(11) Prohibited and restricted imports.

(12) Administration of customs law provisions (delay in processing goods, inadequate or delayed publication of customs information).

B. OTHER LEGISLATION SPECIFICALLY APPLICABLE TO IMPORTS, UNDER WHICH RESTRICTIONS ARE APPLIED PRIOR TO ENTRY OF GOODS

(1) Taxes.

(2) Balance-of-payments restrictions (including quantitative import restrictions, licensing fees, prior deposit requirements, import surcharges, credit controls on import transactions, multiple exchange rates).

(3) Restrictions imposed to protect individual industries (including measures to protect infant industries).

(4) Taxes applied to imports to compensate for indirect taxes borne by comparable domestic goods (European turnover taxes).

(5) Restrictions applied for national security reasons (other than under customs law).

(6) State trading (or the operation of enterprises granted exclusive or special import privileges).

(7) Sanitary regulations (other than under customs law).

(8) Food, drug, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical regulations.

(9) Patent, trademark, and copyright regulations.

(10) Shipping and insurance regulations.

C. OTHER LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRADE BARRIERS

(1) Government purchasing regulations and practices.

(2) Domestic price control regulations.

(3) Restrictions on the internal sale, distribution and use of products:

(*a*) Screen quotas and other restrictions affecting motion picture film and television program material.

(*b*) Specifications, standards, and safety requirements affecting such products as electrical equipment, machinery and automobiles.

(*c*) Internal taxes that bear more heavily on U.S. goods than on domestic products (for example, automobile taxes in Europe based on horsepower rating).

(4) Restrictions on advertising of goods.

(5) Restrictions on display of goods at trade fairs and exhibitions.

It will be useful to single out a few of the more important nontariff barriers and to examine them specifically:

1. State trading. Obviously, nations such as the U.S.S.R. and its satellites, which set up a political bureau to plan and handle all foreign trade, have moved the foreign trade sector of their economy completely into the political arena. While only a few nations openly apply state trading, many other nations in applying licenses, quotas and the like, start by developing a central plan which includes a specific level of expected exports and imports.

2. Import licenses are widely used means of controlling imports. Most of the underdeveloped countries use licenses extensively. Many countries, even when not faced with unfavorable