

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**Quantitative Restrictions and Tariff Quotas on U. S. Imports
as Provided for or Cited in the
Tariff Schedules of the United States**



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Quantitative Restrictions and Tariff Quotas on
U.S. Imports in Force on November 10, 1965

This compilation was prepared in response to numerous requests from Government agencies, the Congress, and the public for information concerning quantitative restrictions on imported items entering the United States. Listed are the absolute quotas and embargoes provided for or cited in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), as of November 10, 1965. Identified also are all tariff quotas applicable on that date.

Absolute quotas limit the quantity of goods that may be imported into the United States during a given period. Embargoes prohibit imports. Tariff quotas, on the other hand, permit a specified quantity of merchandise to be entered at a specified rate of duty during a given period, while imports in excess of that quantity are subject to a higher rate.

In addition to the quotas and embargoes described herein, certain non-tariff restrictions are imposed upon various products pursuant to other statutory provisions. For example, imports of certain livestock (i.e., ruminants and swine) and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat are prohibited by law from entering from any country certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as not free of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. Plant quarantine regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture prohibit or restrict entry of plants, plant products, soil, or other materials carrying or likely to carry plant pests into the United States. Imports of adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, devices, or cosmetics

are prohibited under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Imports of certain cotton textiles and cotton textile products produced or manufactured in designated countries are subject to quantitative restrictions pursuant to the Long Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, done at Geneva on February 9, 1962. All products of Chinese (except Formosan), North Korean, North Viet-Nameese, or Cuban origin are prohibited from being imported.

The quantitative restrictions or tariff quotas are listed in six sections:

Section I.--Absolute quotas and embargoes imposed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.--Section 22, which was added to the Agricultural Adjustment Act effective August 24, 1935, authorizes the President to restrict the importation of commodities by the imposition either of fees or of quotas, if such importation renders or tends to render ineffective or materially interferes with programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture relating to agricultural commodities.

Section II.--Absolute quotas on sugar under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.--Beginning with the first Sugar Act in 1934 (Jones-Costigan Act) and continuing with the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, the United States utilized quotas as the effective instrument of national policy with respect to sugar. The Sugar Act of 1948 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the annual domestic sugar requirements and to assign prorated market quotas to domestic areas and foreign countries. The act prescribes that this determination shall provide "such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry".

Section III.--Absolute quotas under the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955 and the trade agreement between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines of 1946, as revised.--The primary objective of the Philippine Trade Agreement of 1946 and the revisions to that agreement in 1955 was the establishment of mutually advantageous trade relations between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines for a period of 28 years following the latter's independence on July 4, 1946. The absolute quotas, as well as the tariff quotas mentioned in section VI, established by the original agreement and the revisions were designed to provide incentives for development of the productive capacity of the Philippine Islands and to provide stability to commerce between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines.

Section IV.--Other absolute quotas and embargoes provided for or cited in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.--Quantitative restrictions on a number of other products are provided for or cited in the TSUS. For example, as a conservation measure, the importation into the United States of eggs and feathers of most wild birds is prohibited.

Section V.--Tariff quotas in effect pursuant to trade-agreement concessions.--Although a list of tariff quotas is included herewith, such a list is somewhat out of place since tariff quotas are not quantitative restrictions. Tariff quotas have been most commonly employed pursuant to concessions granted in trade agreements. So employed, they are used not to restrict imports, but to liberalize trade by providing for a lower rate of duty on within-quota imports. The tariff quota has also been employed occasionally in connection with U.S. escape-clause actions. So

employed, tariff quotas permit the entry of a specified quantity of imports at a given rate of duty while imports in excess of that amount are subject to an increased rate.

Section VI.--Tariff quotas under the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955 and the trade agreement between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines of 1946, as revised.--Quotas under the Philippine Trade Agreement of 1946, as revised, are discussed in this outline under section III.

