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Leathers

LEATHER IN THE
PROGRESS & PROSPERITY
OF THE NATION

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EXPORT PROMOTION
OUR
AIM AND DUTY

SEAL OF QUALITY

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LEATHERS

Vol. II — SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER 1961 — No. 20 & 21

The Leather Industry in the Democratic German Republic

BY

H. WACHTLER.

Immediately after the end of the Second World War in Germany and on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement, a beginning was made in this part of Germany in building up normal economy.

In the course of this process of development, most of the important leather works were nationalised. A number of additional firms was acquired by the Government through purchase. Thus, today, 19 of the most important tanneries have been taken up by the Government. They produce about 87% of the total leather production of the German Democratic Republic. The advising and control of these works, effected through the Association of Peoples' Own Works (VVB) with its head-quarters in Leipzig. Besides these Government works, there are about 35 more private works. More than half of the owners of these private works have in recent years, consented to Government participation.

The systematic development of the economy of the German Democratic Republic is seen in the leather industry also. The annual increase in the production of tanneries amount to 6-8%. The consumption of raw hides and skins in the State owned works alone amounted in 1960, to 64,000 tonnes, 32% of which were imported. From these raw materials, 11,900 tonnes of hard leather (9,000 tonnes of which constituted sole leather for shoe production) and 8,730,000 sq. m. soft leather (of which 4,760,000 sq. m. were shoe upper leather) were manufactured in 1960. Also the production of glove and garment leathers assumed an important place in meeting the continuously increasing demand of the population.

The continuous upward development of production in the leather industry will be systematically kept up in the following years. Therefore, the leather industry of the German Democratic Republic represents an interesting business partner for all countries exporting raw hides and skins and tanned leather.

It has been fixed as the target for 1961, to produce 1·72 pair leather shoes per head of population *i.e.*, a total of 29·5 million pairs. Apart from this, about 1 more pair of shoes will be manufacture from substitute materials like PVC—artificial leather and textiles. Thus, the German Democratic Republic assumes a notable position vis-a-vis the leather and shoe production of the highly developed countries.

The rapid development of production of leather and shoes in the German Democratic Republic was possible because (1) the most important works are in the hands of the people and thus no antagonistic tendencies can check the development (2) the works function according to a single plan and (3) a consequent specialisation of the works has been carried out, since there does not exist any more competition of the works amongst themselves.

The Government works receive from the VVB, the annual plan. This plan embraces the following most important charcteristics: Production plan according to quantity (tonne or sq. m.); production of goods in value; works productivity per production worker; lowering of working costs in per cent; gain in DM; accumulation in DM; planning new techniques (deciding which technical innovations will be introduced); investments for enlarging and maintaining the basic capital; number of workers; wage funds and average development of the wage level (so as to bring in line the purchasing capacity of the population and the available goods); duration of production; yields.

If the plan figures of a factory are achieved and exceeded, the workers and the officials get premia which vary according to performance. Thus there is a material interest for all those engaged in the functioning of a factory, to fulfil the plan targets in the best possible and favourable manner.

In the knowledge that a strict specialisation of production leads to a high works productivity and a high quality production, a systematic beginning was made even in 1954, in specialisation in the leather industry. It is today almost complete. The present position of specialisation, with regard to the available space and equipment, shows the following results :—

2 factories produce only box calf.

2 factories produce only side leather.

1 factory produce only side leather and sole leather.

1 factory produce only sole leather and Russian leather.

4 factories produce only pigskin leather (shoe upper leather, fancy and lining leathers).

3 factories produce only goat and sheep skin leathers.

3 factories produce only industrial and harness leathers.

1 factory produce only clothing leather sides.

Every factory has, besides the above mentioned main production, a small side production like lining leather, or apron leather, so that in case the raw material is not completely suitable for the main production, a suitable utilisation of the same, from the point of view of economy, could be achieved. In the course of the year, the extent of side production has been fixed through practical experience. This specialisation has brought to the country's economy great advantages through increasing the works productivity and through improvement of quality.

The continuously growing requirements of the population and the continuous rise in the living standard also require a progressive improvement of the quality of the products. The Government has made provision for this development through enacting laws. In every factory, a technical control organisation (TKO) is active. The members of this TKO are the state quality controllers who have to check the observance of the quality standards. For every 10 tonnes of hard leather and for every 10,000 sq. m. of soft leather, a leather sample is to be analysed. The analysis is to be covered with a quality certificate. The workers management is fully responsible for maintaining the quality standards. If the required quality is not obtained, the leathers must be sold with considerable reduction in price, by which the material fulfilment of the plan in question is regulated. Likewise, the premia paid also drop in general. For lowering the production costs, for increasing the works productivity and for improving the quality, the VVB, the Freiberg Leather Institute and the factories have worked out in close co-operation, technological standards for the most important types of leathers. The technological workers have to be brought up in the following periods to the rational technological standards. Moreover, these technological standards serve as basis for the comprehensive reconstruction of the most important leather works till 1965. For the end of the Seven Year Plan (1965), it has set as the target to increase the productivity of a production worker to 40 tonnes of sole leather or 5100 sq. m. of Box per year. This rise in productivity will be reduced essentially through reconstruction of the works and introduction of production lines, for which the Government has kept ready on a large scale the pecuniary means.

(*Bulletin of C.L.R.I., Madras, May 1961*)

Review of India's Export Trade in Selected Primary Products-III

RAW HIDES AND SKINS

The total value of exports from India of raw materials mainly of agricultural origin (Section 2 of S.I.T.C. excluding group 272 and Division 28, and Section 4) was Rs. 71·5 crores in 1960 as compared to Rs. 85·1 crores in 1959 and Rs. 68·3 crores in 1958. During 1958 the share of India in the total value of exports of these items from all primary producing countries (including Eastern Europe, USSR and China) was 2·3 per cent. An analysis of India's exports of a few selected items in this class is given below.

Raw Hides and Skins

Hides and skins are available from almost every country in the world but the demand for meat sometimes determines the quantity of supply of hides and skins. The principal commercial varieties of hides and skins are obtained from cattle, sheep and goats. The biggest exporters of hides and skins in the world are Argentina and U.S.A. In 1958 Argentina's share in the total quantity of exports of hides and skins from all principal exporting countries was 25 per cent and the share of U.S.A. was 23 per cent. The share of the Commonwealth countries was 31 per cent. Australia was the biggest Commonwealth exporter followed by New Zealand, Union of South Africa and Canada. Pakistan, East Africa and India were also substantial exporters but their shares were smaller than those of the countries of European Economic Community excepting Italy. The E.E.C. countries are also major importers of hides and skins, their total imports in 1958 constituting about 48 per cent of total world exports in that year. These countries import mostly cattle hides, sheep and lamb skins.

Production in 1951 in India was estimated at 15·9 million pieces of cattle hides, 5·2 million of buffalo hides 21·3 million of goat skins, and 15·5 million of sheep skins. Thus goat skins are the major variety available for export from India. In 1958 contributed some 1·5 per cent to total exports of hides and skins from all countries. The total quantity of exports of hides and skins (except fur skins) from India increased by 9 per cent in 1959 over 1958. Total exports in 1960 declined by 6 per cent as compared to 1959. The value fetched by raw hides and skins (except fur skins) in 1960 declined to Rs. 10·1 crores for 12·2 million kgs. from the previous year's level of Rs. 10·7 crores for 13·1 million kgs. In 1958 the value obtained was Rs. 7·2 crores for 12 million kgs. USSR is the biggest importer of hides and skins from India. Shipments to that country increased appreciably to 6·1 million kgs. valued at Rs. 5·5 crores in 1959 and

6·3 million kgs. valued at Rs. 5·2 crores in 1960 from 3·7 million kgs. valued at Rs. 2·7 crores in 1958. The second biggest purchaser has been U. S. A. although her offtake declined from 5 million kgs. valued at Rs. 2·17 lakhs in 1958 to 3·6 million kgs. valued at Rs. 2·27 lakhs in 1959 2·9 kgs. valued at Rs. 1·94 lakhs in 1960. In 1959, supply from India accounted for 8 per cent of the total value of imports of hides and skins into U.S.A. Exports to Czechoslovakia steadily rose from 457 thousand kgs. valued at Rs. 43 lakhs in 1958 to 559 thousand kgs. valued at Rs. 56 lakhs in 1959 and 612 thousand kgs. valued at Rs. 82 lakhs in 1960. Exports to West Germany increased by 9 per cent in quantity to 609 thousand kgs. and by 25 per cent in value to Rs. 50 lakhs in 1959 as compared to 1958. In 1959 supplies from India represented 0·4 per cent of the total quantity and 0·9 per cent of the total value of hides and skins imported into West Germany. In 1960 the quantity of exports to Western Germany declined by 4 per cent and valued by 8 per cent as compared to 1959. Shipments to Italy also declined in 1960. Compared to 711 thousand kgs. valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in 1958 and 762 thousand kgs. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in 1959, the quantity came down to 423 thousand kgs. and valued to Rs. 23 lakhs in 1960. Exports to U.K. gradually declined from 813 thousand kgs. (Rs. 54 lakhs) in 1958 to 355 thousand kgs. (Rs. 38 lakhs) in 1959 and to 329 thousand kgs. (Rs. 24 lakhs) in 1960.

(I. T. J. 27th May 1961)

Announcement

As per the current Import Trade Control policy for the period October 1961—March 1962, all Actual User applications for the grant of import licences should reach the concerned licensing authorities on or before the 15th February 1962, and Actual User applications for the grant of Essentiality Certificates should be submitted to the concerned Certifying Authorities not later than 30th November 1961.

Applications for the grant of Essentiality Certificates for the import of tanning materials and tanning machinery etc. by the Actual Users in the Madras State may be submitted to the Council's Office before 5 p.m. on 30th November 1961.

Prospects of Marketing Indian Industrial Boots and Shoes

(Summary of Replies from Various Indian Embassies Abroad)

Embassy of India, Warsaw, Poland

The Polish market is a prospective field for industrial and occupational boots and shoes. Poland imports footwear of various kinds from many sources of which India is also one. During the last Poznan Fair held in June, 1959, a contract was signed with the S. T. C. for the import of 54000 pairs of shoes into Poland.

The Polish consumers are very selective. The annual International Trade Fair at Poznan is normally the place where the Polish Foreign Trade Enterprises contract their quota of imports earmarked by the State Economic Council.

Embassy of India, Stockholm, Sweden

The usual demand of industrial and occupational boots and shoes is very largely met by the local manufacturers who arrange to have the supply of raw material through the local importers of hides and skins. Products of the Swedish leather industry are generally characterized by good quality and good workmanship and the foreign manufacturers can sell only if they study the particular requirements of the market most carefully and produce exactly what is wanted. On an average foreign leather goods form not more than 20% of all retail sale with the exceptional of technical leather goods of which some 30% of Sewden's annual requirements are imported from Italy and U. K.

There are no restrictions on the import of industrial boots but it is only upto the manufacturers and importers to find out their requirements for import meeting the tap, if any, between the local production and local demand.

It has been suggested that the Indian exporter should be advised to negotiate direct with the Swedish firms quoting them the competitive prices with samples.

India Trade Centre, Frankfurt, W. Germany

Industrial and occupational boots and shoes are mostly made of cow leather or of skiver in brown or black colour with an insole and a rubber or leather outsole. High boots and shoes of rubber are mostly used by workmen or peasants forced to stand in cold water while working. Experts estimate that in the last year between 1·1 million and 1·2 million pairs shoes were produced in W. Germany.

The wholesalers who were contacted in Frankfurt all agreed that for the time being no great chances of success can be opened for India on the whole sale trade channel. The East block countries import these types of shoes at cheap prices against which India cannot stand the competition. Better prospects for export promotion of Indian Industrial and occupational boots and shoes seem by the contacts with the big mail order houses. The best channel will however, be direct supply for big firms of the heavy industries which are great consumers,

because they furnish often their workmen with industrial boots and shoes at the expenses of the firms. The firms in question are those of the iron and steel industries, the mining industry and some chemical firms.

The import of industrial and occupational shoes from everywhere has been fully liberalized since the 1st January 1960. In order to gain a foothold in the W. German market, Indian exporters would have to calculate about 20% less than the prices to which the wholesale traders in W. Germany, are accustomed to.

The reasons why the Italian shoes have nearly conquered a half of the German market is seen in the fact that they delivered very elegant designs and that they have created certain fashions which even German producers were obliged to imitate.

Embassy of India, Washington, U.S.A.

For the past two years, Japan has furnished most of the footwear imported into U. S.

1959 was a record year for imports of leather shoes especially new highs reached for rubber and canvas footwear imports.

Estimating only of 'footwear other than rubber' the average price of all shoes imported into U. S. in 1959 was $ 1·99 per pair.

Embassy of India, Brussels, Belgium

Out of 467 footwear factories in Belgium, only a few manufacture industrial boots and shoes. In 1959 production of industrial footwear was 6,19,639 pairs. Prices range from 235 to 360 francs. Regulation to have a steel covering in the toe shortly to be introduced. Clear picture of production imports exports not possible as statistics are maintained in 2 categories—*viz.* all leather and others.

High Commission of India U. K.

The only suitable body, the British Footwear Manufacturers Association, declined to co-operate being apprehensive of potential competition from India. Hence information on general indication could only be obtained from local importing firms. There is large consumption of industrial boots and shoes in U. K. and there are good prospects for marketing Indian industrial boots and shoes provided they are good in material, workmanship, design, soundness and prices.

High Commission of India, Ghana, Africa

(High Commission's comments are on import of boots and shoes in general and the subject Industrial boots and shoes has not been touched).

