of Trade, Industry and Agriculture by
the Central Import and Export Agency at The Hague (Centrale Dienst voor In- en Uitvoer, 's-Gravenhage) or by professional organisations (Produktschappen) under the responsibility of the Central Import and Export Agency. Such licences may incorporate conditions.

Order on Foreign Exchange, 1945, of 10 October 1945 (Bulletin of Laws F 222, of 19 October 1945), amended by Royal Decree of 3 April 1951 (Bulletin of Laws No. 91, of 17 April 1951).

It is stipulated in this Order that:

General responsibility for foreign exchange questions lies with the Ministers of Finance, Trade and Industry, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Overseas Territories. Subject to the approval of the Nederlandsche Bank N.V.¹, foreign exchange licences for imports and exports are issued by the Central Import and Export Agency or on its behalf. These licences may be issued with certain reservations, and may also impose obligations on the holder.


This Decree, which is based on the 1945 Order concerning Foreign Exchange, specifies the documents which must be produced to the Customs on the importation or exportation of merchandise. Generally speaking, these are the licences required under the terms of the Decree on the Prohibition of Imports and Exports, 1949, and of the Order concerning Foreign Exchange, 1945, and, if the merchandise must be paid for, a copy of the invoice; where payment is not involved, a declaration must be submitted by the importer to that effect. However, the holder of a licence issued by or on behalf of the Central Import and Export Agency may, in specific cases, be exempted from the obligation to produce one or more of the relevant documents, or these documents may be replaced by others.

Documents need not be produced, for example, by travellers importing or exporting personal clothing or effects, or on imports or exports in local frontier traffic.

Order on the Food Monopoly, 12 July 1941 (Official Journal No. 135, July 1941).

This Order provides that, with regard to imports or exports of certain agricultural products, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

¹ The official Netherlands Bank of issue, with its head office in Amsterdam.
may delegate some of his powers to professional organizations (Produktschappen). Imports or exports of the products in question are then permitted only under cover of a licence issued by these professional organizations.

The procedure based on the above provisions is as follows:

Applications for import or export licences, which also constitute foreign exchange licences, must as a rule be submitted to the Central Import and Export Agency where industrial products are concerned. In the case of agricultural products, applications go to the professional organizations in question. A brief outline of relevant competencies was published in the "Economic Information Service" (Berichtendienst Economische Voorlichting) of 29 December 1953 and amended on 17 May 1956.

Applications must be accompanied by an invoice.

Licences are valid for a specified period which may, in certain cases, be extended at the request of the holder.

Licences are generally issued in duplicate, one copy for the Customs and one for the Bank. No copy is issued for the Bank in respect of non-commercial imports or exports.

The copy for the Customs must be produced to Customs on importation or exportation, and the other produced to the Bank when settlement is effected.

Goods must be cleared before the licence expires. The same applies to payments.

The above-mentioned preventive control has been abolished in respect of many commodities.

(b) Administrative Basis of the Restrictions

Import licensing policy is, at the official level, the responsibility of the Directorate-General for Foreign Economic Relations, which is under the direction of the Minister of Economic Affairs. The latter has the function inter alia of co-ordinating policy concerning imports, with other ministries concerned, for example, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, etc.

Directives regarding import-licensing are given by the Directorate for Foreign Economic Relations to the Central Import and Export Agency (Centrale Dienst voor In- en Uitvoer) which is part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and which is in charge of import controls and licensing.

The Central Import and Export Agency is responsible, in general, for the granting or withholding of import licences for the importation of manufactured or "non-agricultural" goods (with the exception of works of art, the
responsibility for import-licensing being here delegated to a Foundation for Commerce in Works of Art which collaborates with the Ministry of Education).

The Central Agency has delegated its licensing authority to certain Boards (Produktschappen) for many agricultural products (in fact for those covered by the Regulation on Food Monopoly of 12 July 1941 above mentioned). Separate Boards, which are concerned with problems of production, marketing, prices etc., exist for each of the following products, or group of products:

(i) Flower Bulbs
(ii) Tree Nurseries
(iii) Floriculture
(iv) Dairy Products
(v) Cattle, and Meat
(vi) Vegetables and Fruit
(vii) Poultry and Eggs
(viii) Fish and Fish Products
(ix) Horticultural Seeds
(x) Margarine, Fats and Edible Oils (both vegetable and animal)
(xi) Spirits
(xii) Certain other Products (e.g. cereals, coffee, sugar and sugar products, etc.)

