GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 10

September-December 1980

Geneva, 16 February 1981

Issued by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva 21
PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED IN THE SURVEY

Africa Research Bulletin
    Africa Research Ltd., Exeter, England

Asia Research Bulletin
    Asia Research Pte. Ltd., Singapore

Bank of London and South America Review
    Lloyds Bank Int. Ltd., London

British Business
    Departments of Industry and Trade, London

Business America
    US Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Deutsches Handelsarchiv
    Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business
    Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA
    Countries and Yugoslavia
    East-West SPRL, Brussels

Economic Trends, Fortnightly Journal of Economic Affairs, New Delhi

Europe, Agence Internationale d'Information pour la Presse, Brussels

European Communities, Information Letter,
    Geneva Office of the European Communities,
    Geneva, Switzerland

European Report
    Société d'Editions Economiques Mondiales, Brussels

Far Eastern Economic Review
    Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., Hong Kong

Federal Register
    National Archives of the United States, Washington, D.C.
Foreign Agriculture
United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

"India" - Economic Bulletin
Embassy of India, Brussels, Belgium

The Japan Economic Journal
The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Tokyo, Japan

Moniteur du Commerce international
Centre Français du commerce extérieur, Paris

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

News from MITI
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, Japan

Official Journal of the European Communities
Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Tariffs & Trade
Wall Street Station, New York, N.Y.

United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS, Washington

United States International Trade Commission Publication
United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

UT Sidste Nyt
Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for udenrigsøkonomi, Copenhagen

World Trade Bulletin
New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New York, N.Y.

In addition various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are referred to by their symbols and dates.
INTRODUCTION

This survey of developments in commercial policy is a review, prepared by the GATT secretariat under its own responsibility, of actions or decisions taken in the area of commercial policy during the reference period, in various countries. It includes information on contracting parties to GATT, on non-contracting parties and on bilateral and regional agreements.

The intention is to publish such surveys regularly, three or four times a year.

This survey is based on information available to the secretariat in the form of GATT documents and various published sources. It covers the introduction of new trade measures including, in some instances, those of a provisional or interim character, or their abolition, as well as substantial changes in existing measures. It also covers certain types of investigations. The secretariat has endeavoured to include all measures of significant trade interest; but the coverage may not necessarily be exhaustive or uniform.

The coverage of measures taken by some countries is more extensive than that of others because of the availability of information. The survey relates, inter alia, to:

- import duties;
- tariff quotas;
- anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures;
- import taxes and surcharges;
- prior import deposits;
- quantitative import restrictions;
- export restraints;
- emergency actions.

The secretariat would welcome its attention being drawn to any errors or significant omissions. Where the information derives from unofficial sources, such as newspapers, the secretariat has made efforts to check the facts with official sources. The secretariat would appreciate any help that delegations can give in the preparation of future surveys to make sure that they are as timely and accurate as possible.

Two copies of the survey are being sent to each contracting party. Additional copies are available upon request.
This survey covers the following countries and certain types of international agreements:

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**Bilateral and regional agreements**

- ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements
- Djibouti-Kenya Co-operation Agreement
- EEC-Bangladesh Jute Agreement
- Mano River Union
- Second Lomé Convention
- United Arab Emirates-Kuwait Agreement

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ARGENTINA

New stage in the application of the economic programme

The Ministry of Economy announced a new stage in Argentina's economic programme. The measures in respect of tariffs are as follows:

1. The following eight extra-tariff charges, which for the main part had been assigned to special funds set up through charges on imports and exports, are to be eliminated or incorporated fully or partly in the import tariffs:

   (a) Rate for statistical services: 1 per cent for exports and 3 per cent for imports (Article 132 of Customs Law, text enacted in 1962 and amendments).

   (b) Consular rate of 3 per cent on imports (Article 1 of Laws 11,250 and 13,997, text enacted in 1952; Article 3, Title IV, paragraph 10 of Decree 8742/72).

   The Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends to abolish consular procedures on import invoices.

   (c) Charge on sea freight: 2 per cent on exports and 12 per cent on imports, and 10 per cent on the value of the consular port services (Article 1, paragraph 2, Law 19,870).

   (d) Additional charge on the importation of forestry products produce (Article 2, Law 15,430).

   (e) Charge on mineral imports, earmarked for Mining Promotion Fund (Article 21, paragraph (b), Law 21,551).

   (f) Rate charged on imports, earmarked for Steel Fund (Article 2, paragraph (b), Decree Law 1052/58; Article 2, Law 18,317 and Law 20,086).

   (g) Additional rate earmarked for the promotion of agricultural roads (Article 19, Law 15,273 and Article 19, Law 16,450).

   (h) Special rate on the importation of aircraft (Law 19,112).

2. Tariffs on the importation of inputs that are not produced in the country will be reduced to nil by a Resolution of the Ministry of Economy.

   The same will be done as regards a number of products not locally produced, such as medical, surgical and science research instruments, drugs and cultural elements in general.
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

3. Resolution No. 1634/78 is being restructured by a Resolution of the Ministry of Economy. By virtue of this amendment, the extra-tariff charges repealed by the law referred to in the first point will not be incorporated in the tariff to the extent to which, due to this incorporation, they were to surpass a nominal maximum tariff of 55 per cent. At the same time, as a target for January 1984, a maximum 20 per cent import duty is set for all the groups of products produced in the country.

4. A Bill submitted to the National Executive eliminates differential treatment in the application of excise tax on imported goods, so as to put them on a level with locally produced goods.

Simultaneously a Ministry of Economy resolution is being issued altering the system of appraisal for automobiles.

5. Regarding utilitarian vehicles with four-wheel-drive over a given weight, in view of their importance as a capital asset for agricultural production, the level of the respective total tariff will be brought down substantially.

6. A Ministry of Economy Resolution is to eliminate the franchise on the importation of goods as passengers' baggage, with the exception of effects for the personal use of the passenger. Such goods may be imported by paying the customs tariff plus the charges that may be due, VAT included.

7. As for the measures of protection against imports made in conditions of unfair competition, measures have been taken for the speeding up of proceedings.


Customs duty reductions for certain seeds

The Argentine authorities have reduced to 0 per cent the customs duties for certain seeds, such as vegetable seeds, oil seeds, sugar beet seeds and flower seeds (Resolution No. 1907).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 December 1980

Minimum c.i.f. base price and customs duty reduction for four-wheel-drive vehicles

By Resolution 1779, issued by the Ministry of Economy, changes (reduction) have been introduced in the minimum c.i.f. base prices for the import of
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

four-wheel-drive (traction) vehicles with chassis and self-locking differential. By Decree 2114 these same vehicles have also been subject to custom duty changes.

Custom duty: 55 per cent ad valorem plus extra taxes (12 per cent), which was previously 85 per cent plus extra taxes (12 per cent). Minimum c.i.f. base prices: US$3.6 per kg. plus 15 per cent minimum freight (see above).


Comprehensive tariff reductions

Within the framework of tariff reductions programmed until 1984 (see above) the Ministry of Economy has reduced the upper limit for customs duties to 55 per cent, with certain exceptions, as of 1 October 1980 (Resolution 1670/80). The rates below 55 per cent remain unchanged. Affected by this provision are imports of textiles, shoes, leather goods, certain paper products, certain porcelain and ceramic wares, household goods, some mechanical, electric and electro-mechanical machinery and motor bikes and bicycles and television sets. The customs rates for motor bikes were reduced from 78 to 58 per cent and for black and white television sets from 68 to 56 per cent. For colour television sets the reduction was small (see Survey No. 8, page 10).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 October 1980.

Temporary extension of import liberalization for tractor parts

In view of the situation in Argentina's tractor industry, the Ministry of Economy has planned to increase the duty-free imports of parts for tractors from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of all imported tractor parts until 1982. Thereafter, the share of duty-free imports is to be reduced by 5 percentage points per year to 5 per cent in 1985. Beginning in 1986 the normal tariff rates will be applied to these products (see Surveys No. 7, page 7, and No. 8, page 11).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 December 1980

Anti-Dumping measures against imports of paper products from Brazil

The Argentine authorities imposed countervailing duties on imports of paper products from Brazil for reasons of subsidization of these products by Brazil.
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

The measures affect tariff numbers 48 01 03 03 00, 48 01 05 05 00 and 48 01 08 14 00 on which 29.46 per cent of the f.o.b. value are imposed (Resolution No. 173). Imports of photocopy paper (tariff numbers 48 13 00 02 00, 48 15 03 09 00 and 48 15 03 99) are subject to 26.23 per cent countervailing duty of the f.o.b. value (Resolution No. 174). For kraft paper (tariff numbers 48 01 02 99 00, 48 01 01 99 00 and 48 01 02 01 00) the countervailing duty is also 26.23 per cent of the f.o.b. value (Resolution No. 175). Argentina imports roughly 12 per cent of its paper requirements from Brazil.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 December 1980.

Abolition of export duties for certain types of iron and steel and flour

The Argentine authorities abolished the export duties for certain types of iron and steel (tariff number 73 05 02 00) and for several types of flour (tariff number 23 04 04 01/02/03/04/05/06/99) through Resolution Nos. 1904 and 1905.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 December 1980.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff alterations

In response to the Industries Assistance Commission's (IAC) recommendations in its report on Certain Goods made from Carbon or Graphite, the Australian Government decided that, with effect from 1 October 1980, non-electrical carbon or graphite products (mechanical carbons) of item 68.16 and electrical carbon brushes and contacts of item 85.24 would be dutiable at 15 per cent under the General Tariff; other electrical products of item 84.24 remain dutiable at minimum rates.

In response to the IAC's recommendations in its report on Electrical Motors, Generators and Rotary Converters, the Australian Government decided that, with effect from 1 October 1980, electric motors, generators and rotary converters of tariff item 85.01.12 would be dutiable at 30 per cent under the General Tariff for three years and 25 per cent thereafter, alternating current generators exceeding 500 KVA would continue to be duty-free, and other goods under reference would be dutiable at 25 per cent under the General Tariff.

In response to the IAC's report on Musical Instruments and Parts and Accessories therefor, the Australian Government decided that, with effect from 1 October 1980, duties on drums, drum kits, guitars and necks and bodies
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

for guitars would be reduced to 15 per cent under the General Tariff over a
three-year period commencing 1 October 1981; other instruments, parts and
accessories under reference would be dutiable at minimum rates; the by-law
relating to guitars, other than electric guitars, having a value for duty not
exceeding $A 50 would be extended to all guitars having a value for duty not
exceeding $A 75.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/212, 30 September 1980.

Dumping inquiries: initiation

Dumping inquiries relating to the following goods have been initiated
by the Australian Government:

- vertical metal filing cabinets from Singapore;
- normal butyl alcohol from the United States of America;
- files and rasps from Austria and India;
- woven polyolefin bags and sacks, not being woolpacks, from the
  Republic of Korea.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 80/257, 3 December 1980;
No. 80/259, 9 December 1980; No. 80/265, 17 December 1980;
No. 80/270, 23 December 1980.

Termination of dumping inquiries

Following a meeting of interested parties and withdrawal of the complaint
by the Australian industry, dumping inquiries on ceramic tableware from the
People's Republic of China were terminated and dumping cash securities
returned to depositors.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/240, 13 November 1980.

