

based on the statistics for Australian imports for home consumption 1959-60, showing the trade at the actual rates paid, including bylaw rates.

⁶ Most industrial products not made in Canada are allowed to enter the country free or at a low rate of duty. Should Canadian production of these goods begin, they would, however, be reclassified into a higher duty category. Such reclassification is underway at the present time as a result of increasing Canadian production. So the average duty rate collected on most of the industrial basket groups is actually increasing.

The British Commonwealth preferential column represents the lowest rate applicable to any member of the Commonwealth. Reductions are not automatically extended to all British countries, and some members do not receive the preference quoted.

⁷ Most free.

⁸ In April 1961, New Zealand imposed new temporary trade restrictions because of serious balance of payments difficulties. These regulations have in most cases raised tariff rates considerably and added strict quantitative restrictions. It is now practically impossible for most foreign goods not absolutely necessary for New Zealand's economy to enter the country. However, by June 1962, a new tariff schedule and list of quantitative restrictions is supposed to be issued. The new regulations are expected to be substantially less restrictive than the temporary rates shown on the chart.

⁹ No trade.

¹⁰ Most imports prohibited for health reasons.

¹¹ Temporarily suspended.

¹² No imports.

¹³ Mostly free.

¹⁴ Ad valorem rate not available.

¹⁵ Low specific rate; ad valorem rate not available.

¹⁶ Now 3 to GATT.

¹⁷ State monopoly now free.

¹⁸ Variable.

¹⁹ Quarantine restrictions.

²⁰ No rate available.

²¹ Most.

²² No ad valorem available.

²³ Not in tariff.

AVERAGE TARIFFS ON INDUSTRIAL GOODS

High: Japan, 19; Austria, 19; United Kingdom, 17; New Zealand, 17; Italy, 16; Canada, 16; France, 15; EEC, 14.

Medium: Australia, 12; United States, 11; Norway, 11; Benelux, 11.

Low: Germany, 9; Sweden, 8; Switzerland, 8; Denmark, 6.

These average tariff figures are reasonably representative of the relative level of restrictions placed on imports by the various nations. Industrial products in general, unlike agricultural products or raw materials, are not often subject to other trade restraints such as quotas, state trading systems, or domestic subsidies.

The figures given below indicate the approximate weighted average of both dutiable and free goods at the full GATT rate included in the basket categories listed on the chart.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

[All figures are percentages]

Country	Organic chemicals				Inorganic chemicals				Pharmaceuticals			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux.....	5	0	X	X	2	0	X	X	9	8	X	X
France.....	24	20	X	X	15	12	X	X	16	12	X	X
Germany.....	9	8	X	X	10	9	X	X	13	9	X	X
Italy.....	18	15	X	X	9	8	X	X	18	15	X	X
European Economic Community ¹	15	0	X	X	11	0	X	X	15	0	X	X
United Kingdom.....	23	X	#	(²)	20	X	#	(²)	10	X	#	0
Austria.....	10	X	#	X	15	X	#	X	21	X	#	X
Denmark.....	4	X	#	X	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	5	X	#	X
Norway.....	19	X	#	X	2	X	#	X	4	X	#	X
Sweden.....	8	X	#	X	4	X	#	X	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Switzerland.....	1	X	#	X	3	X	#	X	2	X	#	X
Australia ⁵	8	X	X	0	8	X	X	0	7	X	X	0
Canada ⁶	20	X	X	12	20	X	X	12	22	X	X	17
New Zealand ⁷	3	X	X	3	3	X	X	3	20	X	X	0
United States.....	19	X	X	X	6	X	X	X	12	X	X	X
Japan.....	20	X	X	X	20	X	X	X	20	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.