1959 CONSULTATIONS UNDER ARTICLES XII:4(b) and XIV:1(g)
WITH THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND
Basic Document prepared by the Secretariat

1. SYSTEM AND METHODS OF THE RESTRICTIONS

Legal Basis of the Restrictions

1. Before the formation of the Federation there were various import control laws in the three territories which now comprise the Federation. Under the Constitution, the power to control imports and exports was vested in the Federal Government but, until the necessary Federal law was passed, the control of imports and exports continued under the territorial laws.

2. The Control of Goods Act, 1954 (Act 12 of 1954), which came into operation on 26 March of that year, gave the Federal Government power to control imports and exports. This Act gave the Governor-General the power, inter alia, to make regulations controlling the imports or exports of any goods. The Act also permits the Governor-General to grant powers to any Minister whom he may specify in the Regulations to make orders controlling imports and exports of specific goods or classes of goods.

3. Under these powers the Governor-General issued the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Regulations, 1958, which came into force on 28 November 1958. Under Section 3 of these regulations the Minister of Commerce may make orders prohibiting, restricting, or otherwise controlling the import of goods which are not the product or manufacture of a Territory of the Federation.

Administrative Basis of the Restrictions

4. In exercising the powers conferred upon him by the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Regulations, 1958, the Minister of Commerce and Industry has consolidated previous orders in the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1958, which came into force on 5 December 1958. In this Order the import is forbidden, except under licence, of goods which are not the produce of sterling territories, or which (whether the produce of sterling territories or not) are listed in the Second Schedule to the Order. The goods thus listed are goods for which import control is necessary to preserve certain internal controls, or to safeguard the fulfilment of the Federation's obligations under international agreements.

5. Import licences are of three kinds:
(a) Open General Licences, issued by the Minister of Commerce and Industry by publication in the Federal Government Gazette; these authorize the importation of classes of goods from various groups of non-sterling countries.

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1 See paragraph 2, annex 1
MGT(59)96/Rev.1
Special licences issued by the Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; these authorize the import of particular consignments of goods from non-sterling countries. Licences are issued at the Ministry's Head Office in Salisbury and at its regional offices in Bulawayo, Lusaka, Ndola and Limbe. These licences are normally valid to cover importation within six months of the date of issue. (For further details on special licensing see paragraph 10 of annex I.)

Special licences may also be issued by specified officers of the Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Territorial Governments for the import of game traps, wild animals, or arms and ammunition, these commodities being the subject of territorial law.

Methods of Administering the Restrictions

As explained above, the goods listed in the Second Schedule of the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1958, may be imported only under licence whatever their origin. On the other hand, goods listed in the First Schedule of the Control of Goods (Import) Open General License of 1959 (including petroleum products, travellers' effects, commercial samples, etc.) are permitted to be imported freely whatever their origin. Imports are treated according to country of origin whether or not this is the same as the country from which they were exported to the Federation.

Treatment of Imports from different Countries and Currency Areas

No discrimination is made between individual countries within one currency area. The treatment accorded to various areas is shown below:

A. The Sterling Area

The sterling territories are:

The fully self-governing countries of the British Commonwealth other than Canada; any British Colony, any territory administered by the Government of any part of Her Majesty's Dominions under the trusteeship system of the United Nations; any territory under the protection of Her Majesty or in which Her Majesty has for the time being jurisdiction; South West Africa; Burma; the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Iceland; Republic of Ireland; United Kingdom of Libya.

Under the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1958, any goods originating in a sterling territory may be imported free of restriction, except those listed in the Second Schedule to the Order.

1 See annex II
B. **OEEC Countries**

The non-sterling OEEC countries are as follows:
Austria; Belgium; Denmark; France; German Federal Republic; Greece; Italy; Luxemburg; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Sweden; Switzerland; and Turkey.

The following countries also receive OEEC treatment:
Finland; Israel; Principality of Lichtenstein; Sherifian Empire of Morocco.

