STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Ninth session

THE CUSTOMS AREAS OF THE WORLD

(Pre-publication draft prepared by the Secretary-General upon which comments are invited)

INTRODUCTION

1. The problem of defining the country, or customs area, to which imports and exports are attributed in compilations of external trade data was considered by the Statistical Commission at its sixth session. The Commission noted that the International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics (Geneva, 1928) had provided that the countries (statistical territories) to be shown in statements of trade analysed by countries should correspond with the list given in Part II of Annex I of the Convention. Events since the date of adoption of the Convention have rendered that list obsolete in a number of respects.

2. In paragraph 20 of its report of the sixth session (E/1994, E/CN.3/139) the Commission "agreed on the principle that the customs area of each country, as defined by the country itself, should constitute the basis upon which the trading partners of each country compile their statistics of trade-by-countries". In order to establish accurately the definition of each customs area, the Commission stated that it would be necessary to obtain from each country a definition of its customs area, and recommended the following resolution to the Economic and Social Council which was adopted at its thirteenth session (580B (XIII)):

"The Economic and Social Council

Recognizing that the 'List of Countries (Territories to which the statistics apply)' which is Part II of Annex I of the International

55-22933"
Convention relating to Economic Statistics (1928) has been rendered obsolete by events,

Invites the Secretary-General to compile, with the concurrence of each country concerned, and to issue a summary of the official definitions made by governments themselves of their customs areas, and to keep the summary up to date by periodic revisions, and

Requests the government of each Member State in compiling trade-by-country statistics to use, so far as it is able, as the definition of the territory with which it has traded the definition of that territory for customs purposes provided by the government concerned."

3. The Commission has recognized that Governments may wish, in national statistics, to group together countries of minor importance to their external trade. Since it is often useful to ascertain trade with currency areas or continental areas as a whole, it is suggested that countries, where possible, avoid combining in a single heading of their statistics partner countries from different currency areas or different continents. The Commission has, on the other hand, observed that Governments may wish to distinguish parts of important customs areas by showing statistics for trade with each part rather than with the whole; thus, although Alaska is part of the customs area of the United States, a country having important trade with Alaska might well, in its statistics, distinguish Alaska from the rest of the United States.

4. In order to comply with the resolution of the Council, countries were requested to supply a description of their customs areas and, where appropriate, the customs areas of their dependencies and associated territories, and also to give information relating to differences between their customs area and their geographical area such as customs enclaves and exclaves, customs unions. The opportunity was taken in this correspondence to request information about free ports and free zones in each country. A preliminary list was circulated to Governments for suggestions. These were taken into account in preparing the present paper.

5. The list of customs areas contained in this paper is thus based largely on official information supplied by Governments. Where no information has been furnished directly by the appropriate country but authoritative information was nonetheless available, the area is marked by an asterisk indicating that the information is authoritative but may be incomplete. When no authoritative current
information is available, the name of the country or territory in question is marked by two asterisks. Where the customs and the geographical areas coincide, no comment is made against the name of the area. Where a country has stated that there is a difference between the customs area and the geographical area (e.g. where there exist enclaves and exclaves), mention of such differences is made under "comments" opposite the name of the area. The descriptions given do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

6. In this paper the customs area is, for statistical purposes, taken to mean the area in respect of which the customs exercises control over the entry of foreign goods. A region in the geographical territory of country A, but included not in the customs area of A, but in the customs area of another country B, is a customs exclave of A and a customs enclave of B.

