(6) FOOTWEAR

(i) *General Footwear.*
(ii) *Utility Footwear*, p. 2149.
(iii) *Rubber Footwear Repairs*, p. 2162.

(i) GENERAL FOOTWEAR

The General Footwear (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1949

1949 No. 205

Made - - - - 10*th February*, 1949
Laid before Parliament 11*th February*, 1949
Coming into Operation 28*th February*, 1949

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Sections 1, 2, 14 and 18 of the Goods and Services (Price Control) Act, 1941(**a**), as amended by the Defence (Price Control) Regulations, 1945(**b**), Regulation 9 of those Regulations, and all other powers in that behalf enabling them, hereby order as follows:—

Scope of the Order

1.—(1) The maximum prices to be charged in the course of businesses of the following classes, namely, manufacturer to whom this Order applies, importer, wholesaler and retailer, in respect of footwear to which this Order applies, shall be computed in such manner and by reference to such matters as are hereinafter provided.

(2) The manufacturers to whom this Order applies are manufacturers of footwear to which this Order applies other than manufacturers whose names are entered on the Register of Manufacturers of High Grade Footwear kept in the Board of Trade.

(3) The footwear to which this Order applies (hereinafter called "goods") is all footwear of any description other than—

(i) utility footwear;
(ii) rubber footwear;
(iii) second-hand footwear;
(iv) made to measure footwear, that is to say, footwear cut and made to the measurements and order of a retail customer;
(v) clogs, that is to say, footwear, consisting entirely of wood, or having a wooden sole to which is attached an upper (other than wood) which has not been previously fastened to a separate inner sole;
(vi) footwear being purchased by or on behalf of a Government Department in respect of which the seller shall have notice in writing, before or at the time of supply, that it is being so purchased.

Maximum prices. Manufacturer.

2.—(1) The maximum price to be charged in the course of the business of a manufacturer shall be—

(i) in the case of a manufacturer in relation to whom the conditions contained in paragraph (2) of this Article are fulfilled, the aggregate of the manufacturer's basic costs and the appropriate percentage of such costs specified in column 2 of Part I of the First Schedule to this Order;

(**a**) 4 & 5 Geo. 6. c. 31. (**b**) S.R. & O. 1945 (No. 1613) II, p. 81.

(ii) in any other case, the aggregate of the manufacturer's costs and the appropriate percentage of such costs specified in column 2 of Part II of the said First Schedule hereto.

(2) The conditions referred to in head (i) of paragraph (1) of this Article are that—

(i) the manufacturer has (whether before or after the date of the making of this Order) served on the Secretary of the Central Price Regulation Committee a notice in writing signed by him or on his behalf, requesting that the maximum price to be charged on a sale by him of goods should be computed by reference to his basic costs, and

(ii) one month has elapsed from the date of service thereof, and

(iii) such notice has not ceased to have effect.

(3) A notice referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article shall cease to have effect when—

(i) the manufacturer has served on the Secretary of the Central Price Regulation Committee a notice in writing signed by him or on his behalf stating that the first mentioned notice is revoked; and

(ii) four months have elapsed from the date of service of such notice of revocation.

(4) A notice referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article may be served on the Secretary of the Central Price Regulation Committee by delivering it to him, or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him at the address of that Committee, or by leaving it at that address.

Aggregation of sales.

3.—(1) The aggregate of the maximum prices chargeable in the course of the business of a manufacturer with respect to all relevant goods sold or transferred by him during any period beginning after the 31st day of August, 1946, being a period of not less than 4 nor more than 12 months, shall be calculated as follows, that is to say, shall be:—

(i) in the case of a manufacturer to whom, during the whole of any such period, head (i) of paragraph (1) of Article 2 applies—

(*a*) the manufacturer's basic costs of production incurred during that period of all relevant goods manufactured during that period, adjusted by adding his basic costs of production of his opening stocks of relevant goods, whether wholly or partly manufactured, and subtracting his basic costs of production of his closing stocks of such relevant goods, and

(*b*) the manufacturer's other basic costs of the relevant goods so sold or transferred by him during that period, and