All goods originating in the countries listed above may be imported under the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence, 1959, except for those goods listed in the Second Schedule of the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1958, whose import is controlled from all sources. With these exceptions all balance-of-payments restrictions on imports from OEEC countries have been lifted since 20 July 1957.

C. **Japan**

Goods originating in Japan may be imported only under special import licence, and licences are not generally granted except for the following goods for which quotas are fixed at six-monthly intervals; piece-goods for clothing manufacturers; piece-goods for converters; and hardwoods. Industrial haberdashery for clothing manufacturers is licensed freely without quota.

D. **Other non-dollar GATT Countries, not members of OEEC**

These are the following:
Brazil; Chile; Czechoslovakia; Indonesia; Peru; and Uruguay.

Goods originating from these countries may be imported only under special import licence, but licences are generally granted on application.

E. **The Dollar Area**

The following are the dollar countries:
Bolivia; Canada; Columbia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Guatemala; Haiti; Republic of Honduras; Liberia; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Phillipino Islands; El Salvador; United States of America and any territory under the sovereignty of the United States; and Venezuela.

Goods originating in the dollar area are subject to four types of control.
The import of certain classes of goods is licensed under quota. These are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of goods</th>
<th>Quota for the period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>£225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piece-goods for clothing manufacturers</td>
<td>£100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and passenger motor vehicles</td>
<td>£300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoves, washing machines and refrigerators</td>
<td>£30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies'silk and nylon stockings</td>
<td>£10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: Motor vehicles assembled in the sterling and GEC territories from dollar parts are not included in the quota, since in July 1957 they have been admitted under Open General Licence. In periods previous to January 1959 there was no quota for refrigerators, and the quota for stoves and washing machines amounted in July-December 1958 to 10,000)

Certain classes of goods are licensed in unlimited quantities, if imported for industrial purposes. These goods include raw materials for blanket manufacture, tapestry and ticking for furniture manufacture, industrial haberdashery for clothing manufacture, certain types of paper required by converters, plastic sheeting and strip and castors.

Certain goods, listed in Part II of the Third Schedule of the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence, 1959, are of a non-essential character for which import licences are not normally granted. On 1 January 1959, the following goods were deleted from this class and permitted to be imported under Open General Licence; watches and clocks; cash registers; boats and launches; gramophone needles; cups, medals and trophies (not being for the purpose of advertisement) imported for presentation; raw blanket cloth; furs in the piece, not fashioned or fabricated or linend; knitting machines; organs and blowers and harmoniums imported by, or on behalf of, or for presentation to any religious organization; plastic sheeting and strip, pliable, in the piece or in the length; glass and chinaware; porcelainware, earthenware and stoneware.

On 10 July 1959, the following goods were added to the Open General Licence list:

pickles, sauces, chutneys and other condiments; bagging and sacking in the piece; carpets, floor rugs, mats and matting; lace; bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles, motor scooters and auto-cycles; perambulators and baby carts.

1 See Annex II
A fourth class of goods are those not covered by any other type of control. Since 26 July 1957, these have been imported freely under Open General Licence. From 1 January 1959, this class of completely liberalized goods has included the commodities listed in the preceding two paragraphs.

State-trading

8. The only cases of State-trading are the importation of certain agricultural products through statutory marketing Boards.

II. EFFECTS ON TRADE
(Statement by the Government of the Federation)

Protective Effects of the Restrictions and Effect of Relaxation

9. Since goods from the sterling area are imported without restriction, the protective effects on industry in the Federation of the restrictions on other imports are negligible. The general relaxation of the restrictions would not, therefore, cause hardship to federal industry, but would be more likely to bring about a minor re-arrangement of trade, perhaps to the detriment of sterling area countries and in favour of other countries. In view of this, no particular steps have been taken or are contemplated to mitigate the effects of derestriction. The restrictions are designed not to cause unnecessary damage to foreign trade interests; it can be pointed out that practically the whole of the Federation's imports goods are unrestricted from all western sources.

III. BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS POSITION AND PROSPECTS
(Statement by the Government of the Federation)

10. The Federation had a deficit in its balance of payments on current account in 1958 of £54.8 million, compared with a deficit of £67.3 million in 1957. The net inflow of capital in 1958 covered this deficit of £54.8 million and contributed to a small increase in banking reserves of £1.8 million. External reserves as a whole totalled some £100.6 million as against £100.8 million at the end of December 1957.

11. The current deficit was the second largest on record since the Federation was established. The effect is seen in the figures of external reserves which, after rising in 1954 and 1955, fell by over £4 million in 1956, £46.1 million in 1957 and £0.3 million in 1958.

12. As to the geographical distribution of current transactions in 1958, the Federation's deficit with all sterling countries decreased from £80.4 million in 1957 to £58.6 million in 1958; the surplus of £6.7 million with the dollar area in 1957 fell to £1.5 million in 1958; the surplus with OEEC countries fell from £7.6 million in 1957 to £3.8 million in 1958; and the deficit with the rest of the world remained stationary at £0.1 million.

13. The improvement in 1958 was occasioned by a reduction in imports and an improvement in copper prices.
14. It is estimated that the current account deficit in the first half of 1959 will be £12 million and, in the second half, £21 million.

15. As at 31 March 1959, the external reserves were £98.15 million including £5 million of a London loan of £10 million floated in February this year. The reserves at 31 March 1958, stood at £99.6 million.

IV. DETERMINATIVE MEASURES TO REACH EQUILIBRIUM

(State ment by the Government of the Federation)

16. In February 1958, the Central Bank acting on a request from the Federal Government, asked the commercial banks to restrict credit in order to bring about a substantial reduction in their advances, while continuing to give favourable treatment to the export industries. At the same time, the Federal Government tightened its hire purchase controls by imposing a down deposit of 50 per cent on all goods and reducing the periods of payment. These measures proved adequate to reverse the rapid downward movement in external reserves which had occurred in the second half of 1957 and by May 1958, external reserves had begun to increase. During 1958 the rising price of copper, together with a fall in imports, led to an improvement in reserves which enabled the Federal Government to make some reductions in hire purchase deposit requirements in the last quarter of the year.

17. At the end of December 1958, the reserves stood at £100.6 million. Although, at this level, the reserves were fractionally less than those at the end of 1957, the volume of imports had fallen to levels for which they were adequate. Export prices were also improving and the outlook was promising. Accordingly, in February 1959, the Government decided that the need to maintain monetary controls had passed. The commercial banks, however, were asked to adopt a cautious approach towards any expansion of credit facilities. These measures have resulted in a small rise in imports in April and May as compared with the average of the previous six months.

List of Annexes

I. Import Control, Notes for Importers and Others.

II. Open General Import Licence No.1, 1959.
ANNEX I

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

IMPORT CONTROL

Notes for Importers and Others

1. These notes are purely explanatory and are not to be taken as varying any of the provisions of the statutory instrument governing the imports of goods.

This is:


2. This order sets out the conditions under which goods may be imported. It provides that certain goods which are listed in the Second Schedule may only be imported under licence, whatever their country of origin.

These goods which are subject to import control from all sources are:

(i) Any radio-active element or any radio-active isotope of any element, excluding radium and its disintegration products in sealed containers.

(ii) Arms and ammunition, not being the personal property of bona fide travellers.

(iii) Articles with respect to which notice has been given to the Controller of Customs and Excise in pursuance of the provisions of any Territorial law relating to copyright, as read with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1911, of the United Kingdom.

(iv) Cement.

(v) Clothing of the following types:
(a) new clothing designed for military, naval, or air force use;
(b) used clothing other than the personal effects of an individual.

(vi) Game traps of metal construction, operated by springs and having a jaw length of four inches or more.

(vii) Gold including:
(a) any unmanufactured gold in any form whatsoever;
(b) any article or substance containing such unmanufactured gold;
(c) any article consisting of or containing gold which although manufactured, is, as such, not a gold coin, or an article of commerce, or a work of art or of archaeological interest;

(d) gold derived from the smelting or treatment of any manufactured article containing gold.

