

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(79) 209 final.

Brussels, 11th April 1979.

COMMISSION COMMUNICATION AND RECOMMENDATION  
TO THE COUNCIL ON THE NEGOTIATION OF AN  
AGREEMENT AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE  
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND PORTUGAL

COM(79) 209 final.

COMMISSION COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL

1. At a meeting of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee on 23 January, the Portuguese Delegation informed the Community of the measures which its Government had decided to adopt in pursuance of either the Agreement or the Additional Protocol.

The first such measure is the application, with effect from 1 April, of Article 6 of the Additional Protocol, which concerns the raising of customs duties on imports into Portugal, and the second the application from an as yet unspecified date of Article 6 of Protocol No 1 to the Agreement, which deals with the protection of new industries.

2. The Portuguese Delegation also requested that the process of dismantling trade barriers required by the agreement be suspended from 1 January 1980 until Portugal's accession to the Community.

The delegation further requested that negotiations be opened under Article 19 of the Additional Protocol, which provides that the results of the Agreement and any improvements which could be made by either side as from 1 January 1980 be reviewed during 1979, and also asked that the cooperation section of the Additional Protocol be implemented (social security, labour, and technological, industrial and financial cooperation).

3. The aspect of trade was discussed as a whole, with particular reference to Portugal's requests, in the course of exploratory talks between the Commission and a Portuguese Delegation on 26 February.

The recommendation annexed to this Communication covers only the requests made by the Portuguese authorities in the trade sector, viz a tariff standstill and the continuation of certain quantitative restrictions, and the review of the results of the Agreement and possible improvements in the paper and agricultural sectors.

The Commission will shortly be presenting its proposals to the Council for the implementation of cooperation.

Annex I sets out the requests presented by Portugal, and the Commission's assessment of them. The recommendations for directives on this basis are set out in Annex II.

The Commission feels bound to draw the attention of the Council to the importance of settling this matter quickly. It is essential that the trade arrangements on the basis of which Portugal, via transitional measures, to be defined, will have to accept the *acquis communautaire* when it joins the Community, be established rapidly, in view of the timetable worked out for the accession negotiations. This means, in the Commission's view, that an agreement would have to be reached with Portugal by this summer if the negotiating timetable is not to be disrupted.

The Commission recommends that the Council authorize it to open negotiations with Portugal with a view to concluding a supplementary protocol.

REQUESTS PRESENTED BY PORTUGAL

1. Portugal has asked for a tariff standstill until accession for the following products:

- (i) parts falling within heading ex 87.07 (motor vehicles) of List A in Annex II to the Agreement, with regard to the fiscal element of customs duties due to be finally abolished on 1 January 1980 (standstill at 20% tariff reduction covering 0.03% of imports<sup>1</sup>).
- (ii) products from List C in Annex II to the Agreement (petroleum products, photographic equipment, watches, musical instruments, firearms, pens) which are covered by protection of a purely fiscal nature (no reduction for this list, which accounts for 4.8% of imports).
- (iii) products, inter alia polyester and refrigerators, in respect of which Portugal has recently invoked the infant industries clause (after two tariff cuts of 5% in 1980 and 1981, standstill at 10%; these products account for 1.8% of imports<sup>2</sup>).
- (iv) certain products (particularly paper and paperboard products, textiles and machine tools) from List A in Annex D to Protocol No 1 to the Agreement, in respect of which duties are due to be abolished on 1 January 1980 (standstill at 80% reduction, accounting for 1.1% of imports).
- (v) all products from List B in Annex D to Protocol No 1 to the Agreement, duties on which are to be abolished by 1 January 1985 (standstill at 60% tariff reduction, accounting for 6.5% of imports).

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<sup>1</sup> Portuguese imports of industrial products, excluding ECSC products, from the Community in 1976.

<sup>2</sup> A standstill has also been requested for cases of recourse to the infant industries clause in the future.

