

greater than 6 months, or by documentary drafts with a term not greater than 90 days. An import license is required for importation of all goods payable under other terms, including those made on open account.

Sweden

Sweden ceased to apply import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons in June 1960 and has now eliminated nearly all remaining controls.

Only three or four industrial items and about five agricultural items are under restriction when imported from all areas. Included in this list are some fish products and fresh apples and pears. An additional 11 agricultural items are liberalized when imported from the former OEEC countries and several less-developed countries, but are under restriction from all other areas, including the United States and Canada. In this latter category are pork, hog fat, poultry meat, eggs, ice cream powder, and sausage.

The importation of sugar, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, almanacs, and calendars is restricted to state-owned, state-controlled or state-authorized organizations or firms.

Switzerland

Almost all nonagricultural commodities may be imported into Switzerland without quantitative restrictions from all sources. Only motor buses and trucks require licenses for economic defense reasons. There is no indication that this restriction has been detrimental to U.S. trade.

Approximately 50 agricultural items require import licenses; however, many of these are licensed liberally. Commodities under control of interest to the United States include wheat, feed grains, edible oils, oilseeds, oilseed cake and meals, rice, poultry meat, certain canned fruit and vegetables, fresh and processed meat, lard, butter, dried whole milk, and fresh fruit.

SWITZERLAND IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Tariff No.	Commodity description
	Cereals and feeding stuff:
10.01.....	Bread grains.
10.02.....	Wheat and meslin.
	Rye.
10.03.....	Coarse grains, feeding stuff, and seed grains.
10.04.....	Barley.
10.05.....	Oats.
11.01.....	Corn (maize).
12.03.20.....	Cereal flours.
	Other seeds for sowing.
	Animals and meat:
01.01.....	Cattle, horses and foals; pigs, goats, and lambs and meat of these animals.
01.02.....	Live horses and foals.
01.03.....	Live cattle.
01.04.....	Live swine.
02.01.....	Live sheep and goats.
16.01, 16.02, 16.03.....	Meat and edible offals of the above animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen.
	Canned meat and meat preparations of the above animals.
	Dairy products.
04.03.....	Butter.
ex 04.02.10.....	Fullmilk powder and casein.
	Eggs:
04.05.10.....	Fresh eggs.
	Vegetable and pulses (of kinds growing in Switzerland):
ex 07.01.....	Fresh vegetables.
07.01.40, 42.....	Potatoes, for food and for seed.
	Fruits and fruit preparations (of kinds growing in Switzerland):
08.06, 08.07, 08.08.....	Fresh apples and pears, stone fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and currants.
ex 08. ex 13.03 (pectin), ex 20.07 (juice)	Apples and pears for cider manufacture, juices of apples, and pears, fruit pectin.
	Wine and grape juices:
ex 22.05.....	Ordinary white wine, white wine, specialites and red wine in casks.
22.04.01.....	Wine must.
ex 20.07.....	Grape juices.
	Animals oils and fats:
15.01.10.....	Lard for food.
15.02.01.....	Tallow for food.
ex 05.03.....	Fresh cut flowers.
ex 06.02.....	Young plants of fruit trees and wine stock.

Note: Industrial sector: Except for restrictions on heavy trucks and buses, Switzerland applies no quantitative import restrictions to industrial imports. Import licenses are required for a few products; such licenses are issued automatically and without quantitative restrictions.