These Boards are non-governmental organizations, representative of producer, trade, labour and processing industry interests. Their functions and powers are supported by certain statutory provisions, and the Government has the right to appoint a representative to sit on each of the Boards, which maintain constant contact with the Ministry of Agriculture. These Boards may submit regulations for the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

Imports of silver, gold and platinum (crude or in the form of scrap, etc.) are licensed by the Netherlands Bank.

The Central Agency and the Boards are authorized by the Netherlands Bank to issue foreign exchange permits which are incorporated in the import licence. The Netherlands Bank itself issues the exchange permits only when it is the licensing authority for imports.

Lists of products which may be imported without licence, or which are subject to automatic licensing, are published either in the official Gazette or in an Information Paper of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Goods subject to the [global quota system] are also published in the Information Paper.
(c) Methods Used in Restricting Imports

It should be pointed out again that this document deals primarily or exclusively (for reasons contained in the Introductory Statement) with imports from the dollar area.

The system in operation involves the following provision for free imports and for methods of restriction.

A. The free list for the Dollar Area

There is a free list for the dollar area, made effective in October 1953. (On 1 June 1954 the Benelux countries introduced a common free list for the dollar area, as a consequence of which the goods mentioned in this list can circulate freely in the Benelux countries.)

Imports in this list are subject to licensing, but licences are granted automatically, on application.

B. Restricted List

The products subject to quantitative restrictions are listed in Annex I.

It should be pointed out, however, that many commodities on this list are subject, in practice, to a liberal import-licensing regime, that is, licences are granted very freely for them.

For commodities not subject to this liberal licensing regime two methods of control apply: (i) global quotas; and (ii) discretionary licensing ("Case by Case" method).

(i) Global quotas are fixed for the following commodities:

1 The dollar area comprises: Alaska, American Virgin Islands, American Territories in Oceania, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Oceania (Marshall-, Carolina-Palace and Marianna Islands), Panama, Panama-Canal-Territory, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, San Salvador, United States of America, and Venezuela.
Tariff No. | Products
---|---
217d | Carbonic Acid
ex 217g | Methyl chloride
ex 291 bis | Penicillin
ex 292 | 396 Wooden packing-cases
| 567a Fishing nets
| 715a Tube and pipe fittings and flanges, n.e.s.i., of malleable cast iron
ex 868 | Television receiving apparatus, complete, and frames therefor
890a2 | Automobiles for the conveyance of passengers, including sports cars not elsewhere specified
ex 891 | Chassis for automobiles for passenger transport, other than public conveyance vehicles
ex 892a | Coachwork for automobiles for passenger transport, other than public conveyance vehicles
ex 896 | Back-pedal brake hubs, including outer casings

Global quotas are, in general, allocated among individual importers on the basis of a "reference period" of imports, but it is left to the importer to decide from which source he wishes to acquire the specified products.

All licenses for imports under global quota have a period of validity of two months. The licensing authorities study the trends in imports, and then consider whether the licenses will be reviewed or not.

(ii) Discretionary licensing (or "Case by Case" method). For those products on the "restricted" list and not (a) subject to the liberal licensing regime or (b) the global quota system, the "case by case" method is applied in granting or withholding licences.

In examining applications and determining whether or not licences will be granted various factors - degree of essentiality, currency considerations, price factors and so on - are taken into account.

The "reference period" system is not applied. Every importer has the same chance of securing a licence, but consideration is given to the use which will be made of the product to be imported, preference being given to those which are essential constituents of exports after being processed and manufactured, as against, in certain cases, those for home consumption.
Licences are not likely to be granted for the importation of commodities which are to be exported after only minor processing.

The period of validity is usually six months, but it may be extended to one year, delivery time being in all cases taken into consideration.

Methods-general

The normal period for the issue of a licence, after application has been made, is about two weeks.

No licence fees are charged; and no deposits are required to be made in respect of applications for licences.

There is a Price Equalization System which is applicable, potentially or in principle, in connexion with the importation of those products which are subject to control, etc., by the Boards mentioned in Section IIa above.

