GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

NO. 12

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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.

Cacaos, cafés, sucres
Agence France-presse, Paris

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

Europe Information, External Relations, Commission of the European Communities Spokesman's Group and Director-General for Information, Brussels

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

Middle East Economic Digest, London, England

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

Korean Trade News
    Korean Traders Association, Düsseldorf

Moniteur du Commerce international
    Centre Français du commerce extérieur, Paris

Moscow Narodny Bank Press Bulletin
    Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd., London, England

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

The Public Ledger
    UK Publications Ltd., Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire

Standard Chartered Review
    Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., London

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.
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.
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ALGERIA

Import duty exemption for motor vehicles for the handicapped

Interministerial decree of 4 February 1981, published in the Official Gazette 142 of 24 February 1981 exempted motor vehicles for the handicapped from import duties and taxes. A quota was to be laid down, within the global import authorization of tourist motor vehicles, for such vehicles.

Source: British Business, 22 May 1981.

Import monopoly of the Société Nationale de Constructions Métalliques (SN.METAL)

According to a press release published in Algerian newspapers on 18 March 1981, the Société Nationale de Constructions Métalliques (SN.METAL) has been awarded the import monopoly for the following products (listed according to the old nomenclature): 38.19.30 (foundry core binders based on synthetic resins), 73.22, 74.40.01 (articles for sewage, water, etc. systems, of cast iron), 73.40.02 (reservoirs, tanks and other containers, of a capacity of 300 litres or less, of cast iron), 73.40.11 (other articles of cast iron), 73.40.14 (reservoirs, tanks and other containers, of a capacity of less than 300 litres, of iron or steel), 73.40.15 (reservoirs, tanks and other containers, of a capacity of 300 litres), 73.40.31 (other articles of iron or steel not elsewhere specified or included), 74.09, 74.19.02 (reservoirs, tanks, etc., of a capacity not exceeding 300 litres, of copper, with heat insulation or ebonite lining), 73.19.03 (other reservoirs, tanks, etc., of a capacity not exceeding 300 litres), 76.09, 84.01 and 84.02, 86.07 to 86.09, 94.03.08 (other metal furniture not elsewhere specified or included).


Algerian insurance code

The Official Gazette of 12 August 1980 published Law No. 80-07 of 9 August 1980, concerning an insurance code in Algeria. As a result of this Law, it became mandatory for all goods imported into Algeria by sea or air to be insured by Algerian insurance enterprises. Also, for persons who are residents of Algeria, risks in Algeria and property situated or registered in Algeria may be insured only by Algerian national companies.
ALGERIA (cont'd)

For the progressive implementation of these regulations, the following measures have been taken in the last few months:

Foreign companies have been invited to convert certain offers, previously made in terms of c.i.f. into C and F or f.o.b., following instructions given to Algerian buyers.

The inclusion of insurance premiums in transferable portions of draft contracts is no longer accepted by Algerian banks.

Except in the case of an express waiver, foreign enterprises must no longer assume responsibility for the insurance of goods exported to Algeria. They must take out insurance in Algeria for goods imported for their depots or for temporary entry.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 June 1981.

ARGENTINA

Import duty reductions

Resolution 1 of the Ministry of Economy, Treasury and Finance introduced the following amendments to import duties, from 2 April: duties which were in excess of 55 per cent have been reduced by 12 percentage points. The only exceptions to this, where duties remain unchanged, are certain motor vehicles falling within Chapters 87.01, 87.02, 87.04 and 87.05.

Duties which were between 55 per cent and 44 per cent inclusive have been reduced to 43 per cent.

The programme of quarterly duty reductions has been postponed.

Source: British Business, 22 May 1981; Moniteur du commerce international, 6 July 1981

Resolution No. 130 of the Ministry of Trade and Maritime Interests reduced import duties on certain chemical and pharmaceutical products to 0 per cent. Exceptions to this were customs duty numbers 30.01.00.02.90 - 30 per cent, 30.02.00.02.66 - 23 per cent, 30.02.01.99.00 - 47 per cent, 30.03.02.99.00 - 47 per cent, and Chapter 39.
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Resolution Nos. 159 and 161 of the Ministry of Trade and Maritime Interests reduced import duties as follows: customs duty numbers 80.01.02.00.01 to 40 per cent, 29.08.00.05.03/04/05/07/08 to 15 per cent, and 29.35.01.18.02 to 40 per cent.


Import duty increases

Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 29 of 8 May 1981 raised by five points those import tariffs previously between 0 per cent and 43 per cent, and to a maximum level of 48 per cent those previously established between 44 per cent and 47 per cent.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981

Import duty reductions

Resolution No. 111 of the Ministry of Economy, Treasury and Finance introduced amendments to import duties, effective from 18 June 1981. Import duties for the following items which were raised by 5 percentage points under Resolution No. 29 of 8 May 1981 (see above) were returned to their traditional zero per cent rating:

- 49.01.00.01.00; 49.01.00.02.00; 49.01.00.03.00;
- 49.01.00.99.00 (books, leaflets and similar printed goods including loose sheets)
- 49.02.00.01.00; 49.02.00.02.00 (newspapers and periodicals)
- 49.07.00.01.00 (unused postage stamps, etc.)
- 71.07.02.00.00; 72.01.01.00.00; 72.01.02.01.00;
- 72.01.02.02.00 (coins - gold and other, banknotes, etc.)
- 87.02.01.01.90 (vehicles for disabled persons)
- 89.01.01.00.00 (warships)
- 93.03.00.00.00 (weapons of war - not including swords/bayonets, etc. revolvers or pistols)

Chapter 99 (works of art, antiques and collectors items).

ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Export and import payments

Banco Central Communication A 39 modified external collections on exports and imports from 22 June 1981 as follows: traditional exports must now be paid for before shipment, or negotiated under irrevocable letters of credit paid against shipping documents in Argentina (previously up to thirty days after shipment); promotional exports must be paid for within 180 days of shipment (promotional exports financed by Banco Central letters of credit are excluded from this requirement); export exchange must be liquidated within fifteen working days of receipt. The f.o.b. value of imports must be paid only after 180 days from shipment (previously, at any time).

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

Payment terms of imported goods

The f.o.b. value of goods imported into Argentina as well as freight charges are payable in terms no shorter than 180 days.

Certain goods are exceptions to this rule, mainly printed books imported by post which can be paid for in advance of receipt (provided that they are purchased by public libraries and registered non-profit public welfare organizations and private individuals), as well as fresh fruit imported under certain circumstances.


AUSTRALIA

Tariff alterations

The following Australian Government decisions on recommendations made by the Industries Assistance Commission have been put into effect:

1. Certain monomers, prepolymers and goods of the silicone type

With effect from 15 May 1981, goods of silicone ex 32.12.9 are dutiable at 10 per cent; hydrolysates, as defined by by-law, of 39.01.13 are dutiable at minimum rates; other goods of silicone of 39.01.13 are dutiable at 10 per cent; goods of silicone of 39.01.41 are dutiable at minimum rates; goods of silicone ex 29.34.9, 39.01.11, 39.01.22, 39.01.32, 39.01.33 and 39.01.8 continue to be dutiable at the same rates as before 15 May 1981; most goods
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

of Papua Guinea, New Zealand and developing countries' origin are dutiable at minimum rates.

2. Wheelchairs

With effect from 27 May 1981, duties on both wheel chairs and wheelchair parts were decreased to 30 per cent; the duties will be further reduced to 20 per cent over a two-year period.

3. Miscellaneous transport equipment

With effect from 19 August 1981, duty reductions to long-term rates of 20 per cent for bicycles and certain bicycle frames, 25 per cent for hand-propelled vehicles, and certain wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children, and duty reductions to minimum rates for many bicycle components, will be phased in. Minimum rates are applicable to motor cycles and most motor cycle parts; and an import duty of 25 per cent is applicable to animal drawn vehicles, on parts for hand-propelled or animal drawn vehicles and on parts or accessories for toy bicycles, tricycles and quadricycles.


Increased import duties: hearing-aid parts

After considering a report of the Temporary Assistance Authority, the Australian Government decided that pick-up induction coils, tone potentiometers, and volume controls for hearing aids will be dutiable at 35 per cent and printed circuit switches and toggle switches for hearing aids at 25 per cent. These items were previously importable duty free under special arrangements.

Source: British Business, 5 June 1981

Removal of British preferential margins

As earlier announced, all remaining British preferential margins were removed with effect from 1 July 1981. All imports from the United Kingdom and Ireland now attract General Tariff duty rates. The decision does not affect goods of Canadian origin.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Anti-dumping inquiries, dumping cash securities

The Australian authorities have formally initiated inquiries to determine whether export prices of the following goods are less than the normal values for these goods:

- certain integral electric motors from the People's Republic of China (see also Survey No. 11, p. 11);
- cold rolled sheet and coil of iron and steel from the Republic of Korea;
- galvanized sheet and coil of iron and steel from the Republic of Korea, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium and Spain;
- compact and medium-size twin-tub and fully automatic washing machines from Japan;
- dextrose monohydrate from the Netherlands and the United States;
- certain blank video cassettes from the United States;
- basic chromium sulphate from Italy;
- coated woven polyethylene fabric from Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Pending the completion of inquiries, dumping cash securities were imposed on imports of:

- galvanized sheet and coil of iron and steel from France and the Federal Republic of Germany entered for home consumption in Australia on and after 27 July 1981, and from Spain and Belgium entered for home consumption in Australia on and after 17 August 1981;
- dextrose monohydrate from the Netherlands entered for home consumption in Australia on and after 12 August 1981;
- coated woven polyethylene fabrics from Japan and the Republic of Korea entered for home consumption in Australia on and after 13 August 1981;
- woven polyolefin bags from the Republic of Korea entered for home consumption in Australia on and after 13 August 1981.

AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Termination of anti-dumping inquiries

Inquiries in regard to N-Butanol from the United States and phthalic anhydride from Belgium have been terminated, and dumping cash securities returned, after the inquiries had shown that exports of these products to Australia had been made at prices not lower than normal values.

Inquiries were terminated in regard to work trucks being battery operated, and of the forklift or platform type, from the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States after it had been determined that, although some exports had been made to Australia at prices lower than established normal values, these dumped exports were not sufficient to cause or threaten material injury to the Australian industry at a time when temporary assistance was being given to this industry.


Imposition of anti-dumping duties

Anti-dumping duties have been imposed on imports of the following goods when export prices are lower than normal values:

- carbonless copying paper in sheets or reels, not exceeding 100 gsm, excluding self-imaging paper, exported to Australia from Japan on and after 8 May 1981;

- cotton crepe bandages (in which the warp threads are of cotton and the weft threads of cotton or viscose or combined cotton and viscose yarn) with a weight greater than 120 grams per square metre, exported to Australia from the Federal Republic of Germany after 18 June 1981.