Imposition of dumping cash securities

Pending completion of inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed
on all imports of normal butyl alcohol from the United States entered for
home consumption in Australia on or after 9 December 1980.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/259, 9 December 1980.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

**Imposition of anti-dumping duties**

The Australian Government has imposed anti-dumping duties on the following item when export prices are lower than assessed normal values:

- fire hose exported to Australia from South Africa.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/189, 1 September 1980.

**Quantitative restrictions: certain works trucks and stackers**

The Australian Government has introduced quantitative restrictions on imports of pallet trucks, battery operated trucks and stackers falling respectively within tariff classifications 87.07.31, 87.07.111 and 84.22.991 in Schedule 1 of the Australian Customs Tariff Act 1966. These goods will be subject to import licensing for a period of twelve months during which time import licences will be limited to $3 million for all the goods specified: $1 million for the period 1 April to 30 September 1980 and $2 million for the succeeding six-month period.


**Import quota: passenger motor vehicles**

The Australian Government announced on 3 December 1980 that:

- the initial global quota for completely built-up passenger motor vehicles in 1981 would be 88,000 units;

- the market situation would be reviewed in May 1981 to decide whether an increase in that ceiling was justified;

- the quota would be issued to most importers based on their utilisation of 1980 quota - no quota would be allocated by tender.

(See also Survey No. 7, page 11)

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 80/255, December 1980.
GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES: MODIFICATIONS

With effect from 19 September 1980, India was excluded from the developing country margin of preference on imports of oval-shaped, inflatable leather footballs falling within tariff item 97.06.1. With effect from 4 December 1980, India was excluded from the developing country margin of preference in relation to files and rasps falling within 82.03.3.

As part of its decision on the Industries Assistance Commission's report on Electric Motors, Generators and Rotary Converters, the Australian Government decided that, with effect from 1 October 1980, the existing developing country quotas for certain goods falling within tariff items 85.01.11 and 85.01.12 would be terminated and that a new quota arrangement would be introduced for certain alternating current electric motors falling within tariff item 85.01.12.

With effect from 3 December 1980, the developing country margin of preference was increased on fatty alcohols of 15.10.100 (developing country tariff reduced from 15 per cent to free), on beer containing more than 1.15 per cent by volume of alcohol of 22.03.100 (developing country tariff reduced from A$0.547 per litre to A$0.52 per litre), on fluorspar of 25.31.100 (developing country tariff reduced from A$2.22 per tonne to free) and on wriststraps of leather or of composition leather falling to 42.03.400 (developing country tariff reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent).

Changes to developing country preferential rates of duty foreshadowed in the Australian Government's general announcements of August 1980 on assistance measures for the textiles, clothing and footwear industries came into effect on 1 January 1981. The changes entail the reduction of developing country preferential rates by about ten percentage points on certain textile, clothing and footwear products.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 80/204, 18 September 1980; No. 80/215, 1 October 1980; No. 80/253, 1 December 1980; No. 80/254, 4 December 1980; and No. 80/266, 30 December 1980.
BAHRAIN

Imports of meat, fish and chicken

All importers of meat, fish and chicken - fresh, frozen or chilled - are required to produce a health certificate from the country of origin to certify that the above-mentioned commodities are fit for human consumption. This public Health Department requirement came into effect on 1 November 1980.

Source: British Business, 7 November 1980
Middle East Economic Digest, 14 November 1980.

BENIN

Documentation requirement

On 8 October 1980 the Ministry of Commerce in Benin notified importers that from that date suppliers' pro-forma invoices must quote f.o.b. and c.i.f. prices.


BOLIVIA

Import prohibition on motor vehicles lifted and amendment of import duties

Bolivia has lifted by Decree 17401 the import prohibition of motor vehicles and has amended the import duties of tariff numbers 87.02 and 87.04.

BRAZIL

Temporary abolition of ad valorem duty on powered wheel chairs

The Brazilian Customs Policy Council, through resolution CPA 98/80, has decided to abolish the ad valorem duty imposed on imports of powered wheel chairs for the disabled - for a period of one year starting August 1980.


Increase of maritime freight surcharge

The Brazilian authorities, by Decree No. 1801 of 18 August 1980, published in the Official Journal on 19 August 1980, have increased from 20 to 30 per cent the maritime freight surcharge for the renovation of the merchant fleet. As of 1 January 1985 the freight surcharge will be decreased to 20 per cent.

CAMEROON

Additional import tax on certain alcoholic beverages amended

Under Law No. 80/1 of 30 June 1980 (finance law for the fiscal year 1980-1981) the following changes have been made regarding the additional import tax on certain alcoholic beverages:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description of product</th>
<th>New rate of the additional import tax</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>55% of c.i.f.</td>
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<td>Wines (other than liqueur wines and sparkling wines):</td>
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<td>- put up in bottles ... containing 3 litres or less</td>
<td>55 Frs. CFA per l</td>
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<td>- otherwise put up</td>
<td>50 Frs. CFA per l</td>
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<td>Liqueur wines:</td>
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<td>- put up in bottles ... containing 3 litres or less</td>
<td>40 Frs. CFA per l</td>
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<tr>
<td>- otherwise put up</td>
<td>40% of c.i.f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sparkling champagne wines</td>
<td>40% of c.i.f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermouths</td>
<td>800 Frs. CFA per l</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol undenatured, of a strength less than 80°</td>
<td>500 Frs. CFA per l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural spirits obtained by distilling wine or grape marc</td>
<td>800 Frs. CFA per l</td>
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1 per litre of pure alcohol
CAMEROON (cont'd)

Whisky ........................................ 850 Frs. CFA per l of p.a.

Other natural spirits (excluding rum and tafias) .................................. 800 Frs. CFA per l of p.a.

Gin ................................................ 850 Frs. CFA per l of p.a.

Other liqueurs (excluding aniseed flavoured liqueurs) ................................. 800 Frs. CFA per l of p.a.

Other spirituous beverages ............................................................... 800 Frs. CFA per l of p.a.


Proof of origin of imported goods

Certificates of origin are not usually required for imports into the Cameroon of goods originating in the member States of the EEC. Furthermore, it is no longer necessary to furnish the EUR 1 "certificat de circulation" or EUR 2 form for such goods.

However, the Cameroon customs authorities may, from time to time, ask for the documents mentioned above, for purposes of control or for statistical reasons.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 November 1980.
Anti-dumping investigations

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise decided to initiate an anti-dumping investigation with respect to:

- steel wheel rims from Brazil, on 25 September 1980;
- brass coated carbon steel wire from Belgium, on 19 November 1980.


Preliminary determination of dumping

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise has determined on a preliminary basis that the following products are being dumped:

- steel sheet piling from Luxemburg, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, on 27 October 1980;
- juvenile products (adjustable car seats, etc.) from the United States, on 12 November 1980;
- vehicle washing equipment from the United States, on 28 November 1980;
- benzoyl peroxide, T-butyl peroctoate, T-butyl perbenzoate from the United States and lauroyl peroxide from the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, on 10 December 1980.

CANADA (cont'd)

Final determination of no dumping

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise has issued a final determination of no dumping with respect to:

- hot forged steel scissors and shears from Italy, on 10 October 1980.

Source: Findings of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 10 October 1980.

Termination of action

The Canadian Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise terminated the proceedings with respect to the following products:

- industrial trucks from Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States (partial termination), on 12 September 1980;
- citric acid and sodium citrate from the United States, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, on 12 November 1980.


Rescission of findings

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal rescinded its findings with respect to:

- cleaning brushes from Japan and Hong Kong, on 14 November 1980.

Source: Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 14 November 1980.

CHILE

Change in import regulations

On 26 August, the Chilean Central Bank introduced a change in the regulation for the issue of an import registration; and the minimum f.o.b. amount has been lifted from its previous level of US$3,000 to US$10,000.

CONGO

Import monopoly

Brazzaville Chamber of Commerce Bulletin No. 22, dated 28 October 1980, published Order No. 859/MC of 14 October 1980 empowering the OFNACOM (Office Nationale du Commerce) to act as the sole importer of the following products:

- fish, salted or dried
- rice
- salt
- tomato preserves
- sugar
- enamelled articles
- galvanized buckets
- blankets.

This Order annuls earlier provisions, particularly those contained in Order No. 2619 of 14 June 1972.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 December 1980.

COSTA RICA

Foreign exchange restrictions, ban on imports of certain automobiles surcharges and import deposits

Costa Rica has announced the introduction of measures to restrict imports in order to reduce the country's balance-of-payments deficit. The measures are:

1. A complete ban on foreign exchange for travel abroad;
2. a ban on the importation of automobiles above 1,250 cc and on spare parts for local assembly for cars of 1,250 cc and above;
3. a Central Bank restriction under which authorization at the official rate of exchange will only be given for half the cost of imported goods and services, the remaining 50 per cent to be converted at the free rate;
4. a surcharge to be imposed on certain imports in addition to surcharges already levied (see next item). Products originating from Central America and Panama will be exempt.
COSTA RICA (cont'd)

Part of the cost of the imports will in future have to be deposited at the Central Bank for six months before importation. The percentage to be deposited varies according to the commodity. The items affected include some capital goods, food, drink, tobacco, construction materials, chemical and pharmaceutical products and miscellaneous manufactured goods (see below).

The following are exempt from the new restrictions: crude oil and derivatives, medicines, wheat, goods approved by the National Council of Provisions, and central government imports.


Surcharges and import deposits

The following goods are subject to the surcharges and import deposits listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surcharges and Import Deposits</th>
<th>Percentage of the Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surcharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Food products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Raw materials for agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capital goods for agriculture</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Basic grains</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Medicinal products for infants' food</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Other food products</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drinks and tobacco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other drinks and tobacco</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non-food raw materials excluding fuels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Raw materials for agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Construction materials</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other non-edible raw materials</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COSTA RICA (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of the value</th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4. Fuels, lubricants, minerals and related products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Fuels</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other fuels</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Chemical products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Raw materials for agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Construction materials</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Other chemical products</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Various manufactured articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Raw materials for agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Capital goods for industry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capital goods for agriculture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Construction materials</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other various manufactured articles</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Machinery and transport equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capital goods for industry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capital goods for agriculture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Capital goods for construction</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Capital goods for transport</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Construction materials</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 Automotive vehicles</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 Other machinery and transport equipment</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Various manufactured goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Raw materials for industry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Capital goods for industry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other manufactured articles</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COSTA RICA (cont’d)

Percentage of the value
Surcharge Deposit

9. Live animals not elsewhere specified
4. Capital goods for agriculture 15 10
9. Other live animals not destined
   for consumption 10 50

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 October 1980
British Business, 7 November 1980.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Exports and imports under the 1981 Plan

The Chairman of the State Planning Commission stated in the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly on 15 December 1980 that in relation to non-socialist countries, the target planned for 1981 categorically requests that there be important increases in exports and that exports expand significantly more rapidly than imports. The rate of expansion of exports to the non-socialist countries is to be considered as a "minimum", while the plan for the increase in imports must be considered as a "maximum".

A large part of the export expansion to non-socialist countries is to be provided for by engineering products, which are to enjoy the top priority growth rate of 5.5 per cent.