When the price of the imported product falls below the level of production costs in the Netherlands, an import charge may be made in order to equalize prices. Funds obtained from charges so levied are used for the benefit of the same branch of Netherlands production.

Although this system is potentially applicable to the various products above mentioned, in practice it has been used over the past two years only in the case of coarse grains.

The possibilities of making these charges, or of increasing them in many cases, are limited, they having been bound in the appropriate GATT Schedule.

Prohibition of imports, for example for health, veterinary and similar reasons are all in conformity with Article XX of GATT.

(d) Categories of Goods affected

A complete list of imports from the dollar area subject to restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons is given in Annex I.

Mention has been made above of the fact that some goods on this list are subject to the global quota system, and certain others are under a liberal licensing regime.

(e) Trend of Imports from the Dollar Area

As this document deals exclusively with imports from the dollar area, some relevant statistics are provided thereon:
Trend of Imports from the United States and Canada

(Liberalized, on basis of import regime in operation October 1956)

in £ million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Total Imports</th>
<th>Liberalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1953 - 1 July 1954</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1954 - 1 July 1955</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1955 - 1 July 1956</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the value of imports from the dollar area in relation to those from the rest of the world for the years 1953 to 1956 inclusive:

Netherlands Imports from all Countries and from the Dollar Area

in £ million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st half year</th>
<th>2nd half year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A All Countries</td>
<td>B Dollar Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>4,689</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>5,474</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>6,311</td>
<td>1,156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(f) **Treatment of Imports from Different Countries**

All imports from the dollar area, regardless of the country of origin, are accorded identical treatment under the licensing and import policy and procedures applicable to that area.

(g) **Use of State-Trading or Governmental Monopoly in Imports and the Restrictive Operation of such Regimes**

During 1955 State trading was completely abolished in the Netherlands.

(h) **Measures taken in Preceding Years to Relax Restrictions**

17 October 1953:
Liberalization of imports of certain raw materials and capital goods. Among the raw materials were: manila, sisal, raw cotton, carbon black, oregon, pitch-pine, synthetic rubber, asbestos, copper, aluminium, corn and raw sugar. The capital goods were various types of machinery for Netherlands factories (published EV¹, 8.10.1953).

1 January 1954:
Relaxation of restrictions for practically all raw materials and certain machinery. Among the raw materials were: ores, mineral oils, various chemical products, rubber products, all wood, various textile products, wool, iron and steel and various products thereof, office machinery, parts for motor-car engines, cheese, frozen meat, fats and oils.

1 June 1954:
Benelux liberalization list published, adding a great number of products to the liberalization of imports from the dollar area. (Free circulation within Benelux.) (Published EV, 26.5.1954.)

15 May 1956:
Addition of Peru to the dollar area.

1 January 1957:
Creation of a number of Benelux "global quotas" in which imports from the dollar area also participates. Imports on these may also freely circulate in the Benelux: carbon-dioxide, methylchloride, penicillin, wooden packing cases, fishing nets, television receivers, motor-cars, chassis for motor-cars, bodies for motor-cars and bicycle coaster hubs (published EV 7.2.1957).

31 March 1957:
Addition of Bolivia to the source-countries from which goods may freely circulate in the Benelux (will be published in next intra-Benelux publication).

¹ EV: Economic Information Journal.
III. EFFECTS ON TRADE

The Netherlands Authorities have made the following statement on this subject:

The progressive, and extensive, liberalization of imports into the Netherlands has completely eliminated any protective effects of balance-of-payments quantitative restrictions in connexion with the products concerned. In addition, the very liberal licensing system, which is applied in regard to a large number of items still subject to control, has also eliminated any incidental protective effects for those products.

Import quotas have been regularly reviewed, and to the fullest extent possible, increased, account being always taken of the undesirability of certain sectors of the economy obtaining protective assistance from balance-of-payments quantitative restrictions. Protection afforded to any industry by these means is regarded as unstable and transitory.

Pressure from importers, in a country such as the Netherlands where foreign trade is of great importance, does in fact help to counteract any tendency towards protection through balance-of-payments quantitative restrictions.

The Netherlands Authorities are fully prepared to discuss, and to give sympathetic consideration to, any specific or general questions raised under this section.