No local industry to manufacture. Imported from U. K., Holland, Czechoslovakia, Japan and Italy. No import restrictions. If properly exploited by reputed exporters, good prospects for Indian shoes. Defective packing and delay in execution main handicaps.

Embassy of India, Paris, France

Imports boots (Leather and Rubber) in France were as follows :—

1959	worth	23,725	460 Francs
1960	worth	30,371	120 ,,

Germany, U. K., Italy, Netherlands, U. S. A., Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Hongkong etc. are main exporters.

Import liberalised—16 to 21% *ad-val.* import duty.

News and Notes

(a) IMPORT TRADE

Austria

Further Liberalization of Trade to Gatt Countries

It is understood that certain items have been added to the list of goods which may be freely importable into Austria, with effect from July 1, 1961, from all countries contracting to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, except Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

The items affected, which are already liberalized to O. E. E. C. countries include leather articles.

(*I. T. J. 5-8-1961*)

Finland

New Global Quota Programme

The Finnish Authorities have now issued a revised list of Global Quotas for 1961. Some of the quota headings, given below, cover a wide variety of goods.

Revised List of Global Quotas for 1961

Old Quota No.	New Quota No.	Commodity.	Quota in million Finnmarks
8	14	Undressed furskins ...	250
9	15	Dressed furskins and artificial furs ...	160
10	16	Leather and articles of leather, saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and the like articles of animal gut ...	70
18	26	Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof ...	200

(*I. T. J. 19-8-1961*)

Mexico

Import Licensing

By Decrees published in the Mexican Diario Official on and effective from the dates stated the following goods were made subject to prior import licence:

Published on June 20, 1961

Tariff No.	Description
741·00·06	Belts, endless or otherwise of leather. for machines.

(*I. T. J. 5-8-1961*)

India

Small Value Licences to Actual Users—Validity period of

The following Public Notice (No. 93-ITC (PN)/61, dated the 24th July 1961) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

Attention is invited to paragraph 66, Chapter 2 of the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure 1961 wherein it is provided that initial validity period of all the quota *ad-hoc* licences granted to established importers valued upto Rs. 2,500 would be twelve months, even if the period of validity shown in the Red-Book is less than 12 months.

2. It has now been decided that the above concession will also apply to all licences granted to Actual Users with effect from the current licensing period.

3. Para 66 of Chapter 2 of the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1961 should, accordingly, be substituted by the following :—

"*66 Validity of Small Value licences.*—A short period of validity sometimes caused hardship to the small importer. In order to lessen his difficulties, the period of validity of all the quota licences, *Ad-hoc* licences or Actual Users licences valued upto Rs. 2,500 has been extended to 12 months even if the period of validity shown in the Red Book is less than 12 months. This facility will enable the small importer to club together his small quota/*ad-hoc*/actual user licences for two periods and effect their imports in one lot".

(*I. T. J. 5-8-1961*)

Iran

Import Regulations

It is reported that the Central Bank of Iran announced on June 4, 1961, that with effect from that date the opening of Letters of Credit for the importation of the goods listed below is not permissible. The revised import payment regulations issued by the Central Bank on March, 5, 1961 laid down that the items in the list below could be imported only on Letter of Credit terms. The effect therefore of this latest ruling is that foreign exchange will not be made available by Iranian banks for the import of the goods listed below.

The provisions of the regulations issued by the Central Bank on March 5 remain in force as before.

Tariff No.	Description
362-B	Gloves, leather.
366	Untanned skins.
367	Tanned skins.

(*I. T. J. 15-7-1961*)

New Zealand

Import licensing policy - 1961 (Supplementary Schedule)

During the last few months the Government of New Zealand have been giving continuous attention to the acute economic problems posed by a resurgence of domestic inflation, the high level of expenditure on imports, the lower prices ruling for practically all exports and the balance of payments difficulties. It will be recalled that on April 13, 1961, the operation of the Replacement licensing scheme was suspended. As a further step towards correcting the present over-spending of New Zealand's overseas income the Minister of Customs announced that the import licences issued for 1961 should be spread to last until June 30, 1962 and issued a Supplementary Schedule for the period of January 1 - June 30, 1962. Heavy cuts have been made in a wide range of items. Imports of footwear (Item 196-1/2) and goat skins (item 200-6/7) have also been reduced substantially.

1. This Schedule lists the allocations, if any, in addition to the allocations provided in the previously published 1961 Import Licensing Schedule and amendments thereto, that will be provided for imports into New Zealand during the period 1st January 1962 to 30th June 1962.

2. Licences issued in accordance with the allocations in this Schedule will *not* be available for imports into New Zealand prior to 1, January 1962.

3. Licences issued under the previously published 1961 Import Licensing Schedule and amendments thereto are extended to and will remain valid until 30, June, 1962.

4. In respect of items shown in the Schedule hereunder, allocations (if any) will be determined on the basis indicated in the final column.

Items marked with a percentage of 1960 licences. ...	Licences will be granted for the indicated percentage of the *value of licences** granted for imports of similar goods from all sources during the 1960 licensing period.
Items marked with a percentage of 1961 licences. ...	Licences will be granted for the indicated percentage of the *value of licences** granted as at or prior to the relevant date shown in the Schedule for imports of similar goods from all sources during the 1961 licensing period.
Items marked with a percentage of annual imports. ...	Licences will be granted for the indicated percentage of the value of imports of similar goods made by the importer in his own name from all sources during the calendar year specified (See also paragraph 9).
Items marked "C" ...	Goods for which applications for licences will be considered individually.
Items marked "D" ...	No allocation is provided and licences will not be granted unless the circumstances are most exceptional.

6. *Abbreviations.*—The prefix "Ex" to an item indicates that only the portion of the item specially mentioned is subject to the allocation shown. Where the abbreviation "etc." has been used, it is to be understood that all the goods included in the Tariff item, or sub-item, except where otherwise indicated, are subject to the allocation shown.

7. *Form of Application.*—All applications for licences should be made on the prescribed form. The name of the country of origin should be shown on the application only where it is desired to import the goods from a scheduled country and the item concerned is designated "M".

8. *Licence Item Code.*—The 1961 Schedule includes a licence item code to identify individual items in the Schedule. This code should be quoted on applications together with the Tariff item concerned, and where this is done the description of the goods set out on the application may be suitably abbreviated. Licences when issued will also show the item code and importers must ensure that goods to be imported in terms of the licence so issued are in fact admissible under the particular licence item indicated before placing orders overseas. It will be of great assistance if the licence item code is also quoted in correspondence relating to applications or licences. For industry groups (see paragraph 9) the group item code should be quoted (*e.g.* "G7").

9. *Certificate of Past Imports.*—Where it is necessary for the purpose of determining an applicant's licence entitlement to submit details of actual imports during a specified period, the information must be submitted in the form of a certificate supporting the application concerned and signed by the applicant as a true and correct record of imports entered by him in his own name during the period.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—(*a*) In cases where application is made for licences for amounts in excess of the basic allocation (if any) as provided under the Schedule or for licences for goods included in items designated "C" which are considered individually, the applicant must furnish supporting evidence

*Not including licences granted in special circumstances (*e.g.* replacement of licences for an earlier period, no remittance licences, special orders, etc.)

to establish that the goods are actually required by him for the purpose of his business during the period mentioned.

(*b*) It is most important that adequate information be supplied. Failure to supply in the first instance will probably delay consideration of the application. All such applications must relate to specific classes of goods and reference to a comprehensive Tariff heading is not acceptable. It is accordingly necessary in all cases for the applicant to supply with his application full information as to the quantity (if practicable) and value of each specific class of goods which he desires to import.

(*c*) Applications of this nature respecting items which are marked in the Schedule thus + and other items involving the requirements of domestic industry, together with appeals regarding such items are considered by the Department of Industries and Commerce. All applications, however, should be lodged with the Collector of Customs in accordance with usual procedure.

11. *Importation without Licence.*—It is important that a licence should be obtained before importation of goods is arranged. Goods imported without licence, where such is required, are subject to forfeiture, and the importer renders himself liable to the penalties provided under the law.

12. *Goods Ordered under Expired Licences.*—Importers should take steps to ensure that provision is reserved under current licences for entry of goods which were ordered under licences for earlier periods and which have not yet arrived. If this course is not taken and the goods arrive they will be treated as an importation without licence.

Special Notes

13. *Lodgment of Applications for Licences.*—(1) Applications for all basic licences will be accepted immediately but the licences concerned will not be issued until after 1 August 1961.

(2) Applications for all items subject to a "C" allocation may be lodged immediately except in the case of items subject to a "C+basic" allocation. Applications under the "C" provision for these items will not be accepted prior to 1, September 1961 except for Item Codes 183-4 and 404-3.

Class I—Animals, Agricultural Products, Foods and Groceries

Item Code.	Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof.	Allocation.
1-1	1	Live animals etc. *viz.*	
	(1)	Horses	C
1-2	(2)	Other kinds	C

Class VI—Leather, Leather Manufactures, Grindery and Rubber Goods

Item Code.	Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof.	Allocation.
194-1	194	Belts and belting n.e.i. for driving machinery; etc.	C—10% 1960 Licence.
	195	Gumboots *viz.*	

Class VI—Leather, Leather Manufactures, Grindery and Rubber Goods—(Contd.)

Item Code.	Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof.	Allocation.
195–1	(1)	Children's sizes 0-6 inclusive	D
195–2	(2)–(3)	Exceeding children's sizes 0-6 inclusive	D
196–1	196 (1)	Footwear n.e.i. *viz.*, children's sizes 0-8½ inclusive	+ 20% 1960 Licences.
196–2	Ex 196 (2)	Footwear, n.e.i. *viz.*, children's exceeding size 8½ but not exceeding size 13 (excluding rope soled footwear)	+ 10% 1960 Licences.
196–3	Ex 196 (3)	Ballet shoes	+ C
196–4	Ex 196 (3)	Maids' and youths' utility boots and shoes suitable for school or college were exceeding children's size 13 but not exceeding size 7	+ 10% 1960 Licences.
196–5	Ex 196 (3)	Ski boots	D
196–6	Ex 196 (3)	Footwear, n.e.i. other kinds (excluding ballet shoes, maids' and youths' utility boots and shoes suitable for school or college were exceeding children's size 13 but not exceeding size 7, ski-boots)	D
	198	Grindery, *viz*:—	
198–1	(1)	Boot-protectors	D
198–2	(2)	Boot, shoe, and slipper heels, knobs and soles, of rubber	C
198–3	Ex (3)	Cork soles, and sock soles, etc. (excluding insoles made from sheep skins, rubber or plastic	D
198–4	Ex (3)	Insoles made from sheepskins, rubber or plastic	D
198–5	(4)	Heel plates, and toe plates	D
198–6	(5)	Nails, pegs, etc. peculiar to use in boot-making	C + 15% 1960 Licences.
198–7	(6)	Shoemakers' binding and beading	20% 1960 Licences.
198–8	(7)	Shoemakers' wax and heel balls	15% 1960 Licences.
198–9	(8)	Wooden heels, plain or covered with leather, plastic etc.	D

Class VI—Leather, Leather Manufactures, Grindery and Rubber Goods—(Contd.)

Item Code.	Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof.	Allocation.
198–10	Ex 198 (9)	Fibre stiffeners; wood lasts; synthetic resin soles; toe puffs; heels other than wood; clicking boards	D
198–11	Ex 198 (9)	Grindery n.e.i. (excluding fibre stiffeners; wood lasts; synthetic resin soles; toe puffs; heels; other than wood clicking boards)	D
199–2	199 (2)–(3)	Composed wholly or principally of leather; Other kinds	+C + 20% 1960 licences same goods. See also Groups 7, 8, 9.
	200	Leather *viz.*	
200–1	(1)	Crust or rough tanned	D
	(2)	Dressed leather, *viz.*	
	(a)	Chamois-dressed leather	D
	(b)	Parchment-dressed leather including vellum	D
	(c)	Patent leather	+C
200–5	(d) (i)	Bovine cattle leather	+C + 20% 1960 licences same goods.
200–6	(d) (ii)	Goat and kid skins leather declared by a manufacturer etc.	+ 20% 1960 Licences.
200–7	(d) (iii)	Goat and kid skin leather, other	+ 20% 1960 Licences.
200–8	(d) (iv)	Persians	D
200–9	(d) (v)	Sheep and lamb skin leather (other than persians)	D
200–10	(d) (vi)	Dressed leather n.e.i. other kinds	D
201–1	201	Leather board, or compo etc.	+C
202–1	Ex 202	Vamps and uppers; leather cut into shapes for footwear	D
202–2	Ex 202	Leather laces; clog and patten soles; leather leggings (excluding vamps and uppers; leather cut into shapes for footwear)	D
203–1	203 (1)	Belts (not being apparel), and belting etc.	C
203–2	203 (2)	Manufactured articles of leather, or of plastic sheeting n.e.i.	D
204–1	204	Hand-bags, purses, shopping bags etc.	D

(*Official communication*)

Pakistan

Export Bonus Scheme Expanded

A Government of Pakistan Press Handout E. No. 3033 dated June 27, 1961, announces the Government have decided to further expand the Import Schedule of the Export Bonus Scheme which will apply to Boots and Shoes.

(*I. T. J. 29-7-1961*)

Pakistan

Import Trade Control for Second Half of 1961

The Gazette of Pakistan dated June 29, 1961, announces the import policy for the shipping period, July-December 1961.

