

favoured-nation rate of duty and the preferential rate of duty for the like product, and not the proportionate relations between those rates. As examples:

- (1) If the most-favoured-nation rate were 36 per cent *ad valorem* and the preferential rate were 24 per cent *ad valorem*, the margin of preference would be 12 per cent *ad valorem*, and not one-third of the most-favoured-nation rate;
- (2) If the most-favoured-nation rate were 36 per cent *ad valorem* and the preferential rate were expressed as two-thirds of the most-favoured-nation rate, the margin of preference would be 12 per cent *ad valorem*;
- (3) If the most-favoured-nation rate were 2 francs per kilogramme and the preferential rate were 1.50 francs per kilogramme, the margin of preference would be 0.50 francs per kilogramme.

The following kinds of customs action, taken in accordance with established uniform procedures, would not be contrary to a general binding of margins of preference:

- (i) The re-application to an imported product of a tariff classification or rate of duty, properly applicable to such product, in cases in which the application of such classification or rate to such product was temporarily suspended or inoperative on April 10, 1947; and
- (ii) The classification of a particular product under a tariff item other than that under which importations of that product were classified on April 10, 1947, in cases in which the tariff law clearly contemplates that such product may be classified under more than one tariff item.

Ad Article III.

Paragraf 2 (b).

See the note relating to paragraph 1 of Article II.

Paragraf 4.

The provisions of this paragraph will be applied in the light of the following:

1. The protection afforded through the operation of an import monopoly in respect of products described in the appropriate Schedule shall be limited by means of:

gelsestoldsatsen og præferencetoldsatsen for den samme vare og ikke den relative forskel mellem disse satser.

Eksempelvis:

1) Såfremt mestbegunstigelsesatsen var 36 pct. *ad valorem* og præferencesatsen var 24 pct. *ad valorem*, ville præferencemarginen være 12 pct. *ad valorem*, og ikke en trediedel af mestbegunstigelsesatsen.

2) Såfremt mestbegunstigelsesatsen var 36 pct. *ad valorem* og preferencesatsen var udtrykt som to trediedele af mestbegunstigelsesatsen, ville præferencemarginen være 12 pct. *ad valorem*.

3. Såfremt mestbegunstigelsesatsen var 2 franc pr. kilogram og præferencesatsen 1,50 franc pr. kilogram, ville præferencemarginen være 0,50 franc pr. kilogram.

Følgende arter af toldforanstaltninger, der er truffet i overensstemmelse med fastlagte, ensartede retningslinier, vil ikke være i strid med en almindelig binding af præferencemarginer:

- (i) Fornyet anvendelse på en indført vare af en toldtarifiering eller en toldsats, som rettelig kan anvendes på en sådan vare i tilfælde, i hvilke anvendelsen af en sådan tarifiering eller toldsats på en sådan vare midlertidigt var suspenderet eller ude af kraft den 10. april 1947; og
- (ii) henføring af en bestemt vare under en anden toldposition end den, under hvilken indførte varer af den pågældende art blev henført den 10. april 1947 i tilfælde, i hvilke toldloven klart forudsætter, at en sådan vare kan henføres under mere end een toldposition.

Ad artikel III.

Paragraf 2 b).

Se noten til artikel II, paragraf 1.

Paragraf 4.

Bestemmelserne i denne paragraf vil blive anvendt under hensyn til følgende:

1. Den beskyttelse, der som følge af et importmonopols virksomhed ydes for varer, anført i vedkommende liste, skal begrænses ved: