

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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DELEGATION OF URUGUAY TO GATT

Table Showing Certain Restrictions Applied to Imports from Uruguay by
Nineteen Countries which are Contracting Parties to the General Agreement
on Tariffs and Trade or are Negotiating with a View to Acceding thereto

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The table has been drawn up on the basis of data from the following sources:

- (a) GATT documents;
- (b) information given to the Uruguayan delegation by delegations accredited to GATT;
- (c) information furnished by the governments of the countries mentioned in the table to the diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uruguay.

The documentation on which the data contained in the table are based is in the possession of the Uruguayan delegation and is at the disposal of any delegation wishing to consult it.

For the preparation of the present table, nineteen countries were taken which are important outlets for Uruguayan products and whose interest as purchasers is reflected in the fact that in 1960 they took up 85 per cent of total Uruguayan exports. As far as the products are concerned, thirty items were taken which, during the same year, accounted for 97.5 per cent of Uruguayan exports.

It should be pointed out that the table includes only twelve types of restriction applied to Uruguayan exports by the nineteen countries concerned; no account has been taken of the types of restriction listed below and they are of such importance that had they been included, they would have emphasized considerably the negative aspect of the table. These restrictions are as follows:

- (1) customs duties considered to be prohibitive;
- (2) bilateral agreements considered to be discriminatory;
- (3) domestic subsidies which appear to have a harmful effect on imports;
- (4) preferential treatment arising out of the formation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association.

No distinction has been made in the table between restrictions applied under GATT provisions and those considered to be in breach of the General Agreement, nor in regard to the rigidity with which individual restrictions are applied.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

1. IMPORT PERMIT: individual authorization granted subject to certain conditions.
2. STATE TRADING: the State, either directly or through the intermediary of official agencies, directs and controls import trade.
3. DISCRIMINATION: advantages are granted to products from certain countries or currency areas.
4. VARIABLE CHARGES OR DUTIES ON IMPORTS: levies over and above, or in place of, customs duties, applied to imported products for certain purposes such as the stabilization or maintenance of prices at a certain level.
5. HEALTH RESTRICTIONS: imports are prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists.
6. MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRICE SYSTEM: when domestic prices exceed the maximum price fixed for the product in question, imports are liberalized and/or encouraged through the lowering or removal of customs duties or variable charges; when domestic prices fall below the fixed minimum, imports are made subject to an increase in the variable charge, are placed under quota, or are suspended.
7. REGULATIONS RELATING TO PROPORTION OF IMPORTS: importers or manufacturers are required to purchase a given percentage of similar domestic products.
8. QUOTA SYSTEM: maximum quantities for import are fixed at regular intervals on the basis of either volume or value.
9. PRODUCTION OR TURNOVER TAXES: applied when products are manufactured from the corresponding goods, whether of national or foreign origin.
10. TARIFF PREFERENCE: preferential tariff for certain countries.
11. SEASONAL REGULATIONS: imports are suspended during certain periods of the year, during processing of the domestic production.
12. CORPORATE SYSTEM: imports are the responsibility of national associations or agencies to which the producers belong.