- (vi) virtually all products in Annex I to the Additional Protocol, in respect of which duties are due to be abolished on 1 January 1985 (standstill at 70% tariff reduction for 7.5% of imports).
- (vii) products in Annex II to the Additional Protocol (standstill at 10% tariff reduction for 4.8% of imports, and for 0.7%, standstill at the current level, i.e. duty-free, 80% or 60%).
2. Still in the tariff field, Portugal is asking that measures to benefit infant industries be retained beyond 31 December 1979, until accession. In practical terms this means authorization to reintroduce or increase customs duties for the next few years, within the framework of the Agreement for the benefit of infant industries.
3. Portugal is also asking that the special arrangements applicable to its imports of motor vehicles and its assembly industry be adjusted for the period after 1 January 1980. It would like to maintain its quantitative restrictions on motor vehicles (87.02) beyond 31 December 1979; under the terms of Protocol No 6 to the Agreement, the restrictions should be abolished by that date. Portugal also wants to introduce quotas for vehicle parts (87.06), which are not restricted under the Agreement.
4. In connection with the negotiations due to take place this year under Article 19 of the Additional Protocol, the Portuguese Delegation has requested duty-free entry for its paper and paperboard products, and more extensive concessions for agricultural products.
5. With regard to kraft paper and kraft board (48.01 C ex II), Portugal, by virtue of the Additional Protocol, enjoys zero-duty tariff quotas on the Community market. These quotas have been increased by 5% a year since

1977. This quota system is due to be abolished at the end of 1983, as are residual customs duties.

Because of the increase in Portugal's productive capacity, its exports to the EEC appear to be growing faster than the quotas. To keep pace with this trend, Portugal is asking for customs duties and other restrictions on Community imports of kraft paper and board to be completely abolished.

For the same reasons, it would also like all trade barriers to be abolished for certain other products falling within Chapters 48 and 49, notably coated paper (48.07).

6. The Portuguese Delegation reiterated its requests for improvements in the preferential arrangements for a number of agricultural products covered by the Agreement, viz Port wine and preserved tomatoes and preserved fish (sardines, tunny, bonito, mackerel and anchovies).

It also wanted duty free entry for flowers, fresh, chilled or frozen vegetables, fresh fruit, prepared or preserved vegetables, fruit purée and fruit pastes and fruit or vegetable juices.

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Appraisal of Portugal's requests

The tariff standstill requested by Portugal would cover 27.2% of that country's imports from the Community. Duty had been abolished for 43.5% of imports by 1 July 1977, and a further 28.6% will enter duty free from 1 January 1980

In support of its request for a tariff standstill, Portugal is pointing both to its very difficult economic situation, particularly from the balance of payments angle, and to the very large extent to which it has already dismantled barriers to trade with its European partners, particularly the Community, at the start of the accession negotiations; in this context, it stresses the imbalance between its own position and that of the other applicant states.

The Commission feels that these are valid points, and that the Community should go a good way towards meeting Portugal's requests.

8. On the question of "infant industries", Portuguese industry clearly needs to be restructured and developed, particularly in order to prepare for accession, and this means that Portugal must be able, within the reasonable bounds laid down in the Agreement, to protect its infant industries.

The short-term economic measures which Portugal has had to take in response to its balance of payments problems have hitherto made recourse to the provisions of the Agreement in this field pointless. If these measures are repealed on schedule this year, Portugal's persistent economic problems could put paid to the emergence of any new industries, and even stifle some recent ones, which would deal the Portuguese economy a serious blow and betray the hopes expressed by the Community in connection with the preparation for accession.

The Commission therefore feels that Portugal's request should be accepted. It would also point out that one of the Declarations annexed to the Agreement makes provisions for this type of extension.

9. Portugal's car industry is currently at the start of a six-year restructuring programme to end in 1985, by which time the country hopes to have a competitive industry, thus allowing it to abolish all import restrictions.

It is against this background, and with this end in view, that the Portuguese authorities want to be able to fix import quotas for the next six years for both vehicles and parts.

In principle the Commission is broadly in favour of the restructuring plan, and therefore feels that the arrangements for Portuguese imports should be reviewed.

10. The limits laid down by the Agreement for concessions on paper were introduced "horizontally" into the Agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries (of which Portugal is one), notably because a number of the EFTA countries (not Portugal, however) are important producers and exporters of paper products.

In order to take account both of the need to let Portuguese industry step up exports, vital to restore the country's balance of payments, and of the sensitivity of this sector for some of the Member States, the Commission proposes replacing tariff quotas with ceilings.