Source: East West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 19 December 1980.
EGYPT

Customs duties reduced

As of midnight on 25 November 1980 the Egyptian authorities introduced reduced duties on a wide range of raw materials and semi-finished imports to help local industry and to control prices. Building materials and essential commodities are exempt from customs duties. Wood and leather which are both used by promising local industries will be liable to a reduced minimum tariff of 5 per cent. Any product imported to meet local shortages will also carry less duty. A 20 per cent rebate is granted to imports of parts for products to be assembled in Egypt; this may rise to 80 per cent, depending on the proportion of local content. A 1 per cent statistical tax and a municipality tax of 3 per cent of the basic tax liable are payable on all exports and imports.

Middle East Economic Digest, 28 November 1980.

New import regulations

The Egyptian authorities have promulgated Order No. 15 of 1980 (Official Gazette of 7 June 1980) under which imports by private importers must now be paid for by letter of credit, while a prior deposit must be lodged with banks duly registered with the Central Bank of Egypt. The deposit, in convertible currency, must be made as follows:

- 25 per cent when the letter of credit is opened, for certain essential foodstuffs: frozen and preserved beef and mutton, frozen liver, live cattle and sheep, condensed milk and powdered milk, Gouda and Edam cheeses, processed cheese, white cheese, natural butter, eggs fresh or powdered, frozen chicken and powdered meat soups, black olives, oils for food, all types of natural fat and margarine, macaronis, bananas, milks, baby-canned milks, sesame seeds, dates, black pepper, cinnamon, cloves and coffee as well as medicines.

- 40 per cent for fuel, raw materials, semi-finished and equipment goods with the exception of transport equipment.

(In the two above-mentioned cases, the balance is paid on arrival of the shipping documents.)

- 100 per cent for all other consumer and equipment goods, including transport equipment.

The new rules do not apply to free-zone imports or to raw materials and capital goods for Law 43 companies.
EGYPT (cont'd)

The present Order supersedes certain provisions of Order No. 782 of 1979 (Official Gazette of 28 October 1979) regarding the requirement for importers to pay in foreign exchange the customs charges on certain imported products.

Customs duties are now payable in Egyptian currency to approved local banks.


EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Temporary suspension of customs duties on certain catalysts

On 1 November 1980, the Council of the European Communities totally suspended the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain catalysts until 30 June 1981.


Duty-free quotas on woven fabrics of cotton and of silk

Under Council Regulation No. 3181/80, the EEC opened quotas for certain hand-woven fabrics, pile and chenille falling within tariff headings ex 50.09, ex 55.07, ex 55.09 and ex 58.04, for the year 1981. Duties of imports within the quotas have been suspended. Duties may be applied by Greece in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession. One part of the quotas has been allocated to member States, and the second part has been held in reserve to cover later requirements of member States. Quota volumes have been established as follows:

- ex 50.09 - EUA 2,200,000
- ex 55.07, ex 55.09, ex 58.04 - EUA 2,000,000


Duty-free quotas on certain handmade products

Under Council Regulation No. 3182/80 the EEC opened its annual duty-free tariff quota on certain handmade products for the year 1981. The Community tariff quota of a volume corresponding to EUA 10,000,000 has been fixed, with
a sub-limit of EUA 1,200,000 for each tariff heading or sub-heading listed in the Regulation. A first instalment has been allocated to member States, while the rest has been kept as a reserve for use by member States when they have utilized their initial share. The products covered by the Regulation fall under the following tariff headings: 42.02, 42.03, 44.24, 44.27, 48.21, ex 55.09, 58.01, 58.10, 59.02, 60.05, ex 61.01, ex 61.02, 61.02, 61.05, 61.06, 61.07, 61.11, 62.01, 62.02, 62.05, 64.05, ex 65.05, 66.02, 68.02, 74.18, 74.19, 83.06, 83.07, ex 83.09, 83.11, 94.03, 95.05, 95.08, 97.02 and 97.03.


Duty-free quotas on raw silk and silk yarn

By Council Regulations 3165/80, 3166/80 and 3167/80, the Community has established duty-free quotas on raw silk (52.02), silk yarn, other than of roil or waste silk (ex 50.04), yarn of waste silk (50.05), for the period 1 January to 31 December 1981. Greece may apply duties in accordance with the Act of Accession 1979. Quotas have been established as follows: No. 50.02 - 4,800 tons; ex 50.04 - 65 tons, and 50.05 - 270 tons. A first instalment in each case has been allocated between member States, and the rest is available for use by those States when they have utilized their allocation.


Reallocation of quotas under textile agreements

Under Commission Regulations 2476/80 and 3067/80 the Community has amended allocation of quotas of certain textile categories between member States. The quotas have been agreed with countries under bilateral agreements, and their reallocation has been made in response to changes in trends of trade flows.

The textile categories and countries affected by these modifications are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Exporting country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 12, 15B, 17, 25, 36, 69, 73, 76, 78, 110</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15B, 20, 27</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Exporting country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Macao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 24, 25, 32, 38A, 61, 105, 110, 115</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

       L 322, 28 November 1980.
       L 327, 3 December 1980.

Textile imports from the People's Republic of China

Under the terms of its bilateral agreement with the People's Republic of China, the Community introduced quotas with respect to imports of men's and boys' pyjamas (category 24) into Benelux, and track suits (category 73) into the United Kingdom, applicable retroactively for the year 1980.

       L 304, 13 November 1980.

Initiation of anti-dumping procedures

The Commission of the European Communities has initiated anti-dumping procedures concerning imports of the following products:

- Tube and pipe fittings of malleable cast iron originating in Brazil, on 26 September 1980.
- Paraxylene originating in Puerto Rico, the United States and the US Virgin Islands, on 5 November 1980.
- Louvre doors originating in Malaysia and Singapore, on 5 November 1980.
- Hermetic compressors for refrigerating equipment originating in Brazil, Spain, Hungary, Japan and Singapore, on 14 November 1980.

       No. C 286, 5 November 1980
       No. C 296, 14 November 1980
       No. C 337, 24 December 1980
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

On 2 September 1980, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain polyester yarn originating in the United States. This duty does not apply to textured polyester yarn manufactured and exported by Macfield Texturing Inc., Madison, North Carolina.

The amount of the provisional anti-dumping duty is as follows:

(a) for textured yarn falling within NIMEXE code 51.01-23, 9.6 per cent and

(b) for non-textured yarn falling within NIMEXE codes 51.01-25, 26 and 28, 15.6 per cent, except for non-textured yarn manufactured and exported by Eastman Chemical International Company, Kingsport, Tennessee, for which the amount of duty is 13.7 per cent.


On 21 November 1980, the Commission of the European Communities imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of vinyl acetate monomer originating in the United States.

The duty does not apply to vinyl acetate monomer exported by:

- Celanese Chemical Company Inc., Dallas, United States,

- International Petroleum Sales Inc., Panama, a member of the Phillips Petroleum group, and


The duty is at a rate of 10.6 per cent on the basis of the value declared in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1496/80 of 11 June 1980.


Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

By Council Regulation No. 3439/80, the Community imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on certain polyester yarn originating in the United States.
The rate of the duty is as follows:

(a) for textured yarn falling within NIMEXE code 51.01-23, 16.4 per cent, and

(b) for non-textured yarn falling within NIMEXE codes 51.01-15, 26 and 28, 15.6 per cent except for non-textured yarn manufactured and exported by Eastman Chemical International Company, Kingsport, Tennessee,

for which the rate of duty is 13.7 per cent.

The Regulation entered into force on 3 January 1981.


By Council Regulation No. 3306/80, the Community imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) originating in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.

The amount of duty is as follows:

(a) for the German Democratic Republic:

(i) for models with external bells falling within NIMEXE code 91.04-56: EUA 0.53 per clock;

(ii) for other models: EUA 0.30 per clock;

(b) for the USSR:

(i) for clocks falling within NIMEXE codes 91.02-91 and 91.04-58: EUA 2.00 per clock;

(ii) for clocks falling within NIMEXE code 91.04-56: EUA 1.30 per clock.

The Regulation entered into force on 19 December 1980.


Repeal of anti-dumping duty

On 9 December 1980, the Commission of the European Communities repealed the anti-dumping duty imposed by the United Kingdom in 1979 on imports of saccharin and its salts from the Republic of Korea.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

The repeal followed acceptance by the Commission of satisfactory price undertakings by Korean exporters, making it unnecessary to retain the anti-dumping duty.


Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

The Commission of the European Communities terminated the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings on imports of the products listed below, as in the course of the proceedings certain arrangements were made between the Community and the exporting government or the exporters concerned, satisfying the Commission that the introduction of protective measures was unnecessary:

- Certain tubes of iron or steel originating in Romania (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 24 January 1979).
- Studded welded-link chain originating in Spain and Sweden (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 4 December 1979).
- Saccharin and its salts originating in China, Japan and the United States (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 17 August 1979).
- Pressure-sensitive paper masking tape originating in the United States (Notice of initiation of proceedings - 31 May 1980).

L 231, 2 September 1980.
L 331, 9 December 1980.
L 344, 19 December 1980.

Temporary suspension of issues of import licences for preserved mushrooms from Kenya

On 8 December 1980, the Commission of the European Communities suspended the issue of import licences for preserved mushrooms from Kenya until 31 January 1981.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Surveillance of imports of textile products

By Commission Regulation No. 3115/80, Community surveillance of imports of certain textile products originating in Malta, Spain, Portugal and Egypt, has been extended for the year 1981.


FIJI

Import licensing.

The Fiji Government has announced that the following commodities will be subject to specific import licence by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

- Seed potatoes
- Flour and sharps
- Tea
- Round mild steel rods and welded wire mesh
- Incense sticks
- Blending compound and similar mixtures of a kind used as a raw material in the manufacture of incense sticks
- Rigid PVC pipes and tubes
- Ropes of man-made fibres
- Dried leguminous vegetables - yellow split peas
- Low and high-density polyethylene (polythene) sheeting, films, tubing and bags
- Crown corks


FINLAND

Generalized System of Preferences: amendments to the scheme

With effect from 15 November 1980, Finland has added Zimbabwe to the list of beneficiary countries under the Finnish GSP scheme.

It also decided to exclude from the Finnish GSP scheme the following products:

- ex 58.08 Fishing nets, in the length
- ex 59.05 Fishing nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made up fishing nets of yarn

The Finnish Decree (No. 974/71) on the preferential treatment of goods imported from developing countries has been amended by a Decree issued on 7 November 1980. The amendments were effective from 15 November 1980.

Source: L/3694/Add.11, 18 December 1980.
FINLAND (cont'd)

Foodstuffs regulations

The Finnish authorities have issued new regulations and instructions on foodstuffs regulations including purity requirements of certain foodstuffs additives and marking of the nutritional value of foodstuffs.

Source: British Business, 26 September 1980.

New marking regulations

New marking regulations came into force in Finland on 1 October 1980. Decree 630/79 replaces decision 280/77 and applies to both foodstuffs and "general utility and consumer goods".


GABON

Introduction of a customs clearance processing fee

Under Ordinance No. 17/80 of 23 September 1980, effective as from 1 October 1980, a customs clearance processing fee has been introduced. This fee, at the rate of 8 per mil, is charged at importation on the dutiable value of goods declared for release to the market in Gabon.


Import régime

A prior import authorization must be submitted in support of domestic marketing declarations in respect of goods coming from any country other than a member State of the Central African Customs and Economic Union.

This measure has been applied in fact since 1 September 1980 by the Gabon customs administration to consignments worth more than CFAF 50,000 (FF1,000).