Import licences are proposed to be issued for the items listed in the Schedule below, and will be issued for cash and under Aid. They will be valid for all countries of the world except licences under Aid or licences issued for specific countries in accordance with any Trade Agreement.

Items marked with an asterisk will be licensed exclusively to industrial consumers and those marked + + will be for East Pakistan only. The items marked + will also be licensed to commercial importers in East Pakistan.

Established commercial importers and industrial consumers are not required to submit any application.

Items subject to 'Virtual' O. G. L. procedure

Fifty one items were on automatic licensing and 11 items on 'virtual' O.G.L. during the January-June 1961 shipping period. Under the present policy 49 items have been placed on O. G. L. leaving 14 items under automatic licensing.

The following is a complete list of items none subject to O. G. L. procedure. The items marked* are items which are already on O. G. L. and those marked + will be licenced on a request basis.

List of O. G. L. Items

	Specified rates	Area
15. Dyeing and tanning substances all sorts n. o. s. excluding henna	Rs. 5,000	

Special Treatment for Export Promotion

During the previous shipping period industries with export performance or export potential were surveyed by a team of officials headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, and licences were issued to eligible units within these industries to meet their requirements of balancing and modernization machinery. A fresh list of 12 industries has been drawn up for similar treatment during the current shipping period July to December 1961.

This preferential treatment which is being accorded to industries possessing export performance or export potential is indicative of goods manufactured in the country. This is :—

12. Tanning and leather footwear.

Industries to be issued licences for their requirements of raw materials

During the current shipping period 173 industries will be licensed on the basis of amounts asked for by them. All eligible units within these industries will be called upon to make a reasonable and responsible assessment of their requirements of raw material and spare parts for the next 12 months. Licences or sub-authorizations will be issued immediately for the amount likely to be utilized by December 31, 1961, and for the balances an undertaking will be given to the applicant that a licence or sub-authorization according to availability of funds will be issued well before the commencement of the next shipping period. Applicants will, however, be free to plan their imports for the full amount. For this purpose applicants will be required to submit along with their requests for the licences a schedule showing the dates by which confirmed irrevocable letters of credit will be established in part amounts within the aggregate value of the licences. Where an applicant does not operate on the basis of letters of credit he will be required to indicate his programme of shipments.

1. Leather footwear (excluding leather).
2. Leather goods (excluding leather and fabrics).
3. Tanning

Import Policy for July-December 1961

LIST OF ITEMS

Serial No.	Description.	I.T.C. Classification.
	PART IV (Group D)	
28	Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts excluding henna ...	Item 2
29	Cutch and gambier all sorts ...	Item 3
	(Group H-3)	
*65	Unwrought leather (Patent gold, silver and glace kid) ...	Item 2
*66	Leather scrap-bark tanned split.	Item 7
	(Group T-1)	
*131	Wool, raw ...	Item 3
*132	Wool tops and shoddy wool ...	Item 4
	(Group Misc. 2)	
173	Animals ...	Item 1

(*I. T. J. 5-8-1961*)

Turkey

Liberalization List

Full details of the new Turkish liberalization list covering the second six months of 1961 are given below :

Tariff No.	Description of Goods.	
41·01·12	Raw hides of bovine cattle, fresh weighing 15 kilos or more ...	ICA
16	Raw hides of bovine cattle, dried weighing 9 kilos or more ...	ICA
32	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more ...	ICA
36	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, dried weighing 9 kilos or more ...	ICA

Notes

1. If no Statistics Nos. are indicated against the Tariff heading included in this list, all the Statistics Nos. indicated in the Tariff for the said heading and the goods to which they refer shall be deemed to be included in the said Heading.
2. If the description of the goods included in this list is not accompanied by the words 'only', 'except' and similar restrictive terms all the goods included in that Heading of the Tariff shall be deemed to be included in said description.
3. The letters ICA mentioned in this list indicate the articles the value whereof shall be paid out of the ICA account.

(*I. T. J. 19-8-1961*)

Uruguay

Amendments to Import Lists

It is reported that the following amendments have been made to the Uruguayan Import Lists :—

Group.	List No.	Commodity	Surcharge percent.
48·038	19	Footwear for sports and beaches	150

(*I. T. J. 8-7-1961*)

U. A. R.

New Import Policy in Egypt

According to the new import policy for the licensing period beginning July 1961 as recently announced by the Government of UAR (Egyptian Region) the import trade of Egypt has been restricted to Government sponsored Companies, Companies connected with State Organizations and to manufacturing establishments only. Some of the Government companies concerned are the following :—

1. M/s. Misr. Foreign Trade Co. S.A.E., 7, Soliman Pacha Street, CAIRO.
2. Messrs. Arab Foreign Trade Co., 7, Soliman Pacha Street, CAIRO.
3. M/s. General Interior Trade Co., 9, Soliman Pacha Street, CAIRO.
4. M/s. Economic Commercial Co., 16, Cherif Pacha Street, ALEXANDRIA.
5. M/s. Tractor and Engineering Co., S. A. E. 18, Emad El Dine Street, CAIRO.
6. M/s. General Medicines Co., 16, Cherif Pacha Street, CAIRO.
7. M/s. Misri Import & Export Co., Bank Misr Building, Mohamed Farid Street, CAIRO.
8. M/s. El Nasr Co., 34, Adly Street, CAIRO.

The task of importing specific lines of goods will be allocated to these companies according to their specialization. The exact details are still being worked out by the Government of UAR. Interested Chamber of Commerce, Export Promotion Councils, etc. will be informed by a further circular soon after the requisite detailed information becomes available.

(*Official communication*)

(*b*) TARIFF REGULATIONS

Germany

New German Ad Valorem Duty Regulation

Within the scope of a re-arrangement of the German Tariff System, the draft of a new *ad valorem* duty regulation has been laid before the top economic organizations of the country for consideration. The new *ad valorem* duty regulation shall be in two parts. The first part will rule on standard (normal) prices, and the second on invoice prices. Many a provision of the 1957 *ad valorem* duty regulation shall be retained without amendment. However, all rules shall be differently arrange in order to provide a clearer presentation. There are some alterations worthy of notice, *viz.*

(*i*) In future the invoice price basically has to be accepted as the dutiable value ;

(*ii*) as far as standard prices are concerned, the computing of taxes must be done in consideration of free and competitive prices and the actual base from where business is transacted. This development is of importance for foreign organizations selling in Germany.

If, for example, a manufacturer from abroad establishes a branch in Germany which is engaged in selling the company's own products, for instance, on a wholesale basis, this branch will be granted the same status as a German importer, and accordingly the branch in Germany will not have to pay duty on invoice prices billed to the German clientele as previously assessed.

(*iii*) In future the dutiable value shall not include air-freight up to the first German Customs airport of discharge, but only the freight fraction up to the German border.

(*iv*) If the delivery of an import consignment is effected by the exporter's a/o importer's own truck, the freight-portion for transportation on German roads will be based on through-rates, as offered by international transport companies.

(*v*) The regulation pertaining to registered trade-marks shall be altered as to the value of foreign trade-marks on goods which are to be processed in Germany. Accordingly, the total value of foreign trade-marks shall be included in case of re-packing, bottling etc. For other goods which are to be processed further, only the portion representing the trade-mark value of the price-total « free border » of the processed or new product shall be dutiable.

(*vi*) The value of internal trade-marks affixed to merchandise in foreign countries on request of German importers shall not be subject to duty any longer.

(2) Effects of Revaluation of the Deutsche Mark

The effects of the revaluation of the Mark by 5% carried out last March are beginning to appear in W. Germany. Preliminary surveys indicate that export orders are not so large as before and that there has been some easing of the internal price level as a result of increased imports.

German exports dropped by almost 8% from April to May, thereby reducing Germany's foreign trade surplus to the lowest level since August 1960. While the surplus was DM 726 million in April, it amounted to only DM 299 million in May. Total exports in the first five months 1961 on the other hand, at DM 27,000 million, were 8% higher than in the corresponding period of 1960. Total imports during the first five months of 1961, at DM 17,700 million, were 3·8% higher than in the corresponding period of 1960.

New German Customs Law

The new Customs Law which has now been approved by the Upper House of Parliament is generally regarded as adequate and flexible enough to suit present conditions. The new Law amends the anti-dumping provisions in such a manner that the Government must institute investigations upon application by the Industry concerned if sufficient grounds for suspicion exist. The Law authorises of the Federal Government or the Ministry of Finance to amend rates of duty and to issue new rules. Other subjects covered by the Law include border traffic in general; customs handling, clearance, administration and auxiliaries; free ports and other classified customs districts; and customs rules affecting travellers. While the Law is to take effect on 1st January 1962 some paragraphs of it are to have immediate effect.

Bilateral Trade Agreement with E. E. C. Countries

On the 25th July the E. E. C. Council of Ministers agreed that in future members of the E. E. C. would hold mutual consultations and keep the E. E. C. Commission fully informed before concluding bilateral trade agreements with other countries. This decision is regarded as the first step towards the realization of a common international trade policy of the E. E. C. in the spirit of Article III of the Rome Treaty. The obligation to hold mutual consultations applied in particular to agreements concerning non-liberalised import goods. The procedure for mutual consultations consists of a report every quarter from each of the Member States to the E. E. C. Commission about the intended renewal or extension of agreements in the following quarter. Should the E. E. C. Commission so desire, the reporting member can be asked to consult with the others, although the results of such consultation will not be binding on the member concerned.

The Council of Ministers are also reported to have declared their agreement with a proposal of the E. E. C. Commission to the effect that trade agreements not containing an 'E. E. C. Clause' should not be valid for longer than a certain interim period. What the maximum interim period is to be has not yet been fixed. In principle, however, at the end of this interim period trade agreements with other countries will be concluded only by the E. E. C. as a whole.

Preferential Duties

Support for E. E. C. Associated Territories

The E. E. C. Commission is reported to be working on a seven years agreement to begin on 1-1-1963 which with deal with development aid, technical assistance and customs policy towards the overseas associated territories of the E. E. C. and will thereby contribute to the further economic development of the African countries.

(*Official communication*)

Panama

General Increase in Customs Tariff

The Panamanian Customs Authorities have announced that as from June 5th, 1961 tariffs on all goods entering the country would be increased by one half per cent. Goods entering the Republic from the Canal Zone are included. Companies which at present enjoy certain privileges because of special contracts are, however, exempted from payment of the increase. The proceeds of the increase will be for the use of the Bank for Agricultural and Livestock credits.

(*I. T. J. 22-7-1961*)

Syria

List of goods subject to quota

The Ministry of Economy issued a decision specifying goods import of which is subject to quota system. A list of such goods is furnished below:—

Raw hides and skins
Wool in masses,
Hair and short hair
Wastes of wool, hair and short hair
Combed and carded wool and short hair.

(*Official communication*)

(*c*) **GENERAL**

Canada

Canvas Shoes (Rubber Soles)

Canada imported 2,516,136 pairs of rubber soled canvas shoes during the period January-March 1961. Comparative figures for the same period in 1960 and 1961 for the main competing countries are given below:—

	January-March '61 pairs.	January-March '60 pairs.
India ...	99,897	176,736
Japan ...	1,318,582	847,374
Hong Kong ...	863,546	683,781
Total all countries	2,516,136	1,756,235

In view of the fact that demand for the canvas shoes has increased in Canada, there is scope for India to improve her exports provided prices are competitive.

(*Official communication*)

Ecuador

Changes in Exchange Control

It is reported that on July 14, a new set of official exchange rates was established of sucres 17·82 per United States dollar buying and sucres 18·18 per United States dollar selling. The new rates are applicable respectively to the conversion of all export proceeds and to the purchase of foreign exchange for all imports.

In order to compensate for the exchange rate increase customs duties on List I (essential) imports will be increased proportionately within one month of July 14. The surtax of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all list II (luxury) imports has been raised to 15 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from July 13, 1961.

(*I. T. J. 12-8-1961*)

El Salvador

Exchange, Import and Export Control

By Decrees, dated May 30, 1961, and effective on June 1, 1961, the Exchange Control Department has been transferred from the Ministry of Economy to the Central Bank of El Salvador.

Although provision is made under the Law that the Central Bank 'may require a prior licence for all imports and exports of merchandise', the Bank has not so far used its powers in this respect.

The Central Bank has modified the maximum limits below which commercial banks are authorised to make foreign exchange available without the necessity of special licence* the maximum for imports has been raised from U. S. $ 1,000 to U. S. $ 2,000 and the maximum for travel has been lowered from U. S. $ 300 to U. S. $ 200.

(*I. T. J. 15-7-1961*)

*See 'Leathers' dated August 1961, page 19.

Ethiopia

(*a*) **Footwear**

Ethiopia is producing annually 500,000 pairs of footwear. As the country is rich in raw hides, sheep and goat skins, it is modernising one of its two shoe factories and extending the other, to produce more footwear. During the year ended 10th September 1960, Ethiopia's capital investment in leather tanning and shoe production amounted to Rs. 748,600. Negotiations are being held with Czechs to put a modern shoe factory. Expected investment is Rs. 2,280,000 and daily production will be 6,400 pairs.

(*b*) Export of footwear

It is understood that the Ethiopian market is good for Italian type of leather shoes, light fancy and cheap. Japan, Italy and the Czechoslovakia hold the first, second and third place respectively in the export of leather shoes to Ethiopia. In addition, Japan exports to Ethiopia large number of canvas and rubber shoes and plastic-cum-rubber (or sponge) chappals.

