virtually no nontariff restrictions on imports entering Peru. Prior authorization is required in order to import such items as pharmaceuticals, livestock, plants, seeds, firearms, explosives and similar items.

Portugal

All imports into Portugal require advance import registration certificates. However, most nonagricultural and some agricultural commodities are included in "liberalization lists" and certificates for commodities on these lists are issued automatically. The certificates have the effect of licenses in the case of items not included on the "liberalization lists."

In January 1960 the Portuguese removed most discriminations against the dollar area. However, there are still 19 tariff positions, covering chiefly agricultural goods such as cotton, edible oils, wheat, feed grains, rice, fresh citrus fruit, milk, and butter which are liberalized for the former OEEC countries but not for the United States. Among commodities which Portugal restricts from all sources are: bacon, meat offals, honey, canned and frozen fruits, some vegetable oils, some plastic materials and resins, some electrical apparatus and automobiles.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland permits most goods to enter freely under open general licensing from all sources. Remaining restrictions affecting U.S. goods are those which apply to a few agricultural commodities. Licenses are granted for these on a nondiscriminatory basis when domestic production is not adequate to satisfy local needs.

Republic of South Africa

Except for goods on a "free list," imports from all countries into the Republic of South Africa are subject to the prior issuance of an import license. Such import licenses are valid for purchases in any country or currency area without distinction.

Licensed goods fall into two categories depending upon whether or not they are licensed on the basis of exchange allocations (quotas). Nonquota goods are licensed on the basis of the importer's reasonable requirements, and include such items as capital equipment, industrial raw materials and specified consumer goods. Quota goods are licensed on the basis of exchange allocations to registered importers and include mainly consumer goods and luxury items.

In 1961, lower import quotas were part of an effort on the part of the South African Government to reduce imports and improve its foreign reserve holdings which had been deteriorating since the beginning of 1960 due to persisting capital outflows. In May of 1961, further trade restrictions were imposed through additional licensing controls. For example, certain goods—i.e., woven and knitted piece goods, were removed from the free list and subjected to an import license. A restricted list reportedly including only nonessential and luxury goods was created, but the composition of the list would seem to indicate that protection for local industry was also a consideration involved. Among the items covered by this list are mining machinery, household refrigerators, electrical appliances, wood and wooden products and certain dairy products.

Spain

Commodities which represent about 40 percent of all Spanish imports have been liberalized and may be imported without restriction from most countries with which Spain has no bilateral payments agreement. The liberalized area includes OECD and about 18 other countries. Liberalized goods consist largely of raw materials, chemicals, and machinery. Two lists of goods were added to this group during 1961 and another was published early in 1952.

Other goods are imported under global quotas applicable to liberalized area countries, under bilateral trading arrangements or under state trading. The state traded list consists of about 33 items including grains, flours, tobacco, coffee, meats, milk, several other food items, certain types of coal, petroleum and derivatives, cotton, newsprint, sulfur, wool, hemp, and jute fibers. A number of items which were state traded in 1960 were transferred to the global quotas or liberalized lists in 1961. Additional transfers are expected when the 1962 lists are announced.

Surinam

Surinam maintains quotas for only a few articles of minor importance. No licenses are required for foreign exchange payments for imports made through banks either by a confirmed bank credit against documents, valid for a term not