Gabonese importers have been invited to deposit their import authorizations at the time of placing an order with their foreign suppliers so that the relevant form may be visaed by the competent authorities prior to the arrival of the goods in Gabon.
GABON (cont'd)

This regulation is not applicable to goods subject to the "estimated" authorization régime (food, spare parts).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 November 1980.

Prior authorization required for imports of telecommunication equipment

The press in Gabon have published a ministerial order regulating the import of telecommunication equipment. As from 1 November 1980, imports of the equipment concerned became subject to prior authorization by the Post and Telecommunications Office.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 December 1980.

Proof of origin of imported goods

The Customs Administration of Gabon requires the presentation of an EUR.1 "certificat de circulation" or of an EUR form for imports of goods originating in and coming from any of the member States of the EEC.


GHANA

1980-1981 Budget: Increase in excise duty

The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning presented the 1980-1981 Budget to Parliament on 27 June 1980. Of the proposals for government revenue, the essential features were price rises for cigarettes and beer, and increases in excise duty on a substantial number of imported goods ranging from socks to tape recorders as well as textiles and furniture. Excise duty has also been imposed on a wider range of imported goods. No change was made in the rate of import duties, although greater emphasis will be laid on improving the effective rate of collection from 25 to 45 per cent.

GHANA (cont'd)

Main changes in trade policy since the 1978 BOP consultation

Both the product coverage and the administration of Ghana's import licensing system, which is used as the main instrument of control over foreign exchange expenditure, have been subject to substantial changes since the last consultation.

Under the 1978 Import Programme restrictions on the import of raw materials and spare parts requirements of some major manufacturing establishments were lifted.

Ceilings were imposed on the establishment of letters of credit opened in connexion with the issuance of import licences. Licences covering imports financed by foreign exchange held abroad (Special Unnumbered Licences) were suspended in July 1978 in an effort to reduce incentives for illegal exportation.

In January 1979, two hundred and thirty items were placed on the restricted list, one hundred items on the list of prohibited imports, and ninety items were declared eligible for import under specific import licences.

The granting of import licences was restricted in January 1980 to essential items only, particularly those for agriculture and the export industries, and limited to established trading companies. Private car imports were prohibited for a two-year period.

In June 1980 an import licence tax of 10 per cent was introduced.

Source: BOP/W/43, 6 October 1980.

GREECE

Termination of voluntary import limitation system

The Greek authorities have decided to terminate, as from 15 November 1980, the system of voluntary import limitation introduced on 25 April 1980.

Source: L/5096, 12 January 1981.

GUATEMALA

Import prohibition

By an order of 4 September 1980, the Ministry of Agriculture has prohibited the importation, registration, manufacture and sale of any pharmacological product containing the chemical element Diethylstilboestrol used to promote cattle growth both by implant and orally.

Source: British Business, 10 October 1980.
HAITI

Changes in National Customs Tariff

The Haitian Government has decided to modify the import tariff by unifying the following charges:

- Customs charge;
- Special Investment Account (CSI);
- Development Budget - Special Investment Account (BDCSI);
- Peligre Electricity Obligation (OEP);
- Economic Liberalization Account (CLE).

This unification applies to all headings in the tariff and implies modification of GATT Schedule XXVI - Haiti, and the Schedule of concessions annexed to the 1952 Agreement between Haiti and France.

Source: L/5036, 6 October 1980.

HUNGARY

New five-year plan provides for export drive

Hungary's draft five-year plan for 1981-1985 provides for an overall export drive. Exports to all regions are to expand by between 6.5-6.7 per cent (in stable prices), while imports will be held down to 3.4-3.5 per cent average annual growth.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 21 November 1980.

ICELAND

Special import charge

In order to protect domestic industry, the Icelandic authorities have introduced a temporary special charge at the rate of 40 per cent on sugar confectionery and chocolate (CCCN Nos. 17.04 and 18.06) and 32 per cent on pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares (CCCN No. 19.08).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 September 1980.
INDIA

Import Licensing

Betahydroxy napthoic acid, bimetal bearings, halothane in bottles and benzaldehyde have been transferred from Open General Licence to the restricted list. Copper beryllium strips have been removed from the banned list and placed on the restricted list. Other items removed from the banned list include office machines, photographic instrument equipment, laboratory ovens, incubators, autoclaves and bath thermostatic stills. Dichloro-benzidine dihydrochloride base and its salts, musk ambretto, certain rubber chemicals and certain anti-oxidants have been added to the banned list. Imports of anti-haemophilie factor concentrate have been put on Open General Licence. Imports of complete pieces of equipment, such as motors, compressors and engines, have been allowed as spares against specific licences issued to actual users.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 July, 1 August and 1 September 1980.

Canalization changes

The import of basic electronic components needed to assemble watches and other electronic products has been canalized through the Semi-Conductor Complex Limited to all digital electronic watch assemblers.

Exports of cobalt bearing high steel scraps, grindings of high speed steel, turning and borings of high speed steel and certain other ferrous scrap have been canalized under Open General Licence IV through the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation.

The import of cocoa beans and powder has been canalized through the State Trading Corporation.

The import of vitamin C, which had been banned, has been canalized through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation with the intention of regulating imports to fill the gap between domestic production and demand.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 July, 1 August and 1 September 1980.

Export régime

Handicrafts having a silver content of not more than 10 per cent are now exportable under Open General Licence. Previously, such exports were allowed on merits only.
INDIA (cont'd)

Jute decorative fabrics have been exempted from export duty.

The export of yarn, of both carpet and non-carpet varieties, made of indigenous wool, carpet yarn made of imported wool and shoddy yarn was banned with effect from 22 July 1980.

The export of crude rum, not matured in wood, was banned with effect from 14 July 1980. Pre-ban commitments could be honoured in terms of the relevant provision of the handbook of export-import procedures.

Transfer of quotas from one exporter to another, abolition of the dual-price system, and modification in the performance guarantees and penalties are among the major changes in the export policy under Open General Licence-3 for garments and knitwear for 1981. The export policy for fabrics and made-up articles will be almost on the same lines as that of the previous year except that the concept of past performance quota has been introduced.

The Government has allowed the export on merit of chemical grade barytes powder-white, snow-white and super snow-white varieties.

Source: Economic Trends, 16 July, 1 August and 16 August 1980.

IRAN

Surcharge on imports imposed

The State Trading Corporation has indicated that because of western economic sanctions, a 5 to 10 per cent surcharge must be paid on imports. In August 1980 the Iranian President claimed that the sanctions had pushed up the cost of imports by 25 per cent. The Ministry for Commerce indicated in August 1980 that about half foreign trade had been nationalized and at least 30 per cent of imported goods were being distributed by State-run co-operatives.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 5 September 1980.

IRAQ

New import procedures

As mentioned in Survey No. 9, page 40, Law 113 of 1980 provided for the new State Importing Organization to undertake the import of building materials, foodstuffs, vehicles, machinery, clothing, textiles, electrical and electronic equipment and chemicals.
IRAQ (cont'd)

This new law has not yet come into effect; and for the time being, existing State organizations are continuing to import on their own account.


ISRAEL

Increase of wholesale equalization tax

The Israeli authorities increased the wholesale equalization tax as of 1 December 1980. This measure is expected to lead to a price increase for imported goods and will thus have a restrictive impact on imports.


Import deposits abolished

The Israeli authorities decided to abolish as of 20 November 1980 the import deposit requirement amounting to 10 per cent of the c.i.f. value of certain imported goods. About 45 per cent of the imported goods had been subject to import deposits (see Survey of Development in Commercial Policy No. 8, page 42).


Import ban on phenacetin

The Ministry of Health has decided to ban products containing phenacetin with effect from 1 January 1981.


Import licensing

The Israeli authorities have introduced import licensing for a large number of products, such as durable consumer goods, paper and printing products, tobacco, cigarettes and seeds.

JAMAICA

Import Licensing

The Jamaican authorities announced arrangements for the revalidation of expired 1980 import licences. In cases where goods already ordered could not be imported before 31 December 1980, importers had to apply for a new import licence by 12 December.

Source: British Business, 5 December 1980.

JAPAN

Tariff quotas

The following tariff quotas for the second half of fiscal year 1980 (1 October 1980 to 31 March 1981) permitting imports at reduced rates of duty were announced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN/Description</th>
<th>Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 04.04</td>
<td>Natural cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10.04</td>
<td>Oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 10.05</td>
<td>Maize: for corn starch; 934,800 tonnes for corn flakes, popcorn and ethyl alcohol; 111,200 tonnes for other types 150,000 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amended Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law: New Cabinet Orders

The Japanese Government promulgated on 11 October 1980 amendments, in the form of seven Cabinet Orders, to consolidate and revise earlier Cabinet Orders to bring them into line with the new Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law which had been promulgated on 18 December 1979 and which articulated the Government's change in basic policy towards foreign exchange and foreign trade transactions from one of "prohibition-in-principle" to one of "freedom-in-principle".

Among the main features of the amendments to the Export and Import Control Orders are:

- the abolition of the export validating system;
- simplification of export permit procedures;
- abolition of the import validating system;
- simplification of import licensing procedures;
JAPAN (cont'd)

- simplification of other import control procedures (abolition of restrictions on the means of payment and of the obligation to recover foreign currency-denominated credits given under an import contract).

Changes were also made to the Foreign Exchange Control Order to bring it into line with the amended Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law.

Source: News from MITI, 10 November 1980.

JORDAN

Foodstuffs expiry dates

Details of a temporary law passed by the Minister of Health are contained in Official Gazette 2946. This law, which came into effect on 10 July 1980, prohibits the import of certain foodstuffs if half or more of the time from date of production to expiry date has elapsed. The foods affected are those with a compulsory expiry date and which are listed in paragraph 4.6 of marking and labelling regulation 9/1979, as follows:
1. All types of liquid milk (pasteurized and sterilized whether skimmed or unskimmed). 2. Sweetened condensed milk, sweetened skimmed milk and unsweetened condensed milk whether skimmed or unskimmed. 3. All types of dehydrated milk. 4. Labaneh. 5. Yoghurt. 6. All types of cream. 7. Luncheon meat. 8. Canned mutton and beef. 9. Frozen chickens. 10. Packed meats whether minced or chopped.