(*c*) an amount equal to the appropriate percentage of the sums calculated under the above sub-heads specified in column 2 or, in a case in which Article 8 applies, column 3 of Part I of the First Schedule hereto, or (in cases where more than one such percentage is appropriate) the aggregate of such appropriate percentages of the sums calculated under the above sub-heads in relation to the respective cases;

(ii) in the case of a manufacturer to whom, during the whole of any such period, head (ii) of paragraph (1) of Article 2 applies—

(*a*) the manufacturer's costs of production incurred during that period of all relevant goods manufactured during that period, adjusted by adding his costs of production of his opening stocks of relevant goods, whether wholly or partly manufactured, and subtracting his costs of production of his closing stocks of such relevant goods, and

(*b*) the manufacturer's other costs of the relevant goods so sold or transferred by him during that period, and

(*c*) an amount equal to the appropriate percentage of the sums calculated under the above sub-heads specified in column 2 of Part II of the First Schedule hereto, or (in cases where more than one such percentage is appropriate) the aggregate of such appropriate percentages of the sums calculated under the above sub-heads in relation to the respective cases.

(2) If the aggregate of the prices charged in the course of the business of a manufacturer for relevant goods during any such period exceeds the aggregate of the maximum prices calculated as aforesaid, that manufacturer shall be guilty of a single contravention of subsection (1) of Section 1 of the Goods and Services (Price Control) Act, 1941, with respect to those goods.

Computation of—
(*a*) Manufacturer's basic costs;
(*b*) Manufacturer's basic costs of production;
(*c*) Manufacturer's other basic costs;
(*d*) Manufacturer's costs;
(*e*) Manufacturer's costs of production; and
(*f*) Manufacturer's other costs.

4.—(1) For the purposes of this Order and subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, the manufacturer's basic costs, the manufacturer's basic costs of production, the manufacturer's other basic costs, the manufacturer's costs, the manufacturer's costs of production and the manufacturer's other costs, in relation to any goods, shall be such amounts as are reasonably justified in relation to those goods by reference to—

(*a*) in the case of the manufacturer's basic costs, the matters specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order (or such of them as are appropriate to that case) taken as a whole;

(*b*) in the case of the manufacturer's basic costs of production, the matters specified in paragraphs 1, 2, and 4 of Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order (or such of them as are appropriate to that case) taken as a whole, and the cost of the provision of materials shall be deemed to be incurred during the period when they are cut or otherwise used in the production of those goods;

(*c*) in the case of the manufacturer's other basic costs, the matters specified in paragraph 3 of Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order (or such of them as are appropriate to that case) taken as a whole;

(*d*) in the case of the manufacturer's costs, the matters specified in Part II of the Second Schedule to this Order (or such of them as are appropriate to that case) taken as a whole;

(*e*) in the case of the manufacturer's costs of production, the matters specified in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Part II of the Second Schedule to this Order (or such of them as are appropriate to that case) taken as a whole, and the cost of the provision of materials shall be deemed to be incurred during the period when they are cut or otherwise used in the production of those goods;

(*f*) in the case of the manufacturer's other costs, the matters specified in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Part II of the Second Schedule to this Order (or such of them as are appropriate to that case) taken as a whole.

(2) The manufacturer shall not take into account the amount of any increase in that part of any such costs computed by reference to the relevant matters (other than the cost of the provision of materials) set out in Part I or, as the case may be, Part II of the Second Schedule hereto which is due to—

(*a*) any increase in the rate or scale of wages, salaries or commission paid or payable by him agreed after the 4th day of February, 1948; or

(*b*) any change in the terms or conditions of employment of persons employed by him agreed after that date.

Importer.

5.—(1) The maximum price to be charged in the course of the business of an importer who, in respect of goods (being goods imported into the United Kingdom in the course of that business), conducts a regular selling organisation for supplying the wholesale or the retail trade, and who carries, in a warehouse or other storage premises, stocks which are substantial in relation to his turnover, shall be—

(i) on a sale to a wholesaler, the delivered cost and 5 per cent. of such cost;

(ii) on a sale to a retailer, the delivered cost and

in respect of goods, being women's footwear, 14.29 per cent. of such cost,

in respect of goods, not being women's footwear, 12.68 per cent. of such cost;

(iii) on a sale to a retail customer, computed in accordance with Article 7 as if such importer were a retailer, except that for any reference therein to the purchase price paid or agreed to be paid to the manufacturer, importer or wholesaler there shall be substituted a reference to the delivered cost.

