I. SYSTEM AND METHODS OF THE RESTRICTIONS

Legal Basis of the Restrictions

Import controls and restrictions in Austria are applied under the provisions of the External Trade Law of 3 December 1956, published in BGBl (Austrian Official Gazette) 226/56, as amended by the External Trade (Amendment) Law of 8 July 1958, in BGBl 163/58. The External Trade Law of 1956, like the two earlier acts which it superseded¹ imposes licensing control on all imports, but only on a number of products expressly specified in annexed lists. These lists as revised and now in force are appended to the External Trade (Amendment) Law of 1958 as Annexes B.1, B.2 and B.3. Imports of goods listed are subject to licences issued, respectively for the three lists, by the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction, the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry and the Federal Ministry for the Interior. (The ETL of 1956 was circulated to the contracting parties in 1957 in connexion with the Article XII:4(b) consultation held in that year; the ETL of 1958 together with the annexed lists is circulated as Annex I to this document.)

All goods that are not named on the lists annexed to the Law are free from the legal obligation to apply for a licence before importation. Further, the import of goods, including those specified in the annexes to the ETL and normally requiring a licence, is excepted from the licensing requirement, if it is made for certain specified purposes, in certain specified manners or through certain specified channels, as described in Annex II to this document.

In section 2, paragraph 5, of the ETL of 1956 general provisions are made to ensure that the application of the licensing provisions of the Law 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 special 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 this power the Federal Government must act in co-operation with the General Committee of the National Assembly (Hauptausschuss des Nationalrates).

¹ The External Trade Laws of 1951 and 1953 also recognized the principle of a liberal import régime and listed the goods requiring an import licence as exceptions from this principle.

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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 of 1956 and Article 3 of the External Trade (Amendment) Law of 1958.

In accordance with Article 3 of the External Trade (Amendment) Law and section 3 of the ETL of 1956, 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 of 1958;
2. the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry for the commodities listed in Annex B.2.I;
3. the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry in co-operation with the Federal Ministry for the Interior for commodities listed in Annex B.2.II;
4. the Federal Ministry for the Interior for the commodities listed in Annex B.3.I;
5. 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.

There is an Advisory Council at the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction, consisting of: two representatives of the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction (the meetings of the Council are held under the chairmanship of this Ministry); one representative each of the Federal Chancellery, the Federal Ministry for the Interior, the Federal Ministry for Social Administration, the Federal Ministry for Finance, the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry and the Federal Ministry for Transport and Electricity. Further members are: one representative each of the Federal Chamber of Commerce, the Austrian Workers' Chamber, the Chamber of Agriculture and the Austrian National Bank. All matters of principle relating to foreign trade as well as import transactions requiring a licence and covering goods valued at 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 of 1956, is appointed by the National Assembly from among its 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 in certain respects.
Methods Used in Restricting Imports

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

A. Goods not covered by the controls under the ETL.
B. Liberalized imports from OEEC countries.
C. Liberalized imports from the United States, dependent territories and Canada.
D. Global quotas.
E. Bilateral trade agreements.
F. Discretionary licensing.
G. Prohibition of imports.

A. Goods not covered by ETL control

Goods 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. Liberalized imports from OEEC countries

A liberalization list is in operation in regard to imports from the OEEC countries and their overseas territories. The goods listed may be imported from this area without restriction and without license.

C. Liberalized imports from the United States, dependent territories and Canada

A liberalization list is in operation in regard to imports from the United States, its dependent territories and Canada. Licences for such imports are granted automatically by the competent Federal Ministries.

D. Global quotas

Global quotas valid for the OEEC countries and their overseas territories are established for the import of a few specified goods, including certain linen and cotton yarns and certain printed rayon textiles. However, this does not prevent purchases of these commodities from other supplier areas being admitted on the criteria of discretionary licensing. There are also global quotas for imports of certain fresh ornamental flowers, leaves, grasses and branches originating from contracting parties to GATT. Wine and must are covered by a global quota which applies to imports from all sources (see Annex III).

Fruit and vegetables are being licensed for all countries on a seasonal basis under a procedure similar to the global quota system and applied without discrimination.

E. Bilateral trade agreements

Austria has concluded bilateral trade agreements with a number of countries. (See the section on "Treatment of imports from different sources").

