Imports of boots, shoes, and slippers of any material not otherwise provided for, Tariff Item 61105–1, including most conventional footwear, were dutiable at 27½ percent ad valorem. Oriental sandals embroidered with gold or silver thread, Tariff Item 61105–2, were dutiable at 25 percent. Sisal footwear with cork, sisal, leather or rubber soles, Tariff Item 61115–1, was dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. In the Kennedy Round, Canada made concessions which will reduce two tariff items in five stages. One-fifth of the cuts became effective January 1, 1968, and one-fifth will come on January 1, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972, respectively. The Most Favored Nation duties on Tariff Item 61100–1 will be reduced to 22½ percent in January 1972; a rate of 24½ percent became effective January 1, 1968. Tariff Item 61105–1 will be reduced to 25 percent in January 1972; a duty of 27 percent became effective January 1, 1968.

Canada made no concessions on Tariff Items 61105–2 and 61115–1, Canada levies a sales tax of 12 percent on the duty-paid value of all nonrubber footwear. This tax is also applicable to Canadian-made footwear. Canada requires no licenses for the importation of nonrubber footwear.

MEXICO

Imports

According to official Mexican statistics, imports of nonrubber footwear in 1966 total 420,367 pairs, plus 1,778 kilograms,* valued at US $849,226. The United States was the largest supplier with 251,660 pairs plus 887 kilograms, valued at $650,171, with Japan second with 111,534 pairs valued at $58,284. Italy was third with 4,253 pairs plus 212 kilograms valued at $23,951.

U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear to Mexico in 1967 totaled 302,863 pairs valued at $1.0 million.

Tariff and Trade Regulations

Mexican import duties are compound, i.e., there is a specific duty and an ad valorem duty. The ad valorem duty is levied on the invoice value, or on an official valuation set by Mexican customs, whichever is higher. Specific duties for nonrubber footwear imported into Mexico range from 0.20 to 40 Mexican pesos per pair (1 peso=$0.08). In addition to these specific duties, ad valorem duties ranging from 10 to 100 percent are charged. All nonrubber footwear imports into Mexico are subject to a surtax of 3 percent of the total duty, except imports by mail on which there is a surtax of 10 percent.

Leather footwear imports into Mexico are subject to strict import controls. Import licenses are required before orders may be placed.

Mexico made no concessions under the Kennedy Round.

BAHAMAS

Imports

No statistical data on Bahamian imports of nonrubber footwear are available.

In 1967, U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear to the Bahamas totaled 268,571 pairs valued at $862,882.

Tariff and Trade Regulations

Under the British Preferential Tariff, all imports of nonrubber footwear into the Bahamas from Commonwealth countries are dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem; nonrubber footwear from other than Commonwealth countries is dutiable at 20 percent.

Specific import licenses are required as a formality.

The Bahamian Government levies a surtax of 7½ percent ad valorem on all imports of nonrubber footwear.

The Bahamas did not participate in the Kennedy Round.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Imports

In 1966, imports of nonrubber footwear into Netherlands Antilles totaled 681,960 pairs valued at $1.9 million. The United States was the major supplier with 287,760 pairs valued at $749,844. Italy was the second largest supplier with 112,824 pairs valued at $376,513, followed by the Netherlands with 67,344 pairs valued at $224,317.

*Mexican statistics show imports of certain footwear items only in kilograms.