

TRADE RESTRAINTS IN THE WESTERN COMMUNITY

9

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Continued

[All figures percentages]

Country	Textile yarn				Cotton fabrics				Other fabrics			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Benelux.....	10	7	X	X	16	13	X	X	14	4	X	X
France.....	18	14	X	X	17	13	X	X	16	11	X	X
Germany.....	6	5	X	X	12	10	X	X	14	9	X	X
Italy.....	15	12	X	X	15	12	X	X	17	14	X	X
European Economic Community.....	16	0	X	X	14	0	X	X	15	0	X	X
United Kingdom.....	17	X	X	17	20	X	#	17	19	X	#	23
Austria.....	10	X	#	X	25	X	#	X	25	X	#	X
Denmark.....	3	X	#	X	11	X	#	X	20	X	#	X
Norway.....	4	X	#	X	14	X	#	X	13	X	#	X
Sweden.....	12	X	#	X	19	X	#	X	10	X	#	X
Switzerland.....	7	X	#	X	11	X	#	X	18	X	#	X
Australia.....	12	X	X	0	20	X	X	0	55	X	X	38
Canada.....	21	X	X	20	22	X	X	15	38	X	X	22
New Zealand.....	3	X	X	3	18	X	X	3	18	X	X	3
United States.....	20	X	X	X	18	X	X	X	22	X	X	X
Japan.....	20	X	X	X	17	X	X	X	25	X	X	X

¹ Figures given for the EEC common external tariff represent unweighted averages, since there are no trade statistics on which to base a weighted average.

² Most.

³ Mostly free.

⁴ Free (except penicillin).

⁵ Australia provides that imports of essential goods and materials not manufactured or produced locally in commercial quantities may, under special customs bylaws, enter duty free or at 7½ percent ad valorem duty instead of the full established tariff rate on the appropriate item. The figures given on the chart are 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 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.

⁸ Free.

⁹ Mostly free.

¹⁰ No trade.

¹¹ Autos not reduced.

¹² About.

¹³ Excluding newsprint, 10 percent.

Source: Compiled by the author with information supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Tariff Commission.