Coal export duty

Customs Tariff (Coal Export Duty) Proposals (1981), operating as from 18 August 1981, provide for a rate of duty of A$1.00 per tonne on exports of black coal not previously subject to duty. The change means that coals, previously exempt from duty under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Coal Export Duty) Act 1975, are now dutiable at the rate of A$1.00 per tonne.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/160, 19 August 1981.
Manufactured tobacco

On 26 March 1981, the Australian Government decided that a duty concession would be made available on certain imports of manufactured tobacco (tariff item 24.02.910), contingent upon overseas suppliers of that tobacco purchasing Australian leaf (see Survey No. 11, p. 10). In setting out procedures for the implementation of this decision, the Australian authorities have decided that overseas suppliers of manufactured cut tobacco wishing to participate in the scheme will be required to purchase at Australian sales a quantity of tobacco leaf equivalent to that required to produce the following percentages of their manufactured tobacco imported into Australia: 1981, 35 per cent of imports in 1980; 1982, 45 per cent of imports in 1981; 1983, 57 per cent of imports in 1982.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/137, 27 July 1981.

New textiles, clothing and footwear assistance programme

Notice No. 3 (1981), published in the Australian Commonwealth Gazette of 24 June 1981 and operating on and from 1 January 1982, implements the Australian Government's decisions on the recommendations made by the Industries Assistance Commission in its report on Textiles, Clothing and Footwear (see Survey No. 9, pages 10-11). The effect of the Australian Government's decision, in general, is to:

- maintain tariff quotas on most articles of apparel;
- remove import licensing from footwear and place under tariff quota all footwear, with the exception of ski-boots, diving dress footwear, certain galoshes and wading boots and other footwear with a value of less than $1 per pair;
- allow entry at minimum rates for certain lightweight woven fabrics for use in the manufacture of garments, and most yarns;
- continue tariff quotas on sleeping bags, certain woven man-made fibre fabrics, bedsheeting and some finished textiles, and remove them from knitted, wool, tyre-cord and certain lightweight fabrics.

Legislation providing for the payment of bounties on the production in Australia of certain yarns and fabrics, with effect from 1 January 1982, was enacted on 24 June 1981. The Bounty (Textile Yarns) Act covers the production in Australia of most textile yarns, the principal exclusions being: handcrafting yarns and sewing threads; wool carpet yarns; rubberised or
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

metal yarns; monofil, and twine, cordage or rope; yarns of natural fibres other than silk, wool and other animal hair, and cotton. The Bounty (Printed Fabrics) Act covers the printing in Australia of woven fabrics in the piece weighing less than 120 grammes per square metre which are for use in the manufacture of garments in a registered factory, other than as linings or pocketings, or where the fabric is less than 115 cm wide, for use other than by manufacturing establishments, other than as linings and pocketings. Yarns or printed fabrics which are exported are excluded from bounty. Bounty will be based on the additional value, as defined by the Acts, added to yarns and fabrics by manufacturers. In relation to yarns, rates of bounty vary from 33 per cent to 59 per cent of the additional value, and for printed fabrics, the rate is 70 per cent.

Legislation was enacted on 14 May 1981 to give effect to the Australian Government's decision of 15 August 1980 that a proportion of tariff quotas available on a range of textile, clothing and footwear products would be allocated by public tender. In consequence, as from 1 January 1982 and with the exception of those handicraft products separately categorized for base tariff quota purposes, a proportion of the quantity of all textile, clothing and footwear products subject to tariff quota will be allocated by tender.


Passenger Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Plan: modification

The Passenger Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Plan has been revised to incorporate the Export Facilitation Schemes for Plan participants and component suppliers.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/63, 23 April 1981.

Canned ham

The Australian Government has expressed its intention to discuss with foreign suppliers restraint arrangements aimed at limiting imports of canned ham to about 800 tonnes per annum.

Source: British Business, 22 May 1981.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Generalized System of Preferences: modifications

With effect from 1 July 1981, limitations were removed on developing country preferences in respect of a number of textiles, clothing and footwear products, certain non-electrical refrigerators of tariff item 84.15.9 and devices for telephone or telegraph use of tariff item 85.19.2.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/147, 19 August 1981.

AUSTRIA

Imports of mineral oils: federal surcharge

Austrian authorities have amended the federal surcharge levied on imported mineral oils. The goods affected are contained within CCCN headings: 27.07, 27.09, 27.10, 29.01, 36.08 and 98.10.

Source: British Business, 1 May 1981.

Scheme of generalized preferences: deletion of Greece

With effect from 1 January 1981, Greece has been deleted from the list of beneficiaries under the Austrian scheme of generalized preferences.

Source: L/4108/Add.11, 19 June 1981.

BAHRAIN

Increase of import duty on tobacco products

On 1 July 1981 the government of Bahrain increased the import duty on cigarettes, cigars and all other tobacco products from 15 per cent to 30 per cent in order to discourage smoking.


BANGLADESH

Import surcharge and import duties

All dutiable imports into Bangladesh became subject to a development surcharge of 1 per cent ad valorem, with effect from 1 July 1981.
BANGLADESH (cont'd)

In addition, the Bangladesh Government has changed import duties on certain goods falling under some fifty-eight CCCN headings.


Import policy, 1981/1982

The main changes in the Bangladesh import policy for the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982 are:

- second-hand goods are now banned unless specifically mentioned in the import policy;
- details of permissible items are now contained in five lists instead of three.


BRAZIL

Import license requirement removed for equipment for correcting physical defects

On 4 June 1981 Cacex, the Bank of Brazil division regulating foreign trade, freed from licensing controls the import of appliances and equipment to be worn or carried, or implanted in the body to compensate for physical defects or disabilities. The products, for which import licences will no longer be required, are as follows:

39.03.01.02, 60.06.99.99, 84.51.01.99, 85.03.02.00, 85.03.03.00, 90.19.06.00, 90.19.07.00, 90.19.08.00, 90.19.09.00, 90.19.99.00.