Labelling of electrical equipment

According to instructions given by the Ministry for Trade and Commerce, effective 1 January 1981, all electrical equipment of a capacity above 25 watts, sold in Jordan, must bear a legible label, either in Arabic or English, setting out the energy consumption measured in kWh. The print must be in black on a yellow background.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 24 November 1980.
KENYA

Duty amendments to finance bill

With effect from 20 June 1980 the Finance Act published on 15 August 1980 amends an earlier finance bill published on 19 June, as follows:

| Tariff No./description | Finance Act amendment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.11.021 Insecticides</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.07.011 Paper and paperboard, ruled or squared</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.05.010 (Yard) containing 85 per cent or more by weight of discontinuous synthetic fibres</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.05.020/030/040/050/060/070/080 and 56.06.010/020 Discontinuous fibres both synthetic and regenerated of various mixes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.02.085 Pillow cases</td>
<td>Each sh 6.6 or 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.12.000 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof of precious metal or rolled precious metal</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11.050 Angles, shapes and sections, (other than high carbon or alloy steel)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13.040 Sheets and plates of iron and steel tinned (other than of high carbon or alloy steel)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.38.012 Enamelled cups, mugs, plates, trays and saucers of a diameter exceeding 7 cm but not exceeding 10 cm</td>
<td>Each 77 cents or 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.38.013 Ditto for diameter exceeding 10 cm</td>
<td>Each sh 1/4.5 or 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KENYA (cont'd)

73.38.014
Enamelled basins, bowls and dishes of a
diameter not exceeding 16 cm
Each 71.5 cents or 60

73.38.015
Enamelled basins, bowls and dishes of a
diameter exceeding 16 cm but not
exceeding 22 cm
Each sh 1/4.5 or 60

73.38.016
Enamelled basins, bowls and dishes of a
diameter exceeding 22 cm
Each sh 1/43 or 60

73.38.017
Enamelled stewpans, saucepans, casseroles
60

82.01.000
Hand tools, used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry
30

84.11.021
Parts for pumps or compressors, industrial
20

85.08.003
Parts for sparking plugs and glow plugs
20

98.08.000
Typewriter and similar ribbons, whether or not on spools
40

98.08.001
Typewriter ribbons inked on spools
110


Customs duty amendments

The Finance (No. 2) Bill 1980, published in the Kenya Gazette
Supplement of 5 November 1980, revised the duty on certain products under
the following tariff headings, with effect from 7 November 1980: 38.11;
44.21; 48.16; 48.18; 49.07; 58.05; 85.13; 85.15; 92.11; 92.12;
98.01; and 98.02.

Source: British Business, 5 December 1980.
KUWAIT

Duty on cigarettes increased

As from 1 November the import duty on cigarettes will be increased by 30 per cent. Cigarettes with more than 15 milligrams of tar and 1 milligram of nicotine are to be banned. (This affects about 90 per cent of sales in Kuwait.)

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 31 October 1980.

Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations

Details of Ministerial Order 302/1980 concerning re-registration of pharmaceutical companies and pharmaceutical preparations, together with details of documents and materials required for such registration, have been published in Official Gazettes 1315 and 1316.

With effect from 16 August 1980, Article 1 of the Order has banned the import of all new drugs and pharmaceuticals, with the exception of some new essential drugs approved by the Ministry of Public Health, until all drugs and pharmaceutical preparations currently in use in Kuwait have been re-registered. The period for registration will take effect from 20 September 1980 up to 20 June 1981.

Source: British Business, 26 September 1980.

Imports of gas regulators

In Official Gazette 1322 of 5 October 1980, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced that the import of gas regulators of all types is prohibited except by the Kuwaiti Oil Tankers Company, which is the sole company allowed to import and distribute gas regulators in Kuwait.


Re-exports

Restrictions have been placed on the re-export from Kuwait of all foodstuffs and military materials (excluding machinery). Transit cargoes are also likely to be affected.

Source: British Business, 7 November 1980.
**LEBANON**

**Temporary removal of import licensing for peanuts**

The Minister for Agriculture has announced that peanuts may be imported without a licence until the end of June 1981.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 5 December 1980.

**LIBERIA**

**Invoice entry fees, surcharges and tariff increases**

On 1 September 1980 provisions of the 1980 budget were agreed, which introduced changes bringing in an invoice entry fee at 7½ per cent c.i.f. for duty-free goods (inclusive of essential goods) and for trans-shipment goods, 5 per cent for duty-paid goods exclusive of essential goods c.i.f., and of 1½ per cent c.i.f. for duty-paid essential goods. Surcharges at 25 per cent for "luxury" items, based on the c.i.f. value, and of 15 per cent c.i.f. on "normal" items, have been introduced. "Essential" goods are exempt. Increases in tariff rates for some items under heading 87.02 (motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials) were also introduced.


**MALAWI**

**Tariff amendment**

Malawi Government notice 138 of 5 September 1980 published the following amendment: CCCN 39.07.04: specific provision is made for tarpaulins and the rate of duty thereon is 12.5 per cent. This amendment is effective from 16 August 1980.

Source: British Business, 7 November 1980.

**MEXICO**

**Imports of luxury goods subject to import licensing**

The Mexican authorities, by a decree published in the Official Journal on 2 October 1980, have imposed restrictions on the importing of luxury consumer goods contained in tariff headings 16, 17, 19, 22, 42, 43, 44, 46,
MEXICO (cont'd)

48, 58, 61, 69, 70, 71, 73, 85, 88, 89 and 97. The goods range from caviar to electrical appliances and are subject to the import licensing system until the end of 1981.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 November 1980.

MOROCCO

Tariff reductions

Under Order No. 717.80 of 9 August 1980, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 13 August 1980 and effective as from 22 September 1980, the following changes in customs duty have been made on certain materials for pharmaceutical laboratories or the medical professions (the previous rates are indicated in parentheses):

Ex 70.10: Carboys, bottles, jars, tubular containers and similar containers intended for putting up pharmaceutical products:

- of glass, neither cut nor ground, not decorated (other than by simple moulding):
  - articles of neutral glass of a capacity of less than 260 centilitres (under certain conditions) 7% (10%)
  - articles of ordinary glass of a capacity of less than 33 centilitres (under certain conditions) 44.5% (47.5%)

70.17: Laboratory, hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware 17% (20%)

- ampoules and similar articles 7% (10%)

Ex 90.17: Para-medical actino-therapy products for beauty treatment and artificial sun-tanning 27% (30%)

- other appliances falling within this heading (other than perfusion, transfusion and sounding appliances of plastic materials, which remain dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent) 12% (15%)
MOROCCO (cont'd)

90.18: Mecano-therapy appliances, massage apparatus, etc. 12% (15%)

90.19: Orthopaedic appliances, deaf-aid appliances, (with the exclusion of urine bags of plastic materials which remain dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent) 7% (10%)

90.20: Apparatus based on the use of X-rays, etc. 7% (10%)

94.02: Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture 7% (10%)

British Business, 5 December 1980.

Tariff changes

In accordance with decree No. 986.80 of 28 August 1980, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco dated 10 September 1980, the rates of customs duty have been amended as follows for the products listed below, as from 15 October 1980:

Ex 29.04: Polyhydric alcohols:
- Diols, triols and tetrols:
- Pentaerythritol: Exempt (previously 10%).

Ex 29.15: Acyclic polyacids:
- Maleic anhydride: Exempt (previously 15%).

Aromatic polyacids:
- Phthalic anhydride: Exempt (previously 15%).

Ex 39.01: Alkyd resins and other polyesters, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) of this Chapter:
- Unsaturated polyesters: 15% (previously exempt).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 December 1980.
NEW ZEALAND

Import liberalization - certain video equipment

The Minister of Trade and Industry has announced that import licences for video cassette recorders, blank video cassettes and video cameras will henceforward be issued upon request to anyone who applies to the nearest collector of customs. A fairly close import licensing control, however, will be maintained on pre-recorded cassettes.


Generalized System of Preferences: modifications

As part of a wide ranging modification of the import régime for textiles following the Textile Industry Study, the GSP arrangements for textiles and textile products have been amended.

With effect from 29 August 1980, the Republic of Zimbabwe has been included in the list of beneficiaries under New Zealand's Generalized System of Preferences.

Source: L/4366/Add.9, 14 October 1980
L/4366/Add.8/Corr.1, 28 January 1981

NIGERIA

Liberalization of imports and changes in customs duties

The Nigerian authorities have liberalized imports of the following products which previously had been subject to licensing or prohibited:

- Rice in containers of more than 50 kgs. (tariff No. 10.06)
- Cereal flours (tariff No. 11.01)
- Galvanized or coated sheets and plates.

Furthermore, customs duties applicable to imports of certain motor vehicles will be reduced:

- Trucks: from 35 per cent to 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value
- Light trucks: from 20 per cent to 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 10 November 1980.
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Import restrictions eased

Following a review of 1979 import restrictions by the Federal Government, a number of goods which were hitherto banned can now be imported under licence. Goods which have been under licence will continue to remain so.

Among the goods which can now be imported under licence are chilled or frozen beef, wheat, barley, oats, rice in containers of 50 kgs., cereal, flour, butter, cheese, malt extracts, jams, spirits, whisky in bottles or cans, and stout in tanks for blending by an approved manufacturer.

Other goods falling into this category are radio sets, record players, tape recorders, video sets, air conditioners, domestic refrigerators, television sets, passenger cars, pick-ups, motorcycles, lorries, trucks, tankers, trailers, bicycle tyres and tubes, cosmetics and perfumes, sewing machines and thread and musical instruments.

Efforts are being made by the Central Bank of Nigeria to decentralize the processing of Form "M". This will mean that bank branches in the states will approve applications submitted by customers, without going through Lagos. This action will accelerate the processing of increased applications likely to follow recent relaxation on importation of goods.


Import licensing

The list of goods subject to specific import licence given in the Federal Ministry of Commerce public notice on 1980 import licensing has been confirmed as official. The list, which included changes proposed in the 1980 budget, effectively altered the 1979 list, as follows:

Items removed from the list of goods which require a specific import licence:

Stockfish (tariff No. 02.02A); bicycle tyres and tubes in sizes 28 x 1 1/2, 26 x 1 3/8 and 26 x 1 5/8; cigars and cheroots (tariff No. 24.02); insulated electric wire; tomato puree and tomato paste; linoleum of all kinds in rolls; salted or dried meat; salted, dried or smoked fish; ceramic sinks, water basins, bidets, water closets, pans, urinals and the like sanitary fixtures; plastic pipes (tariff No. 39.02D and 39.07 1J); buckwheat, millet, canary seed, grain sorghum and other cereals (tariff No. 10.07); industrial protective gloves and apparels (tariff Nos. 39.07B and 40.13); louvre window frames (tariff No. 73.21B).
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Items added to the list of goods which require a specific import licence:

Concentrated malt extracts; galvanised or coated flat sheets; sporting equipment not manufactured locally - football boots, spiked shoes, boxing boots, cycling shoes, hockey boots, basket ball boots, golf shoes, football jerseys and track suits; asbestos flat sheets, structures and parts of structures (tariff No. 76.08).


NORWAY

Generalized System of Preferences: canned peaches

With effect from 1 October 1980, Norway added "canned peaches" (BTN ex 20.06) to the list of products covered under its GSP scheme.

Source: L/4242/Add.16, 14 October 1980.

Extension of Article XIX action on textile items

The Government of Norway informed the CONTRACTING PARTIES in a communication dated 18 November 1980 that the system of global import quotas on various textile items has been prolonged for 1981. The global quotas correspond to the quotas established for imports in 1980, and are as below:

- knitted shirts, blouses and t-shirts: 1,150,000 pieces
- knitted undergarments: 3,500,000 pieces
- knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers: 3,200,000 pieces
- jackets of woven material including part of suits and sets: 650,000 pieces
- trousers of woven material including part of suits and sets: 1,170,000 pieces
- outergarments of woven material for infants: 830,000 pieces
NORWAY (cont'd)

- shirts of woven material 830,000 pieces
- blouses of woven material 600,000 pieces
- bed-linen 140,000 kgs.

Source: L/4692/Add.5, 21 November 1980.

Generalized System of Preferences: Regulations Concerning the Rule of Origin

With effect from 1 July 1980 Norway modified Article 6 of the Norwegian Regulations Concerning the Rules of Origin, which refers to transit arrangements with the EEC.