11. With regard to the agricultural sector, the Commission notes that granting all the concessions requested by Portugal would raise the percentage of agricultural products covered by preferential arrangements from 57% to 73%.

Portugal's exports of most of the products in respect of which it is asking for preferential duty-free access are nil or very little. That leaves a further thirteen tariff headings, on seven of which the Mediterranean countries have already received concessions (other live plants, cut flowers and flower buds, new potatoes 15 May onwards, onions, mandarins and clementines, preserved asparagus and quality wines). The Community has not granted the Mediterranean countries concessions on the other products, however (other potatoes, frozen vegetables, pineapples, other almonds, chestnuts, and apples).



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Products covered by the Agreement for which Portugal is also requesting duty-free access include other nuts, preserved sardines, tunny, mackerel and anchovies, and preserved tomatoes, capers and olives. Portugal also wants the tariff quota for Port abolished; detailed requests on Madeira and Setubal muscatel have yet to be presented.

In the Commission's view, Portugal's requests should be considered in the light of the need to:

- (i) maximize Portugal's export earnings, taking into account in particular the country's situation with regard to supplies of agricultural products;
- (ii) take account of Portugal's special position vis-à-vis the Community, since the accession process is under way, and in particular of the parties' mutual interest in enabling Portugal more easily to adopt Community policies on agricultural prices and markets;
- (iii) avoid disrupting the Community market.

These considerations prompt the Commission to recommend that the main effort should be devoted to improving the tariff treatment on the concessions already given to Portugal.

RECOMMENDATION FOR DIRECTIVES

1. The European Economic Community and Portugal would conclude a Supplementary Protocol which would be further to the EEC-Portugal Agreement and the Additional Protocol to that Agreement and would enter into force on 1 January 1980.

2. The provisions set out below would apply until 31 December 1982, after which the provisions of the Agreement and/or the Additional Protocol would enter into force once more if the Contracting Parties had not agreed on different arrangements before the end of 1982<sup>1</sup>.

(a) Portugal would be authorized to suspend the tariff dismantling which it must undertake vis-à-vis the Community under the terms of the Agreement and the Additional Protocol at the level reached at 31 December 1979 for the following products:

- (i) parts of heading No ex 87.07 in List A of Annex II to the Agreement as regards the fiscal element of customs duties;
- (ii) products of List C of Annex II to the Agreement;
- (iii) certain products of List A of Annex D to Protocol No 1 of the Agreement (see Annex A below);
- (iv) List B of Annex D of Protocol No 1 to the Agreement;
- (v) certain products of Annex II to the Additional Protocol (see Annexes B and C below).

(b) Portugal would be authorized to apply measures for the benefit of infant industries beyond 31 December 1979 within the limits of the provisions of the Agreement and the Additional Protocol.

(c) Portugal could retain import restrictions on motor vehicles (87.02) in the framework of annual quotas of 600 units per make of vehicle weighing less than 3 500 kg gross.

<sup>1</sup> Portugal would undertake to take account of any conclusions adopted as part of the sectoral coordination envisaged in the context of its accession to the Community.

For parts of motor vehicles (87.06), the Community would be willing to begin negotiations on special arrangements for imports into Portugal.

3. As regards arrangements for imports into the Community, the following provisions could be made:

(a) Customs duties would be abolished for kraft paper and kraft board (47.01 C ex II). The annual tariff quotas set out in the Additional Protocol would be converted into annual ceilings involving the quantities set out below; if these quantities were exceeded, the Community would reintroduce the residual duties.

- (i) for the original Community plus Ireland: 60 000 tonnes;
- (ii) for the United Kingdom (including heading No 48.05 B): 17 000 tonnes;
- (iii) for Denmark: 4 000 tonnes.

Denmark will suspend customs duties on coated paper (48.07) and set a ceiling of 300 tonnes.