(2) The maximum price to be charged in the course of the business of any other importer in respect of goods imported into the United Kingdom in the course of that business shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article; except that for "14.29 per cent." or "12.68 per cent." (as the case may be) there shall be substituted 5 per cent.

Wholesaler.

6.—(1) The maximum price to be charged in the course of the business of a wholesaler who, in respect of goods, conducts a regular selling organisation for supplying the retail trade and who carries, in a warehouse or other storage premises, stocks which are substantial in relation to his turnover, shall be—

(i) on a sale otherwise than to a retail customer, the purchase price paid or agreed to be paid to the manufacturer or importer by the first purchaser, and

in respect of goods, being women's footwear, 14.29 per cent. of such purchase price,

in respect of goods, not being women's footwear, 12.68 per cent. of such purchase price;

(ii) on a sale to a retail customer, computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 as if such wholesaler were a retailer.

(2) The maximum price to be charged in the course of the business of any other wholesaler, shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, except, that for " 14.29 per cent." or " 12.68 per cent." (as the case may be) there shall be substituted " 5 per cent.".

Retailer.

7.—The maximum price to be charged in the course of the business of a retailer in respect of goods shall be—

(i) in the case of goods described in column 1 of the Third Schedule hereto in respect of which the purchase price paid or agreed to be paid to the manufacturer, importer or wholesaler, as the case may be, by the first purchaser (being a retailer) is not less than the appropriate amount specified in column 2 of that Schedule, the amount of that purchase price, 50 per cent. thereof and the purchase tax (if any) paid or payable in respect of those goods ;

(ii) in any other case, the purchase price paid or agreed to be paid to the manufacturer, importer or wholesaler, as the case may be, by the first purchaser (being a retailer) 42.86 per cent. thereof and the purchase tax (if any) paid or payable in respect of those goods.

Composite businesses.

8.—(1) In relation to a business which, in respect of goods, consists of at least two of the following, namely, a manufacturing branch, a wholesale branch and a retail branch, in relation to which the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, each such branch may be treated as a wholly separate business, and

(i) the maximum price at which goods may be transferred from such manufacturing branch shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 as though such transfer were a sale, except that for the appropriate percentage specified in column 2 of Part I of the said First Schedule there shall be substituted the appropriate percentage specified in column 3 thereof ;

(ii) the maximum price to be charged in respect of goods sold by such a wholesale branch shall be computed by adding to the wholesale cost either the prescribed percentage thereof or

in respect of goods being women's footwear, an amount equal to 14.29 per cent. of such cost,

in respect of goods, not being women's footwear, an amount equal to 12.68 per cent. of such cost ;

(iii) the maximum price to be charged in respect of goods sold by such retail branch shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 7, except that for the purchase price paid or agreed to be paid there shall be substituted the retail cost.

(2) In this Article—

" prescribed conditions " means—

(*a*) that separate records and books of account are being kept in relation to the manufacturing branch, the wholesale branch and the retail branch of the business (as the case may be) including records showing the transfer of goods from one branch to another branch, and the price at which such goods are transferred, and

(*b*) that, where there is a wholesale branch of the business, there is maintained in connection with that branch a warehouse or other storage premises used for carrying stocks of the business

which are substantial in relation to the turnover of that branch, and there is conducted in connection with that branch a regular selling organisation for supplying the retail trade, and

(*c*) that a notice in writing, in duplicate, signed by a person competent to do so, stating that the conditions set out in head (*a*) and (where applicable) head (*b*) of this definition have been fulfilled, is forwarded to, and the duplicate of such notice has been returned by, the Secretary of the Central Price Regulation Committee: provided that, if, in relation to goods, a notice in respect of the conditions so set out was so forwarded and returned before the date of the coming into operation of this Order, then such notice shall be deemed a compliance with the provisions of this head ;

" wholesale cost " means, in relation to a wholesale branch—

(*a*) in respect of goods purchased from a manufacturer, importer or a wholesaler, the purchase price paid or agreed to be paid to the manufacturer or importer, as the case may be, by the first purchaser,