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. Some agreements provide exclusively on lists of commodities without fixed quotas.
For other imports subject to restrictions licences are granted on a case-by-case basis without predetermined quota limits, the main considerations being the level of Austrian foreign exchange reserves, as well as conditions prevailing on the Austrian market.

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.

The Marketing Law of 17 December 1958, published in BGBL. 276/58, which comprises and amends the three marketing laws in force since 1950, covers the following groups of products:

(i) Cow's milk of any kind, butter, cheese, cottage-cheese, casein, powdered and condensed milk.

(ii) Bread-grains (rye, wheat, maize for the production of flour for human consumption and all kinds of flour and other milling products from bread-grains), feeding-grains; coarse grain, barley, oats, maize, coarse-ground flour, etc.

(iii) Cattle, pigs and horses for slaughter, meat from these animals for human consumption, fresh, frozen or salted; sausages, canned meat, etc., made wholly or partly of meat of the above-mentioned animals; animal fats (bacon, lard, suet, etc.).

Three boards have been established which are concerned with the marketing of these products. For products quoted under items (ii) and (iii) above, imports are controlled. The Grain Compensation Board and the Board for Livestock and Meat prepare annual import programmes for cereals and milling products and for slaughter animals and meat products, respectively, in which volumes, timing and qualities of imports are determined. When imports are to take place, tenders are invited of which the most attractive are accepted. This acceptance constitutes the prerequisite for the delivery of an import licence according to the Foreign Trade Law of 1956, as amended by the Foreign Trade (Amendment) Law of 1958.

In the allocation of licences among importers, each application is treated on its merits, consideration being given inter alia, to, price, quality, the market situation and, in certain cases, the capacity of the importers concerned. If applications exceed the amount of the import quota, licences in general are granted on a pro rata basis. 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 and care is taken to see that the obligations under trade agreements are met by licensing imports within the framework of bilateral quotas. No guarantees or deposits are required in Austria under the ETL.

G. 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 GATT are to be found, among others, in the following Laws:
Health Protection Law (Gesundheitschutzgesetz) 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 1951 (Lebensmittelgesetz 1951), BGBl. 239/1951

The Law gives the competent Ministries the authority to issue ordinances for the protection of health in trade in: 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; and kerosene. A number of ordinances issued under this Law are in force.

Narcotics Law 1951 (Suchtgiftggesetz 1951), BGBl. 234/1951

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 (Giftgesetz 1951), BGBl. 235/1951

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

Animal Diseases Law (Tierseuchengesetz), RGBL. 177, 6 August 1909, for the prevention and elimination of animal diseases - Articles 4, 5 and 6. These Articles are the legal basis for the veterinary ordinance concerning import and transit of animals. BGBl. 200/1955.

Plant Protection Law (Pflanzenschutzgesetz) of 2 June 1948, BGBl. 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, BGBl. 236/1954 supplements this Law.
Law concerning the trade with fruit trees (Bundesgesetz über den Verkehr mit Obstpflanzgut) of 30 October 1958, BGBL. 243/1958

According to this Law fruit trees or stocks must be, before being marketed, provided with labels indicating the variety, the stocks, the country of origin and the name and address of the firm selling the trees in Austria. In addition, quality standards fixed by decree of the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry have to be met.

Comparison of imports according to import categories

(Millions of Schillings)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1956</th>
<th>1957</th>
<th>1958</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberalized Imports from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEEC area</td>
<td>13,896</td>
<td>15,883</td>
<td>19,179</td>
<td>18,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Canada</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td>2,117</td>
<td>2,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports under trade agreements</td>
<td>6,811</td>
<td>5,675</td>
<td>5,690</td>
<td>5,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other imports</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>2,404</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>23,068</td>
<td>25,319</td>
<td>29,338</td>
<td>27,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment of Imports from Different Sources

Imports not covered by the ETL control are admitted freely and without licence from all sources. The following description therefore relates only to imports included in the Annexes B.1, B.2 and B.3 to the External Trade (Amendment) Law of 1958. For this purpose sources of imports may be divided into four main groups, viz.:

1. OEEC-countries and their overseas territories.
2. Canada, United States and its dependent territories.
3. Non-OEEC countries with which bilateral agreements are in force.
4. Other countries.

(1) The OEEC-countries and their overseas territories

For goods specified in the OEEC liberalization list and originating from OEEC Member Countries, imports are admitted without licence.