(b) The following concessions would be made in the agricultural sector:

(i) for the products covered by the Agreement or the Additional Protocol the preference would be raised to:

16.04 D	preserved sardines <sup>1</sup>	100%
16.04 E	preserved tunny	60%
16.04 ex F	preserved bonito and mackerel	100%
16.04 ex F	preserved anchovies	100%
20.02 ex F	preserved olives	60%

<sup>1</sup> With regard to preserved sardines, the tariff concession should be made conditional on an undertaking to comply with the minimum prices on the price table valid from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 which is included in the Agreements with the Maghreb countries. Preferential tariff treatments for imports would be granted on condition that the minimum prices were updated by exchange of letters to take account of the movement of costs for the products concerned.

●. Liqueur wines

(a) Port

The present tariff quotas for wine in containers of 2 litres or less, and for wine in containers of more than 2 litres, should be unified in a single global quota.

The global quota would be updated, being raised to 450 000 hl per year.

The current tariff reductions would remain unchanged at: 60% for 21 or less  
50% for over 21.

(b) Madeira

The present tariff quotas for wine in containers of 2 litres or less, and for wine in containers of more than 2 litres, should be unified in a single global quota.

This global quota would be updated, being raised to 33 00 hl per year.

The current tariff reductions would remain unchanged at: 60% for 21 or less  
50% for over 21.

(c) Setubal muscatel

The present tariff quotas for wine in containers of 2 litres or less, and for wine in containers of more than 2 litres, should be unified in a single global quota.

This global quota would be set at 3 000 hl per year.

The current tariff reductions would remain unchanged at: 60% for 2 litres or less  
50% for over 2 litres.

The Agreement should state, for each of the concessions on liqueur wines mentioned above, that such wines may benefit from the tariff quotas only on condition that the relevant reference price is complied with.

For these wines to benefit from the tariff quotas, the price charged on importation into the Community should at all times be at least equal to the Community reference price free at frontier.

For agricultural products not covered by the Agreement or the Additional Protocol the following concessions may be envisaged:

07.01 ex H	Onions other than sets falling within 15.2-15.5	Reduction 60%
08.01 C	Pineapples	Reduction 60%
08.02 B	Mandarins and Clementines	Reduction 60%
20.02 ex F	Preserved capers	Reduction 60%
ex 22.05	Quality wines originating in Portugal:	

1. "Vinho Verde"

Opening of an annual global tariff quota for "Vinho Verde" in containers holding 2 litres or less and in containers holding over 2 litres.

The quota would be 15 000 hl/year.

A tariff reduction of 30% of the CCT would be granted.

2. Dão wine

Opening of an annual global tariff quota for Dão wine in containers holding 2 litres or less and in containers holding over 2 litres.

The quota would be 3 500 hl/year.

A tariff reduction of 30% of the CCT would be granted.

The two quality wines referred to above may benefit from the tariff quotas only on condition that the relevant reference price is observed.

For these wines to benefit from the tariff quotas, the price charged on importation into the Community should at all times be at least equal to the Community reference price free at frontier.

Furthermore, the tariff reduction referred to above would be applicable after duly verifying that Portuguese legislation on wines entitled to an "appellation" of origin corresponded to the rules in force in the Community, and after an exchange of letters to that effect between the competent authorities in Portugal and the Community.

Note

When these proposals are presented the Commission representative shall give a full technical description, in particular of the section on agricultural products, and shall also provide any supplementary information required.

PRODUCTS OF LIST A OF ANNEX D  
TO PROTOCOL NO 1 FOR WHICH A  
TARIFF STANDSTILL COULD BE  
INTRODUCED FROM 1 JANUARY 1980

39.03.13	59.02.06
42.02.06	59.10.02
48.16.01	59.12.01
48.16.02	59.12.02
48.16.05	59.13.01
48.21.05	59.13.03
48.21.07	60.01.02
49.09.01	60.01.03
49.10.00	60.01.04
49.11.11	60.01.05
51.04.02	61.06.01
58.04.01	64.05.03
58.04.02	73.31.02
58.04.03	73.32.04
58.05.01	73.32.05
58.05.02	82.04.07
58.07.03	82.05.02
58.08.02	85.19.18
58.09.02	89.01.07

PRODUCTS FALLING WITHIN ANNEX II TO THE  
ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ON WHICH CUSTOMS DUTIES  
HAVE BEEN RAISED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6 AND  
FOR WHICH A TARIFF STANDSTILL COULD BE  
APPLIED FROM 1 JANUARY 1980

