# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Background note</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary table of non-tariff measures applicable to products listed in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTN/3F/W/19</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BTN Chapters 1-24</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import restrictions - extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/7 and Add.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import restrictions - extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/8/Add.6, 9 and 15</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and sanitary regulations - extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/9 and Add.</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable levies and other special charges on imports - extracts from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTN/3E/DOC/6 and Add.1, 2, 4, 5 and 8</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing standards and packaging and labelling regulations - extracts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from MTN/3E/DOC/12 and Add.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-tariff measures - extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/10 and Add.</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BTN Chapters 25-99</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import restrictions - extracts from COM.IND/W/67/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BTN Chapters 1-99</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State trading, government monopoly practices etc. - extracts from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTN/3B/1 and Add.1-3</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs and administrative entry procedures - extracts from MTN/3B/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Add.1-3</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards involving imports and domestic goods - extracts from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTN/3B/3 and Add.1-3</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific limitations on trade - extracts from MTN/3B/4 and Add.1-3</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on imports - extracts from MTN/3B/5 and Add.1-3</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background Note

1. At the meeting of the Group "Tropical Products" in March 1975, it was noted that in connexion with the organization of negotiations on tropical products, the secretariat would provide such background information dealing, inter alia, with commercial policy measures affecting trade in tropical products as may be needed (MTN/TP/1 section 2(iv)).

2. While the Group 3(f) documentation provides the basic details regarding tariffs and non-tariff measures applicable to the products examined, it was thought that the consolidation of more detailed data available in the secretariat on non-tariff measures could be helpful to delegations. Accordingly, the secretariat has, in the context of its technical assistance activities, brought together such information extracted mainly from the inventory of non-tariff measures, relevant to the products listed in document MTN/3F/W/19.1 Further notifications or modifications to the notifications concerning the items identified in the above-mentioned document will be brought to the attention of delegations as they become available.

3. The summary table below shows, by symbols, different types of non-tariff measures applying to various products or groups of products identified and is intended to facilitate reference to the more detailed data contained in the attachment.

4. This information is being provided without prejudice to the question as to which of these measures might be the subject of negotiations or as to the framework in which individual measures or products referred to might be negotiated.

---

1Document MTN/3F/W/19 contains a consolidated list of products brought to the attention of Group 3(f) in the course of its work, i.e. products included in the indicative list of items proposed for the Kennedy Round negotiations and additional products notified by certain developing countries. The attached data on the consolidated list of products have been collated without prejudice as to what may or may not be considered a tropical product.
## Summary Table of Non-Tariff Measures Notified on Products Listed in MTN/39/6/19

### Background Information

- **Cocoa (18.01-18.05)**
- **Chocolate and sweetened cocoa powder (18.06)**
- **Coffee (09.01, 21.02)**
- **Tea (09.02, 21.02)**
- **Bananas (08.01, 11.04)**
- **Pepper (09.09)**
- **Palm nuts and kernels, copra, groundnut kernels and castor oil seed** (12.01)
- **Palm oil, palm kernel oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, castor oil** (15.07)
- **Vegetable oilcakes (23.00)**
- **Spices (09.05-09.10)**
- **Manioc, sago, coconut, Cassava, nuts, kernels and cashew shell liquid (08.01, 15.05)**
- **Tung, bamboo, tobacco and cattail (nuts, seeds and oil)** (12.01, 15.07)
- **Psyllium seed, pyrethrum, gum arabic, rattan, kapok, cinchona bark** (12.07, 13.01, 14.02, 15.02, 15.06)
- **Pineapples, mango, passion fruit, guava, papaya and mango products** (08.01, 08.02, 09.08, 09.09, 10.11, 10.01, 20.00-20.01, 21.04)
- **Tropical cut flowers (06.03)**
- **Tropical essential oils and resins (33.01)**
- **Shellac, stearic and other waxes (13.02)**
- **Tropical fish and products** (03.01-03.16, 16.05, 16.06)

### Country Maintaining Non-Tariff Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Korea</th>
<th>Luxembourg</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Netherlands</th>
<th>Norway</th>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>U.K.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
<td><strong>LL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ST</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
1. In many cases, the measure indicated by a symbol applies to part of the product or product group. Details of product coverage, description of measures, etc., are available in the present document and/or in MTN/39/6/19. Certain types of non-tariff measure such as customs valuation apply to all or a wide range of imports including tropical products. For summary details regarding such types of measure, reference may be made to MTN/39/73. Restrictions applying to textiles are not shown in this document.
2. Legal justification of import restrictions

- Finland maintains import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons in accordance with GATT Article III.
- The U.S. restriction on groundnuts is covered by the waiver granted by the Decision of 5 March 1955 (e.g., BIBD 3rd Supp., page 32).
- Switzerland reserved its position in the Protocol of Accession with regard to import restrictions on certain agricultural products including certain vegetables, fruits and products thereof; fresh flowers; certain alcoholic beverages; and oil-cakes (e.g., BIBD 8th Supp., page 8). Certain restrictions are considered by the governments applying them to be covered by the provisional application clause in the Protocols providing for the terms on which the governments apply the General Agreement.
## Products listed in MTN/39/IV/19
(see also MTN/37/IV/19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products listed in MTN/39/IV/19</th>
<th>Background information</th>
<th>Country maintaining non-tariff measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tropical vegetables and products</td>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranges (06.02)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnuts (08.05)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain other tropical fruits and products (08.07-08.09, 08.11-08.20, 08.21)</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate (09.03)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice and rice bran (10.06-10.23)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour of mango etc. (11.04)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar-agar (13.05)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable plaiting materials and pinares (14.01-14.05)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed oil and sesame oil (15.07)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical oils, boiled, dehydrated etc. (15.08)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty alcohols and grade glycerine from coconut, margarine from tropical oils (15.10, 15.11, 15.13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar and related products (17.01-17.09)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapad (flour preparation) (19.02)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut butter and tropical food specialities (19.07)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raisins and cordials of tropical fruit (22.09)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain tobacco leaves and products (29.01-29.02)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menthol (29.05)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanning extracts of vegetable origin (30.01)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural rubber latex (40.01)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw hides and skins and bovine cattle, goat, and kid skins leather (41.01-41.04)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical wood and products (Chapter 44)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattan products (46.01-03)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattan products (46.02-05)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand fibre and products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand fibre and products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beads products (55.01-02)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber shoes (56.01)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones (71.03-08)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellfishes (57.01-57.05)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivatives of maofat oil (15.01, 15.10, 15.20, 15.25, 15.29, 15.30)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.04 etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/7 and addenda

Import restrictions (BTN Chapters 1–24)

Australia, Austria, Canada, EEC, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United States
(a) **Description:**

The importation of sugar is prohibited (except with the consent in writing of the Australian Minister of Northern Development or an officer authorized by him) under the Sugar Agreement Act, which approves of the agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

*Japan:* As Australia is the second largest (after Cuba) sugar exporter, it is difficult to understand why there is a prohibition.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Legislation prohibiting the import of sugar has been in force for many years. The measures in relation to imports are an integral part of production and marketing arrangements for Australia's sugar industry under which production and prices as well as imports are closely controlled.

**Reference:** L/3653/Add.16
(a) Description:

The importation of syrup (17.02.900) is prohibited (except with the consent in writing of the Australian Minister of Northern Development or an officer authorized by him) under the Sugar Agreement Act, which approves of the agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments.

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: A useful market for United Kingdom syrups could be developed in Australia if the prohibition were removed, especially for high quality golden syrup. This product would sell at a higher price than the Australian product, and thus would not offer price competition. As a major exporter to the United Kingdom benefiting from membership in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, Australia has the capacities to import useful quantities of this non-competitive United Kingdom product.

(c) Comments by the country maintaining the measures:

Legislation prohibiting the import of sugar and syrup has been in force for many years. The measures in relation to imports are an integral part of production and marketing arrangements for Australia's sugar industry under which production and prices as well as imports are closely controlled.

Reference: I/3653/Add.16
Product: (BTN)
Molasses, whether or not decolourized (17.03)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

The importation of sugar (in molasses) is prohibited (except with the consent in writing of the Australian Minister of Northern Development or an officer authorized by him) under the Sugar Agreement Act, which approves of the agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Legislation prohibiting the import of sugar (in molasses) has been in force for many years. The measures in relation to imports are an integral part of production and marketing arrangements for Australia's sugar industry under which production and prices as well as imports are closely controlled.

Reference: L/3653/Add.16

December 1974
The main aims of the Austrian agriculture policy are, according to the Austrian law on agriculture:

(1) to maintain an economically sound agrarian population;

(2) to assure the participation of agriculture in the country's overall economic development;

(3) to increase the productivity and competitiveness of agriculture, especially through structural measures;

(4) to promote agriculture, taking into consideration the national economy and interests of consumers, in order to overcome difficulties caused by different factors such as the climatic conditions and geographical situation of Austria; and

(5) to improve the economic situation of population employed in agriculture.

Austrian agriculture is faced with considerable difficulties, caused on the one hand by the well-known general problems of agriculture and, on the other hand, by certain specific factors prevailing in Austria. Nearly 42 per cent of the agricultural area is mountainous, 40 per cent of all farms are smaller than five hectares. Additionally, climate causes serious difficulties in a number of regions. The portion of population employed in agriculture and forestry is steadily declining. From 1958 to 1968 there was a decrease by 25 per cent; and in 1961 the share of agricultural population was less than 19.8 per cent as compared with total population.

Austrian agriculture is undergoing a process of adjustment. The production level in recent years and the increasing problems in finding outlets in the international markets have led to an increasing imbalance between production and demand, especially with respect to wheat and dairy products. In order to reduce wheat and milk production certain measures have been adopted to shift production from these critical sectors to others.
Restrictions are maintained by Austria on some groups of products for more or less the same reasons.

These groups are:

(1) products falling under the Austrian Marketing Law, i.e. cereals, milling products, milk and dairy products and meat;

(2) vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone; and

(3) wine and similar products.

The first group of products is covered by the Provisions of the Protocol of Accession of Austria to GATT. Details on these products and the functioning of the Marketing Law have been explained several times in different bodies in GATT.

As far as the second group is concerned, vegetables and fruits, restrictions on most of the items are applied on a seasonal basis. Moreover, even in the restricted period licences are granted liberally, taking into account the Austrian crop and demand. Some products of this group are to be regarded as hard-core cases, where imports are restricted during the entire year. These products are mainly cultivated by small and medium-sized farms, to which protection must be afforded in order to secure a minimum income for the population involved.

As regards wine and similar products, Austria has been faced with a structural surplus production for several years. To a large extent Austrian wine growers represent very small production units. The Government has endeavoured to meet these economic difficulties by special legal measures and regional limitation of wine production areas. Despite existing difficulties Austria applies a global quota on wine.

In the agricultural sector Austria is a net importer. Nevertheless, for certain reasons Austria as a neutral country has to maintain some degree of self-sufficiency, which has traditionally amounted to about 80 per cent.

Most of the items subject to restrictions are not only restricted as to imports, but also with respect to exports, both measures aiming at stabilizing market conditions.

Austria has a positive attitude towards achieving progress in the agricultural field. At the last session of CONTRACTING PARTIES the Austrian delegation underlined that actions on agricultural restrictions should not take place without paying due attention to other agricultural trade obstacles applied by contracting parties.
Product: (BTN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid (17.01)</th>
<th>Austria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(a) Description:

Global quotas except: beet sugar and cane sugar, crude, and sugar candy (ex 17.01)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

Production of sugar is of great importance for the Austrian economy. The income of more than 30,000 farmers derives mainly from the sugar beet production. By-products and chips of sugar beet are also of great significance for animal husbandry and the dairy industry. Beet cultivation is important for crop rotation.

Austrian production of sugar averaged approximately 280,000 tons in the last few years. This figure corresponds approximately to the total annual Austrian demand. Imports and exports of sugar are negligible. The cultivation of sugar beets is subject to quotas as regards both the cultivated area and the quantities in order to avoid a surplus of production. This regulation is based on private agreements between the sugar beet producers and sugar factories.

The Austrian home market price for sugar is fixed under the price regulation law at a maximum level taking into account both the interests of producers and consumers. This price as well as that for sugar beet is lower than the European average price level.

Reference: L/3212/Add.5/Rev.1

COM.49/W/72/Add.2
(a) **Description:**

Imports of starch sugar (grape sugar glucose, dextrose) with a degree of purity of less than 98 per cent are subject to global quotas. (ex 17.02)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement.

Production of sugar is of great importance for the Austrian economy. The income of more than 30,000 farmers derives mainly from the sugar beet production. By-products and chips of sugar beet are also of great significance for animal husbandry and the dairy industry. Beet cultivation is important for crop rotation.

Austrian production of sugar averaged approximately 280,000 tons in the last few years. This figure corresponds approximately to the total annual Austrian demand. Imports and exports of sugar are negligible. The cultivation of sugar beets is subject to quotas as regards both the cultivated area and the quantities in order to avoid a surplus of production. This regulation is based on private agreements between the sugar beet producers and sugar factories.

The Austrian home market price for sugar is fixed under the price regulation law at a maximum level taking into account both the interests of producers and consumers. This price as well as that for sugar beet is lower than the European average price level.

**Reference:**  L/3212/Add.5/Rev.1

COM.AG/W/72/Add.2

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues ... (23.02)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Argentina, Philippines, United States, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**
State trading
Discretionary licensing for bran (ex 23.02)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**
See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to Chapters 10 and 11.)

Austrian Marketing Law provides that cereals and milling products must be offered to the "Fund" at the import price. The "Fund" is not obliged to buy. This is to stabilize prices. Presently this mechanism is not used, however. Currently the "Fund" buys at public tender, taking the best offer. This is in conjunction with an import plan which is drawn up to take account of domestic demand and local production.

**Reference:**
- L/1949/Add.21
- L/3212/Add.5/Rev.1
- COM.AG/W/72/Add.2
- L/3653/Add.12
(a) Description:
State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:
India: In India's experience State monopolies are reluctant to shift to new sources of supply.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.
The delegation of Austria did not consider this measure as having restrictive effects.
A monopoly imports tobacco. High quality tobacco is imported to satisfy the demands of foreign tourists.

Reference: L/3653/Add.12
| Product: Manufacured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (24.02) | Country or group maintaining measures: Austria | Countries indicating an interest: Canada, India, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia |

(a) **Description:**
State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement.

The delegation of Austria did not consider this measure as having restrictive affects.

**Reference:** L/3653/Add.12
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
(MTN) Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats Canada Philippines (15.13)

(a) Description:

Imports of oleomargarine, butterine or similar substitutes for butter or processed butter, with certain exceptions (small quantities for personal use - Residents: 25 lb.; non-residents: 5 lb. and manufacturers: 50 lb. for laboratory testing) are prohibited (ex 15.13).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Policy adopted over fifty years ago prohibited generally the sale of oleomargarine in Canada. Presently, however, the prohibition is inoperative and oleomargarine is produced and sold domestically. There have been no commercial imports since before 1923.

Canada is prepared to study this prohibition to see whether relaxation could be considered in a general trade negotiation.

Reference: L/2981/Add.3
**Product:**  
(BTN)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22.09)</td>
<td>Argentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Applies also to 22.03; 22.05, 22.06, 22.07, 22.08.)

State trading is carried on by the Provincial Governments, with varying régimes from Province to Province. Beer, for instance is sold in State liquor stores, and in some Provinces is also sold by brewers themselves and in general stores. The Federal Government has been trying to get the Provinces to eliminate certain procedures which have been called discriminatory, e.g. different make-ups on imported products, and difficulties in getting them listed with the Provincial authorities.

**Reference:** L/1949/Add.7
A. Benelux

| Product: (BTN) Cut flowers and flower buds ... suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (06.03) | Country or group maintaining measures: Benelux | Countries indicating an interest: Australia, Israel, United States |

(a) Description:

Quotas and seasonal restrictions for imports of fresh roses and carnations (ex 06.03) into Belgium and Luxembourg

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This measure protects the investments needed to ensure local production of quality flowers.

Reference: L/3564, L/3754/Add.2, COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
Product: (BTN)  
Country or group maintaining measures:  
Countries indicating an interest:

Chocolate products (18.06)  
Benelux  
Ghana

(a) **Description:**

Licensing (liberal)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**
| Product: (BTN) Tomato juice, lime juice pineapple juice, tinned (20.07) | Country or group maintaining measures: Benelux | Countries indicating an interest: Ghana Philippines |

(a) **Description:**

Licensing (liberal)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**
Cut flowers and flower buds ... suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes ...
(06.03)

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing and bilateral quotas for fresh flowers (ex 06.03).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

These restrictions are considered necessary to protect home production.

Reference: L/3529 and Add.1
COH.AG/W/72/Add.6
### Product: (BTN) Cut flowers and flower buds ... suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Restriction (method unspecified)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Reference: L/3212/Add.12  
L/3754/Add.2
Product: (BTN) ex Dates, bananas, etc. ex (08.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: France

Countries indicating an interest: Brazil, Israel, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:
Restriction (method unspecified) for imports of bananas (08.01 B) and pineapples (08.01 C).

(b) Comments by other countries:
Brazil is interested in having this restriction removed.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
(Appplies also to part of 22.09.)
This measure is to protect production in Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion, where social costs are relatively high.

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex Fruit provisionally preserved (ex 08.11)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Only tinned peaches and pineapples (cf. COM.AG/W/93/Corr.1, 10 February 1975) are under quota.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

This is aimed primarily at pulp of fruit that can be mixed with other prepared or preserved fruits.

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex Fatty acids, acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols (ex 15.10)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Restriction (method unspecified) for imports of acids other than stearic and oleic acids (ex 15.10C) and fatty industrial alcohols (ex 15.10D).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
Product: (BTN) Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
Glycerol and glycerol lyes France Argentina
(15.11) Philippines

(a) Description:

Restriction (method unspecified) for imports of glycerine

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol and glycerol lyes (15.11)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Import quotas (selective)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Imports are unrestricted when the origin of the goods is Zone I, in which Ghana is included.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) ex Prepared or preserved fish ... (ex 16.04)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Imports of preserved sardines (ex 16.04 D) and tuna (ex 16.04 E) are under quota.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Foreign competition has forced some fish processing establishments to close or to combine with others. The industry is coastal. Social factors are very important.

**Reference:** L/3212/Add.12  
L/3754/Add.2  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) ex Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (ex 17.04)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Restriction (method unspecified) for imports of liquorice extract, containing more than 10 per cent by weight of sucrose (ex 17.04 A).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

**Reference:** L/3212/Add.12  
L/3754/Add.2
Product
(BTN)
ex Vegetables and
fruit, prepared or
preserved by vinegar
(ex 20.01)

Country or group
maintaining measures:
France

Countries indicating an interest:
Australia
Canada
Hong Kong
New Zealand
Philippines
United States

(a) Description:

Only the following products are still under quota. For gherkins, the restriction applies only to those in immediate packings of less than 2 kg.

ex 20.01 B cultivated mushrooms, tomatoes, gherkins, prepared or preserved by vinegar.

(b) Comments by other countries:

In the view of Hong Kong, restrictions on this and other items are unilateral quotas imposed by the French authorities without the agreement of the authorities either of the United Kingdom or of Hong Kong.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 20.02, 20.03, 20.04, 20.05, 20.06, 20.07.)

The French industry devoted to these products serves as a necessary outlet for surpluses in fresh fruits and vegetables. Considerable sums have been invested in plant facilities and in preparing land for orchards to supply the plants (e.g. irrigation). An American canning firm found the investment so high despite favourable credit facilities that it abandoned this sector in favour of others. Despite the need to protect this industry, which is in difficult straits, there are imports on a bilateral quota basis, sometimes on the basis of bilateral conversations.

Reference:
L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
(a) **Description:**

The quota restriction affects only certain kinds of fruit, mainly pineapples, peaches and apricots, and also depending on the size of the packing. The details are as follows:

- **For fruit preserves in syrup**
  - *ex 20.06*
    - *ex B*
      - *ex II*
        - **ex (a)** containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg.
          - 5 pineapples
          - 6 peaches
          - 7 other fruits, in immediate packings of a net capacity of between 1 kg. and 2.5 kgs.
        - **ex (b)** containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg. or less.
          - the various fruits except pineapple.

- **For fruit preserves in natural state**
  - *ex (c)* not containing added sugar
    - *ex (1)* in immediate packings of a net capacity of 4.5 kgs. or more
      - *ex (cc)* pineapples
    - *ex (2)* in immediate packings of a net capacity of less than 4.5 kgs.
      - but more than 2.5 kgs.: pineapples
      - of less than 2.5 kgs.: apricots, pineapples and other fruits.

It is stipulated, furthermore, that under the heading "other fruits", whenever licence applications are presented for exotic fruit preserves such as mangoes, guavas, papayas, litchies, etc., they are granted liberally.
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
(BTN)

ex Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved ...
(ex 20.06) (cont'd)

France

Argentina
Australia
Canada
Hong Kong
Philippines
South Africa
United States

(b) Comments by notifying countries:

Australia: Bilateral conversations with France have not proved helpful. It is felt that France discriminates against Australia. (Applies also to item 20.04.) Also it should be noted that the bilateral quotas only apply to certain countries whereas others have no quotas whatsoever.

United States: Quantitative restrictions against these items curtail United States exports of canned peaches to France.

Canada: Restrictions are harmful to Canadian exports of Chinese food products. (Applies also to 20.01 and 20.02.)

South Africa: France should not be spared the Article XXVIII proceedings that South Africa has undergone when starting up industries.

Hong Kong: It is hoped that the special régime regarding imports from Hong Kong can be lifted so that these will be allowed to enter freely. These quotas, according to the Hong Kong view, are unilateral quotas, imposed by the French authorities without the agreement of the authorities either of the United Kingdom or of Hong Kong. (Applies also to 20.01, 20.02, 20.04 and 21.07.)

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 20.01, 20.02, 20.03, 20.04, 20.05, 20.07.)

The French industry devoted to these products serves as a necessary outlet for surpluses in fresh fruits and vegetables. Considerable sums have been invested in plant facilities and in preparing land for orchards to supply the plants (e.g. irrigation). An American canning firm found the investment so high despite favourable credit facilities that it abandoned this sector in favour of others. Despite the need to protect this industry, which is in difficult straits, there are imports on a bilateral quota basis, sometimes on the basis of bilateral conversations.

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
Product: Fruit juices and vegetable juices (20.07)

Country or group maintaining measures: France
Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Ghana, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:

The quota restriction affects only certain kinds of juices, mainly of grape, apple, pear, pineapple, tomato. In addition, it depends on the specific gravity of the product and its sugar content. Details are as follows:

- ex A of a specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 15°C:
  - ex I grape juice
    - ex (a) with an added sugar content exceeding 30 per cent by weight
    - ex (b) with an added sugar content exceeding 30 per cent by weight
  - II apple and pear juice
  - III other

- ex B of a specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 15°C:
  - ex I - grape juice
    - apple juice
    - mixtures of apple and pear juice
  - ex II - pineapple juice
    - tomato juice

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The French industry devoted to these products serves as a necessary outlet for surpluses in fresh fruits and vegetables. Considerable sums have been invested in plant facilities and in preparing land for orchards to supply the plants (e.g. irrigation). An American canning firm found the investment so high despite favourable credit facilities that it abandoned this sector in favour of others. Despite the need to protect this industry, which is in difficult straits, there are imports on a bilateral quota basis, sometimes on the basis of bilateral conversations.

(Applies also to 20.01, 20.02, 20.03, 20.04, 20.05 and 20.06.)

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:

ex Food preparations n.e.s. France Hong Kong
(ex 21.07) Philippines United States

(a) Description:

Licensing (unspecified): imports of food preparations containing by weight less than 1.5% of fats, less than 5% of sucrose and less than 5% of starch (ex 21.07 F I, ex 21.07 A I).

All other sub-headings under this heading, which comprises a very long and detailed enumeration, are liberalized.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AQ/W/72/Add.7
Product: ex Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (ex 22.09)

Country or group maintaining measures: France

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:

Restriction (method unspecified) for imports of rum and tafia (ex 22.09 C), vodka (22.09 IV), and plum, pear or cherry brandy (ex 22.09 V); imports of ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength of less than 80° (22.09 A) are controlled by the "Service des Alcools du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (State trading)."

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 08.01.) With regard to rum and tafia, this measure is to protect production in Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion, where social costs are relatively high.

The restriction on spirituous beverages not in conformity with internal laws is to prevent importation of beverages made with neutral spirits and chemically flavoured to resemble kirsch, raspberry eaux de vie or similar products which in France must be made from fresh fruits.

Reference: L/3212/Add.12
            L/3653/Add.3
            L/3754/Add.2
(a) **Description:**

Imports of fresh flowers and flower buds are subject to global quotas or bilateral quotas (ex 06.03)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

It is felt that in the near future further liberalization will be possible. German production of cut flowers was approximately DM 1 billion, while imports from third countries totalled approximately DM 23 million.

The restriction is in force only during a part of the season; but the German delegation preferred that seasonal restriction not be indicated.

**Reference:**  L/3212/Add.13  
L/3754/Add.2  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid ...</td>
<td>Germany, F.R.</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20.01)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Imports of cucumbers and gherkins in air-tight containers, capsicum grossum and mixed pickles are subject to bilateral or global quotas. (ex 20.01)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Applies also to 20.02, 20.04, 20.05, 20.06, 20.07.)

Chapter 20 constituted a "hard core" situation when a waiver was requested in 1958. The promised efforts at liberalization have been successful, so that only a few items remain subject to the restrictions, which afford protection to persons engaged in these agricultural sectors. The percentage of the market open to foreign suppliers has increased yearly.

**Reference:**  L/3212/Add.13  
L/3754/Add.2  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
Product: Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (BTN) (22.09)

Country or group maintaining measures:
- Germany, F.R.

Countries indicating an interest:
- Argentina
- Philippines

(a) Description:

State trading, discretionary licensing or liberal licensing for imports of ethyl alcohol, eaux de vie, and spirituous beverages except rum, arak, cognac and liqueurs (ex 22.09)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Appplies also to 22.08, 22.10.)

In 1923 the Brandy Monopoly was established, to buy certain agricultural surpluses (potatoes and grains) and to maintain a high price on alcoholic beverages to discourage alcoholism. The Monopoly is not allowed to import ethyl alcohol in pure form, but can import certain types of beverages. Self-sufficiency ratio is 75 per cent to 80 per cent.

Reference: L/2741/Add.5 and Add.10
L/3653/Add.15
L/3751/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes ... (20.05)</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of certain fruit pulp, without sugar, from non-Community countries (ex 20.05).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/2981/Add.1  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.49
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved ... (20.06)</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Argentina Philippines United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing for imports of canned products, from non-Community countries (ex 20.06).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

**Reference:** L/2981/Add.1

COM.AG/W/72/Add.49
| Product: Fruit juices and vegetable juices (BTN) | Country or group maintaining measures: Ireland | Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Israel, Philippines, United States |

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing for imports of certain fruit juices, without sugar from non-Community countries (ex 20.07).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

**Reference:** L/2981/Add.1

COM.AG/W/72/Add.49
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (24.02)</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Philippines United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing except for imports from Community countries.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

This is a fixed measure.

**Reference:**  
L/2981/Add.1  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.49
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dates, bananas, etc. (08.01)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Brazil, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Imports of bananas are subject to a global quota (ex 08.01).

Imports of dates in packages of more than 500 grs. are subject to discretionary licensing (ex 08.01).

(b) Comments by other countries:

**Brazil** is interested in having this restriction removed.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The global quota is divided in two parts, one with 31.7 per cent of the total reserved for EEC and associated countries, and another with 61.3 per cent reserved for third countries. This division, made on the basis of imports into Italy during the period 1969-1971, aims at ensuring equitable outlets for all sources of supply to the Italian market.

Imports of dates are unrestricted if the product is intended, under supervision of the customs or the Frauds Repression Service, exclusively for the preparation of animal feeding stuffs.