(viii) Grain bags and bagging and sacking in the piece, of jute or substitute fibres.

(ix) Sugar.

(x) Wheaten flour.

(xi) White phosphorous matches.

(xii) (1) Wild animals, wild animal trophies and wild animal products, that is to say -

(a) any bird, reptile or mammal of a species normally existing in a wild state;

(b) the carcass or any part thereof of such bird, reptile or mammal, including

   (i) any tooth, tusk, ivory, bone, horn, shell, claw hoof, skin, hair, feather or any other durable portion thereof; but not including any such part which by a process of bona fide manufacture, has lost its original identity;

   (ii) any flesh, fat or blood, whether fresh, dried or preserved;

(2) Live fish, including the eggs and spawn thereof.

N.B. The following persons:

(a) The Game Officer in Southern Rhodesia

(b) The Director of Game and Tsetse Control in Northern Rhodesia

(c) The Director of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control in Nyasaland

may issue licences authorizing, subject to the provisions of any other law, including a Territorial law, the import into the Federation of any goods specified in items (vi) and (xii);

and the following persons:

(a) any magistrate in Southern Rhodesia

(b) the Commissioner of Police of Northern Rhodesia

(c) any district commissioner in Northern Rhodesia

(d) the Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland
may issue licences authorizing, subject to the provisions of
any other law, including a Territorial law, the import of
arms and ammunition, not being the personal property of bona
fide travellers, into the Federation.

3. This order also provides that goods originating in the sterling area
may be imported freely without licence unless they are included in the list
of goods mentioned above. The sterling area countries are:

(i) The fully self-governing countries of the British
Commonwealth except Canada.

(ii) Any British Colony.

(iii) Any territory administered by the Government of any of Her
Majesty's Dominions under the trusteeship of the United
Nations.

(iv) Any British Protectorate or British-protected State.

(v) South-West Africa.

(vi) Burma.

(vii) Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

(viii) Iceland.

(ix) Republic of Ireland.

(x) United Kingdom of Libya.

4. Importers should note that, if goods are subject to an Agricultural
Order, a licence issued under a Commerce Order is not valid unless a permit
under the Agricultural Order has been obtained.

5. The country of origin, and not of purchase or last export, determines
whether a licence is required for the import of goods. This applies
whether the goods are imported under the authority of the Open General
Import Licence or a special import licence.

6. Licences issued under the Commerce Order are of two kinds: Open General
Import Licences or Special Import Licences. Open General Import Licences
give a general authority to import without restriction as to persons or
quantities. Special Import Licences specify the persons who may import and
the goods and quantities they may import.

7. The Open General Import Licence at present in force is Control of Goods
(Import) Open General Licence published in Federal Government Notice No. 182
of 1959. This Open General Import Licence applies to goods other than
those which may only be imported under special licence whatever their origin.

8. The Open General Import Licence contains three main provisions, which
determine whether goods may be imported under the authority of the licence
or require special licences. Section 2(i)(a) should be read with the
First Schedule and allows the goods listed there to be imported under the
authority of the Open General Import Licence whatever their country of origin.
Section 2(i)(b) refers to the countries listed in the Second Schedule and permits the import under the authority of the Open General Import Licence of all goods from those countries. Section 2(i)(c) of the Open General Import Licence is to be read with the Third Schedule and applies to the countries listed in Part I of this Schedule. These countries may be referred to as the Dollar countries, and still subject to the proviso that certain goods require import licences whatever their country of origin, all goods from the Dollar countries except those goods listed in Part II of the Third Schedule may be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence. All goods listed in Part II of the Third Schedule require special import licences.

9. When dealing with an application for currency, banks should examine whether the goods for which it is required may be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence. The Licence will be interpreted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Tariff. Should there be any doubt whether the goods require special import licences, reference should be made to one of the offices of the Ministry of Commerce at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Lusaka, Ndola or Limbe. When importing goods under the authority of the Open General Import Licence importers should state this on the customs documents.

