Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions

1960 CONSULTATION UNDER ARTICLE XII:4(b) WITH URUGUAY

Basic Document Prepared by the Secretariat

1. Legal Basis of the Restrictions

The present system of restrictions is based on a new exchange and monetary law dated 17 December 1959. With the coming into effect of this law on 21 December 1959, all previous regulations which fixed, empowered or authorized the setting of exchange rates were repealed.

The law of 17 December 1959 empowers the Executive Power to establish surcharges or to prohibit in a general or individual form the total or partial import of merchandise. The Executive Power may

(a) establish prior deposits;
(b) establish surcharges not higher than 300 per cent of the c.i.f. price of merchandise, commodities, products and goods which are non-essential, luxuries and/or competitive with national industry; and
(c) prohibit for a period of six months (which may be extended) the total or partial importation of merchandise, commodities, products, and goods which are non-essential, luxuries and/or competitive with the national industry.

Within sixty days after the effective date of the law, it is provided that the Executive Power establish the standards for determining what are non-essential or luxury items and goods competitive with national industries. These procedures were to be established after consulting those institutions most representative of business and industry.

The Executive Branch is also authorized to exempt temporarily from the payments of customs and additional duties, taxes on imports, taxes on transfers of funds abroad, and port fees, the merchandise included in the decree of 24 April 1959. These include medicine, X-ray films, X-ray apparatus, medical and surgical equipment destined to be used in hospitals and other public health institutions; machinery, tools and other commodities required for the development of agriculture; cattle raising and farming; drugs to combat plagues; and fertilizers.

This document has been prepared by the secretariat on the basis of information available to it. It is circulated for use of the Committee subject to correction and completion by the Government of Uruguay.
2. Methods of Restricting Imports

A decree complementary to the new monetary law was published on 22 December 1959 authorizing the import of a long list of raw materials and semi-manufactured essential goods free of surcharges or prior deposits and at the free financial exchange rate. This decree remained in force only until 31 December 1959 when it was replaced by a decree establishing a new list of goods which are free from surcharges and deposits (list in Article 1) and a list of goods subject to prior deposits at various rates ranging up to 150 per cent (list in Article 2). These lists have been further extended by decrees published in January and February 1960. All other goods not mentioned in these decrees may not be imported.

List 1 under the new decree contains imports regarded as essential to the economy and hence not subject to surcharges or to prior deposit requirements. The list includes such items as petroleum products, lumber, cotton, tinplate, wire, soods, iron products, rubber, salt, and various agricultural machinery.

List 2 contains goods which may be imported freely subject to prior deposit at various rates. Goods subject to a 50 per cent prior deposit include coconut and palm oil, aluminium ingots, paint pigments, sisal and abaca fibres and certain agricultural machinery and implements. Goods subject to a 100 per cent prior deposit include iron pipes, industrial acids, aluminium powder, synthetic rubber, dental supplies and X-ray apparatus. Goods which may be imported freely with a 150 per cent prior deposit include motion pictures, refrigerating machines and phonograph records.

The decree of 30 December 1959 is reproduced in Annex I to this document. The other Annexes contain subsequent decrees modifying or extending the lists.

3. Treatment of Imports from Different Sources

The law and the decrees referred to above make no mention of any differentiation of treatment of imports from different sources of supply.

4. Commodities Affected by the Various Forms of Restrictions

See the Annexes, and Section 2 above.

5. Use of State Trading or Government Monopoly in Restricting Imports

There is no Government Agency nor other official or private body having a monopoly in the import of any products.

6. Measures taken in the Last Year to Relax or otherwise Modify the Restrictions

By a decree of 16 December 1958 the Government of Uruguay prolonged until 31 March 1959 the emergency controls governing imports. These controls were again prolonged until 30 June by a decision of 19 March.
Important modifications were introduced in the import and exchange control regulations by decrees issued on 22 and 24 April. These changes affected both essential and less essential categories of imports. Regarding essential imports, one decree listed the goods which could still be imported at the three controlled rates of exchange and the items which could be imported at the free financial market rate which was determined by supply and demand. For many less essential goods the exchange surcharges were doubled. The free commercial rate was applicable to goods in these categories and the surcharge was paid simultaneously with the advanced payment required on Uruguayan imports.

