CONSULTATION UNDER ARTICLE XII: 4 (b) WITH

AUSTRIA

Basic Document prepared by the Secretariat

I. SYSTEM AND METHODS OF THE RESTRICTIONS

(a) Legal Basis of the Restrictions

In Austria the importation of commodities is regulated by the provisions of the External Trade Law of 3 December 1956, BGBL. 1 226/56. The general structure of this Law does not differ from the provisions of the External Trade Law 1951, and the External Trade Law 1953. The ETL 1956 restricts the licensing obligation for transactions concerning imports to those commodities which are expressly listed in the ETL 1956. These lists are appended to the Law as Annexes B.1, B.2 and B.3. In regard to commodities on these lists the authority for the granting of import licences is divided among the competent Federal Ministries, viz. the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction, the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry and the Federal Ministry for the Interior. The above-mentioned lists are circulated as Annex I to this document. 2

Consequently all commodities that are not named on the lists are free from the legal obligation to apply for a licence according to the ETL 1956. A list of commodities that can be imported without an import licence - licence-free commodities - is attached to this document as Annex II.

The External Trade Laws of 1951 and 1953 had also recognised the principle of a liberal import régime and listed the commodities still requiring an import licence as exceptions from this principle.

The licensing requirements provided for in the ETL may be suspended for certain imports when required for particular purposes, as stated below:

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1 The Austrian Official Gazette.

2 This Annex contains both the External Trade Law 1956 and the lists B.1, B.2 and B.3, in German, and is circulated separately.
(i) Imports of commodities in accordance with sections 30 to 40 of the Customs Tariff Law 1955, BGBI.129. The commodities in question are listed below:

30. Objects of negotiations between authorities and public services, files, documents, records and papers;
   presents of Heads of States and governments, memorial coins, prizes;
   monopoly commodities, and raw materials and semi-finished goods necessary for their manufacture, if purchased by the Austrian Monopoly Administration;
   building material and certain supplies necessary for the service of feeder lines, junctions and the operation of foreign public transport enterprises on Austrian territory;
   Legal tender and securities.

31. Commodities serving scientific, educational and similar purposes. Under this heading are included:
   Scientific and artistic objects, animals, plants and minerals intended for collections; works of Austrian artists temporarily residing abroad; documentation, educational materials, etc., for scientific and educational purposes.

32. Specific agricultural and forestry products of estates through which a frontier runs, etc.

33. Specific types of samples and specimens.

34. Personal luggage of travellers.

35. Means of transportation and fuel therefor as well as receptacles for specific purposes.

36. Used goods brought in by an intending resident according to certain guiding principles.

37. Dowries.

38. Used goods obtained by inheritance.

39. Gifts under special regulations.

40. Diplomatic and consular property, as defined in the Customs Tariff Law.
(ii) Goods under customs bond not yet cleared.

(iii) Imports of commodities for which customs tariff facilities are granted in accordance with intergovernmental agreements concerning frontier traffic.

(iv) Temporary duty-free imports of commodities, with the exception of commodities imported under customs bond for eventual sale or on trial or if the commodities in question remain within the country.

(v) Consignments of goods returned according to sections 42 and 43 of the Customs Tariff Law 1955, BGBl.129.

(vi) Commercial consignments with an import value below Sch.500.—; the Federal Ministries may decree exceptions for the protection of home production (see Ordinances 103 and 104, BGBl.103/104/1957).

(vii) Imports of gift packages up to a value of Sch.1000.—, of pharmaceutical products only up to a value of Sch.500.—.

(viii) Imports of goods for the personal use of tourists up to a value of Sch.2600.—.

(ix) Imports of mixed consignments from charitable organizations.

(x) Imports of medals and currency coins out of circulation and of a numismatic value.

(xi) Imports of catalogues, price lists and trade announcements from countries parties or non-parties to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material as listed under Article IV of that Convention and published in the BGBl.no.187/1956, in so far as they meet the requirements of this Article.

(xii) Imports of advertising pamphlets and advertising materials for tourist trade as listed in Article 2 of the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities in Tourist Traffic regarding the Importation of Advertising Pamphlets and Advertising Material for Tourist Trade, BGBl.131/1956, from countries parties or non-parties to the above Agreement.

In section 2, paragraph 5 of the ETL general provisions are made to ensure that the application of the licensing provisions of the ETL is in accordance with the international obligations of Austria. Furthermore the provisions of the ETL empower the Federal Government to exempt by Decree from
the licensing obligation - under special conditions - either temporarily or permanently, commodities subject to import restrictions. In hardship cases the Federal Government is empowered to decree that commodities, the importation of which does not require a licence, shall temporarily and exceptionally fall under the licensing system. In exercising its power the Federal Government must act in co-operation with the General Committee of the National Assembly (Hauptausschuss des Nationalrates).

(b) Administrative Basis of the Restrictions

The administrative implementation of restrictions is based upon the provisions of sections 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the ETL.

In accordance with section 3 of the ETL licences for imports of commodities are granted by the following authorities:

1. The Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction for the commodities listed in Annex B.1 to the ETL;

2. the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry for the commodities listed in Annex B.2 to the ETL. For commodities listed in Annex B.2 II the Ministry for the Interior has to be consulted;

3. the Federal Ministry for the Interior for the commodities listed in Annex B.3 I to the ETL;

4. the Federal Ministry for the Interior, in co-operation with the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, for the commodities listed in Annex B.3 II to the ETL.

There is an Advisory Council at the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction. This Advisory Council consists of:

2 representatives of the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction. The meetings of the Council are held under the chairmanship of this Ministry;

1 representative of the Federal Chancellery - Foreign Affairs;

1 representative of the Federal Ministry for the Interior;

1 representative of the Federal Ministry for Social Administration;

1 representative of the Federal Ministry for Finance;

1 representative of the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry;

1 representative of the Federal Ministry for Transport and Electricity.
Further members are:

1 representative of the Federal Chamber for Industrial Economy for the interests of manufacturers, trade and commerce, transport, tourist trade, etc.;

1 representative of the Austrian Workers' Chamber for the interests of consumers, etc.;

1 representative of the Chamber of Agriculture for the interests of agriculture and forestry;

1 representative of the Austrian National Bank. His function relates to monetary and exchange policies.

Experts of economic groups interested in external trade may be invited to attend meetings of the Advisory Council as consultants.

All matters of principle relating to foreign trade as well as import transactions requiring a licence and covering a commodity value of more than Sch.150,000 must be brought before the Council. The Council meets twice a week at the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction.

The General Committee of the National Assembly, the co-operation of which is required for the implementation of the powers of the Federal Government mentioned under section 3, paragraph 2(a) and (b) of the ETL, is appointed by the National Assembly from among its own members.

The ETL provides under section 3, paragraph 3(a) that the Landeshauptmann of each Federal Province may be authorized to grant import licences to individual persons and firms residing within the relevant Federal Province for commodities not requiring to be brought before the above-mentioned Advisory Council. This provision has been made use of by issuing the Delegating Ordinance of 9 April 1957, BGBl.102/57. The authorization granted to the Landeshauptmann is restricted to certain value limits.

(c) Methods used in restricting Imports

The system of import controls may be conveniently described under the following headings:

A. The licence-free commodity list of the ETL.
B. The OEEC free list.
C. The free list for the United States of America, United States dependent territories and Canada.
D. Bilateral trade agreements.
E. Discretionary licensing ("case by case" method).
F. Prohibition of imports.
A. The licence-free commodity list of the ETL

Commodities not specified in the three lists annexed to the External Trade Law are free from licensing control and quantitative restrictions regardless of their origin.

B. The OEEC free list

A free list is in operation in regard to certain imports from the OEEC member countries and their overseas territories. Accordingly all commodities on the ETL and the OEEC free lists may be imported from this area without restriction and without licensing requirements.

C. The free list for the United States and Canada

A free list is in operation in regard to certain imports from the United States of America, United States dependent territories and Canada. Import licences for these commodities are granted automatically by the competent Federal Ministries.

D. Bilateral trade agreements

Austria has concluded bilateral trade agreements with a number of countries (for details see section (f) of this document).

The quotas granted by Austria within the framework of bilateral agreements are limited as to value or as to quantity. In some cases the agreements provide that import licences for specially defined commodities will be granted without any restriction as to value or to quantity. The agreements with Brazil, Eire, Iceland and Pakistan, for example, consist exclusively of lists of commodities without fixed quotas.

E. Discretionary licensing ("case by case" method)

For other imports subject to restrictions licences are granted on a case by case basis without predetermined quota limits, the main consideration being the needs of the Austrian economy and the level of Austrian foreign exchange reserves.

No global quotas are established, with the exception of a global quota of 280 tons per annum of linen yarns (tariff item No. 157) from the OEEC area. However, this does not exclude purchases of linen yarns from other supplier areas being admitted on the criteria applicable.

In regard to some agricultural products there are special systems of control and regulation which aim mainly at stabilizing internal prices having regard to the interests of both producers and consumers.
There are, for example, special marketing laws for the following groups of products:

1. Cow's milk of any kind and the following dairy products: butter, cheese, cottage-cheese, casein, powdered and condensed milk.

2. Bread-grains (rye, wheat, maize for the production of flour for human consumption and all sorts of flour and other milling products from bread-grains), Feeding-stuffs: coarse grain, barley, oats, maize, coarse-ground flour etc.

3. Cattle, pigs and horses for slaughter and the following animal products: meat from these animals for human consumption, fresh, frozen or salted.

Meat products (sausages, canned, meat etc., made wholly or partly of meat of the above-mentioned animals).

Animal fats (bacon, lard, suet etc.).

Special boards have been established which are concerned with the marketing of these products.