CUSTOMS AREAS OF THE WORLD
(The customs area coincides with the geographical area unless otherwise stated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF AREA</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADEN (COLONY AND PROTECTORATE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFGHANISTAN*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>(See United States of America.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBANIA*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ALBORAN AND PEREGIL**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ALGERIA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ALHUCÉNAS**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AMERICAN SAMOA</td>
<td>American Samoa includes Swains Island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANDORRA, REPUBLIC OF*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Information authoritative but may be incomplete.
** No authoritative current information available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF AREA</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGOLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>The customs area comprises the States of New South Wales (including Australian Capital Territory), Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and the Northern Territory. The State of New South Wales includes Lord Howe Island; the State of Tasmania includes Macquarie Island and the Northern Territory includes Ashmore and Cartier Islands. Non-contiguous territories and mandated areas are treated as outside countries. Customs control is not maintained in Australian Antarctic Territory. Austria has two exclaves: (1) exclave Mittelberg im Kleinen Walsertal in Vorarlberg (established by the State Treaty of 2 December 1890; RGGI No. 41/1891); (2) exclave Jungholz in Tirol (established by the State Treaty of 3 May 1868; RGGI No. 78). A free zone at Linz was established in June 1953.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAHAMA ISLANDS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BAHREIN, PROTECTED STATE OF</td>
<td>(See Union of South Africa.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARBADOS</td>
<td>(See Union of South Africa.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASUTOLAND</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BELGIAN CONGO AND RUANDA URUNDI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF AREA</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG (Economic Union)</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium including the districts of Eupen and Malmedy and of Luxembourg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERNE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BHUTAN*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BOLIVIA*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>The Island of Fernando de Noronha is a free zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRITISH GUIANA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BRITISH HONDURAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRUNEI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BURMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMEROONS (BRITISH ADMINISTRATION)</td>
<td>(See Nigeria.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMEROONS (FRENCH ADMINISTRATION)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>Effective 1 April 1949 Newfoundland was added to the customs area of Canada as a result of the union between Newfoundland and Canada. Newfoundland comprises the island of Newfoundland and the mainland territory known as the coast of Labrador.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANAL ZONE</td>
<td>The cities of Balboa and Cristobal are within the geographical area of the Canal Zone and these ports handle foreign trade of both the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANARY ISLANDS</td>
<td>(See Spain.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPE VERDE</td>
<td>Comprising all the islands of the Cape Verde Archipelago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEUTA</td>
<td>(See Spain.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME OF AREA

CEYLON

CHAPARINAS**

CHANNEL ISLANDS

CHILE

CHINA**

COLOMBIA*

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

COOK ISLANDS (excluding Niue)

COSTA RICA

CUBA

CURACAO

CYPRUS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA*

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

COMMENTS

Excludes the Maldives Islands.

Goods moving into and out of the Department of Arica are free of duties and other imposts.

Customs area comprises the Islands - Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke (or Parry), Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Manuae (or Hervey), Taluera, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manihiki, Pukapuka (or Danger), Rakahanga, Palmerston, Suwarrow, Nassau, but excluding Niue Island.

The island of Pinos is included in the customs area of Cuba. A free zone is situated in the province of Matanzas. The naval base near Caimanera in the province of Oriente is regarded as foreign territory for statistical purposes.

(See Netherlands Antilles.)

Customs area excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland. There is a "free port territory" in Copenhagen.

There is no customs control in the Oriente region. Fishing activities and exports of the Colon Archipelago (or Galapagos Islands) are supervised by the Customs and Maritime authorities of Ecuador.
EGYPT

The customs area of Egypt includes part of the Libyan or Western Desert, Peninsula of Sinai, Islands in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea (principal islands are Jubal, Shadwan, Jafatin, Zeberged).

EL SALVADOR

ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA, FEDERATION OF

Beginning 15 September 1952, Ethiopia and Eritrea form a federation. (The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan reports that Gambela in Ethiopia is an enclave in its customs area.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

FAROE ISLANDS

FIJI

The customs area of Fiji includes Tonga and Pitcairn Islands.

FINLAND

The customs area of Finland does not include leased area of the Porkkala Peninsula.

FRANCE

The customs territory of France comprises continental France (including the free zones of the regions of Gex and Upper Savoy), the principality of Monaco, Corsica, the other French coastal islands and, since 1 April 1948, the Saar.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

FRENCH GUIANA

FRENCH OCEANIA

The customs area of French Oceania includes the Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, Austral Islands, and Rapa Islands.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

GERMANY (EAST)*

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
The customs area is the area in which the Federal Republic and the Western Sectors of Berlin control the goods traffic with foreign countries. The goods traffic between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic as well as the Eastern Sector of Berlin is considered, for statistical purposes, as interzonal trade (inland trade) and not entered into trade statistics while the goods traffic with the Eastern German Territories under the administration of Poland or the USSR respectively and with the Saar is treated as foreign trade.

The Enumeration Area for Foreign Trade Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany

(a) Position 1952

The enumeration area for foreign trade statistics is the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and that of the Western Sectors of Berlin. Customs enclaves are the Austrian communities Jungholz and Mittelberg, and customs enclaves are those districts of Baden which are surrounded by the territory of Switzerland. The free ports and the free zones as well as, beginning 1959, the island of Helgoland are included in the enumeration area.

(b) Changes since 1948

When the foreign trade statistics were re-established after the war, their enumeration area covered, from January to November 1948, the American and British Zones of Occupation as well as the respective Sectors of Berlin. The French Sector of Berlin has been included since December 1948 and the French Zone of Occupation since October 1949.
NAME OF AREA

GOLD COAST

The customs area of the Gold Coast includes Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

GREECE

There is on Greek territory, a free zone at Piraeus and a free zone at Thessaloniki.