Section I.--Absolute quotas and embargoes, in effect on Nov. 10, 1965, under
sec. 22 1/ of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended 2/

TSUS <u>3/</u> item No. :	Description :	Quantitative restriction
:	:	Absolute quotas for each 12-month period
:	:	beginning July 1 (Jan. 1 for products
:	:	covered by TSUS item 950.06) allocated
:	:	among importers and supplying countries
:	:	by the Secretary of Agriculture:
950.01 :	Dried milk, dried cream, and dried whey: Buttermilk containing not over 6% of butterfat (TSUS item 115.45) and dried whey (TSUS item 118.05). Other:	496,000 lb.
950.02 :	Containing not over 3% of butterfat (TSUS item 115.50).	1,807,000 lb.
950.03 :	Containing over 3% but not over 35% of butterfat (TSUS item 115.55).	7,000 lb.
950.04 :	Containing over 35% of butterfat (TSUS item 115.60).	500 lb.
950.05 :	Butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45% of butterfat (TSUS items 116.00, 116.05, 116.06, 116.10, 116.15, 116.16, 116.20, 116.25, and 116.26).	707,000 lb.
950.06 :	Butter substitutes containing: over 45% of butterfat (TSUS: item 116.30 pt.) and butter: oil (TSUS item 177.70 pt.).	1,200,000 lb.
950.07 :	Blue-mold cheese (except Stilton) (TSUS items 117.00: and 117.05) and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, blue-mold cheese (TSUS items 117.70 pt., 117.75 pt., and 117.80 pt.).	5,016,999 lb.

See footnotes at end of table.

Section I.--Absolute quotas and embargoes, in effect on Nov. 10, 1965, under
sec. 22 1/ of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended 2/--Continued

TSUS <u>3</u> / item No. :	Description :	Quantitative restriction
:	:	:
:	:	Absolute quotas for each 12-month period
:	:	beginning July 1 (Jan. 1 for products
:	:	covered by TSUS item 950.06), allocated
:	:	among importers and supplying countries by
:	:	the Secretary of Agriculture:
:	:	:
950.08 :	Cheddar cheese (TSUS items :	2,780,100 lb.
:	117.15 and 117.20) and cheese:	
:	and substitutes for cheese :	
:	containing, or processed :	
:	from, Cheddar cheese (TSUS :	
:	items 117.75 and 117.80). :	
950.09 :	Edam and Gouda cheeses (TSUS :	9,200,400 lb.
:	item 117.25). :	
950.10 :	Italian-type cheeses, made from:	11,500,100 lb.
:	cow's milk, in original :	
:	loaves, Sbrinz (TSUS item :	
:	117.40 pt.), Romano, Parme- :	
:	sano, Reggiano, Provoloni, :	
:	and Provolette (TSUS item :	
:	117.55 pt.). :	
950.11 :	Malted milk; and articles not :	6,000 lb.
:	specially provided for, of :	
:	milk or cream (TSUS item :	
:	118.30). :	
950.12 :	Articles containing over 45% of:	Entry is prohibited.
:	butterfat, the butterfat con-:	
:	tent of which is commercially:	
:	extractable or which is cap- :	
:	able of being used for any :	
:	edible purpose (except arti- :	
:	cles provided for in subparts:	
:	A, B, or C, or item 118.30, :	
:	of pt. 4, schedule 1 of the :	
:	TSUS and except articles :	
:	imported packaged for distri-:	
:	bution in the retail trade :	
:	and ready for use by the pur-:	
:	chaser at retail for edible :	
:	purposes or for preparation :	
:	of an edible article) (TSUS :	
:	item 182.91 pt. and various :	
:	other items). :	

See footnotes at end of table.