Price regulations are based upon the price regulation law (Official Gazette No. 194/1950).

The price equalization for imported goods, however, is based upon the above-mentioned special marketing laws.

Ad group 1: The national prices for milk of any kind, butter and cheese and cottage-cheese are fixed by the government, having regard to the producers' costs. If prices of imported milk and dairy products are lower than those of inland-produced milk and dairy products of the same quality, the importer must pay the difference.

Ad group 2: National prices for wheat, rye and flour produced thereof are fixed by the government. If import prices are higher than those fixed for inland-produced wheat, rye and flour, or prices quoted for the other cereals, the government pays the difference to the importer.

If import prices are lower than the national producer prices for bread and coarse grains of the same quality, the importer must pay the difference to the government.

Ad group 3: Maximum prices are fixed for live pigs and pig-meat (for the time being no prices are fixed for live cattle and beef). By administrative measures it is provided that prices for live pigs are stabilized between maximum prices fixed by the government and minimum prices agreed upon by the interested organizations. (If prices are falling below minimum prices, purchases for storage are made on the local markets; if maximum prices are exceeded, import licences are granted.)
The following regulations apply to lard: if the importer has to pay a higher price to the exporter than the sales price fixed for imported lard, the government refunds the difference; if the import price is lower, the importer has to pay the difference to an equalization fund which is operated by the Ministry of the Interior.

For sugar there is no special marketing law but regulation is made by administrative means and by State price-fixing arrangement.

Methods: General

In each individual case the import licence is granted after consideration of existing trade agreement obligations, the exchange situation, and market conditions.

The authorities authorized to grant import licences are also responsible for the issuing of these licences. Consequently an Agency of the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction issues the import licences for the commodities listed in Annex B.1 of the ETL, the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry those for the commodities listed in Annex B.2 and the Federal Ministry for the Interior those for the commodities listed in Annex B.3. Import licences granted under the authority of the Landeshauptmann are issued by his Office.

Applications for import licences have to be filed with the above-mentioned authorities on special printed forms. The approval is affixed to one of the copies of the application form. With this document the importer can clear the imported goods through the customs house.

The competent authorities are bound to decide upon import applications within three weeks from the date of the filing of the application at the latest (ETL, section 3, paragraph 6).

In general import licences are valid for six months, for foodstuffs as a rule for three months, for mechanical equipment six to twelve months depending upon delivery dates. An extension of the period is possible in most cases and is granted as a rule for three months.

Every importer is entitled to file applications which must be treated according to uniform criteria.

In the allocation of licences among importers, each application is treated on its merits, consideration being given to, inter alia, price, quality, the market situation, the capacity and status of the importers concerned. If applications exceed the amount of the import quota, for example, licences are granted on a pro rata basis, in general. In some cases, the reference period system is used, but consideration is given to other factors, so that as far as possible, equal and fair treatment is given to all applicants.
In principle it is irrelevant from what country it is intended that the importation should be made. However, care is taken to see that the obligations under trade agreements are met by licensing imports within the framework of bilaterally agreed quotas. Frequently quotas are overdrawn.

In accordance with section 12 of the ETL the following stamp duties are levied:

(a) for commodities up to a value of Sch.5,000.- Sch. 6.-
(b) for commodities of a value of more than Sch.5,000.-up to Sch.20,000.- inclusive Sch.15.-
(c) for commodities of a value of more than Sch.20,000.- Sch.20.-
(d) for commodities exchanged against others (compensation deals) Sch.30.-

Copies and enclosures (e.g. pro forma invoices, etc.) attached to the applications are duty free.

A small fee is levied on each import transaction concluded in order to help cover the cost of preparation of official trade statistics.

In addition an External Trade Cost Contribution Fee amounting to 0.2 per cent of the value of the goods of import transactions concluded is levied. These amounts are applied towards administrative costs in connexion with external trade.

No other special import fees and duties exist.

No guarantees or deposits are required in Austria under the ETL.

F. Prohibition of imports

No import prohibitions of a commercial nature are provided for in the Austrian legislation. Import prohibitions for other reasons, in accordance with the principles of Article XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are to be found, among others, in the following laws:

Health Protection Law of 3 July 1952 (BGBl.163/1952)

The Federal Ministry for Social Administration may prohibit in co-operation with the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction and provided that even in case of proper handling a danger for human health or human life may exist, the manufacture, the import or export and the sale of:
Pharmaceutical products, sera and bacteriological preparations
Medical instruments and apparatus
Surgical thread material, surgical dressing material of all kinds
Objects either permanently or temporarily inserted into the human body (artificial organs, bone seals and silver skull plates, artificial teeth, etc.)
Disinfectants and other chemically manufactured drugs and preparations serving for sanitary purposes

or may subject them to special provisions the application of which guarantees a use not injurious to human health.

**Foodstuffs Law 1952, BGBl.239/1951**

The Law gives the competent Ministries the authority to issue ordinances for the protection of health in trade with:

- Foodstuffs
- Toys
- Wallpaper
- Wearing apparel
- Eating or drinking utensils, as well as utensils and devices used for cooking or storing of foodstuffs or in connexion therewith
- Scales, measures and other measuring instruments used in connexion with foodstuffs
- Kerosene

A number of ordinances issued under this Law are in force.

**Narcotics Law 1951, BGBl.239/1951**

Narcotics as defined by this Law are materials and preparations which owing to their nature may cause people to become addicts. They are subject to restrictions under international agreements.

**Poison Law 1951, BGBl.235/1951**

This Law regulates trade in, and handling of, poisons.

**Animal Diseases Law, BGBl.177, 6 August 1909, for the prevention and elimination of animal diseases, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6. These paragraphs are the legal basis for the veterinary ordinance concerning import and transit of animals. BGBl.200/1955.**
Plant Protection Law of 2 June 1948, BGBI.124/1948

The Law provides that objects of any kind infected with a dangerous plant pest or plant disease may neither be imported nor pass through the country in transit if this pest or disease is likely to be brought into the country thereby. The Plant Import Ordinance of the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry of 15 August 1954, BGBI.236/1954 supplements this Law.

(d) Categories of goods affected

In preceding sections of this document reference has been made to the ETL licence-free list (see Annex II), the ETL "restricted" lists (see Annex I) and to the OEEC, and the United States and Canada free lists, respectively.

A separate "negative" or "restricted" list vis-à-vis the United States and Canada is not at present available, but it may be compiled by deducting from all items in the Austrian tariff those which are (i) on the ETL licence-free list and (ii) on the United States and Canada free list.

The "negative" or "restricted" list vis-à-vis OEEC countries is attached as Annex IV. It should be noted that commodities which are licence-free under the ETL must be treated in accordance with that Law even though they are specified in the OEEC negative list.

(e) Comparison of imports according to import categories

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberalized Imports from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OEEC area</td>
<td>9,326,000</td>
<td>13,896,000</td>
<td>15,883,000</td>
<td>17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Canada</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>389,000</td>
<td>1,357,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports under trade agreements</td>
<td>6,369,000</td>
<td>6,811,000</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other imports</td>
<td>1,292,000</td>
<td>1,972,000</td>
<td>2,404,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td>16,987,000</td>
<td>23,068,000</td>
<td>25,319,000</td>
<td>28,000,000</td>
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The figures for the years 1954 and 1955 as well as 1956 show a continuous rise in the liberalized sector. On the other hand imports in the trade agreements sector expanded only in the beginning of that period, when an
increase and overdrawing of trade agreement quotas was still possible. In 1956 imports in this sector dropped because liberalization for certain important commodities was expanded and consequently treaty quotas were reduced after consultation and negotiation with the relevant countries.

The estimated figures for 1957 show a further increase in liberalized imports, especially with regard to the dollar area, whereas imports in the trade agreements sector may be regarded in general as stable. The rise in imports in the liberalized sector for the United States and dependent territories and Canada is to be explained by the recently decreed increase of the liberalization percentage, a fact emphasized by the actual import figures for the period January - March 1957.

Moreover it must be taken into consideration that the development of imports in 1957 will be influenced by the licence-free commodity list of the ETL now in force, an influence that will be particularly felt in the areas outside OEEC, the United States and Canada.

(f) Treatment of imports from different countries or currency areas

Certain matters under this heading have already been referred to in preceding sections of this document. Accordingly, some repetition is unavoidable, and is necessary for the purpose of this present section.

The different sources of supply may be classified in four main groups:

1. The EPU area
   (a) The OEEC countries and their dependent territories
   (b) The other countries belonging to the EPU area

2. Canada, United States and United States dependent territories

3. The other countries of the dollar area

4. The rest of the world

The following paragraphs give a brief description of the different régimes applicable to imports originating in each of the above-mentioned regions.
1. The EPU area

(a) The OEEC countries and their dependent territories

The régimes applicable to imports from these countries are as follows:

(i) For commodities specified in the OEEC free list (i.e. all products not included in Annex IV) imports are admitted without any restriction so long as certain conditions relating to the origin of these goods are fulfilled. As already mentioned, the importation of these products may be made without the need to obtain licences.

(ii) The same import régime is applied to commodities which are not subject to licensing requirements by virtue of the ETL (see Annex II) and which are not mentioned in the OEEC free list.

(iii) For commodities not included in either of the above-mentioned free lists imports may be made within the framework of bilateral quotas or on a case by case basis.

Austria has concluded bilateral trade agreements with the following countries:

- Denmark
- Federal Republic of Germany
- France
- Greece
- United Kingdom
- Ireland
- Iceland
- Italy
- Benelux countries
- Norway
- Portugal
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
(b) Other countries belonging to the EPU area¹

(i) The only imports which may be made freely, that is, without restriction and without import licences, from these countries are those which are licence-free by virtue of the provisions of the ETL (see Annex II).