In October 1959 a number of items, including certain wires, certain seeds and spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery, were liberalized.

The general change introduced in December 1959 and the subsequent modifications have been mentioned in Section 2 above.

7. Effects of the Restrictions on Trade and General Policy in the Use of Restrictions for Balance-of-Payments Reasons

[Statement on this subject to be supplied by the Government of Uruguay.]

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex I - Decree of 30 December 1959 Establishing Prior Deposits to be Paid on Imports

Annex II - Additions in January 1960 to the Lists of Goods which may be Imported under the New Regulations

Annex III - Modifications to the Lists reproduced in Annexes 1 and 2 made in February 1960

Annex IV - A New Decree issued in February 1960 to Amend the Import Lists
ANNEX I

Decree of 30 December 1959 Establishing Prior Deposits to be paid on Imports

Article 1: The following merchandise shall be imported at the Free Financial Rate of Exchange without surcharges or Prior Deposits:

- Medicinal oils.
- Steel in general not processed in any form that can be carried out locally.
- Medicinal acids.
- Wire in rods for processing into wire (alambron).
- Round galvanized iron wire.
- Barbed wire.
- Galvanized oval steel wire and imitation.
- Wire for nails.
- Wire for industrial use except:
  - High resistance steel wire up to 6 mm. for mattress and armchair springs (copper or black).
  - Steel wire for the manufacture of chains up to 8 mm.
  - Wire for soldering.
  - Wire for the manufacture of electrodes.
  - Wire for screws up to 8 mm.
  - Wire for enamelling for coils of 8 mm. to 3 mm. diameter.
- Raw cotton.
- Aniline colouring and pigments in general for medicinal use.
- Antibiotics, as pharmaceutical specialties or as products in bulk for the preparation of same (sulphanilamide drugs and sulphanilamide prepared drugs are included).
- Hessian.
- Articles and implements for shoemakers except sewing cotton manufactured in the country.
- Articles and implements for saddle-makers except sewing cotton manufactured in the country.
- Lead arsenate.
- Arsenic.
- Sulphur.
- Pedigree fowls for breeding purposes.
- Raw sugar.
- Pedigree bulls and cows for breeding purposes.
- Bronze in ingots.
- Raw coffee beans.
- Shanks (for ladies' shoes).
- Coke for foundries.
- Coal.
- Calcium carbide.
- Peach stones and grafts.
- Pasteboard for matrices.
- Rubber and smoked rubber.

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1 English text as reproduced in the Board of Trade Journal (of the United Kingdom) of 29 January 1960, with the preamble omitted.
Bleached sulphate cellulose.
Raw sulphate cellulose.
Bleached sulphite cellulose.
Raw sulphite cellulose.
Cellulose for the manufacture of yarns.
Soda ash or 'Solvay' soda.
Hobnails.
Sodium and potassium chlorate.
Chloroform
Copper in pieces.
Copper in ingots.
Music scores.
Cortisone and cortisol and derivatives, as pharmaceutical specialities or as products in bulk for the preparation of same.
Diesel oil.
Electrodes, except for welding, soft iron and steel types AWS 6010, 6011 and 6012 and similar from 3.32 ins. to 3.16 ins. diameter.
Pedigree horses for breeding purposes.
Tin in ingots.
Medicinal extracts.
Iron alloys in general.
Bananas.
Fuel oil.
Refrigerant gases (ammonia, 'Froon' and others).
Gas oil.
Greases and lubricants.
Squared iron bars.
Iron plate.
Round iron bars up to 6 mm. exclusive.
Round iron bars over 33 mm. diameter.
Iron in normal profiles.
Black iron in sheets.
Iron strip.
Iron in ingots.
Iron in billets.
Flint iron.
Tinplate.
Insulin.
Kerosene.
Brass ingots.
Books in general.
Cedarwood logs, round or beams.
Hardwood logs, round or beams.
Pinewood in the round, or rough hewn or sawn, of 25 mm, or over.
Wooden posts, pickets and poles for farming purposes.
Semi-hard woods, round or beams.
Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Fertilizers