Section I.--Absolute quotas and embargoes, in effect on Nov. 10, 1965, under
sec. 22 1/ of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended 2/--Continued

TSUS <u>3/</u> item No. :	Description :	Quantitative restriction
950.60 :	Wheat, fit for human consumption (TSUS item 130.70 pt.).	Quota totaling 800,000 bu. of 60 lb. each allocated by country of origin for each 12-month period beginning May 29. Certified or registered seed wheat is exempt from the quota.
:	Milled wheat products, fit for human consumption <u>4/</u> (TSUS item 131.40).	Quota totaling 4,000,000 lb. allocated by country of origin for each 12-month period beginning May 29. Shmurah wheat flour produced in Israel is exempt from the quota.
951.00 :	Peanuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved (except peanut butter) (TSUS items 145.20, 145.21, and 145.48 pt.).	Absolute quota of 1,709,000 lb. for each 12-month period beginning Aug. 1. Peanuts in the shell shall be charged against the quota on the basis of 75 lb. for each 100 lb. of peanuts in the shell.
:	Cotton, not carded, not combed, and not otherwise processed: <u>5/</u>	
955.01 :	Having a staple length under 1-1/8 in. (except harsh or rough, under 3/4 in.) (TSUS item 300.10 pt.).	Quota totaling 14,516,193 lb. allocated by country of origin for each 12-month period beginning Sept. 20.
:	Having a staple length 1-1/8 or more but under 1-3/8 in.:	
955.02 :	Harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grab-bots, and cotton pickings), white in color and having a staple length of 1-5/32 in. or more (TSUS item 300.15 pt.).	Global quota of 1,500,000 lb. for each 12-month period beginning Aug. 1.
955.03 :	Other (TSUS item 300.15 pt.).	Global quota of 4,565,642 lb. for each 12-month period beginning Aug. 1.
955.04 :	Having a staple length 1-3/8 in. or more (TSUS items 300.15 pt. and 300.20).	Global quota of 39,590,778 lb. for each 12-month period beginning Aug. 1.

See footnotes at end of table.

Section I.--Absolute quotas and embargoes, in effect on Nov. 10, 1965, under sec. 22 1/ of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended 2/--Continued

TSUS <u>3/</u> : item No. :	Description :	Quantitative restriction
955.05 :	Card strips made from cotton:	Quota totaling 5,482,509 lb. allocated by
:	having a staple length :	country of origin for each 12-month period
:	under 1-3/16 in., and :	beginning Sept. 20. Two-thirds of the
:	cotton waste, lap waste, :	quantity allocated each specified European
:	sliver waste, and roving :	country is reserved for comber waste made
:	waste, all of the fore- :	from cotton 1-3/16 in. or more in staple
:	going whether or not :	length.
:	advanced (TSUS items :	
:	300.40 pt., 300.45 pt., :	
:	and 300.50 pt.). :	
955.06 :	Fibers of cotton processed :	Global quota totaling 1,000 lb. for each
:	but not spun (TSUS items :	12-month period beginning Sept. 11.
:	300.45 pt. and 300.50 pt.):	
:	:	

1/ Absolute quotas under sec. 22 on dairy products and peanuts were initially imposed on July 1, 1953. Some of these quotas were subsequently modified, and, in addition, certain other dairy products became subject to quantitative restrictions. Prior to July 1, 1953, quantitative restrictions were imposed on dairy products pursuant to sec. 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. The absolute quotas on wheat and wheat products became effective on May 29, 1941. Cotton has been subject to various absolute quotas since Sept. 20, 1939.

2/ The import restrictions provided for in this section do not apply with respect to--

(a) Articles imported by or for the account of any agency of the United States;
 (b) Commercial samples of cotton or cotton waste of any origin in uncompressed packages each weighing not more than 50 lb. gross weight; and articles (except cotton and cotton waste) with an aggregate value not over \$10 in any shipment, if imported as samples for taking orders, or for the personal use of the importer; and

(c) Articles not exceeding 100 lb. in aggregate weight in any shipment, if entered for exhibition, display, or sampling at a trade fair, or for research, and if written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture or his designated representative is presented at the time of entry or bond is furnished in a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs in an amount equal to the value of the merchandise as set forth in the entry plus the estimated duty as determined at the time of entry, conditioned upon the production of such written approval within 6 months from the date of entry.