As mentioned in the Introductory Statement of this document, the restrictions at present in operation in regard to certain imports from the dollar area are based partly on considerations other than those applicable under Article XII of the GATT.

It is pointed out that the observations under this section of the basic document are confined in principle to restrictions justified under Article XII.

Note: The Annex is reproduced in English.
ANNEX I

List of import restrictions under Article XII

1. horses
2. bovine cattle
3. swine
4. beef and veal, mutton and lamb, and horse flesh, fresh or chilled
5. pork, excl. bacon, fresh, chilled, frozen
6. bacon
7. meat, salted, dried, smoked or otherwise simply prepared
8. fish, fresh (dead or alive) or preserved fresh by some frigorific or other process, the following:
   - eel, herring and other sea-fish except smelt
9. fish, simply salted, dried or smoked, except stock and klip fish
10. shrimps, crabs and other crustaceans, fresh, also if simply cooked or salted
11. fresh milk, whole or skimmed; buttermilk, curdled milk, fermented milk
12. milk cream
13. preserved milk and cream, condensed (syrupy), without addition of sugar
14. milk in powder, without addition of sugar
15. butter, fresh or salt, also if melted
16. cheese of all kinds, wrapped in the Dutch manner or in Dutch wrappings with a fat content of its dry extract of less than 40%
17. eggs of poultry in the shell
18. eggs of poultry or of game, shelled and egg yolks
19. cut flowers and buds for bouquets or for ornaments
20. tomatoes
21. onions and shallots
22. potatoes, excluding seed potatoes
23. other fresh vegetables and pot-herbs
24. leguminous vegetables, dried seeds, whether or not peeled or split, except beans, peas and lentels for sowing
25. bananas
26. oranges, lemons and similar fruits
ex 57 grapes

59 a, b apples and pears, fresh

ex 60 stone fruit, fresh, except apricots

61 other edible fruits, fresh

62 apples, pears, prunes and other fruits, dried, whether or not cut into pieces or sliced

63 coffee

68 wheat, spelt and meslin

ex 69 rye for sowing

70b rice, husked, glazed or not

ex 71 barley for sowing

ex 72 oats for sowing

ex 75 flour of wheat, spelt, meslin and rice

76a groats, semolina and husked or pearled grains from wheat

82f gluten

85 sugar beet, whether or not cut up and dried

86 chicory roots, green or dried, cut up or not, unroasted

87 hops, hop cones and lupulin

100 lard and other pig fats, lard oil, poultry fats

ex 103 fats and oils from fish and marine animals, refined

ex 106 fixed oils, fluid or solid, of vegetable origin, purified or refined, the following:

- linseed-oil; soya-oil, sunflower-oil, maize-oil; cottonseed-oil;
- groundnut-oil; sesame-oil, colza-oil, rapeseed-oil and the like;
- palm-oil; palm-kernel oil and coconut oil; and other oils

106 acid oils; oil foots or dregs, soap stocks

107 oils of all kinds, oxidized or blown; linseed and similar oils, boiled

109 fatty acids

111 hydrogenated fats and oils

112 margarine, imitation lard and other edible fats obtained by similar process

122 beet sugar, cane sugar and like sugars

123c invert sugar and artificial honey

134 macaroni, spaghetti and like products
preserved tomatoes and tomato sauces, also if seasoned
liquid or concentrated fruit juices, without addition of sugar
liquid fruit juices, sweetened, and syrups for beverages, without alcohol
coil-cake and other residues from the extraction of vegetable oils
rock salt, saline salt, sea salt (sodium chloride), incl. motherlye; sea water
ex 196a slag wool and rock wool
goal and agglomerates
peat, including peat briquettes and peat litter
chlorine; carbon dioxide (carbonic anhydride, carbonic acid); methyl chloride, ethyl chloride, methyl bromide, compressed or liquified or solidified
hydrochloric acid
acetic acid
lactic acid
sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)
potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)
sodium borate
potassium carbonate
sodium silicate
salts of hypophosphorous, phosphorous and phosphoric acids, except disodium and trisodium phosphates, and acid sodium pyrophosphate
salts of hypochlorous acid
salts of lactic acid (lactates)
calcium carbide
ex 268b chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, except chloroform and methylene chloride
ex 274 monochlorobenzene, chlorodinitrobenzene and paradichlorobenzene, and para-aminosalicylic acid, and their salts; benzoic acid, sodium benzoate
derivatives of cellulose and artificial plastic materials with a basis of cellulose derivatives, n.e.s.i. (celluloid, cellulose acetate, viscose, etc.), in powder, clots, flakes, lamels or small irregular plates, in non-coherent masses
artificial plastic materials with a basis of casein, gelatine or starch
artificial plastic materials with a basis of phenols, urea, phtalic acid, etc. (artificial resins), whether or not with incorporated paper or fabric, and others n.e.s.i.
moulding powders with a basic of plastic materials