It should be noted that, as a general rule, the EPU multilateral clearing arrangements enable the Austrian authorities to accord very liberal treatment to imports from this area.

(ii) Concerning commodities which do not come within the régime described above (i), import licences are granted either within the limits of bilateral quotas or on a case by case basis.

Countries of this area with which Austria has concluded bilateral trade agreements are:

India
Indonesia
Pakistan

2. Canada, the United States and United States dependent territories

(i) As in the case of the OEEC countries, there is for Canada and the United States a free list of goods which may be imported without restriction (see Annex III). Import licences are required for their importation, but these are granted automatically.

(ii) Commodities which are licence-free by virtue of the provisions of the ETL may be imported without restriction and without import licences (see Annex II).

(iii) All other imports from Canada and the United States are subject to import control and may be made only by licences issued on a case by case basis.

¹ The "EPU area" includes the member countries of EPU, their dependent overseas territories, and the countries in the sterling, Belgian, French, Italian, Portuguese and Dutch currency areas, and Indonesia.
3. Other countries of the dollar area

Imports from these countries may be made only under the following régimes:

(i) Free imports, without licence, in accordance with the provisions of the ETL (Annex II).

(ii) In all other cases, imports are controlled and may be made only with licences granted on a case by case basis. In the case of Cuba, however, there is a bilateral trade agreement.

4. Other countries

(i) The products which are licence-free by virtue of the ETL may be imported from this area without restriction and without import licences.

(ii) All other imports are made on licences granted within the framework of bilateral quotas, or on a case by case basis.

Austria has concluded bilateral trade agreements with the following countries of this area:

Bulgaria
Yugoslovia
Poland
Rumania
Spain
Czechoslovakia
Hungary
USSR
Egypt
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Uruguay

1 That is: The United States, United States dependencies, Canada, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines and Venezuela.
The bilateral agreements with the East European countries are, without exception, quota agreements. In addition to the above-mentioned bilateral trade agreement with the USSR, Austria has concluded with that country a long-term Trade and Navigation Treaty.

External trade with Eastern Germany is regulated by an agreement concluded between the Austrian Federal Chamber of Industrial Economy and the Chamber of External Trade of Eastern Germany. The agreement provides for quotas limited as to value.

In general, licensing policy for imports originating in these countries depends on the situation of the bilateral account, the needs of the domestic market and the level of Austrian foreign exchange reserves.

The granting of import licences has also been facilitated by the fact that Austria participates in multilateral payment agreements with some GATT member countries belonging to this group.

In the middle of June 1956 Austria joined the Hague Club system (multilateralization of payments with Brazil). On 8 November 1956, an agreement was concluded between the Austrian National Bank and the Bank of Uruguay in accordance with which payments between the two countries are to be made in transferable pounds sterling from that time. As far as the currency regulations of other EPU member countries permit, payments to Uruguay may also be effected in the currencies of these EPU member countries. From the middle of February 1957 payment transactions with Finland have been carried out within the framework of the EPU arbitration system.

Regarding Argentina and Yugoslavia the following should be mentioned:

(a) Since 2 July 1956, Austria has been a member of the Paris Club and consequently payments transactions with Argentina have been carried out on a multilateral basis.

(b) Since the beginning of January 1957 Austria has complied with the OEEC Council recommendation by multilateralizing 10 per cent of the visible, and invisible Yugoslav export earnings.
(g) Use of State-Trading or Governmental Monopoly in Imports and the 
Restrictive Operation of such Regimes

In Austria there exist State Monopolies for tobacco (raw and processed) and 
tobacco manufactures, as well as for salt and unprocessed alcohol.

The Tobacco Monopoly is a full Monopoly. Imports of commodities subject 
to the Monopoly (tobacco, raw and processed, and tobacco manufactures) are 
reserved to the Monopoly Administration. Purchases abroad are carried out in 
accordance with commercial considerations and in conformity with the principle 
of non-discrimination. As Austria is a tourist trade country the Monopoly 
Administration imports foreign-made tobacco products of high quality in order 
to meet the demand of foreign tourists for especially popular brands. For 
tobacco products imported from abroad, as well as for finished products 
manufactured from duty-free imported raw tobacco with a possible admixture of 
indigenous raw materials, the Monopoly Administration pays a consumption tax 
(in the form of a tobacco tax plus a reconstruction surtax) as well as a 
turnover tax. The Tobacco Monopoly Law grants exemptions to diplomatic personnel, 
tourists and in frontier traffic.

Therefore, imports of commodities subject to the Tobacco Monopoly are not 
treated differently from other imports subject to customs duties and consumption 
tax.

The Salt Monopoly is a Monopoly on production; the importation of salt is, 
also, reserved to the Monopoly Administration. Actually the import monopoly 
has no importance since Austria is self-sufficient in this field. Only small 
quantities of medicinal salts (pure sodium chloride for injections and sea salt 
for therapeutical baths) are imported by private enterprises. Their value is 
quite insignificant. Import licences are granted for these imports in a non­ 
discriminatory way and in conformity with the demand of the Austrian market. 
In view of the end-use of these salts they are often exempted from consumption 
tax.

The importation of unprocessed spirit and spirits (with the exception of rum, 
arrack, cognac and liqueurs) is reserved to the Monopoly. The Monopoly Administra­ 
tion issues import licences in a non-discriminatory way to private persons if a 
domestic demand for such commodities exists. Considering the importance of 
tourism for Austria import licences for spirits of well-known brands usually 
demanded by tourists are granted liberally. Imports are subject to a consumption 
tax in the form of a Monopoly compensation tax corresponding to the inland surtax 
on spirits.

In conclusion the following remarks may be made:

The Austrian state-trade in the form of the three aforementioned Monopolies 
has only an extremely restricted volume and is maintained entirely for fiscal 
reasons. This was recognized by OEEC when the share of the state-trade in total 
external trade of the individual member countries was examined. Moreover the 
Austrian Monopoly regulations are applied in such a manner that there are no open
or concealed restrictive or discriminatory elements. The Monopoly Administration is guided in its activities by purely commercial considerations. Imports under State Trading amounted to an average of 1.3 per cent of the value of all imports over the past three years.

(h) Measures taken in preceding years to relax restrictions

Austria is endeavouring to handle her import régime as liberally as possible with respect to all nations. The main provisions of the ETL 1956 serve this aim since it frees large commodity groups from the import licensing obligation.

In consequence of the payments possibilities created by EPU and the comparatively close connexions of Austria's external trade with the OEEC Area, an especially remarkable development in relations with OEEC countries became possible.

Owing to her political and economic situation as well as to the balance-of-payments situation, up to 1953 Austria had not been able to fulfill her obligations arising out of her membership in OEEC in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Liberalization Code with regard to liberalization of imports.

Since the beginning of 1952 the Austrian Federal Government has adhered to a strict policy of stabilization of the internal financial situation, a policy that showed good results after a comparatively short time. It became possible to overcome the inflationary tendencies of the immediate post-war period which were enhanced by the beginning of the Korean crisis. Moreover wages and the price level were stabilized. The balance-of-payments situation improved and Austria's position within EPU closed with a surplus of several million Accounting Units for the period 1952/53. At the same time, the complicated system of multiple exchange rates was abolished by agreement with the International Monetary Fund on 10 May 1953. The uniform exchange rate of Sch 26.- = US $ 1 was accepted by the IMF. The gold buying rate of the Austrian National Bank was raised from Sch 22,834 to Sch 27,794 for 1 kilogramme of fine gold. This altered situation induced the Austrian Federal Government to decree for the first time in 1953 liberalization measures in the spirit of the Liberalization Code. On 1 July 1953, a Liberalization List covering 35.8 per cent on the basis of commercial imports from OEEC countries of 1952 came into force. In selecting the items to be included in the List consideration was given to measures aimed at co-ordinating the liberalization programme with the policy of stabilization. Consequently Austria at that time was not able to comply fully with the liberalization obligations of OEEC member countries and had to resort to the Exemption Clauses of Articles 3(a) and 20(a).

Subsequently Austria rapidly made good the ground lost in comparison with other OEEC countries with regard to liberalization of imports from the OEEC area so that from the middle of 1954 the percentage of Austria's liberalization has corresponded fully to OEEC requirements.

The liberalization policy inaugurated on 1 July 1953, was continued in the following stages: 15 December 1953 — expansion to 50.6 per cent; 1 March 1954 —
to 60.6 per cent; 1 April 1954 - to 75.6 per cent; 1 December 1954 - to 82.4 per cent; 1 July 1955 - to 83.5 per cent. On 14 January 1955, the Council of OEEC decided that the liberalization percentage between OEEC member countries should be increased to 90 per cent. With effect from 1 January 1956, Austria complied with this recommendation by increasing its liberalization quota to 90.3 per cent. This last stage, as well as the last but one (83.5 per cent) has to consider, when liberalizing several items, the interests of the enterprises that in the meantime had returned from Soviet Administration to Austrian Administration in consequence of the signing of the State Treaty. In consideration of this situation the Council of OEEC granted a delay for individual items.

Parallel with the endeavours of the Austrian Federal Government to free imports from the OEEC area from quantitative restrictions, steps were taken to provide for further relaxations. The first of these measures, namely the liberalization of 8 per cent of commercial imports from the United States and Canada on the basis of 1953, came into force on 15 July 1955. In the autumn of 1956 a further step in this direction was taken when the liberalization quota for imports from the United States and Canada was raised to 40 per cent, as from 15 October.