GREENLAND

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA

GUAM

(See British Guiana
French Guiana
Surinam (Netherlands Guiana).)

HAITI

(See the United States of America.)

HONG KONG

HUNGARY*

ICELAND

INDIA

The customs area of India is defined as excluding the states of Jammu and Kashmir, and the Portuguese settlements of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Andaman and Nicobar islands which are off the mainland are within the customs area.

INDOCHINA*

Indochina constituted a single customs territory up to the end of 1950, at which date a Custom Union came into force between the three countries of Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF AREA</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OF</td>
<td>The Republic of Indonesia is the same as the former Netherlands East Indies but excludes Netherlands New Guinea (since 1 January 1950). The former residency of Riau also called Riuw or Rhio and Dependencies comprising the Riau and Lingga Archipelagoes is a free zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRAN*</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRAQ*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF</td>
<td>There is a free zone at Shannon airport which was established in April 1947.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISRAEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>The customs territory of Italy comprises the area within the land and sea frontiers except the State of the Vatican City and the communes of Livigno and Campione. There are free ports at Venice, Naples, Brindisi and Messina, and free zones at Gorizia and Val d'Aosta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMAICA AND DEPENDENCIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>The customs area consists of Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu and some adjacent islands. Of the adjacent islands the following have since May 1949 been outside the customs area i.e. Chishima (Kurile) Islands including Goyomai Islands of Ogasawara, Yuo, Daitojima, Okitori, Minamitori, Nakanotori, Take and the South-Western Islands south of 30° North latitude (including Kuchino-shima Island). Since April 1952 the following territories have also been outside the customs area i.e. Nansei Shoto south of 25° North latitude (including the Ryuku and the Daito Islands), Nampo Shoto south of Sofu Gran (including the Bonin Islands, Rosario Island and the Volcano Islands), Parece Vela and Marcus Islands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JORDAN, HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF THE

In April 1950 the West and East parts of Jordan were united and the customs laws of East Jordan came into effect in West Jordan. West Jordan, prior to that date, had its own customs procedures.

KASHMIR*

KENYA

KOREA**

KUWAIT, SHEIKDOM OF

Before 14 March 1950 Lebanon was part of the customs union of Syria and Lebanon. At present the customs area of Lebanon coincides with its geographical area. Beirut and Tripoli in Lebanon each contains a free zone; the former was in operation at the time of the customs union; the latter began to operate in 1952.

LEBANON

In the Leeward Islands there are four separate customs territories, namely Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis and the British Virgin Islands.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

A free port was established at Monrovia in July 1948.

LIBERIA

LIBYA*

UNITED KINGDOM OF

LIECHTENSTEIN

(See Switzerland.)

LUXEMBOURG

(See Belgium-Luxembourg.)

MACAO

The customs area includes the islands of Taipa and Coloane.

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES

MALAYA AND SINGAPORE

There are two customs areas as follows:

1. Federation of Malaya (comprising the protected states and the Settlements).

2. Singapore (including Christmas and Cocos Keeling Islands).
PALE OF AREA

MALDIVES ISLANDS
PROTECTED STATE OF MALTA

MAN, ISLE OF MARTINIQUE
MAURITIUS
MELILLA
MEXICO

MONACO

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**
MOROCCO (FRENCH)
MOROCCO (SPANISH)
MOZAMBIQUE
MUSCAT AND OMAN*
NAURU
NEPAL*
NETHERLANDS
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Netherlands Antilles comprise the islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Netherlands part).

On the islands of Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Netherlands part) import duties and excises have temporarily been abolished.

NEWFOUNDLAND

(See Canada.)

COMMENTS

The customs area includes Gozo and Comino.

(See the United Kingdom.)

(See Spain.)

The customs area of Mexico excludes certain islands belonging to Mexico. The free zones of Mexico are all the ports in the state of Lower California and in the Southern Territory of Lower California.

(See France.)
NAME OF AREA

NEW CALEDONIA

NEW GUINEA (AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION)

NEW GUINEA (NETHERLANDS)

NEW HEBRIDES

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA*

NIGERIA

NIUE

NORFOLK ISLAND

NORTH BORNEO

NORWAY

COMMENTS

The customs area includes Loyalty Islands, Coral archipelagoes of Huon and Chesterfield, Wallis and Futuna islands.