(*b*) in respect of goods transferred to the wholesale branch by the manufacturing branch, the purchase price at which such goods were so transferred, and

(*c*) in respect of goods imported by the wholesale branch into the United Kingdom, the delivered cost of those goods ;

" retail cost " means, in relation to the retail branch—

(*a*) in respect of goods purchased from a manufacturer, importer or wholesaler, the purchase price paid or agreed to be paid to the manufacturer, importer or wholesaler by the first purchaser, being a retailer,

(*b*) in respect of goods transferred to the retail branch by the manufacturing branch, the purchase price at which such goods were so transferred,

(*c*) in respect of goods transferred to the retail branch by the wholesale branch (being a branch in which the maximum price chargeable on a sale of goods by that branch is computed by adding the prescribed percentage to the wholesale cost) the wholesale cost of the wholesale branch together with the prescribed percentage thereof,

(*d*) in respect of goods transferred to the retail branch by the wholesale branch (not being a branch referred to in head (*c*) of this definition) the wholesale cost of the wholesale branch ;

" prescribed percentage " means the percentage which bears to 14.29 per cent. in respect of women's footwear, or to 12.68 per cent. in respect of other footwear, the same ratio as the wholesale cost of goods sold to retailers bears to the aggregate of the wholesale cost of

(*a*) goods sold to retailers, and

(*b*) goods transferred to the retail branches,

during the six-monthly accounting period immediately preceding the day on which such goods were sold or transferred.

9. Subject to the provisions of Article 8, the maximum prices fixed by this Order shall not be computed in relation to any business in respect of goods by adding more than one of the amounts specified in Article 5, 6 or 7. Restriction on additional percentages.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Order— Rounding and discounts.

(i) on a sale, by a retailer, of goods—

(*a*) the maximum price of which, calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Order, does not exceed the sum of 5s., the maximum price shall be rounded to the nearest ½d.,

(*b*) the maximum price of which, calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Order, exceeds the sum of 5s., the maximum price shall be rounded to the nearest 1d.;

(ii) in any case in which payment for those goods is made or tendered before the last day of the calendar month next following that in which the goods were consigned by the seller to or to the order of the buyer, the appropriate maximum price shall—

(*a*) on a sale by a manufacturer to a wholesaler or to a retailer, be reduced by an amount equal to 5 per cent. thereof,

(*b*) on a sale by an importer to a wholesaler or retailer or by a wholesaler to a retailer, be reduced by an amount equal to 2½ per cent. thereof.

11. The maximum charge to be made in the course of the business of a person who performs a service by the manufacture on commission of any goods shall, in respect of that service, be an amount equivalent to the aggregate of— Maximum charges.

(*a*) the costs incurred in performing that service, being such amount as is reasonably justified in relation to those goods by reference to the matters specified in Part II of the Second Schedule to this Order, and

(*b*) 5 per cent. thereof;

provided that a person who performs such service as aforesaid shall not take into account the amount of any increase in that part of any such costs computed by reference to the relevant matters (other than the cost of the provision of materials) set out in that Part of that Schedule which is due to—

(*a*) any increase in the rate or scale of wages, salaries or commission paid or payable by him agreed after the 4th day of February, 1948, or

(*b*) any change in the terms or conditions of employment of persons employed by him agreed after that date.

12.—(1) Every manufacturer shall, with respect to goods, make and keep in relation to each accounting period of his business beginning after the 31st day of August, 1946, a record containing the following particulars:— Records.

(*a*) the number of pairs of each class of goods manufactured by him during such period;

(*b*) the number of pairs of each class of goods sold or transferred by him during such period;

(*c*) in relation to each class of goods sold or transferred by him during such period, the amount which he has taken into account in regard to the matters set out in each paragraph in Part I or, as the case may be, in Part II of the Second Schedule hereto in computing the maximum price to be charged under this Order with respect to goods of that class;

(*d*) in relation to all goods taken as a whole, the costs actually paid or incurred by him during such period in regard to the matters set out in each item in each paragraph in Part I or, as the case may be, Part II of the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) The record referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be retained by the manufacturer for a period of not less than 12 months from the end of the period to which it relates.