Source: British Business, 10 July 1981.

CAMEROON

Import Programme

By Circular No. 1173/MINEP/DC of 17 February 1981, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning has announced implementing provisions for the general trade programme for 1981, applicable as from 1 January 1981.
CAMEROON (cont'd)

No major changes have been made in the import programme as compared to earlier years, except that imports of table oils based on colza (tariff heading 15.07.19 and 29) and of used clothing are prohibited. The major import categories are as follows:

1. **Sensitive products**

   Sensitive products are those that may only be imported subject to certain restrictive conditions.

2. **Tinned products**

   Products subject to twinning are those that may be imported only if the importer can show proof of sales turnover in respect of like domestic products. The threshold above which this procedure is applicable is fixed at CFAF 50,000.

3. **Regulated products**

   These are products for which prior import permit is required. The threshold above which this permit is required is fixed at CFAF 50,000.

4. **Liberalized products**

   These are products which may be imported under licence as from a value of CFAF 500,000. The threshold is raised to CFAF 1 million for supermarkets. Import licences are only issued, except in cases of specific exemption by the Minister for Economic Affairs and Planning, to importers and manufacturers officially recognized under an order of the Minister for Economic Affairs and Planning.


CANADA

**Customs duties reduced**

As compensation for concessions granted by the Commission of the European Communities respecting Canadian quotas on certain types of footwear, the Canadian authorities have agreed to reduce, as from 1 June 1981 and until 31 December 1984\(^1\), the customs duties applying to the following products:

\(^1\) Until 31 May 1984 for Tariff Item 30515-5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff items</th>
<th>New duties</th>
<th>Former duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30515-1: Marble, sawn or sand rubbed not polished</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30700-1: Marble, n.o.p.</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30705-1: Manufactures of marble, n.o.p.</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36210-1: Toilet articles of all kinds, including atomizers, brushes, buffers, button hooks, combs, cuticle knives, hair receivers, hand-mirrors, jewel boxes, manicure scissors, nail files, perfume bottles, puff jars, shoe horns, trays and tweezers, of which the manufacture component material of chief value is sterling silver</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51115-2: Downhill ski fixings</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51120-1: Ski poles</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55301-1: Handkerchiefs, made from woven fabric</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55302-1: Headsquares, scarves or mufflers, made from woven fabrics</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56825-1: Gloves of kid, n.o.p.</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57305-1: Linoleum; felt base floor covering not including such materials in which are incorporated synthetic resin sheets or cellulose plastic sheets</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59725-3: Concertinas and parts thereof</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61105: Downhill ski boots</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92923-8: Propoxyphene, its isomers and their salts</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CANADA (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff items</th>
<th>New duties %</th>
<th>Former duties %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92935-5: Morpholine</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92935-7: Thioridazine and furazolidone</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93205-5: Blue pigment organic dyestuffs, other than phthalocyanine pigment dyestuffs which would otherwise be classified under Tariff Item 93205-3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 June 1981.

Anti-dumping investigations

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

- papermaking machines from Finland, on 5 May 1981;
- waterproof rubber footwear from Hong Kong, Malaysia, Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China, on 22 May 1981;
- headers used in automotive type radiators from the United States, on 16 June 1981;
- synthetic bale twine from Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom, on 16 July 1981;
- dry wall screws from Japan and Singapore, on 13 August 1981;
- butt weld fittings from Japan, on 20 August 1981.


Preliminary determination on dumping

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

- multi-link key telephone system intercoms and components capable of providing intercommunication for up to 80 stations over four private talking paths using a single button on an existing key telephone set or any single line telephone instrument from the United States, on 11 June 1981;
CANADA (cont'd)

- commodity hardboard panels from the Soviet Union and Poland, on 26 June 1981;

- EDTA Na 4 liquid and DTPA liquid from the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, on 7 July 1981.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 11 and 26 June 1981, 7 July 1981.

Findings by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-Dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

- the dumping into Canada of brass coated carbon steel wire from Belgium and Spain has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, on 13 May 1981;

- the dumping into Canada of customs steel wheel rims from Brazil has caused, is causing and is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, on 10 July 1981.


Rescission of finding

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

- natural colour acrylic fibre from the United States and Japan on 15 May 1981;

- maleic anhydride from the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy on 10 July 1981;

- calcium propionate and sodium propionate from the United States on 14 August 1981.

COLOMBIA

Import tariff reductions

Ministry of Finance Decree 1643 of 25 June 1981 reduced tariffs by between 4 and 15 percentage points for certain products and raw materials, including those for the steel and metal working industries (aluminium, zinc and copper).

Machinery and equipment to prevent pollution will bear a 1 per cent ad valorem duty when authorization for the import has been obtained from the Ministry of Health and the Consejo Nacional de Politica Aduanera.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

Selected import tariff increases

Ministry of Finance Decree 1643 of 25 June 1981 establishes that imported machinery and equipment packages for new industrial projects or expansions to be carried out in Bogota, Cali and Medellin will attract a 10 per cent ad valorem duty until end-1982, against 5 per cent previously (if applications had been presented before 30 June 1981), but will remain at 5 per cent for projects or expansions elsewhere in the country.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

COSTA RICA

Dual exchange-rate system

On 11 July 1981 Costa Rica re-established a dual exchange-rate system. The official rate (₡ 8.60 to the United States dollar), applies only to imports of the following goods: unprocessed coffee, asphalt, ice, whalebone, electricity, steam tractors, steam-engines for ships, windmills, mine-lifts, non-electric signals, steam locomotives, tramcars, trolleybuses and helium balloons.