For goods subject to ETL control and not included in the above-mentioned list, imports may be made within the framework of bilateral quotas or under discretionary licensing. Austria has concluded bilateral trade agreements with the following OEEC-countries: Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Benelux countries, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.
(2) **Canada, the United States and dependent territories**

Goods specified in the liberalization list for these countries may be imported without restriction. Import licences for their importation are granted automatically.

(3) **Non-OEEC countries with which bilateral agreements are in force**

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 outside the OEEC: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Certain of these agreements do not provide for quota limits but only give lists of goods the exchange of which is considered desirable.

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

(4) **Other countries**

Imports may be made only on licences granted on a case-by-case basis.

External trade with Eastern Germany continues to be regulated by an agreement concluded between the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of External Trade of Eastern Germany. The agreement provides for quotas limited as to value. Licences are granted within the framework of these quotas.

**Use of State-trading or Governmental Monopoly in Imports**

State trading in Austria exists only in the form of three fiscal monopolies, relating to tobacco (raw and processed) and tobacco products, salt and unprocessed and processed spirits.

Imports of tobacco (whether or not manufactured or processed) may be effected by the monopoly administration alone. In its purchasing operations, the monopoly administration is guided by commercial considerations and takes into account consumer preference while conforming to the rule of non-discrimination. The monopoly administration also ensures that foreign tobacco goods of high quality are imported to meet the demand of foreign tourists. The monopoly administration pays the consumption tax (tax on tobacco and reconstruction tax) as well as the turnover tax on such tobacco goods imported from abroad, as in the case of products manufactured from imported raw tobaccos admitted duty-free and blended with domestic manufactured raw materials. The tobacco monopoly also provides for certain exemptions in the case of diplomatic personnel, passenger traffic and small frontier traffic. The products included in the monopoly are thus subject to the same customs and fiscal treatment (consumption tax) as other imported goods.
The salt monopoly is essentially a production monopoly. While the right to import is reserved for the monopoly, this is virtually of no consequence since in fact domestic production is sufficient to meet demand. Only small quantities of medicinal salts (pure sodium chloride used for injections or sea salt used in hydrotherapy) are imported by private firms. Such transactions are authorized on a non-discriminatory basis, in the light of domestic requirements. Such imports are subject to a consumption tax (licence duty).

The right to import unprocessed and processed spirits (with the exception of rum, arrack, cognac and liqueurs) is also reserved for a State monopoly. The monopoly administration issues import licences, which are valid for imports from all sources, to private persons fully to meet domestic demand. Import licences are issued liberally for imports of well-known foreign brandies to meet the special demand of tourists. Upon importation such products pay a compensatory tax in the form of a consumption tax equivalent to that levied on domestic brands.

State trading, as operated under the three monopolies referred to above, affects only 1.54 per cent of Austria's total trade of the past three years, and unmanufactured tobacco accounts for a large proportion of this percentage. The application of national monopoly regulations does not involve any open or hidden discriminatory or restrictive practices. The operation of these monopolies is based on purely commercial considerations.

Measures Taken in Recent Years to Relax Restrictions

The general policy, as indicated in the ETL, is to limit and reduce as far as possible the use of import controls. This policy has been given expression in the ETL of 1956 and the Amendment Law of 1958 through the progressive reduction of the number of products subject to ETL control.

The activities of OEEC and EPU have contributed to Austria's efforts towards gradually abolishing import restrictions by reciprocally opening up markets and by placing payments on a multilateral basis.

In 1953, when measures taken by the Austrian Government with a view to stabilizing the economy began to show efforts, the unification of the exchange rate was followed by the establishment of the first liberalization list on 1 July 1953, by which 35.6 per cent of imports from OEEC countries were freed from quantitative restrictions. The economic rehabilitation of Austria as well as the improvement of the balance-of-payments situation enabled a gradual expansion of liberalization during the following years, and the percentages reached at successive stages are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 December 1953</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1954</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April 1954</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 1954</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1955</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1956</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Liberalization of imports from the United States, its dependent territories and Canada has been extended. Since 15 October 1958 nearly all industrial products that are freed for imports from OEEC countries have been liberalized also for these dollar countries. Thus the discrimination against imports of industrial products from these sources has been eliminated. In the agricultural sector, a substantial proportion of imports from the dollar area consists of cereals, products which, owing to their particular supply and demand conditions, are the subject of State trading or direct regulation in many countries. The Austrian trade in these products is regulated under an annual import programme established in accordance with the Marketing Law. Insofar as such imports remain under licensing control, the level of dollar liberalization, expressed as a percentage of actual total imports in a preceding year (1954), is greatly reduced. This explains why, although the OEEC and dollar liberalization lists have been brought nearly into line with each other, the percentage level of dollar liberalization is still apparently lower than that of the liberalization of OEEC imports.