Portuguese Customs Tariff No	Description	Rates of new basic duties applicable from 1.4.79
29.44	Antibiotics:	
04	Oxytetracyclin and erythromycin and their salts	20%
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyls, polyallyl esters, and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):	
	Artificial plastic materials, whether or not combined with paper, fabrics or other materials:	
11	Plates, sheets and strip, rigid, weighing more than 160 g per square metre, printed or not	20%
16	Plate, sheets and strip, not specified: Weighing more than 160 g per square metre, unprinted	20%
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):	
	Moulding products:	
03	Of polyvinyl chloride	20%
	Artificial plastic materials, whether or not combined with paper, fabrics or other materials:	
06	Plates, sheets and strip, rigid, weighing more than 160 g per square metre, printed or not	20%
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre:	
	Celluloid:	
06	Plates, sheets, strip or tubes	20%
	Other products:	
10	Plates, sheets and strip, rigid, weighing more than 160 g per square metre, printed or not	
40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber:	
02	Of any other cross-section	20%
44.14	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm; veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm	20%
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	20%
56.01	Man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning:	
	Synthetic:	
1 02	Not specified	20%

<sup>1</sup> Only acrylic fibres are subject to the 20% import surcharge.



Portuguese Customs Tariff No	Description	Rates of new basic duties applicable from 1.4.79
56.02  1 02	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous): Of synthetic fibres: Not specified	20%
56.03  1 01	Waste (including yarn waste and pulled or garnetted rags) of man-made fibres (continuous or discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning: Of synthetic textile fibres	20%
56.04  02	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning: Synthetic: Not specified	20%
68.06	Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up	20%
69.02	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory constructional goods other than goods falling within heading No 69.01	20%
70.14  01  02	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked or of optical glass: Lamp glasses Not specified: Of coloured, matt, engraved, irised, cut, marbled, opaque, opaline or painted glass, or of moulded glass with hollows or protruding parts	12%  12%
73.25  03	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel wire, but excluding insulated electric cables: Other	20%
73.35  04	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel: Spiral springs, of round wire or rod exceeding 8 mm in diameter, or of square or rectangular bar the smallest dimension of which exceeds 8 mm	20%

<sup>1</sup> Only products made from acrylic fibres are subject to the 20% import surcharge.

Portuguese Lustrina Tariff No	Description	Rates of new basic duties applicable from 1.4.79
74.07	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars of copper:	
	Unworked or painted, varnished, enamelled or otherwise worked (including Mannesmann tubes and tubes obtained by swaging), whether or not with sockets or flanges, but not otherwise worked:	
01	Of a thickness not exceeding 1 mm	20%
04	Not specified	20%
74.19	Other articles of copper:	20%
02	Other articles	
76.04	Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.20 mm	
01	Backed	12%
02	Unbacked	12%
82.01	Hand tools, the following: spades, shovels, picks, hoes, forks and rakes; axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, hay knives, grass shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry:	
01	Spades, hoes, forks, rakes, scrapers, scythes and sickles	20%
82.02	Saws (non-mechanical) and blades for hand or machine saws including toothless saw blades:	
01	Saws (non-mechanical) of all kinds, assembled, and blades therefor	20%
02	Band saw blades	20%
82.04	Hand tools, including glaziers' diamonds, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter; blow lamps, anvils; vices and clamps, other than accessories for, and parts of, machine tools; portable forges; grinding wheels with frameworks (hand or pedal operated):	
03	Hammers, mortise chisels, stone chisels, heading chisels, centre-punches and chasing chisels	20%
82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools, or for power-operated hand tools (for example, for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, turning, dressing, morticing or screw driving), including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits, with a working part of:	
01	Heading chisels	20%
83.01	Locks and padlocks (key, combination or electrically operated), and parts thereof, of base metals; frames incorporating locks, for handbags, trunks or the like, and parts of such frames, of base metal; keys for any of the foregoing articles, of base metal	18%
83.02	Base metal fittings and mountings of a kind suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwork, saddlery, trunks, caskets and the like (including automatic door closers); base metal hat-racks, hat-pegs, brackets and the like	18%
01	Of iron or steel	18%
02	Of copper or copper alloys	18%
03	Of other metal	18%
83.13	Stoppers, crown corks, bottle caps, capsules, bung covers, seals and plumbs, case corner protectors and other packing accessories, of base metal	20%