Source: L/4242/Add.17, 6 November 1980.

OMAN

Film material and video tapes banned

The import of film material and video tapes by road, whether for commercial or private use, is now banned, and with effect from 1 October 1980, all such material will be confiscated at border points.

Source: British Business, 10 October 1980.

PAKISTAN

Import liberalization

The Pakistan Government is removing certain restrictions on imports of industrial raw materials, industrial machinery and some consumer goods.

The action, part of a modified, liberalized import policy approved by the Cabinet, removes limits on the licensable value of 366 import items.

Ceilings on import items had been imposed in October 1979 because of the then fast-depleting foreign exchange reserves. The Government is now scrapping restrictions on imported items in three categories: raw materials for consumer goods (with the exception of synthetic yarn, for which there is a separate arrangement), raw material for capital goods, and capital goods themselves.
PAKISTAN (cont'd)

In addition, ceilings were being removed on the licensable value of intermediate goods - though classified as consumer goods - such as X-ray films, glass fibre, plastic packing material, locks and fittings of suitcases.


PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Duty increases: beer, wines and spirits

The Papua New Guinea Government announced in its 1981 budget, presented on 4 November 1980, increased duties on imported beer, wines and spirits.

Source: British Business, 12 December 1980.

PERU

Reduction of maximum rate of import duties

Supreme Decree No. 210-80, dated 11 September 1980, has established at the level of 60 per cent ad valorem c.i.f. the maximum rate of import duties established by the customs tariff currently in force. Consequently, as from 13 September 1980, products falling within tariff headings dutiable at rates exceeding the aforementioned level are subject to duties lowered to 60 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 October 1980.
L/5038, 9 October 1980.

Import licensing abolished

Resolution No. 715-80 EF of 12 September 1980, has cancelled the import licensing requirement for the majority of products subject to licensing. An estimated 130 products remain subject to import licensing.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 6 October 1980.
PERU (cont'd)

Imports of second-hand capital goods

Supreme Decree 041-80-ITI/IND-SE of 6 November 1980, states that second-hand capital goods are permitted imports, provided that they do not compete with local manufactures and that the buying of second-hand products involves significant savings.

Source: British Business, 5 December 1980.

PHILIPPINES

Duty reduction: tobacco

The Philippine Government announced that, effective 1 January 1981, the import tariff on leaf tobacco, except wrapper, would be reduced from 100 per cent to 70 per cent ad valorem. A further reduction to 50 per cent is planned to be made on 1 January 1982.


PORTUGAL

Temporary exemption from duty: equipment for broadcasting radio stations

Decree-Law 432/80 (published in the Diario da Republica of 2 October 1980) exempts from customs duties, surcharges and sales tax, equipment imported for the new transmitters and studios of Radio Renasçença and other privately or publicly-owned broadcasting radio stations, until 31 December 1981. The exemptions will be granted at the discretion of the Minister for Finance and Planning.


ROMANIA

Reorganization of Romanian foreign trade procedures in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan

ROMANIA (cont'd)

Effective on 1 January 1981, the new regulations are designed to facilitate the implementation of the objectives established for foreign trade by the Directives of the Twelfth RCP Congress, which provide for a 50-57.7 per cent increase in Romania's foreign trade turnover in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, thus exceeding the rate of increase of total industrial output (8-9 per cent) and of national income (6.7-7.4 per cent). Exports are planned to increase by 60-71 per cent, mainly through quality improvements in export goods and through providing exporters with greater incentives. The new regulations aim to encourage the implementation and overfulfilment of the export plans and to minimize imports.

One of the provisions of the new regulations stipulates that imports of machinery and equipment will be tied to Romanian exports on the basis of "parallel contracts" or within the framework of co-operation ventures. The bill also permits all foreign trade units to export any type of Romanian goods, provided such exports take place in accordance with planned exchange rates. These provisions are designed to facilitate future structural change in Romanian foreign trade with particular emphasis on increasing exports of machinery and chemical and light industrial products, which are planned to account for over 65 per cent of total exports by 1985.

The new regulations also provide for a single commercial rate of exchange. From 1 January 1981, a single commercial rate of exchange for foreign trade, to be determined annually, was introduced, reflecting average export and import prices prevailing on world markets. This decision was taken two years ago to encourage the development of trade. The single exchange rate is intended to provide a measure of the efficiency of each foreign trade enterprise.


SENEGAL

Tariff changes and shipping

Under Law No. 80-39 of 25 August 1980, published in the Official Gazette of Senegal on 26 August 1980, the following changes have been made in the import régime in force, with effect from 1 September 1980:

1. Customs duty

The rate of customs duty under the minimum tariff has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Certain foodstuffs, raw materials and capital goods are exempt from customs duty.
SENEGAL (cont'd)

2. **Revenue duty**

(a) Goods eligible for privileged treatment on condition they are used for certain specified purposes in the industrial sector, are now either subject to a reduced rate of 10 per cent or granted suspension of duty.

(b) The increased rate of 45 per cent or the special rate of 70 per cent applicable to luxury articles or products that may compete with domestic products have been made applicable to certain additional articles.

Goods in respect of which evidence can be produced of their having been shipped direct to the national customs territory before the entry into force of the above-mentioned law, can be admitted under the more favourable régimes previously in force if they are declared directly for consumption without having been warehoused or deposited.

3. **Shipping**

Under the code of conduct, the Government has also instructed, inter alia, that 10 per cent of goods exported to or imported from Senegal must be transported by Senegalese ships.

Source: British Business, 10 October 1980.
Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 October 1980.

SIERRA LEONE

**Textbooks exempt from import duty**

From 7 August 1980, as part of the Government's attempts to reduce high education costs throughout Sierra Leone, all textbooks prescribed for use in schools, colleges and the university were granted exemptions from customs duty, import licence fee and invoice entry fee.


**Increased customs duties and charges**

On presenting the budget for 1980/1981, the Minister for Finance announced changes regarding the customs duties and charges applicable to imports of goods into Sierra Leone.

The rates of duty have been increased for certain motor vehicles, tobacco, beer and spirits.
SIERRA LEONE (cont'd)

Charges called "import licence fee" and "invoice entry fee", which previously had been 9.5 per cent of the c.i.f. value, have been raised to 12 per cent of the c.i.f. value.


SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 29 August 1980: CCCN 65.06.40: specific provision is made for full-face crash helmets, and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 30 per cent to 30 per cent or 800c each. CCCN 73.40: specific provision is made for linch-pins of iron or steel, and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 20 per cent to 20 per cent or 4c each. CCCN 84.62: the rate of duty on certain rings for certain journal roller bearings is increased from 3 per cent to 20 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 5 September 1980: CCCN 73.36.30: the rate of duty on gas stoves and cookers, of iron or steel, with two or more burners, not incorporating ovens, is increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. CCCN 85.23: specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent, is made for co-axial cable and cable incorporating co-axial cable.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 26 September 1980: CCCN 34.05, 84.59, 85.21: specific provisions are made for: (a) grinding preparations of diamond dust, powder or grit; (b) hydraulic line fishing machines; and (c) photovoltaic solar cells, and the rates of duty thereon are reduced to free. CCCN 81.01, 82.05, 82.07: (1) Tariff headings 82.04 and 82.05 are restated. (2) The rates of duty on unwrought tungsten, on certain interchangeable tools for hand tools, machine tools and power-operated hand tools, with working parts of metal carbides, and on certain tungsten carbide tips, are increased.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 October 1980: CCCN 29.08: the rate of duty on alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides, including ketone peroxides, is increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. CCCN 86.09, 10.90: the rate of duty on axles whether or not fitted with wheels, for railway locomotives and rolling stock, is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 17 October 1980: CCCN 29.16.60: the rate of duty on acetylsalicylic acid is amended from 20 per cent or 220c per kg. less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 270c per kg. less 80 per cent. CCCN 37.02.30: sub-heading 37.02.30 is restated. CCCN 84.47: tariff heading 84.47 is restated and the rate of duty on certain machine-tools is reduced from 3 per cent to free. CCCN 29.16.83: sub-heading 29.16.83 is restated. CCCN 34.03, 38.19: (1) the amendment of tariff heading 34.03 is consequential to the amendments of the explanatory notes to the nomenclature issued by the Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels. (2) Specific provision is made in tariff heading 38.19 for bolt or nut release preparations and anti-rust or anti-corrosion preparations classifiable within this tariff heading. CCCN 73.32.20: it is made clear that screw studding, of iron or steel, is classifiable within sub-heading 73.32.20.

Source: British Business, 19 and 26 September, 17 and 31 October and 7 November 1980.

SPAIN

General reduction in import duties

Royal Decree No. 1808/1980 (published in State Gazette of 11 September 1980) extended for the period 12 September to 26 October 1980 the general and temporary reduction in import duties introduced on 28 April 1979 by Royal Decree No. 92/1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 September 1980
British Business, 26 September 1980.

Suspension of import duties: liquid ammonia

Royal Decree No. 2026/1980 (published in State Gazette of 9 October 1980) suspended for a further three-month period from 1 October to 31 December 1980 the import duty on liquid ammonia (CCCN No. 28.16A) (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, Nos. 7, 8 and 9).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 October 1980
SPANISH (cont'd)

Import duty suspension: cocoa beans

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2025/1980 (published in State Gazette of 9 October 1980) extends for a further three-month period, from 21 September to 20 December 1980 the suspension of import duties on raw cocoa beans (CCCN No. 18.01A).


Duty-free imports: paraxylene

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2187/1980 (published in State Gazette of 3 October 1980) establishes the duty-free import of 55,000 tonnes of paraxylene (CCCN No. 29.01 D1), with effect from 24 September 1980 to 24 September 1981.


Import duty reductions: general

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2279/1980 (published in State Gazette of 25 October 1980) extended to 26 January 1981 general import duty reductions that were introduced on 28 April 1979 by Royal Decree No. 92/1979 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9).


Import duty suspension: coated paper

Spanish Royal Decree No. 2294/1980 (published in State Gazette of 28 October 1980) extended the suspension on coated paper and paperboard weighing 65 gr. or less per square metre (CCCN No. 48.07.61a) for a further period of three months from 25 October to 31 December 1980. (See Survey Nos. 7, 8 and 9.)


Moniteur du Commerce international, 24 November 1980.
### SPAIN (cont'd)

#### Opening of EEC import quotas: waste and scrap of precious metals

By a decision published in the State Gazette of 11 November 1980, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for basic quota No. 48 for the import of waste and scrap of precious metals (CCCN No. 71.11) for an amount of 2,250 million pesetas.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 December 1980.

#### Zero-duty tariff quotas: iron and steel products

Royal Decree No. 1553/1980 (published in State Gazette of 28 July 1980) established tariff quotas for the duty-free import until 31 December 1980 of the following iron and steel products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN Description</th>
<th>Quantity (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.11 Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. &quot;Sigura&quot; angles, shapes and sections for the manufacture of armoured conveyors used in mines</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 Alloy steel and high carbon steel:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Stainless and heat-resisting alloy steel:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sheets and plates:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) hot-rolled:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(b) more than 4.75 mm. but less than 9 mm. in thickness, and more than 2,000 mm. in width</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.18 Tubes and pipes, of iron or steel:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Of circular cross-section, seamless:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. of an external diameter not exceeding 504 mm.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN Description</th>
<th>Quantity (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tubes, hot-rolled and cold-turned or drawn, for the manufacture of cages for bearings</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanks for tubes, of stainless steel, of an external diameter of not less than 20 mm. but less than 80 mm.; of a thickness of not less than 2 mm. but less than 20 mm.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

76.01 Unwrought aluminium:

B. Aluminium waste and scrap 5,000

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 September 1980.

