

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Tariff item No.	Description of products
3401 201 ¹	Soap powder.
3401 209 ¹	Do.
3402 210 ¹	Surface active preparations and washing and cleaning preparations:
3402 221 ¹	Containing surface active agents, but not containing soap.
3402 229 ¹	Perfumed, containing soap.
3502 100	Other, containing soap.
3809 100	Egg albumin.
3809 200	Wood tar.
4402	Wood tar oils; wood creosote.
4418 ²	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal:
4423	Wood charcoal, agglomerated or not.
4423 300 ¹	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other
4814 200 ¹	ligneous waste, agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding
5701 201	substances, in sheets, blocks or the like.
5703 002	Builders carpentry and joinery:
7338 910 ²	Doors and door frames.
8415	Boxes, pouches, wallets, and writing compendiums, containing only an assortment of
8415 112 ²	paper stationery.
8415 142 ²	Oakum of true hemp (cannabis sativa).
8415 310 ²	Oakum of jute.
8515 500 ²	Enamel bathtubs other than cast bathtubs.
8515 600 ²	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment.
8515 981 ²	Refrigerators (excluding freezers) incorporating a refrigerating unit, for domestic use, with
	a capacity of not more than 0.284 cubic metre.
	Do.
	Deep freezers, incorporating a refrigerating unit, for domestic use.
	Receiving apparatus for television.
	Receiving apparatus combined for radio broadcasting and television, including those in-
	corporating gramophones and/or tape recorders.
	Parts for radio-broadcasting and television reception apparatus, with a f.o.b. value over
	N.kr.100 ea.

¹ Will be liberalized on July 1, 1962.² Will be liberalized on Jan. 1, 1963.*Pakistan*

Although Pakistan maintains a fairly restrictive import control system for balance-of-payments reasons, with the notable exception of imports financed under foreign aid agreements, including those with the United States, the system is essentially nondiscriminatory.

The steady improvement of Pakistan's foreign exchange position in 1961 allowed the Government to continue the liberalization policy instituted in January 1960. In the January-June 1961 period, the automatic licensing list was expanded by 33 items, making a total of 62 items which were virtually freed from import quotas. The regular licensable list for the same period remained substantially the same, numbering 186 items which could be imported under an individual import license. In March 1961, the Government of Pakistan placed 13 items under "open general license" to encourage the entry of more Pakistani firms into the foreign trade field.

Pakistan's import policy for the second half of 1961 incorporated two significant policy changes affecting a large portion of the country's import trade. The most important was the provision to liberalize the import of raw materials and spare parts necessary for the full utilization of existing industrial capacity in 173 industries. The other notable change was the increase in the number of items importable under open general license from 13 to 49 items. In the case of the new items, however, all were restricted to newcomers outside of Karachi.

Paraguay

Paraguay maintains no licensing restrictions on imports. However, many goods are subject to advance deposit requirements and special exchange surcharges are also applied.

During 1961, the advance deposit requirement for goods in one of the three categories into which imports are classified for exchange purposes was eliminated and the 110- and 200-percent deposit requirements for the other two categories were reduced to 100 percent of the c.i.f. value of the goods. On the other hand, the exchange surcharge was raised from 20 to 24 percent of the c.i.f. value for goods from other than neighboring countries, and a tax of 20 percent was imposed on goods from the latter which were formerly exempt.

Peru

Apart from the prior authorization requirement on imports which could affect public health or safety and the ban on goods from the Soviet bloc, there are