A proposed change to Article 3 of the Ley de la Moneda was submitted to the Legislative Assembly by the Government late in July, to provide for devaluation of the official rate of the colón to 15 per United States dollar.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Import quotas

The authorities of the Dominican Republic imposed the following import quota system:

Importers of raw materials and intermediate goods are limited to 90 per cent of the annual average for their imports during 1979-80, while the State agency for price stability, Inespre, which purchases foodstuffs, is limited to US$100 million. All other imports will be paid for through the parallel exchange market, which is supplied with foreign currency principally by tourism and by remittances from Dominicans residing abroad.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

Import prohibition for motor vehicles

The Dominican Republic authorities have prohibited the importation of all types of motor vehicles, including road construction equipment. Exceptions to this regulation are buses and other public transport vehicles, vehicles for the armed forces and for the police.

To maintain existing vehicles, the authorities have reduced taxes on imported spare parts and accessories for tractors, automatic vehicles and lorries to a single 20 per cent ad valorem. Also included are parts and accessories for station wagons and vehicles used for public transport and for the transport of goods. A recently issued official decree set out various goods which the Monetary Board has taken off the list for which the Central Bank makes foreign exchange readily available. Motor vehicle spares and parts are affected by this decree, as well as some raw materials and inputs.

Source: British Business, 14 August 1981.

ECUADOR

Increase of prior import deposits

Ecuador has decided to increase the prior import deposits required to obtain an import licence from 30 per cent for the products contained in List II (luxury goods) to 50 per cent for 270 days, and from 10 per cent for the products contained in List Ia to 15 per cent for a duration of 180 days.

EGYPT

Customs duty exemption for imported agricultural tractors

Agricultural tractors imported into Egypt will continue to be exempted from taxes and customs duties for one year from 10 May 1981.

Source: British Business, 10 July 1981.

Import regulations relaxed

The conditions governing the application of Order No. 15 of 1980 (see Survey No. 10, page 24) have now been relaxed. Previously the Order required traders to deposit between 25 to 40 per cent, in convertible currency, on letters of credit in payment for imported goods. This deposit may now be paid in local currency as well as in United States dollars.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 17 July 1981.

Imports of books and magazines

Imports of books and various magazines are no longer subject to the provisions of Decree No. 15 of 1980, (see Survey No. 10, pages 24-25), under which any imports had to be paid for by a letter of credit, while a prior deposit amounting to 100 per cent of the value of the goods had to be made with banks registered with the Central Bank of Egypt.


EL SALVADOR

Import prohibition and prior import deposits

In an attempt to reduce imports from February 1981, all non-essential imports have been prohibited by El Salvador; and certain imports, including basic foods, medicines, fuel and machinery, now require a 200 per cent prior import deposit with the Central Bank.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Tariff quota for ferro-chromium

From 1 July to 31 December 1981, a tariff quota of 60,000 tonnes has been opened for ferro-chromium containing not less than 4 per cent by weight of carbon. Imports of the products in question, which already benefit from exemption from customs duties under another preferential tariff system, are not to be charged against this tariff quota. Within this quota, the customs tariff duty is totally suspended.


Tariff quotas for certain textile products under outward processing traffic

Under Council Regulation 1469/81, the European Economic Community has established a tariff quota of ECU 1,870,000 of value added, with respect to certain textile products processed in Switzerland. This quota has been established under the terms of an arrangement concluded between the parties on 1 August 1969. The products covered by this arrangement include processing on yarns and woven fabrics falling within Chapters 50 to 57, woven pile fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, chenille yarn, gimped yarn, etc., tulle and other net fabrics and knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized.

Within this tariff quota, duties are to be totally suspended, although Greece will apply duties calculated in accordance with the provisions of the 1979 Act of Accession, and the protocols concluded consequent on that accession.


Initiation of anti-dumping procedures

- Plywood and laminated wood products, polypropylene film, polyester/cotton sheets and pillowcases, refrigerators, fibre building board

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

- plywood and similar laminated wood products originating in Canada and the United States, on 20 May 1981
- polypropylene film originating in Japan, on 24 June 1981
- polyester/cotton sheets and pillow cases originating in the United States, on 26 June 1981
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- certain refrigerators originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, on 2 July 1981

- fibre building board originating in Bulgaria and Hungary, on 4 July 1981


- Polyester/cotton sheets and pillowcases

The Commission has published notice to initiate an anti-dumping procedure in respect of imports of polyester/cotton sheets and pillowcases originating in the United States.


Extension of anti-dumping proceedings

- Upright pianos

On 23 July 1981, the Commission extended the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of upright pianos, originally initiated against the German Democratic Republic and Poland, to include also upright pianos originating in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.


Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties

- Styrene monomer

On 14 February 1981, the Commission had imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty of 4 per cent on imports of styrene monomer originating in the United States.

On 19 May 1981, the Commission increased the duty to 14.8 per cent.

For the present, exports of styrene by the following firms continue to be excluded from the application of the provisional duty:
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- Borg Warner Chemicals,
- Cosden Oil and Chemical Company,
- Cosden International Sales Company,
- Monsanto International Sales Company.


- Textured polyester fabrics

On 20 May 1981, the Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty of 38 per cent on imports of woven fabrics originating in the United States. This duty does not apply to imports of these products manufactured and exported by Greenwood Mills, Inc., Greenwood, South Carolina.

The rate of the provisional duty applicable to imports of these products manufactured and exported by Frank Ix and Sons, New York, is 30.8 per cent. The rate for imports of the same products manufactured and exported by Texti Industries, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina; Burlington Industries Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina; Bloomsburg Mills, Inc., New York; and Milliken and Co., Spartanburg, South Carolina is 3.9 per cent.


