Cuba

The Cuban Government maintains comprehensive import licensing controls. The Government of the United States in late 1960 and early 1961 placed an embargo on exports to Cuba with the exception of ready-to-eat food-stuffs and medicines and medical and dental equipment and supplies. The Cuban Government had earlier made foreign trade a monopoly of the state and was following a policy of not buying from the United States except when alternate sources were not available. The result of these actions was that by the end of 1961 the U.S. export trade to Cuba had disappeared except for very small shipments of medicines and medical equipment and supplies.

Denmark

Following the lifting of quantitative import restrictions on a wide range of goods in March 1960, Denmark removed additional commodities from such controls in January and July 1961 in line with the timetable set up at that time for further liberalization. Principal goods involved were fresh apricots and peaches, tomato juice, olives, certain dried and canned fruits, rubber heels and soles, electric generators of more than 4,000-kilowatt capacity, transformers and converters, positive motion picture films with Danish text, sidecars, and parts for bicycles and motorcycles. In addition, for goods still subject to import licensing, global quotas were increased for imports from so-called free list countries.

Under Denmark's import control system, most goods may now be imported without an import license from free list countries, which include the dollar area, OEEC countries, and Finland. An import license is required for similar goods when imported from other sources, but treatment essentially as liberal as that extended to free list countries is applicable to goods from Israel, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay. A list of other countries, including many in Africa and Asia, was added to this group in November 1961.

Other commodities are subject to licensing from all sources. Nondiscriminatory regional quotas are established for most goods in this category when imported from free list countries. A few commodities are subject to individual licensing. including those imported under bilateral trading agreements.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic requires importers to submit a "statistical form" for all imports. An approved form is necessary to purchase foreign exchange and later to clear goods through customs at the time of importation. This requirement has at times operated as an informal licensing procedure, since delays in approving the form have been used to restrain imports. Formal import licenses are required, however, for rendered pork fat, lard, rice, sugar manufactures, and all other vegetable products.

Foreign exchange transfers abroad, which must be made through banks, require the administrative approval of the Central Bank.

El Salvador

El Salvador ordinarily does not impose quantitative restrictions on imports from any source. However, exchange controls were enacted, effective April 21, 1961, under which prior authorization from the Central Bank is required for purchase of merchandise abroad valued at over $2,000. Permits are granted within 48 hours.

Finland

Under present Finnish regulations imports from the United States enjoy the same treatment as those from countries participating in a multilateral trade and payments agreement wih Finland (most Western European countries), Imports from virtually all non-Soviet bloc countries receive this multilateral treatment. Imports from Colombia, Greece, and Turkey, as well as from the bloc countries, are subject to licensing under quotas established in bilateral trade agreements.

Under the multilateral arrangements approximately 82 percent of Finland's imports from countries affected by the arrangement are free of licensing and exchange controls. Goods remaining subject to import licensing requirements are divided into two categories: (1) goods which are licensed under global quotas and (2) goods subject to individual licensing.

The most notable actions taken by Finland in 1961 to relax import restrictions were a 10-percent increase in global quotas at the beginning of the year