Phosphite.
Sulphur (for the manufacture of sulphuric acid when this is utilized for the manufacture of calcium superphosphate)(1).
Thomas slag.
Basic slags or dephosphoration slags.
Ammonium phosphate (agricultural use).
Calcium hydrogen orthophosphate.
Ammonium sulphate.
Ammonium sulphonitrate.
Ammonium nitrate.
Ammonium nitrate calcareous.
Sodium nitrate (Chilean saltpetre).
Sodium potassium nitrate (potassium saltpetre).
Urea, calcium cyanamide.
Potassium chloride.
Potassium sulphate.
Sodium molybdate.
Ammonium molybdate.
Magnesium sulphate.

Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Products for Combating Agriculture and Livestock Pests

Diphenylamine.
Hexachloroethane.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Nicotine sulphate.
Benzene hexachloride.
Aldrin.
Dieldrin.
Arsenic.
Toxaphene.
Calcium gluconate.
Sodium hydroxide.
Furazolidone.
Copper, in pieces. (1)
Sulphur. (1)
Herbal oils.
T.C.A.
Tetrachloroethylene.
Carbon disulphide.
Sulphaquinoxaline.
Quintozene.
Aluminium sulphate.
Lindane.
Malathion.
Piperazine salts.
D.D.T.
Ethylmercury toluene-o-sulphonanilide Dichlone Tetrachloro-o-benzoquinone.
Copper oxychloride.
Ziram.
2, 4-D.
2, 4, 5-T.
MCPA.
Heptachlor.
Methoxychlor.
Lead arsenate.
Nicotine.
Triphenyltin acetate.
Endrin.
Basic oils for insecticide preparations.
Metaldehyde.
Barium sulphide.
Chloroform.
Magnesium carbonate.
Hexachlorobenzene.

Raw materials for the manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities and/or medicinal preparations (including antiseptics or disinfectants and sterilized laminarias).

Petrol.
Lamp black, except dispersed in cellulose nitrate and plasticizer.
Ammonium nitrate.
Sodium and potassium nitrate.
Pedigree sheep for breeding purposes.
Paper for periodicals.
Penicillin, preparations and/or mixtures.
Petroleum (crude).
Radiograph plates and films.
Polymer for the manufacture of nylon yarns.
Pedigree hogs for breeding purposes.
Rayon fibre.
Spares for agricultural machinery.
Spares for tractors.
Artistic, literary or scientific journals.
Coarse salt, including rock salt.
Cottonwood, (2)
Rice seed. (2)
Flower seeds and bulbs.
Vegetable seeds.
Hops (seed). (2)
Potato seed. (2)
Beetroot seed.
Alfalfa seed for forage.
Birdseed forage. (2)
Oats seed forage. (2)
Grass and legume seed forage.
Barley seed forage. (2)
Indian caustic barley seed forage. (2)
Rye seed forage. (2)
Feverolle seed forage. (2)
Maize seed forage. (2)
Feterita seed forage, (2)
Grass seeds forage, (2)
Topinambur seed forage, (2)
Sunflower seed, (2)
Linseed (seed), (2)
Peanut (seed), (2)
Soya oil seed, (2)
Spurge oil seed (Tartago), (2)
Hemp seed, (2)
Tree seeds
Phosphorus sesquisulphide.
Ammonium sulphate.
Carbon disulphide.
Tobacco for processing.
Rayon and/or cotton cord, for manufacturing tyres.
Shearers.
Printing inks for publishers.
Medicinal petrolatum.
Yerba mate (processed and semi-processed).
Gypsum unbleached in rock form and for surgical use.
Jute.
Zinc in ingots.

References:
(1) Subject to control of use.
(2) Prior authority from Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture regarding species and varieties.