Zero-duty tariff quota: seed potatoes

The Spanish authorities have opened until 31 December 1980 a zero-duty tariff quota for the import into the Balearic Islands of seed potatoes (CCCN No. 07.01) in the amount of 4,000 metric tons.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 December 1980.

Opening of EEC import quotas

1. By a decision published in the State Gazette of 13 August 1980, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for basic quota No. 65 for the import of domestic sewing machines in an amount of 3,760,000 pesetas.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 September 1980.

2. By a decision published in the State Gazette of 2 September 1980, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for the following EEC basic quotas:
SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount ('000 pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>25.03</td>
<td>151,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Varnishes</td>
<td>32.09</td>
<td>10,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Powders, explosives, pyrotechnic articles</td>
<td>29.03, 36.01, 36.02, 36.04 A, B, C, D 36.05, 36.06</td>
<td>25.03, 32.09, 29.03, 36.04 A, B, C, D 36.05, 36.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Waste and scrap</td>
<td>39.02</td>
<td>11,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Articles of plastic materials</td>
<td>39.07</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Cotton yarn</td>
<td>55.05, 55.06</td>
<td>120,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of cotton</td>
<td>55.09</td>
<td>62,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Woven pile fabrics, tulle and net fabrics</td>
<td>58.04, 58.09 D1, Ex 2, 60.01 C</td>
<td>58.04, 58.09 D1, Ex 2, 60.01 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Carpets, carpeting and rugs</td>
<td>58.01, 58.02 A</td>
<td>51,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Knitted and crocheted goods</td>
<td>60.04 C, 60.05 C</td>
<td>4,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Outer garments</td>
<td>61.01 A, D, 61.02 A, D</td>
<td>10,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Undergarments</td>
<td>61.03 A, Ex D, 61.04 A Ex D</td>
<td>10,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3. By a decision published in the State Gazette of 6 September 1980, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for basic quota No. 44 for the import of various made-up textile articles (CCCN 62.02A, 62.03, ex 62.05) for an amount of 7,086,000 pesetas.

SPAIN (cont'd)

Opening of EEC import quotas

By a decision published in the State Gazette of 13 August 1980, a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for imports under the following basic quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount ('000 pesetas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Colour television sets</td>
<td>85.15 A 2</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Vehicles specialized for the transport of earth</td>
<td>87.02 B 2</td>
<td>198,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>87.01 A</td>
<td>419,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of persons</td>
<td>87.02 A 2</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Special-purpose motor vehicles</td>
<td>87.03</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>89.02, 89.03</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Arms</td>
<td>93.01, 93.06</td>
<td>44,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>93.07</td>
<td>23,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 September 1980.

SRI LANKA

Import duty increases

Import duties on certain items falling under ten CCCN four-digit headings were increased with effect from 21 August 1980. Import duties on certain additional items falling under 167 CCCN four-digit headings were raised from 22 August 1980.

SRI LANKA (cont'd)

Additional import duty.

With effect from midnight on 15 October 1980, a cess of 10 per cent of the import duty payable was imposed on all items on which the ad valorem import duty is 50 per cent or above.


SUDAN

Exchange system modified

By an amendment, dated 23 September 1980, to the text dated 15 September 1979 reforming the Sudanese exchange system (see Survey No. 7, September-December 1979, pages 60-62), the Government has amended the list of goods considered to be essential and which may be imported at the official rate of exchange. These are:

- Flour
- Wheat
- Yeast
- Sugar
- Milk powder
- Petroleum and petroleum products
- Pharmaceutical and veterinary products
- Fertilizers and insecticides
- Jute and jute bags.

Goods not included in this list may be imported at the "parallel" market exchange rate.

Increased excise taxes for beer, cigarettes, tobacco

Sweden has increased the excise taxes levied on beer. The new excise taxes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Tax rate in S. Kronor/100 litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.03. 103, 203, 909 (Type A)</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.03. 106, 206, 906 (strong)</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sweden has also increased the excise taxes levied on cigarettes and tobacco. The new excise taxes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Tax rate in S. Kronor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.02.201</td>
<td>Cigarettes, weighing each 0.85 gr. or less</td>
<td>2.30 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.203</td>
<td>Cigarettes, weighing each more than 0.85 gr. but not more than 1.2 gr.</td>
<td>2.80 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.204</td>
<td>Cigarettes, weighing each more than 1.2 gr. but not more than 1.55 gr.</td>
<td>3.30 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.205</td>
<td>Cigarettes, weighing each more than 1.55 gr. but not more than 1.9 gr.</td>
<td>3.80 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.206</td>
<td>Cigarettes, weighing each more than 1.9 gr.</td>
<td>4.20 per 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.502</td>
<td>Snuff</td>
<td>1300 per 100 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.300</td>
<td>Pipe and cigarette tobacco</td>
<td>8000 per 100 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.501</td>
<td>Chewing tobacco</td>
<td>2700 per 100 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 26 September 1980.
SWEDEN (cont'd)

Excise tax: amendments

With effect from 1 October 1980 Sweden has amended the excise taxes levied on certain goods contained within the following CCCN headings: 17.04, 18.06, 19.08, 21.07, 22.08, 27.10, 29.04, 38.19.


Import prohibition: Cadmium

The Swedish authorities have added to Ordinance No. 1973/334 on products harmful to public health and the environment an article prohibiting as from 1 July 1982, the manufacture and import of products surface-treated with cadmium, or containing cadmium, as a stabilizer or dye.

Nevertheless, in certain cases the Swedish product control commission may grant exceptions from the general prohibition.


SWITZERLAND

Regulations on trade in foodstuffs

A Federal Council ordinance published in the legislative series on 9 September 1980 has amended as follows Article 453 of the ordinance regulating trade in foodstuffs.

1. With respect to articles of ceramics, glass and similar materials and likewise enamelled articles, intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, the amount of lead or cadmium released into a simulation solvent of 4 per cent acetic acid may not exceed the following quantities:
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

(a) Flatware:
   - lead 1.0 mg/sq. dm.
   - cadmium 0.1 mg/sq. dm.

The surface taken into consideration shall be that of the meniscus of the liquid after the article has been filled to the level 0.5 cm. below the overflow point. Flatware shall be deemed to comprise articles whose inner height, measured between the bottom of the article and the horizontal plane at its upper edge, does not exceed 2.5 cm. Furthermore, the inner height must not exceed one-fifth of the diameter of the article.

(b) Hollow-ware, excluding cooking-ware of a capacity measured by filling the level 0.5 cm. below the overflow point, does not exceed 1.3 litres:
   - lead 5.0 mg/l.
   - cadmium 0.5 mg/l.

(c) Hollow-ware of a capacity, measured as indicated under (b), exceeding 1.3 litres and likewise all cooking-ware:
   - lead 2.5 mg/l.
   - cadmium 0.25 mg/l.

(d) External rim of 2 cm. depth, entering into contact with the lips, of all drinking-ware:
   - lead 3.0 mg/sq. dm.
   - cadmium 0.3 mg/sq. dm.

(e) Total external surface (not intended to be in contact with food-stuffs or the lips) of all categories of goods:
   - lead 100 mg/sq. dm.
   - cadmium 10 mg/sq. dm.

2. The articles must be filled with or plunged into the simulation solvent and remain exposed to it for twenty-four hours at 22°C (± 2°C).
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

3. Outer coverings, varnishes or thermo-hardening varnishes, etc. of plastic materials used for metal or earthenware recipients must, by analogy, meet the requirements established in Article 450.


TANZANIA

Customs duties and sales tax amended

In the framework of the 1980/1981 budget, the Tanzanian authorities decided a number of measures in order to increase fiscal revenue and to simplify the system of taxation in force.

To this end, amendments have been made to the customs tariff with regard to customs duties whose rates have been increased and whose incidence varies depending on the usefulness of the imported product.

Thus, medicines and books are exempt from duty. A 15 per cent basic rate is fixed for products deemed to be useful to the economic development of the country (for example, capital goods). A 50 per cent rate applies to goods deemed to be non-essential (textiles, clothes). Luxury goods such as perfumes and large cylinder private motor cars are taxed at 100 per cent.

The rates of sales tax have also been changed and fixed as follows:

- exemption for basic foodstuffs;
- 25 per cent for shoes, furniture, etc.;
- 50 per cent for certain household apparatus, certain agricultural food products, small cylinder motor cars;
- 75 per cent for cotton cloth and textile articles of cotton and of rayon;
- 100 per cent for so-called luxury products (certain clothes, large cylinder private motor cars).

THAILAND

Reduction of customs duties

The Thai Ministry of Finance has issued notice Sor Kor 5/2523 which came into force on 17 October and amends certain rates of duty to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item/Description</th>
<th>Ad val</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rate per unit Baht</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.06 Apples, pears and quinces, fresh</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.12 Fruit, dried, other than that falling within headings 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.06 (a) Only mixing and other similar equipment for food preparation</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Only components and accessories of mixing and other similar equipment for food preparation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.11 Only audi-frequency electric amplifier</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.15 (b)1 Television receiver, colour</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Television receiver, black and white</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Radio receiver</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.01 Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches, including stop-watches</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.07 Watch movements, including stop-watch movements, assembled</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.11 Other clock and watch parts</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THAILAND (cont'd)

92.11
Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks with or without sound-heads

92.13
Other accessories and parts of gramophones, of dictating machines or of other sound reproducers or recorders

Source: British Business, 19/26 December 1980

Special import fees

The Thai Board of Investment has issued notices placing special fees on the import of the following goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Special fee (as % of c.i.f. price)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric rice cookers coming under CCCN 85.12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24.9.80 - 23.9.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel engines, horizontal pistons, displacement from 343 to 598 cubic centimetres coming under CCCN 84.06</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24.9.80 - 23.9.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone receivers coming under CCCN 85.13, exclusive of components and accessories imported for use in the telephone receiver assembly industry</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24.9.80 - 23.9.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass fibre that can be used as a heat insulator, sound absorber and air filter, coming under CCCN 70.02C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19.11.80 - 18.11.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TUNISIA

Butter imports

Official Journal 60 of Tunisia, dated 17 October 1980, announced that customs duties on the importation of butter under CCCN 04.03 is suspended for shipments of up to 2,000 tons. This suspension is applicable to imports made from 15 February 1981.

Source: British Business, 5 December 1980.

Special compensatory tax

Decree No. 80-847 of 27 June 1980, published in the Tunisian Official Gazette of 4 July 1980, amends the list of imported products subject to a special compensatory tax. The amended rates of the special compensatory tax range from zero to 250 per cent and cover a wide range of goods, such as certain crystallized fruits (50 per cent), certain freezers and food preservers (70 per cent), posters and publicity matter (200 per cent), certain carpets and tapestries (200 per cent), crystal chandeliers (140 per cent), certain impregnated printed paper (zero), certain household articles of tin (200 per cent), certain internal combustion piston marine engines (depending on power: 50, 100, 250 per cent), certain aircraft, helicopters, etc. (250 per cent). (See Survey No. 2, January-April 1978, page 61).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 September 1980.