10. Special Import Licences will be issued for imports from the Dollar Countries on the following basis:

(i) for the following goods up to the total value shown against each:
   (a) Wheat .................................................. £225,000
   (b) Piece-goods for clothing manufacturers £130,000
   (c) Ladies' stockings ................................. £ 10,000
   (d) Commercial and passenger
       Motor Vehicles ................................. £200,000
   (e) Stoves, washing machines and
       refrigerators .................................. £ 30,000

(ii) for the following goods for industrial purposes:
   (a) all raw materials for blanket manufacture;
   (b) tapestry, ticking for furniture manufacture;
   (c) industrial haberdashery for clothing manufacture;
   (d) the following items for paper and board covers:
       sack kraft,
       kraft linen,
       tissue,
       crepe kraft and coated kraft, bituminised kraft,
       cellular wadding,
       waxed paper,
       kraft or sulphite for paper bags,
       bleached greaseproof or glacine sheep fibre;
   (e) castors.
11. Countries not covered by the Open General Import Licence or the foregoing notes:

(A) Countries which are members of GATT but not of OEEC or the "Dollar Area":
- Brazil
- Chile
- Czechoslovakia
- Indonesia
- Peru
- Uruguay.

Goods originating in these countries may only be imported under the authority of special import licences. Such licences will usually be given on application.

(B) Japan: All goods of Japanese origin require special import licences, and these will be issued:

(a) for the import of the following goods to the total value shown against each:

- (i) Piece-goods for cut, make and trim - and the clothing industry ............... £670,000
- (ii) Piece goods for converters ............... £100,000
- (iii) Hardwoods .................................. £25,000

* Chinese rayon piece-goods are included in this quota.

(b) Industrial haberdashery for clothing manufacturers including:
- braids and edgings,
- buckles,
- hair cloth,
- lace,
- motifs,
- waistbands,
- zips,
- elastic for manufacturing purposes in rolls of not less than thirty-six yards,
- ribbons up to one inch in width and in packings of not less than seventy-two yards,
- adjustable shoulder straps,
- woven cloth labels.

(C) China: All goods of Chinese origin require special import licences. These licences may be issued at the discretion of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the following classes of goods:

(i) Traditional Chinese foodstuffs.
(ii) Fireworks.
(iii) Rice (a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture is also required).

(iv) Silks, brocades and embroidered household linen.

(v) Industrial machinery.

* (vi) Rayon piece-goods.

(vii) Mild steel plates.

(viii) Chemicals.

* See under B Japan.

(D) All other countries not included in any of the categories listed above. Goods from these countries may only be imported under the authority of special import licences.
ANNEX II

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

OPEN GENERAL IMPORT LICENCE NO. 1 OF 1959

IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Commerce and Industry has, in terms of section 3 of the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1958, published in Federal Government Notice No. 309 of 1958, issued the following open general import licence:

1. This licence may be cited as the Open General Import Licence No. 1 of 1959.

2. (i) Subject to the provisions of this licence and of any other law, including a Territorial law, the import into the Federation by any person is hereby authorized of:

   (a) those goods which are listed in the First Schedule;
   
   (b) all goods which are the product or manufacture of any of those territories, States or their dependencies which are specified in the Second Schedule; and
   
   (c) all goods which are the product or manufacture of any of those territories, States or their dependencies which are specified in Part I of the Third Schedule, other than those listed in the first column of Part II of that Schedule and classified in accordance with the item of the Customs Tariff specified opposite thereto in the second column of Part II of that Schedule.

   (ii) Integral parts of an article listed in the first column of Part II of the Third Schedule which are imported as spare parts or for replacements or for completion of the article in the Federation shall, for the purposes of this licence, be treated in the same way as such article.

3. This licence does not authorize the import into the Federation of any goods listed in the Second Schedule to the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order 1958, published in Federal Government Notice No. 309 of 1958.