Importers of shoes have to deposit 100% of C.I.F. value of shoes before obtaining import permit from the State Bank of Ethiopia. Import duty is 63% *ad-val.* and additional local taxes are 13% *ad-val.*

(*Official communication*)

India

(*a*) Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd. Market Development Policies

The Export Credit Guarantee Committee in its Report had recommended that "non-recoupment expenses incurred on Market Surveys, Stock-holdings, Publicity and other promotional measures should be covered in special cases". This recommendation was accepted by the Government of India and the Corporation has been authorised to issue as Agent of the Government the following types of policies:—

(*i*) Market Survey Policy

This Policy provides that if expenses incurred on getting the market survey done by an export agency approved by the Corporation are not recouped by sale of a pre-determined volume of the goods the insured will be paid 50 per cent of the expenses not so recouped.

(*ii*) Advertisement and/or Sale Promotion Policy

This policy provides that if expenses incurred on advertisements and/or other sales promotion measures in accordance with a plan approved by the Corporation are not recouped by sale of a pre-determined volume of goods, the insured will be paid 50 per cent of the expenses not so recouped.

(*iii*) Stocks Policy

This policy provides that if for promotion of exports it is necessary to maintain stocks of goods in a foreign-market and the expenses involved in exporting the goods, maintaining these and incidental and consequential out go are not recouped by sale of a pre-determined volume of goods then the insured will be paid 50 per cent of the expenses not so recouped.

Sale of goods under these policies means goods sold from stocks abroad or sales of goods to agents and buyers in the foreign market and sale of goods to parties in India for exports to that market.

These policies can be issued only for those goods which have patents, licences, trade marks or trade names and for which the manufacturer has exclusive rights, and for those markets which are not developed

or are underdeveloped. Under the circumstances, the Policies, particularly in the initial stages, can be issued in respect of selected goods and—selected goods and selected markets.

The manufacturers who are interested in development of certain markets are advised to contact the relevant Export Promotion Council or Commodity Board. If, however, there is any type of goods for which there is no Export Promotion Council or Commodity Board, the manufacturer can approach the Corporation directly.

(*Official communication*)

(*b*) Footwear Output

Production of leather footwear during 1960 was 9·2 million pairs as against 8·2 million pairs in 1959 and 7·6 million pairs in 1958. Exports of footwear in 1960 amounted to Rs. 31 million as compared with Rs. 29 million in 1959 and Rs. 21 million in 1958.

(*J. of I. & T. July 1961*)

(*c*) Livestock population in Rajasthan Goes up

Livestock population in Rajasthan has increased 3·4 percent during the last five years according to the 9th quinquennial livestock census held on April 15, 1961. The total livestock population, which was 324·27 lakhs in 1956, has risen to 335·36 lakhs in 1961.

During the quinquennium, the cattle population in Rajasthan has increased by 9·1 per cent from 120·73 lakhs to 131·69 lakhs. Of these, male cattle over three years have recorded an increase of 10·9 per cent, female cattle 11·8 per cent and young-stock 4·6 per cent.

The total number of buffaloes has recorded a rise of 17·2 per cent from 34·39 lakhs to 40·30 lakhs.

The number of sheep has decreased from 73·73 lakhs to 73·42 lakhs and the number of goats from 87·30 lakhs to 80·51 lakhs. Horses and ponies have also decreased from 1·13 lakhs to 0·94 lakhs.

(*The Tanner, August 1961*)

Kuwait

(*a*) Market Prospects

Kuwait is almost a free port. Any individual living in Kuwait and holding a business certificate from the local authorities can import goods from any part of the world. The customs duty is 4 per cent on all the imported goods except on liquor on which the duty is 50 per cent. There is no income-tax, purchase tax or sales tax in Kuwait and the market is a very competitive one.

Kuwait produces only petroleum and its bye-products and imports all essential requirements including luxury goods etc.

(*I. T. J. 15-7-1961*)

(*b*) Procedure for obtaining Visas for Visits to Kuwait

Information has been received from the Trade Commission for India, Kuwait, that visas for visits to that country whether for pleasure or on business will be issued by the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India, only on production of a "No Objection Certificate" from the Kuwait authorities.

These "No objection certificates" are issued only when some Kuwaiti merchant sponsors the visit. The Indian Trade Commission have, however, successfully persuaded the Kuwait authorities to accept their sponsorship for the issue of a "No Objection Certificate" to the intending visitors from India.

Export Opportunities

The following enquiries have been received by the Council. Interested manufacturers/exporters are requested to contact the parties direct. The Council does not guarantee about the financial standing of the firms :—

1. M/s. Jean Enault, 19, Rue Jacques Louvel, Tessier, Paris-10 eme, FRANCE. ... Half tanned Goat skins.

2. M/s. Latry Trading Co., No. 11, Obamovo Street, Ago-Iwoye, Ijibu, Western Region, Nigeria. ... Shoes, Slippers etc.

3. **Trade enquiry from Sydney Trade Fair 1961, Sydney, Australia.**

   (a) M/s. Detergents Consolidated, 222, Darling Street, Bai Main, NSW, AUSTRALIA. ... Chamois leather for Car washing.

   (b) M/s. V. A. & A. E. Warr, G. P. O. Box No. 1186, Sydney, AUSTRALIA. ... Snake skins tanned and coloured, Goat skins and Kid leather. Act as agents for Goat skins and kid leather.

—★—

Statement showing the total exports of tanned hides and skins (Cow Hides, Cow Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of August 1961 *i.e.* 1-8-1961 to 31-8-1961.

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
1-8-1961	111	1,88,571	8	18,129	—	—	8	16,309	65	3,69,614	19	1,34,164
2-8-1961	48	71,214	4	10,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2,16,472
4-8-1961	138	2,40,390	11	30,309	—	—	22	45,022	105	4,84,455	77	5,35,020
5-3-1961	83	1,32,225	17	40,747	—	—	12	14,216	91	5,18,610	29	1,82,309
7-8-1961	191	3,15,297	20	46,356	39	60,961	23	39,463	85	5,13,359	90	7,43,859
8-8-1961	59	86,110	20	44,817	20	30,281	20	30,906	61	3,17,408	15	1,65,277
9-8-1961	190	3,25,797	1	2,320	12	17,850	15	29,934	101	4,95,007	39	2,57,949
10-8-1961	128	2,29,334	5	13,825	10	14,499	10	16,700	68	3,93,386	71	4,75,811
11-8-1961	58	85,251	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	52,073	26	1,55,088
14-3-1961	7	8,080	—	—	12	15,889	52	86,723	51	2,56,732	18	1,14,456
16-8-1961	35	58,787	4	11,757	—	—	22	36,999	135	6,18,555	10	62,689
17-8-1961	92	1,74,570	12	33,647	—	—	3	4,767	58	3,46,035	32	2,07,890
18-8-1961	28	42,373	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	5,28,023	72	5,21,516
19-8-1961	9	12,008	1	2,268	—	—	—	—	37	2,09,436	28	1,72,341
21-8-1961	100	1,79,107	5	10,047	—	—	—	—	22	1,32,820	42	2,62,962
22-8-1961	362	6,03,454	47	1,32,614	—	—	13	25,583	107	6,08,804	53	3,92,720
23-8-1961	124	2,04,873	7	19,487	—	—	12	19,598	40	2,38,599	53	3,57,891
24-8-1961	137	2,23,151	1	2,600	—	—	—	—	55	2,77,533	45	3,37,547
26-8-1961	164	2,69,128	6	13,330	30	42,522	34	56,726	36	1,91,444	60	3,47,918
28-8-1961	13	16,053	5	18,654	—	—	5	10,315	55	3,02,686	10	61,234
29-8-1961	83	1,42,403	8	26,619	10	14,600	37	67,228	122	5,98,298	38	2,54,030
30-8-1961	79	1,19,031	7	21,566	—	—	—	—	5	29,530	4	31,014
31-8-1961	205	3,72,788	21	53,363	—	—	8	19,648	81	4,63,541	22	2,16,224
Total ...	2,444	40,99,995	210	5,53,065	133	1,96,602	296	5,20,137	1,479	79,15,948	887	62,06,381
Less Goods short shipped	26	63,435	2	4,383	—	—	—	—	20	1,11,494	33	3,07,014
Grand Total ...	2,418	40,36,560	208	5,48,682	133	1,96,602	296	5,20,137	1,459	78,34,454	854	58,99,367

During the month under review the export value of E. T. Tanned leathers consisting of cow hides and goat and sheep skins exported to Calcutta were 252 bales valued at Rs. 4,27,702.

Average weight per piece in lbs.	Run II III IV 20 60 20 25 50 25	IV	V	Inf. V
	Tanned Cow Hides			
Superfine :	d.	d.	d.	d.
4/4½	90/91	80/81	60/61	—
5/5½	81	71	59/60	48/49
8/8½	61	55	47	44
10/12	47/48	45	42	39
Primes :				
5/5½	76/77	66/67	56/57	48
8/8½	58 59	51/52	44/45½	—
10/12	46	43	40.41	38
Middle Class :				
5/5½	70/72	60/62	50/52	46/47½
8/8½	54	48	43½	39½/40
10/12	44	42	39	37½
Commons :				
5/5½	68½	57/58½	48½/50	46/47
8/8½	52	45½	43	39
10/12	43	41	39	37½

Tanned Cow Calf Skins

	Run II III IV 20 40 40	IV	Inf. IV
Superfine :			
1½/2	112/113	82/84	61/62
2/2½	110	76/80	60
Primes :			
¾/1	107	80	—
1/1¼	106/107	78	66/67
1¼/1½	104/106	76	62/63
1½/2	104	74	60/61
2/2½	102/103	73	—
Commons :			
1½/2	95/97	74	57/58

Tanned Buff Calf Skins

	Run II III 50 50	III	Inf. III
Superfine :			
1½/2	86	70	45
2/2½	78	65	42
Primes :			
1½/2	76/78	57/58	42
2/2½	62/63	52/53	40
Commons :			
1½/2	56/57	46/47	38
2/2½	52/53	42/43	38

CONTENTS

LEATHERS

Vol. II NOVEMBER—DECEMBER 1961 No. 22 & 23

Recent Trends in Export Incentives

During the last few years many countries have been making special efforts to promote exports by providing various export incentives. These incentives are of different types and include subsidies, multiple currency practices, export credit guarantee and other credit facilities.

Some of the recent developments in the administration of the currency retention schemes or similar practices involving import entitlements are described below.

In October 1960, the Danish Government announced a decision to modify the rate for the gradual abolition of the Dollar Export Incentive Scheme. The "title to import licence" which was reduced as from January 1, 1960 but will remain at the same level as in 1960 will not be reduced further as envisaged as from January 1, 1961 *i.e.* 4 per cent. From the end of 1961, the scheme will be discontinued, but exporters will be given a respite of six months to submit evidence of exports effected in 1961. The scheme will be abolished entirely on June 30, 1962. In Pakistan, exporters of cotton yarn qualified for a 10 per cent bonus on or after January 22, 1960 and the State Bank considers on merit a bonus at the former rate of 20 per cent in respect of shipments of cotton yarn made after that date. Early in 1960, an export incentive plan was announced in Burma. Under the plan, Burmese exporters are entitled to receive import licences valued at 25 per cent of the foreign exchange which they earned from exports during 1959. It was also reported that earners of foreign exchange from services and other invisibles are entitled to import licences. The future of this Plan, following an initial trial period, depends on the Government's appraisal of the results achieved.

Multiple Currency Practices

There is a clear tendency towards gradual abolition of the complicated multiple currency practices. In several countries, however, multiple currency arrangements are still being applied with a view to promoting certain exports by providing more favourable rates for conversion of the foreign currency proceeds of these exports than of others. A decision taken by the Executive Board of the IMF on June 26, 1957 urged that early and substantial steps should be taken to simplify complex multiple rate systems. Action in accordance with this decision has been taken by an increasing number of countries. The important changes in this respect may be summarized as follows: in Brazil, the exchange premium payable on exports of the first category goods, specifically green or roasted coffee and cocoa beans, was increased from 57·64 to 71·64 cruzeiros to the U. S. dollar effective July 1, 1960. The increased premium, when added to the official exchange rate of 18·36 cruzeiros to the U. S. dollar would result in an overall rate of 90 cruzeiros to the dollar. On May 13, 1960, the Central Bank of Colombia raised the exchange rate for the coffee dollar from 6·10 to 6·50 pesos. In Colombia, the coffee dollar is the rate of exchange which exporters are required to use in converting dollars earned from exports of coffee into pesos. On February 19, 1960, the Government of Iceland adopted a comprehensive stabilization programme which was prepared in consultation with the IMF and the OEEC. The programme included, among other things, the elimination of multiple currency practices and the introduction of new part value for Krona. The Government of Turkey announced that, effective August 20, 1960, the exchange rate of 9 lira per US dollar would apply to tobacco exports and to opium exports. Previously, the rate for these commodities was 5·60 lira per dollar. All other trade (as well as invisibles) was already carried out at 9 lira per dollar; thus the new measure has ended the multiple exchange rate system maintained by Turkey in various forms.

Export Credit Guarantees

In recent years, the tendency has been towards a certain standardization and expansion of existing export credit guarantee schemes. The need for co-operation among countries operating these schemes is particularly stressed in relation to the problem of assessing to what extent medium-term export credits might be utilized as a source of additional development financing. Export credit guarantee schemes have been widely used by many countries in order to meet intensified competition on the world market: in Western Europe, for example, only a few of the less industrialized countries, such as Portugal and Greece, have no export credit guarantee schemes. The main changes or developments in the Government intervention in this field are described below.

