percent on most nonrubber footwear imports and a 6 percent levy on imports of footwear with outer soles of wood, cork and certain other materials.

No import licenses are required by West Germany for the importation of nonrubber footwear.

BENELUX COUNTRIES

Imports

Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands are the second largest importers of nonrubber footwear in the EEC. In 1966, imports of nonrubber footwear into Benelux totaled 28.6 million pairs, with a value of $68 million. Italy was the principal supplier of these imports, exporting to Benelux 9.6 million pairs with a value of $25.9 million.

In 1967, U.S. exports to Benelux were negligible totaling 7,444 pairs valued at $32,844.

NETHERLANDS

Imports

In 1966, Netherlands imports of nonrubber footwear totaled 13.5 million pairs and had a value of $31.7 million. Italy was the principal source of supply with 5.1 million pairs valued at $13.3 million followed by West Germany with 1.9 million pairs valued at $6.1 million.

In 1967, U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear to Netherlands totaled 4,621 pairs and had a value of $11,039.

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG

Imports

In 1966, Belgium-Luxembourg imported 15.1 million pairs of nonrubber footwear valued at $36.3 million. Italy was the principal supplier with exports to Belgium-Luxembourg totaling 4.5 million pairs valued at $12.6 million. France was second providing 3.2 million pairs valued at $9.2 million.

In 1967, U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear to Belgium-Luxembourg totaled 2,823 pairs having a value of $21,805.

Tariff and Trade Regulations

The current rates of duties on nonrubber footwear imported into Benelux from non-EEC countries range from 14 to 20 percent ad valorem.

Effective July 1, 1968, these duties will move to the EEC (Common External Tariff) rates described above.

Benelux current rates of duty on imports from EEC countries range from 2.2 percent to 3.6 percent. Effective July 1, 1968, these duties, like all other tariffs within the EEC, will be abolished.

Belgium levies a transmission tax ranging from 7 to 17 percent on the c.i.f. duty-paid value on all imports of nonrubber footwear.

Luxembourg levies a 3 percent import tax and a 3 percent turnover tax on the c.i.f. duty-paid value on all imports of nonrubber footwear.

The Netherlands levies a turnover tax ranging from 5.8 to 9 percent on the c.i.f. duty-paid value of imports of nonrubber footwear except for certain footwear items of silk which are dutiable at 25.5 to 30.5 percent.

No licenses are required for the importation of nonrubber footwear into Benelux.

FRANCE

Imports

France was the third largest importer of nonrubber footwear in the EEC in 1966. That year France imported 15 million pairs with a value of $30 million. Italy was the principal source of supply providing some 6.2 million pairs, valued at $19.5 million. Switzerland was second with 235,450 pairs, valued at $2.4 million.

In 1967, U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear to France totaled 19,470 pairs, valued at $109,817.

Tariff and Trade Regulations

The current rates of duties on nonrubber footwear imported into France from non-EEC countries range from 16.4 to 20 percent.

Effective July 1, 1968, these duties will move to EEC CXT rates described above. The current rates of duties on imports of nonrubber footwear into France from EEC countries range from 2.25 to 3.75 percent. On July 1, 1968, these tariffs, like all tariffs within the EEC, will be abolished.