Dimethyl 2:2:2-trichloroethylphosphonate.
0-3-Chloro-4-methylcoumarinyl 00-diethyl phosphorothionate.
00-Diethyl hydrogen phosphorodithioate.
Quinuronium sulphate.
Ferbam.
Nitrofurazon.
Lingual epithelium, aphthous (aftoso).
Diazocimidobenzimidine diaceturate.
Diazinon, technical.
Diazinon, concentrated.
Thiram.
Alkylamines and alkanolamines.
Chlordane.
Parathion-methyl.
Sodium arsenite.
Maneb.
Zineb.
Phenkapton.
Dimethyldiamine.
00-Dimethyl 0-2:4:5-trichlorophenyl phosphorothioate.
Cyanoacethyldrazide.
Trichloroethylene.
Diaminohexane adipate (salt 66).
Fascimetros.
Frequency meters.
Medidores de lamparas.
Milliammeters.

Ohmmeters.

Oscillators.

Oscillographs.

Oscilloscopes.

Pyrometers.

Potentiometers.

Voltmeters and wattmeters.

Felted fabrics, whether sized or not, mounted on rubber, for the manufacture of card clothing.

Bentonite, for use as a suspending or emulsifying agent.

Article 2(a): Merchandise that may be imported freely with a 50 per cent prior deposit

Coconut oil and palm oil.

Cresylic acid.

Turpentine spirit except what can be manufactured locally.

Black iron wire.

Vegetable tar for medicinal use.

Aluminium in ingots.

Asbestos.

Anilines in general.

Apparatus and articles for protection of labour, not manufactured in the country.

Ploughs and harrows (complete) for mechanical traction.

Celluloid.

Colours for paints.

Cork (except raw) in sheets, loaves and laminated, pressed cork sheets and ground or broken cork.

Industrial solvents except thinners and other solvents manufactured in the country.

Sisal fibres and manila hemp (Abaca).

'Galalite' in sheets and bars.

Agricultural harvesters.

Agricultural grass-cutting machines.

Agricultural reaping machines.

Agricultural sowing machines.

Agricultural threshing machines.

Non-specified agricultural machines and implements not manufactured in the country.

Shearing machines.

Cellulose nitrate.

Paper for copying presses.

Paper for binding.

Paper matrices in rolls for mimeographers.

Potassium hydroxide.

Tanning products (unspecified).

Auxiliary products for the textile industry.

Sprayers and powder sprinklers.

Resins.
Synthetic resins except urea formaldehyde soluble in water (including the synthetic resins 'Alkinics', 'Fenolicos' and unspecified).
Sodium hydroxide.
Fossil earths for manufacture of phosphates and sugar refining.
Tractors.

(b) **Merchandise that may be Imported Freely with a 100 per cent Prior Deposit**

Accessories for soft iron pipes of diameters greater than 50.8 mm.
Radio and television accessories and spares including cathode ray tubes,
except cabinets, chassis, simple or mounted, valves, for radio receivers
manufactured in the country.
Round loudspeakers of low impedance of diameter between 1.25 mm. and 2.3 mm.
with a volume capacity of 3 to 5.5 watts and with a yield at 400 cycles
of up to 2 per cent., adaptable condensers of a maximum capacity of 425 WF
and minimum capacity of 15 WF and eliminators.

Mineral oil.
Castor oil.
China-wood oil.
Essential oils and essences for perfumery.
Lead acetate.
Acetone.
Industrial acids (unspecified) except sulphuric, tartaric and citric.
Acetic acid.
Formic and phosphoric acids.
Lactic acid.