Import procedure changed for sheets of iron or steel

Notice No. 116 of 4 and 8 February 1972 instituted the Tunisian import certificate procedure for a number of products.

According to a communiqué from the Ministry of National Economy, with effect from 29 August 1980 this procedure no longer applies to imports of sheets of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, other than enamelled (ex 73.13). Imports of the sheets in question must henceforth be covered by an import permit and by a transfer permit (model X 2) issued by the Central Bank of Tunisia.

UNITED STATES

I. Anti-Dumping Actions Taken Within the Period
   1 September 1980-31 December 1980

1. Initiation of anti-dumping investigation

   The United States Department of Commerce has initiated the following
   anti-dumping investigation to determine whether the products in question
   are sold at less than fair values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Asphalt roofing shingles</td>
<td>17 September 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Strontium nitrate</td>
<td>3 October 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Portable electric nibblers</td>
<td>17 October 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Source: Federal Register, Vol. 45.

2. Final determination of sales at less than fair value

   The United States Department of Commerce has determined that the
   following products are sold at less than fair value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Certain electric typewriters</td>
<td>6 November 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Source: Federal Register, Vol. 45.

3. Institution of preliminary anti-dumping investigations by the USITC

   The United States International Trade Commission has instituted the
   following preliminary anti-dumping investigations to determine whether there
   is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is
   materially injured, or is threatened with material injury or the
   establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany, D.R.</td>
<td>Montan wax</td>
<td>8 September 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, F.R.</td>
<td>Precipitated barium carbonate and precipitated strontium carbonate</td>
<td>9 September 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Institution of a final anti-dumping investigation by the USITC

The United States International Trade Commission has instituted the following final investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by reason of imports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Anhydrous sodium metasilicate</td>
<td>16 September 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USITC Notices.

5. Determination of injury

The United States International Trade Commission has determined that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reasons of imports of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Anhydrous sodium metasilicate</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Certain electric motors</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, F.R.</td>
<td>Precipitated barium carbonate</td>
<td>Preliminary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Strontium nitrate</td>
<td>Preliminary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, D.R.</td>
<td>Montan wax</td>
<td>Preliminary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USITC News.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

6. Determination of no injury

The United States International Trade Commission has determined that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of a domestic industry is materially retarded by reason of imports of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany, F.R.</td>
<td>Snow-grooming vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, F.R.</td>
<td>Precipitated strontium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Asphalt roofing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By virtue of these negative determinations the respective Commission and Department of Commerce proceedings are terminated.

Source: USITC News.

7. Reinvestigation of anti-dumping cases

The following investigations have been initiated to determine whether changed circumstances existed which indicate that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury if the anti-dumping findings were revoked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Television receiving sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Potassium chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USITC Notices.

8. Termination of anti-dumping investigations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Hand-directed or controlled nibblers</td>
<td>Withdrawal of the petition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USITC Notices.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

II. Introduction of New Steel Trigger Prices

The steel trigger price programme was reinstated on 8 October 1980 after an interruption of seven months.

The heart of the programme is the reintroduction of trigger prices - prices for imported steel below which they are considered to be dumped. The trigger prices are about 12 per cent higher than the earlier ones, which were suspended last March. This, according to the Administration, reflects higher production costs of Japanese steel, and is based on a thirty-six month average of the dollar-yen exchange rate instead of a sixty day average, which was used previously. The trigger prices apply beginning 21 October, as well as to contracts made after 5 September and to shipments delivered after 5 November. They run for three to five years.

The programme includes an anti-import surge provision; that is, if imports take more than 15.2 per cent of the market, and United States plants operate at less than 87 per cent of capacity, the Commerce Department will immediately initiate an anti-dumping investigation. At present capacity operation is about 65 per cent, and import penetration is 16 per cent.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 15 October 1980.

III. Countervailing Duty Actions Taken Within the Period
1 September 1980-31 December 1980

1. Initiation of countervailing duty investigations

The United States Department of Commerce has initiated the following countervailing duty investigations to determine the existence of a subsidy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Leather-wearing apparel</td>
<td>19 November 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>14 November 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United States Federal Register, Vol. 45.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

2. Final countervailing duty determinations and countervailing duty orders

The United States Department of Commerce has determined that the following imports benefit from subsidies within the meaning of the countervailing duty law and will be subject to the payment of countervailing duties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Fresh cut roses</td>
<td>4 September 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United States Federal Register, Vol. 45.

3. Institution of preliminary countervailing duty investigations by the USITC

The United States International Trade Commission has instituted the following preliminary countervailing duty investigations to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by reason of allegedly subsidized imports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Glass-lined steel storage tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Leather-wearing apparel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USITC Notices.

4. Institution of final countervailing duty investigations by the USITC

The United States International Trade Commission has instituted the following final investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reasons of imports:
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Plastic animal identification tags</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Determination of injury

The United States International Trade Commission has determined that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reasons of imports of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Plastic animal identification tags</td>
<td>Preliminary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Iron - metal castings</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USITC News.

6. Termination of investigations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Certain glass-lined steel storage tanks</td>
<td>Petition dismissed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Chains</td>
<td>Product currently subject to non-waived countervailing duty order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Leather-wearing apparel</td>
<td>Withdrawal of the petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USITC News.
URUGUAY

Reduction of import surcharges

In accordance with a system of tariff harmonization introduced by the Uruguayan authorities, the maximum surcharge applicable has been reduced to 82 per cent with effect from 1 January 1980. (See also Survey No. 6, page 73 and No. 7, page 73.)


YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC

Textile fabrics

Importers of textile fabrics falling under CCCN 53.11, 54.05, 55.08, 55.09, 56.07 are obliged to buy locally manufactured textiles to the value of 10 per cent of the total value of the intended imported textiles before being issued an import licence. In addition, a 10 per cent extra protection tax is payable upon arrival of the goods at the port.

Source: British Business, 26 September 1980.

Resale of imported used machinery prohibited

Yemen Arab Republic regulations prohibit local firms from importing for resale the following categories of used or conditioned machinery:

1. Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof (Chapter 84).
2. Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof (Chapter 85).
3. Vehicles and parts thereof (Chapter 87).

This is to ensure that used machinery is not sold as new and also to guarantee after-sales service and spares backup.

Direct sales to end-users of second-hand plant and machinery is allowed.

YUGOSLAVIA

Exports and imports under the draft Yugoslav Plan for 1981

According to the Draft Yugoslav Plan for 1981, exports of processed materials, semi-manufactures, raw materials and services are to increase by 7 per cent.

The growth of imports will depend on the development of exports, but on the condition that the balance-of-payments deficit will be lower than in 1980. Imports of machinery and machine tools will depend on exports on the condition that exports will be higher. Imports of consumer products are planned to stagnate at the 1980 level.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 21 November 1980.

Liberalization of imports of coffee and certain chemical products

The following products were liberalized by Yugoslavia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item number</th>
<th>Product description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.91/1a</td>
<td>Coffee, not roasted, in grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.01/2</td>
<td>Coffee, roasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.02/2a</td>
<td>Technical fat for industrial use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.17/1a-1</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) electrolytically produced, in blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.38/1</td>
<td>Sodium sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.40/3c-1</td>
<td>Sodium tripolyphosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.42/1</td>
<td>Neutral sodium carbonate (calcined soda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.46/2a</td>
<td>Sodium perborate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.01/11b-1</td>
<td>Dodecylbenzene undegradable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.01/11b-2</td>
<td>Dodecylbenzene bio-degradable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item number</th>
<th>Product description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.03/1b-1</td>
<td>Dodecylbenzene-sulphonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.02/1</td>
<td>Organic surface-active agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.02/2</td>
<td>Surface-active washing preparations (household and industry detergents)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ZIMBABWE

Tariff changes

In accordance with statutory instrument 438 of 1980, the Government has increased the rate of import duty and/or excise duty on motor spirit and oils and minerals.


Import regulations

As regards the Zimbabwe import régime, most goods, prior to importation, are subject to specific permit issued by the Secretariat for Trade and Industry. Goods which may be freely imported are enumerated in a brief list, amongst which are shoes for surgeons, X-ray equipment, apparatus for blood transfusions, moulds for the manufacture of glass bottles.

The customs tariff is based on a three-digit nomenclature particular to this country, and comprises essentially "ad valorem" customs duties whose incidence varies between exemption and 55 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 September 1980.

Shipping documents

Commercial invoices are now the only documents required for exports to Zimbabwe, customs invoices (combined certificate of value and origin) having been eliminated.

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

ASEAN PREFERENTIAL TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

Tariff reductions

It was agreed at the meeting of the Ministers of Economy of the ASEAN member States (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) on 24 and 25 October 1980 that tariff reductions would be introduced in respect of 1,500 tariff positions as of 24 January 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 December 1980.

DJIBOUTI-KENYA CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

During a meeting between Djibouti's Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism and Kenya's Minister of Commerce on the strengthening of trade and economic relations between Djibouti and Kenya, it was agreed that the two countries would co-operate in all matters concerning trade, civil aviation, communication and tourism.


EEC - BANGLADESH AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN JUTE

The Agreement between the EEC and Bangladesh on trade in jute products was signed on 20 November 1980. It is applicable for the period 1 January 1980-31 December 1983 and provides, inter alia, for the EEC to maintain duty-free treatment for imports of all jute products in the framework of its scheme of generalized preferences; for Bangladesh to restrain its exports of certain woven fabrics; and for an undertaking by the EEC to eliminate all quantitative import restrictions on jute products by the end of 1983. Lastly, the Agreement establishes a Joint Co-operation Committee with broad responsibility in regard to improvement of production, research and product promotion.


Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 11, 1980.
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS (cont'd)

MANO RIVER UNION

Admission of Guinea discussed

The second extraordinary ministerial council of the Mano River Union (Liberia and Sierra Leone) was held in Virginia (Liberia) for the discussion of the admission of Guinea to the Union. Steps have been taken so far by the Union towards the liberalization of mutual trade in goods of local origin through the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers and through other fiscal incentives. The Union, in its seven years of existence, has also established, among other programmes, a customs, excise and trade statistics training programme.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1980

SECOND LOMÉ CONVENTION: entry into force 1 January 1981

The second Lomé Convention was signed on 31 October 1979 and came into force on 1 January 1981. It will run until 28 February 1985. Work begun under Lomé 1 has continued in many fields, particularly financial co-operation; and some of the Lomé 2 clauses were brought into operation in advance on 1 March 1980.

Two new ACP States have acceded to the Convention: the islands of St. Vincent and Kiribati. The Zimbabwe agreement has already been signed, but has to be ratified by the various parliaments; and the accession procedure for Vanuatu (the former Franco-British Condominium of the New Hebrides) is under way. There will thus be sixty-one ACP States.

On 1 January 1981, Greece became the tenth member State of the Community and hence a party of the Lomé Convention. This means that it will be bound by Community commitments towards the ACP States, but will have the benefit of transitional measures for trade, in parallel to the transition period it has been accorded within the Community itself.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES-KUWAIT AGREEMENT

The United Arab Emirates and Kuwait have agreed to exempt from customs duty all bilateral trade of locally produced industrial goods, natural resources and livestock. Industrial goods require a certificate of origin showing that local raw materials constitute not less than 40 per cent of the finished product.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 November 1980.