High consumption taxes, with rates varying from 20 to 45 percent, based on the cost, insurance, and freight duty-paid value of imports also adversely affect imports.

In addition to the above-listed measures special regulations apply to imports of motion pictures, commercial shipments of wheat and flour, and on government monopoly items such as cigarette paper and kerosene. In some instances governmental efforts to dispose of agricultural surpluses through bilateral trade agreements have restricted market possibilities in Greece for third countries.

Haiti

Haiti maintains import licensing restrictions on a few products such as rice and shoe polish. In addition, tobacco, tobacco products, matches, soap, soap products, edible oils, cement, sugar, and some agricultural chemicals, although not requiring import licenses, are subject to state monopoly distribution. Also, a single private firm has been granted the exclusive right to import and sell television sets.

A Presidential decree of September 9, 1960, authorizes the establishment of an import quota system for the promotion and protection of domestic industry. However, no restrictions have been imposed to date under this authority.

Honduras

Honduras does not ordinarily impose quantitative restrictions on imports from any source.

Iceland

In June 1960, as part of an overall economic stabilization plan, Iceland freed from import licensing control commodities which represented approximately 60 percent of her total imports prior to the liberalization action. The goods affected may be imported from countries with which Iceland does not have bilateral trade and/or payments agreements; i.e., the United States and most non-Soviet bloc countries. In addition, 10–15 percent of imports (based on 1958 trade patterns) from these multilateral trade and payment sources are licensed under global quotas. These quotas cover commodities the greater part of which are obtained from the European Soviet bloc countries under bilateral trade and payments agreements. The quotas are mainly to provide for residual import needs or to facilitate importation of items which cannot be obtained satisfactorily from bilateral trading sources.

Commodities not falling under the categories mentioned above are, by and large, reserved for import from the Soviet bloc countries. This portion of Iceland's import trade is also subject to licensing requirements, mainly of a bookkeeping character, established to facilitate compliance with existing bilateral trade and payments commitments.

Effective September 15, 1961, new motor vehicles were freed from licensing requirements when imported from Iceland's multilateral trading partners. However, special taxes and fees levied according to vehicle weight and/or length place U.S.-produced vehicles at a competitive disadvantage since most U.S. exports fall into the heavier taxed weight and length categories.

Among commodities of interest to the United States which are still restricted are: pork, milk products, rye meal, hops, sausages, meat preparations, fruit and vegetable juices, coal and coke, petroleum and petroleum products, leather gloves and many articles of leather, tires and tubes, panels of fir and pine, cardboard containers, cotton carpets and floormats, cotton hosiery and tablecloths, rubber footwear, iron and steel bars and sheets, iron and steel galvanized pipes, barbed wire, some automobiles, motorcycles, phonographs and parts, transformers, and electrical motors.

India

India's import policy continues to be highly restrictive, and quantitative import restrictions apply to all but a few commodities of limited commercial importance. This situation is attributable mainly to the adverse balance-of-payments position stemming from heavy external expenditures for economic development purposes.

Quota limitations are placed on a wide range of goods, and imports of less essential products or those produced in adequate quantity in India are severely limited or entirely prohibited. However, imports of plant and machinery of sub-