Hypodermic syringes and needles excepting glass syringes up to a capacity of
20 cubic centimetres with central point.
Needles, pins and needle threaders.
Whitem lead and minium.
Aloes (Aloes del Cabo),
Powdered aluminium.
Alums in general.
Antimony in ingots.
Scientific and laboratory apparatus and spares.
Apparatus for medical and dental clinics and spares.
Radiological apparatus and spares.
Apparatus and instruments for land surveying and hydrography and spares.
Apparatus for the deaf and spares.
Plastic clays for the manufacture of white ceramics containing less than
1.50 per cent of iron oxide and more than 12 per cent loss by calcination.
Clays and minerals for the manufacture of super refractory materials
containing more than 45 per cent alumina.
Starters for motors.
Fishing equipment (except for sport).
Articles for dental use including false teeth.
Surgical articles, other than dental.
Rubber articles for surgery and medicine excepting rubber gloves for surgery.
Scales for laboratories and their spares.
Baryte.
Hinges, screws and pins for spectacles.
Calcium borate.
Sodium borate.
Powdered bronze.
Bronze and brass pipes.
Steel cables.
Assembled cables and spares.
Cocoa in cake form.
Cocoa beans.
Padlocks excepting the following measurements: 44.45 mm. and 76.20 mm.
Kaolin.
Capacitors.
Carbonates (various) except calcium.
Steel piping, excepting seamless circular steel piping, smooth or threaded,
with an internal diameter of between 12.70 cms. and 101.60 mm. inclusive,
and metal thickness of up to 8 mm.
Seamless black iron and/or galvanized iron pipes excepting (a) pipes for
drainage and ventilators, (b) seamless circular black or galvanized iron
pipes, smooth or simple thread, and internal diameter of between 12.7 cms.
and 101.60 mm. inclusive and metal thickness of up to 8 mm.
Raw hemp.
Synthetic rubber.
Sticking cement excepting for footwear.
Key wedges in general and pressure washers.
Sodium and potassium cyanide.
Crudo cotton tapes in widths of 8 to 33 mm. for the manufacture of inked
tapes for office machines.
Calcium chloride.
Copper piping.
Copper, bronze and brass in sheets.
Computators.
Condensers.
Controls excepting temperature and time automatic controls manufactured in the
country.
Crucibles and mortars.
Cryolite.
Unpolished and half-polished lenses for spectacles.
Elements for switchboards.
Packings and joinings.
Emory powder, paste and stone.
Explosives, excepting chlorated explosives.
Feldspar.
Vegetable fibres: Pita, Zacatan roots, Trevia and Piasaba.
Industrial felts.
Paper filters, smooth or folding.
'Formal'.
Mineral phosphorus fertilizer.
Detonators and match-cords for explosives.
Argon gas.
Generators and generating motors and spares.
Vegetable gums in general.
Shellac.
Graphite.
Tools not manufactured in the country.
Tools for jewellers and watchmakers.
Sodium dithionite.
Iron in rods and girders.
Sodium thiosulphate.
Measuring instruments for electricity in general.
Motors.
Circuit-breakers heavier than 250 gms.
Refractory bricks and parts of more than 45 per cent of aluminium oxide.
Pencils excepting stylographs and mechanical pencils.
Latex.
Litharge.
'Litophon'.
Hops.
Mantles and wickes for lamps.
Machines for the milk industry.
Industrial machines and spares excepting those manufactured in the country and those considered indispensable in accordance with the last paragraph of Article 2 of law dated 17 December 1959.
Aviation material.
Raw materials for enamelling.
Raw materials for the manufacture of tyres.
Material for the manufacture of electric lamps.
Didactic material.
Water meters and spares.
Gas meters and spares.
Mercury and quicksilver (redistilled).
Babbitt metal (white metal).
Metal for linotypes.
'Natural minerals constituted of alumina silicate, iron and magnesium hydrate for industrial use and included in Group C of Raw Materials of the Customs tariff'.
Crushing machines in general and spares.
Nickel.
Antimony oxide.
Chromium oxide.
Iron oxide.
Zinc oxide.
Manganese oxide and dioxide.
Paper for bonds.
Sand paper.
Cigarette paper.
Gummed paper for printing.
Paste for the manufacture of gramophone records.
Barium peroxide.
Dry cells and batteries for hearing aids.
Pyrethrum (powdered and in flowers).
Writing ink.
Auto-generating projectors and reflectors for medical use and spares.
Chemical products for galvanoplastics.
Chemical products for unspecified industries excepting those manufactured in the country.
Products for combating agricultural and livestock pests controlled by the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture.
Rectifiers.
Licorice.
Spares for motor vehicles excepting (a) those manufactured in the country, and (b) parts of body and chassis for the assembly of units.
Remnants from spinning mills.
Dryers and fixatives for paints and for printing inks.
Sodium sulphide.
Tea.
Clinical thermometers.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Transformers excepting those manufactured in the country.
Delivery tricycles.
Urea (technical).
Utensils for aviculture.
Utensils, laboratory.
Valves for television sets not manufactured in the country.
Industrial petrolatum.
Glass, excepting sheet, for industrial use.
Zinc (powdered).