- Orthoxylene

On 27 May 1981, the Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of orthoxylene originating in Puerto Rico and the United States. This duty does not apply to orthoxylene exported by:

- Arco Chemical Company,

The rate of the duty is 14.47 per cent, except for exports made by the following companies, for which the rate of duty is:

- Commonwealth Oil Refinery Co. Inc., San Antonio, Texas: 4.43 per cent,

- Paraxylene

On 16 June 1981, the Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of paraxylene originating in Puerto Rico, the United States and the United States Virgin Islands.

This duty does not apply to paraxylene exported by:

- Amoco Chemicals Corporation,
- Arco Chemical Company,

The rate of the duty is 14.7 per cent, except for exports made by the following companies for which the rate of duty is:

- Shell Chemical Company, Houston, Texas: 2.37 per cent,


- Phenol

On 18 July 1981, the Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of phenol originating in the United States.

This duty does not apply to phenol manufactured and exported by Dow Chemical Company and Georgia Pacific Corporation.

The rate of the duty is 19.9 per cent, except for exports made by the following companies, for which the rate of duty is:

- Allied Corporation, Morristown, New Jersey: 12.2 per cent,
- ICC Industries Inc., New York, NY: 10.5 per cent,
- Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Missouri: 9.7 per cent,
- Shell Chemical Company, Houston, Texas: 8.8 per cent.

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

- **Vinyl acetate monomer**

  On 15 May 1981, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of vinyl acetate monomer originating in the United States.

  The rate of the duty is 14.27 per cent, except for imports from the following companies, for which the duty is:

  - 12.94 per cent for the Celanese Chemical Company,
  - 2.63 per cent for the Gantrade Corporation, and
  - 12.20 per cent for the Union Carbide Corporation.

  The definitive anti-dumping duty does not apply to vinyl acetate monomer exported by US Industrial Chemical Co.


- **Styrene monomer**

  On 13 June 1981, a definitive anti-dumping duty of 14.8 per cent was imposed on imports of styrene monomer originating in the United States.

  This duty does not apply to styrene monomer exported by:

  - Borg Warner Chemicals,
  - Cosden Oil and Chemical Company,
  - Cosden International Sales Company,
  - Dow Chemical Company,
  - Gulf Oil Chemicals Company,
  - Monsanto International Sales Company.

 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont’d)

- Potato granules

On 26 August, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of potato granules originating in Canada. This duty does not apply to potato granules exported by Carnation Inc., Carnation Foods Company Ltd. and Vauxhall Foods Ltd., Canada.

The duty is equivalent to EUA 4.481 per 100 kgs. net weight.


Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

- Louvre doors

On 18 May 1981, the Commission accepted an undertaking given in connexion with the anti-dumping proceedings which it opened on 9 November 1980 concerning louvre doors originating in Malaysia and Singapore, and terminated the proceedings.


- Tube and pipe joints

On 1 June 1981, the Commission accepted undertakings offered by an exporter of tube and pipe joints of malleable cast iron originating in Brazil, and terminated the proceedings concerning these products which it had opened on 26 September 1980.


- Ball bearings

On 4 June 1981, the Commission accepted undertakings in connexion with the anti-dumping proceedings which it had opened on 18 September 1979 concerning imports of ball and tapered roller bearings, originating in Japan, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union, and terminated the proceedings.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- **seamless tubes**

  On 15 June 1981, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceeding which it had opened on 19 October 1979 concerning imports of certain seamless tubes of non-alloy steels originating in Spain.


- **furfural**

  On 6 July 1981, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping procedure which it had opened on 27 August 1980 concerning imports of furfural originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China.


**Import régime with respect to textiles**

The Commission has negotiated 1981 levels with respect to exports of textile products from Portugal, Spain and Tunisia.

Increased ceilings on imports into the Community market have been fixed with respect to:

- cotton yarn from Portugal, Spain
- cotton fabrics from Portugal, Spain and Tunisia
- fabrics of discontinuous synthetic fibres from Portugal, Spain and Tunisia
- T-shirts from Portugal, Spain and Tunisia
- sweaters and pullovers from Portugal, Spain and Tunisia
- trousers from Portugal, Spain and Tunisia
- shirts from Portugal and Tunisia
- blouses from Portugal and Tunisia
- slips and briefs from Spain
- woven bedlinen from Portugal and Spain

A few other categories of products have been given regional ceilings or have been put under a surveillance system.

Source: Accords Textiles, No. 27, June 1981.
Europe, 25 April 1981.
European Report, 1981.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Ceilings and surveillance on textile imports

Imports of certain textile products from Malta had ceilings for a six-month period ending 30 June 1981. Ceilings on such imports have been fixed for the year ending 31 December 1981. The products affected are cotton yarn, other woven fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning; knitted outer garments, and men's and boys' outer garments.


HAITI

Import tariff increases

By a decree published in the Official Journal on 26 March 1981, the Haitian authorities have increased by 20 per cent the import tariff applied to tariff numbers 20.08 and 22.09.


Import prohibitions and import permits

By a decree published in the Official Journal on 26 February 1981, imports of twenty categories of goods, which are produced in Haiti, were prohibited for a period of two years. The products include coffee, tobacco, soap, detergents, shoes of plastic materials, household goods made of aluminium, enamel and plastics, cooking oil, matches, textiles made of synthetic materials, vinegar and beer.

At the same time restrictions were imposed on imports of about sixty other goods, which are produced only in limited quantities in Haiti. Imports of these goods are subject to a prior import permit from the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The goods concerned include certain foods, hygienic articles, leather goods, nails and pressing irons.


