

Bureau of International Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, mentioning specific items on which information is required.

United Kingdom levies a purchase tax of 11 percent on the wholesale, c.i.f. duty-paid value of all nonrubber footwear, except footwear suitable for young children. United Kingdom imports of nonrubber footwear require no licenses.

SWEDEN

Imports

In 1966, Sweden was the second largest importer of nonrubber footwear in EFTA with imports totaling 12.2 million pairs, valued at \$32.6 million.

Italy was the principal source of these imports supplying 4.4 million pairs with a value of \$15 million followed by United Kingdom with 466,597 pairs, valued at \$2.3 million. Hong Kong was third, supplying 1.5 million pairs valued at \$1.0 million.

In 1967, U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear to Sweden totaled 130,424 pairs, and had a value of \$598,848.

Tariff and Trade Regulations

Imports of all nonrubber footwear into Sweden are currently dutiable at the rate of 14 percent ad valorem. Concessions were made under the Kennedy Round which will reduce this tariff to 9 percent on Tariff Nos. 64.03.000, "footwear with outer soles of wood or cork," on 64.04.100, "slippers and other similar house footwear" and 64.04.900 "other" footwear. The duty on all footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather, rubber or artificial plastic material, except rubber and canvas footwear, admitted under Tariff No. 64.02, has been bound at 14 percent. Reductions will be made in four stages over a five-year period, two-fifths of the cut to come on July 1, 1968, and one-fifth on January 1 of 1970, 1971 and 1972, respectively.

Imports of nonrubber footwear from EFTA countries enter Sweden duty-free. Sweden levies a turnover tax of 11.11 percent on all nonrubber footwear imports. Sweden requires no licenses for the importation of nonrubber footwear.

SWITZERLAND

Imports

In 1966, Switzerland was the third largest importer of nonrubber footwear in EFTA. That year 7.3 million pairs valued at \$25.1 were imported. Italy was the principal source of supply with 2.8 million pairs valued at \$11.6 million. West Germany was the second largest supplier with 1.3 million pairs, valued at \$4.3 million. France was third, supplying 857,532 pairs valued at \$3.6 million.

In 1967, U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear to Switzerland totaled 40,148 pairs, valued at \$197,412.

Tariff and Trade Regulations

Switzerland levies specific duties on all nonrubber footwear imports, except those from EFTA countries which are duty-free. The pre-Kennedy Round specific duties for imports of this footwear were in the range of 55 to 550 Swiss francs per 100 kilos (1 franc=US\$0.23). Under the Kennedy Round, concessions were made which will lower these duties, in five stages over a five-year period, to a range of from 30 to 300 francs per 100 kilos. Reductions of one-fifth of the difference between pre-Kennedy Round rates and full Kennedy Round concessions were made, effective January 1, 1968. Similar reductions will be made on January 1 of 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972, respectively.

Switzerland levies a sales tax of 5.4 percent of the c.i.f. duty-paid value of all imported nonrubber footwear.

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

NORWAY

Imports

In 1966, Norway was the fourth largest importer of nonrubber footwear in EFTA. That year Norway imported 2.9 million pairs of nonrubber footwear valued at \$20.9 million. The number of pairs is not available for countries of origin of these imports. Italy was the principal supplier to the Norwegian market with imports valued at \$2.2 million. West Germany was the second largest supplier providing imports valued at \$2.0 million.