288d caffeine, theobromine, nicotine and their salts

ex 291 penicillin; streptomycine and chloromycetine, and their salts and other combinations

bis assortments of chemical products for laboratories

ter penicillin and para-amino-salicylic acid, and their salts and other combinations; streptomycine and chloromycetine, and their salts and combinations; medical sticking plaster

294 cinematograph films

ex 308 prepared colours of all kinds, the following:

- ground in oil, also with an admixture of diluting materials (turpentine oil, etc.) and of siccatives; metallic colours, applied on cellophane, on paper, on a backing with a basis of dyestuffs or glue, or on other backing; and others

309 colours of all kinds, put up for retail sale (in tablets, pastilles, tubes, pans, flasks, sachets, etc.)

311 varnishes, with or without admixture of colours of colouring materials of all kinds, concentrated or not

316 artificial odoriferous substances (synthetic perfumes) and definite constituents separated from the natural essences

317 mixtures of essences, of their separate constituents, of artificial odoriferous substances, for perfumery, confectionery, the manufacture of beverages etc.

320 soap

322 wetting-out agents, detergents and emulsifiers, n.e.s.i.

325 candles and tapers of paraffin wax, stearine, tallow, wax

343 nitrogenous mineral or chemical fertilizers

348 hides or skins, raw (fresh, salted, dried, limed, pickled, etc.)

349 sole-leather and leather for transmission belts

350 hides of large animals, such as ox, cow, horse and other similar hides, except those included under item 349

351 calf-skins

392 veneer sheets

ex 393 plywood of okumé or gaboon

396 wooden packing-cases, assembled or unassembled

397 casks, tubs, buckets and other coopers' wares and finished parts thereof, with or without metal hoops, accessories or lining
ex 419 paper, paper-board and cards for mechanical bookkeeping, of natural
colour, white or dyed in the pulp, in rolls or sheets, not made up
or worked, weighing more than 30 grammes per square metre

421c paper in rolls or sheets, made up:
surface coated (even during manufacture), enamelled

423 plates of paper-pulp for use as filtering mass and for building
purposes

ex 426b paper-board and paper cut out for a particular purpose, n.e.s.:
in square or rectangular form, the single sheet (not folded)
having no side longer than 36 centimetres, for mechanical
bookkeeping

432 bobbins and tubes of paper-board or paper, perforated or not, for
spinning and weaving

462a artificial silk thread, not prepared for retail sale, wholly synthetic

464 artificial silk waste, in the mass

465 artificial textile fibres in the mass or in bundles

466 artificial silk waste and artificial textile fibres, carded or combed

467a thread of artificial silk waste or of artificial textile fibres,
not prepared for retail sale, wholly synthetic

468a thread of artificial silk, or artificial silk waste or of artificial
textile fibres, prepared for retail sale, wholly synthetic

ex 471/ex 472 ) certain kinds of crêpes and other fabrics n.e.s.
) of pure artificial silk, of artificial silk
ex 475/ex 476 ) mixed with other textiles, except silk,
) floss silk and bourette (floss silk waste), and
ex 479/ex 480 ) of pure artificial silk waste and pure artificial
) textile fibres

ex 484 certain kinds of other fabrics n.e.s. of artificial silk waste and
of artificial textile fibres, mixed with other textiles, except silk,
floss silk, bourette (floss silk waste) and artificial silk

519 cotton waste and devilled cotton, raw

ex 527 cotton fabrics, unfigured, the following:

a. unbleached
d. printed

546 hemp yarn

549 yarn of flax, hemp, jute or of vegetable textile materials included
under item 544, put up for retail sale

