

B. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR—Continued

Foreign trade statistical commodity code No.	Description of commodity
6911 -----	Tableware and kitchenware:
11 °-----	Plain white or of one color:
19 °-----	Restaurant, hotel, and hospital ware.
	Other.
51 °-----	Decorated:
59 °-----	Restaurant, hotel, and hospital ware.
6912 49-----	Other.
	Tableware, kitchenware, and toilet articles, of fine earthenware.
71 °-----	Tableware and kitchenware of other ceramic materials (e.g. stoneware, semiporcelain):
75 °-----	Plain white or of one color.
	Decorated.
6913-----	Statuettes and other ornaments, fancy articles, articles of furniture, etc.:
70 °-----	Of fine earthenware.
90 °-----	Of porcelain.
	Of other ceramic materials.
6914 70-----	Patent stoppers for bottles with a metal wire mechanism and buttons thereto.
7019 11-----	Imitation pearls.
8441 11-----	Household sewing machines.
19-----	Special household sewing machines (e.g., zigzag, automatic sewing machines).
90-----	Parts thereof.
8525-----	Insulators of ceramics:
21 °-----	Without metal parts.
29 °-----	With metal parts, except insulators for appliances.
8526 20-----	Insulating fittings of ceramic materials (e.g., porcelain, steatit).
9005 20-----	Binoculars, for manual use, with prisms.
9703 57-----	Toys (other than weapons, projectors and musical toys), of base metals.
9810 29-----	Pocket lighters of base metals, neither gold- nor silver-plated.
59-----	Table lighters of base metals, neither gold- nor silver-plated.
90-----	Parts thereof.

¹ Liberalized to OEEC countries.² Import restrictions relaxed April 1961.³ De facto liberalized as of July 1, 1959.⁴ Potato flakes only.⁵ Canned peaches and canned fruit cocktail to be liberalized July 1, 1961.⁶ De facto liberalized as of Apr. 20, 1961.⁷ Only dog biscuits de facto liberalized.⁸ De facto liberalized toward the United States since Mar. 7, 1960.⁹ De facto liberalized toward the United States since May 31, 1960.¹⁰ De facto liberalized toward the United States since May 31, 1961.*Ghana*

Ghana established new import controls on December 1, 1961, placing virtually all imports under licensing. Since then, only a few commodities have been allowed to enter free of restriction. These include cocoa, confectionery and beverages, animal feeds, seeds, and live chicks. Selected items, such as live animals and certain agricultural products including rice, corn, and millet, may also be imported freely from West Africa territories.

In addition, a new National Trading Corporation was established during the latter part of 1961. At present, the corporation imports only nondurable consumer goods but its operations are expected to expand to include building materials, particularly cement. So far it has not exercised monopoly control over any commodities.

Greece

Although most goods may be imported into Greece without quantitative import restrictions, a number of products require import licenses or are subject to special regulations, various consumption taxes, and advance deposit requirements. The list of controlled products was extended somewhat during 1961.

Items requiring an import license are divided into two groups: List A includes commodities for which import licenses are issued, although not very liberally. Products falling into this group comprise rice, lumber, newsprint, coal, tires and tubes, motor vehicles. List B, which is more extensive, covers farm equipment, mechanical equipment and machinery, for which licenses are very seldom issued.

Another restraining influence on imports are Greek regulations requiring advance cash deposits. These measures are more severe for luxury items and less stringent for products considered necessary to the economy. Credit controls range from payment terms of 24 months for the purchase of machinery in excess of \$5,000 in value, to cash deposit requirements of 280 percent of the cost, insurance, and freight value of certain textiles.