Tunisia

Foreign trade policies announced in 1959 continue to govern Tunisian foreign trade. U.S. products can be imported under three categories: Liberalized products, on which there are no quota restrictions and for which import licenses are granted automatically; nonliberalized products subject to global quotas; and nonliberalized products listed in annual dollar import quota programs.

In line with the Tunisian Government's policy of encouraging and protecting domestic industries, the importation of some goods, including certain aluminum and iron products, battery parts, and men's and children's socks and stockings, is prohibited. A few additional items such as leather, wood furniture, and shoes were added to the list in 1961.

At the end of 1961 Tunisia had bilateral trade agreements with 28 countries, mostly European and Soviet bloc.

Turkey

Under Turkey's current import control system, all imports are subject to licensing. However, a list of "liberalized" products has been issued for which licenses are granted freely on application. There is a further list of commodities for which global quotas are established. In addition, certain goods are imported under bilateral arrangements, principally from the Soviet bloc. This trade represents only a small percentage of total imports. Goods not in any of the above categories are not ordinarily imported. These include semiluxury products, such as refrigerators and household appliances, and state monopoly items, such as tobacco products. AID-financed goods are subject to the policy of limited worldwide procurement which favors U.S. suppliers.

Although Turkey's balance-of-payments position remains precarious, the import control system, while still restrictive, has undergone a marked liberalization and simplification since its inception in September 1958. The import programs issued during 1961 continued the trend toward administrative simplification and of emphasizing imports of essential productive goods such as construction, mining, and industrial equipment, while curtailing or banning those of nonessential or luxury items.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has removed controls on all but a very limited number of goods. During 1961 a number of additional products including canned fruit, other than apples and citrus; wine; beer; and gin were liberalized.

Only six categories of goods—large aircraft; rum; pharmaceuticals; cigars; fresh, chilled or frozen pork; and fruits of various kinds—remain under control when imported from the dollar area while being liberalized to former OEEC countries. Most of these commodities can be imported under quotas specifically provided for imports from the dollar area. An annual quota of over $2 million is provided for grapefruit and orange juices, and canned grapefruit; a quota of 25,000 long tons for fresh, chilled, or frozen pork; a quota of $560,000 for pharmaceuticals; and a quota of $84,000 for cigars, other than Cuban.

In addition to controls applied specifically on imports from the dollar area, some 16 categories of goods are still subject to restrictions from most countries including the United States. These are: arms and ammunition; baskets and basketware; coal, coke and solid fuels manufactured from coal or coke; feathers of certain birds; fresh apples and pears; bottled or canned fruit; whole hams; fresh, frozen, evaporated, condensed, dried, or preserved milk and animal feeding stuffs containing milk solids; fresh potatoes; radioactive substances; clover and grass seeds; sugar; jute manufactures; cotton woven fabrics; watches and parts. Of these goods, global quotas are in effect for baskets and basketware, fresh apples and pears, canned and bottled apples, and inexpensive watches.

United Kingdom Import Restrictions

Agricultural Sector

Canned grapefruit segments.[1]
Grapefruit and orange juice.[1]
Fresh winter grapefruit.[1]
Pork and preparations containing pork.[1 2]
Bananas.[1]

[1] Restricted to dollar area, including Canada.
[2] Imports prohibited from United States under sanitary regulations.