Portuguese Customs Tariff No	Description	Rates of new basic duties applicable from 1.4.79
83.15	Wire, rods, tubes, plates, electrodes and similar products, of base metal or of metal carbides, coated or cored with flux material, of a kind used for soldering, brazing, welding or deposition of metal or of metal carbides; wire and rods, of agglomerated base metal powder, used for metal spraying	20%
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines:	
	Engines:	
	Not specified:	
ex 02	Of 25 kW or less (a)	20%
	Parts:	
04	Wet and dry cylinder liners, gudgeon pins, pistons and piston rings	20%
84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other):	
04	Not specified	20%
84.20	Weighing machinery (excluding balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better), including weight-operated counting and checking machines; weighing machine weights of all kinds:	
	Balances, including scales:	
	Automatic and semi-automatic:	
01	Weighing up to 100 kg each	20%
02	Weighing more than 100 kg up to 250 kg each	20%
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telfers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No 84.23:	
07	Cranes, derricks and locomotive or wagon traversers; travelling cranes and travelling gantry cranes	20%
84.45	Machine-tools for working metal or metal carbides, not being machines falling within heading No 84.49 or 84.50:	
	Slide-lathes, shaping machines, planing machines, drilling and boring machines, saw-sharpening machines, reciprocating saws, circular saws, and hand saws, whether or not fitted with a carriage:	
01	Weighing up to 1 000 kg each	20%
02	Weighing more than 1 000 but not more than 2 000 kg each	20%
84.47	Machine-tools for working wood, cork, bone, ebonite (vulcanite), hard artificial plastic materials or other hard carving materials, other than machines falling within heading No 84.49:	
	Band saws with or without carriages, circular saws, surface-planing machines, planing machines, spindle moulding-machines, wood paring, drilling and splitting machines, and slide lathes:	
01	Weighing up to 1 000 kg each	20%
02	Weighing more than 1 000 kg but not more than 2 000 kg each	20%
06	Not specified	20%
84.51	Typewriters, other than typewriters incorporating calculating mechanisms; cheque-writing machines:	
01	Typewriters	20%

(a) Except removable outboard motors for boats.

Particulars Customs Tariff No.	Description	Rates of new basic duties applicable from 1.4.79
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:  Hydraulic presses: Weighing up to 2 000 kg each	20%
84.60	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a type used for metal (other than ingot moulds), for metal carbides, for glass, for mineral materials (for example, ceramic pastes, concrete or cement) or for rubber or artificial plastic materials:  Moulds: For mechanical processes	20%
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:  Of copper or aluminium Weighing up to 2 kg each Weighing more than 2 kg each Not specified	20% 20% 20%
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings:  Bearings: With a single row of balls, from which the balls cannot be removed manually or in which the row of balls is not separable or in which the faces of the rings are aligned in the same plane: Of an external diameter exceeding 36 mm but not exceeding 50 mm Of an external diameter exceeding 50 mm but not exceeding 72 mm	20% 20%
85.13	Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems):  Telephonic apparatus: Private telephone exchanges, with up to 50 internal lines Not specified	20% 20%
90.16	Drawing, marking out and mathematical calculating instruments, drafting machines, pantographs, slide rules, disc calculators and the like; measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter (for example, micrometers, callipers, gauges, measuring rods, balancing machines); profile projectors:  Drawing sets, extension-pieces for compasses, compasses, drawing pens and similar instruments	20%
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature (for example, pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic oven-draught regulators), not being articles falling within heading No 90.14:  Pressure gauges	20%
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analyzing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus:  Ammeters, voltmeters and wattmeters	20%
98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles:  Other: Not specified	20%

PRODUCTS FALLING WITHIN ANNEX II TO THE  
ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL FOR WHICH A TARIFF  
STANDSTILL COULD BE APPLIED FROM 1 JANUARY 1980

59.08.01

73.36.03

94.01.05

94.03.05

97.02

97.03.02