(c) Merchandise that may be Imported Freely with a 150 per cent Prior Deposit

Cinematography accessories.
Accessories and spares for photography, excepting finished or unfinished parts which form part of the body of an apparatus and photographic camera.
Industrial oils not specified.
Frames and accessories, except handles, for umbrellas.
Bronze and brass in rods.
Transfers for industrial use, for ceramics, glassware and enamelling.
Canava for the manufacture of carpets.
Special cements.
Chloride of lime.
Shells of various classes for industrial use.
Seeds of a pomegranate, or other fruit, for the manufacture of buttons.
Virgin records.
Pearl essence.
Hoops and seamless tubes of white metal.
Neon gas.
Wool fat or lanolin.
Concentrated coconut milk.
Refrigerating machines and components except assembled refrigerators.
Motors in general and spares.
Transparent cellulose wrapping.
Paper for 'Hollerith' cards and others for accounting purposes.
Paraffin.
Alpaca, cashmere, camel, and mohair, greasy scoured, noils and tops.
Platinum and palladium for industrial use.
Pumic stone.
Watch and clock spares and accessories in general excepting complete
clockwork machinery.
Synthetic resins.
Urea formaldehyde, soluble in water, exclusively for textile and paper
industry.
Natural and artificial silk (silk floss 'casacme' and tops).
Substances, essential oils and essences for perfumery.
Double fold cloth of a width between 40 and 56 cms. for the manufacture of
umbrellas.
Tubes for compressed gases.
Aromatic herbs.

Article 3: Imports of all merchandise not expressly mentioned in Articles 1
and 2 are hereby prohibited.

Article 4: Prior deposits established by Article 2 shall be made at the time
of the respective application to import and shall be maintained for a minimum
period of 180 days. The return of those deposits will be effected against
presentation of the Customs clearance voucher which the respective Customs
"Visturias" shall deliver to the interested party within 72 hours of the
clearance of the merchandise.

Article 5: The Bank of the Republic will draw up regulations covering the
present Decree.
ANNEX II

Additions in January 1960 to the Lists of Goods which may be Imported under the New Regulations

List I: Without Prior Deposit or Surcharge

New and used generating sets

List II(b): At 100 per cent Prior Deposit

Phase meters
Frequency meters
Valve voltmeters
Millimeters
Ohmmeters
Oscillators
Oscillographs
Oscilloscopes
Pyrometers
Potentiometers
Voltmeters and wattmeters
Felted cloth, sized or unsized, on rubber base for card wire

(c) At 150 per cent Prior Deposit

Bentonite as a suspension or emulsifying agent
ANNEX III

Modifications to the Lists reproduced in
Annexes I and II, made in February 1960

Modifications:

Original

High resistance steel wire up to 6 mm.

For mattress and armchair springs (copper or black).

Bleached sulphide cellulose.

Raw sulphide cellulose.

Electrodes, except for welding soft iron and steel types AWS 6010, 6011 and 6012 and similar from 3/32 in. to 3/16 in. diameter.

224-D
2:4:5-T
Cottonwood (2)

Radio and television accessories and spares including cathode ray tubes except cabinets, chassis, simple or mounted valves, for radio receivers manufactured in the country. Round loudspeakers of low impedance of diameter between 1.25 mm. and 2.3 mm. with a volume capacity of 3 to 5.5 watts and with a yield at 400 cycles of up to 2 per cent., adaptable condensers of a maximum capacity of 425 WF and minimum capacity of 15 WF and eliminators.

Commutators

Formol.'

Measuring instruments for electricity in general

Meters

Refractory bricks and parts of more than 45 per cent. of alumina.

Writing ink

Synthetic resins

Urea formaldehyde dissolving in water exclusively for textile and paper industry.

Should read

High resistance steel wire up to 6 mm. for springs.

Steel wire for mattress and springs (copper or black).

Bleached sulphide cellulose.

Raw sulphide cellulose.