The customs area comprises northeastern New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands) and a portion of the Solomon Islands (including Bougainville and Buka). The portion of the Solomon Islands group referred to consists of all islands of the group north of 8° south latitude.

The customs area consists of the Western part of New Guinea and islands off the coast.

The customs area comprises North Island, South Island and outlying islands including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands and minor islands (e.g. Kermadec Islands and Campbell Island) but excludes Cook Islands, Niue, the Tokelau (or Union) Islands and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.

Customs control is not maintained in the Ross Dependency.

The customs area includes the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship.

The customs area includes Labuan.

Beginning 1951 Svalbard and Jan Mayen are treated as part of Norway but their imports and exports are not controlled. Exports of coal by Norwegian mines on Svalbard are nonetheless included in Norwegian export statistics.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF AREA</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NYASALAND</td>
<td>(See Rhodesia and Nyasaland.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>The customs area excludes the Canal Zone and the free zone of Colon created in 1946.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>The customs area comprises, in addition to South-eastern New Guinea, the following groups of islands: D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, Trobriand, Woodlark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPUA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PARAGUAY*</td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU*</td>
<td>The only free zone exists within the port of Gdynia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>The Archipelago of Madeira and the Azores are included in the customs area of Portugal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PITCAIRN ISLAND</td>
<td>Goa, Daman and Diu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>The customs area consists of the entire continental territory of Portuguese Guinea and the small adjacent islands, the most important of which are the islands of Bissau, Bolama, Bubaque, Orango, Rosa, Formosa, Uno, Caraxe, Caravela and Peciche (Bijagós Archipelago).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>The Timor customs area comprises the eastern part of the island of Timor and the territory of Oicusse-Ambeno, the island of Atauro and the islet of Jaco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGUESE INDIA</td>
<td>(See the United States of America.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGUESE GUINEA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PORTUGUESE TIMOR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NAME OF AREA

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND,
FEDERATION OF

ROMANIA*

RUANDA-URUNDI

ST. HELENA

ST. TOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

SAN MARINO

SARAWAK

SAUDI ARABIA*

SEYCHELLES

SIERRA LEONE

SINGAPORE

SOMALILAND (BRITISH)

SOMALILAND (FRENCH)

SOMALILAND (ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION)

SOUTH WEST AFRICA**

SPAIN

SPANISH GUINEA**

SPANISH SAHARA**

SURINAM

SWAZILAND

SWEDEN

COMMENTS

Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland federated in January 1954.

(See Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.)

The customs area of St. Helena includes Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha.

(See Italy.)

(See Malaya and Singapore.)

Including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

(See Union of South Africa.)

There are free harbours in Stockholm, Göteborg (or Gothenburg) and Malmo.
### NAME OF AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SWITZERLAND</strong></td>
<td>The Principality of Liechtenstein was united in March 1923 with the Swiss customs territory and thus constitutes a Swiss customs enclave. Consequently the customs line between Liechtenstein and Switzerland has been transferred to the Austro-Liechtenstein frontier. Büsingen also constitutes a Swiss customs enclave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYRIA</strong></td>
<td>Before 14 March 1950 Syria was part of the customs area of Syria and Lebanon. At present the customs area of Syria coincides with its geographical area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TANGANYIKA (BRITISH ADMINISTRATION)</strong></td>
<td>(See Gold Coast.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TANGIER, INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF THAILAND</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOGOLAND (BRITISH ADMINISTRATION)</strong></td>
<td>The Tokelau (or Union) Islands comprise the atolls Atafu, Nukunono and Fakaofo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOGOLAND (FRENCH ADMINISTRATION)</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOKELEAU</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TONGA</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TRUCIAL STATES:</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RAS AL KHAIMAH, SHEIKDOM OF</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UMM AL QAIWAIN</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AJMAN</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHARJAH</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUBAI</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABU DHABI</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUJAIRAH</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TUNISIA</strong></td>
<td>(See Fiji.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME OF AREA

TURKEY*

UGANDA

UNION ISLANDS

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA*

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS*

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

URUGUAY*

VATICAN CITY, STATE OF

VENEZUELA

VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)

VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.A.)

WESTERN SAMOA

WINWARD ISLANDS

YEMEN*

YUGOSLAVIA

ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA

COMMENTS

(See Tokelau.)

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland maintain a tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa and in practice for customs purposes can be regarded as in the same customs area.

The United Kingdom customs area comprises Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man but excludes the Channel Islands.

The customs area includes Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. There are free trade zones in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and San Antonio.

(See Leeward Islands.)

The Windward Islands comprise four separate customs territories, namely Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.