(3) In this Article "class" means, in respect of any goods, such goods defined by reference to description, type, size or other matter relevant to the costing of the goods.

Interpretation and revocation.

13.—(1) In this Order—

"delivered cost" means, in respect of goods, an amount equivalent to the aggregate of—

(i) the price paid or payable by the importer or, in a case in which the importer is acting in relation to those goods as a selling agent, the amount at which the goods are invoiced to him, after all deductions by way of discount, other than cash or settlement discounts not exceeding 6¼ per cent., and

(ii) all sums (in so far as they are not included under head (i) above) paid or payable by the importer in respect of—

(*a*) packing, freight, insurance,

(*b*) import duties (if any),

(*c*) the cost of delivering the goods to the premises of or nominated by the importer,

(*d*) customs clearance charges, and

(iii) any other sum paid or payable, in relation solely to the purchase or delivery of the goods, by the importer to his agent or to the person from whom he purchased those goods or to that person's agent,

but does not include any purchase tax paid or payable in respect of those goods on their importation into the United Kingdom;

"manufacturer" means any person who carries out, or procures or permits to be carried out, a process of manufacture whereby goods are produced;

"manufacture on commission" by a person, in relation to goods, means the carrying out or causing to be carried out, in pursuance of a contract of work and labour (with or without the provision of materials), of a process in the manufacture of those goods wholly or mainly upon or from materials owned by another person in the course of his business; and "manufacturer on commission" shall be construed accordingly;

"maximum price" means the price payable before any deduction by way of discount and exclusive of purchase tax; and delivery charges shall be included in the said price, except that—

(i) in calculating the maximum price to be charged on a sale ot any goods to a retail customer, the cost actually paid or incurred of delivering those goods to that retail customer may be excluded, and

(ii) in calculating the maximum price to be charged on a sale of any goods otherwise than to a retail customer, the cost actually paid or incurred of delivering those goods may be excluded, where the price of those goods, or, if the goods are included in a parcel comprising other articles, the price of the parcel (exclusive of purchase tax and such cost of delivering) does not exceed £10;

"purchase price" means the price after all deductions by way of discount, other than cash or settlement discount not exceeding 6¼ per cent. and exclusive of purchase tax; and delivery charges may be included in the calculation of the purchase price of any goods except where the price of the goods purchased, or, if the goods were included in a parcel comprising other articles, the price of the parcel (exclusive of purchase tax and delivery charges) did not exceed £10;

"opening stocks" of a manufacturer in relation to any period means goods manufactured by him but not sold or transferred before the beginning of the period, and "closing stocks" means goods manufactured by him, whether before or during the period, but not sold or transferred before the end of it;

"relevant goods," in relation to a manufacturer, means goods manufactured by that manufacturer whether before or after the 31st day of August, 1946, being goods generally or any class of such goods defined by reference to description, type, size or any other matter whatsoever;

"retail customer" means a person to whom goods are sold by retail.

(2) The General Footwear (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1946(a), the General Footwear (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1947(b), the General Footwear (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1948(c) and the General Footwear (Maximum Prices and Charges) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1948(d), are hereby revoked

14. This Order may be cited as the General Footwear (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1949, and shall come into operation on the 28th day of February, 1949.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1949.

Harold Wilson,
President of the Board of Trade.

(a) S.R. & O. 1946 (No. 1413) I, p. 719.
(b) S.R. & O. 1947 (No. 1615) I, p. 899.
(c) S.I. 1948 (No. 351) I, p. 1441.
(d) S.I. 1948 (No. 2478) I, p. 1442.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART 1

Item No.	Column 1 Description of Goods		Column 2 Manufacturer's percentage on basic costs	Column 3 Manufacturing branch's percentage on basic costs
1.	Men's heavy footwear ...	Other than footwear with fabric uppers and slippers	29·04	25·39
2.	Men's other footwear ...		29·04	25·39
3.	Women's footwear		33⅓	29·45
4.	Boys' and Youths' footwear sizes 7–10		29·04	25·39
	„ 11–1			
	„ 2–7			
5.	Girls' and Maids' footwear sizes 7–10		29·04	25·39
	„ 11–1			
	„ 2–7			
6.	Infants' footwear ... ... sizes 0–10		29·04	25·39
7.	Footwear with fabric uppers and slippers ...		29·04	25·39