Thus Austria has taken a most decisive step in the field of the Dollar-liberalization and has made a contribution towards freeing international goods exchange from quantitative restrictions. In so far as import licences are required for goods on the dollar free list under the External Trade Law, they are automatically granted by the competent Ministry (Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction, Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry or the Federal Ministry for the Interior).
II. EFFECTS ON TRADE

The Austrian authorities have made the following statement on this subject:

Quantitative restrictions applied in Austria have the purpose to protect the balance of payments and partly also to protect certain productions. For the time being this protection seems necessary with regard to the economic development of Austria as well as for geographical, social and other reasons. It has to be expected that the elimination or an extensive relaxation of the quantitative restrictions at present applied would have serious economic consequences in certain sectors of the Austrian economy. Therefore, the Austrian authorities are at present considering the possibility of invoking the GATT-decision of 5 March 1955 concerning hardship cases.

In order to comply with the GATT rules concerning the reduction of quantitative restrictions, Austria at present is making great efforts to promote the technical rationalization of those sectors of the economy which are particularly sensitive. She is also undertaking all measures to restore the competitiveness of the economy.

Apart from her obligations under GATT, Austria is interested in reducing the protectionist effects of quantitative restrictions because a liberal import policy promoting competitiveness is a condition for the maintenance and further expansion of Austrian exports. This policy serves in addition to counteract the upward trend of prices which in the present market situation deserves special attention. Besides the measures for rationalization already mentioned investment policy is giving preference to those sectors where a rise in productivity seems necessary in order to enable a gradual reduction of quantitative restrictions. The establishment of a new customs tariff has the same purpose. This tariff without raising the general tariff level, replaces the old tariff which does not correspond to the present economic situation. Some further measures are being taken in order to strengthen particularly sensitive productions.

In accordance with the recommendations of GATT the method of admitting foreign products of small values is used. Accordingly the ETL provides in principle a licence - free importation of most commodities with a value under Austrian Sch. 500.-.

Austria has no import prohibition for the protection of home production. The establishment of quotas takes place after consultation with the countries interested which therefore have the possibility to present their interests. During the last years a tendency towards an extension of quotas has been observed. In addition quotas were allowed to be overdrawn when a corresponding demand existed.
LIST OF ANNEXES

I. External Trade Law of 3 December 1956 with Annexes

II. Licence-Free Imports

III. List of Freed Imports from the United States and Canada

IV. The Negative List vis-à-vis OEEC Countries

1 This Annex, in the German language, is circulated separately.
ANNEX II

(Note: The description of ex items only has been inserted in this Annex. For other items reference may be made to the Austrian Customs Tariff, copies of which are available in the Secretariat)

LIST OF LICENCE-FREE IMPORTS

Complementary List to Import Licencing List, Annex B.1, B.2, B.3 to the Amended External Trade Law 1956

(AUSTRIA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Items</th>
<th>Description of Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>For all non-ex Items refer to Austrian Customs Tariff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 5</td>
<td>Pepper, pimento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 36</td>
<td>Fruit, prepared except: strawberry and apricot pulp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 38</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 b c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 b c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 59</td>
<td>Game, feathered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 60</td>
<td>Fish, fresh except: carp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Gut strings, gold beaters' skin
2. Goose fat, rendered or not
3. Tallow, vegetable, crude or rendered, Japan wax, bone grease, 
   and mixtures of greases, pressed tallow
4. Coffee substitutes (including roasted chicory)
5. Peat and peat charcoal and all solid artificial combustibles 
   manufactured with this material
6. Lead ore, chrome ore, pyrites, tungsten ore
7. Other earths and mineral substances n.s.m., crude, calcined, 
   ground or washed, except: bentonite, dolomite, calcined, ground, 
   talcum
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 120 d</td>
<td>Other pitch oils (resin oils) except: turpentine (balm resin, crude resin), turpentine oil, turpentine essence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 121</td>
<td>Copal resin, Dammar resin, shellac, crude, gum arabic, gamboge, gum tragancanth; gums, resins, natural Balsams and plant juices, n.s.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 122</td>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 124</td>
<td>Cotton, cotton waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 125-130</td>
<td>Hemp, jute, and other vegetable textile materials, n.s.m., raw, retted, scutched, hackled, bleached, dyed, and waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 150-152</td>
<td>Wool and wool waste, raw, washed, combed, bleached, dyed or milled except: artificial wool (mungo or shoddy wool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 155</td>
<td>Mohair, alpaca and Genappe yarn; all these unbleached, single, two or more ply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 166-168</td>
<td>Tulle, lace, lace fabrics and lace kerchiefs, embroidered or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 172</td>
<td>Glazed boards, hard boards, except: vulcanized fibre, pressed chips, slate boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 175</td>
<td>Other common board, except: wood fibre hard board, wood fibre building board and wood fibre insulating board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 236 c</td>
<td>Chromo-paper for the manufacture of sensitized papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 236 e</td>
<td>Gilt and silvered paper, except: stamping paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 241</td>
<td>True parchment paper, except: viscose paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 242</td>
<td>Articles of paper, paperboard or paper pulp, n.s.m., except: stationery, envelopes, commercial books, gummed papers and articles thereof, copybooks, woodfibre hardboard with artificial resin paper lining, tubes of all kind, cardboard articles, paper for condensors, notebooks, paper bags, bobbins of all kind, viscose paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 243 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 243 b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 250 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 250 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 253-256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 281-282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Building wood and timber, except: wooden articles made by carpenters and building joiners

2. Optical glass, crude, not cut into lenses, in blocks, sheets or lens-shaped, cast, moulded or cut, slightly ground or not, white or coloured, except: pressed lenses, crude, sun goggle glasses

3. Ferro-alloys, except: ferro-silicon, the silicon content being 31 - 87%, ferro-tungsten

4. Granulated steel (steel sand)

5. Corrugated tubes

6. Coils

7. Barbed wire

8. Iron articles combined with very fine materials or gilt or silvered, except: table knives

9. Base metals and alloys thereof, crude, old, broken, and waste, slag, cinder, dross and other residues, except antimony

10. Forks, spoons, etc., (bestecke) of tinned-steel combined or not with fine materials; metal beads, whether gilt or silvered or not
1.

Steam boilers of any kind, except: steam and hot water boilers up to a pressure of 0.5 atü (1.5 ata).

Steam engines, driving machinery inseparably fixed to steam motors (steam dredgers, steam cranes, steam hammers, steam fire pumps)

Lifting magnets, rotary transformers

Apparatus for telegraphy

Galvanic elements of all kind

Shaped parts of glass for electrical purposes, not fitted

Fine stones (precious and semi-precious stones) and real or imitation coral, shaped (ground, cut), unset; fine pearls, unset; except: drawing dies, glaziers' diamonds, set, and truing diamonds

Valid legal tender. In accordance with section 1, paragraph 1, item 4, of the Currency Law of 25 July 1946, BGBl.162, gold as well as currency coin do not require an import licence under the provisions of the External Trade Law provided that they are imported by the Austrian National Bank

Electric clocks

Primary materials, (elements), not elsewhere classified, except: uranium, isotopes

Sodium nitrate
1. 500 e  
    500 f 2  
    500 g 2, 4  
    500 h 1, 2  
    500 i 2  
    500 k 1  
    500 k 2  
    500 l 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  

ex 500 m 1  
    500 m 2  
    500 n  

ex 500 o 1  
    500 o 3  
    500 p  
    501 a 1, 2, 3, 4  

ex 501 a 5  
    501 a 6  
    501 b  
    501 c  
    501 d  
    501 f 1  

ex 509  

ex 511  
    512  
    515-516  
    518  

ex 520  
    524 a b c  
    525  

ex 526  
    536  
    554  

ex 555  
    556  

ex 557  

ex 558  
    Old nets, cables and cordage; lint (unravelled cloth); celluloid waste

Sodium chlorate
Soluble glass, solid
Potassium sulphide, also liver of sulphur
Barium carbonate, artificial
Urea (carbamide) and thiocarbamide
Amyl, butyl, alcohols
Heavy spar (barium sulphate)
Tar dyes, pure, containing more than 30% of diluting agents
Rice waste, solid residues from the manufacture of fatty oils, ground or not; chaff, rincings
Waste from bath and horse sponges
ANNEX III

LIST OF COMMODITIES THE IMPORT OF WHICH HAS BEEN LIBERALIZED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND DEPENDENT TERRITORIES AND CANADA AS PER 15 OCTOBER 1956

(AUSTRIA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Austrian Tariff No.</th>
<th>Description of Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 a</td>
<td>Cocoa beans and husks, raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aniseed, Coriander, caraway, fennel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pepper, ground paprika, pimento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Star aniseed, cloves (also mother cloves), mace flowers and nutmeg, ginger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cardamoms, saffron, vanilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dried raisins and grapes; currants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lemons, limes and cedrats; lemon, lime and cedrat peels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Oranges, mandarines; orange and mandarine peels; bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pinapples, pistachio-nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Almonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pine kernels, not shelled; carob beans, sweet chestnuts; cocoa nuts and other edible exotic nuts; olives, fresh, dried or salted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17</td>
<td>Pine kernels without shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Saccharine and other artificial sweetening matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Rice, husked or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Walnuts and hazel-nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Fruit, prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Hops, hop meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Shellfish and crustaceans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 70</td>
<td>Raw products of animal origin, n.s.m., except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sera and vaccines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 74 b</td>
<td>Hydrogenated edible oils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 75</td>
<td>Olive oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Fish oils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ex 77 (x) Animal tallow for industrial purposes: 
Prime tallow, fancy tallow, yellow 
grease 
Vegetable tallow for industrial purposes: 
Japan wax, coconut oils, solid; palm oil, 
palm-kernel oil, raw; hydrogenated oils 
for industrial purposes; bone grease and 
mixtures of greases