Note on Documentation

On 1 September 1958 Austria put into force its new customs tariff drawn up in accordance with the Brussels Nomenclature, and the commodity lists annexed to the External Trade (Amendment) Law of 1958 have been based on the new nomenclature. Time has not permitted the completion of the transposition of OEEC and dollar-free lists or the drawing up of a negative list showing products subject to effective control. The Austrian authorities will make these lists available to the contracting parties as soon as they have been approved by the Government.

II. EFFECTS ON TRADE

(Statement by the Austrian authorities, to be circulated separately when received.)

LIST OF ANNEXES

I. External Trade (Amendment) Law of 9 July 1958, including lists of products subject to import regulation under the Law

II. List of imports exempt from licensing control

III. List of current global quotas

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1 One copy in the German language will be supplied to each contracting party.
Annex II

LIST OF IMPORTS EXEMPT FROM LICENSING CONTROL

(i) Imports of commodities in accordance with Sections 30 to 40 of the Customs Act 1955, BGBl. 129. Some of the commodities in question are listed below:

30. Objects of negotiations between authorities and public services, files, documents, records and papers;

monopoly commodities, and raw materials and semi-finished products 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. Commercial samples and specimens.

34. Personal luggage of travellers.

35. Means of transportation of domestic origin and fuel therein as well as receptacles for specific purposes.

36. Used articles imported during transfer of residence.

37. Dowries.

38. Used articles obtained by inheritance.

39. Gifts under special conditions.

40. Diplomatic and consular property, as defined in the Customs Act.

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(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 temporarily for sale or return or on trial or if temporarily imported commodities remain within the country.

(v) Consignments of goods returned according to Sections 42 and 43 of the Customs Act 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.1,000 of pharmaceutical products and wine only up to a value of Sch.500.

(viii) Imports of goods for the personal use of tourists up to a value of Sch.2,600.

(ix) Imports of grouped 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 notices 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. 187/1956, in so far as they meet the requirements of this Article.

(xii) Imports of tourist publicity documents and advertising materials for tourist trade as listed in Article 2 of the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities in Tourist Traffic, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, BGBl. 131/1956, from countries parties or non-parties to this Protocol.
### Annex III

**LIST OF CURRENT GLOBAL QUOTAS**

#### A. Quotas for OEEC Countries

With effect from 1 April 1958, the following global quotas for imports from the OEEC area were introduced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Number</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Amount of the Global Quota in millions of Austrian schillings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 133 b</td>
<td>Special woollen yarns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 134 b</td>
<td>(Flammé-, Jaspé-, Mélé-, Phantasie-, Effect-, Lenasel- and Dylene yarns)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 135 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 136 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 137 B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Cotton yarn put up for retail sale</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 140 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 141 A,b</td>
<td>Fabrics of cellulose wool, printed</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 142 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 143 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 144 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 145</td>
<td>Furnishing fabrics made of cotton or cellulose wool, whether or not woven</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with pile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 181</td>
<td>Furnishing fabrics made of wool,</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>whether or not woven with pile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 475</td>
<td>Mountings for eye glasses of all kinds</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 477</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480 c,1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>486 b</td>
<td>Accordions</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With effect from 1 January 1959, the following global quota for imports from OEEC countries has been introduced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Number</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Amount of the Global Quota in millions of Austrian schillings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 39.01</td>
<td>Certain plates of laminated paper of artificial resins</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Quotas for GATT and OEEC Countries

A global quota has been established for the period from 1 October to 30 September for GATT and OEEC countries of 120,000 kilogrammes or Austrian schillings 6 million for cut flowers, plants and leaves (fresh) (tariff numbers 46a and 47a). There is also a global quota for imports from all sources of 90,000 hectolitres of wine, including Vermouth wine and sparkling wine made from grapes (tariff numbers 87 and 88).

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