Reference: L/3212/Add.4  
L/3754/Add.2  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
| Product: Fatty acids, acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols (15.10) | Country or group maintaining measures: Italy | Countries indicating an interest: Philippines United States |

(a) **Description:**

Imports of acid oils from refining are subject to discretionary licensing (ex 15.10)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Measure is designed to prevent these oils from being used for human consumption. A law absolutely prohibits the stearification of oil. However, since it is extremely difficult in practice to provide adequate surveillance to enforce that law, the subject measure is required.

Reference:

L/3212/Add.4
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit juices and vegetable juices ... (20.07)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Countries indicating an interest:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Imports of fruit and vegetable juices, except for imports of grapefruit and pineapple juice are subject to discretionary licensing (ex 20.07).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Canada: The practice of admitting imports from other member countries of the EEC is questionable.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The southern region producing for these products is under-developed industrially. Social factors make this measure necessary.

Reference: L/3212/Add.4
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.7
Countries indicating an interest:

Brazil
Philippines
United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports from the dollar area of bananas (ex 08.01).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Brazil is interested in having this restriction removed.
United States: See document L/3753

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This is maintained solely to protect the banana industries in certain developing Commonwealth countries which are wholly dependent on the United Kingdom market. Production costs in these countries are high and export earnings for bananas on the United Kingdom market are of great importance to their economies.

The United Kingdom Government keeps this restriction under regular review. As a member of the FAO Banana Study Group we accept the Group's long-term aim of the elimination of customs duties and import restrictions. The need to safeguard the interests of banana producing countries which are dependent on a protected market was recognized by the Study Group at its Session in October 1967. There is no wish on the part of the United Kingdom to maintain this quota longer than necessary, but reasonable account must be taken of the interests of the producers who depend on our market.

Reference: L/3212/Add.10
L/3753
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.22
Product: Country or group Countries indicating an interest:
(ex BTN)
(ex fruit juices and vegetable juices) United Kingdom Argentina
(ex 20.07) Philippines United States

(a) Description:

Imports from the dollar area of grapefruit juice and orange juice (other than unpasteurized frozen orange and grapefruit juice concentrates) are subject to global quota (ex 20.07).

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: See document L/3753

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The restrictions on the import of certain citrus products from the dollar area were originally imposed for balance-of-payments reasons but are now maintained solely in the interests of certain Commonwealth developing countries in the Caribbean area. These countries' main market is the United Kingdom and their citrus industries are important both as an export earner and being highly labour-intensive industries in providing employment.

The restrictions have been relaxed twice in recent years. In 1964 the restrictions on imports of frozen orange concentrate from the dollar area were removed and in 1968, as part of the GATT Kennedy Round settlement, the period during which fresh grapefruit may be imported from the dollar area was extended by three months to include December-February.

Reference: L/3212/Add.10
L/3753
L/3754/Add.2
COM.AG/W/72/Add.22
Product: (BTN) ex Other spirits, liqueurs, and other spirituous beverages (ex 22.09)

Country or group maintaining measures: United Kingdom

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:

Imports from the dollar area of rum are subject to global quota. (ex 22.09)

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: See document L/3753

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This quota was originally imposed for balance-of-payments reasons, but is now maintained solely to protect the rum (and hence partly the sugar) industries of certain developing Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean whose main market is in the United Kingdom. Without this protection their export trades, the profitability of their production of rum and of sugar and the well-being of this important sector of their economy would be put at risk to competition from dollar area producers. Following recent discussions between the United Kingdom and the United States, it has been agreed that the quota will be substantially enlarged in 1975 and 1976 and eliminated on 1 January 1977.
Product: Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (24.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: United Kingdom

Countries indicating an interest: Philippines United States

(a) Description:
Imports of cigars from the dollar area other than Cuba are subject to global quota (ex 24.02).

Imports of cigars from Cuba are subject to bilateral quota (ex 24.02).

(b) Comments by other countries:
United States: See document L/3753

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Quotas were originally imposed for balance-of-payments reasons, but are now maintained to protect a developing Commonwealth country (Jamaica) against unrestricted competition from the major world producer (the United States) a developed country with a large domestic market. Cigar manufacturing is important to Jamaica both as an export earner and in providing employment.

Reference: L/3212/Add.10
L/3753
COM.AG/W/72/Add.22
The difficulties traditionally surrounding agriculture are more or less common to all industrial countries and are the product of both economic and social factors. These difficulties are more noticeable in Japan because of natural conditions which are not favourable to agriculture and of the small size of land holding of farm households. Japan being mountainous islands, the total area utilized for agriculture accounts for only 15.2 per cent of the total land area and the average land holding is only one hectare per farm household. This inevitably results in the low productivity of the average Japanese farmer.

Another difficulty facing Japanese agriculture is a widening income gap between the industrial sector and the agricultural sector. It is therefore necessary for the Government to provide opportunities for farmers to earn incomes which are comparable to those of workers in the industrial sector.

The Government is therefore constantly reviewing its overall agricultural policies, aiming, inter alia, at promotion of further structural improvement to achieve higher productivity and at readjustment of the composition of agricultural production in order to achieve what is known as selective expansion. Systematic conversion from rice production to other crops more in line with national requirements is also being pursued.

On the other hand, where liberalization of agricultural products is concerned, there were and still are a large number of difficult problems, not only of an economic, but also a political and social nature. In spite of these difficulties, however, Japan has made continuous and mounting efforts toward import liberalization. As a result, quantitative restrictions on agricultural imports have been substantially reduced, particularly in the last few years. During the period 1970 to 1973, forty-five products (in terms of BTN four digits) were liberalized and, consequently, at present residual import restrictions are applied to only twenty-three agricultural products (including three maritime products). This has served to increase the level of Japan's agricultural imports. It is further pointed out in this connexion that measures have been taken on a continuous basis to ease the restrictive effects of the non-liberalized items by enlarging import quotas.
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
(BTN) Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen (03.01) Japan Canada

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for imports of herring, cod (including Alaska pollack) and its roes, yellow-tail, mackerel, sardines, horse mackerel and sauries, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen (ex 03.01-2-(2)).

(b) Comments by other countries:
Republic of Korea wishes these restrictions lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.
(Applies also to 03.02, 03.03, 12.08)

Most fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions apply only to some of the fish caught along the coastal fishing grounds, where 360,000 of the total 510,000 Japanese fishermen gain their livelihood. Coastal fishing industry is a less-developed sector of the economy.

Imports have increased recently: 1966 $127 million 1971 $416 million (includes products in the restricted categories)

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3698
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11
Product: Country or group indicating maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
Fish, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked Japan EEC Philippines Republic of Korea

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for imports of hard roes of cod (including Alaska pollack) salted, in brine, dried or smoked ex 03.02-1.

Cod (including Alaska pollack), herring, yellow-tail, mackerel, sardines, horse-mackerel and sauries, salted, in brine, or dried; "Niboshi" (small boiled and dried fish for seasoning use) ex 03.02-2-(l).

Herring, smoked 03.02-2(2).

(b) Comments by other countries:
Republic of Korea wishes these restrictions lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 03.01, 03.03, 12.08)

Most fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions apply only to some of the fish caught along the coastal fishing grounds, where 360,000 of the total 510,000 Japanese fishermen gain their livelihood. Coastal fishing industry is a less-developed sector of the economy.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1 L/3698 COM.AG/W/72/Add.11
Product: (BTN)
Crustaceans and molluscs ...
(C03.03)

Country or group maintaining measures:
Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
Australia
EEC
Philippines
Republic of Korea
New Zealand

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of scallops and cuttlefish, live; scallops, adductors of shellfish and cuttlefish, fresh, chilled or frozen ex 03.03-2-(1).
Scallops, adductors of shellfish and cuttlefish, salted, in brine or dried ex 03.03-2-(2)

(b) Comments by other countries:
Republic of Korea wishes these restrictions lifted.
Australia would like for scallops to be liberalized.

(o) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.
(Applies also to 03.01, 03.02, 12.08)

Most fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions apply only to some of the fish caught along the coastal fishing grounds, where 360,000 of the total 510,000 Japanese fishermen gain their livelihood. Coastal fishing industry is a less-developed sector of the economy.

Reference:
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
Product: Dried leguminous vegetables (BTN)  
Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, United States

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing except green beans and seed for growing leguminous vegetables (other than small red beans). (ex 07.05)

(b) Comments by other countries:
Republic of Korea would like this restriction lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.
This is to protect Northern and Southern regions where growing conditions do not permit other crops.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11
Product:
(BTN)
Citrus fruits, fresh or
dried
(08.02)

Country or group
maintaining measures:
Japan

Countries indicating
an interest:
Israel
United States

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for fresh oranges (ex 08.02-2), and
Tangerines (ex 08.02-4).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.
(Applies also to 08.11, 20.05.)

Fruit production is one of the targets of the Selective Expansion Programme
through which the Government is attempting to modernize agriculture. Due to the
need to shift out of rice production and also because of the profitability of
fruit production the move to create orchards has been stepped-up in recent years.
It will take some time before newly planted trees will bear fruit to the full
capacity. About 428,000 hectares (about 8 per cent of total open farmland) and
about 370,000 farm households are engaged.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3543
COM.2/G/72/Add.11
Product: Fruit provisionally preserved (08.11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description

Discretionary licensing for oranges (ex 08.11-2) and tangerines (ex 08.11-3).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 08.02, 20.05)

Fruit production is one of the targets of the Selective Expansion Programme through which the Government is attempting to modernize agriculture. Due to the need to shift out of rice production and also because of the profitability of fruit production the move to create orchards has been stepped-up in recent years. It will take some time before newly planted trees will bear fruit to the full capacity. About 428,000 hectares (about 8 per cent of total open farmland) and about 370,000 farm households are engaged.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3543
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice (10.06)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:

Pakistan: Imports of rice into Japan are subject to quota allocation. No quota has been allocated to Pakistan on the ground that quotas are allocated to traditional suppliers only. Thus, imports of rice are not only subject to quantitative restriction but the operation of the quota system is also discriminatory in nature.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 10.01 and 10.03.)

In order to ensure adequate supplies and fair returns, the Government applies a special control to the production and distribution of rice, wheat and barley which are staple foods.

Reference: L/3177/Add.8
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starches, inulin (BTN) Japan</td>
<td>Philippines United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**
Discretionary licensing

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**
See general policy statement.

**Reference:**
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11
| Product: Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (12.01) | Country or group maintaining measures: Japan | Countries indicating an interest: Philippines United States |

(a) **Description:**

Imports of groundnuts, excluding those to be used as material for groundnut oil under the supervision of the Customs Authorities, are subject to discretionary licensing (ex 12.01).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: Country or group</th>
<th>Countries indicating maintaining measures:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey...; caramel</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing for imports of products of grape, malt and milk sugar without added sugar; other sugars; etc. (17.02-1, 17.02-2, ex 17.02-3, 17.02-4-(1), 17.02-4-(2), 17.02-5, 17.02-6, 17.02-7 and 17.02-8)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

**United Kingdom:** Exporters in the United Kingdom feel that they could sell more products under this item.

**Australia:** Exporters in Australia feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement.

The measure is to provide adequate protection to domestic cane and beet sugar producers.

**Reference:** I/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

COM.AG/W/72/Add.11
Product: Country or group Countries indicating maintaining measures: an interest:
(BTN) Jams, fruit jellies, Japan Canada marmalades, fruit purée Romania and fruit pastes ... United Kingdom (20.05) United States

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for imports of fruit purées and pastes (ex 20.05).

(b) Comments by other countries:
United Kingdom: Exporters in the United Kingdom feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 08.02 and 08.11.)

Fruit production is one of the targets of the Selective Expansion Programme through which the Government is attempting to modernize agriculture. Due to the need to shift out of rice production and also because of the profitability of fruit production the move to create orchards has been stepped-up in recent years. It will take some time before newly planted trees will bear fruit to the full capacity. About 428,000 hectares (about 8 per cent of total open farmland) and about 370,000 farm households are engaged.

Measure is designed to control substitution of these products for the fruits themselves, the import of which is restricted.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
| Product: Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved ... (20.06) | Country or group maintaining measures: Japan | Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Philippines, Romania, United Kingdom, United States |

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for pineapples with added sugar or spirit (20.06-1-(1)), fruit pulps with added sugar or spirit (ex 20.06-1-(2)), other pineapples (20.06-2-(2)), other fruit pulps (ex 20.06-2-(2)).

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: Exporters in the United Kingdom feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
           COM.AG/W/72/Add.11
(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing for imports of fruit juices with added sugar excluding lemon juice (ex 20.07-l-(1)), other fruit juice excluding lemon juice and sloe-bases (ex 20.07-l-(2)). Tomato juice containing total solids less than 7 per cent (ex 20.07-2).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

**Australia:** Exporters in Australia feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement.

**Reference:** L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3438
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse (24.01)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina, Philippines, United States, Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**
State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**
Yugoslavia would like for Japan to increase its imports of Yugoslav tobacco in light of its negative trade balance with Japan.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**
See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 24.02.)
This is a fiscal measure.

**Reference:** I/3177/Add.8
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (24.02)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**
State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 24.01.)

This is a fiscal measure.

**Reference:**
L/3177/Add.8
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
Product: (BTN)
Cut flowers and flower buds ... suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes ...
(ex C6.03)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:
- Discretionary licensing
- Global quota
- Seasonal restrictions

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
            COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing

Global quota for mushrooms (ex 07.01 C)

Seasonal restrictions. During free periods discretionary licensing and minimum price arrangements do not operate.

Minimum price arrangements

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement, MTN/32/DOC/2/Rev.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
COM./LG/W/72/Add.13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manioc, arrowroot, salep, etc. (07.06)</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing (except for manioc and arrowroot) (ex 07.06)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement, L/3212/Add.6, COM.72/ADD.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6, COM.72/ADD.13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berries, fresh (08.08)</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing and seasonal restriction. During free periods discretionary licensing does not operate for imports of raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries (ex 08-08).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

**Reference:**
- L/3212/Add.6
- COM.MK/W/72/Add.13
Product: Fruit provisionally preserved (BTN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing, except for citrus fruits, apricots and peaches (ex 08.11).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
COM/72/Add.13
Product: Flour and meal of sago, manioc, etc. (11.06).

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of manioc, sago, arrowroot, and salep (11.06.001)

State trading for imports of tapioca and manioc for animal feeding (ex 11.06.009)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

(State trading applies also to 10.01, 10.02, 10.03, 10.04, 10.05, 10.07, 11.01, 11.02, 11.03, 12.02, 12.04, 17.03, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.04, 23.07.)

State trading is handled by the Norwegian Grain Corporation. This State enterprise, (established in 1929), administers the grain monopoly. Its activities are regulated by the Grain Supply Act of 1928 and the Feed Concentrates Act of 1951. The Corporation has the sole right to import wheat, rye, barley, oats and meal products of these grains. There is also an obligation to purchase domestic grain and to maintain sufficient stocks. The mechanism works similarly with regard to concentrates. Norway imports approximately 96 per cent of the grain used.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
           L/3653/Add.17
           COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
(a) Description:

1701.902 - Refined sugar, licensing system
1701.909 - Other (for example powdered and crushed), licensing system

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The Norwegian Government has decided with effect from 27 September 1974, to introduce a licensing system for all imports of sugar for domestic consumption as well as for industrial use.

The developments in the sugar market during the last year has led to an unprecedented increase in sugar prices. The uncertainty as to the future development of sugar prices has caused problems with regard to the conclusion of long-term contracts. The object of the import licensing system is to secure long-term supplies of sugar through a system of centralized imports and does not imply any limitations of the quantities imported.

Reference: L/4088
Product: (BTN)
Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey ...; caramel (17.02)

Country or group maintaining measures:
Norway

Countries indicating an interest:
Brazil
Canada
United States
Uruguay

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing and global quota for glucose (17.02.200)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molasses (17.03)</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

State trading for animal feed

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement, MTN/32/DOC/2/Add.9.

(Appplies also to 10.01, 10.02, 10.03, 10.04, 10.05, 10.07, 11.01, 11.02, 11.03, 11.06, 12.02, 12.04, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.04, 23.07.)

State trading is handled by the Norwegian Grain Corporation. This State enterprise (established in 1929) administers the grain monopoly. Its activities are regulated by the Grain Supply Act of 1928 and the Feed Concentrates Act of 1951. The Corporation has the sole right to import wheat, rye, barley, oats and meal products of these grains. There is also an obligation to purchase domestic grain and to maintain sufficient stocks. The mechanism works similarly with regard to concentrates. Norway imports approximately 96 per cent of the grain used.

**Reference:** L/3653/Add.17
Product:  
(BTN)
Preparations ... used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes ... (19.02)

Country or group maintaining measures:  
Norway

Countries indicating an interest:  
Brazil  
Canada  
Philippines  
United States  
Uruguay

(a) Description:  
Discretionary licensing

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:  
See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference:  
L/3212/Add.6  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
### Product:

Product: (BTN) Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid ...

### Country or group maintaining measures:

- Norway

### Countries indicating an interest:

- Brazil
- Canada
- Philippines
- Romania
- United States
- Uruguay

### Description:

Discretionary licensing, except for olives and capers (20.01.155, 20.01.159, 20.01.250):

### Comments by other countries:

- See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

### Comments by country maintaining the measures:

- Reference: L/3212/Add.6
  - COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
Product: Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (20.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Norway

Countries indicating an interest: Brazil, Canada, EEC, Romania, United States, Uruguay

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing except for asparagus, olives, artichokes and tomato purée. (ex 20.02)

Global quota for fried onions. (ex 20.02)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/321.2/Add.6
            COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
Product: (BTN)
Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar (20.03)

Country or group maintaining measures: Norway
Countries indicating an interest: United States

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
Product: (BTN) Fruit, fruit peel and parts of plants preserved by sugar (20.04)

Country or group maintaining measures: Norway

Countries indicating an interest: United States Ghana Philippines

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing except for ginger. (20.04.009)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6 COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
Product: (BTN)  
Country or group maintaining measures:  
Countries indicating an interest:

Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes ...
Norway

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing except for those made from citrus fruit and cherry pie filling. (20.05.301, 20.05.309, ex 20.05.901, ex 20.05.909)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

**Reference:** L/3212/Add.6  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
Product: (BTN) Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved ...
(20.06)

Country or group maintaining measures: Norway

Countries indicating an interest:
Argentina
Australia
United States

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing except for the following in air-tight containers: pineapples, citrus fruits, apricots, peaches, nuts, ginger, sour cherries, mixed fruit (including fruit cocktail). (20.06.401, 20.06.409, 20.06.701, 20.06.709, 20.06.903, 20.06.906, 20.06.907)

(b) Comments by other countries:

Australia: Would like to export canned pears and canned preparations including pears, to Norway.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
Product: (BTN)
Fruit juices and vegetable juices ...
(20.07)

Country or group maintaining measures: Norway

Countries indicating an interest:
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Philippines
Romania
United States
Uruguay

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing and global quota except for products of citrus fruit, of pineapple (unsweetened) and all vegetable juices. (20.07.201, 20.07.204, 20.07.209)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

Reference: L/3212/Add.6
COM.AG/W/72/Add.13
Product: (BTN) Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (22.09)

Country or group maintaining measures: Norway

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina EEC United States

(a) **Description:**

State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

See item No. 65 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Barriers (Committee on Trade in Industrial Products).

**Reference:** L/3653/Add.17
Product: Bran, sharps and other residues  
Country or group maintaining measures: Norway  
Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, United States

(a) Description:
State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement, MTN/3E/D00/2/Add.9.
(Appplies also to 10.01, 10.02, 10.03, 10.04, 10.05, 10.07, 11.01, 11.02, 11.03, 11.06, 12.02, 12.04, 17.03, 23.01, 23.03, 23.04, 23.07.)

State trading is handled by the Norwegian Grain Corporation. This State enterprise, (established in 1929), administers the grain monopoly. Its activities are regulated by the Grain Supply Act of 1928 and the Feed Concentrates Act of 1951. The Corporation has the sole right to import wheat, rye, barley, oats and meal products of these grains. There is also an obligation to purchase domestic grain and to maintain sufficient stocks. The mechanism works similarly with regard to concentrates. Norway imports approximately 96 per cent of the grain used.

Reference: L/3653/Add.17
Product: (BTN)

Oilcake and other residue

... (23.04)

(a) Description

State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement, MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.9.

(Appplies also to 10.01, 10.02, 10.03, 10.04, 10.05, 10.07, 11.01, 11.02, 11.03, 11.06, 12.02, 12.04, 17.03, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.07.)

State trading is handled by the Norwegian Grain Corporation. This State enterprise, (established in 1929), administers the grain monopoly. Its activities are regulated by the Grain Supply Act of 1926 and the Feed Concentrates Act of 1951. The Corporation has the sole right to import wheat, rye, barley, oats and meal products of these grains. There is also an obligation to purchase domestic grain and to maintain sufficient stocks. The mechanism works similarly with regard to concentrates. Norway imports approximately 96 per cent of the grain used.

Reference: L/3653/Add.17
| Product: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen (03.01) | Country or group indicating maintaining measures: Sweden | Countries indicating an interest: Canada |

(a) **Description:**

Licensing: Baltic herring and other herring, whole, cleaned or cut up; fillets of herring and mackerel, except frozen.

Minimum price system fillets of cod and haddock, frozen.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Appplies also to 03.02.)

The general guidelines for the fishery policy were settled by the Swedish Parliament already in 1948. In order to secure an adequate income for the fishermen a system of minimum prices for the main kinds of fish was introduced. This system is still in force, although some changes have been made since then. The legal basis for the import regulation in this field is to be found in a Royal Decree from 1947 (1947:82) and some special Royal Ordinances published later, as well as several directives issued by the Government to the licensing body concerned. The general concept of these regulations and directives is that the importation of fish has to be restricted to the extent necessary in order to maintain the minimum prices.
Product: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen (03.01) (cont'd)

Country or group maintaining measures: Sweden

Countries indicating an interest: Canada

The purpose of the import regulation is thus to secure the functioning of the internal price regulation system. As can be seen from the list, only a few species of fish are still subject to import regulation. These are on the other hand considered to be very important for the fishing industry (for example herring and cod).

As regards frozen fish fillets of cod and haddock, import levies are applied (except for fillets from EFTA). In addition an import minimum price system is in force since 1 January 1970 for these products. For the time being, however, this system has no practical importance as the prices prevailing on the external market are considerably higher than the minimum prices.

As regards the development of trade it might be mentioned that there has been a considerable increase in the imports. In 1960 imports of fillets of cod amounted to 2,000 tons (SKr 26.5 million). The corresponding figures for 1973 were 9,500 tons (SKr 54 million). As to fillets of haddock, frozen, there has also been an important increase, from 1,300 tons (or SKr 3.8 million) in 1960 to 2,000 tons (or SKr 7.7 million) in 1969. In 1973 the import amounted to 1,250 tons (SKR 8.8). - It may be recalled that the import figures for 1973 would have been much higher if not for technical reasons some imports now are reported under another heading (chapter 16).

Finally, it might be mentioned that a Royal Commission is at present reviewing the fishery policy in order to find solutions to various problems encountered in this sector.
| Product: Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (22.09) | Country or group maintaining measures: Sweden | Countries indicating an interest: Argentina EEC |

(a) **Description:**

State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See under 22.03.
Product: (BTN)
Cut flowers and flower buds ... suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes ...
(06.03)

Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland
Countries indicating an interest:
EEC
Israel
Romania
United States

(a) Description:
Imports of fresh flowers (ex 06.03) are subject to quotas from 1 May to 25 October.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/3712, L/4357
COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
Product: (BTN) Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (07.05)

Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland
Countries indicating an interest: Philippines Romania

(a) Description:

Imports of kidney beans, peas and other dried leguminous vegetables for animal feed, for use in industry, for milling or for shelling (ex 07.05) are subject to global quotas.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/3653/Add.9
L/3712
COM.47/W/72/Add.41
Product: (BTN)  Country or group maintaining measures:  Countries indicating an interest:
Manioc, arrowroot, salep ...
(07.06)  Switzerland

(a) **Description:**

Imports of manioc root (ex 07.06) are subject to liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Reference
L/3653/Add.9
L/3712
COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
Product: Nuts other than those falling within heading 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not

(a) Description:
Imports of hazel nuts, walnuts, for extraction of oil (residues for animal feed) (ex 08.05) are subject to liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/3653/Add.9
I/3712
COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
Product: Berries, fresh (08.08)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Imports of strawberries, raspberries, currants and blackberries (ex 08.08) are subject to seasonal restrictions ("three phases" system).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/3712, L/777
            COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion (09.01)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Imports of coffee are subject to liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Reference: COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
(a) **Description:**

Imports of rice for animal feeding (ex 10.06) are subject to a global quota.

Imports of rice for human consumption (ex 10.06) are subject to liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Applies also to 10.01, 11.06, 12.01, 12.02, 12.03, 12.04, 12.08, 12.09, 12.10, 14.05, 15.06, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.04, 23.06, 23.07)

There is a State enterprise charged with ensuring that adequate stocks are maintained in case of war. Switzerland does not consider this as constituting State trading.

**Reference:**

L/3653/Add.9
L/3712
COM.4AG/W/72/Add.41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN)</td>
<td>Flour and meal of sago, manioc, etc.</td>
<td>Switzerland, EEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Imports of flour and meal of manioc (ex 11.06) are subject to liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Appplies also to 10.01, 10.06, 12.01, 12.02, 12.03, 12.04, 12.08, 12.09, 12.10, 14.05, 15.06, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.04, 23.06, 23.07.)

There is a State enterprise charged with ensuring that adequate stocks are maintained in case of war. Switzerland does not consider this as constituting State trading.

**Reference:**

1/3653/Add.9
1/3712
COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
Product: (BTN) Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (12.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland

Countries indicating an interest: Philippines, Romania, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia

(a) Description:

Liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 10.01, 10.06, 11.06, 12.02, 12.03, 12.04, 12.08, 12.09, 12.10, 14.05, 15.06, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.04, 23.06, 23.07.)

There is a State enterprise charged with ensuring that adequate stocks are maintained in case of war. Switzerland does not consider this as constituting State trading.

Reference: L/3653/Add.9
L/3712
COM.72/7/Add.41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BIN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed vegetable oils (15.07)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

**Reference:**

L/3653/Add.9
L/3712
COH. AG/W/72/Add.41
### Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:

| (BTN) | Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats (15.13) | Switzerland | EEC |

### (a) Description:

Liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

### (b) Comments by other countries:

### (c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

**Reference:**
- L/3653/Add.9
- L/3722
- COH.AG/II/72/Add.41
Product: (BTN) Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid (17.01)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Reference: COM/AC/W/72/Add.41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted (18.01)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.


(b) **Comments by other countries:**


(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Reference: COM.90/W/72/Add.41
| Product: Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste (18.02) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland |
| Countries indicating an interest: EEC |

(a) **Description:**

Liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

**Reference:** L/3653/Add.9

COM.6G/W/72/Add.41
| Product: Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block), whether or not defatted (18.03) | Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland | Countries indicating an interest: Ghana |

(a) **Description:**

Liberal licensing; the licences are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

**Reference:** COM/LC/72/Add.41
Product: Cocoa butter (fat or oil) (18.04)

Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland

Countries indicating an interest: Ghana, Philippines

(a) Description:

Liberal licensing; licences are granted automatically.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
Product: Cocoa powder (BTN)

Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland

Countries indicating an interest: Ghana

(a) Description:

Liberal licensing; licences are granted automatically.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: COM.165/W/72/Add.41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BIN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (18.06)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Imports of cocoa preparations are subject to liberal licensing; licenses are granted automatically.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Reference: COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit juices and vegetable juices ... (20.07)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Imports of apple juice and pear juice (ex 20.07) are subject to discretionary licensing.