78 Animal waxes such as bees' wax, spermaceti 
and vegetable waxes such as Carnauba, and 
other waxes

79 a Stearic acid
79 b All other fatty acids, solid up to 45° C
80 a Oleic acid
80 b All other fatty acids, liquid at 45° C
82 Wool yolk (wool grease)
83 Fatty oils, industrial, unfit for 
immediate use as edible oils
84 Fats and oils from waste matter, fatty 
or oleaginous residues from fat refining 
or working, oil sediments, soap-stock

ex 86 c Whisky
89 Juice of fruits and berries, not condensed, 
unsweetened 
ex 99 a2 Salmon smoked
100 Caviar and caviar substitutes
ex 106 Preserves of pineapples, grapefruit, 
guavas and peaches; pineapple and grapefruit 
juice and mixtures thereof
107 b Fish preserved
ex 107 e Preserves of lobster and crayfish
ex 107 c Celery salt; cocktail onions; vegetable 
juices, except: 
tomato juice
ex 107 g Oxtail soup; mock-turtle soup; 
Worcestershire sauce; beefsteak sauce; 
barbecue sauce; all these in liquid or 
powdered form

(x) The values of analyses of the 
animal tallows indicated should corre-
spond to International Standard 
Specifications
1. Capers; olives in hermetically sealed containers; pineapples, grapefruit, guavas and peaches, preserved, in hermetically sealed containers; pineapple and grapefruit juice and mixtures thereof; chestnut cream, in hermetically sealed containers

ex 108

2. Coking coal for cokeries and gasworks

109 Ores, treated or not

110 b Bleaching earth, broken up by means of acids

ex 110 c Other earths and mineral substances, n.s.m., crude, calcined, ground or washed, except:

bentonite, dolomite, also burnt, ground, talcum

120 a Birch-tar oil, amber oil, hartshorn oil, crude

120 b Pine oil, crude

ex 120 d Other resin oils, except:

turpentine (balm resin, crude resin), turpentine spirit

121 Camphor, crude or refined

ex 122 Copal resin, damar resin, shellac, gum-arabic, gamboge, gum tragacanth; gums resins, natural balsams and plant juices, n.s.m., except:

shellac bleached
shellac substitute

123 Mineral oil, crude

ex 124 Mineral oil, distilled or distilled and refined, lignite tar oils, refined or not, except:

greaseos, transformer oils, white oils

ex 125 a Fuel oil

126 Paraffine wax, cere sine, lignite wax

127 Vaseline, purified

128 Lubricating substances, prepared, and other preparations made from solid or lubricating matter combined with any kind of grease

129 Coal tar and coal tar pitch
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Coal tar and coal tar pitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Coal tar oils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 a</td>
<td>Cotton and cotton waste, raw, cleaned, milled, bleached, dyed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(To be liberalized as per 1/1/1957)*

| 151  | Embroidery                                                      |
| ex 172| Wool and wool waste, raw, washed, combed, bleached, dyed or milled, except:  
|      | shoddy wool                                                    |

| 175  | Mohair, alpaca and Genappe yarn, combed yarn of camel hair; all these, unbleached, single, two or more ply |
| 185  | Embroidery                                                      |
| ex 191| Nylon and other synthetic fibres and waste thereof             |
| ex 194| Artificial silk, except:                                       |
|      | tow and yarns of discontinuous artificial and synthetic fibres |

| 230  | Rattan chair seating                                           |
| ex 236 c| Pressboard and glazed board, slate board, vulcanized fibre in flexible sheets and plates more than 4 mm thick, other common board |

| 254  | Rubber, gutta percha (including balata gum) raw or refined; waste thereof, old used pieces of manufactures therefrom; india rubber reclaimed from rubber waste (Mitchel's gum) |
| 255  | Rubber solution                                                 |
| ex 261| Aircraft tyres, motor car tyres weighing more than 100 kg each, tyres weighing more than 100 kg each for other vehicles, inner tubes for road vehicles and aircraft, solid tyres |

<p>| 275  | Raw hides or skins (green or dried, even salted or limed), not otherwise worked |
| 277  | Cattle-hide and horse-hide leather, not tanned like sole leather, even dyed, except: |
|      | lacquered (patent) or bronzed leather |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Calf leather, except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>lacquered (patent) or bronzed leather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>Buck-, goat- and kid-skin leather, also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>sheep- and lamb-skin leather, with the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>exception of glove-leather, of lacquered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>(patent) leather and of bronzed leather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Glove leather of all kinds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Lacquered (patent) leather and bronzed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>leather of all kinds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>Crocodile, lizard, snake, fish, dogfish, elephant, hippopotamus leather;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>also parchment (transparent leather)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>Pigskin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Leather n.s.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>Small boards of cedar for the manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295 b</td>
<td>of pencils paraffined or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295 b 1</td>
<td>Building wood and timber of other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295 b 1</td>
<td>leafy trees, except of red beech, round,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295 b 1</td>
<td>rough hewn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 c</td>
<td>Ice-hockey sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 a</td>
<td>Turning and carving materials, natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>Cellulose acetate, raw; polyisobutylene;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>polystyrene, raw; superpolyamide;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>polyethylene, raw; artificial resin on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>the basis of acrylic acid and metacrylic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>esters; aceto-phenon resins; cellulose-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>acotobutyrate, raw; cellulose-propionate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>raw; epoxy-resins (ethoxylin resins);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>keton resins; polyvinylether (Lutonal);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>polyvinylcarbazol (Luvican); thermo-plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306 b 2</td>
<td>mixed copolymers, crude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307 a 1</td>
<td>Films, unexposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>Optical glass, crude, not cut into lenses,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>in blocks, sheets or lens-shaped, cast,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>moulded or cut, slightly ground or not,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>white or coloured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>unworked pressed lenses, sun protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>Dry plates, sensitive to light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332 a</td>
<td>Natural slate, in simply cut slabs, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332 a</td>
<td>slates, except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332 a</td>
<td>roofing slates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 341 b</td>
<td>Plates for coating on the basis of cumaron-indene resin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365 a</td>
<td>Iron and steel, old, broken, waste; foundry pig iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365 b</td>
<td>Converter pig iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 365 c</td>
<td>Ferro-alloys, except: ferrosilicium, containing 31 - 87% silicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>Puddle balls; ingots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>Blocks, flat bars and billets, roughed down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>Sheets and plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 381</td>
<td>Oil and fuel filters, filtering elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 410 b</td>
<td>Deep freezers, Refrigerators having a content of 200 l and more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 411 b</td>
<td>Writing pens, gilded, for fountain-pens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Base metals and alloys thereof, crude, old, broken, and waste, slag, cinder, dross and other residues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>Nickel anodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 438</td>
<td>Steam engines, steam and hydraulic turbines, including regulator, weighing more than 50 tons; combustion engines and other engines m.s.m. (except those under the classes XXXVII and XXXVIII), driving machinery inseparably fixed to steam motors (steam dredgers, steam hammers, steam cranes, steam pumps, steam fire pumps and the like)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 439</td>
<td>Agricultural machinery and apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 442</td>
<td>A) automotive agricultural machinery i.e. ground mills, mowers, seed drills, automotive combines, tractors from 40 to 50 PS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ex 461 | B) other agricultural machinery and apparatus, except: disc harrows with less than 24 discs, combines with a cutter length up to 2 m (cutter length = distance between centre of inner and outer knife) one-cloth binders, threshing machines weighing
1. ex 439
   3000 kg or more, grain cleaning machines; chaff-cutters, stationary

2. ex 440)
   ex 442)
   Machines and apparatus for the preparation, working or dressing of textiles and fabrics except:
   sewing machines for households and heads thereof

1. ex 441) ex 442)
   ex 448) ex 438)
   ex 442
   Machines and apparatus, n.s.m., except:
   One-spindle drilling machines
   with drilling holes in steel up to a diameter of 50 mm, multi-spindle drilling machines, roller frames for flour-mills

1. ex 443)
   ex 448) ex 444 a
   ex 448)
   Static transformers weighing more than 500 kg, welding machines
   Apparatus for telegraphy, carrier frequency apparatus, teleprinters and components, tape transmitters and receiving perforators for teleprinters, telephone installations for mines, signalling equipment for miners

1. ex 444 b)
   Directional transmitters in frames every 100 kg per unit, directional receivers in frames over 100 kg per unit, radio navigation instruments, direction finders,
aerial amplifiers, electric dictographs with amplifiers, magnetophones, magnetic recorders for cinemas, pickup heads for phonograph record reproduction apparatus and for magnetophones, electronic microscopes, equipment for high-tension telephony, sockets for electronic valves, key sets, audio-aids, clichographs, television transmitters, except:

component parts of items under tariff number ex 444 b, ex 446

Ampère hour meters

Electric vibration meters, expansion and elongation meters, glare meters, high tension measuring instruments (high tension voltmeters etc.), colorimeters, compensating writers, oscilloscopes, oscillographs, hypsometers, voltage testers without glowing lamps, mirror galvanometers, stroboscopic instruments, recording meters in various colours

Mercury-vapour lamps, quartz lamps burners, rectifier bulbs (mercury-vapour rectifiers, rare-gas rectifiers), X-ray-tubes, electronic valves for transmitting, rectifying and amplifying purposes over 150 grammes per piece

Baking hoods, footlights, plug device for stage lighting, switch boxes for stage lighting, electric razors, electric smoke consumers, electric room heaters with a connected load of more than 3 KW, portable lamps explosion proof, deep fryers, dish washing machines, grilling appliances, heating installations for motor vehicles, coffee roasters, regrigerator thermostats, mercury contact tubes, styroflex condensers, toasters

