AGRICULTURAL SECTOR—CONTINUED

Fresh apples.[3]
Fresh pears.[3]
Canned and bottled apples.[3]
Whole hams.[3]
Milk and milk products.[3]
Potatoes.
Sugar.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Airplanes over 4,500 pounds.[1]
Rum.[1]
Cigars.[1]
Coal, coke, and solid fuels manufactured from coal or coke.[3]
Dyestuffs.[3]
Certain arms and ammunition.
Certain feathers of birds and articles of feathers.
Radioactive substances.
Certain jute manufacturers.
Watches and parts thereof (with certain exceptions).

Uruguay

Aside from the customs tariff, Uruguay regulates imports through a system of surcharges and prior deposit requirements according to the essentiality of the product. Four classes of imports are established: (1) Those free of surcharges and prior deposits: (2) those subject to a 40-percent surcharge based on the c.i.f. value; (3) those subject to a 75-percent surcharge; and (4) those subject to a 150-percent surcharge and a prior deposit of 100 percent. The Government has indicated its intention of dispensing with the application of surcharges and prior deposits as soon as the balance-of-payments position of the country improves sufficiently to warrant such action.

Venezuela

Venezuela placed further restrictions on imports during 1961 for balance-of-payments reasons and in some cases to protect domestic industries, continuing the trend in evidence since July 1959. Commodities added to the list requiring a prior import license included canned meats and meat preparations, textile machinery, selected bathroom fixtures, fumigants in compressed form, soups in many forms, and building materials of refractory earth.

In addition, the exchange rate for financing selected imports were changed during the year. A list was issued on March 20 of approximately 2,000 essential consumer goods; raw materials, machinery, and related items for which unlimited dollars would be available at the controlled rate of exchange. This rate is the more favorable of two rates at which imports are financed. However, a subsequent list issued on June 15 eliminated a considerable number of items eligible for importation at this rate.

All imports at the controlled rate of 3.35 Venezuelan bolivares to the dollar require both an import and an exchange license. All other imports are financed at the controlled "free" rate which has been quoted at 4.58 Venezuelan bolivares per U.S. dollar since June 1961. Imports at this less favorable rate may require licenses, at the discretion of the Central Bank. Certain goods are either prohibited or may be imported only by the Government.

European Restrictions on U.S. Coal

Among the major European countries, only Italy admits American coal without restrictions.

Import restrictions against imported coal from all sources are maintained by the United Kingdom and Belgium. The Netherlands admits coal freely from the ECSC, but restricts the entry of coal from the United States and other third countries. The Federal Republic of Germany admits coal freely from ECSC countries, but maintains a strict tariff quota against imports from the United States, the United Kingdom, Poland, and other third countries.

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