3/ Tariff Schedules of the United States.

4/ Wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products.

5/ Quotas listed for cotton do not apply to U.S.-grown cotton returned under certain conditions.

Section 11.--Absolute quotas on sugar on Nov. 10, 1965,
under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended

TSUS 1/ item No.	Description	Quantitative restriction
	Sugars, sirups, and molasses: derived from sugar cane or sugar beets:	
155.20	Principally of crystalline structure or in dry amorphous form.	After determining the annual domestic sugar requirement, the Secretary of Agriculture assigns prorated market quotas to domestic areas and foreign countries in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.
	Not principally of crystalline structure and not in dry amorphous form:	
155.30	Containing soluble non-sugar solids (excluding any substance that may have been added or developed in the product) equal to 6% or less by weight of the total soluble solids.	Imports of liquid sugar are limited to 2,000,000 gal. of Barbados-type molasses, of more than 5% and not exceeding 6% total soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substances which may have been added or developed in the product). Such molasses is not to be used as a component of any direct-consumption sugar, but is to be used as molasses, without substantial modification of its characteristics after importation.

1/ Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Note.--The following imported sugar entered under TSUS items 155.20 and/or 155.30 is exempt from the quota restrictions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended:

(1) Sugar or liquid sugar entered into the continental United States under an applicable bond, the equivalent quantity of sugar which is to be subsequently reexported in the form of sugar or manufactured articles.

(2) The first 10 short tons (raw value) of sugar or liquid sugar from any foreign country (except Cuba and the Philippines) in any calendar year.

(3) The first 10 short tons (raw value) of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country (except Cuba and the Philippines) in any calendar year for religious, educational, or experimental purposes.

(4) Liquid sugar imported from any foreign country (except Cuba and the Philippines) in individual sealed containers of such capacity as the Secretary may determine not in excess of 1.1 gal. each.

(5) Any sugar or liquid sugar imported, brought into, or produced or manufactured in the United States for the distillation of alcohol (including all polyhydric alcohols), for livestock feed, or for the production of livestock feed, or for the production (other than by distillation) of alcohol, including all polyhydric alcohols, but not including any such alcohol or resulting byproducts for human food consumption.

Section III.--Absolute quotas under the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955 and the trade agreement between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines of 1946 as revised; on Nov. 10, 1965, imports of the following "Philippine articles" 1/ were subject to the quotas indicated

TSUS <u>2/</u> : item No. :	Description :	Quantitative restriction
155.20 :	Sugars, sirups, and molasses, derived from sugar cane or sugar beets, principally of crystalline structure or in dry amorphous form.	Absolute quota of 952,000 short tons, of which not over 56,000 short tons may be in the form of refined sugar. <u>3/</u> <u>4/</u>
305.40 :		
315.20 :	Cordage, including yarns,	Absolute quota of 6,000,000 lb. each
315.25 :	twines (including binding	calendar year (headnote 2 to pt. 2 of
315.30 :	twines), cords, cordage,	schedule 3 of the TSUS). <u>3/</u>
315.35 :	rope, and cable, tarred	
315.40 :	or untarred, wholly or in	
315.45 :	chief value of manila	
315.50 :	(abaca) or other hard	
315.55 :	fiber.	
315.60 :		

1/ The term "Philippine article", as used in the TSUS, means an article which is the product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20% of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

2/ Tariff Schedules of the United States.

3/ Except as otherwise prescribed in the TSUS, a Philippine article, as defined above, imported into the customs territory of the United States, and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in col. 1 of the TSUS:

- (a) 40% during calendar years 1965 through 1967,
- (b) 60% during calendar years 1968 through 1970,
- (c) 80% during calendar years 1971 through 1973, and
- (d) 100% during the period from Jan. 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

Except as otherwise prescribed in the TSUS, products of the Philippine Republic, other than Philippine articles, are subject to the rates of duty (except any preferential rates prescribed for products of Cuba) set forth in col. 1 of the TSUS.