The Council of the European Economic Community (EEC), at its meeting on September 27, 1960, considered, among other things, that credit plays a vital role in international trade and that credit is one of the principal means of accelerating the process of equipping developing countries and of increasing trade between these countries and the Member States of the EEC. Accordingly, the Council decided to set up a group to co-ordinate credit insurance policies and financial credits. The purpose of this step is to promote active co-operation within the Community and to work out common solutions for the special problems arising in connexion with export credit insurance and with the credit policy towards developing countries, as well as to further their economic development. In Austria, a special procedure for guaranteeing businessmen against risks in the export trade has been worked out and came into effect on July 1, 1960. The special procedure was elaborated within the framework of the general export risk guarantee scheme, under which the Government can take over the liability for the financing of export transactions, to a total value of Sch. 1 milliard, for which the payment period is five years or less. This period, however, can be extended to eight years by allowing for a three year production period. Exporters are required to carry 15 per cent of the

risks, but this proportion can be raised by the Government in particular cases. Under the general export risk guarantee scheme, the exporter is required to bear at least 20 per cent of the risk. Credits granted to exporters under the new procedure would bear interest of 6·75 to 7 per cent. The new measure, in the view of the Austrian authorities, creates similar conditions for export promotion as already exist in various other countries. In 1960, the National Belgian Export Credit Insurance Institute (Office National du Ducroire) was authorized to undertake re-insurance contracts with foreign export credit guarantee institutions. This authorization was primarily promoted by the wish of the Luxemburg Government to have Luxemburg exporters participate in the Belgian export credit insurance scheme. The authorization was also enacted in view of the expected co-operation of export credit insurance institutions in the EEC. The export credit system in Denmark was modernized in November 1960 to provide two main types of guarantee *viz*. insurance of claims on foreign countries and guarantee of bank loans. The guarantees are now provided by the newly established Export Credit Council, which includes representatives of industry, the National Bank, private banks, and departmental authorities. The limit for the issue of guarantee is now Dkr. 1·5 billion. The resources of the Council come from the earlier Export Credit Fund and the Dollar Premium Scheme. If these prove inadequate to cover losses insured, the Government will take responsibility for the deficiency. The maximum period for credit is five years for deliveries of capital goods. The guarantees of bank loans are available up to 75 per cent of the amount of a firm order, but may also be given without a firm order if the prospective sale follows earlier exports of the same product. Guarantees are also forthcoming for the financing of stocks held abroad or for other forms of sales promotion. In the Federation Republic of Germany, almost 90 per cent of the volume of guaranteed exports is directed to under-developed countries, including Argentina, Brazil, India, Iraq, Spain, the UAR and Venezuela. The maximum value of exports which could be guaranteed was originally $ 29 million, but it has been raised several times, and in the 1960 Budget Law, the limit was increased to about $ 2·9 billion. In Italy a considerable step forward in export credit insurance was made in November 1960, with the Council of Minister's' approval of a draft bill concerning the insurance and financing of credits relating to export of goods and services, the execution of work abroad and assistance to countries in the course of development. This new measure would bring the Italian insurance system in line with those in the other Common Market countries.

In Spain, a Law of November 3, 1960, established a system of export credit insurance for registered exporters. Guarantees may be obtained against commercial, political and extraordinary risks. Commercial insurance will be handled by a private company to be constituted according to certain set principles; insurance to other risks is limited to the Consoricio de Compensacion de Segures. Exports may not seek cover against one type of risk only and must insure on a global basis, including all exports with the exception of certain specified operations. The maximum term for insurance is five years. The stated purposes of this law are to consolidate Span's foreign trade and to encourage an adequate increase in the volume of exports. According to the annual report for 1959-60, published by the Export

Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) of the United Kingdom, about 20 per cent more business was insured in 1959-60 than in the previous year. The effect of the export credit guarantee system is to facilitate the United Kingdom exports, particularly to the less-developed countries where the risks covered are generally of greater importance than elsewhere, and to enable these exports to be shipped on relatively favourable credit terms. In April 1960, the ECGD announced a certain aid to British exporters, this would mean cheaper permiums for some kinds of engineering goods and lengthened cover on certain policies. From May 1, 1960, the ECGD removed the three year limit on the "whole turnover" type of cover. This is the method whereby an exporter can take out a policy to cover the whole of his future overseas sales for a set period. This period is now extended from three to five years. On October 4, 1960, new credit facilities offered by the ECGD to the United Kingdom shipbuilders were announced. In November 1960, the United Kingdom further announced a new move to strengthen British exports. This comprises new credit terms to support British sales abroad. Although the Government did not want to see a rate develop in the lengthening of export credit terms, they were prepared to authorize the ECGD to insure credit on longer terms than the normal maximum in particular cases were this is necessary to allow a United Kingdom exporter to match terms offered by a foreign competitor with the backing of an export credit guarantee institution or equivalent official support. In addition to these special extensions of ECGD terms (the official maximum is at present five years) where exporters are faced with officially supported competition, ECGD would give part period cover, to the five-year limit, and the exporter could then undertake the remainder of the period at his own risk. This would support exporters where foreign competition on abnormally long term is backed by a credit institution.

Credit Facilities

Medium and long-term credits for financing exports continue to be one of the important techniques by which less-developed countries moving towards industrialization partly cover their immense capital requirements. Industrialized countries exporting capital goods are equally generally unable to abandon this method of financing without the loss of important markets. It has become more and more customary to accompany orders for industrial equipment transport material and other capital goods with the demand that these goods be delivered on credit.

On November 25, 1960, the Canadian authorities indicated that new and fully adequate export financing facilities were being established. These export financing facilities are being made possible due to the joint initiative of the government and the Canadian chartered banks. Canadian exporters of capital goods will thus be enabled to meet credit competition from foreign suppliers. For their part, the Canadian chartered banks, will operate a new company expressly to provide financing for export transactions on credit terms extending up to five years. Export credits insurance will continue to be made available in support of these operations. On the Government side, support will be given to the financing of export transactions involving credit terms of over five years. The Government is prepared to provide guarantees for these extended credit term transactions under Section 21 A of the Export Credits Insurance Act and, in

addition, to purchase the guaranteed foreign obligations from the new financing company or other lenders. The complementary facilities to be established by the chartered banks and the Government is an example of effective co-operation between private enterprise and the Government for the national benefit. Through this important co-operative arrangement, Canadian industry is being given full support to help increase exports and to stimulate employment in the many key industries that should benefit. The Government's arrangement to permit exporters of capital goods to meet the credit competition of the industrial world are backed by the $ 200 million already authorized under Sections 21 and 21A of the Export Credit Insurance Act. Apart from direct investment abroad, Italy has been expanding its facilities for medium and long-term credits to facilitate export operations to less-developed countries, especially in South and Central America the Middle East and North Africa. These credit are in the nature of foreign short-term investments and are protected by Government backed export insurance facilities.

Other Export Promotion Measures

It is reported that the Government of Argentina has reduced the sales tax on exports of meat and by products by the provisions of the Decree No. 6369 of June 6, 1960 which applies to shipments effected between June 6, 1960 and December 31, 1961. The action was the first step in the Government programme to promote foreign sales of meat and by products by easing the tax burden on exporters so as to improve their relative price position in the export market. Italy established a new rate schedule for refund of taxes and duties contained in the price of a wide range of exported Italian goods with refunds ranging from 1 to 8 percent depending on the product, and with the higher rates for manufactured goods. The new rates became effective on September 1, 1960. In Spain a decree providing for rebates of indirect taxes on exported products as a means of aiding Spanish exports was published on July 28, 1960. The Spain export tax on almonds and filberts has been reduced: the new rate, which came into effect on July 21, 1960, replaces the previous export tax.

(*Journal of I. & T. August 1961.*

Leather Export Promotion Council

Scheme for Enrolment of Exporters 1961

In order to develop further confidence among foreign importers about Indian goods and build up healthy and lasting trading relationships between Indian exporters and foreign importers, the Government of India have introduced a Scheme for Enrolment of Exporters of various commodities by specified agencies.

In Appendix 23 of the Import Trade Control Policy for the period October 1961-March 1962, it is provided that exporters desiring to avail of the facilities under Export Promotion Schemes likely to be given by the Government should enrol themselves with the Enrolling Authority before 31-3-62.

Manufacturers/exporters of leathers, leather goods and allied items in our country may contact the Secretary, Leather Export Promotion Council, "Marble Hall", 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-3, for application forms and other particulars relating to Enrolment as Exporters.

Role of Foreign Private Investment

The Government of India have been engaged in a review of the procedures relating to the consideration of the applications that need to be made by parties interested in establishing industrial units in the country. Following the review, several of these procedures have been streamlined and simplified.

It has been felt that, in order to avoid delay resulting from separate and successive consideration by different authorities of various aspects of major Third Plan projects in the private sector, such as Industries' Act Licensing, capital issues, terms of foreign collaboration, import licensing for capital goods etc. it would be desirable to have a unified agency in position to undertake co-ordinated consideration of all aspects at the same time, in consultation with the authorities concerned. A senior officer has accordingly been placed on special duty in the Commerce and Industry Ministry for the purpose.

Some of the important Third Plan projects will involve foreign collaboration or foreign partcipation in capital. The need to give prospective foreign investors interested in participating in important Third Plan schemes prompt and reliable guidance is obvious. Such guidance will now be available from the officer on special duty and his staff, who will primarily be responsible for speedily processing important collaboration projects, involving large foreign investment or technical know-how and skills of special significance.

An illustrative list of industries, in which foreign capital would ordinarily be welcome, has also been drawn up. This list takes into account the gaps in capacity, which exist presently in relation to Plan targets. The list, which is only illustrative, will be subject to revision from time to time.

This list, as has been emphasised, is more illustrative rather than exhaustive; collaboration scheme falling outside this list will also be considered on merits.

The fields, in which foreign capital is ordinarily not needed have also been listed. This list includes banking, insurance, trading and commercial activities and plantations. Private capital, foreign or Indian, as a rule, is not being allowed in the industries listed in Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. In special circumstances, however, exceptions may be made where, after full consideration, this is found to be in the public interest.

Basically, the policy regarding foreign investments would be to attract private foreign capital in those fields, in which the country needs to develop in pursuance of the Plan targets. While Government have been generally encouraging the investment of private foreign capital in the country, it is to be recognised that this has necessarily to be on a selective basis.

If any project is approved for development in the private sector and, if imported plant and machinery are required, foreign capital investment would ordinarily be welcome as a form of financing the project.

While Indian majority holding would be generally welcome the ratio of foreign capital to Indian capital in joint venture enterprises, the extent of foreign share holding that is to be permitted in any case etc. have necessarily to be judged on merits. This judgement is made after evaluating the technical skills offered and after weighing the requirements of foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment from abroad and the desire of Indian collaborators to play an effective part in the company's management.

Importance is also attached to the arrangements proposed for the training of Indian technicians and executives in all aspects of production and management. Where a phased programme of manufacture is proposed, emphasis is placed on the rapid build-up of indigenous production. Long term assembling and formulations and productions based on imported intermediates products have to be avoided.

Special encouragement is given to schemes, which involves expansion of exports on an economic basis with or without the assistance of the foreign collaborators, overseas marketing organisations.

Foreign investors have found their collaboration arrangements of considerable economic value from the point of view of sound long-term investments. A happy corollary to the situation has been that, though existing regulations do not impose any restrictions on the repatriation of foreign capital investments in India, including accumulated profits and appreciated value of assets, subject to the payment of all taxes due, foreign investors have found it to their advantage to retain their investments in the country undisturbed and even pool back into their enterprises a substantial proportion of their remittable profits and dividends.

(*Export Promotion Bulletin, Bombay 16th June 1961*)

The Leather Industry in the Federal Republic of Germany

BY

Late ALFRED F. KICKBUSCH,

Economic Officer, Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany, Madras-1.

The production of leather of all kinds in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1960 stood at 66·340 tons valued at 996·3 million DM. This production is not sufficient to cater to the needs of the processing industries and therefore had to be supplemented by the import of roughly 98·500 tons valued at 301·6 million DM. Exports of hides and skins from Germany were 100·7 million DM. in 1960 and therefore less than 10% of domestic production and imports lumped together.

There are 280·000 persons engaged in leather production and processing. They produced 15·1 crore pairs of shoes in 1960 with a production value of 230·8 crore DM. To this we have to add the production value of leather goods of all kinds including industrial leather aggregating 77·2 crore DM.

The Federal Republic imported 17·8 lakh pairs of shoes in 1960 with an import value of 16·2 crore DM. The principal suppliers are Italy, Hongkong and France. Deducting the export of 58 lakh pairs with a value of 5·8 crore DM. the net consumption of shoes and boots in the Federal Republic was therefore 16·3 crore pairs or 3 pairs head of the population.

Above, I have mentioned German leather imports, India accounts for a handsome share by supplying 43 million DM worth or 16%. This does not quite check with Indian statistics which mention only Rs. 32 million. The reason is that a certain percentage of Indian leather reaches the Federal Republic in a roundabout way, mainly through the London auctions. However, since German statistics give the country of origin (not the country of purchase) the German figure is higher than the one shown in Indian export figures which give the country of first destination.

A recent feature of Indo-German leather trade are the auctions of Indian skins at Offenbach, Germany's principal leather centre. The author happened to attend the first of these auctions which have now become a permanent institution. Results have been rather encouraging so far and it is hoped that these auctions will contribute to even closer trade relations between the two countries and also increase the offtake of Indian leather. (*Contributed*)

It has been our unpleasant task to add the word 'Late' along with the name of Mr. Alfred F. Kickbush as he very recently died at Madras under the tragic circumstances. He was a congenial type of diplomat with very pleasing manners. He quite willingly furnish useful information whenever required by the Council. "May his Soul rest in peace."