Electric carbons, except:

electrodes over 25 kg per piece

Passenger cars, new

Finished parts of motor vehicles, motor cycles and chassis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 462)</td>
<td>Finished parts of engines for motor vehicles, except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 459)</td>
<td>Diesel injection nozzles, Diesel injection pumps and component parts thereof, pistons, gudgeon pins, roller-bearing crankshafts, ignition units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 439)</td>
<td>Locomotives, whatever be their motive power, tenders, chassis, except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 463 a)</td>
<td>Diesel locomotives with up to 900 mm gauge; tractors, road tractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 439)</td>
<td>Steam and motor road rollers without motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 441)</td>
<td>Silver, platinum and other precious metals, crude, old, in pieces or in scrap, except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 461)</td>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 469</td>
<td>Fine stones (precious and semi-precious stones) and real or imitation corals, shaped (ground, cut) unset; fine pearls, unset; fine stones for industrial purposes, set or not, except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 474</td>
<td>diamond drawing dies, set glacier diamonds, truing diamonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 479</td>
<td>Cash registers with multiple lever system; robot-typer; card perforating machines; Vary-typers; spare parts thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 448</td>
<td>Photographical cameras and optical glasses for photography; field and opera glasses and other optical instruments, except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 442</td>
<td>cinematographical recording cameras and projection apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 441</td>
<td>Typewriters, calculating machines and book-keeping machines, with or without electrical drive; components thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 381</td>
<td>Records and cylinders for talking machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 480 b</td>
<td>Sulphur (in lumps or bars), ground or not, flowers of sulphur, phosphorous sulphide compounds, phosphorous, alkali metals and chemical basic materials, n.e.s., except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 481</td>
<td>radioactive substances and isotopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>486 a</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ex 499</strong></td>
<td>Phosphoric acid, liquid tannic acid (tannin), gallic acid mixed acid sulphuric acid, not fuming sulphuric acid, fuming (oleum) nitric acid hydrochloric acid hydrofluoric acid tartaric acid citric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ex 499</strong></td>
<td>Formic acid oxalic acid, lactic acid, chlorsulphonic acid, molybdenic acid, tungstic acid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ex 509</strong></td>
<td>Methyl alcohol, crude (wood spirit, crude methanol, crude) urea (carbamide), thiocarbamide methyl alcohol, pure (methanol, pure), acetone, acetone oils, chloroform (also in small packages) methylene chloride, ethylene chloride carbon tetrachloride aniline oil, aniline salt, nitrobenzol, mononitrotoluene carbolic acid, crude, cresols, naphthaline, crude, anthracene, crude, naphthol, carbolic acid, purified, crystallized, whether or not chemically pure, naphthaline, purified, anthracene, purified, isopropyl ether, butyl acetate, fusel oil, crude, potassium and sodium cyanides, barium thiocyanate, methyl ethyl ketone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ex 511</strong></td>
<td>Amyl, butyl and propyl alcohols and their iso- and tertiary compounds, age resisters and vulcanisation catalysts, cerous mist, additives, chemicals for development of colour films</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>512</strong></td>
<td>Ambergris, castoreum, musk, civet, cantharides, ambrette, cubebs, opium nutmeg oil, cherry-laurel oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ex 513 A</strong></td>
<td>Vitamins, not processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>514 b 1</strong></td>
<td>Catgut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>516</strong></td>
<td>Essential oils, such as flower oils; artificial perfumes, n.e.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>524 a 1</strong></td>
<td>Soot activated charcoal, in pieces, granulated or not, ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>Tar dyes, pure whether or not containing diluting agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 526</td>
<td>Tar dye pigments with organically combined metal components; cobalt and cadmium dyes; concentrated dispersions of pigments in nitro cellulose (NC chips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 539</td>
<td>Soaps, prestabite oil except: resin soap, lead and manganese soaps, sulphured oils and fats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 548)</td>
<td>Motorcar, aircraft and ship building boxes and their components, building boxes of plastics; mechanical and electrical sheet iron toys and other railway equipment except: locomotives and carriages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 549</td>
<td>Books, printed matter, also calendars with literary supplements, newspapers, scientific maps, music, legal documents, documents and manuscripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 555</td>
<td>Oilcake, except: rape-seed oilcake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANNEX IV**

**LIST OF COMMODITIES THE IMPORT OF WHICH FROM PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES HAS NOT YET BEEN LIBERALIZED**

*(NEGATIVE LIST)*

**(AUSTRIA)**

As per 1 June 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Austr. Customs Tariff No.</th>
<th>Commodity description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cocoa beans and husks, roasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 18</td>
<td>Invert sugar, white sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 a</td>
<td>Starch sugar (grape sugar, glucose, dextrose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Colouring sugar (caramel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Fruit sugar (levulose), maltose, milk sugar and the like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Molasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 23</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Malt, unroasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Flour and other milling products of cereals and pulses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(rolled, broken, husked grain; pearled grain, groats, grits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Fresh table grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 35 a</td>
<td>Fine table fruit, except: sweet melons and khaki fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Fruit, n.s.m., fresh, except: barberries, blackberries, hips, bilberries, elder-berries, quinces, cornels, mulberries, mellars, red whortleberries, sloes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 36</td>
<td>Pulp of strawberries and apricots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 a</td>
<td>Onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 39</td>
<td>Vegetables, n.s.m. and other kitchen garden produce, fresh, except: horse-radish, artichokes, melanzane, fennel, succini, sugar and fodder beets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 41</td>
<td>Poppy seed, including ripe poppy heads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 43</td>
<td>Clover seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 44</td>
<td>Grass seed, except: glossy seed (canary seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Seeds, n.s.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 a</td>
<td>Ornamental flowers (including branches with ornamental fruit), cut, loose or tied, wired or not, fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 a</td>
<td>Leaves, grasses and branches, ornamental (without ornamental fruit or blooms), cut, loose or tied, wired or not, fresh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ex 48 a  Indian azaleas
48 b  Living plants, other
ex 51  Teasel
52  Bovines
55  Swine
56 b  Draught horses
c  Horses for slaughter
60 d  Fresh-water fish, fresh, other
63  Milk and cream
ex 64 b  Whole eggs, frozen
65  Honey, also artificial honey
71  Natural butter, fresh or salted, rendered or not; goose fat, rendered or not
72  Hog fat and bacon, rendered (lard) or not
73  Margarine
ex 74  Edible fats, except: hydrogenated edible oils
ex 75  Edible oils fit for immediate use, except: olive oil
ex 77  Animal tallow, crude or rendered, pressed tallow, all those except those fit for immediate use
ex 86 a  Distilled spirits, except: Cognac (i.e. that which, under French legislation, may be termed as "cognac"), liqueurs, punch essences, rum, arrack, French brandy, whisky, spiritus having at least 85° alcohol content
87  Wine and must, mead
88  Sparkling wines
91  Mineral waters
92  Bread, ordinary, white or brown; ships biscuits
93  Bakers' produce
95  Alimentary pastes (marcaroni, noodles and similar flour products, uncooked)
ex 96  Meat, except: feeding stuffs of meat waste, prepared
97  Meat sausages
ex 99 a  Fish, smoked
99 b  Fish, prepared (marinated or preserved in oil, etc.), in barrels
ex 106 b  Inspissated must
107 a  Milk, condensed and dried
c  Vegetable preserves
d  Meat preserves
ex 107 f  Artificial honey
g  Comestibles, n.s.m., other, except: those liberalized
ex 108 c  Lignite, peat and peat charcoal and all solid artificial combustibles manufactured with these materials
ex 110 c  Dolomite, calcined or not, ground
115 a  Resin, common, colophony
119  Asphalt paving slabs and stones
120 c  Turpentine oil
ex 120 d  Turpentine (balm resin, crude resin), spirit of turpentine
ex 122  Shellac, bleached, substitute of shellac
ex 124 f  Transformer oils, white oils, greases
131 b  Staple fibre flakes up to 200 mm staple length: all artificially
        manufactured fibres of cellulose or cellulose derivatives, raw,
        milled, dyed and waste thereof
ex 132 a  Staple fibre wedding excluding for medicinal purposes; threads for
132 b  cleaning machinery etc. of staple fibre, prepared
ex 133 a  Cotton yarn with more than 8%
ex 134 a  staple fibre addition
ex 136 a
133 b  Staple fibre yarn
134 b
135 b
136 b
ex 137 A  Cotton yarn, bleached, mercerised, dyed (printed or not),
        prepared with wax, rubber and the like, with more than
        8% staple fibre addition
137 B  Staple fibre yarn, bleached, dyed (printed or not), prepared with
        wax, rubber and the like
ex 138 a  Vigogne and waste yarn of cotton, with more than 8% staple fibre
        addition
139 b  Vigogne and waste yarn of staple fibre
139  Yarn, put up for retail sale
ex 140 a  Fabrics of No. 21 yarn and under, having in a square of 5
        millimetres side, 38 threads or less, of cotton with more
        than 8% staple fibre addition
140 b  Fabrics of No. 21 yarn and under, having in a square of 5
        millimetres side, 38 threads or less, of staple fibre
ex 141 A a  Fabrics of yarn over No. 21 and up to No. 29 inclusive, having
        in a square of 5 mm side 38 threads or less, of cotton with
        more than 8% staple fibre addition
141 A b  Fabrics of yarn over No. 21 and up to No. 29 inclusive,
        having in a square of 5 mm side, 38 threads or less, of
        staple fibre
ex 141 B a  Fabrics of yarn over No. 29 and up to No. 50 inclusive, having
        in a square of 5 mm side, 38 threads or less, of cotton with
        more than 8% staple fibre addition
141 B b  Fabrics of yarn over No. 29 and up to No. 50 inclusive, having
        in a square of 5 mm side, 38 threads or less, of staple fibre
ex 142 a  Fabrics of No. 50 yarn and under having in a square of 5 mm side
        more than 38 threads of cotton with more than 8% staple fibre
        addition
142 b  Fabrics of No. 50 yarn and under, having in a square of 5 mm
        side more than 38 threads, of staple fibre
ex 143 a  Fine fabrics, i.e. of yarn over No. 50 and up to No. 100 inclusive,
        of cotton with more than 8% staple fibre addition
143 b Fine fabrics, i.e. of yarn over No. 50 and up to No. 100 inclusive, of staple fibre
144 b Very fine fabrics, i.e. of yarn over No. 100, of staple fibre
145 b Furnishing fabrics, whether or not woven with pile; Madras and Bagdad curtains
ex 146 Not plain weft-pile velvets (corduroys) with or without addition of staple fibre, and velvets, velvety fabrics and velvet ribbons of staple fibre
147 b Ribbon-makers' wares (except velvet ribbons)
153 b Netted or knitted articles of cotton
154 b Articles for industrial purposes of cotton, except:
c incandescent mantles
da
ex 155 Flax
Flax tow
Hemp tow
157 Linen yarn (of flax fibre or tow), hemp yarn (of hemp fibre or tow), mixed or not with other textile materials included in this class, and yarns n.s.m.
159 b Jute yarn (mixed or not with flax)
160 b Yarn of Nos. 157, 158 and 159, put up for retail sale
161 b Fabrics of the yarn of Nos. 157 and 158
162 b Damask of all kinds, bleached or unbleached
163 b Batiste, gauze, lawn and other loose-woven fabrics
165 b Ribbon-makers' wares (except velvet ribbons)
169 b Jute fabrics
170 b Carpets of flax, hemp, jute, coconut fibres or other vegetable textile materials n.s.m., whether bleached, dyed, printed, or not
171 b Ropemakers' wares and articles for industrial purposes
ex 172 Shoddy wool
174 b Yarn of coarse animal hair (cattle hair and the like) up to No. 5 metric inclusive, unbleached
179 b Blankets, common of wool
ex 180 b Woollen fabrics n.s.m. weighing 700 grams or more per square metre; filter cloth, Halina and Hunja cloth, woollen blankets
ex 181 b Furnishing cloth, woven with pile
183 b Ribbon-makers' wares (except velvet ribbons) of wool
ex 184 b Scarves and fabrics similar to scarves of wool
187 b Stockings and socks of wool
187 b Gloves of wool
ex 187 d Berets
ex 188 b Carpets, except: hand-knotted carpets
ex 190 b Articles for industrial purposes, except: vegetable fibres of C.T. No. 51, twisted into plaits
ex 194 b Staple fibre
ex 195 b Yarns with material addition of wool and staple fibre
ex 196 b Sewing thread of silk or waste silk, combined or not with other textile materials, bleached or dyed, put up for retail sale
ex 202  Staple fibre fabrics
ex 204  Varnished hose
ex 205  Netted and knitted articles of nylon, perlon and similar synthetic yarns

206  Crepe and crepy fabrics; gauze and loose-woven fabrics
211  Ribbon-makers' wares (except velvet ribbons) of silk
213 b  Netted and knitted articles, other
214  Artificial flowers and leaves, finished, wholly or partly of textile materials

216  Ornamental feathers, prepared, and articles made thereof
217  Artificial furs, made of feathers
218  Wigmakers' wares; wares of human hair
219 a  Hat hoods of fur felt and woollen felt
221  Hats for ladies and girls
222  Hats of all kinds, milliner-trimmed
224  Corsets

ex 225  Clothing and other sewn articles, n.s.m., except:

ascending plush skins of all kinds, powder puffs
226  Brushmakers' wares, common, i.e. of straw, piassava and other vegetable materials combined or not with wood or iron, neither polished nor varnished

227  Brushmakers' wares, other, except wire brushes for industrial purposes
228  Paint brushes
229  Sieves, with bottoms
231  Coarse floor covering and matting, dyed or not
233  Wicker furniture
234  Plaited articles, other, including basket-makers' wares

ex 236  Board, except: those liberalized
ex 241  Artistic printing and chromo paper, white or chamois colour, for the production of fashion journals

ex 242  Relief printing paper and other coloured papers

244 a  Photographic paper
249 a  Paper and cardboard, with foundation or internal layer of linen (even of cotton cloth);

b  Hat linings of paper, whether covered with fabrics or not
250 b  Postcards illustrated by a photographic process
251  Other illustrated postcards; congratulation cards of any kind

ex 251  De luxe stationery, paper flowers, all these whether or not in combination with fine materials

ex 252  Bobbins and sleeves of all kinds, gummed paper and articles thereof, paperboard boxes, writing paper and letter envelopes, bags, copybooks, office and business books, notebooks, hard wall board with artificial resin paper coating

257  Rubber threads, not covered (also flat, not more than 3 millimetres wide)
259 Footwear, soles and heels, of rubber, combined or not with very fine materials
ex 260 a Tubing wholly or partly of rubber whether or not reinforced with fabrics or with inserted wiring, except: those liberalized
b Packing, whether or not containing asbestos
ex 261 Tyres for motorcars and other vehicles weighing 100 kg or less, except: tyres for bicycles
ex 262 Seamless rubber articles, articles of unhardened rubber, n.s.m. combined or not with fine materials, except: those liberalized
ex 264 Accumulator boxes of all kinds, combs, fountain pens and filling pencils
ex 265 Woven and netted materials, covered, impregnated or reinforced with rubber or assembled with layers or rubber, except: those liberalized
ex 266 Elastic woven or netted articles and elastic passementerie, except: rubber threads, covered
267 Clothing and other articles made by sticking, sewing and the like, with the materials mentioned in Nos. 265 and 266
268 Articles of rubber combined with very fine materials
270 Coarse fabrics, chemically prepared, or covered or impregnated with oil, tar, or greasy compositions; carriage awnings and other coverings manufactured from such fabrics
274 Articles of the materials mentioned in Nos. 269 to 273 (except similar saddlemakers' harnessmakers' and trunkmakers' goods), combined or not with very fine materials
285 Saddlers' and harnessmakers' goods, combined or not with fine materials
286 Travel and like goods of leather, oilcloth, or fabrics; suitcases and caskets of hard pasteboard or fibre
287 Footwear made wholly or partly of leather, combined or not with very fine materials
288 Slippers and house shoes, whatever be the component material
290 a Leather articles, n.s.m., except: hat sweat leather
b 1
b 3
b 4
b 5
291 Articles for industrial purposes, of leather or raw hide
ex 293 Fur skins, made up, except: powder puffs
ex 295 Joiners' and carpenters' articles
ex 297 Parquetry (planks glued or otherwise joined together)
298 Veneers and plywood
300 Frames (for pictures, mirrors, etc.)
301 Walking sticks of wood or cane
301 A b Pipe bowls, cigar and cigarette holders, rough, not putted
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Other component parts of pipes, cigar and cigarette holders and complete pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, of wood, combined or not with fine materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 301 B</td>
<td>Furniture and parts thereof, except: clock cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 301 C</td>
<td>Gymnastic appliances of wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 D</td>
<td>Ornamental, decorative and luxury articles (fancy articles); etuis; buttons; all these articles of wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 302</td>
<td>Articles n.s.m., of common wood, whether or not planed (smooth or profiled), roughly turned or roughly carved, whether or not glued, tongued, grooved or otherwise assembled, except: those liberalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 303</td>
<td>Articles n.s.m., of fine wood or veneered with fine wood, planed or not (smooth or profiled), also all articles finely turned or plainly carved or with pyro-engraved, carved or milled ornaments, combined or not with leather; uncovered upholstered articles, except: those liberalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 306 b 2</td>
<td>Artificial horn, artificial resins, other, except: those liberalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 307</td>
<td>Articles of turning and carving materials, combined or not with fine materials, except: those liberalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Cork cubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>Cork paving blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>Stoppers, soles and other cork articles; artificial cork in sheets and discs, and manufactures of artificial cork; cork manufactures of all kinds, combined with fine materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Articles falling within this class, combined with very fine materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314 b</td>
<td>Enamel and glazing, in the lump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 316</td>
<td>Hollow glass, moulded and solid glass, n.s.m., common, except: that liberalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 317</td>
<td>Hollow glass, moulded and solid glass n.s.m., fine, except: that liberalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 318</td>
<td>Hand-blown glass bulbs for electric incandescent lamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>Beer, wine and mineral water bottles, green, brown or yellow; acid carboys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 321</td>
<td>Sheet glass, unworked, except: coloured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322 a</td>
<td>Cast glass and sheet glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Cast glass, plate glass and sheet glass, tinned, worked or not; concave and flat mirrors, except those falling within No. 480, unframed or with frames of other than fine or very fine materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 325</td>
<td>Spectacle glasses, ground or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Beads, corals, marbles, buttons, pendants, of solid glass; spun glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>Imitation gems, unset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Glass jewellery for men and women; manufactures of glass beads (except imitation pearls), of imitation gems, of small glass plates, of spun glass and the like</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concave and flat mirrors, n.e.s.