Imports of grape juice (ex 20.07) are subject to licensing; the licences granted to grape juice importers are based on the amounts of domestic grapes and grape must purchased the preceding year.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The system of discretionary licensing on apple juice and pear juice is restrictive, licences being granted only when domestic production warrants.

Reference: L/3712
COM.AG/W/72/Add.41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues (23.02)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Argentina, Philippines, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Global quota

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Appplies also to 10.01, 10.06, 11.06, 12.01, 12.02, 12.03, 12.04, 12.05, 12.09, 12.10, 14.05, 15.06, 23.01, 23.03, 23.04, 23.05, 23.07.)

- There is a State enterprise charged with ensuring that adequate stocks are maintained in case of war. Switzerland does not consider this as constituting State trading.

- The imports in 1968 and 1969 of products falling within heading 23.02 amounted to 40,000 tons (approx.).

**Reference:** L/3653/Add.9, L/3712, CCM.AG/Y/72/Add.41.
Product: (BTN) Oilcake and other residue (23.04)

Country or group maintaining measures: Switzerland

Countries indicating an interest: Philippines United States

(a) Description:
Global quota

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 10.01, 10.06, 11.06, 12.01, 12.02, 12.03, 12.04, 12.08, 12.09, 12.10, 14.05, 15.06, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.06, 23.07.)

There is a State enterprise charged with ensuring that adequate stocks are maintained in case of war. Switzerland does not consider this as constituting State trading.

Imports of oilcake and other residue in 1969 amounted to 88,687 tons, in 1968 to 78,973 tons.

Reference: L/3653/Add.9
L/3712
CO/AC/W/72/Add.41
| Product: Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (12.01) | Country or group maintaining measures: United States | Countries indicating an interest: |

(a) **Description:**

Global quota for imports of peanuts, shelled or unshelled (TSUS 145.20, 145.21, 145.48.70)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The United States has a very serious surplus of this product despite the fact that the acreage in peanuts is currently less than one half of that in 1948. The acreage has been held to the legal minimum; but improved growing methods have resulted in higher yields.

Import controls on peanuts are being continued to prevent material interference with United States programmes and operations relating to peanuts.

**Reference:** COM.AG/W/4/Add.6

\[ L/3737 \]
Product: Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats (BTN) (15.13)

Country or group maintaining measures: United States

Countries indicating an interest:

(a) Description:

Global quotas and quotas allocated by country for imports of butter substitutes containing over 45% butterfats (TSUS 116.30 pt) (butter oils).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Reference: L/3737
COM.AG/W/72/Add.18
Product: Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (BTN)  
Country or group maintaining measures: United States  
Countries indicating an interest: Philippines United Kingdom

(a) Description:

Quotas allocated by country for sweetened chocolate ("chocolate crumb") (TSUS 156.30).

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: Extension of the section 22 waiver to cover this product is in direct contravention of the waiver terms.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Import restrictions on chocolate crumb, a product containing substantial quantities of butterfat and non-fat milk solids, are in conjunction with programmes designed to stabilize supply and demand in the dairy industry, and to stabilize prices and domestic dairy incomes (Applies also to items 04.02, 04.03, 04.04, 21.07 and 23.02).

Reference: COM.AG/W/4/Add.1
L/3368 (see paragraphs 19 and 22 on the British comment)
L/3660 and Add.1
L/3737
COM.AG/W/72/Add.18
L/4145
Extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/8/Add.6, 9 and 15

Import Restrictions (BTN Chapters 1-24)

Finland, Iceland and New Zealand

---

1Information on the import restrictions of New Zealand for 1973-74 licensing period in document MTN/3E/DOC/8/Add.15 has been updated on the basis of "Import Licensing Schedule, 1974-75 licensing period".
Import Restrictions of Finland (BTN Chapters 1-24)
Extracts from MTN/38/DOC/8/Add.6

Explanatory Notes

1. The products subject to the various restrictions are shown in the list and arranged by their respective BTN numbers.

2. Countries (or group of countries) which have indicated an interest:

   - Canada for BTN 08.06
   - EEC for the BTN numbers 06.03, 22.03, 22.04, 22.05, 22.06, 22.07, 22.08, 22.09
   - Israel for the BTN numbers 07.01, 08.04, 08.08
   - Philippines for the BTN numbers 02.06, 11.08, 16.01, 16.02, 17.04, 19.02, 20.01, 20.06, 20.07, 21.07
   - Romania for the BTN numbers: 02.01-02.03, 04.03, 04.04, 04.05
     04.06, 06.03, 07.01, 07.05, 08.04, 08.06, 08.07, 08.09, 08.10, 08.11, 10.05,
     11.02, 12.01, 12.02, 15.07, 15.12, 16.01, 16.02, 17.01, 17.02, 20.01, 20.02,
     20.03, 20.05, 20.06 and 20.07.
   - United States for all items listed.

3. Type of restrictions:

   The products listed are subject to global licensing (GQ,DL) or individual (discretionary) licensing (DL) when imported from countries to which the multilateral import régime is applied. The same products are subject to individual licensing when imported from countries with which Finland has bilateral trade relations, i.e. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania, USSR. Imports from other countries are subject to individual licensing.

   State trading is identified by the symbol ST.

4. Reference: BOP/132

   The Act to Secure the State's Foreign Trade and Economic Growth
   15 February 1974.
   Finnish Government publication, Import System of Finland as applied
   from 1 January 1973, distributed to contracting parties with L/3836.
   COM.AG/W/72/Add.21
   L/3833/Add.12

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

Finland

After the completion of the liberalization of imports in the industrial sector in 1968, the remaining Finnish import restrictions mainly cover certain agricultural products.
Finland, like many other countries, is faced with structural difficulties in agriculture, which are particularly pronounced since the agricultural labour force still is relatively large. The necessary structural transformation requires time. Restrictions on imports of certain agricultural commodities have to be maintained in order not to upset market conditions, increase difficulties as regards unemployment and in the last account unduly burden the balance of payments.

In the light of Article XI, it should be mentioned that in 1969, the Finnish Government introduced a so-called soil-bank system under which land will be taken out of production. This system differs from the one applied in the United States, for example, in the respect that not only one part of the land will be taken out of production but entire farms.

In 1970, the Finnish delegation indicated that under this programme, about 90,000 hectares had been taken out of production in 1969, i.e. roughly 3.5 per cent. This programme was going to continue in 1970, and an additional 60,000 hectares would be taken out of production, i.e. roughly 2 per cent more. Accordingly, during 1969 and 1970 5.5 per cent of the arable land in Finland would have been taken out of production.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Commodity description</th>
<th>Type of restriction</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 03.01</td>
<td>Salmon, whether or not cleaned or in pieces or filleted, fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding quick-frozen filleted salmon (03.01.110, ex 161, 169); other fish, whether or not cleaned or in pieces, fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding flatfish, gadidae and clupeidae other than Baltic herring and sprats (03.01, 120/130, 179, 199, 200/302, 500/602, 800)</td>
<td>G4, DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.05</td>
<td>Cut flowers and flower buds</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Requested information as to whether imports are totally prohibited during the restricted period or whether licences are granted for imports from certain countries. United States: It would be difficult to defend restrictions on a wide range of products on balance-of-payments grounds. For instance, seasonal restrictions on imports of fresh oranges, bananas and grapes shown among the items listed in the Finnish Government publication &quot;Import System of Finland, as applied from 1 January 1970&quot;, distributed with BOP/101. Furthermore, although social reasons may in fact lie behind certain restrictions they cannot completely justify quantitative restrictions in the GATT sense. Practically all countries with an agricultural sector have similar problems in the diminishing percentage of persons engaged in farming. Finland: There is no discrimination in the granting of licences. In 1968, approximately 70 per cent of total imports came from France, Italy and the Netherlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 07.01</td>
<td>Other vegetables fresh or chilled excluding some edible roots, garlic, mushrooms, asparagus, olives and capers (07.01.101/219, ex 291, 293/294, 309, 410, 499/500, 705/708, 901/902, 904/905, ex 906/909)</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 07.05</td>
<td>Dried peas and beans, of a kind used for human consumption, shelled, excluding seeds of garden peas, coloured and treated with disinfectants (07.05.019/020)</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.01</td>
<td>Fresh bananas</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>(See item 06.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh bananas uncut (08.01.213), customs cleared in the period 1 June-31 December: GQ, DL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh bananas, cut (08.01.218), customs cleared in the period 1 June-31 December: DL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.02</td>
<td>Oranges, mandarines and clementines (08.02.105 and 108), customs cleared in the period 1 July-31 December: GQ, DL</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>(See item 06.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.07</td>
<td>Stone fruit, fresh (08.07.105, 205, 305, 405, 905), customs cleared in the period 1 June-31 December: GQ, DL</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.08</td>
<td>Berries, fresh</td>
<td>GQ, DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot...</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 11.08</td>
<td>Maize starch, inulin, other starches, except when imported for use in the mineral wool, plywood or brewing industries (ex 11.08.100, 900)</td>
<td>GQ, DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken</td>
<td>BQ (Oilseeds)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.07</td>
<td>Soyabean oil, rapeseed, colza and turnip oil, linseed oil, unbleached, unfit as such for human consumption (15.07.101, 109, 351, 354, 501)</td>
<td>GQ, DL</td>
<td>Free of import licence when originating in the area where the Agreement creating an Association between Finland and the Member States of EFTA is applicable or when originating in the area where the Agreement between Finland and the EEC is applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other oils, excluding sesame oil, mustard oil castor oil, tung oil, oiticica oil, and olive oil and linseed oil, bleached, unfit as such for human consumption (15.07.151/159, 201/209, 259, 301/309, 509, 551/559, 601/609, 651/659, ex 805/809)</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.13</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01</td>
<td>Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17.02</td>
<td>Glucose (ex 17.02 101/109); sugar syrups other than starch syrup; other sugar solutions (17.02, ex 700)</td>
<td>GQ, DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Starch sugar, other sugars than grape or starch sugar excluding syrup, artificial honey (17.02 ex 101/109, ex 700, 800)</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.03</td>
<td>Molasses, whether or not decolourized</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17.04</td>
<td>&quot;Fondants&quot;, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80 per cent or more by weight (17.04.301)</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>Tapioca and sago, their substitutes obtained from potato or other starches</td>
<td>GQ, DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.01</td>
<td>Tomatoes, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (20.01.158)</td>
<td>GQ, DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mushrooms, pickles and cucumbers, other vegetables and fruit, excluding asparagus, olives, capers and tomatoes, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard (20.01.151, 155/157, 159/250)</td>
<td></td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.02</td>
<td>Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (20.02.402/405) GQ, DL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peas, beans and mushrooms, other vegetables excluding tomatoes and tomato pulp or paste, asparagus, olives and capers, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (20.02.100/300, 903/909)</td>
<td></td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.03</td>
<td>Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.05</td>
<td>Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations whether or not containing added sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.06</td>
<td>Pineapples, citrus fruit, peaches, apricot's peaches and mixed fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit (20.06.200/600, 900), apple pulp sweetened (20.06.802)</td>
<td></td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.07</td>
<td>Fruit juices (20.07.101/209)</td>
<td>GQ,DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09</td>
<td>Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Finland: The State-alcohol monopoly has exclusive rights to import alcoholic beverages. Commercial considerations are taken into account. There is a wide variety of products on the Finnish market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.02</td>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>Oilcake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Import Restrictions of Iceland (BTN Chapters 1-24)
Extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/8/Add.9

Explanatory Notes

1. The products subject to the various restrictions are shown in the list and arranged by their respective BTN numbers.

2. The European Communities have indicated an interest for the BTN numbers 04.05, 22.08 and 22.09.

3. Type of restrictions:

   The products listed are subject to global quotas and discretionary licensing (GQ, DL) or discretionary licensing (DL).

   Iceland has bilateral trade and payments agreements with the USSR and the German Democratic Republic. Trade with the German Democratic Republic is based upon a non-official agreement between the Foreign Trade Office of the German Democratic Republic and the Iceland Barter Association. The trade agreement with USSR contains fixed quotas and the payments agreements stipulates swing credit margins. Liberalized goods are importable from these countries on the same conditions as from other countries.

   State trading is identified by the symbol ST.

4. Import restrictions will be abolished before 1975 in the case of products falling under BTN Nos. 17.04, 18.06, 20.04, 21.07, 22.03 and 22.04.

5. Reference: BOP/140

   BOP/R/64

   COM.AG/W/72/Add.43
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Commodity description</th>
<th>Type of restriction</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.01</td>
<td>Coffee roasted in retail packings 2 kgs. or less (ex 09.01.11)</td>
<td>GQ,DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coffee whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins, coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion (09.01, ex 11, 12 and 20)</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.13</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17.01</td>
<td>Cube sugar (17.01.21 and 22), granulated sugar (17.01.23, 24 and 28)</td>
<td>DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17.04</td>
<td>Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, excluding paste of powdered almonds and sugar or marzipan, in blocks of 10 kgs. or more (17.04.01 and 03.09)</td>
<td>GQ,DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 18.06</td>
<td>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, excluding sweetened cocoa powder, nougat paste, in blocks of 10 kgs. or larger, and pudding powder (18.06.09)</td>
<td>GQ,DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.04</td>
<td>Fruit, fruit peel and parts of plants preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized)</td>
<td>GQ,DL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09</td>
<td>Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Iceland: The State Monopoly is free to import from any source whatsoever. Wines and spirits are covered by this measure which is not considered to be a hindrance to trade. Imports from some member countries of the EEC have increased greatly under this measure. Any difficulty in introducing new products to the consumer is not a result of this measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.01</td>
<td>Unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco refuse</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02</td>
<td>Manufactured tobacco, tobacco extracts and essences</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Import Restrictions of New Zealand (BTN Chapters 1-24)
Extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/8/Add.15 as Updated on the Basis of "Import Licensing Schedule, 1974-75 Licensing Period"

Explanatory Notes

1. The products subject to the various restrictions are shown in the list and arranged by their respective BTN numbers.

2. Countries (or group of countries) which have indicated an interest:
   - Canada for BTN 16.04.
   - EEC for the BTN Nos. 04.05, 08.01, 08.02, 08.04, 10.01, 11.01, 22.03, 22.09.
   - United States for the BTN Nos. 04.05, 07.02, 07.04, 07.05, 08.01, 08.02, 08.04, 08.08, 10.01, 11.01, 24.01.

3. Type of restriction; \(^1\) the following symbols are used in the list below:
   - \(\text{ST: State trading.}\)
   - \(\text{L: Basic items; licences are granted according to a percentage allocation based either on the amount of a previous period's licences or on the amount of actual imports made during a previous period. In general, applications are not required for basic licences where the allocation is based on licence issue for a previous licensing period; licences are issued under the automatic issue procedure. Applications are, however, required for items where the allocation is based on imports.}\)
   - \(\text{C: Item for which applications for licences will be considered individually. However, an initial allocation is provided in the Schedule for some of these items, and licences will be granted according to the percentage indicated.}\)

Provision is made for the issue of administrative basic licences to cover the importation of particular or specific goods covered by a particular item code. The administrative basic allocation is made to vary the allocation specified in the Schedule for the general range of goods covered by the item.

\(^1\)The "D" item category and the token licence scheme have been discontinued for 1974-75 licensing period. Thus, reference to these schemes in MTN/3E/DOC/8/Add.15 has been deleted.
The following group licence schemes are in force:

**Industry Groups:** Items within an industry group cover raw materials and components normally associated with the manufacture in New Zealand of particular classes of goods. An applicant may transfer to a group all or any of his entitlements under the individual item codes covered by the group; or he may transfer part only of any individual entitlement. The following items are covered by various Industry Groups: ex 08.11.006, 15.02.001-009, 15.03.001, 009, 15.05.001, 009, 15.10.01, 109, 15.11.001, 15.12.002, ex 009.

**Interchangeability Groups:** Licences issued under this scheme may be used for the importation of all or any of the items specified in the group item code in the Schedule. The following items are covered by the various groups: 09.10.005, ex 19.02.000, ex 19.07.009, ex 19.08.001, ex 20.07.201, 209-302, 309, 599, 20.06.003, 021, 023, 029, 049, 092, ex 099.

The Export Incentive Scheme is a scheme to encourage the export of goods manufactured in New Zealand. In brief, it makes provision for the issue of additional import licences to manufacturers who have exported, or intend to export, New Zealand made goods incorporating imported licensed raw materials or components.

4. Goods imported from and being wholly the produce or manufacture of the Cook Islands (including Niue) or Western Samoa are not subject to import licensing. Australian goods which may be imported into New Zealand exempt from import licence are listed separately.

5. Comments: Unless otherwise indicated, comments in this column are those of the New Zealand Delegation

6. Reference: Import Licensing Schedule, 1974-75 Licensing Period, New Zealand Department of Trade and Industry publication, COM/AG/W/72/Add.32 1/2741/Add.11

1/1974-75 licensing schedule lists item ex 09.10.006 instead of ex 08.11.006.
GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

(Communicated by the New Zealand Delegation 14 November 1973)

These restrictions form part of New Zealand's import licensing system which has been maintained for balance-of-payments reasons and subject to annual consultations under Article XII. With effect from 11 May 1973 the Government of New Zealand notified contracting parties it no longer wished to invoke the provisions of Article XII.

As stated by the New Zealand representative at the GATT Council Meeting on 29 May 1973 the Government of New Zealand had accepted, in view of New Zealand's current balance-of-payments and reserves position, that it was no longer appropriate to continue to have recourse to Article XII; that the prices of the major exports are notoriously unpredictable and the balance-of-payments position was still liable to sudden adverse movements; that the new Government was presently engaged in a fundamental reappraisal of New Zealand's economic strategy as a whole and that obviously a thorough examination of the present import régime would be an integral part of this study; and that the Government would take account in this examination of its international obligations including its obligations under the GATT.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Commodity description</th>
<th>Type of restriction</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 03.01</td>
<td>Fish fresh (dead), chilled or frozen (03.01.002-009)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.02</td>
<td>Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish ...</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.03</td>
<td>Live crustaceans and molluscs (03.03.001)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others crustaceans and molluscs ... (03.03.002-009)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 07.01</td>
<td>Onions, fresh or chilled (07.01.302)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other vegetables, fresh or chilled, except for capers and olives (07.01 excl. 07.01 excl. 07.01.301 and 302)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 07.05</td>
<td>Peas and beans for sowing packed for retail sale (07.05.011, 031)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>No licence is required for peas and beans other than for sowing, (07.05.029 and 049) imported from and being the produce of Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peas, split and lentils, packed for retail sale; other peas, other beans (other than dried haricot beans) (07.05.001, 002, 029, ex 049, 051)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>See footnote 1 on page 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.06</td>
<td>Manioc, arrowroot, salep ...</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.01</td>
<td>Brazil nuts and cashew nuts in retail packages (ex 08.01.203, 209)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.01</td>
<td>Fresh bananas, plantains and pineapples (08.01.100, 301)</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Fruit Distributors Ltd., established in 1951, is an example of co-operative marketing arrangements applying to many types of agricultural produce in New Zealand. Besides being responsible for imports of bananas and citrus fruit the company acts as agent for the New Zealand Citrus Marketing Authority in respect of the distribution and sale of New Zealand grown citrus fruit. Under an agreement with the Government the Company is free to obtain supplies of fruit from the most favourable sources, in the same way as any other commercial enterprise. There are no quantitative restrictions on imports of fresh whole bananas, grapes, citrus fruit and pineapples. It is considered that its operations are fully compatible with Article XVII of the GATT. (Applies also to 08.02. and 08.04).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.02</td>
<td>Citrus fruit, fresh or dried, - except for citrus fruit, whole, fresh (08.02, excl. 08.02.101, 109, 201-209)</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>See item 08.01. Reference: COM.AG/W/18/Add.5 pages 4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.05</td>
<td>Edible nuts fresh or dried in retail packages, (08.05 ex 001, ex 002, 003, ex 019)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.07</td>
<td>Stone fruit, fresh</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.08</td>
<td>Raspberries, (08.08 ex 002 and 101)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other berries (08.08 excl. 08.08 ex 002 and 101)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>See item 07.02(^1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Comments for item 07.02 reads as follows: These items, and certain others listed in Part III of Appendix 1 of the import licensing schedule were included in the original NAFTA arrangements as examined by the CONTRACTING PARTIES under Article XXIV of the GATT (see the second schedule to the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement Act 1965, No.46). This concession was incorporated into the Agreement because it was considered that with free access into Australia New Zealand would gain substantial advantage in these goods and that the affected Australian industry should be given equal access to the New Zealand market. Total imports of these items from Australia in 1971/1972 were less than $NZ 68,000 so the concession has not been of major importance to Australia. The special nature of trade arrangements with Australia does not, of course, apply to other countries. This concession was touched as to a minor extent in the initial examination in the GATT. (Applies also to 07.04, 07.05 and 08.08.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Commodity description</th>
<th>Type of restriction</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 08.09</td>
<td>Medlars, passion fruit, whole (08.09.011)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passion fruit, other than whole (ex 08.09.011, 019)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other fresh fruit, other than whole (ex 08.09.011, 019)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.11</td>
<td>Passion fruit provisionally preserved ... (ex 08.11.001-009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other fruit provisionally preserved (ex 08.11.001.009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.01</td>
<td>Raw coffee (09.01.101)</td>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand is a signatory to the international Coffee Agreement and a Coffee Certificate issued by the country of export is required to be lodged before imports of coffee are allowed into New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roasted coffee, coffee substitutes containing coffee (09.01.109, 900)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.02</td>
<td>Tea in packages of less than 5 lb net weight (09.02.009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.04</td>
<td>Pepper of the genus &quot;Piper&quot;; pimento of the genus &quot;Capsicum&quot; or the genus &quot;Pimenta&quot;; Unground in retail packages and ground (09.04, ex 001, 002, 009, ex 011, 019)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.05</td>
<td>Vanilla in retail packages (ex 09.05.001)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.06</td>
<td>Cinnamon tree flowers, unground in retail packages and ground (09.06, ex 001, 002, 009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.07</td>
<td>Cloves, unground in retail packages and ground (09.07, ex 001, 002, 009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.08</td>
<td>Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms unground in retail packages and ground (09.08, ex 001, ex 009, 011 and 019)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.09</td>
<td>Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper unground in retail packages and ground (09.09, ex 001, ex 002, 003, 009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 09.10</td>
<td>Saffron, ginger and other spices unground in retail packages and ground except for curry powder and paste and turmeric, unground (09.10 ex 004, ex 006, ex 008, ex 018, 022, 028, 032, 038, 042, 048)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curry powder and paste (09.10.005)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10.06</td>
<td>Rice in retail packages (10.06 ex 100 to ex 209)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 11.04</td>
<td>Flours of the fruit falling within any heading in Chapter 8 except flour of nuts (11.04.009)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot, ...</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 11.08</td>
<td>Other starches and inulin, packed for retail sale (11.08 001, ex 019, 021)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 12.01</td>
<td>Linseed (12.01.500)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Groundnuts in retail packages (ex 12.01.101, 109)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copra, palm nuts and kernels, soya beans (12.01.200-400)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 13.03</td>
<td>Extracts of hops, agar-agar (13.03 ex 021, 023, ex 025, ex 029, 041)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.07</td>
<td>Vegetable oils in containers of a capacity of less than 1 gallon (other than rape, colza, mustard and castor oils); coconut and linseed oil in containers over or under 1 gallon capacity (15.07.009, 019, 029, 039, 049, 061, 069, 079-089, 099, 119, 122)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restrictions</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.10</td>
<td>Fatty acids other than tall oil (15.10, 101, 109)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.11</td>
<td>Glycerin (15.11.001)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other glycerol and glycerol lyes (15.11.009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.13</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 16.04</td>
<td>Pastes of prepared or preserved fish, fish preserved in airtight containers: herrings, pilchards and others (excl. salmon, sardines, sild and brisling) (16.04.001, 011, 012, 019)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 16.05</td>
<td>Pastes of prepared or preserved crustaceans or molluscs (16.05.001)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17.01</td>
<td>Sugars other than raw sugars of a polarization of less than 99° (17.01.200)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17.02</td>
<td>Other sugars, sugar syrups and artificial honey (17.02.011 to 021)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 17.03</td>
<td>Purified sugar syrups (treacle) (17.03.001)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.04</td>
<td>Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 18.01</td>
<td>Roasted cocoa beans ... (18.01.009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.03</td>
<td>Cocoa paste ...</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.05</td>
<td>Cocoa powder (unsweetened)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.06</td>
<td>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 19.02</td>
<td>Preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract ... excluding those approved for admission in terms of Part II, reference 22.0 of the Customs Tariff (ex 19.02.000)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 19.04</td>
<td>Tapioca and sago, etc. in retail packs (ex 19.04.000)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.01</td>
<td>Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid ... excluding capers and olives (ex 20.01.000)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.02</td>
<td>Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid ... excluding capers and olives (20.02 excl. 20.02.001)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.03</td>
<td>Passion fruit preserved by freezing ... (ex 20.03.00)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar (ex 20.03.00)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.04</td>
<td>Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants preserved by sugar ...</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.05</td>
<td>Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades ...</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.06</td>
<td>Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved:</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Almonds, groundnuts and other nuts, roasted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20.06.002)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passion fruit pulp (ex 20.06.099)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apricots, fruit salad, peaches, pears, raspberries, strawberries and other berry</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fruit (20.06.009, 022, 041, 042, 091, ex 099)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pineapples (20.06.013)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashews, bananas, guavas, oranges, tangerines, mandarines, prunes, pawpaws and other</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fruits under 20.06.099 excluding passion fruit, strawberries and other berry fruits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20.06, 003, 021, 023, 029, 049, 092, ex 099)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.07</td>
<td>Passion fruit juice (ex 20.07.009, 101, 109,</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>209, 301, 309)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orange, pineapple, and orange mixtures other than mixtures of orange and apple juice</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20.07.001, 002, ex 009-102, 103, ex 109,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex 201, 202, ex 209-302, 303, ex 309)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lemon, grapefruit, raspberry, apple juice (including apple mixtures) (ex 20.07.001,</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex 009-102, ex 109, ex 201, ex 209-302, ex 309)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lime juice and other juices (ex 20.07.001,</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex 009-102, ex 109, ex 599; ex 201, ex 209-302, ex 309, ex 599)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 21.02</td>
<td>Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee and preparations thereof (21.02.100)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 21.07</td>
<td>Other food preparations (21.07.001, 009, ex 011, 019, 021, 023, 024, ex 029)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 22.09</td>
<td>Cordials, and bitters, containing more than 40 per cent of proof spirit, other than in bulk, etc. (ex 22.09.002 and ex 009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cordials, liqueurs and bitters containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit (22.09.001)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rum, brandy or whisky having an f.o.b. price of less than $8.25 per liquid gallon (ex 22.09.051, ex 052, ex 054)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 23.02</td>
<td>Bran, pollard, sharps (ex 23.02.001)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>Cotton seed meal, copra cake and other oilcakes (23.04.001, ex 009)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other residues and waste (23.04 ex 009)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.01</td>
<td>Tobacco unmanufactured</td>
<td>Mixing regulations</td>
<td>A minimum percentage usage of domestic tobacco leaf was first introduced in 1940-41 and given a statutory basis in the Tobacco Growing Industry Regulations, 1945. However, the necessity to promote the efficiency and development of this industry was recognized earlier, in the Tobacco Growing Industry Act, 1935. The initial prescribed minimum requirement was 20 per cent. This rose by 1948 to 30 per cent, at which point it has remained. By reason of Article III:6 of the GATT therefore the measure is not considered to be in conflict with paragraph 5 and so conforms with GATT rules. Unmanufactured tobacco is free of import licencing, and the tariff has been bound to the United States. To this extent the mixing requirement, which was in existence before the tariff binding was negotiated, has been sanctioned by the notifying country. Cigarettes are free of import licencing and the tariff has been bound to the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Commodity description</td>
<td>Type of restriction</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.01</td>
<td>(cont'd)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ox 24.02 Manufactured tobacco excl. pulverized waste tobacco in liquid form, binders and wrappers for use in the manufacture of cigars and cheroots (24.02 excl. ox 24.02.302)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manufacturers in New Zealand normally purchase a greater proportion of their leaf requirements from domestic growers than the regulation demands. In recent years the percentage has been about 40 per cent.