First Schedule

(Section 2)

Item

1. Antifriction and lubricating grease.
2. Motor spirit, including aviation fuels.
3. Lubricating oils.
4. Mineral oils and fuel, power paraffine of the illuminating, transformer and insulating types.
5. Exposed cinematograph film.
7. Used personal and household effects, excluding motor vehicles, imported by a person arriving in the Federation to take up residence or employment therein.
8. Goods, including motor vehicles, temporarily imported into the Federation by a bona fide tourist for his own use.
9. Goods not exceeding twenty-five pounds in value accompanying a person entering the Federation and intended for the private use of himself or his family.
10. Any bona fide unsolicited gift not exceeding twenty-five pounds in value.
11. Samples and advertising material intended solely for use in the taking of orders and not for sale in respect of which the Controller of Customs and Excise remits the customs duty.
12. Any goods exported from the Federation for repair and return and in respect of which a certificate to that effect has been issued by an officer of the Department of Customs and Excise.
13. Goods imported by any person to whom privileges are extended by virtue of any enactment in force in the Federation relating to diplomatic, consular or other privileges, if such goods are imported for his own use and consumption or that of his household or for the purpose of his office.

Second Schedule

(Section 2)

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Federal German Republic
Finland
France
Greece
Israel
Italy

Principality of Liechtenstein
Luxemburg
Sherifian Empire of Morocco
The Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Third Schedule
(Section 2)

Part I

Bolivia
Canada
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Guatemala
Haiti

Republic of Honduras
Liberia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Philippine Islands
El Salvador
United States of America
Venezuela

Part II

Biscuits, cakes, puddings and pastry
item 3 (1)
Margarine
ex item 6 (1)
Cheese
item 8
Cocoa:
(c) Mass, paste or slab, unsweetened; block chocolate, unsweetened; and cocoa butter; in bulk
(d) Other unsweetened; cocoa mixed with milk or other food substances, except sugar
ex item 12
Coffee and coffee mixtures:
(b) Other (excluding raw coffee) n.e.e.
ex item 13
Confectionery: plain or fancy, of all kinds, compounded, made or preserved with sugar, sweetened chocolate n.e.e., sweetmeats, crystallized fruits, candied or preserved ginger and chow-chow
item 14 (1)
Chocolate specially prepared for drinking and cocoa, sweetened
item 14 (2)
Corn and grain (not including infants' foods, patent or proprietary foods, or corn and grain prepared as vegetables):
(a) Wheat:
(i) In the grain
(ii) Ground or otherwise prepared
ex item 15
Extracts and essences of all kinds for food or flavouring, n.e.e., not including patent or proprietary tonic foods
item 18
Cornflour, patent or proprietary farinaceous and cereal foods, including oatmeal and rolled oats
item 21 (2)
Fruits:
(b) Bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved, except crystallized fruits; but including pulp and candied peel
ex(c) Dehydrated fruit
Jams and honey
Pudding and cake powders; jelly powders and squares
Lard and edible meat fats
Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar preparations
Meats, soups and similar substances used as food, but not including extracts and essences
Meat pastes, potted or tinned
Peas and beans and other leguminous seeds, n.e.e., including groundnuts;