4/ Under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, the absolute quota allotted to the Republic of the Philippines is 1,050,000 short tons, raw value. This is about 70,000 short tons, raw value, more than provided for in the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act. However, the absolute quota of 56,000 short tons, refined value (59,920 short tons, raw value), of sugar imported in refined form (for direct consumption) is the same in the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act and the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

Section IV.--Other absolute quotas and embargoes on Nov. 10, 1965, as provided for or cited in the Tariff Schedules of the United States 1/

TSUS <u>2/</u> : item No. :	Description :	Quantitative restriction :
119.60 pt. :	Eggs of wild birds----- :	Imports of eggs of wild birds are prohibited, except eggs of game birds imported for propagating purposes under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Interior, and specimens imported for scientific collections (headnote 1 to pt. 4E of schedule 1 of the TSUS).
123.50 :	Ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel furskins, raw or not dressed, or dressed.	The entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, of such furskins which are the product of U.S.S.R. or of Communist China is prohibited (headnote 4 to pt. 5B of schedule 1 of the TSUS). <u>3/</u>
124.10 pt. :		
124.20 pt. :		
124.25 pt. :		
124.40 pt. :		
124.60 pt. :		
124.65 pt. :	Tea----- :	Imports of impure tea are prohibited (headnote 3 of pt. 11A of schedule 1 of the TSUS), except for tea, tea waste, and tea siftings and sweepings to be used solely for manufacturing theine, caffeine, or other chemical products, which are imported duty-free, under bond, as provided for in TSUS item 867.00.
124.80 pt. :		
160.50 pt. :		
Headnote 4 :		
to pt. :	Pepper shells, ground or unground.	Imports are prohibited.
11B of :		
schedule :		
1 of TSUS :	Bird feathers and skins----- :	Imports are prohibited (headnote 2 of pt. 15D of schedule 1 of the TSUS). <u>4/</u>
186.15 pt. :		
and vari- :		
ous other :	Crude petroleum and petroleum products.	Imports are subject to quota allotments, which are administered by the Secretary of the Interior. <u>5/</u>
items :		
Various :		
item :	White phosphorus matches----	Imports are prohibited (headnote 1 of pt. 9A of schedule 7 of the TSUS).
numbers :		
755.05 pt. :		
755.10 pt. :		

1/ Absolute quotas on lead- and zinc- bearing ores and materials, provided for in pt. 1 of schedule 6 of the TSUS, that had been imposed pursuant to the escape-clause procedures, were terminated by Presidential Proclamation 3683, effective Oct. 22, 1965. Similar quotas on unwrought lead and zinc and lead and zinc waste and scrap, provided for in pt. 2, subparts G and H of schedule 6 of the TSUS, are to be terminated

Footnotes for section IV.--Continued

on Nov. 21, 1965, pursuant to the aforementioned proclamation.

2/ Tariff Schedules of the United States.

3/ This prohibition was initially imposed pursuant to sec. 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

4/ (a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this footnote, prohibition of such imports shall apply to the feathers or skins of any bird--

- (i) whether raw or processed;
- (ii) whether the whole plumage or skin or any part of either;
- (iii) whether or not attached to a whole bird or any part thereof; and
- (iv) whether or not forming part of another article.

(b) Item (a) shall not apply--

(i) in respect of any of the following birds (other than any such bird which, whether or not raised in captivity, is a wild bird): Chickens (including hens and roosters), turkeys, guinea fowl, geese, ducks, pigeons, rheas, English ring-necked pheasants, and pea fowl;

(ii) to any importation for scientific or educational purposes;

(iii) to any importation of fully manufactured artificial flies used for fishing;

(iv) to the importation of birds which are classifiable under item 813.20 of schedule 8; and

(v) to the importation of live birds.