United States: Tobacco products manufactured in New Zealand must have a minimum domestic leaf content of 32 per cent.
Health and Sanitary Regulations (BTN Chapters 1-24)

Australia, Austria, EEC, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, and United States

1 No health and sanitary regulations have been notified as being maintained by Canada, Finland, Norway and Switzerland which affect products listed in MTN/3F/W/19 and falling within BTN Chapters 1-24.
GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

Due initially to Australia’s geographic isolation and subsequently to strict quarantine controls, Australia remains free of many of the serious diseases which occur in most other parts of the world.

Animals and products of animal origin may therefore be imported into Australia only in accordance with the provisions of the quarantine legislation. The importation of animals and animal products is either prohibited entirely, restricted to certain exporting countries, or made subject to certain conditions, according to the disease status of the exporting country and the degree of assessed quarantine risk associated with the animal or animal product concerned.

The purpose of the legislation is to prevent the entry to Australia of exotic diseases of animals. For instance, Australia is free of the following more serious diseases which occur in animals and other livestock:

Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest, Newcastle Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, African Swine Fever, Melitensis, Trichinosis, Tularemia, Scrapie, Sheep Pox, Goat Pox, Fowl Typhoid, Blue Tongue, African Horse Sickness, Equine Encephalomyelitis, Sheep Scab and Teschen Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, to mention but a few of the more common diseases.

A similar situation exists in relation to phytosanitary and quarantine requirements for plant matter of all types, Australia being free of innumerable diseases and pests affecting important agricultural crops such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, apples, pears, citrus, grapes, potatoes, onions, soybeans, linseed, cotton, etc.

Because of the marked differences in the levels of diseases or pests and measures of control in different countries, health and sanitary regulations are not susceptible to negotiation on a multilateral basis.

As has been the practice in the past, bilateral discussions between experts in these fields appeared to be the only practicable method of seeking agreement between individual countries on conditions for health and sanitary controls for particular products.

In regard to the comments by the EEC and the United States, recorded under item 01.01 but which refer to other items also, the following comments are made by Australia.

EEC

Suitable inspection procedure cannot apply to large volumes where there is an acknowledged significant plant quarantine risk.
The United States does not specify how to ensure plants and plant products are free of pests and disease by inspection. In fact where significant risk exists this is impossible. The Australian approach is to seek appropriate and applicable quarantine treatments which give virtually 100 per cent control. At no time has Australia declined to accept or use an acceptable treatment which has no adverse side effects. In fact Australia has an active programme for investigating plant quarantine treatments but there is a vast area still requiring attention.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Citrus fruit, fresh or dried (08.02)</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>EEC, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS

Requires certification that shipments originate in a country free from citrus canker and that the fruit has been effectively fumigated.

(Imports of fresh fruit have been made from time to time under restricted quarantine conditions).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See general policy statement.
Product: Nuts other than those falling within heading No. 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not (08.05)

(a) Description:

HS: Walnuts

Subject to permits issued by quarantine authorities and special regulations for Western Australia. Generally, entry is subject to quarantine treatment, such as fumigation.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.
Product: Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken (12.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: Australia

Countries indicating an interest: United States

(a) Description:

HS: Peanuts, soyabees, linseed and cottonseed

Import permit required.

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: Domestic production of peanuts is increasing.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The trend of domestic production is not considered relevant.

See general policy statement.
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
(BTN) Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats Australia EEC
(15.13) United States

(a) **Description:**

**HS:** Margarine

Margarine must be coloured pink.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

**United States:** Raised the question as to why margarine should be coloured pink.

**EEC:** Would like information on what may be used to make the pink colour.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The requirement that imported margarine be coloured pink complements domestic margarine production controls. A dye not permitted for foodstuffs produced locally would not be allowed in imported products.

See general policy statement.
Product: (BTN) Countries indicating an interest:
Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar ...
(AU) Australia (CA) Canada (EC) EEC

(a) Description:

HS
Alum cannot be used in pickles.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Canada: Alum is commonly used in Canada for treating pickles.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This is not a quarantine measure.

See general policy statement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oilcake and other residue resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS: Cottonseed/rapeseed extraction meal

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

Pakistan: Imports of cottonseed/rapeseed extraction meal are prohibited on the ground that Pakistani goods are contaminated with insects/germs which can cause disease to their cattle. The Australian Government refuse to accept the Physio-sanitary certificate from the Department of Plant Protection, Government of Pakistan. Exports of these products from Pakistan to United Kingdom, West European and East European countries are not subject to such restriction.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

This prohibition is for animal, not plant, quarantine reasons.

See general policy statement.
Product: (BTN)  
Country or group maintaining measures:  
Countries indicating an interest:

Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes ... (06.03)

(a) **Description:**

HS

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

Israel: the regulation constitutes a *de facto* restriction of imports.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

As far as phytosanitary provisions for cut flowers, fresh, are concerned, the situation remained unchanged. A phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin is required only for carnations in certain periods and the imports of goods under this heading (06.03 10) from GATT countries are entirely liberalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total imports (06.03 10)</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>108.3</td>
<td>126.2</td>
<td>154.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Imports from Israel</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot;2&quot; in % of &quot;1&quot;</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product:</td>
<td>Country or group maintaining measures:</td>
<td>Countries indicating an interest:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Citrus fruit, fresh or dried (08.02)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS: Lemons

Citrus fruit treated with diphenyl and flavour seal waxes is considered an adulterated food product and must be labelled accordingly. If the surface is chemically treated, the label must warn against the use of peels for food purposes.

**Reference:** COM.IND/12/Rev.2, item 311.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

As lemon peels are commonly used for certain foods prepared in Austrian homes (especially for sweets and desserts) it is important that consumers know whether these have been chemically or otherwise treated.

The measure is applied in a non-discriminatory manner, and is considered to come within the scope of Article XX:b.
Product: Citrus fruit, fresh or dried (08.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: European Economic Community
Countries indicating an interest: United States

(a) Description:

Use of diphenyl in treating citrus fruit is limited to 70 ppm. Retail product must be labelled.

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: There is technical disagreement about the amount of diphenyl that should be allowed on citrus fruit destined for human consumption. The United States standards call for a tolerance of 110 ppm. The disparity between the two tolerances strongly inhibits United States exports.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The EEC tolerance is applied internally as well as to imported products. It has been determined that treatment in excess of the tolerance is harmful.
Product: (BTN) Citrus fruit, fresh or dried (08.02)  
Country or group maintaining measures: Germany, F.R.  
Countries indicating an interest: United States

(a) Description:

HS

In addition to EEC requirements, peels of products treated with diphenyl must be labelled as unfit for human consumption.

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: See EEC, this BTN.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
Product: (BTN)
Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard

Country or group maintaining measures:
Germany, F.R.

Countries indicating an interest:
Canada
United States

(a) Description:

HS

Imports of pickles and gherkins containing alum are prohibited.

(Applies also to item 20.02.)

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: It would be helpful to know why alum cannot be used.

(Applies also to item 20.02.)

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Alum is not listed among the treatment methods which are permitted.

(Applies also to item 20.02.)
Product: (BTN) Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (20.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Germany, F.R.

Countries indicating an interest: Canada United States

(a) Description:

HS

See item 20.01.

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: See item 20.01.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See item 20.01.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(RTN)</td>
<td>Oilcake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils (23.04)</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS: Oilcake and other residues of linseed, groundnut, coconut, palm kernel and certain substances

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Act, 1938 applies to imports of these products.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; etc. ...</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS: Shrimps, mussels

Reference: COM.IND/12/Rev.2, item 438.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 02.01.
(a) **Description:**

HS: Fresh pineapples

Imported products must be accompanied by health restriction certificates.

Derogations are published annually covering certain fruits and countries of origin.

**Reference:** COM.IND/12/Rev.2/item 174 (part).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

**Portugal:** Imports of pineapples into Italy are subject to conditions laid down periodically by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. For the period November 1969 to June 1970, these conditions included permission to import via a larger number of ports, stations and airports. Nevertheless, from July to October a total import prohibition is applied which places Portuguese exporters in a more serious situation because this period coincides with the tourist season, when they could expect an increase in their exports of this fruit.

The plant health certificate is required only for pineapples imported from Madagascar, Reunion, Colombia and the Azores. The Portuguese authorities have pointed out to the Italian authorities that the parasite in question has never been detected in the Azores. In response to an Italian suggestion, the Portuguese authorities have even certified that these parasites are not found in the Azores but the discriminatory requirement is nevertheless still applied.

In the Azores, pineapples are grown in hothouses and in excellent health conditions throughout the year. In addition, there is practically no risk of appearance of the micro-organism referred to in the region where the Azores are situated. On the other hand, this risk does exist in territories to which the discrimination is not applied.
(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Article 4 of the Ministerial Decree of 30 October 1957 provides for derogations.

See item 03.03.
| Product: Citrus fruit, fresh or dried (08.02) | Country or group maintaining measures: Italy | Countries indicating an interest: Pakistan Portugal United States |

(a) **Description:**

HS

Imports prohibited if surface treatment with diphenyl preservative exceeds 70 milligrammes per 1 kilogramme of citrus fruit.

**Reference:** See item 08.01.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 03.03.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stone fruit, fresh (08.07)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS

Reference: See item 08.01.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 03.03.
| Product: Berries, fresh (08.08) | Country or group maintaining measures: Italy | Countries indicating an interest: Portugal United States |

(a) **Description:**

HS

Reference: See item 08.01.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 03.03.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: Other fruit, fresh (08.09)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures: Italy</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest: Portugal United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS

Reference: See item 08.01.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 03.03.
Product: Fruit, dried, other than that falling within 08.01-08.05 (08.12) (BTN)

Country or group maintaining measures: Italy

Countries indicating an interest: Pakistan
United States

(a) Description:

HS

See item 08.03.

Reference: See item 08.01.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See item 02.01.
Product: Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved (08.13)

| Product: Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved (08.13) | Country or group maintaining measures: Italy | Countries indicating an interest: Portugal United States |

(a) **Description:**

HS: Fresh

Reference: See item 08.01.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 02.01.
Product: (BTN) Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard (20.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: United Kingdom

Countries indicating an interest: Canada

(a) Description:

HS

Benzoate of soda cannot be used as a preservative in canned vegetables.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The Preservatives in Food Regulation (1962) allows preservatives in some pickles but not in canned vegetables because they are unnecessary since these are heat-processed. The food additives legislation does not allow the use of preservatives which are not needed. The United Kingdom authorities would entertain a showing of the need for adding benzoate of soda in the case of Canadian canned vegetables. (Applies also to 20.02.)
Product: 
(HTN) 
Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid 
(20.02) 

Country or group maintaining measures: United Kingdom 

Countries indicating an interest: Canada 

(a) Description: 

HS 

Benzoate of soda cannot be used as a preservative in canned vegetables. 

(b) Comments by other countries: 

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures: 

See item 20.01.
Product: (BTN) Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard (20.01)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS: Pickles

Prohibition on the use of calcium acetate and calcium steavite as food additives.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

Canada: See item 19.08.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 19.08.
NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand authorities have submitted the following comments:

As regards the notifications concerning New Zealand phyto-sanitary requirements, New Zealand has not in fact established plant quarantine prohibitions. Even for items shown as "prohibited", small quantities may be introduced and placed in post-entry quarantine. Under this provision importing agencies who have shown a genuine interest in developing new trade associations have been able to enter nominally prohibited items for scientific investigation of the validity of the nominal prohibition. New Zealand recognizes that plant health conditions are not static, and under the above procedure, investigations have resulted, for example, in amendments to the regulations to allow the entry of oranges from South Africa, and apples from Canada and the United States.

Secondly, the legislation relating to plants and diseases and pests of plants have been revised. The three pertinent documents are:

(a) The Plants Act 1970, which outlines the broad powers relating to imports, exports and disease control measures for plants and plant products;

(b) The Introduction and Quarantine of Plants Regulations 1973, which gives technical and procedural requirements in relation to imports;

(c) The Importation of Agricultural and Vegetable Seeds Notice 1974, which schedules in more detail the animal and plant quarantine requirements for seed imports.

Generally, New Zealand believes that its provisions and practice in the plant health field represent a compliance with the International Plant Protection Convention, perhaps to a higher degree than is generally the case. It has to be borne in mind, however, that New Zealand is considerably freer from plant disease than the countries with which it trades and, given the central role of agriculture to its economy, this situation must be maintained. For example, while there are over 100 diseases of maize, of which 30 are seed borne, only 9 maize diseases have been recorded in New Zealand, including some ubiquitous ones. Secondly, because New Zealand is an agricultural trading nation, the plant health requirements of its trading partners impose some limitations on its freedom to review its quarantine controls on purely domestic considerations.
This latter point is also, and particularly, relevant in relation to New Zealand regulations on animals and animal products where New Zealand has to recognize the requirements of the large number of countries with which it trades. For example, any decision to permit the importation of animals from North America could result in an immediate ban being placed on the importation of cattle, and perhaps bovine semen, into Australia from New Zealand.
Product: (BTN) Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (06.03)

Country or group maintaining measures: New Zealand

Countries indicating an interest:

EEC
United States

(a) Description:

HS

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

If material is strictly cut flowers or foliage there is no prohibition or limit on numbers, but the material must be free of pests, disease and extraneous matter.

The cause for concern is with propagative material such as rose eyes and stalks which are really nursery stock. Dyed seed heads of crop plants - maize, wheat, oats, barley and dyed seed head of docks and thistles or tinted stems of conifers and willows have arrived as cut flowers. These materials can carry diseases and pests such as scale insects.

A basis for negotiation would be for the exporting country to sterilise cut flowers by heat treatment or autoclaving and fumigate foliage.

(Appplies also to 06.04.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>EEC United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

- HS: Palm nuts and kernels - must be free of insects
- Soyabeans - severe restriction
- Oilseeds other than cottonseed and caster seed - some restrictions

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

- Sunflower and soyabeans: Severe restriction because there is no known sterilization method which would eliminate several major diseases whilst leaving seed viable.
  Negotiable if imports transferred under bond into manufacturers' premises for processing.

- Oilseeds other than cottonseed and caster seed: Some restrictions on account of seed borne diseases.
  Negotiable on basis of entry and direct transfer to processing plants.
Product: (BTN) Citrus fruit, fresh or dried (08.02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HS: Fresh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lemons: No health certificate required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other citrus fruit: Health certificate required except during period 1 October-15 April.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The product or a sample thereof must have been examined by an official appointed by the government of the exporting country not more than fifteen days prior to shipment. (Applies also to 08.04, 08.06 and 08.07.)
Product: (BTN) Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit (20.06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

HS: Canned fruit

Import permit (issued by the National Tax Board) is required for products containing alcohol.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
Product: (BTN) Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans, in shell, simply boiled in water

Country or group maintaining measures: United States

Countries indicating an interest: Japan

(a) Description:

HS: Maryland State law requirements

(b) Comments by other countries:

Japan: Bilateral discussions have been held and have led to United States explanations similar to those here indicated. The requirement is too rigid. In the laws of other States (than Maryland) Japanese exporters do not face such requirements. (Applies also to 16.05)

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The Maryland State Shellfish and Food Products Act does not allow imports of oysters, clams, and mussels unless they have been certified for inter-state shipments by the United States Public Health Department. At the present time the State of Maryland has recognized one Japanese plant as meeting the requirements. The law is designed as a protection against certain types of heat-resistant toxic bacteria which can be present in a pasteurized air container. Contamination by metals, pesticides and marine toxins is reported to be increasingly evident. There is also a growing potential for radioactivity contamination and radionuclides. None of these threats to human health can be eliminated purely by heat and sterilization. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has begun an ongoing programme to set uniform minimum sanitary requirements in the United States for fishery products. These minimum requirements would apply equally to domestic and imported products. Since the programme is aimed at setting minimum requirements, however, the individual States may still maintain stricter sanitary controls.
Product: (BTN)
Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts ...
mangoes, ... etc., fresh or dried, shelled or not
(08.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: United States
Countries indicating an interest: India

(a) Description:

HS: Mangoes

(b) Comments by other countries:

India: The United States authorities have recently indicated that bromide residues in mango pulp would have toxic effects, which Indian studies have shown to be absent since the residues are negligible. Feeding trials seem to be needed. The lack of facilities for such trials in India would appear to justify a request for some United States assistance in conducting them.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Mangoes are not permitted into the United States from India because of several exotic plant pests infesting fresh mangoes in India but which do not occur in fruits in the United States. There are no known treatments effective against all the pests concerned. Since mangoes are not permitted into the United States from India even after a bromide treatment, there appears to be no problem with toxic effects of bromides in fresh mangoes. If pureed mango pulp is considered, again there seems to be no problem since no treatments are required for pest-free mango puree from India.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved (16.05)</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS: Maryland State law requirements

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

See item 03.03.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See item 03.03.
Extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/6 and Adds 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8
Variable Levies and Other Special Charges on Imports (HTN Chapters 1-24)

Austria, EEC, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland
The Austrian variable levies are imposed under five different Laws:

In the case of goods subject to conventional duties bound under GATT, the compensatory levy must not exceed the amount of the customs duty resulting from the bound rate.


Goods listed in the annex under 1 are subject to a compensatory levy, which is collected in lieu of tariff duties.

Levy collections under the Sugar Law totalled S 216,000 in 1973.

The level of the levy or skimming charge is calculated by taking the difference between threshold and gate price. Levies are fixed separately for raw sugar (with a polarization of 97.5 per cent and less), for white sugar (with a polarization of more than 97.5 per cent) and for molasses. The level of the levy on sugar beets amounts to 12 per cent of the level of the levy on white sugar. The levy on all other goods covered by the law corresponds to that on white sugar. The level of levies is changed when the difference between the prices determining their level varies by more than 5 per cent.

---

1The preceding notification by Austria (1968 figures) was published in document COM.AG/W/68/Add.3, pages 3-12.

Goods listed in section 1(2)lit.a-d, quoted under symbol "2a" in the annex, are subject to a compensatory levy which is collected in lieu of tariff duties. The levy on potato starch is used as a basis for the calculation of the levies on the other starch products falling under this heading. The level of the levy for potato starch is calculated by taking the difference between the threshold price and gate price; it is changed when the price difference determining it varies by more than 5 per cent.

Goods listed in section 1(3) of the same law, quoted under "2b" in the annex, are subject both to a fixed protective element, amounting to 20 per cent of the gate price, and a variable compensatory levy which is calculated in the same way as for the above-mentioned products, and the amount of which depends on the quantity of starch contained in the products concerned.

The level of the levy is changed when the price difference determining it varies by more than 15 per cent.

Levy collections under the Starch Law totalled S 4,888,000 in 1973.


Goods listed in the annex under 3 are covered by the Law. The compensatory levy is collected in lieu of tariff duties.

Levy collections amounted to S 101,676,000 in 1973.¹

The levy consists of a fixed protective element and a variable amount. The variable amount is changed whenever the prices determining it vary to such an extent that it would increase or decrease by more than 15 per cent.

The fixed amounts consist of ad valorem charges quoted in Federal Law Gazette No. 359, Art.1,lit.4 amending section 2 of the basic law No. 219/1967.

¹The Austrian authorities have stated that it is not possible to calculate the percentage of import levies for all goods covered by the equalization levy-act, as the pattern of import statistics deviates from the main group of commodities.
The variable amount is calculated by taking the difference between the domestic or threshold price and the external or gate price of the quantities of sugar (saccharine, dextrose, glucose), molasses, cereals, cereal groats and flours, as well as starch, milk and milk products contained in the goods concerned. The respective percentage of milk and milk products is converted into terms of milk powder. The calculation of the variable amount for primary materials generally used is based on average receipts. Since the amendment Federal Law Gazette No. 359/1972 the variable amounts are calculated on the first of February, March, August and November of each year; the results are published by decree.


The Marketing Law of 1958 consolidated three Laws of 1950 relating to the three main agricultural sectors - dairy products, cereals and meat. The law at present in force is the Marketing Law of No. 36/1968 as amended. The basic levy system applied under this Law, has, therefore, remained practically unchanged since 1950. The aims of the levy system under the Marketing Law are to provide an adequate income for producers, to equalize prices throughout the country and to take into account the interest of the consumer. It must be stressed that import prices are only brought into line with domestic prices by decision of the competent Board and have not to bear any additional protective charge.

For Marketing Law goods the levy is, in practice, collected in lieu of customs duty. The amount of the levy is calculated by taking the difference between the gate price and the representative or fixed (as in the case of bread cereals) domestic wholesale price.

In the case of cereals the gate price is determined generally by the cheapest offer of the importers entering into competition on the basis of public tenders.

The Austrian authorities have noted that there are no official statistics available for the requested calculation; all figures submitted represent only estimates and are not supposed to be very meaningful.

The products subject to market regulation are listed in the annex under "4".

The following comments were made:

As regards dairying it was stated that only position 04.04 Cheese and Curd (from cow's milk) showed considerable imports, disregarding drawback trade. Under this position the Dairy Products Board charged for a total of
LIST OF PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO COMPENSATORY LEVIES ACCORDING TO THE MARKETING LAW AND SPECIAL LAWS (Extracts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Symbol used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch Law</td>
<td>2 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equalization Levy Law</td>
<td>2 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 07.06</td>
<td>Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dried, whole or sliced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>Flour and meal of sago of manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tubers falling within heading No. 07.06.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 11.08</td>
<td>Starches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01</td>
<td>Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.02 A</td>
<td>Glucose (dextrose) with a purity of at least 98 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other glucose, glucose syrup and maltodextrins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex C</td>
<td>Fructose (laevulose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Caramel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.02 G</td>
<td>Invert sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Other sugars and syrups (except maltose and lactose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.03</td>
<td>Molasses, whether or not decolourized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.04</td>
<td>Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Levy type: 1 Variable levy, 2a Variable levy + fixed amount, 2b Fixed amount, 3 Equalization levy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item</th>
<th>Products subject to levy Description</th>
<th>Levy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.06</td>
<td>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.02</td>
<td>Preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 per cent by weight of cocoa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>Tapioca and sago; tapioca and ságo substitutes obtained from potato or other starches</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20.05</td>
<td>Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, containing added sugar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.07 B4b</td>
<td>Juices of fruits falling within heading No. 08.02 A, B and C, unfermented and not containing spirit, containing 25 per cent or more by weight of added sugar, evaluated as invert sugar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 23.02</td>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals except &quot;Schäkleie&quot;¹</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Bran of inferior quality (residue) derived from the processing of coarse grains.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1. The European Communities have submitted data concerning the amount of the import levies fixed during the period 1 January 1969-31 January 1974 for the following products: (Extracts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN heading No.</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Processed products of grains and rice</th>
<th>Raw sugar</th>
<th>White sugar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ex 07.06, ex 11.01, ex 11.02, 11.06, 11.07, ex 11.08, 11.09, ex 17.02, ex 17.05, ex 23.02</td>
<td>ex 17.01</td>
<td>ex 17.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. This documentation is too voluminous to be reproduced for general circulation in the customary way, but the secretariat is holding it at the disposal of members of the group who wish to consult it.

3. The European Communities have said that they will shortly furnish data concerning certain other products falling within the first twenty-four chapters of the Brussels Nomenclature not included in this list and subject to variable levies, mobile components or additional duties on their sugar and flour content.

4. Although there are differences from one group of products to another, the amount of the levy is generally equal to the difference between the lowest offer price in the world market and an internal Community price. Imports of products subject to the levy are also subject to presentation of an import certificate.

5. The amounts indicated in the documentation furnished are those of the levies applied by the Community in its original membership. The system of variable levies has been applied by the three new member States since 1 February 1973; during the transitional period, the amount of the levies depends on the progressive adjustment of prices.

6. In respect of the following headings, the existence of a binding within the framework of GATT sets a ceiling to the variability of the levy: 02.01 BII(c) 1-7, 02.03 A and B, 04.04 B, 07.06 A, 15.01 AII and B, 16.01 A, 16.02 AII and BII, 17.02 C (tariff numbers published in the Official Journal of the Communities on 1 January 1974).

7. The European Communities' previous notification was published in document CON.AG/W/63/Add.3, pages 14 to 78.

---

1The European Communities have furnished no data concerning the year 1969, because of modifications made in the tariff nomenclature during that year.

2Levies are also applied to the following products not falling within the first twenty-four chapters: 29.04 C II and III, 35.05 and 38.12 AII.
A. **Comments**

The headings specified in B. below are those listed in the customs tariff as of December 1971 and December 1973 as subject to variable import levies which are liable to increase or decrease as the corresponding world market prices change.

In the case of the following headings, as listed in the December 1973 customs tariff, the variable levy has been bound at free in the GATT: 15.02.100, 15.03.930, 15.04.251, 701 and 901, 15.07.101, 151, 201, 301, 351, 355, 551, 601, 651, 805.

The data for 1968 were published in document COM.1 organised by the GATT. The data for 1971 have already been published in document COM.1 organised by the GATT.

**Key to symbols**

- 0.0 No levy in 1971 or 1973
- . Incidence not calculable
- - No imports in 1971 or 1973

**Methods of calculation of incidence**

\[
\text{Incidence} = \frac{\text{collected import levies}}{\text{import value}} \times 100
\]
B.1 Tariff lines subject to variable levies as of December 1971, and average incidences of such levies for 1971 (Extracts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Sub-headings subject to levies</th>
<th>Incidence of levy, 1971 per cent</th>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Sub-headings subject to levies</th>
<th>Incidence of levy, 1971 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>8090</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>(cont'd)</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>9010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>15.13</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>23.02</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3510</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3540</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5590</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6510</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8050</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.2 Tariff lines subject to variable levies as of December 1973, and average incidence of such levies for 1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Sub-headings subject to levies</th>
<th>Incidence of levy, 1973 per cent</th>
<th>BTN</th>
<th>Sub-headings subject to levies</th>
<th>Incidence of levy, 1973 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>2090</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.02</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3090</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>3540</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>3590</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>5090</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>5510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5510</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>5590</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>6010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6010</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>6090</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6090</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>6510</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6510</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>6590</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6590</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>8050</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8050</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td>8090</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>9010</td>
<td>..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Comments

The figures relate to the years 1970-73 and as per January 1 1974.

"Average" means a weighted average for the whole year.

"Compensatory fee" stands for fees imposed on imports of such products, which are subject to special charges when produced domestically (e.g. milling fees, slaughter fees and fat regulation fees).

"EFTA" means that imports from EFTA-countries are treated preferentially.

n.a.: for certain composite products (ex 19.02 and 21.07) no accurate figure can be given since the levy varies according to the raw material content.

Free: normally no import levy.

0: temporarily no import levy.