PART II

Column 1 Description of Manufacturer	Column 2 Manufacturer's percentage on costs
A manufacturer who, in the 3 monthly period ending on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September or 31st December, next before the date of the sale, supplied utility footwear of which not less than 50 per cent. were utility goods in the code number of which occurred the letters "XB" or utility goods of grade 1.	6·25
Any other manufacturer	5

SECOND SCHEDULE

PART I

MANUFACTURER'S BASIC COSTS

Matters to be regarded in ascertaining costs

1. Costs of the provision of materials to be calculated on the basis of a weighted average of:—

(*a*) stocks in hand,

(*b*) materials which are the subject of contracts for purchase at fixed prices for delivery during the period for which prices are to be determined.

2. Cost of labour being all wages directly incurred in the production of the article.

3. Cost of delivery of footwear and cost of cartons.

4. Machinery royalties (not including rent of machinery).

PART II

MANUFACTURER'S COSTS

Matters to be regarded in ascertaining costs

1. Costs of the provision of materials to be calculated on the basis of a weighted average of:—

(*a*) stocks in hand,

(*b*) materials which are the subject of contracts for purchase at fixed prices for delivery during the period for which prices are to be determined.

2. Cost of labour being all wages directly incurred in the production of the article.

3. Costs incurred by way of service charges paid to the manufacturer on commission in the case of goods manufactured wholly or partly on commission.

4. Factory overheads:—

(*a*) Rent or (where property is owned and occupied) a charge in lieu thereof not exceeding the net annual value for the purpose of assessment under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts; and rates.

(*b*) Maintenance of premises, plant and machinery.

(*c*) Wear and tear of plant and machinery.

(*d*) Heat, light and power.

(*e*) Salaries and wages for supervision and indirect salaries and wages not comprised under 2 above.

(*f*) Cost of materials and services which indirectly enter into manufacture.

(*g*) Transport and packing, being the actual cost on account of the factory.

(*h*) Cost of Air Raid Precautions.

(*i*) Insurance.

(*j*) Liability for duties of Customs and Excise.

(*k*) Levies made and rebates granted for the purposes of raising sums to be used in the maintenance and extension of home and export trade under schemes approved by the Board of Trade.

5. General Overheads (being overheads common to the whole business):—

(*a*) Rent of premises other than factory premises, or (where property is owned and occupied) a charge in lieu thereof, not exceeding the net annual value for the purpose of assessment under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts; and rates.

(*b*) Maintenance and repairs appropriate to the premises referred to in (*a*).

(*c*) Heat, light and power.

(*d*) Salaries and wages for executive, accountancy, clerical and general office staffs.

(*e*) Stationery, postage, telegrams and telephone, insurance, travelling expenses, and general office expenses.

(*f*) Salesmen's salaries and commission, and other appropriate selling expenses.

(*g*) Transport expenses (other than factory expenses) cost of operating or hiring vehicles, parcel post and carriage, warehouse packing materials and packers' wages.

(*h*) Advertising expenses limited to such expenses only as will ensure adequate distribution of products in the home market.

6. Cash or settlement discounts customarily allowed.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Column 1	Column 2
	s. d.
Men's footwear	46 6
Women's footwear	41 6
Boys' and Youths' footwear:	
sizes 7 to 10	21 0
„ 11 to 1	23 0
„ 2 to 7	28 6
Girls' and Maids' footwear:	
sizes 7 to 10	19 6
„ 11 to 1	21 6
„ 2 to 7	28 0
Infants' footwear:	
sizes 0 to 10	17 0

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order consolidates with amendments the General Footwear (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1946, and three amending Orders.

The principal changes are as follows:—

1. The wholesaler's permitted margin for footwear other than women's footwear is reduced.

2. The Order fixes the maximum prices to be charged in the course of the business of an importer.

3. An increase is made in the price limits at which the higher of the retailer's two permitted margins applies.

4. There are new definitions of maximum price and purchase price and new provisions in relation to delivery charges.