(b) Other (excluding groundnuts shelled or unshelled: but not otherwise prepared):
(i) Dried or split
(ii) Ground or otherwise prepared
Exclusion:
Pickles, sauces, chutneys and other condiments, n.e.e.
Sugar and sugar substitutes:
(b) Golden syrup and treacle
Vegetables:
(b) Tinned or otherwise preserved, including grains, fruits and pulses preserved as vegetables
Bags and sacks: textile, of a kind ordinarily used for the packing of goods
Bagging and sacking in the piece
Gauze, sieving and screening, not being metal; battery cloth and baize; matting but excluding coconut matting; brattice cloth, filter cloth and plastic filter sheeting, bolting cloth, silk screen silk and mill silk; blanketing and felt; and similar textile materials; asbestos sheeting for use in power laundries: used in connexion with machinery; under such conditions and regulations as the Controller may prescribe
Blankets and rugs, blanketing, n.e.e.; and sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs and known as kaffir sheets
Carpets, floor rugs, mats and matting, n.e.e., including underfelt n.e.e.
Cheese bandages and caps
Clothing
Furs
(b) Other, including muffins and articles of apparel (except gloves) made from furs
Gloves: all, except gloves made wholly of rubber and gloves specially constructed for sporting or industrial purposes
Hats, caps and bonnets:
(a) Hats:
(ii) Of wool-felt or fur-felt
(iii) Of straw or other fibre
(iv) Hoods and shapes
(v) Other (excluding miners' safety hats and caps, and linings therefor), n.e.e.
(b) Caps, bonnets and berets
Hosiery, socks and stockings
Lace (not including woven, crocheted or knitted ware) and embroidery
Leather, imitation, including pegamoid, rexine and similar materials: in the piece
Oil-cloth, oil-beize and similar coated and impregnated textiles, including rubber-proofed and oil-proofed textiles: in the piece
Millinery, drapery, haberdashery and textile articles of furnishing and napery
Nets and netting
Piece goods: canvas, not less than 10 oz. in weight per square yard
Tarpaulins, tents, awnings and similar articles, n.e.e.
Piece goods, woven, knitted, crocheted or felted, n.e.e.
Quilts, padded
Pillows, cushions and similar articles; and mattresses
Rope, cordage and twine
Shawls
Threads
Yarns, n.e.e., on bobbin pegs, pirns, cops, spools or similar supports, and being suitable for use in spinning, bleaching, dyeing or weaving mills or other works for the manufacture of textile products
Aeroplanes and other aircraft
Bicycles, tricycles and motor cycles, not being toys
Trailers for bicycles or motor cycles
Caravans, carriages, coaches, carts and wagons, n.e.e.:
(a) Complete vehicles
Cutlery (including spoons and forks), not gold or silver, nor gold-plated
Filing cabinets, metal
Fans, electric
Firearms:
(a) Guns and rifles, including barrels therefor, single
(b) Guns and rifles, including barrels therefor, double or other
(c) Revolvers and pistols, including barrels therefor
(d) Gun and rifle furniture
Furniture, metal, n.e.e.
Hardware, including domestic kitchenware and appliances, n.e.e.
Lamps and lampshade:
(a) Lampshades and reflectors, including glass chimneys for oil lamps, n.e.e.
(c) Electric hand lamps and torches
(e) Other (not including miners' safety lamps and racks therefor or incandescent lamps of the pressure type using liquid fuel only), n.e.e., including brackets and fittings but not part of motor vehicles or cycles
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements and material, n.e.e.