The preceding notification by Sweden was published in document COM.AG/W/68/Add.3, pages 86-101.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Mackerel / Maquereaux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Tunny / Thons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Dog-fish and skate / Squales et raies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Weever, cat-fish etc. / Vives, chats de mer, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Fish, whole, cleaned or cut, frozen; / Poissons, entiers, nettoyés ou découpés, congelés:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Mackerel / Maquereaux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Tunny / Thons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Dog-fish and skate / Squales et raies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Weever, cat-fish etc. / Vives, chats de mer, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Fish fillets, fresh or chilled; / Filets de poissons, frais ou réfrigérés:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Of mackerel / De maquereau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.01</td>
<td>Of weever, dogfish, cat-fish etc. / De vive, de squale, de chat de mer, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ See note on page 187. / Voir les notes de la page 187.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No./No de statistique</th>
<th>Tariff item/Code No.</th>
<th>Product/Produits</th>
<th>Import levy1/Prélèvement à l'importation</th>
<th>Compensatory fee1/Taxe compensatoire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03.01 (cont'd)/ (suite)</td>
<td>03.02</td>
<td>07.05</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7.01</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>Fish fillets, frozen: Filets de poissons, congelés:</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>793</td>
<td>Of mackerel/De maquereau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>009</td>
<td>Of weever, dog-fish, cat-fish, etc./De vive, de squalé, de chat de mer, etc.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>000</td>
<td>Other than sprats and anchovies, other than in airtight containers, sweet-salted/Autres que les esprots et les anchois, conditionnés autrement qu'en contenant hermétiques, salés-sucriés</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>001</td>
<td>Peas/Pois</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>002</td>
<td>Beans/Haricots</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>005</td>
<td>Other/Autres</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>009</td>
<td>Other kinds/Autres sortes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.06</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>Manioc and arrowroot/Racines de manioc et d’arrow-root</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>000</td>
<td>Wheat and meslin:/Froment et méteil:</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No./N° de statistique</th>
<th>Tariff item/Code No./Position N° de code tarifaire</th>
<th>Product/Produits</th>
<th>Import levy/taxe à l'importation</th>
<th>Compensatory fee/taxe compensatoire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.01 100-250 400, 500, 600, 902, 909</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit etc. (excl hemp-seeds, linseed, castor oil seeds, oiticica seeds, sesame seeds, beachnuts and soya-beans)/Graines et fruits oléagineux, etc.</td>
<td>15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15</td>
<td>1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ See note on page 187./Voir les notes de la page 187.

2/ Only when imported for other uses than fat extraction./Seulement en cas d'importation pour d'autres usages que l'extraction des matières grasses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No./No de statistique</th>
<th>Tariff item/ Code No./ Position</th>
<th>Product/Produits</th>
<th>Import levy¹/Prélèvement à l'importation¹</th>
<th>Compensatory fee¹/Taxe compensatoire¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.07 101-209</td>
<td>Soya bean oil, cottonseed oil, groundnut oil/huile de soja, huile de coton, huile d'arachides</td>
<td></td>
<td>113.50 123.76 148.50 120.13 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>252,253</td>
<td>Olive oil, for technical uses/huile d'olive, pour usages techniques</td>
<td>Free/Free/Free/Free/Free/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>254,255</td>
<td>Other/Autres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>301-409</td>
<td>Sunflower-seed oil, colza, rape and turnip-seed oil, mustard oil/huile de tournesol, huile de colza, huile de navette ou huile de navet, huile de moutarde</td>
<td>113.50 123.76 148.50 120.13 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹/See note on page 187./Voir les notes de la page 187.

²/EFTA/AELE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No. / N° de statistique</th>
<th>Product / Produits</th>
<th>Import levy / Prélèvement à l'importation</th>
<th>Compensatory fee / Taxe compensatoire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.07 (cont’d / suite)</td>
<td>Palm oil, coconut oil, palm-kernel oil, Huile de palme, huile de coco, huile de palmiste</td>
<td>113.50 123.76 148.50 120.13 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805-809</td>
<td>Other/Autres</td>
<td>113.50 123.76 148.50 120.13 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.10</td>
<td>Stearin/Stéarine²</td>
<td>7 7 7 3.5 Free/ Expt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹See note on page 187. /Voir les notes de la page 187.
²EFTA/AELE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No. /</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No de statistique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Item / Code No. /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position No de tarifaire / code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product / Produits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import level / Frélevement à l'importation /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensatory fee / Taxe compensatoire /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/See note on page 187. /Voir les notes de la page 187.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tariff item/Code No./Position N° de code tarifaire</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01</td>
<td>Beet sugar etc., raw:/Sucre de betterave, etc., brut:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Of a polarization not exceeding 98%:/Ne polarisant pas plus de 98%</td>
<td>46.52</td>
<td>38.17</td>
<td>20.71</td>
<td>11.20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Exceeding 98%:/Polarisant plus de 98%</td>
<td>50.57</td>
<td>41.49</td>
<td>22.51</td>
<td>12.17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901</td>
<td>Other:/Autres:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>902-909</td>
<td>Of a polarization not exceeding 98%:/Ne polarisant pas plus de 98%</td>
<td>46.52</td>
<td>38.17</td>
<td>20.71</td>
<td>11.20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.02</td>
<td>Other sugar etc.:/autres sucres, etc.:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Grape sugar etc., in lumps etc./Sucre de raisin, etc., en morceaux, etc.</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Grape sugar etc., other:/Sucre de raisin, etc., autre</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704</td>
<td>Fructose and lactose:/Fructose et lactose</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>706-709</td>
<td>Other sugars and syrups:/Autres sucres et sirops</td>
<td>46.57</td>
<td>37.49</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Cane sugar:/Sucre de canne</td>
<td>50.57</td>
<td>41.49</td>
<td>22.51</td>
<td>12.17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.03</td>
<td>Molasses/Méllasses</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹See note on page 187./Voir les notes de la page 187.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No.</th>
<th>No. de statistique</th>
<th>Tariff item/ Code No.</th>
<th>Position tarifaire</th>
<th>Product/ Produits</th>
<th>Import levy(^1)/ Prélèvement à l'importation (^1)/</th>
<th>Compensatory fee(^2)/ Taxe compensatoire (^2)/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.06</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa:/ Chocolat et autres préparations alimentaires contenant du cacao:</td>
<td>27% 27% 27% n.a/ n.a/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101, 901-903</td>
<td></td>
<td>Puddings, ice cream, ice cream powders etc./ Puddings, crèmes glacées, poudres pour crèmes glacées, etc./</td>
<td>27% 27% 27% n.a/ n.a/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.02</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preparations of flour, meal etc./ Préparations à base de farines, semoules, etc.:</td>
<td>100 100 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>003</td>
<td></td>
<td>Of soya flour/A base de farine de soja: 50% or less soya flour/ Contenant 50% de farine de soja au maximum</td>
<td>100 100 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>004</td>
<td></td>
<td>More than 50% soya flour/ Contenant plus de 50% de farine de soja</td>
<td>n.a/ n.a. 200 200 200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
<td>Of potato flour/A base de farine de pommes de terre</td>
<td>n.a/ n.a/ n.a/ n.a/ n.a/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other/Autres: Products for making bakers' wares etc./ Produits servant à la confection de produits de la boulangerie; etc.</td>
<td>n.a/ n.a/ n.a/ n.a/ n.a/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grain and flakes of starch/Grains et flocons d'amidon et de féculle</td>
<td>81 81 81 81 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) See note on page 187. /Voir les notes de la page 187.

\(^2\) EFTA./AELE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No./No de statistique</th>
<th>Product/Produits</th>
<th>Import levy(^1)/Prélèvement à l'importation(^1)</th>
<th>Compensatory fee(^1)/Taxe compensatoire(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>21.07(^3)</strong></td>
<td>Other food preparations:/ Autres préparations alimentaires:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ice cream, ice cream powders etc./Crèmes glacières, poudres pour crèmes glacées, etc.(^4)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401-405</td>
<td>Other preparations:/ Autres préparations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yoghurt, flavoured etc., fat content not exceeding 1% /Yoghurt additionné d'arômes, d'une teneur en matières grasses ne dépassant pas 1%</td>
<td>n.a./n.a./</td>
<td>21.50(^2)/n.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exceeding 1% but not 6% /D'une teneur en matières grasses supérieure à 1% mais ne dépassant pas 6%</td>
<td>n.a./n.a./</td>
<td>19.70(^2)/n.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>904</td>
<td>Other/ Autres:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>905</td>
<td>Other kinds/Autres sortes</td>
<td>n.a./n.a./</td>
<td>n.o./n.a./</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>909</td>
<td>Bran, sharps etc./Son, remoulages, etc.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)See note on page 187./Voir les notes de la page 187.

\(^2\)/ Must not exceed 20%./Le prélèvement ne doit pas dépasser 20%.

\(^3\)/ Levy varies according to fat content. Less than 10% fat free./Selon le teneur en matières grasses. Exemption lorsque cette teneur est inférieure à 10%.

\(^4\)/ EFTA/AELE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical No./</th>
<th>Product/Produits</th>
<th>Import levy¹/</th>
<th>Compensatory fee¹/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No de statistique</td>
<td>No de tarifaire</td>
<td>Prélèvement à l'importation³⁷</td>
<td>Taxe compensatoire³⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>110-209</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹/See note on page 187. /Voir les notes de la page 187.
²/Valid as from 1 July./Jusqu’au 1er Juillet.
³/Up until 1 July./Jusqu’au 1er Juillet.
A. Remarks

Imports of the products mentioned in the list hereinafter are subject to various charges over and above those provided for in the customs tariff.

The calculation of the ad valorem incidence of these variable charges and other special taxes is based on the data for the years 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973. In the following table, opposite each incidence recorded, the figures take as a basis for the calculation, are indicated.

Where the charge varied over the period considered, the incidence has, wherever possible, been obtained by expressing the total of the sums collected during the year under the head of the charge concerned as a percentage of the total annual free-at-frontier value of the imports subject to the charge. Nevertheless, where the total of the sums collected under the head of the charge was not available in respect of a particular heading or sub-heading subject to the charge, we have had to content ourselves with using an approximate average unit charge which has been related to the average unit value of the imported product subject to the charge.

Where the products subject to the charge do not represent all the products falling within a heading or sub-heading of the customs tariff, it has not in principle been possible to extract the total value or unit value of those particular imports which are subject to the charge. In these cases, which are indicated by an asterisk in column 5, the charge has therefore had to be related to import values for the entire heading or sub-heading; in some cases the calculation of the incidence is therefore of a very approximate character.

Lastly, it should be noted that, as in the case of customs duties, the unit amount of charges refers to gross weight, whereas the unit value of imports refers to net weight. In cases where the fact that this element has been taken into consideration could change the result of the calculation of incidence - that is to say in particular where the tare is substantial - account has been taken of this, and the amount of the charge per unit of gross weight has been increased by the percentage of tare in order to arrive at the charge per unit of net weight.

As regards the situation at 1 January 1974, it should be noted that, as from 1 September 1973, the price supplements on the principal feedgrains have been suspended temporarily in view of international market conditions for these products.
### B. Ad Valorem Incidence of Charges and Other Special Taxes on Certain Products Falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Customs Tariff

(Data for 1969-1973) (Extracts)

#### B.1 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculations (data for 1969)</th>
<th>Ad valorem incidence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of charge</td>
<td>Unit amount (UA) or total amount (TA) of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0301 ex 14</td>
<td>Fresh fish, chilled or frozen:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- fresh-water fish</td>
<td>Sanitary charge</td>
<td>Sw F 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- frozen fillets</td>
<td>Idem</td>
<td>Idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0705.10/14</td>
<td>Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split, whole, unworked</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 38,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006.10/20</td>
<td>Rice, for animal feed</td>
<td>Idem</td>
<td>UA: average Sw F 5/100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201 ex 10</td>
<td>Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unroasted groundnuts, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
<td>Idem</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 13,122,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Copra, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
<td>Idem</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 6,815,866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>For the entire sub-heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tariff item No.</td>
<td>Description of product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201 (cont'd)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 30</td>
<td>- Colza seeds, linseed, hemp seeds, sesamum seeds, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 50</td>
<td>- Other oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, for the manufacture of edible oil or for animal feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507</td>
<td>Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10</td>
<td>- Coconut (copra), palm-kernel and babassu oils:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- crude, for human consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 12</td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption olive oil, in containers of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- more than 10 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- 10 kgs. or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 30</td>
<td>- other edible oils:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- crude, for human consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 32</td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculations (data for 1969)</th>
<th>Ad valorem incidence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of charge</td>
<td>Unit amount (UA) or total amount (TA) of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) ex 1513.01</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats, for human consumption</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>UA: average approx. Sw F 64/100 kgs. net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ex 1802.01</td>
<td>Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 112,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) 2302.01</td>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling, or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 2,482,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) 2304.01</td>
<td>Oilcake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 9,864,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.2. 1970</td>
<td>Fresh fish, chilled or frozen:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 0301</td>
<td>- fresh water fish:</td>
<td>sanitary charge</td>
<td>UA: Sw F 12/100 kgs. net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 14</td>
<td>-- frozen fillets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20</td>
<td>- salt-water fish:</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>UA: Sw F 11/100 kgs. net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20</td>
<td>-- other</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>UA: Sw F 14/100 kgs. net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0705.10/14</td>
<td>Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split, whole, unworked</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 52,326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Type of charge</th>
<th>Unit amount (UA) or total amount (TA) of charge</th>
<th>Unit value (UV) or total value (TV) of imports</th>
<th>Ad valorem incidence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) ex 1006.10/20</td>
<td>Rice, for animal feed</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 30,205</td>
<td>TV: Sw F 425,000</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10</td>
<td>Unroasted groundnuts, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 23,136,495</td>
<td>TV: Sw F 78,198,906</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20</td>
<td>Copra, for the manufacture of edible oil for animal feed</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 4,045,833</td>
<td>TV: Sw F 11,531,246</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 30</td>
<td>Colza seeds, linseed, hemp seeds, idem sesame seeds for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td>TV: Sw F 8,947,989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 50</td>
<td>Other oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, for the manufacture of edible oil or animal feed</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>TA: Sw F 6,370,979</td>
<td>TV: Sw F 14,611,081</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ For the entire sub-heading.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculation (data for 1970)</th>
<th>Ad valorem incidence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of charge</td>
<td>Unit amount (UA) or total amount (TA) of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 1507</td>
<td>Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>Sw F 59/100 kgs. net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10</td>
<td>-- crude, for human consumption</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Sw F 60/100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 12</td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Sw F 61.50/100 kgs. net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>-- more than 10 kgs.</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Sw F 355/100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>-- 10 kgs. or less</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Sw F 164/100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 30</td>
<td>-- crude, for human consumption</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>Sw F 64/100 kgs. net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 32</td>
<td>-- refined or purified, for human consumption</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Sw F 856,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 1513.01</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats, for human consumption</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>Sw F 35,780,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 1802.01</td>
<td>Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>Sw F 182,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2302.01</td>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling, or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Sw F 10,938,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2304.01</td>
<td>Oilcakes and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Sw F 37,780,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1/}\) For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Type of charge</th>
<th>Unit amount (UA) or total amount (TA) of charge</th>
<th>Unit value (UV) or total value (TV) of imports</th>
<th>Ad valorem incidence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (1) ex 0301    | Fresh fish, chilled or frozen:  
- fresh-water fish  
- frozen fillets | Sanitary charge | UA: Sw F 12/100 kgs. net  
TV: Sw F 768/100 kgs. net | UV: Sw F 768/100 kgs. net |
| (2) ex 14      | - salt-water fish:  
-- frozen fillets | idem | UA: Sw F 11/100 kgs. net  
TV: Sw F 467/100 kgs. net | UV: Sw F 467/100 kgs. net |
| (3) ex 20      | -- other | idem | UA: Sw F 14/100 kgs. net  
TV: Sw F 6,140,670 | UV: Sw F 6,140,670 |
| 0705.10/11    | Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split, whole, unworked | Price supplement | TA: Sw F 3,437  
TV: Sw F 6,140,670 | UV: Sw F 6,140,670 |
| ex 1006.10/20 | Rice, for animal feed | Price supplement | TA: Sw F 25,580  
TV: Sw F 497,700 | TV: Sw F 497,700 |
| 1201. ex 10    | Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit whole or broken:  
- unroasted groundnuts, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed | Price supplement | TA: Sw F 16,059,542  
TV: Sw F 65,389,230  
(1) | TV: Sw F 65,389,230  
(1) |
| ex 20          | - copra, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed | idem | TA: Sw F 5,043,351  
TV: Sw F 12,947,754  
(1) | TV: Sw F 12,947,754  
(1) |
| ex 30          | - colza seeds, linseed, hemp seeds, sesame seeds for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed | Price supplement | TA: Sw F 8,892,318  
TV: Sw F 8,892,318  
(1) | TV: Sw F 8,892,318  
(1) |
| ex 50          | - other oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, for the manufacture of edible oil or for animal feed | idem | TA: Sw F 7,658,875  
TV: Sw F 16,327,737 | TV: Sw F 16,327,737 |

1/ For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculations (data for 1971)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507.</td>
<td>Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10</td>
<td>-- coconut (copra), palm-kernel and babassu oils:</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 12</td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>-- olive oil, in container of:</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>-- 10 kgs. or less</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 30</td>
<td>-- other edible oils:</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 32</td>
<td>-- refined or purified, for human consumption</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 1513.01</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats, for human consumption</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 1802.01</td>
<td>Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2302.01</td>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the shifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2304.01</td>
<td>Oilcake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculations (data for 1972)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 0301</td>
<td>Fresh fish, chilled or frozen:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 14</td>
<td>- fresh-water fish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- frozen fillets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20</td>
<td>- salt-water fish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- frozen fillets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20</td>
<td>-- other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0705.10/14</td>
<td>Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split, whole, unworked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 1006.10/20</td>
<td>Rice, for animal feed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10</td>
<td>- Unroasted groundnuts, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 20</td>
<td>- Copra, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculations (data for 1972)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201 (cont'd)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 30</td>
<td>Colza seeds, linseed, hemp seeds, sesame seeds for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed</td>
<td>supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 50</td>
<td>Other oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, for the manufacture of edible oil or for animal feed</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507</td>
<td>Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10</td>
<td>Coconut (copra), palm-kernel and babassu oils: -- crude, for human consumption</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 12</td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption -- Olive oil, in containers of: -- more than 10 kgs.</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>-- 10 kgs. or less</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 30</td>
<td>-- other edible oils: -- crude, for human consumption</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 32</td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculations (data for 1972)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) ex 1513.01</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats, for human consumption</td>
<td>Type of charge: Price supplement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit amount (UA) or total amount (TA) of charge: UA: average approx. Sw F 64/100 kgs. net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ex 1802.01</td>
<td>Cocoa shells, husks, skins and wastes</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) ex 2302.01</td>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling, or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) ex 2304.01</td>
<td>Oilcake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit value (UV) or total value (TV) of imports: UV: Sw F 335/100 kgs. 1/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ad valorem incidence (%)</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>For the entire sub-heading</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Basis for calculations (data for 1973)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Type of charge</th>
<th>Unit amount (UA) or total amount (TA) of charge</th>
<th>Unit value (UV) or total value (TV) of imports</th>
<th>Ad valorem incidence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (1) ex 0301    | Fresh fish, chilled or frozen:  
|                | - fresh-water fish      |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                | - frozen fillets        |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                | - salt-water fish       |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                | - frozen fillets        |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                | ex 14                  |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                |                        |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                | ex 20                  |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                |                        |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                | ex 20                  |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
|                |                        |                |                                              |                                              |                          |
| 0705.10/14    | Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split, whole, unworked |
| 1201 ex 1006.10/2 | Rice for animal feed | idem         | TA: Sw F 33,185                           | TV: Sw F 9,342,372                            | 1                        |
| 1201 ex 1006.10/2 | Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken:  
|                | - Unroasted groundnuts, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed |
|                | - Copra, for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed |
|                | - Colza seeds, linseed, hemp seeds, sesame seeds for the manufacture of edible oil and for animal feed |
|                | - Other oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, for the manufacture of edible oil or for animal feed |

\[1/\] For the entire sub-heading
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item No.</th>
<th>Description of product</th>
<th>Basis for calculations (data for 1973)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Ad valorem incidence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507 ex 10</td>
<td>Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>UA:</td>
<td>average approx.</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Coconut (copra), palm-kernel and babassu oils:</td>
<td>Sw F 59/100 kgs.</td>
<td>UV:</td>
<td>Sw F 124/100 kgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- crude, for human consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507 ex 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>UA:</td>
<td>average approx.</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption</td>
<td>Sw F 60/100 kgs.</td>
<td>UV:</td>
<td>Sw F 238/100 kgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- olive oil, in containers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- more than 10 kgs.</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>UA:</td>
<td>Sw F 62/100 kgs. net</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507 ex 30</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>UV:</td>
<td>Sw F 239/100 kgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- other edible oils:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507 ex 32</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>UA:</td>
<td>average approx.</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-- refined or purified for human consumption</td>
<td>Sw F 60/100 kgs. net</td>
<td>UV:</td>
<td>Sw F 156/100 kgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507 ex 1513.01</td>
<td>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats, for human consumption</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>UA:</td>
<td>average approx.</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sw F 64/100 kgs. net</td>
<td>UV:</td>
<td>Sw F 353/100 kgs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507 ex 1802.01</td>
<td>Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>TA:</td>
<td>Sw F 59,249</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507 2302.01</td>
<td>Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling, or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables</td>
<td>Price supplement</td>
<td>TA:</td>
<td>Sw F 2,185,833</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2304.01</td>
<td>Oilcake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>TA:</td>
<td>Sw F 1,372,316</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the entire sub-heading

*Sw F* denotes Swiss Francs.
Extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/12 and Addenda

Marketing Standards and Packaging and Labelling Regulations
Australia, Canada and EEC
Product: (BTN)  
Fish and fish products (03.01, 03.02, 16.04)

Country or group maintaining measure:  
Australia  
EEC

Countries indicating an interest:

(a) **Description:**

Special regulations concerning imports and sale as regards packing and description.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See MTN/3B/3, item 320.
Product: (BTN) Agricultural products
Country or group maintaining measure: Canada
Countries indicating an interest: Switzerland

(a) Description:

Technical and administrative questions:

Canadian legislation on the importation of agricultural products and customs clearance procedures can have disadvantages for the exporter of preserved foods and chocolate and involve him in considerable incidental expenses:

- the smallest details of the methods of manufacture have to be stated;
- there are very strict regulations concerning the text and presentation of labels;
- in the case of the Province of Quebec, the text must be printed, in letters of the same size, in English and French; any text in another language must be reproduced, the same size, in English and French;
- the regulations concerning the marking of cartons require that an approved text shall be printed even on the outer packing.

(b) Comments by other countries: See page 93.

(c) Comments by the country maintaining the measures:

The regulations concerning standards of marketing, marking and labelling are applicable to local products in the same way as to imported products. Description of methods of manufacture is only required, in certain cases, for meat preparations and preserved meat, at the request of the health authorities. Except in the case of products made of meat, prior approval of labelling and packing is not required. For the Province of Quebec, where the majority of the population is French speaking, all labels must bear a French text in letters of the same size as the other languages used; for the remainder of Canada the texts may be in French and/or English and an exact translation is not required.

The representative of Canada recalled the part his country had played in the work of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, and in that of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling, to which Canada was host country.
Product: Citrus fruit, apples and pears (BTN)

Country or group maintaining measure: EEC

Countries indicating an interest:
Australia
United States

(a) Description:
Marketing standards.

(b) Comments by other countries:
The extremely difficult standards set for EEC Class Extra fruit (their top grade) made it almost impossible for American exporters to obtain this classification; it is believed that this hinders United States sales of citrus fruit, apples and pears.

During the discussion of this item the United States representative stated that the problem had diminished recently due to progress made with the OECD scheme for developing equivalents, but he retained that there was still a problem of equivalence.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
The standard requirements are enforced throughout the Community, and apply to both imported and domestic products.
Product: (BTN) Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (18.06)

Country or group maintaining measure:
- Belgium
- France
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands

Countries indicating an interest:
- United States

(a) Description:

Marketing standards. Belgium, Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany do not allow imports of this product containing corn syrup; France maintains a percentage list.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Corn syrup imported in its pure state is permitted, but not when incorporated in other products. An internal regulation prohibits the use of corn syrup as food additive. This is a standard regulation applied throughout the Community on a non-discriminatory basis. A new regulation being proposed, might perhaps be more liberal.
| Product: Vegetable and fruit prepared or preserved (Chapter 20) | Country or group maintaining measure: France | Countries indicating an interest: Australia United States |

(a) Description:

The basic French law governing country of origin marking calls for the name of the country of origin both for French and foreign products to be embossed in can ends.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Although this requirement is sometimes satisfied by stamping with indelible ink, it causes considerable additional trouble and expense to United States exporters of canned food. Pressing can is dangerous to product, while indelible ink can be used which is much more reasonable.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The French delegate took note of the remarks and would transmit those to his authorities. The system which is applied to both imported and domestic products functions all right in France.
Extracts from MTN/3E/DOC/10 and Addenda;

Various Non-Tariff Barriers\(^1\) (BTN Chapters 1-24)

Austria, EEC, Switzerland and United States

\(^1\)Barriers other than quantitative restrictions, variable levies, health and sanitary regulations, marketing standards and packaging and labelling regulations.
### Customs and Administrative Procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measure:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Processed products made of fruit and vegetables with added sugar (Chapter 20)</td>
<td>European Communities</td>
<td>Australia, Romania, United States, Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

System of fixing levies

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

**Australia:** This arrangement is technically complicated and causes trading uncertainties. A fixed levy would go a considerable way towards removing the uncertain element from the present levy system.

**Yugoslavia:** The highly complicated system of fixing levies on a basis of sugar content and other administrative procedures, such as declaration of the sugar content of processed products, checking the accuracy of such declaration and determining the quantity of sugar contained in the processed products, with a view to selecting methods for calculating levies, occasion exporters in third countries special difficulties and leave them uncertain as to what the total amount of import duty charged on processed products made of fruit and vegetables with added sugar will be.

**United States:** The representative of the United States drew attention to the problems this complicated procedure gives rise to and the delays it causes. He expressed the hope that it would be possible to improve this import system, in particular for canned fruit.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The representative of the European Communities said that the complexity of the system of fixing levies should not occasion difficulties for exporters. He pointed out that levies were within the terms of reference of Working Group 2.

See item 768 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures (MTN/3B/5).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measure:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish, preserved (16.04)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description**

Certificates of origin are required.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Certificates of origin are not required for imports coming from GATT Member countries.
Product: Foodstuffs  
Country or group maintaining measure: Italy  
Countries indicating an interest: Switzerland

(a) **Description**

**Customs clearance procedure for foodstuffs:**

The analyses of some foodstuffs are required to undergo from time to time, which frequently apply to well-known branded products (e.g. chocolate, cheese in boxes, etc.), entail unproductive incidental and other expenses that are particularly irksome in the case of products whose composition remains constant.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The analyses are carried out by the customs authorities' laboratories to obtain technical data to make it possible to classify the goods and assess them for duty. These analyses are effected free of charge unless emergency procedure is requested. They are only made from time to time, unless they are rendered necessary by the complex nature of the products or by the fact that the products are new ones. If the composition of an imported product remains constant, and its point of entry into Italy remains the same, the findings of the previous analysis are employed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measure:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee extract (ex 21.02)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana flour (ex 21.07)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Consumption tax on banana flour of Lit 350 per kg. and on coffee extract of Lit 1,500 per kg.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

The tax on coffee extract is of particular interest for Brazil because it affects one of Brazil's most important exports.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The taxes are fiscal in nature and not discriminatory because they are applied both to national and foreign products. A new calculation method had allowed a reduction to be made in the tax on coffee extract from Lit 2,070 to Lit 1,500 as from 1 January 1970.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measure:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mangoes and other fruits (ex Chapter 8)</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Requirements regarding Certificates of origin

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

The United Kingdom authorities, for the purpose of applying the Commonwealth preferential tariff, insist on production of a certificate of origin from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce which administers this procedure under instructions of the British High Commission in Pakistan. The Pakistani fruit exporters are not members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. They are obliged, under this procedure, to obtain certificates of origin first from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi, and on that basis from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. The Pakistani exporters feel that certification from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce may be dispensed with.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**
(a) Description:

Various charges

(b) Comments by other countries:

Besides the customs duty, a statistical fee of 3 per cent is levied on all rice imports into Switzerland. The voluntary contribution fee to the fund for general rice publicity (RISO), to which almost all Swiss rice importers contribute, amounts to Sw F 1.0 per 100 kgs. of milled rice equivalents.