Electrodes, except for welding iron and soft steel types AWS 6010, 6011 and 6012 and similar from 3/32 in. to 3/16 in. diameter.

2:4:D.
2:4:5-T.
Cottonseed (2).

Radio and television accessories and spares including cathode ray tubes, except cabinets, chassis, simple or mounted, valves, for radio receivers manufactured in the country, round loudspeakers of low impedance of diameter between 1.25 mm. and 2.3 mm. with a volume capacity of 3 to 5.5 watts and with a yield at 400 cycles of up to 2 per cent., adaptable condensers of a maximum capacity of 425 WF and minimum capacity of 15 WF and eliminators.

Commutators.

'Formol.'

Measuring instruments for electricity in general, meters, phase meters, frequency meters, valve voltmeters, milliammeters, ohm meters, oscillators, oscillographs, oscilloscopes, pyrometers, potentiometers, voltmeters, and wattmeters and spares.

Refractory bricks and parts of not more than 45 per cent. of alumina.

Writing nibs.

Synthetic resins, urea formaldehyde dissolving in water exclusively for textile and paper industry.

1 English text, as reproduced in the Board of Trade Journal (of the United Kingdom) of 19 February 1960.
Addition:

After freezing gases (ammonia, freon and other derivatives) add:

'Quebracho' extract (Tanolin).

Modifications and Additions Introduced in the case of Goods Marked (1)
indicating 'Control of Use'

Modifications:

Sulphur (for the manufacture of sulphuric acid when this is utilized for the manufacture of calcium superphosphate) Excluded from control

Copper, in pieces

Sulphur Excluded from control

Additions:

Aniline colouring and pigments in general for medicinal use Subject to control

Wooden posts, pickets and poles for farming purposes Subject to control

Urea Subject to control

Carbon tetrachloride Subject to control

Caustic soda Subject to control
ANNEX IV

A New Decree issued in February 1960 to Amend the Import Lists

Article 1: The following products are included in the list of merchandise to be imported freely, without surcharges or prior deposits:

- Aluminium in ingots
- Synthetic rubber in sacks or bales
- Chestnut extract
- Agricultural harvesters
- Agricultural grass cutting machines
- Agricultural reaping machines
- Agricultural sowing machines
- Agricultural threshing machines
- Non-specified agricultural machines and implements not manufactured in the country
- Machines for the milk industry
- Shearing machines
- Polyethylene
- Tea
- Spares for share ploughs, are now excluded from the list of spares for agricultural machinery that may be imported without surcharges or prior deposits

Article 2: The following articles are included in the list of merchandise which shall be imported freely with a 50 per cent prior deposit:

- Sodium and potassium hydrogen-sulphate
- Pumps for liquids and spares excepting those manufactured in the country
- Sodium and potassium dichromate
- Calcium borate
- Carbon for brushes in slabs, sheets and rods for electrical and industrial uses
- Bone black animal charcoal
- Latex
- Barium peroxide
- Sodium sulphide
- Sodium sulphuret (sic)

Article 3: Include in the list of merchandise to be imported freely with a 100 per cent deposit on the following articles:

- Vegetable charcoal
- Machine tools for industry
- Machinery, safety and control switches for lifts
- Insulating material for electricity and boilers except sheets of formica type material
- Spares for bicycles

Date of the Decree is not known.
Article 4: Include in the list of merchandise to be imported freely with a 150 per cent prior deposit, the following articles:

Argon gas
Photographic gelatin for the preparation of photographic emulsions
Base paper for sensitizing for the manufacture of photographic paper
Hair for industrial purposes, excepting those made locally

Article 5: Article 3 of the Decree dated 30 December 1959, is modified to read as follows:

"Imports of merchandise not expressly mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 are hereby prohibited. The import is also prohibited (despite their being included generically in the lists of products covered by Articles 1 and 2) of those products classified in the Code of Merchandise of the Export/Import Control Board in force on December 17, 1959, as Second or Third Category imports."

Article 6: State entities and public service companies may import freely without prior deposits the goods mentioned in Article 2 of the Decree dated 30 December 1959, on the understanding that they are required for their own use.