(c) Notwithstanding item (a), there may be entered in each calendar year the following quotas of skins bearing feathers:

(i) for use in the manufacture of artificial flies used for fishing: (A) not more than 5,000 skins of grey jungle fowl, and (B) not more than 1,000 skins of mandarin duck; and

(ii) for use in the manufacture of artificial flies used for fishing, or for millinery purposes, not more than 45,000 skins, in the aggregate, of the following species of pheasant: Lady Amherst pheasant, golden pheasant, silver pheasant, Reeves pheasant, blue-eared pheasant, and brown-eared pheasant.

For the purposes of these quotas, any part of a skin which has been severed shall be considered to be a whole skin.

(d) No article specified in item (c) shall be entered except under a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of item (c) (including regulations providing for equitable allocation among qualified applicants of the import quotas established by such provisions). Whenever the Secretary of the Interior finds that the wild supply of any species mentioned in (c) is threatened with serious reduction or with extinction, he shall prescribe regulations to such extent and for such period as he deems necessary to meet such threat.

5/ Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 3279, dated Mar. 10, 1959, as amended.

Section V.--Tariff quotas in effect on Nov. 10, 1965,
pursuant to trade-agreement concessions 1/

TSUS <u>2/</u> item No. :	Description :	Tariff quota :
100.40 :	Cattle: Weighing under 200 lb. each.	Quantity dutiable at a reduced rate of 1.5¢ per lb. limited to 200,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning Apr. 1 in any year. Overquota quantity is duti- able at 2.5¢ per lb. under TSUS item 100.43. <u>3/</u>
100.53 :	Weighing 700 lb. or more each (not in- cluding cows imported specially for dairy purposes).	Quantity dutiable at a reduced rate of 1.5¢ per lb. limited to 400,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning Apr. 1 in any year, of which not over 120,000 shall be entered in any quarter beginning Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1, or Jan. 1. Over- quota quantity is dutiable at 2.5¢ per lb. under TSUS item 100.55. <u>3/</u>
110.50 :	Fresh, chilled, or frozen fillets, steaks, and sticks of cod, cusk, had- dock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch (ex- cept frozen into blocks weighing over 10 lb. each). <u>6/</u>	1-7/8¢ per lb. for a quota quantity to be determined annually. <u>4/</u> Overquota quan- tity dutiable at 2-1/2¢ per lb. under TSUS item 110.55. <u>5/</u>
112.30 :	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, not in oil, in airtight con- tainers: Tuna: In containers weighing with their contents not over 15 lb. each.	Reduced rate of 12.5% ad val. applies to an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year not to exceed 20% of the U.S. pack of canned tuna during the immediately preced- ing calendar year, as reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Overquota quantity dutiable at 25% ad val. under TSUS item 112.34. <u>7/</u>
115.10 :	Fluid milk and cream, fresh or sour (except buttermilk): Containing over 1% but not over 5.5% of butterfat.	Quantity dutiable at 2¢ per gal. limited to 3,000,000 gal. entered in any calendar year. Overquota quantity dutiable at 6.5¢ per gal. under TSUS item 115.15. <u>8/</u>

See footnotes at end of table.

Section V.--Tariff quotas in effect on Nov. 10, 1965, pursuant
to trade-agreement concessions 1/--Continued

