CANADA—IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Tariff No.	Commodity description
9 e	Turkeys.
ex 17	Cheddar cheese.
18	Butter.
ex 43 a	Dry skimmed milk.
45 (milk foods n.o.p.)	Butterfat.
51	Barley ground or crimped, barley meal, and barley flour.[2]
52	Barley.[2]
56	Oats.[2]
57	Oats ground, crimped, crushed, or rolled.[2]
57	Oatmeal.[2]
60	Wheat.[2]
61	Wheat flour and wheat starch.[2]
1204	Oleomargarine, butterine, or other similar substitutes for butter, and processed or renovated butter.[1]

[1] Applied under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
[2] Applied under the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Regulations.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Certain used or second-hand automobiles and motor vehicles. Certain used or second-hand aircraft
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Certain used or second-hand aircraft.
Certain used or second-hand periodicals.
Fissionable and radioactive materials.
Alcoholic beverages (local import control).

Ceylon

Ceylon maintains a fairly restrictive import policy largely for balance-of-payments reasons but also for economic development purposes. The control system provides for the admittance of imports under open general license, general import license, individual import license, and state trading. General import licenses are issued only to registered Ceylonese traders and are, in effect, open general licenses for imports of specified commodities from those countries which have agreed to conduct their trade with Ceylon only through registered Ceylonese traders. Countries involved comprise mainly the Soviet bloc, plus West Germany, Japan, Formosa, and a few others.

Goods which may be imported only by the Government include rice, wheat, flour other than corn flour, refined sugar, and red onions. These items account for about 20–25 percent of the country's annual imports. The major discriminatory practice against imports from the dollar area takes the form of a requirement for individual license for some goods (freely granted for certain consumer items), which does not apply to imports of the same goods from other areas.

To cope with a continuing decline in its balance-of-payments positions, Ceylon adopted further import restrictions in 1961 to reduce imports of nonessential goods and to provide an incentive for the establishment of local manufacturing facilities. These restrictions include: Prohibition of imports of certain commodities; the addition of further items to the list of commodities requiring individual licenses; and the announcement of quotas ranging from 10 to 50 percent of average imports during 1958–60 for many restricted items.

Chile

The Government of Chile froze all foreign exchange transactions in December 1961 as a result of serious balance-of-payments difficulties. The temporary freeze was lifted on January 15, 1962, and a greatly modified import control system was established. Under this present system, an official list of permitted imports has been introduced which is much more restricted than that in effect prior to the freeze. Products on this list are subject, in addition to custom duties, to a prior deposit requirement and a special ad valorem surcharge.

The prior import deposit, which is returned to the importer within 90 days, ranges from 1 to 200 percent of c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value of the goods, depending upon the essentiality of the product concerned. The special surcharge also ranges from 1 to 200 percent of the c.i.f. value of the goods.

While the present system is quite restrictive, the Chilean Government expects increased imports of capital goods and raw materials as the country's 10-year (1961–70) economic development plan is implemented.