HONDURAS

Tariff surcharges on most imports

Decree No. 14 of 1 May 1981 imposed a tariff surcharge of 10 per cent on most imports as from 22 April 1981. The following goods have been exempted: medicines, vaccines, serum, milk, infant foods.
HONDURAS (cont'd)

Certain investment products and machines, raw materials, semi-finished goods and packaging materials which are imported by agriculture, industry and mining firms, are subject to a surcharge of 5 per cent. Exempted from this decision are seeds, fertilizers and raw materials for cattle feed production.

Surcharges will be reimbursed for imports of goods used to produce items for export.

Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

INDIA

Vegetable oils: increased import duties

The Government of India has increased duties on imports of vegetable oils and allied products falling under CCCN Chapter 15, excluding rapeseed oil, soyabean oil and specified tallows, from various levels to 125 per cent with effect from 26 July 1981. These products when imported into India by the State Trading Corporation of India attract a customs duty of 5 per cent under the exemption granted by the Department of Revenue.

Information provided by the Permanent Mission of India.

Export policy for 1981-82

The following are the main changes in the Indian export policy for the period April 1981-March 1982:

- the export of gaur gum is allowed provided half a tonne of gaur meal is also exported along with one tonne of gaur gum;
- the export of fishmeal with a protein content of 50 per cent and above would be allowed under Open General Licence (OGL), while that of fishmeal with less protein content is banned;
- the export of fresh and frozen and silver pomfrets of approved sizes only are allowed under OGL;
- non-basmati and coarse rice exports are allowed within limited ceilings through government designated agencies;
- chemical marine gypsum (with purity below 80 per cent) is allowed to be exported only on selective basis (during 1980-81 it was allowed under OGL);
INDIA (cont'd)

- live sheep and goats within a limited ceiling and at minimum export prices will be allowed to be exported as against the earlier OGL basis;

- man-made fibre of certain varieties will also be allowed to be exported within limited ceilings and with stipulated minimum export prices;

- the export of low density polyethylene is canalized through the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation (IPCC);

- streptomycine formulation, hitherto banned, will now be allowed to be exported subject to certain conditions;

- the export of ivory products manufactured out of imported ivory only, is allowed subject to minimum export prices;

- increases in the minimum stipulated export prices for footballs and live sheep and goats have been made;

- in the case of footwear, the minimum export price has been reduced as compared to the 1980-1981 position.

Exports of the following items have been banned:

- cattle used for breeding purposes, uncrushed bones other than fish bones, khandsari sugar, jaggary, wheat products like maida, rawa, suji, resultant atta and wheat bran, vintage motorcars (models of 1904 and earlier), bonemeal and mutton tallo etc.

In order to promote Indian projects abroad, provision has been made to promote export items required in connexion with the execution of projects on the recommendation of the Projects Committee, Ministry of Commerce.


IRAN

Nationalization of foreign trade

The Iranian authorities have enacted a bill nationalizing foreign trade. As a result, nine centres have been established for the import of particular commodities. The commodities affected are the following:
IRAN (cont'd)

- textile and fibres
- timber and paper
- metal products
- machinery and spare parts
- electrical products and parts
- chemical products
- food products
- plastics
- tools

Trade is to be conducted as follows: when an exporter wishes to sell goods to Iran which fall into any of the nine categories, the goods must first be offered to the centre concerned. If the centre declines the offer, the exporter is then free to approach a private sector importer. If a contract is made, it will be examined by the centre. An Iranian importer who wishes to import goods dealt with by the centres must obtain approval from the relevant centre.

      Middle East Economic Digest, 22 May 1981.

IRAQ

Import régime: Import prohibitions, import licensing, State trading

All goods imported into Iraq are subject to import licensing arrangements, and the importation of certain goods is prohibited. Licences are granted mainly to State-trading organizations, which hold a monopoly on importation, but import licences are available to the private sector on a very limited scale.

State importing organizations cover the following sectors: agriculture and agrarian reform, defence, finance, health, housing and construction, industry and minerals, irrigation, local government, oil, trade, transport and communications, and mixed sector companies.

IRAQ (cont'd)

Licences granted to the private sector

In 1981, the Iraqi Ministry of Trade at Baghdad will grant import licences to the private sector for the following products:

- paint for the automobile industry, paint remover, anti-freeze, caustic soda, ammonium chloride, calcium sulphate, glue for leather, polyurethane-based glue, asphalt tar, dye for clothing, tin and tin alloys, lithium, industrial talc, bleaches, albumin and derivatives, powdered blue, adhesive tape.


Labelling of food products

Food products imported into Iraq must bear a label containing the following data:

- composition of the product in Arabic;
- weight;
- nature and percentage of the various ingredients;
- advice concerning storage;
- mention of the fact that the product is freely sold in the country of origin;
- factory data (serial numbers, etc.);
- name and address of manufacturer.

It is recommended to include on the label a photograph of the product contained in the packaging. Also to be shown directly on the packaging (and not on the label), in a normal manner and not in code, are the date of manufacture and the date by which the product must be used.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 June 1981.

Quality control for imported food products

No food products may be sold in the Iraqi market unless it has previously obtained a sale authorization issued by the General Directorate of Health (National Nutritional Institute) or the standards-control body of the Planning Ministry. Samples are subject to compliance-with-standards tests in Iraq.

Three categories of standards are applied in Iraq, depending on the type of product:

- specifically Iraqi standards;
- standards applied in Arab countries;
- standards of the World Health Organization.
IRAQ (cont'd)

In certain cases, products may be analysed before shipment, by control laboratories working for the buyer, but there is always verification upon arrival in order to ensure that transport or storage conditions have not impaired the product. If analysis produces a negative result, the product must be re-exported or destroyed.