Slabs less than 16 centimetres in thickness, rough (hewn, sawn) of alabaster, marble or serpentine;

Slabs of stone, less than 16 centimetres thick (except slate slabs and lithographic stones) further worked, whether or not ground or polished

Manufactures n.s.m., of alabaster, marble and serpentine

Manufactures n.s.m. of granite, porphyre, syenite and similar hard stone

Manufactures n.s.m., cf stones not mentioned in Nos. 334 and 335

Articles of asbestos

Natural grindstones and whetstones

Artificial grindstones and whetstones

Mineral substances for cleaning, rubbing and polishing, put up for retail sale

Emery cloth, emery ribbons and similar abrasives

Facing tiles, whether or not divided in quarters (spaltviertel), glazed

Architectural ornaments (whether or not of terra-cotta), glazed or not

Stopers and cutlets of graphite

Ferrosilicium containing 31 - 87% silicium

Cylinders of non-malleable cast iron, weighing 25 tons and less

Unions (fittings) of malleable iron

Iron casks

Kitchen vessels of sheet iron, enamelled, tinned, zinc-plated, packing material (for transport and packaging purposes) and components, curtain rods, kitchen ranges and stoves, milk cans, ring book and lever mechanisms, hurricane lamps, table, house and kitchen utensils

Tools, except: those liberalized

Nails and brads, except: horseshoe nail blanks

Screws, nuts, bolts and rivets

Motor cycle chains and links thereof

Wire cable

Articles of wire n.s.m., except: barbed wire

Small wares, combined or not with fine materials, except:

fishhooks, hand grinding machines

Ornaments of all kinds, bands, all these except when constituting artistic locksmith work

Locks, keys and other parts of locks

Weapons and parts of weapons, combined or not with fine materials, except: automatic rifles, gas pistols, air pistols, air guns, revolvers and pistols, and parts thereof

Cutlery and parts thereof, except: those liberalized

Piston rings, kitchen ranges and stoves of non-malleable cast-iron
Articles of malleable cast iron, lifting jacks

Armatures of iron, whether or not combined with fine materials, and parts thereof

Heating pipes, gilled (radiators)

Table knives

Hard solder

Utensils of base metal or base metal alloys, for soldering, brazing and cutting metal by means of gaseous or liquid fuel, also parts of such utensils

Armatures of base metals or base metal alloys

Lighting apparatus, such as lamps, chandeliers, lanterns and the like, of other base metals or of base metal alloys, except: operation lamps, head lights for bicycles

Small articles of base metal or base metal of base metal alloys (needles, eyes, buttons, buckles, hooks, thimbles, pen-nibs, pen-holders and other); all these combined or not with fine materials; metal beads, whether gilt or silvered or not

Electrotype, cliches, stereotype, balls and shot of lead, tin or alloys of such metals

Ornamental wares (fabrics, galleons, plaits, passementerie, and the like) of base metal or base metal alloys

Steam and hot water boilers up to a pressure of 0.5 atmospheres (1.5 Ata)

Hydraulic turbines, including regulators, weighing 50 tons and less

Pumps and fire pumps with an operating pressure of more than 20 atmospheres, except steam pumps and steam fire-pumps as well as liquid manure pumps; corrosion-resisting pumps

Tractors of less than 40 HP and of more than 50 HP; disc harrows with less than 24 discs, combines with a cutter length up to 2 m (cutter length - distance between centre of inner and outer knife) one-cloth binders, threshing machines weighing 3,000 kg or more, grain cleaning machines, stationary chaff-cutters

One-spindle drilling machines with drilling holes in steel up to a diameter of 50 mm, multi-spindle drilling machines, roller frames for flour-mills

Electrical apparatus for circulating air heating, such as drying apparatus for hair dressers, room heating and ventilating appliances and the like and components thereof, electric motors, except: those liberalized

Fixed transformers weighing 500 kg and less

Electric apparatus, except: those liberalized

Measuring apparatus, electricity meters and recorders, with or without clocks or attached to switch-boards, except: those liberalized
Electric lamps, except: those liberalized

Electric apparatus and devices, n.s.m., such as switch and contact devices, regulators, resistances, galvanic cells of all kinds, pocket batteries, circuit-breakers, switches of all kinds weighing 1.5 kg and less, sockets, derivation devices with inserted terminals, incandescent lamp sockets, heating and cooking apparatus, except: those liberalized

Electric accumulators and plates therefore, except pocket batteries, except: accumulators for miners' lamps and hand lamps

Electrodes weighing more than 25 kg

Shaped parts of porcelain for electrical purposes, not fitted, weighing 15 kg and less

Shaped parts of glass or other insulating materials, for electrical purposes, not fitted

Perambulators

Cycles with or without auxiliary motor, cycle frames, all these articles, mounted or not

Parts of cycles, worked

Motor-cycles of a cylinder capacity of up to 275 cm inclusively; side-cars for motor-cycles; aircraft

Motors of all kinds for motor vehicles, motor-cycles and for motor operating machines as well as out-board motors, all these weighing less than 50 kg each; aircraft engines, other boat motors, tractor motors having a capacity of less than 40 and more than 50 HP

Diesel injection nozzles, diesel injection pumps and component parts thereof, pistons, gudgeon pins, roller-bearing crankshafts, ignition units

Diesel locomotives with 900 mm gauge or less

Tractors having a capacity of less than 40 and more than 50 HP

Goods wagons and chassis having a gauge of up to 900 mm

Vessels, wooden, sheathed or not with iron or base metal (except sporting and luxury vessels)

Gold, crude, old, in piece or in scrap

Plates, sheets, rods and wire of precious metals, except: thermocouple elements

Gold and silver foil, pure

Spangles, tinsel and yarn, of precious metals; fabrics, galloons, braids, passementerie and other works of wire, spangles or yarn of precious metals

Semi-manufactured articles of precious metals, such as "gallerien", bezel cases, stamped articles, balls, ring rods, roughly cast and stamped articles for fasteners for ladies' bags
Articles wholly or partly of precious metals, except gold, combined or not with precious or semi-precious stones, fine pearls, imitation precious stones or with imitation coral, except: nets of platinum and platinum alloys for scientific and industrial use

Articles wholly or partly of real or imitation coral or of semi-precious stones (adornment stones), not combined with precious metals

Articles of materials of any kind, with insignificant addition of precious metals

Coin, whether or not of base metals

Mathematical, physical, surgical and medical instruments and other works n.s.m. of precious mechanics, except: those liberalized

Eye glasses of all kinds

Cinematographic projection apparatus with more than 24 pictures per second

Mountings and cases for eye glasses of all kinds

Decimal scales and weighing machines

Grand pianos, upright pianos, harmoniums and devices for mechanically playing such instruments, except: orchestrions, pianophones, phonclas, pianclas

Church organs and other pipe organs

Accordeons, musical instruments n.s.m., except: talking machines, gramophone needles and musical automatons, records and cylinders of talking machines

Actions for upright pianos

Harmonic cords or iron or metal, covered or not

Clocks and clock movements n.s.m.

Clock frames, including plates, in the rough or bored; pinions with fixed pins and riveted wheels, except: those liberalized

Radio-active substances and isotopes

Acids, except: those liberalized

Combinations of potassium, sodium and ammonium, except: those liberalized

Combinations of calcium, of barium and of magnesium, except: those liberalized

Combinations of aluminium, of iron, of chrome and of nickel, except: those liberalized
Combinations of copper, of lead, of zinc and of tin, except: those liberalized

Silver, gold and platinum salts,
Thorium nitrate
Carbon sulphide
Nitrophosca
Oxygenated water
Nitrogen protoxide and methyl chloride
Organic chemical combinations, except: those liberalized
Other chemical products, except: those liberalized
All chemical products of the CT-Nos. 498 - 510 indicated above which are not liberalized, put up for retail sale
Chemical auxiliary substances and chemical products n.s.m., except: these liberalized
Acetanilide, anesthesine, sulfonamides and chemically identical materials; all antibiotics
Special pharmaceutical preparations containing only one chemically homogenous material, put up for retail sale, insofar as they are registered in Austria pursuant to the Speciality Regulation (Fed. Law Gaz. No. 99/47), containing: acetanilide, anesthesine, sulfonamides and chemically identical materials; all antibiotics; vitamins
Wadding and dressing prepared for medicinal purposes; plasters, mixed or not with medicinal products, except: catgut
Perfumes and cosmetics, also all mixtures and materials which, by their wrappers, labels, directions for use and the like, purport to be perfumes or cosmetics
Chalk, crude, ground, pulverised or washed, but unshaped and not cased
Writing and drawing chalk, natural or artificial, cut or shaped encased or not in wood or paper sheets
Colouring earths, except: coal and lignite, pulverised, artificial iron oxide, red or yellow
Mineral colours, except: those liberalized
Colours, n.s.m., unground, except: tar dye pigments with organically combined metal components; cobalt and cadmium colours; concentrated dispersions of pigments in nitro cellulose (NC chips)
Ground colours (without varnish or lac varnish)
Colours put up for retail sale
Bronze colours, bronze varnish and bronze powder, whether or not in package for retail sale
Inks
Sealing wax
Lead pencils, coloured pencils, chalk in wooden sheaths
Polishes and leather-polishing products
Cil varnishes

ex 534 Varnishes n.s.m. and lac varnishes, with or without pigments, except: pearl essence

535 Putty whether or not put up for retail sale

537 Candles

Night lights

Wax vestas

538 Shaped articles of wax

ex 539 Resin soap, lead and manganese soap, sulphured oils and fats

542 a Wooden matches

543 Fireworks

544 Fuses (lighting fuses and detonating fuses)

546 a Priming caps and percussion caps, loaded or not, electric mine primers (incandescent primers)

ex 546 b Cartridges, primers, other ammunition (for firearms), except:

sporting cartridges, ready for use

ex 547 Explosives and explosive materials, of all kinds, except:

explosive materials, raw, for the production of ready explosives, nitrocellulose (celluloid cotton)

ex 548 Toys and Christmas tree ornaments, and parts thereof, except:

these liberalized

552 Clichés, of iron, base metals, stone, glass or wood

ex 554 Calcium-ammonium nitrate and mixed fertilizers thereof

ex 555 Bran

Fodder meal

Rape oil cake

Distillers' wash

ex 557 Glue stock

- Electric power