EDITOR.

News and Notes

(a) EXPORT TRADE

India

Export of Wild life and products thereof.

The trade is hereby informed that (a) export of the following species of birds, living has been decontrolled with effect from the 30th September 1961.

(i) Adjutant Storks,

(ii) Andaman Grey-rumped Swiftlet,

(iii) Cranes,

(iv) Edible Nest Swift,

(v) Finn's Baya,

(vi) Geese,

(vii) Golden Eagle,

(viii) Macqueen's Bustard,

(ix) Swans and

(x) Vultures.

Export of the skins and feathers of these birds will however, continue to remain prohibited, except to *bonafide* scientific institutions by registered exporters, *vide* S. No. A-1-A (xlviii) in Part II of the Blue Book.

(b) Export of the following species of Wild life (dead or alive or part thereof or produce therefrom) has been brought within the purview of the Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 with effect from the 30th September 1961.

(i) Clouded Leopard,

(ii) Eastern Pangolin,

(iii) Four horned Antelope,

(iv) Golden Cat,

(v) Golden Langur,

(vi) Indian Gazelle,

(vii) Indian Swamp deer,

(viii) Lesser Panda,

(ix) Markhor,

(x) Spotted Lisang,

(xi) Tragopans and

(xii) Urial.

The export of the above twelve species of wild life (dead or alive or part thereof or produce therefrom) will not be allowed.

2. It has also been decided that the export of the following species of wild life (dead or alive or part thereof or produce therefrom) will not be allowed :—

(i) Marbled Cat

(ii) Butterflies and

(iii) Moths larger than 75 mm.

3. The following amendments may be made in Part II of the Blue Book :-

(i) entries under columns 2(a) to 4 against S. Nos. A-1-A (i), (ii), (x), (xiv), (xvi), (xviii), (xx), (xxxi), (lii) and (lv) may be omitted.

(ii) The following entries under columns 1 to 4 against S. No. A-1-A may be inserted.

1.	2(a)		2(b)	3	4
(ix)	Clouded Leopard	...	—	Not allowed	—
(xii)	Eastern Pangolin	...	—	,,	—
(xvi)	Four horned Antelope	...	—	,,	—
(xvii)	Golden Cat	...	—	,,	—
(xviii)	Golden Langur	...	—	,,	—
(xxiv)	Indian Gazelle	...	—	,,	—
(xxvi)	Indian Swamp deer	...	—	,,	—
(xxxi)	Lesser Panda	...	—	,,	—
(xxxv)	Markhor	...	—	,,	—
(xliv)	Spotted Lisang	...	—	,,	—
(l)	Tragopans	...	—	,,	—
(liv)	Urial	...	—	,,	—

(iii) entries against S. Nos. A-1-A (vii), (xxxiv) and (xxxviii) may be amended to read as follows :

1.	2(a)		2(b)	3	4
(vii)	Butterflies	...	—	Not allowed	—
(xxxiv)	Marbled Cat	...	—	,,	—
(xxxviii)	Moths larger than 75 mm.	...	—	,,	—

—*(Official communication)*

(b) IMPORT TRADE

Cambodia

Import Licences

Licences are required for all goods imported. These licences are valid for six months and goods must be shipped before the expiry date. Commodities imported into Cambodia are grouped under several categories. To import a specific product, a prospective importer must be registered under that group. The import of certain luxury goods or goods without economic interest is forbidden.

Imports at the official rate of exchange are governed by the annual plan relating imports. Import forecasts are made on a commodity basis and allocations issued in the form of import licences. Most allocations of official exchange specify the countries from which the goods may be purchased. Exporters of Cambodian products may retain or sell to other importers a percentage of their foreign currency earnings. The remainder must be sold to the bank at the official rate of exchange. The retained funds may be used to finance luxury imports not premitted under the Government's allocation system. End-users and industrial undertakings may be granted allocations above the budgeted amount to cover the cost of essential goods.

(*The Journal of Industry and Trade, August 1961*)

Ethiopia

It is reported that some exporters in India show in the invoice, in addition to the selling price to the importer in Ethiopia, the selling price of the current domestic value of the goods in India. This causes unnecessary difficulties with the customs authorities in Ethiopia, especially when the domestic value or the selling price in India is higher than the selling price to the Merchants in Ethiopia. Indian exporters are therefore requested not to show in the invoice the current domestic value or selling price in India. Only the selling price to the importers in Ethiopia should be shown in the invoice.

(Official communication)

Federation of Rhodesia and Nayasaland

The Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry has now published the following arrangements for the issue of import quotas during the period July 1 to December 31, 1961.

Licences for the following articles will only be issued if the importer produces evidence that he has obtained an order from the Army, Air Force or Police authorities; such imports will be outside the quota arrangements :

Belts, black leather or buff (N. R. P. Style).

Belts, waist, leather (B. S. A. P. Type).

Belts, web ;

(I. T. J. 9-9-1961)

Hong Kong

Goods may be imported into Hong Kong without import licences with the exception of dutiable, dangerous and undesirable, restricted and strategic goods.

All foreign exchange transactions in currencies other than sterling and currencies linked with sterling are restricted. Official exchange must be purchased from an authorized bank. However, there is an extensive free market for trading in dollars at higher rates and most imports from the dollar area are paid for with dollars, bought in that market.

(The Journal of Industry and Trade, August 1961)

Italy

Import Quotas

During April, agreement was reached in Tehran in terms of the Italo-Iranian Trade Agreement on the quota for commodities subject to Import Licensing for the period ending February 1962. The quotas for items of interest to India are the following for export from Iran to Italy :—

ITEM :	Value of quota in million Lire (1 million Lire- Rs. 7,700 approx.)
Raw Goat Skins ...	1,500
Sheep casings ...	500

According to the trade agreement signed with Rumania on June 5, 1961, quotas were fixed for importation of Rumanian goods into Italy for the period ending December 31, 1961. Only goods of interest to India are mentioned below :

Item	*Million Lire*
Raw skins ...	300

(Official communication)

Malagasy Republic

Global Quotas for the Second Half of 1961

The Journal officiel de la Republique Malgache of August 12, 1961, published the following list of global quotas available for the import of goods from all countries in the second half of 1961 :—

List I—Quotas administered by the Provincial Departments of Economic Affairs

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description	Value (New Francs) 100%	Diego-suarez 10%	Fiana-rantsoa 19%	Majunga 13%	Tama-tave 18%	Tana-narive 30%	Tulear 10%
24	Chap. 42 Chap. 64	Leather articles Footwear, other articles	3,500,000	350,000	665,000	455,000	630,000	1,050,000	3,50,000
		B. TEXTILE							
15 & 16	Chap. 53	Wool and other animal hair other articles	4,988,000	498,800	798,080	648,440	748,200	1,296,880	9,97,600

List II—Quotas administered by the Department of Economic Affairs External Trade Service

Quota	Tariff No.	Description	Value (New Francs)	Remarks
14	Chap 32	Tanning and dyeing extracts excluding colouring materials. Other articles.	808, 500	—

(I. T. J. 9-9-61)

Mainland China

Import Licences

Licences are required for goods imported into Mainland China. The Government has established twelve national export and import trading corporations, each specializing in particular types of goods and trading procedures and acting on behalf of end-users located throughout the country. Import licences are issued automatically for all orders placed by the corporations.

Exporters who desire to ship goods to Mainland China should write directly and regularly to the head offices and branches of the pertinent Chinese National Import and Export Corporations in Peking. Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Canton and Dairen, or their agent, the China Resources Company in Hong Kong. It is important to send adequate quantities of literature so that the trading corporations can circulate it to end-users. Price quotations should be f.o.b. with freight, insurance and other costs to Chinese port indicated separtely.

(The Journal of Industry & Trade August 1961)

Mauritius

Import Control policy

There are no restrictions on imports into Mauritius. Every thing is imported from abroad except sugar, salt and tea.

(*The Journal of Industry & Trade September, 1961*)

Spain

(*a*) Further Liberalization of trade

The Spanish authorities have published a fifth list of liberalized goods which is fully reproduced below.

Liberalized goods may be freely imported without import licence provided they originate in, and proceed from, the countries listed in the Annex below. Imports are to be made under a 'Declaration of Importation of Liberalized goods', which the importer must make on official forms.

The liberalization of goods in this list will come into force on September 1, 1961, with the exceptions indicated below:

Items preceded by the sign* will be liberalized on October 1, 1961. Items preceded by the sign + will be liberalized on January 1, 1962. Items preceded by the = have been liberalized partially in previous lists. Items preceded by the sign Ex are partially liberalized.

Fifth Liberalization List

Tariff No.	*Article.*
05-07	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers whether or not the quills or part of the scapes have been removed, feathers split into two along their length, down, barbs (including barbs with part of the scape attached, whether or not with trimmed edges) quills and scapes, unworked, cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation, but not otherwise worked.
Ex-32·03	Pure synthetic tanning substances.
*41-01- A-4	Sheepskins
41-01- A-5	Goat skins.
*41-01 B-2	Limed and pickled sheepskins and hides, including dried skulls.
41-01 B-3	Limed and pickled goat skins and hides including dried skulls.
43-01	Raw furskins

(*I. T. J. 26-8-61*)

(*b*) Global Quotas

The following revised list of global quotas omitting the items liberalized in the recent Fifth Liberalization List has now been published. There are no new global qutoas.

Quota No.	Goods	Tariff Heading	Annual value in U. S. Dollars
11	Fur skins ...	43·02, 43·05 B, 43·03 C	... 600,000

(*I. T. J. 23-9-1961*)

Thailand

Commodities under Import Control

The following is an up-to-date list of goods subject to import control:

35 Canvas shoes, slippers and sandals with rubber soles.

38 Rubber heels and sole.

64 Slippers and sandals, chiefly made of straw or having wooden soles.

Importation of the above-mentioned goods requires licences which may be applied for at the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bangkok.

Permits for the import of the above goods are not granted except under special circumstances.

Item 64 may be imported on the condition that importers purchase a proportionate quantity of the same type of goods produced in Thailand.

(*I. T.J. 9-9-1961*)

Turkey

Liberalization List.

Further to the notice which was published earlier* details of the ICA allocations affecting liberalisation list covering the second half of 1961 which the Turkish authorities have now published are given below. It should be noticed that some ICA allocations have now been cancelled.

Tariff & S. No.	Description of Goods.	Remarks.
40·01·12	Raw hides of bovine cattle fresh, weighing (15 kilos or more)	To pay only out of ICA funds.
16	Raw hides of bovine cattle, dried (9 kilos or more)	
41·01·32	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, fresh 15 kilos or more)	To pay only out of ICA funds
36	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, dried (9 kilos or more)	

P.S: It may please be noted that from our country export of raw hides and calf skins is not allowed.

(*See Leathers dated September-October 1961, Page 15.)

(*I. T. J. 23-9-1961*)

United Arab Republic

*New Import Policy in Egypt

The Government Companies entrusted with the task of imports into Egypt have each been assigned particular lines of imports and the allocations made to each company are given below. The interested exportes of specific items should correspond directly with the Companies entrusted with their importations.

Companies entrusted with the task of Importation and Commodities allocated to each.

I. The Misr Foerign Trade Co., 7, Soliman Pacha Street, Cairo.

1. Colouring and tanning extracts.
2. Wool, horse hair and other animals hair.

II. El Nasr Company for Exports & Imports 34, Adly Street, Cairo.

1. Skins, hide and leather.
2. Articles made of hides, skin and leather.
3. Fur - skins and fur.

III. The General Company for Pharmaceuticals 26, Cherif Pacha Street, Cairo.

1. Animal raw materials and other prouets (Bristles, bones).
2. Raw materials for dyeing and tanning gums, resins and other vegetable saps and juices 'Henna, gum arabic dammar, lac, shellac etc.

IV. Economic Commercial Co.

21,Sharia Elfi, Cairo. 16, Sharia Cherif, Alexandria.

1. Skins, hides and leather.

*See leathers dated September/October 1961 page 16.

(Official communication)

(c) TARIFF REGULATIONS

Belgium

(a) Developments Affecting Imports

Modifications of the Code and General Regulations regarding the taxes put at par with stamp duty.

The "Moniteur Belge" of 13 July, 1961, publishes the text of a Royal Decree dated 7 July, which comes into force on the 14th, containing several modifications of the Code and General Regulations regarding the taxes put at par with stamp duty.

Article 1.—The following temporary provision is added to Article 59 of the Code of taxes put at par with stamp duty.

"Temporary provision regarding the goods mentioned hereafter with reference to the Import Entry Duty Tariff annexed to the Protocoles signed by Belgium, Luxemburg and Holland.

The invoices, are exempt from tax upto 30 June, 1962, which are delivered to purchasers who, in the succession of the sales of which these goods have been the object since their expedition from abroad, proceed the person to whom the goods are sent and declared in consumption or who is at liberty to re-export them at the conditions provided by article 37 :—

1. Raw hides and skins under the heading 41·01.
2. Wool and hair (s) under 53·01 to 53·05.

(Official communication)

(b) Transmission Tax Surcharge on Imported Goods

A Belgian Royal Decree, dated May 4, 1961 (also published in the Moniteur Belge No. 107 of May 5, 1961) increased the rates

of transmission tax surcharge on imported goods. In general, the surcharge rates have been increased by approximately two-tenths.