Motor vehicles and trailers therefor:

(a) Passenger:
   (i) Motor cars, including coupe-imps, station wagons, safari vans, general purpose vehicles and motor caravans
   (ii) Coaches and omnibuses
   (iii) Ambulances and hearses

(b) Other:
   (i) Lorries and vans, n.e.e.
   (ii) Tractors of the mechanical horse type for the haulage of semi-detachable trailers
   (iii) Trailers, n.e.e.
   (iv) Lorries and trailers, equipped with tipping bodies or bottom dump bodies, of a level body loading capacity of not less than six and one half cubic yards

(c) (i) Bodies and cabs imported separately
   (ii) Chassis with or without cabs: imported for bodies to be built in the Federation

Perambulators and baby carts

Refrigerators, refrigeration plant and refrigerants therefor:

(b) Refrigerators, including cabinet refrigerators and refrigerated counters and display cabinets; having a capacity of less than 14 cubic feet

Sewing machines

Stoves, ranges, coppers, grates, ovens and steam-jacketed pans, not industrial:

(b) Other (not including cooking stoves for liquid fuel (oil) of pressure type), n.e.e.

Electrical cooking and heating appliances, including kettles and irons, not industrial

Washing and ironing machines including wringers, not industrial

Duplicating and addressing machines, not industrial

Numbering, perforating, stapling and similar office machines including rubber and other hand stamps: not industrial

Radio, wireless and electrical sound reproducing and recording apparatus, including radio and television apparatus, and accessories, but not including batteries:

(b) Wireless and television broadcast receiving sets, radio-gramophones, electrical record players, electrical sound amplifiers, electrical sound reproducing and recording machines and cabinet loud-speakers, n.e.e.

item 119 (2)

item 129 ex item 132

ex item 139

ex item 140

ex item 143 (1)

ex item 143 (2)

ex item 143 (3)

ex item 149 (2)

ex item 149 (3)

ex item 154
Synthetic detergents and scouring powders

Footwear:
(b) Canvas of the tennis or gymnasium type
(d) Boots and shoes, wholly or mainly of leather:
   (i) Men's and boys'
   (ii) Woman's and girls'
(e) Boots and shoes other than leather, n.e.e.:
   (i) Men's and boys'
   (ii) Woman's and girls'
(f) All other footwear, n.e.e., including slippers
(g) (i) Soles, tips and heels, of rubber or leather
   (ii) Prepared parts of footwear, n.e.e. not including insoles, buckles, buttons, eyelets or laces

Harness and saddlery

Leather in the piece: patent and enamelled; morocco and sheepskin tanned with sumac and grained to imitate morocco; pigskin and valve hide

Leatherwork, n.e.e., including leggings, belts, straps, ladies' handbags, travelling and sports cases and bags of all types, wallets, purses and similar goods; of leather or of substitutes therefor

Rubber manufactures, n.e.e.

Bags, paper and transparent cellulose, printed or not printed:
(a) Of a minimum standard of three-ply, bituminized or not
(c) Other excluding pictorial seed packets (paper), not being advertising matter

Cardboard boxes and cartons (other than collapsible):
plain or printed

Cardboard boxes and cartons, collapsible: plain or printed
Cardboard and similar boards, and paper, including lining-board, leatherboard, fibre-board, straw-board and mill-board, but excluding building and similar boards and bituminized and similar papers: not being printed, ruled or lithographed matter: weighing more than 45 lb. per 1,000 square feet

Cards, playing
Wrapping paper weighing not less than 5 lb. nor more than 45 lb. per 1,000 square feet, including browns, casings, sealings, nature or ochre-browns, sulphites, krafts, waxed and bag papers, but excluding cellulose and grease-proof papers; bituminized and similar papers: whether or not printed, ruled, lithographed or embossed

Wrappers, plain, cut to size or fashioned for packing goods
Carbon, tracing, wall and plain blotting paper; sanitary and toilet paper and tissues; and other paper, n.e.e.
Printed, ruled, lithographed and embossed matter (not being metal, and not including embossed paper serviettes, d'oyles and paper mats):
(c) (i) Tickets, flat or in rolls
(ii) Address tags, labels and seals, plain or printed
(d) Wrappers, printed, cut to size or fashioned for packing goods
(f) Other, n.e.e.
Stencils, sheets, duplicating
Stationery, n.e.e.
Band instruments and stands, the bona fide property of an air, military, naval or police force and not the property of individuals
Gold and silver ware, gold and silver-mounted ware and gold and silver-plated ware, n.e.e.
Other Gramophones, sound reproducing machines and sound recording machines, n.e.e., and parts and accessories therefor
Jewellery, including imitation jewellery, and rolled gold, enamel or gilt jewellery; precious stones and pearls and imitations thereof, cut or polished, and whether mounted or unmounted; completed portions or parts of any article of jewellery, imitation or otherwise; ornamental hatpins, ornamental hairpins and ornamental buckles; bangles, necklaces, girdles, muff chains, clasps and similar articles of adornment
Musical instruments, n.e.e.
Tobacconists' wares, not being gold or silver or gold or silver-mounted or gold or silver-plated, including pipes, pouches, pipe covers, pipe stands, pipe cases, smokers' cabinets, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes, tobacco jars, cigar and cigarette cases, ash trays, cigar and cigarette lighters

Explanatory Note

(This note is not part of the licence, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This licence replaces Open General Import Licence No. 2 of 1957 and its amendments which are repealed. Certain additional items of dollar origin have been placed on Open General Licence.