551 fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie

552 fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, mixed with other textile materials
ex 566b cabling, cordage and twine, also if plaited, of hemp, flax, jute etc., except those of sisal or manilla

567a fishing nets

ex 568 ropemakers' wares n.e.s.i., except those of sisal or manilla

574 linoleum, lincrusta and similar articles

ex 577a) rubbered fabrics and felts, n.e.s.i., the following:
ex 577c) sticking-plaster

ex 581 hosiery of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres, pure or mixed, the following:
  hosiery wholly or partly of purely synthetic yarns

598 new waste of fabrics, of felt or of hosiery, selvedges and tailors' clippings, no longer adapted to their original purpose

599 rags and scraps of fabrics, of felt or of hosiery, worn clothing and underwear, old nets, old cordage and the like, namely such as are no longer fit for any other use than unravelling, paper manufacture, etc.

ex 603 footwear of textile materials or of vegetable materials, n.e.s.i. with leather or rubber soles:
b. other

645b manufactures of mineral materials, n.e.s.i., not ornamented

660 artificial teeth made of mineral substances

661a crockery and household and toilet articles, of faience or fine earth, n.e.s.i.

ex 602 crockery and household and toilet articles, of porcelain, n.e.s.i.; other wares of porcelain n.e.s.i., white or of one colour, for chemical and other technical purposes

666a sheet-glass, drawn of blown, unworked (window-glass), uncoloured

671 carboys, bottles and flasks, of unworked glass

672 glass bulbs for electric lamps and for radio valves

673 illuminating glassware and parts and accessories thereof, n.e.s.i.

675 blown or pressed glassware, n.e.s.i.

683 precious and semi-precious stones, natural and synthetic

685 gold, crude

688 gold, semi-manufactured

693 gold coin

715a tube and pipe fittings and flanges, n.e.s.i. of malleable cast iron

727 nailmakers' wares, such as tacks, nails, cramps and hooks, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron
728 rivets, cotter-pins, pegs or keys, unthreaded bolts and nuts; washers (including spring washers) or iron, steel or malleable cast iron

729 bolt and screwmakers' wares, threaded, such as screws, bolts, ring-bolts, threaded hooks, etc., of iron, steel or malleable cast iron

ex 750 twist drills and hard-tipped tools

775 aluminium, except unworked up to incl.

780

ex 823a pistons and sleeves, also if unworked

834 agricultural machinery and appliances for working, preparing and cultivating the soil

835 machinery and appliances for harvesting agricultural produce; agricultural threshing, shelling and sorting machines

836 agricultural machines, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.i.

ex 838b apparatus for sterilizing for medical purposes

839a1 refrigerating cabinets with an external volume not exceeding 2 cubic metres

ex 847 sewing machines for domestic use, with or without frame, and machine heads

ex 853 addressing machines and accessory machines

ex 854b special machinery for the industry of foodstuffs

855 taps, cocks and valves and all other appliances for regulating the flow of liquids

ex 862 electro-mechanical apparatus n.e.s.i., each not exceeding 15 kgs in weight

ex 866 lamps and tubes for electric lighting, the following: c. other

868 radio-electric apparatus for telegraphy, telephony and television; amplifiers of any type

890 automobiles

891 chassis for automobiles

ex 896 back-pedal brakes and fittings for bicycles and motorized bicycles (mopeds)

903 vessels for sea and inland navigation, used for all purposes; up to incl. tugs, vessels for special uses

907

ex 914a cinematograph cameras which are at the same time television cameras, and parts thereof
ex 915b  television cameras, and parts thereof

965  celluloid and other plastic materials derived from cellulose
     b,c (cellulose acetate, viscose, etc.), merely in the form of blanks;
     and manufactures of these materials

966  artificial plastic materials with a basis of casein, of gelatine or
     b,c of starch, merely in the form of blanks, and manufactures of these
     materials

967  artificial plastic materials with a basis of phenol, urea, phthalic
     acid, etc. (artificial resins), also if with paper or tissue
     incorporated, and other plastic materials n.e.s.i.

969  brushes mounted in rough wood, simply dyed or not

970  brushes otherwise mounted

971  brushes such as paint brushes, shaving brushes etc.

981  ordinary buttons for wearing apparel and clothing, and ornamental
     buttons