(I. T. J. 9-9-1961)

British East Africa

In the Budgets for 1961-62 presented on 16th May 1961, in the respective Legislative Councils of Kenya and Uganda and the National Assembly of Tanganyika, the duties have been divided into four categories and the increases announced under each category and the goods affected are listed below :—

II. General rate of duty (25 per cent *ad valorem*)

18. Leather.

(The Journal of Industry & Trade September 1961)

Brazil

Conversion Rate for Import Duties

It is reported that the conversion rate for the fiscal dollar, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* Customs duties, will be Cruzeiros 262·46 per United States dollar during August. The previous rate* was Cruzeiros 271·81 to the United State dollars.

(*See Leathers August 1961, page 16).

(I. T. J. 26-8-1961)

Ceylon

Revised Import Duties

The Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 12559 of July 27, 1961, contains Orders made by the Minister of Finance-giving revised import duties on a number of items in the Ceylon Customs Tariff. These new duties details of which are given below, are included in the Government of Ceylon's Budget Proposals for 1961-62 and became effective from midnight July 27.

SCHEDULE

Column I goods		Column II Preferencial Rate	Column III General Rate
		Ad valorem Rs. c.	*Ad valorem* Rs. c
Konnam bark	per cwt.		6 50
Leather and Leather goods, not elsewhere specified :—			
Harness and saddlery		100 per cent	100 per cent
Other		100 per cent	105 per cent

(I. T. J. 26-8-1961)

Ecuador

Prior Deposits

With effect from August 8, 1961, the prior deposit required for imports of all List II (luxury) goods has been increased from 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

(*I. T. J. 9-9-1961*)

France

Amendments to Customs Tariff

The French Journal Official dated August 27, 1961, published an announcement indicating that certain tariff items should read as follows :

Tariff No.		Description	Rate of Duty *ad valorem* per cent
41·06		Chamois-dressed leather :	
	A	Of sheep and lambs chamois dressed, neither ground nor cut...	9·50
	B	Others :	
	I	Of large bovines (oxen, cows, bulls) including buffalo ...	10
	II	Of calves ...	12
	III	Of equines ...	12
	IV	Of sheep and lambs ...	10
	V	Of goats and kids ...	10
	VI	Of other animals ...	8

(*I. T. J. 30-9-1961*)

Ghana

Prepayment of Customs Duties

The Customs (Amendment) Act 1961, dated May 11, 1961, provides for the payment of customs duty on imported goods before their arrival in Ghana (and the refund of such duty in the event of non-arrivals).

(*I. T. J. 2-9-1961*)

Irish Republic

Miscellaneous Customs Duties

The Irish Republic Revenue Commissioners announce that the Government have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 114) (Miscellaneous Customs Duties) Order, 1961. The effect of the order which came into operation on August 11, is :

(*a*) to impose Customs duties as set out in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A

Ref. No.	Particulars of Head of Duty	Full Per cent *ad valorem*	Rates of Duty Preferential (United Kingdom and Canada) per cent *ad valorem*
1.	Footwear of a kind the importation of which is prohibited either by the Control of Imports (Quota No. 3) Order 1934 (S. R. & O. No. 242 of 1934) as amended or by the Control of Imports (Quota No. 4) order 1934 (S. R. & O. No. 243 of 1934) as amended ...	75	50

Explanatory Note.—The effect of this Order is to prescribe new or increased Customs duties as indicated but to maintain the previous rates of duty in operation so long as the items concerned remain subject to import restrictions.

(*I. T. J. 9-9-1961*)

Italy

Customs Modifications and Amendments

Under the Provisions of Italian Ministerial Decree No. 321 of April 3, 1961, certain amendments and modifications have been made to the Italian duties published under Presidential Decree No. 1586 of December 24, 1960, applied to imports from countries other than member-countries of the European Economic Community.

Following is a list of the tariff headings or sub-heading which are wholly or partially affected by the above-decree.

Tariff No.	Description of goods.
32·01 a	Tanning extracts of wattle and quebracho.
41·03	Sheep and lamb skin leather.
41·04	Goat and kid skin leather.
53·05 b	Sheep's or lamb's wool or other animal hair, combed.
64·01 c1 beta II aa	Footwear rubber-soled, other than overshoes or special sports footwear or of a length measured from toe to inner edge of heel of not more than 7 cm. with uppers of artificial plastic material of not more than ankle height or without tops.
64·02 c1 alpha 1 bb	Footwear leather soled, other than special sports footwear or of a length measured from toe to inner edge of heel of not more than 7 cm. with uppers of leather or composition leather of not more than ankle height or without tops.
64·02 c 2 alpha	Footwear, other than special sports footwear, with soles of rubber and uppers of any other material than rubber and artificial plastic material of not more than ankle height or without tops.
64·03 a	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork of a length measure from the toe to the inner edge, of the heel, of not more than 7 cm.

(*I. T. J. 9-9-1961*)

Libya

List of goods subject to Quota

The Ministry of Economy issued a decision specifying goods import of which is subject to quota system. They are :

Cows of improved kinds.

Raw hides and skins.

Wool in masses.

Hair and short hair.

(*The Journal of Industry & Trade, September 1961*)

New Zealand

Tariff Classifications

The New Zealand Customs Department have announced the following decisions in interpretation of the Customs tariff.

Tariff Item No.	Decision	B. P. per cent	general per cent
	Boots, etc.		
448 (3)	Ornaments and ornamental fasteners for footwear, including poems and slides, but not including bows or metal buckles, and not including ornaments and ornamental fastners composed wholly or partly of precious metal.	3	3

(*I. T. J. 23-9-1961*)

United States

Import Duty on Cashmere

Public Law 87-59 approved on June 27, 1961, includes a provision reducing the duties on hair of the Cashmere Goat, under Tariff Paragraph 1102(b), to the level of the former m. f. n. rates, which were withdrawn last year following the termination of the United States/Iran Trade Agreement. The new rates which apply to imports from all sources, are as follows:

Hair of the Cashmere goat

In the grease or washed—

18 cents per pound of clean content.

On the skin—

16 cents per pound of clean content.

Scoured—

21 cents per pound of clean content.

Sorted or matchings if not scoured—

19 cents per pound of clean content.

(I. T. J. 26-8-1961).

Zanzibar

Customs Tariff Changes

The Zanzibar Customs and Excise duties (Provisional collection) Order, 1961, provides the following revision of import duties in the First Schedule to the Zanzibar Customs Tariff and is effective from July 26, 1961.

Schedule 1

Item	Article	Rate of Duty
49	Leather dressed; leather manufactures, n.e.e. imitation and artificial leather and manufactures thereof, n.e.e.	22½ per cent *ad valorem*

For the purpose of this Schedule:

'n.e.e.' means 'not elsewhere enumerated.'

Goods chargeable with duty by weight are, except where otherwise provided for, charged with duty on the net weight, which may be arrived at either by weighing net, or deducting from the gross weight the actual tare or an average tare agreed to by the Importer.

(I. T. J. 16-9-1961).

(*d*) GENERAL

Ceylon

(*a*) Tanning Industry

The D. I. Leather Products Corporation and the Ceylon Tanners' Association have not yet fixed the purchase price of raw cow hides for the third quarter of 1961. The price for the second quarter of 1961 was 43·8 cents per lb.

(*b*) Indigenous Wattle Bark

The indigenous wattle bark in Ceylon has not yet come to the market.

The total acreage under wattle plantation at two sites (Pattipola and Kandapola) in Nuwara Eliya, is over 3,500. This acreage includes areas of wattle ranging from seedlings to 20 years old trees of over 40 feet height. These sites are dived into various blocks and the trees there are sold in auction. No action is taken by the purchaser to collect the bark from trees and sell it in the market.

At present The D. I. Leather Products Corporation, Colombo are testing the indigenous wattle bark supplied by the Forest Department for its utilization in tanning. The CISIR is investigating the use of this bark in making wattle extract. All of the tanneries use mainly imported wattle extract and indigenous and imported myrobalan nuts. At present Ceylon is in short supply of tanning materials.

Agents who deal with tanning materials are:

(1) N. M. Mohamed Mohideen,
17, Second Cross Street, Pettah,
Colombo.

(2) A. M. Sulthan & Co.,
109, Dam Street, Colombo.

(Official communication)

Ecuador

Amendment to Notice on Changes in Exchange Control in Ecuador

Attention is drawn to the following amendment to the notice on Changes in Exchange Control which was published earlier*.

Substitute 'decreased' for 'increased to read': 'customs duties on List I (essential) imports will be decreased proportionately within one month of July 14'.

* See Leathers dated September/October 1961 page 19.

(I. T. J. 26-8-1961).

India

Livestock population in Andhra and Himachal

The livestock population in Andhra Pradesh has increased by 10·6 per cent and in Himachal Pradesh it has decreased by 1·4 per cent during the last five years, according to the 9th quinquennial livestock census taken on April 15, 1961.

In Andhra Pradesh the livestock population is estimated at 326·44 lakhs as against the 1956 census figure of 295·13 lakhs. The number of cattle has gone up by 8·9 per cent from 112·77 lakhs to 122·81 lakhs. Of these, males over three years have increased by 8·6 per cent. Youngstock by 10·6 per cent and female cattle by 8·1 per cent. The total number of buffaloes has increased during the quinquennium by 16·7 per cent from 59·68 lakhs to 69·65 lakhs.

The population of sheep has increased from 78·46 lakhs to 83·71 lakhs *i.e.* by 67 per cent, and goats by 15·5 per cent from 36·98 lakhs to 42·67 lakhs. The total number of horses and ponies which was 0·32 lakhs in 1956 is now 0·74 lakhs.

Himachal Pradesh

In Himachal Pradesh the total livestock population has decreased from 27·39 lakhs to 27·01 lakhs, the number of cattle however has gone up by 3·6 per cent from 11·71 to 12·13 lakhs. Of these, female cattle over three years increased by 2·7 per cent and males over three years by 8·4 per cent. But the population of youngtock had gone down by 0·2 per cent. The total number of buffaloes has increased by 2·9 per cent from 2·06 to 2·16 lakhs. There has been a decrease in the number of sheep by 4·6 per cent from 6·97 lakhs to 6·65 lakhs and of goats by 8·4 per cent from 6·52 lakhs to 5·97 lakhs. Poultry has recorded an increase of 55·7 per cent from 0·56 lakhs to 0·87 lakhs.

The census was taken in all the States in April 1961, except in Jammu and Kashmir where it will be held later this year. The census figures of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh have already been published. According to these, the livestock population in Kerala is estimated at 46·07 lakhs as against the 1956 census figure of 41·68 lakhs and the livestock population in Madhya Pradesh is placed at 375·67 lakhs as against 344·50 lakhs in 1956.

(*The Journal of Industry & Trade, September 1961*)

(*b*) Facilities for Importers of West German and Dutch Goods

Government of India have decided to grant certain special facilities to importers for clearing shipments from West Germany and the Netherlands and making remittances for the goods concerned. This is to avoid inconvenience to importers following the recent revaluation of the West German and Dutch currencies, as a result of which the C. I. F. value of shipments to India will be in excess of the C. I. F. Value available under the relevant import licences. The facilities have been announced in an Import Trade Control Notice. Generally the C. I. F. value specified in the licences will be deemed to have been increased to the extent necessary to accommodate the altered rupee equivalent.

(*The Journal Industry & Trade, July, 1961*)

North Korea

Exports to North Korea

The following Notice to Exporters (No. 1 of 1961), dated the 8th August 1961 has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department, Central Office, Bombay-1 :—

The Government of India have entered into a Trade Agreement (with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), requiring that all financial transactions (with certain exceptions—*vide* paragraph 2 below) between the two countries should be effected in Rupees. Exporters are advised that, henceforth, all contracts covering exports to North Korea (other than those referred to in paragraph 2 below) must be registered with the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi. The State Trading Corporation while approving the contract, will issue a letter or certificate to that effect, which should be attached to the original copy of the G. R. 1 form to be submitted to the customs at the time of shipment. Payment for such exports can be received by exporters only in rupees by debit to an account with an authorised dealer in India in the name of any bank in North Korea.

2. In cases, however, where the North Korean importer has made arrangements for financing a shipment in a free currency or in external sterling, the Indian exporter should submit the G. R. 1 form, along with Letter of Credit opened in their favour showing the financing arrangement made, to the nearest office of the Exchange Control Department for countersignature. In the case of exports to North Korea, the Customs authorities will accept only such G. R. 1 forms as are countersigned by the Bank or are accompanied by the State Trading Corporation's certificate of registration.

(*I. T. J. 23-9-1961*)

Switzerland

Raw Furskins

The demand for tanned or dressed furskins is considerably higher than of raw furskins. The imports of the former during July 1961 were of the value of 1·6 mil. S. Frs. and the latter of 0·1 mil. S. Fr. only. Efforts aiming at promotion of export of tanned furskins from India to Switzerland have upto now been unsuccessful, mainly because of the techniques of tanning, which apparently do not come upto the Swiss standards.

An analysis of Indo-Swiss Trade exchange in the course of the recent months, shows that there is some demand for raw furskins supplied by Indian Exporters. Thus, in the month under review, this commodity was imported from India of the value of 22,000 S. Fr. (Afghanistan was the main supplier). The import is, however, irregular, and it is too soon to forecast whether a permanent market for Indian furskins can be established in Switzerland.

(*Official communication*).

West Germany

Shoe Industry

According to a survey made by the Deutsche Bank, foreign suppliers have increased their share of total sales of shoes in the German market. The domestic production of shoes in the first four months of 1961 was 47·6 million pairs which was slightly less than the corresponding period in 1960.

Owing to the growing shortage of labour, a number of German firms are reported to be establishing Shoe factories abroad.

(*Official communication*)

What is the Common Market ?