Compulsory warehousing: Civil defence regulations in Switzerland oblige every company which applies for import licences for rice, to keep proportionate stocks of rice at the Government's disposal. These compulsory stocks cover the equivalent of eight months of each company's total annual turnover in rice which means actual provisions for about eighteen months in case of emergency. For this purpose, the Government charges Sw F 12.0 per 100 kgs. rice imported (milled rice equivalents). The proportion of stocks is assessed in terms of three years, according to actual turnover and market share for each rice dealer at the time.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
Product: Spirits (22.08, 22.09)  
Country or group maintaining measure: Switzerland  
Countries indicating an interest: European Communities

(a) Description:

Monopoly duty applied in a non-uniform manner; the rates applied to home products are lower than those applied to products from other countries. Different rates are moreover provided for different products (bitters, cognac, whisky).

The rate of the ordinary monopoly duty is now Sw F 1,400 per gross metric quintal. A higher rate of Sw F 2,000 is charged on a number of products (whisky, gin, vodka, rum and other spirits made from grains, potatoes, molasses or sugar, also brandy, including cognac and armagnac). Compared with these duties, customs duties are negligible (Sw F 50-30 per quintal for bottles, and Sw F 0.40-0.80 per degree/quintal for barrels).

Importation in bottle: A special monopoly duty is applied to gin, whisky and aquavit, also to some other liqueurs irrespective of source. For whisky the rate is Sw F 31. For gin and aquavit it is Sw F 25.50 and for some liqueurs Sw F 18. The amount of tax payable on these products by degree of alcohol is, however, the same when they are imported in the barrel and not blended.

(b) Comments by other countries:

European Communities: This discrimination is not warranted by the nature of the products and is aggravated by the different stages at which duty is charged on home products and on imported products. The EC representative pointed out that the different rates of duty applied to the various products imported in bottle did not appear invariably to depend upon whether or not production was authorized in Switzerland (duty is higher, for example, for cognac than for whisky).

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The Swiss Constitution provides for measures against alcoholism; these are applied in a different manner for home products and imported products.

Thus the production of certain spirits is prohibited in Switzerland (spirits made from grains, sugar and potatoes, for example), but these beverages can be imported without restriction.
(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures: (cont'd)

In the case of other spirits, Swiss production is restricted either by reduction of raw material availabilities, or by control of the raw materials' utilization. The duty charged at the frontier cannot therefore be considered separately and is not comparable with the duty the home producer is required to pay, particularly since the latter is charged at a later stage of marketing.

Import duty is higher for products the production of which is forbidden in Switzerland: this proves the taxation system to be non-protectionist.
### Customs and Administrative Procedures:

| Product: Ocean perch (ex 03.01) | Country or group maintaining measure: United States | Countries indicating an interest: Canada |

#### (a) Description:

Skin-on perch blocks for duty purposes are classified as fillets and are subject to a tariff of 1 7/3 cents or 2 1/2 cents per pound instead of 4/5 cent per pound under frozen blocks designation.

#### (b) Comments by other countries:

The requirement that fish in blocks be skinned does not appear to have any technological basis. At the time the regulation was put into effect, ocean perch were not exported in the form of blocks. Ocean perch are too small to be skinned, and, now, while they meet the tariff classification in all other respects, they are discriminated against over other fish blocks. Since the duty of blocks is going to be abolished the discrimination will become more pronounced in the future. The representative of Canada stated that bilateral consultations had been held.

#### (c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

United States tariff schedule definition of blocks specifies that products included in this category must be skinned. The problem is not an administrative matter on which there is flexibility to act, but a question of customs classification, and it is difficult to foresee a solution. When new products are coming out that have to be classified in the existing tariff schedules, these do raise problems. Rather than searching for an amendment of the tariff schedule, the importer may, in case it is needed, present a complaint concerning the customs classification of his products.
Refined cane sugar (ex 17.01)

(a) **Description:**

Refined cane sugar for use in manufactured products which are to be exported can only be imported from a country in which the sugar cane from which the sugar was produced was grown.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

The representative of Canada stated that this requirement prevented Canada from exporting refined cane sugar to the United States. This requirement is not legal; it is an extension through the regulations to quota-exempt sugar of a requirement in the Sugar Act which applies to sugar consumed in the United States. The quota-exempt facility is designed to enable United States food processors to be more competitive on world markets. Since Canadian refined sugar is competitive by international standards it would be advantageous to both countries if Canada were allowed to export to the United States. The representative of Canada indicated that bilateral consultations had been held with the United States to try to allow for some exports of refined cane sugar from his country on the basis of an assurance that such sugar was not processed from raw cane produced in countries with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations. The United States is not prepared to accept such assurances.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

This requirement is part of the United States Sugar Regulation. This Regulation stands from the United States Sugar Act which was in force until December 1974. The primary purpose of this requirement was to prevent the importation of sugar produced in countries with which the United States does not maintain diplomatic relations.
(BTN) Chocolate (ex 18.06)

(a) **Description:**

**Technical and administrative matters:**

Complicated procedures involving considerable incidental costs for the exporter can hinder exports to the United States of chocolate.

- A very detailed indication is required of the ingredients contained in preserved products, according to requirements that are stricter than for domestic production, so that there is discrimination against the imported product.

- Special labels or packaging are required, and the imprinting on the lid of tins must comply with American standards.

- Inspections of the manufacturing plant in the exporting country once a year, by an official of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The same standards apply without discrimination to local produce and to imports. The requirements are based on the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, which came into force in 1967, provides additional prescriptions of the requirements concerning labelling and packing of foodstuffs.

See item 337 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures (MTN/3B/3).
Product: Whisky, gin, etc.  
Country or group maintaining measure: United States  
Countries indicating an interest: Canada, European Communities, United Kingdom

(a) Description:

United Kingdom: Discrimination against imported spirits arising from the method of measuring alcoholic content.

United States legislation on the assessment of internal revenue tax on spirits provides that the tax shall be charged on a proof gallon basis or, if the spirits are below proof strength at time of assessment, on a wine gallon basis. Under this system Scotch whisky and other spirits imported in bottle at the usual strength of 86° United States proof effectively pay a higher rate of tax than American domestic bottled spirits of the same strength, the latter being assessed when at proof (i.e. before dilution to 86° proof).

A similar distinction between proof and below-proof spirits is drawn for import duty purposes.

This system gives a margin of protection to United States domestic bottled whisky at 86° proof of $1.85 per United States proof gallon (i.e. $1.71 internal revenue tax and $0.14 import duty) over and above the normal import duty of $0.91 per proof gallon on Scotch whisky.

Canada: Measurement of alcoholic content for spirits imported in bottles.

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: This matter was raised in the Kennedy Round without success and is now the subject of an action in the United States courts where an importer of Scotch and Irish whiskies claims that the discrimination is contrary to the United States-Irish Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of 1950 and the 1815 Convention of Commerce between the United States and the United Kingdom.

IC referred specifically to cognac, rum and gin.
Other:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measure:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural products</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Australia, Canada, United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Federal Government procurement practices in the United States include preferences incorporated in the implementation of the "Buy American" Executive Order 10581.

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: Preference is given to domestic products in purchases of chocolate and sugar confectionery and other foodstuffs by the armed forces. It appeared that, in respect of certain goods, there was a complete prohibition, irrespective of price.

Australia: This constitutes a serious barrier to Australian exports, to the United States.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This particular regulation applies not only to agricultural products but to other products as well.

See item 80 of the Inventory of Non Tariff Measures (MTN/3E/1).

Import Restrictions (BTN Chapters 25-99)
### Import Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTK) ex 33.01 Essential oils other than terpeneless, of citrus fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
<th>NTB item:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (a) Description:

DL (except former OEEC countries)

#### (b) Comments by other countries:

#### (c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Discretionary licensing is applied as one way of maximizing the use of high quality oranges for which export markets are insufficient. Liberalization would lower prices and, apart from the United States, benefit no one, at the same time lowering the return from this auxiliary source of income for orange growers.

#### (d) Category:
### Import Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
<th>NTB item:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.02 Bovine cattle leather ...</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina, Australia, Canada, Korea, Nordic countries, Hong Kong, Uruguay, United States, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**
DL

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The difficulties of the domestic situation of leather industries were fully explained in the Committee on Trade and Development. Firstly, Japan is almost entirely dependent on overseas supplies of raw hide. Secondly, difficulties arise in the domestic industry due to technological backwardness. Moreover, there is a special social problem in the lack of mobility of workers in this industry. Despite these factors, imports have risen considerably.

These items are, however, among the most difficult for Japan to liberalize.

Special measures have been taken, not only as regards economic rationalization but also in the social and political spheres.

These comments apply also to items 41.03, 41.04, 64.02.

(d) **Category:**
C, D
### Import Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
<th>NTB item:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.04 Goat and kid skin leather ...</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina, Australia, Canada, Korea, Nordic countries, Hong Kong, Uruguay, United States, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

DL

See sheet on item 41.02 - Japan.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(d) **Category:**

C, D
## Import Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Benelux</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description:
- 57.06 Yarn of Jute

### Notes:

(a) **Description:**
- XR(PAK)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(d) **Category:**
- C, D
Product: (BTN) 57.06

Yarn of jute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
<th>NTB item:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

GQ

Quota categorized for imports applies to all areas except countries in the Eastern European area, Ireland and EFTA countries. Special conditions apply to the excepted countries.

(b) Comments by other countries:

See 57.10 - United Kingdom.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See 57.10 - United Kingdom.

(d) Category:

C, D
# Import Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BTN</td>
<td>Benelux</td>
<td>India, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.10</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of jute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

XR(IND), XR(PAK)

The European Communities have concluded, as a step towards liberalization in jute products, an agreement with India and with Pakistan, whereby those countries restrain exports of certain jute fabrics wider than 150 cm. to all of the Community countries. The agreements provide for the accelerated implementation, as from 1 January 1970, of tariff concessions granted in the Kennedy Round on jute products as a whole (yarn, woven fabrics and bags).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The representative of the Communities noted that liberalization of trade in jute products posed reconversion problems and social problems in some Community countries, necessitating that movement in that direction be gradual. He considered that it was difficult to make any precise appraisal of the effects of the export restraint technique, and any evaluation of that kind would have to be made on a case-by-case basis. That technique frequently constituted progress in relation to quantitative restriction. The Community objective in this case was to move towards liberalization and he believed that they were on the right road.

(d) **Category:**

B, C, D
Import Restrictions

Product: (BTN) Woven fabrics of jute

| Country or group maintaining measures: | Countries indicating an interest: | NTB item:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>57.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

XR(IND) fabrics exceeding 150 cm. in width
BQ(IND) other fabrics
BQ(PAK)

(See 57.10 – Benelux on Community aspect.)

France still has import quotas on fabrics of less than 150 cm. in width, bilaterally negotiated through a mixed commission and regularly increased each year. This is a transitional arrangement.

(b) Comments by other countries:

The representative of India noted that the export restraint envisaged under the agreement with the Communities was to become operative only if French and German import quotas on heavy sacking and hessian were removed. It was on that condition that India had agreed to restrain exports of carpet backing.\(^1\) It did not appear that this had as yet occurred, even though the agreement with India had been signed over a year ago. He expressed reservation as to the general merit of export restraints.

\(^1\)It was agreed among the delegations concerned, after the meeting, that quantitative restrictions on jute cloth over 150 cm. in width have been suspended in all member States vis-à-vis India, subject to export limitation being operated by India. However Germany and France still have import restrictions on jute cloth of less than 150 cm. width (heavy sacking and hessian) and France still restricts imports of sacks as well. It is these latter restrictions which India suggested should be removed immediately.
Import Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: Woven fabrics of jute</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures: France</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest: India, Pakistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(See 57.10 - Benelux on Community aspect.)

Subsequently the representative of France submitted the following statement on the factual position:

- export restraint by India, and suspension of quantitative restrictions by member States towards India in respect of jute fabrics wider than 150 cm., corresponding to woven fabrics for industrial use, in particular for the manufacture of carpets (carpet backing, not sacking);

- application by France and the Federal Republic of Germany of restrictions on imports of jute fabrics less than 150 cm. wide, corresponding to heavy sacking and hessian;

- in addition, application by France of import restrictions on jute bags (62.03)

The comments made by the Indian representative concerning the interpretation of the agreement are not correct. It is true that India had requested liberalization of woven fabrics and heavy-duty bags, but this request was not accepted and the agreement does not mention them except in connexion with the accelerated implementation of tariff concessions.

(d) Category:

B, C, D
**Import Restrictions**

| Product: Woven fabrics of jute (BTN) | Country or group maintaining measures: Germany, F.R. | Countries indicating an interest: India | NTB item: 244 |

(a) **Description:**

XR(IND) fabrics exceeding 150 cm. in width
GQ(-List A) other fabrics

(On Community aspect see 57.10 - Benelux.)

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

See remarks by India on sheet for 57.10 - France.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Germany still maintains a global quota on imports, as a transitional measure, but the quota has been regularly increased by about 10 per cent in recent years. In addition, Germany decided, for domestic policy reasons, to increase the quota by another 20 per cent.

(d) **Category:**

B, C, D
Import Restrictions

Product: (BTN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57.10 Italy Woven fabrics of jute</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

XR(IND) fabrics exceeding 150 cm. in width

(On Community aspect see 57.10 - Benelux.)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(d) Category:

B, C, D
### Import Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
<th>NTB item:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 57.10</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute cloth (exceeding 18 ins. in width) excluding common sacking and Hessian up to 45 ins. in width, weighing not less than 6 1/2 ozs. and not more than 9 1/4 ozs. per sq. yd.</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

**GQ**

The quota is categorized, except for imports from EFTA, and applies to all areas except countries to which special conditions apply, i.e., countries in the Eastern European area and Ireland.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

The representatives of Pakistan (in the Inventory examination) and India (in the Joint Working Group) expressed concern that the new global quota system might not prove more liberal than the former State-trading system, even though they appreciated the possibility of consulting about the amount of quota to be opened. This problem had been more fully discussed in the Working Party on Residual Restrictions.
Import Restrictions

Product: (BTN) ex 57.10 Jute cloth (exceeding 18 ins. in width) excluding common sacking and Hessian up to 45 ins. in width, weighing not less than 6 1/2 ozs. and not more than 9 1/4 ozs. per sq. yd. (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
<th>NTB item:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The United Kingdom problem concerning jute yarn, cloth and sacks is not only that costs are high by comparison with foreign suppliers and that competition from other materials is reducing the market but also that tariff protection cannot be used against the two main suppliers, both members of the Commonwealth preference area, and that domestic production is concentrated in the city of Dundee where little alternative employment is available and where jute production employs about one sixth of all the working population. From 15,000 employed in 1968, the number declined to 13,500 in 1969 and further decrease is expected. Restriction, recently changed from a State-trading system to the global quota now in force, has been confined to the major Dundee products and it was hoped to increase the quota gradually, but in 1970 that was not possible owing to a marked decline in the United Kingdom market which is being reduced by use of polypropylene substitutes. There is still hope that further liberalization may be introduced. The quota for May 1969 to May 1970 was itself a 25 per cent increase over imports in the last full year under State trading, i.e. 1967.

(d) Category:

B, C, D.
Import Restrictions

Product: ex 62.03 Sacks and bags for packing, not of cotton, other than filled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
<th>NTB item:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

BQ (specified countries)

DL (other countries)

See sheet on ex Chapters 50-52 and on 57.10—France.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(d) Category:

B, C, D
**Import Restrictions**

Product: ex 62.03  
New sacks and bags (other than common sacking), heavy bags and wool-packs  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**a) Description:**

GQ  
Special conditions apply for imports from Eastern area countries and Ireland. See sheet on item 57.10 - United Kingdom.

**b) Comments by other countries:**

**c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

See 57.10 - United Kingdom.

**d) Category:**

B, C

\[1\] Jute cloth, exceeding 18" in width, excluding common sacking and hessian up to 45" in width, weighing not less than 6 1/2 ozs. and not more than 9 1/4 ozs. per square yard.
Extracts from MTN/3B/1 and Adds 1-3

Part 1 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures

State-trading, government monopoly practices
GENERAL NOTE - PART 1

I. State Trading, Government Monopoly Practices, etc.

General

1. Notifications concerning twenty-nine countries were made under this section, many of which covered more than one product or group of products.

2. With regard to the question as to whether a number of issues under the State-trading heading should be discussed in the Agriculture Committee rather than in this forum, the United States said it would appear unnecessary to make a definitive judgment at the present time in relation to government monopolies concerned with such products as tobacco and alcoholic beverages so long as it was agreed that all products would be discussed in one committee or the other.

3. The United States agreed that the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions was an appropriate forum for examining non-tariff barriers maintained by developing countries covered by this and other parts of the inventory, but urged that, to ensure that the Committee's inventory be as complete as possible, the Committee should ultimately consider the non-tariff barriers maintained by both developed and developing countries.

4. The representative of the United States referred to his general comments reproduced in COM.IND/6/Add.1, page 4, to the effect that market opportunities for products the importation of which is controlled by State-trading enterprises are influenced by factors other than tariffs. The existence of government, semi-government or public monopolies affords protection to domestic producers in a number of ways. One is the ability of the State-trading enterprise to control the price at which imported products are resold, the element of protection being the amount by which the mark-up exceeds normal commercial costs and profits. Another is the discretion that may be employed in deciding what amount of imported products shall be purchased. If such purchases are less than would be dictated by normal commercial considerations, market opportunities are being limited by non-commercial considerations. A further barrier arises if purchasing decisions discriminate among imports from potential supplying countries.

5. A few countries import all commodities through State-trading enterprises. A number of countries do likewise for specified commodities. While difficult to quantify, the practices of these State-trading enterprises often do result in protection or discrimination of the kinds enumerated above. The United States' country inventories include all State-trading operations which the United States believes may result in protection or discrimination although it may turn out on closer examination that some of these are operated generally in accordance with commercial considerations.
E. State Trading; Government Monopoly Practices, etc.

6. It was agreed to examine, as far as possible, the notifications in the light of three relevant questions: (a) the control over the resale price; mark-ups; (b) purchasing criteria; (c) possible discrimination between supplying countries.

7. The representative of Poland stated that it was his understanding that these remarks applied to notifications on State-trading practices in market economies, and that a clear difference existed between the latter and State trading in centrally-planned economies.

8. Members of Committee noted that up-to-date complete notifications on State-trading enterprises, which are due under standing procedures for implementation of Article XVII, would be of value for the work of the Committee in the months ahead.

9. At the conclusion of the detailed examination of section C of this document, the United States noted that several recurring arguments had been given for the establishment and maintenance of State-trading operations. It was, for example, argued that some of these organizations were operated to collect revenues. The Committee might later wish to examine whether there were not other, and more efficient fiscal means of extracting revenues. The national security argument was often used, without reference to any real security factor in the production of the product in question. It was argued in some cases that such organizations were needed to safeguard public health, without specifying why suitable inspection standards and laws specifying qualities might not suffice. It was also argued that State-trading organizations facilitate long-term planning and large-scale investment. The question arises here of whether the existence of State monopolies does not in fact hinder the efficient allocation of resources by reducing the prospects that due account will be taken of commercial criteria. The argument that State-trading organizations facilitate control of consumption, and help balance supply and demand, could be questioned by reference to the possibilities for other methods of control such as manipulation of prices or taxes. State-trading organizations were said in some cases to be useful means for controlling the use of foreign exchange, but there are numerous other, and more preferable, ways of dealing with foreign exchange difficulties. The argument sometimes used that State-trading organizations enable countries to achieve self-sufficiency in specific sectors is inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the General Agreement. As for the argument that State trading is required for social control, as in alcoholic beverages and tobacco, there are many other ways to affect social control.
Austria - State-trading monopolies:
- salt
- tobacco
- alcohol
- wheat, wheat flour,
- barley, bran

1. Salt Monopoly

Method

The Monopoly is maintained for fiscal purposes, and to ensure the supply of salt in conformity with public health regulations. Austria is self-sufficient in salt; imports are therefore negligible. Imports of salt and products containing salt are formally liberalized, but must be approved by the Administration of the Austrian Salt Monopoly (Finance Ministry). Medical salts, such as chemically pure sodium chloride, not produced in Austria, are imported by private enterprises, and not by the Monopoly. In reply to a specific query, the Austrian representative stated that the price of salt in Austria was S 5.80 per kilogramme (i.e. US$0.23 per kilogramme).

Effects

In the view of the Austrian representative:

(i) Price: comparison with world price - not applicable.
(ii) Purchasing criteria: not applicable - no imports.
(iii) Discrimination between foreign suppliers: not applicable.

Effects are not quantifiable as there are no imports.

*Argentina associated itself with this notification subsequent to the first examination. The notification did not appear in COM.IND/6.

**India has withdrawn its notification with regard to mineral ores in Section 5, page 5.
2. Tobacco Monopoly

Method

The Tobacco Monopoly is a "full" monopoly. The monopoly administration has the sole right to import and export tobacco (raw and processed) and tobacco products and to produce tobacco products. The administration of the monopoly is carried out by the Austrian Tabakwerke AG (formerly Österreichische Tabakregie). Purchases of tobacco and tobacco products abroad are made in accordance with commercial considerations taking into account customers' requirements. Bearing in mind Austria's character as a country of tourism, high-quality foreign tobacco products are imported in order to satisfy demand of foreign tourists.

The monopoly excludes in principle the importation of tobacco and tobacco products by private traders. Import licences are granted, however, by the monopoly to private importers for small quantities (gift parcels, etc.), in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Tobacco Monopoly Law.

Effects

(i) Price: prices are fixed by the Ministry of Finance and must be approved by the Main Committee of Parliament. The export prices of Austrian tobacco products are determined by the cost of production and the conditions prevailing on markets abroad.

The mark-up on imported tobacco products consists of the total internal selling cost (excise duty, turnover tax, margin realized on domestically-produced tobacco products of a similar kind). The relation between the sale prices of imported tobacco products and the sale prices of locally-produced tobacco products equals the relation between the cost prices of the imports and the production costs of domestically-produced products. The sale prices of imported tobacco products and the sale prices of domestically-produced tobacco products are substantially on the same level, except in the case of obvious differences in quality.

Notifying countries felt that the monopoly operated as a barrier to trade, and inhibited imports of tobacco. It did not seem possible to ascertain to what extent imports could be increased by a different pricing policy.
(ii) Purchasing criteria: long-term contracts are not concluded. Orders are placed according to requirements.

(iii) Discrimination between foreign suppliers: as a principle it is not incumbent on the Austrian Tabakwerke AG to fulfil obligations of the Government. Sometimes quotas are granted within the framework of trade agreements, mainly for raw tobacco; this does not mean, however, that a strict obligation is imposed on the Austrian Tabakwerke AG to purchase the quota.

3. Alcohol Monopoly

Method

The Alcohol Monopoly is not a "full" monopoly. In so far as production is concerned it is part of the system by which internal taxes are levied on the consumption of spirits and aims at restricting excessive consumption, and achieving certain agricultural purposes; for example, in the production of feeding stuffs and fertilizers. It covers only industrially-produced raw spirits. These products have to be handed over to the production centre of the Alcohol Monopoly which, in turn, refines and sells the refined products to private trade. The production of brandy, liqueurs, etc. for human consumption is not subject to the Monopoly. With reference to the restriction of consumption, it was asked whether advertising was also restricted. It was replied that some limitations were placed on advertising; for instance only pouring of alcoholic beverages, but no drinking, could be shown on television.

Effects

(i) Prices: a "monopoly equalization charge" (Monopolausgleich) is payable on imported products. It is equivalent to the amount of the tax payable on the domestically-produced brandy for home consumption.

(ii) Purchasing criteria: with regard to imports the monopoly is more extensive as importation of all kinds of spirits and brandies (with the exception of overseas rum and arak, French cognac in bottles, and liqueurs) is reserved for the Monopoly administration. The administration grants import licences whenever there is a demand. Particularly in view of the importance of the tourist traffic, licences for the importation of high-quality foreign brandies are granted liberally.
(iii) Discrimination between foreign suppliers: with regard to the exception of French cognac, it was explained that this provision was covered by the 1919 Treaty of St. Germain.

4. Wheat, wheat flour, bran, barley

At the June meeting, when two countries notified various cereals, the representative of Austria confirmed that the products were handled by a State-trading organization as a part of a grain equalization fund operation. This had been notified to contracting parties. However, Austria maintained that these were agricultural products and asked that the notification be referred to the Committee on Agriculture, where any further explanations which might be required would be given. The notification was not further discussed.
Method

The Liquor Boards which have a monopoly on sales of spirits fall under the jurisdiction of the Provinces and not of the Federal Government. Three Boards had been notified as having discriminatory regulations and practices, namely those of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Other problems revolved around the question of listings and of mark-ups.

The notifications stated that liquor sales in all Provinces were controlled by Liquor Boards which were reluctant to admit new products, or carry United States Liquor brands, and that in three specific cases they charged higher mark-ups on imported whisky and spirits than on Canadian whisky and spirits; Canada acknowledged some of these criticisms as fair, but added that the situation varied from one Province to another.

The Community pointed out that for liquor imports into the Canadian provinces the product must be officially approved, listed in the catalogue and purchased by the appropriate Provincial Liqueur Board.

Such approval is determined on the basis of certain criteria, e.g.:

- substantial potential market,
- credit-worthiness of the local agent,
- advertising activities of the producing firm or its agent.

In the view of the Community, these criteria and in particular the "advertising activities", involve discrimination that adversely affects new exporters of these products.

Indeed, it is hardly acceptable to oblige new exporters to incur substantial advertising expenditure before even knowing if their goods will be approved by the Canadian Liqueur Board.
Effects

Prices: Canada noted that discriminatory mark-ups did not always favour the domestic product. In any case, they appeared to be based on commercial considerations, e.g. a fast moving brand might warrant a lower mark-up. Other countries remarked that if the mark-up on the foreign brand were lower, it would move faster. The United Kingdom said that the mark-up differential was believed to be in the range of 81-90 per cent on Canadian whisky and in the range of 96-111 per cent on United Kingdom whisky.

Purchasing criteria: With regard to listings, the representative of Canada noted that significant numbers of imported brands were carried, e.g. in Ontario, the only Province for which public data is available, there were 113 Canadian whiskies, sixty Scotch whiskies and six Bourbon whiskies listed in 1966. There appeared no reluctance to list new brands provided the Boards were satisfied they would move in sufficient quantities. He also noted that unlisted brands could be obtained through the Liquor Control Boards by special order.

The representative of Canada also noted that the sale of liquor in Canada is an important source of revenue for the Provinces. The Federal Government, in pursuance of its obligations under GATT Article XXIV, paragraph 12, had and would continue to use its good offices with the Provinces to reduce or eliminate discriminatory practices against imports.

It was furthermore noted that the problem of listings was more complex than it appeared. Specifications control (e.g. size of bottle) had an impact on trade, even if not quantifiable. It was difficult to increase demand for a brand if it could not be listed. When a mark-up was in excess of the mark-up on a comparable domestic brand, it amounted to a tariff or extra charge.

Another notification had called attention to a discrimination existing in the fact that imported beers could be distributed only through State Liquor Stores, but that the normal range of locally brewed beers had normal commercial distribution also.
100 Finland - State trading or de facto United States
State trading in alcoholic Yugoslavia
beverages, compound ferti-
izers and crude petroleum
(alcoholic beverages)
- State trading in wheat,
barley Uruguay

1. Alcohol Monopoly

Method

The Alcohol Monopoly dates from 1932, at the end of a fifteen-year period of prohibition. It has the sole right to produce, import and sell alcoholic beverages. Its purpose is to curb excessive consumption.

Effects

Price: not discussed.

Purchasing criteria: the representative of Finland explained that the retail price list of the Monopoly includes some 500 items, among which are most of the internationally known brands, but because a vast number of brands exists, the company has to select for practical purposes. The guiding principle is that the most usual categories should be offered for sale. The selection is made on normal commercial considerations, attention being given to quality, price and marketing possibilities. If a particular brand is not listed, it can be privately ordered from the Monopoly.

The United Kingdom delegation put on record its interest in the question of alcoholic beverages in Finland, particularly in beer (as stated at the balance-of-payments consultation with Finland).