TSUS <u>2/</u> item No. :	Description :	Tariff quota :
115.20 :	Fluid milk and cream, fresh or sour--Continued Containing over 5.5% but not over 45% of butter- fat.	Quantity dutiable at 15¢ per gal. limited to 1,500,000 gal. entered in any calen- dar year. Overquota quantity dutiable at 56.6¢ per gal. under TSUS item 115.25. <u>8/</u>
116.00 :	Butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45% of butterfat: When entered during the period Nov. 1, in any year, to the following Mar. 31, inclusive.	Quantity dutiable at 7¢ per lb. limited to 50,000,000 lb. Overquota quantity duti- able at 14¢ per lb. under TSUS item 116.05. <u>9/</u>
116.10 :	When entered during the period from Apr. 1 to July 15, inclusive, in any year.	Quantity dutiable at 7¢ per lb. limited to 5,000,000 lb. Overquota quantity duti- able at 14¢ per lb. under TSUS item 116.15. <u>10/</u>
116.20 :	When entered during the period from July 16 to Oct. 31, inclusive, in any year.	Quantity dutiable at 7¢ per lb. limited to 5,000,000 lb. Overquota quantity duti- able at 14¢ per lb. under TSUS item 116.25. <u>10/</u>
137.20 :	Potatoes, white or Irish: Certified seed-----	Quantity dutiable at a reduced rate of 37.5¢ per 100 lb. limited to 114,000,000 lb. in each 12-month period beginning on Sept. 15 in any year. Overquota quantity dutiable at 75¢ per 100 lb. under TSUS item 137.21. <u>11/</u>
137.25 :	Other than such certified seed.	Quantity dutiable at a reduced rate of 37.5¢ per 100 lb. limited to 45,000,000 lb. <u>12/</u> in each 12-month period beginning on Sept. 15 in any year. Overquota quantity dutiable at 75¢ per 100 lb. under TSUS item 137.28. <u>11/</u>

1/ A tariff quota is also in effect on certain stainless-steel flatware (knives, forks, and spoons) pursuant to the escape-clause procedures. On Apr. 14, 1965, pursuant to sec. 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Tariff Commission reported to the President regarding the probable economic effect of the reduction or termination of the increase in import restrictions on such stainless-steel flatware. As of Nov. 10, 1965, the President had not reduced or terminated the tariff quota.

See sec. VI of this compilation for tariff quotas under the Philippine

Footnotes for section V.--Continued

Trade Act.

Tariff quotas are to be applied to the following non-trade-agreement-concession articles on Jan. 1, 1966, pursuant to Public Law 89-241:

TSUS item No.	Description	Tariff quota
	Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles:	The quantities specified below may be modified as provided under headnote 3(a) to schedule 7, pt. 8, subpart A of the TSUS:
	Brooms wholly or in part of broom corn:	
	Whiskbrooms:	
750.26	Valued not over 32¢ each.	Dutiable at 20% ad val. in any calendar year until 115,000 doz. whiskbrooms (classifiable under items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive), are entered during such year. Overquota quantity dutiable at 12¢ each under TSUS item 750.27.
	Other brooms:	
750.29	Valued not over 96¢ each.	Dutiable at 20% ad val. in any calendar year until 205,000 doz. brooms (classifiable under items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive), are entered during such year. Overquota quantity dutiable at 32¢ each under TSUS item 750.30.

2/ Tariff Schedules of the United States.

3/ Cattle have been subject to tariff quotas since Jan. 1, 1936.

4/ The aggregate quantity entitled to the 1-7/8¢ reduced rate in any calendar year shall be 15,000,000 lb., or not more than a quantity equal to 15% of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption of such fish during the 3 calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the imported fish are entered, whichever quantity is greater, of which total quantity not over 1/4 shall be entered during the first 3 months, not over 1/2 during the first 6 months, and not over 3/4 during the first 9 months of that year.

In TSUS item 110.50 "apparent consumption" shall be the sum of (a) the production in the United States of fresh and frozen fillets, steaks, and sticks of the named fish as defined on Oct. 30, 1947, and as reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (b) the quantity of such fillets, steaks, and sticks entered into the United States free of duty under the provisions for "products of American fisheries" in pt. 15 of schedule 1 of the TSUS, and (c) the quantity of the named fish entered

Footnotes for section V.--Continued

into the United States and provided for in TSUS items 110.50 or 110.55.