Members.—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg signed Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

Purposes.—To establish a common economic unit in which trade, persons, and capital can move freely ; and to achieve a closer union among European peoples.

Its Institutions

Council of Ministers, with one member from each country, decides all problems within framework of treaty.

Commission, with nine members, ensures implementation of treaty, and advises Council.

Assembly, composed of Parliamentarians from member countries, is deliberative body, and will eventually be chosen by direct elections.

Court of Justice ensures observance of law and justice in interpretation and application of treaty.

Common Policies.—The six are committed to common policies on agriculture, transport, and commercial dealings with rest of world ; and to close collaboration on economic, monetary, financial and social policies.

Fund and Bank.—The six have established the European Social Fund and the European Investment Bank whose functions are to speed, and cushion the effects of, economically desirable changes.

Associated Members.—Former French and Belgian territories in Africa (now independent) are associated with the Six. Provisions governing the association have to be renegotiated before the end of 1962.

Progress so Far

Tariffs.—Tariffs between member countries so far reduced by 30 per cent. Further cut of at least 10, possibly 20 per cent, by end of year. Eventually there will be common external tariff. First steps towards this taken at end of last year.

Exports.—Since 1957, members have increased exports to other members by between 50 and 100 per cent more than their exports to rest of world.

The Future.—Progress in various fields has so far been uneven ; on agriculture, for example, there are still great differences of opinion. But by 1970 the economic union is supposed to be fully operative and many decisions in the Community will then be taken by majority vote in Council of Ministers on which each country is represented. Voting power is weighted Germany, France and Italy have four votes each. Belgium and Holland have two each, and Luxemburg has one.

—(*World Trade Bulletin, Calcutta 15-8-1961*).

—★—

Export Opportunities

The following enquiries have been received by the Council. Interested manufacturers/exporters may please contact the parties direct. The Council does not guarantee about the financial standing of the firms.

1. Trade Enquiry from Sydney Trade Fiar, 1961 Sydney, Australia.

M/s. Kingston Finance Co. Private Ltd., Kur-Kennedy & Cyre Sts., Kingston, Canberra, A. C. T. ...	Are desirous of acting as Agents for saddlery and allied items.
2. M/s. Thai Agriculture Ltd., Partnership, Room Nos. 209, Muang Thai Life Assurance Building, 335, Newroad, Bangkok, Thailand.	Exporters of Siam raw hides.
3. M/s. Resan Trading Co. Ave. Bouzar Jometri, Pasage Nikpour No. 14, Tehran. ...	Leather belts.

—★—

Statement showing the total exports of tanned hides and skins (Cow Hides, Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of September 1961 *i.e.* 1-9-1961 to 30-9-1961.

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
1-9-1961	90	1,42,562	—	—	—	—	3	4,792	56	3,14,026	29	2,21,518
2-9-1961	242	3,87,062	8	19,464	—	—	5	10,475	65	3,72,997	64	3,98,175
5-9-1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1,06,226	31	1,47,261
6-9-1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11,340
7-9-1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7,013	—	—	9	51,121
8-9-1961	127	2,02,340	5	16,774	19	29,353	10	18,154	65	3,50,421	30	1,98,381
11-9-1961	261	4,41,216	12	28,298	16	23,407	32	60,487	102	5,72,800	77	5,75,821
12-9-1961	30	50,193	2	4,388	19	25,659	8	12,833	52	2,21,898	5	45,805
14-9-1961	729	12,76,456	32	75,927	—	—	12	25,245	215	10,47,753	122	7,71,484
15-9-1961	96	1,79,405	12	28,044	—	—	13	21,695	53	2,81,589	64	3,44,720
16-9-1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1,19,631	10	85,713
18-9-1961	295	4,98,559	10	24,853	1	1,427	26	47,175	73	4,20,057	60	3,57,463
19-9-1961	54	76,444	3	6,480	6	8,367	10	19,398	3	13,193	22	2,16,683
20-9-1961	236	3,94,833	12	35,329	—	—	8	14,768	32	1,75,901	24	2,73,079
21-9-1961	98	1,49,888	9	24,454	5	8,559	1	1,681	59	3,71,340	40	2,99,526
22-9-1961	185	3,04,597	11	28,541	—	—	22	32,985	81	4,80,609	38	2,71,931
23-9-1961	246	4,32,775	39	95,192	5	8,269	—	—	89	4,61,127	30	2,23,235
25-9-1961	145	2,58,849	24	57,487	41	56,321	43	75,564	161	8,57,445	64	3,89,203
27-9-1961	124	1,86,731	2	7,016	18	24,268	14	27,595	255	11,49,492	77	5,34,304
29-9-1961	93	1,60,218	8	22,153	—	—	—	—	73	3,95,809	39	2,21,928
30-9-1961	338	5,76,864	25	62,284	5	8,560	23	41,184	132	7,29,836	124	7,46,965
Total ...	3,389	57,18,992	214	5,36,684	135	1,94,190	235	4,21,044	1,609	84,42,150	962	63,85,656
Less Goods short shipped	26	36,797	—	—	—	—	5	7,013	34	1,70,232	22	1,00,298
Grand Total ...	3,363	56,82,195	214	5,36,684	135	1,94,190	230	4,14,031	1,575	82,71,918	940	62,85,358

During the month under review the export of E. I. tanned hides and skins to Calcutta were 266 bales valued at Rs. 4,64,080 (Rs. 4·64 lakhs).

Statement showing the total exports of Tanned Hides and Skins (Cow Hides, Cow Calf Skins, Buff Hides, Buff Calf, Goat and Sheep Skins) during the month of October 1961 *i.e.* 1-10-1961 to 31-10-1961

Date	Total No. of bales in C.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in C.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.H.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in B.C.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in G.S.	VALUE IN Rs.	Total No. of bales in S.S.	VALUE IN Rs.
3-10-1961	106	1,75,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,66,851	25	1,46,717
4-10-1961	135	2,39,667	1	2,320	—	—	12	20,494	51	2,67,449	39	2,98,368
5-10-1961	207	3,99,971	20	44,817	14	20,918	18	33,037	84	4,70,447	23	1,57,959
6-10-1961	290	5,14,974	18	44,101	—	—	18	32,418	71	3,85,551	41	2,81,858
7-10-1961	161	2,69,576	56	1,49,772	—	—	25	46,220	72	3,83,020	14	1,08,430
12-10-1961	15	18,406	7	24,477	—	—	38	83,955	—	—	6	60,870
13-10-1961	188	3,10,167	5	9,486	—	—	10	16,861	32	1,96,282	7	45,572
16-10-1961	130	2,25,010	13	42,645	56	78,552	31	55,780	53	2,78,200	39	2,36,151
19-10-1961	284	4,78,444	65	1,51,095	5	8,230	40	69,415	305	14,25,535	67	4,10,633
20-10-1961	170	2,98,566	33	82,887	15	23,918	4	9,061	32	1,91,103	49	3,14,799
21-10-1961	190	3,25,713	3	6,424	—	—	5	10,984	21	1,17,435	61	3,83,428
23-10-1961	177	3,25,041	9	26,716	—	—	12	25,751	104	5,25,021	90	4,95,822
24-10-1961	133	2,17,296	8	16,919	—	—	14	24,564	50	2,84,468	21	1,09,126
25-10-1961	—	—	6	11,325	15	21,384	5	9,000	21	1,08,146	30	2,06,983
26-10-1961	120	1,93,535	3	7,040	10	14,567	5	9,874	162	7,27,324	92	4,83,527
27-10-1961	15	22,050	—	—	—	—	2	4,108	65	3,19,895	46	2,72,371
28-10-1961	57	88,437	3	6,575	1	411	2	2,919	115	5,83,435	25	2,72,311
30-10-1961	298	5,16,756	19	40,780	—	—	17	39,979	72	3,63,032	54	3,24,350
31-10-1961	143	2,06,528	12	32,393	10	15,266	5	8,728	46	2,35,033	32	2,12,792
Total ...	2,819	48,25,114	286	6,99,772	126	1,83,246	263	5,03,148	1,391	70,28,227	761	48,22,067
Less Goods short-shipped	52	94,388	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	1,83,319	5	34,767
Grand Total ...	2,767	47,30,756	286	6,99,772	126	1,83,246	263	5,03,148	1,351	68,44,908	756	47,87,300

During the month under review the export of E. I. Tanned Hides and Skins to Calcutta were 106 bales valued at Rs. 1,93,900 (Rs. 1·94 lakhs).

Export of East India Tanned Leathers at a Glance

Serial No	Name of the Commodity	Period of Export	No of Bales.	Value Rs.
1.	**Cow Hides:**			
		(a) January to September 1961 ...	24,312	4,01,20,211
		(b) October 1961 ...	2,767	47,30,756
		Total ...	27,079	4,48,50,967
2.	**Cow Calf Skins:**			
		(a) January to September 1961 ...	2,582	67,78,412
		(b) October 1961 ...	286	6,99,772
		Total ...	2,868	74,78,184
3.	**Buff Hides:**			
		(a) January to September 1961 ...	1,249	17,01,526
		(b) October 1961 ...	126	1,83,246
		Total ...	1,375	19,74,772
4.	**Buff Calf Skins:**			
		(a) January to September 1961 ...	4,975	95,99,539
		(b) October 1961 ...	263	5,03,148
		Total ...	5,238	1,01,02,687
5.	**Goat Skins:**			
		(a) January to September 1961 ...	13,946	7,10,14,109
		(b) October 1961 ...	1,351	68,44,908
		Total ...	15,297	7,78,59,017
6.	**Sheep Skins:**			
		(a) January to September 1961 ...	8,496	5,41,97,268
		(b) October 1961 ...	756	47,87,300
		Total ...	9,252	5,89,84,568

Abstract (Upto October 1961)

		No. of Bales	Value Rs.
7.	(a) Tanned Hides including Calf Skins ...	36,560	6,44,06,610
	(b) Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins ...	24,549	13,68,43,585
	Total ...	61,109	20,12,50,195

EAST INDIA VEGETABLE TANNED LEATHERS

Market Report—C. I. F. Prices per lb. in Sterling Week ending 25—11—1961.

Average weight per doz. in lbs.	Run I II III IV 10 20 35 35	V	Inf. V
Tanned Goat Skins			
Extra Superfine:	Sh. d.	Sh. d.	Sh. d.
5½/6	16/3 to 16/6	14/3 to 14/6	11/6 to 12/-
8/9	19/- to 19/3	16/3 to 16/6	12/6 to 13/-
11/12	17/6 to 18/-	14/9 to 15/-	11/6 to 12/-
Superfine:			
5½/6	15/6 to 15/9	13/9 to 14/3	11/3 to 11/6
8/9	18/6	15/6 to 16/-	12/3 to 11/6
11/12	17/- to 17 6	13/6 to 14/-	11/- to 11-3
Primes:			
5½/6	15/3 to 15/6	13/3 to 13/6	10/6 to 11/-
8/9	18/- to 18-3	15/6 to 15/9	11/-
11/12	17/-	13/3 to 13/6	11/-
Middle Class:			
5½/6	15/-	12/-	10/6
8/9	15/- to 15/6	12/3 to 12/6	10/9
11/12	15/-	12/6	10/-
Market Quality:			
8/9	12/-	9/9	8/6
11/12	11/9	9/3 to 9/6	8/-
13/14	11/6	9/-	7/6
Tanned Sheep Skins			
Extra Superfine:			
6/7	34/- to 36/-	21/- to 22/6	18/- to 18/6
Superfine:			
6/7	32/- to 33/-	20/- to 20/6	17/6 to 18/-
Primes:			
6/7	24/- to 25/-	16/- to 17/-	13/- to 13/6
Semi-Primes:			
6/7	19/- to 20/-	15/- to 16/-	12/6
Better Middle Class:			
6/7	14/6 to 15/-	12/- to 12/6	10/6 to 11/-
Middle Class:			
5½/6	12/6	9/6	8/6
6/7	12/-	9/-	8/-
7/8	11/6	8/6	7/6

Average weight per piece in lbs.	Run II 20/25, III 60/50, IV 20/25 or	IV	V	Inf. V
Tanned Cow Hides				
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Superfine :				
4/4½	88/90	78/80	60/61	—
5/5½	79	69	58	49
8/8½	60/61	54	45/46	44
10/12	48	45/46	42/43	37
Primes :				
5/5½	76/77	66/67	56/57	48
8/8½	57/58	52/52½	44/45½	—
10/12	46	43	40½/41	38
Middle Class :				
5/5½	70	60	51	46½
8/8½	52½	45/46	43½/43¾	39
10/12	43	41	38½	36½
Commons :				
5/5½	68	58	49	45/46
8/8½	52	44½	43	38/38½
10/12	41/42	39/40	38/39	36½

Tanned Cow Calf Skins

	Run II 20, III 40, IV 40	IV	Inf. IV
Superfine :			
1½/2	108	82	61/62
2/2½	105/106	79/80	60
Primes :			
¾/1	107/112	83/84	—
1/1¼	107/108	79/82	66/68
1¼/1½	106/107	77	62/63
1½/2	104/105	75	60/61
2/2½	98/100	73/74	—
Commons :			
1½/2	93/96	72/73	57/58

Tanned Buff Calf Skins

	Run II 50, III 50	III	Inf. III
Superfine :			
1½/2	84/85	63/64	44/45
2/2½	75	60/61	43
Primes :			
1½/2	78	58	42
2/2½	65/66	53/54	40
Commons :			
1½/2	60	50	38/39
2/2½	52/53	42/43	38/39

LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

SEAL OF QUALITY

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