Foreign suppliers: in 1967 Finland imported spirits from twenty countries.
1. Tobacco, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco

Considering this subject to be within the terms of reference of the Agriculture Committee and following the attitude taken by the representative of the EEC, the representative of France said he would make his comments in that Committee.

Pakistan drew attention in its notification to the complete control of SEITA, a State-owned company, over tobacco and cigarette imports into France. Imports from Pakistan were said to be restricted and Pakistan sought removal of the restrictions.

*Argentina associated itself with the notification on tobacco and cigarettes subsequent to the first examination. Notification not issued in COM.IND/6.

1 Brazil notified BTN 27.10 (petroleum products)
1. Tobacco Monopoly

Method

Tobacco is imported by the administration of the State Monopoly, which stocks it for later distribution. Sales of tobacco are reserved for the Monopoly's retail outlets.

The notifications stated that the Italian Tobacco Monopoly was set up by Law 907 of 17 July 1942, and that it covered manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco (including snuff), tobacco substitutes, mouthpieces for cigarettes, cigarette paper and matches. The representative of Italy in April 1973, pointed out that the Italian Government had abolished the monopoly on unmanufactured tobacco, (L/3653/add.13) by the Law of 27 February 1971, No. 3 and that consequently imports of raw tobacco had been liberalized for both member countries of the EEC and third countries.

In response to this, the representative of the United States pointed out that manufactured tobacco was still controlled by the monopoly and hence the notification should be retained and cover manufactured tobacco.

Effects

Price: According to notifying countries, conditions imposed by the Monopoly on the sale of foreign brands constituted an impediment to imports. The Monopoly excise taxes and fixed retail prices were major factors in keeping Italian cigarette prices significantly lower than foreign prices.

The representative of Italy said that while he supported the view of the representative of France on the appropriate forum for discussion of this subject, he would nevertheless comment on the price structure for imported tobacco, because these criteria applied to other monopoly products. He contested the United States view that excise taxes and fixed retail prices accounted for the lower price of Italian cigarettes as compared to imported cigarettes.

*Argentina associated itself with this notification on the tobacco monopoly subsequent to the first examination. Notification not issued in COM.IND/6.
Retail prices for imported tobacco are fixed, he said, by Law 825 of 1965, and are composed of four elements: (i) the price asked by the foreign supplier; (ii) an amount intended to cover sales and distribution expenses; (iii) the retailer's mark-up, and (iv) the State's fiscal tax. Thus the foreign supplier could practically work out in advance the retail price of his product. The only difference between the foreign and domestic product consists of the tariff applied to the imported product. There was no discrimination and in view of the Republic of Italy the notification was unacceptable. He stressed the fact that the Monopoly had a fiscal character.
It was asked if it was true that only especially approved firms could sell tobacco in transit, for instance, for the provisioning of ships in foreign trade. The representative of Italy later submitted the following information:

"The administration of the Italian State Monopoly grants concessions for the provisioning of ships with manufactured tobacco to any ship's supplier in possession of suitable premises for use as a private customs warehouse.

"Ship's suppliers should apply direct to the Italian State Monopoly administration if they wish to purchase national products. However, if they wish to purchase foreign tobacco products they must obtain the authorization of the State Monopoly administration, paying a concession fee. The purchase of the products can be done either direct from the firms abroad or through their representatives in Italy.

"Foreign ships in Italian ports are allowed to take on foreign tobacco for provisioning purposes; this may be shipped direct to the vessel by the ship-owners, provided the tobacco is dispatched from the premises of the latter."

Purchasing criteria: The notification by Pakistan stated that the operation of the State Monopoly sometimes acted to the disadvantage of exporting countries and Pakistan sought the freeing of this trade from monopoly control. Yugoslavia considered that the Monopoly had been limiting Yugoslavia's opportunities to sell tobacco and products to Italy. It was said by a representative of a member country of the EEC that any monopoly control on a product was a potential impediment to trade. For instance, when a situation existed in which it was difficult to add new brands on a market because of controls, the practice became restrictive to trade. With regard to tobacco products, United Kingdom exporters had experienced difficulties over advertising and displays. The representative of Italy replied that advertising of tobacco products, whether domestic or foreign, was forbidden by law.
1. Alcohol monopoly

Method

This wine and alcoholic beverages monopoly was established in 1922 for social and fiscal reasons, and is now operating under an Act of 1931. It has the exclusive right to import alcohol and alcoholic beverages, to handle domestic wholesale and retail trade, except for hotels and restaurants which may, under licences, retail spirits for immediate consumption. It also has the exclusive right of production and marketing of domestic spirits.

The monopoly stocks a large variety of imported alcoholic beverages. As it is impossible to stock all brands, a selection is made on the basis of price, quality and sales potential. The standard brands, as well as a variety of lesser-known brands, are stocked. New brands are listed and stocked when a certain level of sales can be expected. If sales are poor over a period of three to four years, the new brand is removed from the list. The monopoly is required to supply any requested non-listed brand.

The monopoly produces those domestic alcoholic beverages that have a traditional market. To the extent possible the costs of production incurred by each product are charged to its sale price. Sales costs and general overhead costs are averaged and a fixed amount is added to the price per bottle. This is applied equally to domestic and foreign products.

There is no limitation on advertising of domestic or foreign products. However, agents are not allowed to use their names in advertising, nor are they permitted to deal with anyone but the monopoly. On the other hand, they may promote sales of brands to hotels and restaurants holding licences for these brands.

The representative of Spain recorded his Government's interest in this notification. It had not been notified on the understanding that wine and alcohol were to be dealt with in the Agriculture Committee.

*Argentina's notification received after the first examination and not included in COM.INB/6.

**Spain had not earlier indicated an interest on the understanding that this was an agricultural product.
Method and effects

This notification was not discussed in the Committee.
Method

Sweden's State trading enterprise dealing in alcoholic beverages, which had been regularly notified to GATT (see L/2593/Add.7 for last complete notification) was maintained for social, temperance and fiscal reasons. The Wine and Spirit Co. Ltd. was the sole importer of alcoholic beverages into Sweden, and its purchases were made purely on commercial considerations without discrimination as to origin. There were no long-term delivery agreements. Trade was regulated by a law of 26 May 1954, which regulates and restricts sales.

Effects

(i) Prices - not discussed.

(ii) Purchasing criteria - not discussed.

(iii) Discrimination between supplying countries - no evidence of such practices.

*This notification, on wines, was received after the first examination and was not issued in COM.IND/6.

**Spain and Greece indicated interest in this subject but as the products were considered agricultural, they preferred to discuss the matter in the Agriculture Committee.
Extracts from MTN/3B/2 and Adds 1-3

Part 2 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures

Customs and Administrative Entry Procedures

(Valuation)
The European Communities reiterated their hope that the valuation provisions in force in the United States which, being contrary either to the letter or to the spirit of Article VII of the General Agreement, have proved most harmful to European exporters, would be eliminated as soon as possible. These remarks bore, in particular, on the "American Selling Price" system.

Hong Kong points out that the inhibiting effects of the American Selling Price system have been well documented in the Kennedy round, and while it cannot be accurately measured, the effect of this system on Hong Kong exports of rubber footwear has undoubtedly been considerable. The American Government has, of course, undertaken, subject to Congressional approval, to remove the American Selling Price and replace the existing footwear tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem of the American Selling Price by US$0.25 per pair or 58 per cent ad valorem whichever is the higher with effect from 1 January 1971.

India stresses that the American Selling Price system has resulted in duty being levied at a substantially higher level than the official tariff rate, in the case of, particularly, rubber footwear.

Japan points out that as the American Selling Price is subject to fluctuations, it is difficult for exporters to calculate the duties to be collected. This element of uncertainty along with the fact that the tariff incidence actually increases with the rise of the American Selling Price has a restrictive effect on imports.

Korea maintains that the American Selling Price system has a restrictive effect on Korea's exports, particularly in the case of rubber footwear.

* Mexico's notification relates to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BTN items</th>
<th>TSUS items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.08.31</td>
<td>401.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.03</td>
<td>405.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.19</td>
<td>405.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.01.02</td>
<td>405.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One notifying country recalled that the American Selling Price system of valuation of imported goods (mainly benzoid chemicals) on the basis of domestic prices for like goods was taken up during the "Kennedy Round". A "package" deal was negotiated under which the American Selling Price was to be abolished in exchange for further concessions in the United Kingdom and EEC tariffs on chemicals. The abolition of the American Selling Price is dependent on Congressional approval.
Extracts from MTN/3B/3 and Adds 1-3

Part 3 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures

Standards Involving Imports and Domestic Goods

(Industrial standards, health and safety standards - HEN Chapters 25-99, other standards concerning product content, and requirements concerning marking, packaging and labelling)
PART 3 OF INVENTORY

GENERAL NOTES

Standards Involving Imports and Domestic Goods

Introduction

The following comments reflect the discussion in the Committee.

The Committee again noted, as it had done in examination of other notifications, that country notifications differed with regard to the criteria of selectivity which had been used. It was agreed that additional notifications might still be submitted.

It was noted that other intergovernmental organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) had done substantial work in regard to particular standards and that work on harmonization was in progress in various regional groupings of countries. Professional groups, some private and some of a quasi-public character, notably the International Standards Organization, had also done much useful work, and the International Chamber of Commerce had a long-standing interest in this subject. It was observed that at some stage it might be useful to obtain their views or to ask the secretariat to survey work of other bodies. Co-ordinating GATT's work with that of other organizations engaged in standards work will be a major question for later discussion.

1 Subsequently the OECD informed the secretariat that it had not followed up its earlier studies in the field of non-tariff barriers to trade in chemical products owing in part to the complex nature of the field, and in part to the risk of duplication of similar enquiries by the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels. The OECD drew the secretariat's attention to two Recommendations adopted by its Council on 25 September 1962 and 2 April 1963, respectively on Procedures for Registration of, and Labelling, Pharmaceutical Specialties. These are available at the secretariat for consultation.
Part 3 of Inventory
General Notes

Purposes of standards measures. It was noted that it might be helpful for later work concerning methods of handling these measures to distinguish between the purposes served by individual measures. There were many cases in which the purpose was obvious and necessary, notably provision of information for protection of consumers and rules for safeguarding of plant, animal and human life. The first category would include some of the measures which had tentatively been classified as "industrial standards", such as specifications regarding performance of electrical goods, steel materials, pressure vessels, as well as many requirements concerning measurements, labelling of product content and ingredients. Generally speaking, however, to the extent that the object was to give consumers information helpful in making informed choices of goods suited to their particular purposes, there would seem to be no reason why any category of goods should be excluded on this ground. Only if the second purpose were also involved, i.e. only if health or safety hazards were involved, would there appear to be need to exclude certain types of goods, and even then this should not always be necessary, since a restriction on the end-use of a product might accomplish the purpose.

Beyond the measures which could be explained on these grounds, there remained, however, a large number of notifications concerning quality standards initially established by trade or professional associations (not always governmental) which appeared to reflect unduly the practices of domestic producers only. In such cases, these standards had come to operate as more or less severe restrictions on the use of imported products of satisfactory quality which, for one reason or another, did not fit within established definitions. In the absence of more knowledge of the detailed standards of these various bodies, it was not clear to what extent their provisions were confined to legitimate public objectives such as safety and to what extent they might constitute something resembling restrictive business practices with de facto limiting effects on import competition. This problem was all the more serious as some such standards were gradually being written into local building codes, fire regulations, and specifications for public contracts. Even when this was not the case, consumer acceptance might severely restrict the sales potential of products lacking the customary "seal of approval". Examples of cases where the purposes were unclear, or appeared to be mixed, were the measures described in Nos. 251, 2561, 266, 270-2 and 310.

Subsequently, the German delegation stated that, in view of the information supplied by them, it was not justified to list Item 256 in this category.
A further class of measures where protectionism seemed to be more plainly the basis for import requirements was that concerning marks of origin. Manufacturers might in some cases consider it an advantage to state the country of origin, but it hardly appeared that it served a necessary purpose to give consumers this information, and much difficulty had arisen over products of mixed country origin. It was doubtful whether such marks could be justified as needed to determine country of origin in case tariff treatment required this determination, since they would not usually be regarded as sufficient for that purpose. Several delegations mentioned that GATT had already devoted attention to this subject but that now study and stronger action were required.

A number of measures were defended on miscellaneous grounds. Technical visas (No. 253) were explained as serving various technical purposes; notifying countries feared that they might have other uses as well, and in this sense it might be preferable to transfer this notification to Addendum 4 for consideration along with other licensing measures. The same might be said for a foreign-exchange saving measure used by one developing country (No. 264). Some measures appeared to be survivals of the past serving no real purpose and susceptible of elimination by the maintaining country (see Nos. 314, 318, 319 and 323). Some of these were already in process of revision.

Nature of the "barrier" effects. It was evident that the simple existence of different national standards, rather than the excessive nature of particular measures, was very often the source of difficulty. To some extent diversity resulted from different languages, different measurement systems, different climatic and environmental conditions, but to some extent there appeared to be much scope for co-ordination where different methods were used to accomplish the same result. Frequent change in measures, involving needless expense to foreign manufacturers already faced with diversity, aggravated the present situation. Uncertainty for shippers concerning the acceptability of merchandise was a serious problem, but was involved in fewer cases, mainly where the possibility of exclusion existed, as it could result in very great losses, especially to manufacturers and producers located at a great distance from their market. Delay and extra cost involved in administration of regulations not in themselves unnecessarily restrictive was a very frequent complaint, and one where it did not seem that insuperable difficulties should be encountered in obtaining improvement. However, in this connexion, an ingrained mistrust of the foreign product complicated many cases.
Part 3 of Inventory
General Notes

Relatively few measures seemed to contain an element of discrimination among foreign suppliers, except in regard to pharmaceuticals, but in many cases there was evidence that imports were at a disadvantage by comparison with domestic products. In the most severe cases, which generally seemed to be caused either by disease problems or by difficulties concerning inspection of goods during the process of manufacture, exclusion or near exclusion of imports was the result. It seemed apparent that there was much scope for international action to reduce barriers in this area and to ensure against the introduction of new restrictive measures. Lack of adequate up-to-date information was one problem to which the Committee might want to give some attention.

Possible solutions. A very basic feature of the Committee's work, which was mentioned in passing, but which would seem to merit more attention, is the critical examination, in terms of both objectives and methods, of the proper limits of State regulation in this area. Up to now, delegations have very generally rested their defence on the simple existence of mandatory legislation or even of administrative regulations which could presumably be changed if that were desired, as though the question ended there. This tendency has been especially marked where measures could be regarded as consistent with, or not inconsistent with, the obligations of GATT, even though the difficulty may be the inadequacy of such obligations. It emerged from the Committee's discussion that much reduction of barriers to trade can be achieved through exploration of ways of improving the administration of existing regulations, and such improvements may well be more susceptible to short- or medium-term action, but it seemed clear that principles were also needed to define the rôle of the State.

An area in which more information may be needed in this connexion concerns the degree and extent to which legislation, decrees and private standards underlying regulatory measures have a mandatory character, and whether parliamentary or executive action would be required to change them. Here again, no doubt the familiar problem will arise, especially in Federal States, that national governments do not always have at hand information about local and State measures such as building codes, fire, safety and quality codes. Lack of effective control over subsidiary agencies of government will be a later and serious problem.

In regard to information, one contribution to a reduction of the barrier element in standards regulations might be provision of consolidated information in a single source of reference, on a by-product basis, of all standards regulations applicable to given imports. The diversity of administrative agencies concerned with different standards within individual countries has undoubtedly made it difficult for traders, especially newcomers to export trade, to locate applicable regulations.
Attention was called, at the meeting, to what might be a serious problem, where applicable legislation covered not only standards but also penalties on manufacturers in the event sub-standard merchandise was sold. Here, admission of imports posed special problems in that the manufacturer could not be reached for enforcement of a penalty. This difficulty was advanced as a factor in continued exclusion of imports in one case and an effort to impose special requirements on imports in another (Nos. 304 and 334).

These extreme cases also illustrate the fundamental question raised earlier as to the extent to which, and subjects with respect to which, the international community can accept requirement by one country of standards going much beyond the average. There would likely be more ready acceptance, for example, of extreme precaution where health or human life were involved than where the objective was, for example, to specify, for the edification of consumers, the precise mix of textile fibres contained in all garments and fabrics claimed to contain any wool.

Speeding up and facilitating inspection is a problem with many facets. Unless there are cases where goods are re-examined for pests and infection at arrival ports, although there is no way in which they might have become infected subsequent to inspection before shipment from the country of origin, it is not apparent how reinspection could well be eliminated on arrival. Consequently although some felt that there was little prospect of eliminating existing uncertainties arising on this score, it was noted that there are cases where transit infection is not the problem, and there may therefore be scope for examining the possibilities of extending reciprocal acceptance of fumigation certificates and other certificates that products are free of disease or contamination.

Inspection for conformity with standards which must be carried out during the process of manufacturing is in some ways a less difficult problem, in part susceptible of amelioration by simplification and c-ordination of the standards themselves, and in part susceptible of improvement through arrangements to facilitate inspection. Much European work on harmonization seems likely to lead in the near future to considerable extension of reciprocal arrangements for acceptance of country-of-origin inspection by the country of importation. Desirable as this will be for participants, it does raise serious problems for non-participating countries, as shown by two notifications considered (Nos. 254, 308). There may well be difficulty in opening agreements of this kind for wider adherence by third countries which do not necessarily have domestic requirements sufficiently similar to those of the participating countries to enable the original partners to agree to reciprocity. However, some felt that there might be possibilities for parallel bilateral or multilateral agreements for reciprocal acceptance of national certification.
Part 3 of Inventory

General Notes

Short of this type of reciprocity, it was suggested that there was scope for extension of reciprocal exchanges of national inspectors, each country allowing inspection to be carried out by inspectors of the other. A case in which this possibility was discussed is No. 256. Budgetary considerations may limit this possibility (see No. 304), and it will not be possible for governments to ensure such facilities except in the area of governmental standards.

Some of the greatest difficulties about inspection relate to industry-elaborated standards originally voluntary but now virtually mandatory, through their incorporation into local regulations and widespread use in contracts, or simply through consumer acceptance (e.g. Nos. 270-272). Here, possibly the International Chamber of Commerce could be asked to try to bring together representatives of national professional associations interested in a given range of products for a discussion of possible designation of foreign associations authorized to carry out inspection; in some cases reciprocity might be an objective.

Presentation of products. In regard to marking, labelling, packaging and measurements, it was clear that the Committee considered this a fruitful area for international action. At the same time, it appeared likely that notifications received to date had barely scratched the surface of the problem, with the possible exception of the subject of marks or origin, already referred to above. It was also clearly an area in which careful account would need to be taken of the work already done in other organizations public and private. The participation of experts might likely be needed, but evidently this was an area in which many governmental regulations different in content (though all intended more or less to accomplish a single purpose of informing and protecting the consumer) were in force, so that simplification and standardization of requirements would be a long process, necessarily differentiated to a considerable extent by product or main product groups. Whether GATT should attempt to formulate guidelines or enter into examination of detailed specifications was a question for later discussion.

1 Subsequently, the OECD has made available, to the secretariat as part of the historical record of inquiry in the field of regulations concerning pharmaceuticals, the two Recommendations adopted by the Council on 25 September 1962 and 2 April 1963, respectively on Procedures for Registration of, and Labelling of Pharmaceutical Specialities.
Part 3 of Inventory
General Notes

Export standards. A problem of considerable importance which was only touched upon in the Committee's discussions was the discrepancy between standards for imports, which tend to be explicit and strict, and standards for exports, which may tend to be non-existent. Since diversity in national import standards has proved to be a major source of difficulty for exporters, it might be worth investigating whether future proliferation of diverse standards might be avoided to some extent by adoption of certain minimum export standards, especially in respect to food and pharmaceuticals, if in fact such standards do not generally exist or are not generally accepted. Developing countries' views on this possibility, which might relieve them of costly procedures, might be of special interest.
Method

It was notified that standards in Germany for softwood plywood required the use of five veneer plys in 3/3" softwood plywood. This specification was apparently based on the strength of the veneers manufactured from the species of wood used by the European plywood industries.

The United States recently stated that the Federal Republic of Germany maintained a standard for plywood acceptable for structural purposes based on the number of ply for a given thickness. The effect of this standard is to discriminate against plywood of North American origin which is manufactured using different production techniques and types of wood but which still meets the conditions necessary for use as a structural material.

Another German plywood standard requires the use of a particular preservative preparation against fungus and rot. The only preparation recognized in this regard is known by the trade name "Basilium" and is produced only by a German corporation. In the United States view, this requirement serves a protective purpose.

It was also notified that building codes in Germany, particularly with regard to prefabricated wooden housing, varied from district to district and restricted the market for a wide range of Canadian building materials and techniques.

It was further notified that under German standards oil burners are required to operate for three hours with the carbon dioxide content in the flue maintained at 11 per cent. This required the use of a motor which ran at a much higher speed than those generally incorporated in Canadian equipment and increased the noise factor thus affecting consumer acceptance. The Canadian delegation understood that this regulation was a performance requirement rather than a safety regulation. Standards for ignition transformers had also been difficult to meet - obtaining acceptance of this product was time-consuming and sometimes expensive.
The German delegate pointed out that under the Basic Law the competence for laws on building control rests mainly with the Länder and the local authorities. This decentralization may involve certain impediments in exceptional cases, these being fully the same, however, for domestic as well as for foreign building materials and building methods and techniques. With respect to building methods and techniques and building materials which have not become general usage or generally accepted, there is the possibility of a general approval by building control authorities ("allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassung") if and when evidence of safety for the stated use has been established. Under this condition, e.g. Canadian 3/8" softwood plywood can be used which deviates from the DIN specifications introduced by the building control authorities. If the German requirements to safety standards in building do not fully coincide with the Canadian ideas, e.g. in the case of wooden houses, this may be explained, above all, by the different type of and very dense settlement of the Federal Republic (e.g. necessary distances between buildings and distances from inflammables).  

No official approval is required for ignition transformers. However, the control mechanisms for oil burners containing ignition transformers require official approval for safety reasons, a condition being that the ignition transformers correspond to the generally approved rules of technology ("allgemein anerkannte Regeln der Technik"). The seal of approval of the Verein Deutscher Elektrotechniker (VDE) in Frankfurt/Main suffices as evidence. Evidence, however, can also be established in a different manner. Electrical appliances require official approval when falling under the high-frequency law, the regulation on the protection against explosions or the regulation on protection against radiation.  

Such appliances are inspected according to the technical requirements under these legal rules, in particular as to whether they cause jamming or constitute a risk if used in rooms with explosion hazards or whether they emit radiation dangerous to health.

1/ The Federal Republic of Germany has also mentioned in this context that the standards notified are recommendations set up autonomously by the industry concerned, and that they bind legally neither German nor foreign producers.
In general, electrical appliances may be tested on a voluntary basis at the test laboratory of the Verein Deutscher Elektrotechniker (VDE) to show whether they conform with approved rules of technology ("anerkannte Regeln der Technik"). In cases of accident the VDE seal offers far-reaching protection against punishment and claims for indemnity to the extent that these are based on technical shortcomings of the appliance.

The presentation of a sample is sufficient for official approval as well as for the voluntary inspection. As a rule, the procedure takes three months and involves only insignificant fees. No distinction is made between domestically-produced appliances and imported products. Adequate conditions being available the inspections may also be carried out in the test laboratory of the foreign manufacturer.

Effects

The representative of Canada explained that because of the nature of Canadian wood species and the type of equipment used by the Canadian plywood industry, Canadian 3/8" softwood plywood was always manufactured with 3-ply using thicker veneer. This resulted in a product virtually of the same strength as that manufactured in Germany under the standards in effect there. One way of shipping Canadian plywood to Germany was with the prior approval of architects specifying the plywood to be used. Substantial quantities had been shipped under this system. However, this did cause some problems for Canadian exporters.

The representative of Germany stated that standards in Germany were designed for safety and were non-discriminatory; they applied equally to foreign and domestic producers. Any discrimination of imports was therefore excluded.

The German delegation stated that in view of the information supplied by them, it was not justified to list this notification.

GATT relevance
Lumber

The Australian regulations require that exporters to Australia export insect-free lumber. Australian importers are required to submit notice of intent to import lumber and imported products are inspected on arrival and either passed or ordered for treatment. Lumber may only be imported through ports approved by the Department of Health.

Wooden containers

If imported wooden containers are destined for areas in Australia where there are pine forests, certification is required from the appropriate authority in exporting country that containers have been treated before shipment either by fumigation with methyl bromide or by heat. This is to ensure that containers do not contain cerix wasps and certain other wood-boring insects. All wooden cases and packing material are subject to inspection on importation. Should a case, when inspected, show evidence of infestation it must be fumigated again even when a fumigation certificate has been supplied. Alternatively the contents might be removed from the case and the latter destroyed.

Health regulations involved limitation of imports of wooden containers to specified ports and approval of importation was only given at the arrival port, where a shipment might be rejected or admitted on inspection, even if accompanied by a fumigation inspection, to cover the theoretical possibility that the material might have become infected in transit. The representative of Australia explained that Australia was happily free of certain pests and diseases prevalent elsewhere and wished to avoid their introduction. Hence all articles of timber and the like were required to be inspected upon entry and to be fumigated if necessary. The control was operated on the best available scientific data.

Subsequently, the Australian delegation supplied the following information:

"Australia is fortunate in being comparatively free from many pests and diseases which are widespread overseas. The object of plant quarantine measures such as those complained of is to maintain this freedom from plant pests and diseases, or, to prevent the wider spread of those already established but 'contained'."
The Australian Department of Health is responsible for plant quarantine but inspection at ports and aerodromes is carried out by the customs authorities and by State Departments of Agriculture. Strict supervision is exercised over the importation of all plants, seeds, bulbs, materials such as straw and raw cotton, timber and timber products, as well as packing cases and packing materials.

Certification that imported wooden cases or crates have been suitably treated for the destruction of wood boring insects is not compulsory. Uncertified cases and crates may enter Australia at any port with registered plant quarantine facilities, subject to inspection and, if necessary, treatment. If evidence of Sirex or Hylotrupes is found in uncertified cases and crates, they are ordered into quarantine for treatment. Certified cases and crates are not ordered for treatment unless live Sirex or Hylotrupes are found.

Timber imported as logs or as saw flitches is inspected to ensure that it does not harbour boring insects. Any timber found to be infested is held in quarantine and released only after the insects have been killed by fumigation or heat treatment.

Plant quarantine regulations are based on the best scientific data and experience available in Australia and overseas. They are applied without discrimination.

Effects

Australia's strict control was considered by the notifying countries to represent a substantial burden to trade, especially difficult for countries shipping to Australia from a distance as there seemed to be no way of assuring entry of containers prior to their shipment.

In reply to a recent request by Australia for the deletion of this notification, the Nordic countries have stated that they appreciated the conditions behind the Australian regulations on imports of lumber and wooden containers and fully recognised Australia's rights according to GATT Article XX:b to introduce regulations in order to protect itself from plant pests and diseases. In view of the practice in other countries with similar problems, however, Nordic exporters considered that the strict form and the strict application of the Australian regulations did in fact represent a substantial burden to trade. Consequently, the Nordic authorities were not in a position to withdraw the notification.

GATT relevance

Australia considers these regulations to be in accordance with Article XX:b of GATT.
Canada - Restrictions on hides and skins, sausage casings inhibiting imports from developing countries

**Methods**

India had reports of Canadian regulations prohibiting imports of hides and skins, possibly including semi-tanned leather, from countries where rinderpest is prevalent. The representative of Canada explained that there were restrictions on many animal products, to control spread of disease, but that they were by no means confined to Canada or to products of developing countries. However, the regulations were solely to prevent spread of animal disease and not to prevent trade. In the case of hides and skins, hard, dry hides were permitted entry from any country source upon inspection. Green hides were subject to inspection at designated ports equipped to carry out any necessary disinfection. The representative of Canada was unable to answer to the question concerning the status of semi-tanned hides and skins. Sausage casings were confirmed as subject to regulation but not further discussed.