5/ Tariff quota became effective Jan. 1, 1939.

6/ Described in TSUS item 110.50 as "Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved: Other: Otherwise processed (whether or not heads, viscera, fins, scales, or any combination thereof have been removed): Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish)."

7/ Tariff quota became effective Apr. 14, 1956.

8/ Cream and milk have been subject to tariff quotas since Jan. 1, 1936, and Jan. 1, 1939, respectively.

9/ Tariff quota became effective Jan. 1, 1948.

10/ Tariff quota became effective May 28, 1950.

11/ Potatoes have been subject to tariff quotas since Jan. 1, 1936.

12/ If for any calendar year the production of white or Irish potatoes, including seed potatoes, in the United States, according to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture made as of Sept. 1, is less than 21,000,000,000 lb., an additional quantity of potatoes equal to the amount by which such estimated production is less than the said 21,000,000,000 lb., shall be added to the 45,000,000 lb. provided in TSUS item 137.25 for the year beginning the following Sept. 15. Potatoes the product of Cuba shall not be charged against the quota of 45,000,000 lb.

Section VI.--Tariff quotas under the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955 and the trade agreement between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines of 1946 as revised; on Nov. 10, 1965, imports of the following "Philippine articles" 1/ were subject to the quotas indicated

TSUS <u>2/</u> : item No. :	Description :	Tariff quota
170.22 : 170.26 : 170.31 : 170.36 : 170.42 : 170.47 : 170.62 :	Scrap tobacco, and stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco.	Duty-free if entered on or before Dec. 31, 1973, <u>3/</u> but the total quantity entered duty-free during each calendar year shall not exceed-- (a) 3,900,000 lb. during calendar years 1965 through 1967, (b) 2,600,000 lb. during calendar years 1968 through 1970, and (c) 1,300,000 lb. during calendar years 1971 through 1973.
170.72 :	Cigars-----	Duty-free if entered on or before Dec. 31, 1973, <u>3/</u> but the total quantity entered duty-free during each calendar year shall not exceed-- (a) 120,000,000 cigars during calendar years 1965 through 1967, (b) 80,000,000 cigars during calendar years 1968 through 1970, and (c) 40,000,000 cigars during calendar years 1971 through 1973.
176.05 : 176.08 : 176.12 :	Coconut oil-----	Dutiable at preferential rates if entered on or before Dec. 31, 1973, <u>4/</u> but the total quantity entered at such preferential rates during each calendar year shall not exceed-- (a) 120,000 tons during calendar years 1965 through 1967, (b) 80,000 tons during calendar years 1968 through 1970, and (c) 40,000 tons during calendar years 1971 through 1973.
745.21 :	Buttons of pearl or shell----	Duty-free if entered on or before Dec. 31, 1973, <u>3/</u> but the total quantity entered duty-free during each calendar year shall not exceed-- (a) 510,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1965 through 1967, (b) 340,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1968 through 1970, and (c) 170,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1971 through 1973.

1/ The term "Philippine article", as used in the TSUS, means an article which is the

Footnotes for section VI--Continued

product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20% of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

2/ Tariff Schedules of the United States.

3/ Overquota quantity of scrap tobacco, stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco, cigars, and buttons of pearl or shell is dutiable at the preferential rates of duty prescribed in the TSUS for products of Cuba or at the most-favored-nation rates if there is no such preferential rate prescribed.

4/ Philippine coconut oil entered within quota is presently duty-free and that in excess of the tariff quota is dutiable at 1¢ per lb. The 3¢ per lb. rate of duty provided in the TSUS for within-quota Philippine coconut oil and a 3¢ portion of the 4¢ rate of duty provided for overquota Philippine coconut oil are suspended through June 30, 1966. In the event this suspension is not continued after June 30, 1966, Philippine coconut oil within quota would be dutiable at 3¢ per lb., and coconut oil in excess of the quota would be dutiable at 4¢ per lb.