**Effects**

The representative of India felt that control was understandable with respect to raw hides, but stated that India encountered no difficulty with respect to semi-tanned skins in any country other than Canada. He considered that extension of control to these products by Canada was evidence that the definition of "raw" hides might be too broad. The representative of Canada promised to look into the matter and report.

Subsequently, the Canadian delegation supplied the following information:

"In order to provide a specific answer it would be necessary to have a more precise definition of what is meant by 'semi-tanned'. If, for example, Indian exporters were exporting chrome tanned hides these would be admissible on inspection. However, 'salted hides' would be required to be disinfected.

"Discussions with the Federal Department of Agriculture have raised the question whether the need for the product to be disinfected really causes any problem for the Indian exporter or the Canadian importer. The major leather manufacturers are 'approved' centres for disinfecting. This process is carried out in their own plants during the first stage of manufacture which involves soaking hides in a salt solution. Nevertheless, if there is a problem, the agriculture officials would be anxious to obtain additional details in order to see if anything can be done to alleviate the difficulties."

**GATT relevance**
METHOD

A sanitary permit is required.

1 Affecting BTN 41.01; 43.01; 53.01.
Method

The notifying country understood that Italy maintained regulations designed to prevent the spread of a disease to which certain evergreens are subject. Canadian exports contend that this disease cannot be carried by sawn lumber. The representative of Italy confirmed that there was regulation requiring that timber from coniferous trees be subject to certification, even for transit through Italy, but there had recently been an exception permitting the entry of stripped or sawn lumber without this requirement. For greater clarity, he furnished the text of the regulation (ministerial Decree of 30 October 1957 and subsequent amendments thereto), concerning the import and transit regime for certain vegetable products in Italian territory.

Effects

Canada agreed to delete the notification if the situation appeared to have been cleared up by the regulation in question, but considered that a certification requirement constituted an unnecessary burden on trade.

GATT relevance

Note: The text of the regulation may be consulted at the secretariat offices.
It was notified that strict quarantine regulations are rigorously administered on imported plants, vegetables, fruits, agricultural and animal products. Import of ripe fruits of all varieties is prohibited. Regulations provide that fruits must come in their green state and that they are to ripen under Japanese supervision in Japan. These laws make imports of fresh fruits from Pakistan to Japan difficult. The quarantine regulations should be liberalized to accommodate fresh fruits from Pakistan. The representative of Pakistan noted that fruit had to be picked at a very early stage in its development when it was destined for a distant market such as Japan, even if it was to arrive just as it was ripening. The picking time would have to be pushed even farther back if fruit was required to ripen under Japanese supervision and Pakistan, therefore, sought some modification which would enable it to participate in this trade. The representative of Japan was unaware of any regulation requiring ripening under supervision.

The representative of Japan said that he knew of no regulations such as described in the notification. Quarantine regulations were strict, and as a result some regions had not been able to sell certain products to Japan. He explained that Japan, having been isolated for so long from the rest of the world, its animal and plant life had become vulnerable to disease and hence needed a degree of protection.

Effect

With regard to the notification by Brazil, the representative of Japan has replied that in order to import the notified product under BTN 33.01 (essential oils), an import license is required for the examination of additives under the Food Sanitation Law. However, the license is given promptly (on the spot of the application, even in exceptional cases within a week) and, in our opinion, it does not cause any trouble nor burden to the importer or exporter.

GATT relevance
Method

It had been notified that New Zealand applies sanitary regulations on lumber imports.

The representative of New Zealand stated that his country applied sanitary regulations to ensure against contamination from pests. He said he could provide more specific details if the Canadian notification could be expanded.

Subsequently, the Canadian delegation supplied the following information: These regulations require that all such materials be completely free of bark and every visible sign of infection and that they be accompanied by a declaration that all timber used for packing was free from bark and visible signs of insect and fungal attack when shipped to New Zealand. All imported forest products are subject to inspection on arrival at a New Zealand port, notwithstanding presentation of any certificate or declaration, and to treatment as directed by the quarantine office, if found necessary. The full cost of treatment or destruction, including handling costs, are charged against the importer.

Effects

GATT relevance
It had been notified that an Italian Ministerial Decree of 24 September 1955 (amending Law 1559 of 7 December 1951) establishes that volatile impurities in rum per 100 cubic centimetres of anhydrous alcohol must be minimum 150 and maximum 1,250 milligrams. If the volatile impurities are lower than 150 the spirit is classified as a liqueur under tariff position 22.09 C III(B).

This means that in effect light continuous rums fall under this heading and attract a duty carrying from 1.448 to 1,678 units of account per degree proof per hectolitre (one unit of account equals US$1). Other rums are classified under tariff heading 22.09 C Ia and beer duty at a rate of between 0.948 and 1.04 units of account per degree proof per hectolitre. This difference in classification of what is essentially the same liquor effectively excludes light continuous rums from the Italian market and therefore constitutes a barrier to trade.

The representative of Italy remarked that the standards for coefficients of impurities in rum were not uniform in all countries. His Government was studying the modifications of this coefficient to enlarge the classification. The problem was also being studied in the EEC.

The Decree of 19 July 1969 on normal variations allowed in the product content of spirits was amended by the Decree of 4 January 1973 establishing the following minimum values for the different volatile substances in ethyl and methyl alcohol:

- Spirits obtained from wine mg 140
- Spirits obtained from grape marc mg 240
- Spirits obtained from fruit mg 190
- Spirits obtained from grain or sugar cane mg 90

GATT relevance
Canada - Imports permitted only in can sizes established by the Canadian Government

United States

Method

Five can sizes standard in the United States are not permitted in Canada, including the popular size 303. The Canadian representative pointed out that the trend both in North America and elsewhere was towards a reduction in the number of permissible consumer container and package sizes. He explained that the Canadian Agricultural Standards Act had limited the number of sizes in which certain foods could be retailed as a means of helping the consumer to compare prices easily and without having to take account of differences in the content of a wide range of cans of different shapes. The Canadian representative pointed out that all standard container sizes in use in Canada are today or have been at some time in common use in the United States.

Effects

The representative of the United States felt that Canada should not forbid entry of certain sized containers commonly used in commercial trade in the United States shipped throughout the world. He felt this could easily be permitted in Canada and that this would remove a barrier to trade, especially as no auxiliary problems of health appeared to be involved. The representative of Canada, did not accept that adoption of United States sizes was necessarily the best way of obtaining standardization of sizes.

GATT relevance

It was suggested that a multilateral exchange of views might be fruitful in this area.
According to the EEC under the present regulations for taxation of alcoholic beverages, three different labels must be used for imported products; two of these give indications on the tax paid. Only one label is required for domestic products.

Japan has replied that all alcoholic beverages sold in Japan are legally bound to bear a label or labels which indicate the name and address of their producer or importer and the description such as kind, classification and contents of the beverage.

The number of labels is at the discretion of producers or importers. In practice, importers generally seem to prefer to divide necessary indications into two labels, while domestic producers put them in one label. In case of imported alcoholic beverages it is also necessary to attach a stamp which certifies the payment of liquor tax. This procedure is designed to prevent the evasion of taxes through such means as smuggling. As to the domestic alcoholic beverages, it is not required to attach a stamp of tax payment because taxation is possible at the moment of shipment from the factory. Therefore, the difference of treatment of domestic and foreign products accrues simply from the inevitable taxation technique and not from any intention to control imports. In essence, it is not required on imported alcoholic beverages to attach three labels, nor to attach two labels of tax payment.

\[1\] The number of labels is at the discretion of producers or importers. In practice, importers generally seem to prefer to divide necessary indications into two labels, while domestic producers put them in one label. In case of imported alcoholic beverages it is also necessary to attach a stamp which certifies the payment of liquor tax. This procedure is designed to prevent the evasion of taxes through such means as smuggling. As to the domestic alcoholic beverages, it is not required to attach a stamp of tax payment because taxation is possible at the moment of shipment from the factory. Therefore, the difference of treatment of domestic and foreign products accrues simply from the inevitable taxation technique and not from any intention to control imports. In essence, it is not required on imported alcoholic beverages to attach three labels, nor to attach two labels of tax payment.
Extracts from MTN/3B/4 and Adds 1-3

Part 4 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures

Specific Limitations

(Quantitative restrictions and import licensing)

Note on inventory item No. 454

Details of import restrictions applied by New Zealand in the 1974-75 licensing period are available at the GATT secretariat.
The import licensing schedule is issued three months before the beginning of the licensing year to allow importers to place orders against basic entitlements. This scheme, taking into account the additional items liberalized in the 1969/70 licensing schedule announced on 26 March 1969, covers 45 per cent by value of private imports into New Zealand. Licences are issued according to the volume of trade that importers had in previous years. These may be used for imports from any source, there is no limitation as to the country of supply.

It was recalled that existing import restrictions were covered by invocation of Article XII.

Effects

The EEC and the United States consider that licensing based on past trade favours British goods. It was also stated by the notifying countries that licences based on one year's previous trade tended to fix patterns of trade in a particular direction and created an undesirable rigidity. Japan notified that in some cases there were long delays in the issuance of licences, thus discouraging importers from purchasing foreign goods, and the EEC concurred. New Zealand replied that there were procedures designed to eliminate delays in issuing import licences where basic entitlement was not involved. The Nordic countries said that a system based on average imports over four or five years would be preferable to the existing system.

The representative of New Zealand said that the complete elimination of import licensing was a policy objective, to be implemented as soon as possible. He recalled that his Government had moved in this direction over the past few years and would continue to do so.
The Nordic countries said that past trade basis of licensing made it difficult to introduce new products. Many products of export interest to Nordic countries were restricted; in certain cases this excluded foreign competition entirely. Exports of certain products differ from one year to another for other reasons than changes in demand. In such cases it would be preferable if the New Zealand authorities used another base period than the usual one, e.g. average imports during three to five previous years.

The EEC submitted the following additional statement:

An import licence is rarely granted in practice for a product where an equivalent or like product: (1) is already manufactured locally; or (2) can be imported from a Commonwealth country where it is manufactured. Only in very rare cases are "token licences" granted. For the import of motor vehicle parts intended for assembly in New Zealand, the system of fixed import quotas by make and type of vehicle lacks flexibility and the criteria adopted for determining these quotas are imprecise (determination of "local content").

GATT relevance

Article XII.
Note: Switzerland notified that global quotas existed for a great number of textiles and that while the granting of licences within these quotas was not discriminatory, it was felt that exports could be bigger in certain cases if there were no quotas at all.

Switzerland also notified that the global quota fixed for stationery (BTN 48.14) could have the effect of an obstacle to trade. Switzerland was pleased by the fact that the quotas for 1973/74 would average 110 per cent of the preceding year's quotas. In general, however, the same remarks held true as for textiles.

The EEC notified that quantitative restrictions were maintained by New Zealand on imports of illuminating glassware (BTN 70.13,14) and restrictive licensing on imports of beer.

New Zealand has stated that it could agree to add Switzerland and Canada to the list of notifying countries and to the inclusion of the products mentioned by the EEC. It was not however in a position to comment on the notification by Canada at this stage.
Extracts from MTN/3B/5 and Addes 1-3

Part 5 of the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures

Charges on Imports

(Sanitary tax, variable levies, border-tax adjustments/selective taxes)

1For notifications on taxes of general application (e.g. value-added tax) see inventory item Nos. 779, 781, 789, 795, 798, 807, 812, 827, 837 and 840. Information on such taxes applying to certain tropical products is available in MTN/3F/W/3 and addenda.
It had been notified that Italy applied a sanitary tax in respect of glands, animal organs and extracts thereof, as well as snake poison. Pakistan has subsequently notified that Italy applies a sanitary tax in respect of live animals, some seafood, livestock products and some other products. Health inspection fees are charged on products of export interest to Pakistan such as fish products, raw skins, casings, internal organs and glands of animals, natural wool, animal bones, horns and nails and animal fat for industrial use. The fees are in the range Lit 600-1,000 per quintal. The Government of Pakistan has suggested that these charges be abolished or substantially reduced.

As regards the Brazilian notification, the Italian representative said that the tax law did not deal with snake poison but only with glands and animal organs intended for use in the pharmaceutical industry. The safeguard of public health was a necessity which no country could avoid and, therefore, could not be considered as a barrier to trade. The sanitary regulations required veterinary control for live animals etc. imported. This control implied inspections which had to be paid for by fixed rates varying with the products from Lit 50 to Lit 1,000. This was to cover the cost of services rendered - services which involve thorough operation. The tax was also applied to animal exports and was not discriminatory.

He added that the subject had already been discussed during the examination of Health and Safety Standards (Spec(69)51).

---

Brazil has recently said that this sanitary tax affects particularly the following BTN numbers: 41.01; 43.01; 53.01; 53.05.
It had been notified that Austria maintained levies on imports of sugar, starch and of products made of these and other agricultural raw materials. In lieu of customs duties, skimming charges based on price differentials between threshold and gate prices might be collected. These would consist of a fixed protective element, i.e. 20 per cent ad valorem, plus a variable amount depending on the content of protected material in the imported product.

In force at present were an import levy of 20 per cent ad valorem plus $549 per 100 kgs. applied to core binders used in foundry work, based on starch and dextrine, and an import levy of 20 per cent ad valorem plus $525 per 100 kgs. applied to starch, ether soluble in water, and to starch esters.

The representative of the United States said that the levy was inconsistent with the GATT when applied to bound items. If the levy raised customs costs above the bound tariff rate, the concession was impaired and the relevant Articles of the GATT violated. A further source of concern to the United States was uncertainty caused by fluctuations in the levy which prevented exporters from planning effectively for future sales.

The representative of Austria said that the measure was governed by the Austrian Law concerning the levy of equalization charges dated 21 June 1967. Under this Law, skimming charges might be collected, instead of customs duties provided for in the customs tariff, where the difference between domestic prices and gate prices led to distortion of competition. The skimming charges were calculated by taking the difference between the domestic price and the gate price with the addition of an amount corresponding to the protective element contained in the tariff rates which were in force at the time of the application of the measure. The latter element was determined by the competent Austrian authorities.

1 The following products were covered in the original notification: casein, caseinate and derivatives; albumin, albuminate and derivative; dextrine and dextrine glue, soluble or roasted starch; gums made from starch; preparations for the textile, paper and leather industries, or for similar industries, containing starch derivatives.

Uruguay subsequently notified the levy with respect to: meat of bovine and ovine animals and offals thereof, preserved meat, meat extracts, wheat, barley.
He pointed out that, as yet, the protective element had not been determined by Government decree. Accordingly, no skimming charges on the products mentioned in the notification were levied at present and the normal tariff rates as contained in the Austrian Customs Tariff applied. Thus, the point made in the notifications that the protective element of the skimming charges on these products was 20 per cent was incorrect.

The other two notifications were however accurate.

Dealing with the United States concern as regards possible impairment of concessions, he quoted the following paragraph from the Austrian Law:

"The provision of the Federal Act does not affect the provisions of the GATT. With respect to products, the subject of rates bound under GATT, the skimming charge must not exceed the amount of the customs duty resulting from the bound rate."

This provision, therefore, ensured adequate safeguards to avoid any impairment of concessions. It was considered that, with the limitation of the level of skimming charges to the level of bound rates, any insecurity was practically avoided, at least as far as bound rate items were concerned.

This notifications has been referred to the Agriculture Committee.
It had been notified that the EEC applied a system of variable levies on certain processed foodstuffs, processed foods based on fruit or vegetables, milk-powder, canned meat and tapioca.

It was said that exporters were adversely affected not only by the incidence of the levy on the sugar, milk or cereal content of processed foodstuffs, but also by the general uncertainty which the system had created particularly:

(a) because of frequent changes in the variable elements which had caused manufacturers difficulty in calculating their market prices and which thus hampered forward planning;

(b) because information about changes in levy rates was often not available promptly; and

(c) because of different interpretations of the regulations in the member countries which had caused manufacturers unexpected problems. There had thus been difficulties with German authorities in agreeing how the raw material content of certain goods should be determined.

It had further been pointed out that the EEC had published proposals to extend variable levies to all processed foods based on fruit or vegetables, including such items as canned fruit and vegetables, jams and marmalades, fruit juices and pickles. These regulations were due to come into operation in July 1968.
Yugoslavia has drawn attention to the fact that for fruit and vegetable preparations, the system of calculating levies i.e., on the basis of sugar content was a very complicated one. Accompanied by a number of administrative procedures, it involved extreme difficulties for exporters of third countries, who were faced with constant uncertainty as to the actual amount of levy to be applied on such products.

Uruguay notified the item with respect to meat and edible offals of domestic bovine animals, preserved meat of bovine animals, wheat and wheat flour, barley, rice. Australia notified the item with respect to albumins (35.02 A II - (A), alcohols (29.04 CII), dextrin glues (35.05) and glazings and dressings (32.12 A I).

The Commission had replied that, without prejudice to whether there was cause to question those measures, the Commission considered that since the products concerned were agricultural and the measures were integral parts of the agricultural policy, the variable levies should not be examined by the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products, and that they should thus not be included in a list drawn up for that Committee. The Commission has reiterated these comments with regard to the latest Australian notification.

The representative of the EEC added that the agricultural policy of the Community was at present under discussion in the Agriculture Committee. The EEC would be prepared to answer all questions in that Committee.

The representatives of several notifying countries said that the Industrial Committee, in their opinion, was competent to examine the machinery of the system, while the products as such could be dealt with elsewhere. The representative of the United Kingdom said that point (b) of his Government's notification was of a nature that could be discussed in the Industrial Committee.
It was agreed that the item would be added to the list of items to be referred to the Agriculture Committee on the understanding that the discussion in that Committee, which had so far only dealt with the effects of the system, would also deal with the mechanism.

Note 1. The discussion of the notification on the variable levies of the EEC also comprised the notification by Brazil re Belgium-Luxembourg.

2. In April 1973, the Community reiterated its request for the withdrawal of this notification and its referral to the Committee on Agriculture. The United States said that variable levies applied to imports of processed food products and, therefore, there was no reason to transfer this notification to the Agriculture Committee. Canada said that their information indicated that EEC Variable Levies apply to products included in the BTN Chapters 25-99 and are therefore not covered by the scope of the Agricultural Committee. (e.g. certain alcohol derivatives, casein, dextrine). While they would therefore not support the deletion of this measure as such from the CTIP inventory the existing text might be replaced by a brief comment to the effect that some countries noted that the application of variable levies was not confined to products in BTN Chapters 1-24. New Zealand also considered that variable levies were an appropriate subject for study by the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products and preferred to see the measure remain on the Inventory.
It had been notified that the Netherlands levied an excise tax on c.i.f. duty-paid value on manufactured tobacco products; ethyl, propyl and isopropyl alcohol; beer; petroleum products; and wine.

The representative of the Netherlands explained that excise taxes in his country were not based on c.i.f. duty-paid value, but were levied either on the basis of weight or contents of the product (e.g. alcohol, wine, beer) or on the basis of the retail price (e.g. tobacco, passenger cars). Imported and domestic products were equally taxed. He wondered why this complaint was particularly directed to the Netherlands, since nearly all countries, the United States included, applied excise taxes.

The representative of the United States replied that this notification did not criticize the application of the system of excise taxes as such, but was made because of the export interest involved in the products affected by the excise tax. In this respect, the adjustment for the excise tax at the border could be regarded as a non-tariff barrier, which limited the export possibilities of the United States. The problem could possibly be solved by decreasing the level of the excise taxes for those products which were of interest to the United States in exchange for appropriate concessions from them.

Several countries stated that this complaint did not relate to the border tax adjustment problem as studied by the Working Party. This complaint did not concern the application of an adjustment at the border but the application of a tax system itself, which exists in many countries.

The representative of the United States still regarded that excise taxes could have a non-tariff barrier effect, but recognized that this notification should rather be classified as not relating to the problem of border tax adjustments.
It had been notified that Finland applied an excise tax, levied on retail price or quantity, on alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, mineral waters and liquid fuels.

The representative of Finland recalled that the question had been dealt with in the Working Party on Border Tax Adjustments and that more detailed information had been given in document Spec(69)4/Add.1. As in the case of the turnover tax, the purpose of the excise tax was purely fiscal and the tax was levied in the same way on both domestic and foreign goods irrespective of source.

As regards alcoholic beverages, the excise tax was levied only on medium-strong and strong beer and, as regards liquid fuels, only on motor spirits and diesel oil.

The representative of the United States indicated that his Government regarded this excise tax as a non-tariff barrier to trade which, in the long run, might be removed in exchange for appropriate concessions. He did not consider this problem as a border tax problem.

Information on the Finnish excise tax may be found in the consolidated document on border tax adjustment practices, pages 83-85.
It had been notified that Germany applied a consumption tax of DM 13.92 per kg. on coffee extracts.

The representative of Germany said that, in the opinion of the EEC, coffee extract was an agricultural product. While it was true that the tax rate for coffee extracts had previously been slightly higher than the rate for roasted coffee, the position had been changed by an Act of 1968 and now coffee extracts from all sources were charged tax at the rate of DM 13 per kg. There was, therefore, no discrimination in respect of coffee extracts, neither with regard to origin, nor in comparison with roasted coffee.

Under the legislative decree of 17 December 1971 (Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Germany, I, page 2017) amending the Coffee Tax Act, with effect from 23 December 1971, the rate of the taxes on coffee extract was fixed at three times the rate of the taxes on green coffee. Since the rate of tax is DM 3.60 per kilogramme of unroasted undecafffeinated coffee, the tax on non-decaffeinated coffee extract is therefore charged at the rate of DM 10.80 per kilogramme. This tax is generally applied, regardless of the country of origin of the coffee extract. This amendment takes account of the fact that because of advanced extraction technology, on average only three kilogrammes of green coffee are needed to produce one kilogramme of coffee extract. In this context it should be noted that these provisions are consistent with the conversion indicated in the definitions laid down in Article 2, paragraph 1(g) of the International Coffee Agreement of 1968. ("to find the equivalent of soluble coffee to green coffee, multiply the net weight of the soluble coffee by 3.00").

In this way the Federal Republic of Germany has eliminated any discrimination in the coffee extract sector and the notification should therefore be deleted.
The Brazilian representative stated that coffee exports were of great importance to the Brazilian economy. Restriction of these exports by unduly high tax rates caused problems to developing countries and the notification should therefore be categorized as a complaint with regard to border tax adjustments on products of special interest to developing countries.
It had been notified that Italy levied a consumption tax on banana flour of Lit 350 per kg. and on coffee extract of Lit 2,070 per kg.

The tax on coffee extract was of particular interest for Brazil because it affected one of Brazil's most important exports.

The representative of Italy said that the taxes were fiscal in nature and not discriminatory because they were applied both to national and foreign products.

It was agreed that, since the products concerned were agricultural, the notification would be brought to the notice of the Agriculture Committee.
It had been notified by Brazil that Italy made border tax adjustments on meat extracts at the rate of Lit. 250 per kg., on soy meal at the rate of Lit. 7 per kg., and on cocoa paste at the rate of Lit. 315.50 per kg.

Pakistan notified a border tax adjustment in respect of cotton. According to the notification the tax is levied on the total value of imports i.e., invoice value and customs duty and administrative fees. While on domestic raw cotton, the turnover tax is 4.8 per cent, on imported cotton it is 7.2 per cent. The turnover tax on imported cotton is consequently discriminatory.

The representative of Italy stated that with regard to the notification made by Brazil, this notification was not quite clear and needed further clarification before he could give any explanation.

The representative of Pakistan pointed out that imported cotton was taxed at 7.2 per cent while domestic cotton was only taxed at 4.8 per cent. This was an unjustified discrimination and contrary to the provisions of Article III of the General Agreement.

The representative of Italy replied that his Government was in the process of preparing a law which would eliminate this discrimination.

---

Brazil has recently further notified the following BTN items: 40.11; 42.02; 55.05,09; 58.04,09; 59.04; 60.05; 62.02. Brazil has added that prior to the implementation of the value-added tax (VAT), the products of BTN Chapters 55, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62 and 65 were (1 January 1973) exempted from this border tax.
It had been notified that in Sweden a tax was levied by the Kungliga Kontrollstyrelsen on cigars.

The Swedish representative stressed that the tax did not include any element of discrimination, the rate and basis of the tax being the same for imported cigars, irrespective of source, and domestically-produced cigars. In most cases the tax was levied at the same rate for imported and domestically-produced cigars, when the cigars were sold by wholesalers registered with the Board of Excise. For goods not imported by registered wholesalers, the tax was levied at the time of import.

The representative of Sweden stated that as in many other countries tobacco is taxed in Sweden. He added that the tax on cigars was lower than the tax on cigarettes.

In the absence of the representative of Brazil, further discussion was postponed.
It had been notified that in the United States spirits at a strength greater than 100 proof (50 G.L.) were taxed on a proof gallon basis while spirits of below that strength were taxed on a wine gallon basis. Accordingly, imported spirits with an alcohol content below proof strength were subject to customs duties and excise taxes as if they were at 100 proof strength. While the system appeared to affect domestic and imported spirits alike, in practice, it applied only to spirits imported in bottles. For domestic products, dilution to the consumption level took place only after taxation.

The system gave additional protection to domestic producers of competing brandies and spirits in general to an extent equal to the payment for excise tax and customs duty on the distilled water content in spirits imported in bottles. The Commission considered that the system resulted in undue discrimination, in favour of domestic producers of spirits, contrary to Article III of GATT. It had requested the Government of the United States to replace the system by one under which all spirits, whatever their strength, would be taxed on the basis of actual alcohol content.

The representative of the EEC explained that the system had an influence on imports, not only on account of the indirect duty, but also on account of the customs duty and the customs valuation, and that it did not fall within the competence of the Working Party on Border Tax Adjustments.

Notifying countries, in Working Group 5, stated that the distinction between wine gallon and proof gallon hampered the marketing of imported bottled spirits in the United States and limited the value of tariff concessions. The system also had the effect of affording protection to the bottling industry of the United States.
The Working Party decided to discuss the two notifications together.

It was said that this tax was discriminatory.

The representative of the United States was not in a position to give a detailed description on the motivation for this tax. He recognized that there was a non-tariff barrier effect which kept bottled whiskies out of the United States and favoured unbottled whiskies, probably in favour of the bottling industries in the United States. He would ask for further information.

The representative of Canada supported the view of the United Kingdom. The notification could be considered as a concerning border tax adjustments which discriminate between imported and domestic products; furthermore, it could be questioned whether this tax was in accordance with the rules of the General Agreement.

The representative of the United States replied that the law concerning this tax already existed before the United States acceded to the General Agreement and was thus covered by the protocol of provisional application of this Agreement.

The representative of the European Economic Communities referred, in a general statement, to the many notifications which had been made by the United States. He wished to express the view that, in fact, many of these notifications fell entirely beyond the ambit of the subjects dealt with by the Working Party. It was of no value to notify that tax systems existed in countries. Therefore, the number of notifications made by the European Communities had been very limited. However, if one considered that the mere existence of a tax constituted a non-tariff barrier to trade, the number of notifications made by the EEC would have been considerably larger, especially with regard to the United States.

Information on the United States excise tax system may be found in the consolidated document on border tax adjustment practices, pages 105-115.
It had been notified that under American law, internal revenue tax on spirits was assessed on a proof gallon basis or, if the spirits were below proof strength at the time of assessment, on a wine gallon basis. Scotch whisky, for example, paid a higher rate of tax than domestic spirits because of this distinction between proof and below-proof spirits. A similar distinction was drawn for the purposes of customs duty.

The system resulted in a margin of protection to United States domestic bottled spirits at 86° proof of $1.85 per proof gallon (i.e. $1.71 internal revenue tax and $0.14 import duty) over and above the normal import duty of $0.91 per proof gallon.

The matter had been raised in the Kennedy Round. The United States courts were currently considering whether discrimination contravened treaties between the United States, on the one hand, and Ireland and the United Kingdom on the other.

The representative of the United States suggested that further discussion of the matter should take place in the Working Party on Border Tax Adjustments.