Goods should not be shipped to Iraq until samples have been accepted.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 June 1981.

ISRAEL

Import duty reductions

Israel reduced import duties on certain goods made of certain mineral materials and of glass for the use by households (tariff Nos. 18.16 and 70.13). Furthermore, objects to be used for decorative purposes made of ceramic materials are subject to import duty reductions (tariff No. 69.13). The duty rates on these items amount since 25 March 1981 to 20 per cent (previously 44 per cent).


IVORY COAST

Changes in import régime

Ministry of Commerce Order No. 038 of 25 March 1981 made the following changes in the import régime:

- imports into the Ivory Coast of unrestricted products require an "intention to import" for any order of an f.o.b. amount of more than CFAF 500,000 (previous limit, CFAF 100,000);

- supervision by the Société Générale de Surveillance is required only when the order amounts to an f.o.b. value of CFAF 1,500,000 or more (previous limit, CFAF 500,000).

The amount above which an import licence is required in the case of products governed by a quota, is CFAF 40,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 May 1981.
British Business, 1 May 1981.
IVORY COAST (cont’d)

Imports of certain tubes and pipes of iron or steel liberalized

Under Circular No. 337 issued by the Ivory Coast authorities on 30 April 1981, imports into the Ivory Coast of the following tubes and pipes of iron or steel have been liberalized as from 1 April 1981 and are now subject to a declaration of intention to import and to verification by the "Société Générale de Surveillance":

73.18.02: Tubes and pipes, straight and of uniform wall-thickness, of circular cross-section, unworked, welded.

Ex 73.18.21: Threaded tubes for use as high-pressure conduits, of an external diameter of more than 60 mm. and of an internal diameter of more than 45 mm.

Ex 73.18.29: Other threaded tubes for use as high-pressure conduits.

Ex 73.18.31: Welded tubes of rectangular cross-section

73.18.90: Other tubes and pipes of iron or steel.


Imports of children's exercise books prohibited

As from 30 March 1981 and until further notice, imports of school children's exercise books (tariff No. 48.18.21) of any origin into the Ivory Coast, are prohibited.


JAPAN

Semi-conductors: import duty reduction

As from April 1982, the Japanese Government intends to accelerate the reduction of its tariffs on semi-conductors to final concession rates of the MTN, subject to necessary domestic measures, including Diet approval.

JAPAN (cont'd)

Export arrangements: motor vehicles

In June 1981, the Japanese Government informed the Canadian Government of the forecast of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry that the export of Japanese passenger cars to Canada during fiscal year 1981 would not be more than 10 per cent above that in calendar year 1980.


Also in June 1981, the Japanese Government informed the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands that Japanese exports in 1981 of passenger cars to the Benelux countries were forecast to be moderate.

The Japanese Government informed the United States Government in August 1981 that the exports of so-called "vans", which are classified as passenger cars in the United States, would be restrained in a manner similar to the restraint of exports of passenger cars announced in May 1981.

Source: Information provided by the Permanent Mission of Japan.

JORDAN

Imports of household goods

In accordance with an Order of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, importers of household goods must import an amount of spare parts at least equal to 10 per cent of any order placed for such goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 June 1981.

KENYA

Duties raised on luxury consumer goods

In order to meet budgeted expenditure, Kenya has raised import duties on a wide range of imported luxury consumer goods. All import commodities have been classified into different schedules according to their priority ratings to ensure that foreign exchange is only issued for essential imports.

KENYA (cont’d)

Imports of textiles banned

On 15 April 1981 the Director of International Trade confirmed the ban on imports of textiles which had been announced on 23 November 1980 by the Kenyan Ministry of Commerce. The ban also covers shipments of clothing addressed to charitable organizations.

Source: British Business, 8 May 1981.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Temporary import duties

The following items have been made subject to temporary import duty rates effective from 1 July 1981 to 31 December 1981:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Temporary import duty rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex 27.10</td>
<td>Lubricating oil</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 29.06</td>
<td>Phenol (hydroxybenzene)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 29.13</td>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 29.30</td>
<td>Toluene di-isocyanate</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 84.61</td>
<td>Valves</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.02</td>
<td>Ferrite magnet</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 85.03</td>
<td>Manganese batteries</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certain items falling within eighty-four CCCN four-digit headings are now no longer subject to increased basic import duties or temporary import duties.

Source: British Business, 14 August 1981.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Tariff quota items revised

The list of tariff quota items designated under the elastic tariff system for the second half of 1981 has been revised. Seven items have been removed from the list and five added. The list now contains sixty-two items.

The items that have been removed are billets, DMT, raw sugar, high-density carbon steel coil for re-rolling, and hot coil for re-rolling. The items added to the list are binders, fluorescent dye, direct dye, acid dye, and harvester-threshers.


Import liberalization

Under the terminal trade programme for the year beginning 1 July 1981, the Government of the Republic of Korea has freed from import restriction 396 items, falling under some 120 CCCN four-digit headings. Of these items, 271 are now on the automatic approval list, 115 are surveillance items that are monitored after approval and twelve are on the import source diversification list.


KUWAIT

Imports of certain sewer and manhole covers prohibited

Official Gazette 1346 of 1 March 1981 published details of Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ministerial Order 20/1981 which prohibits the imports of cast-iron covers for inspection, sewer and drain rooms and manual manholes of all types and sizes.


Registration of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations

The period for re-registration of drugs has been extended by Kuwait from 20 June to 20 December 1981. (See Survey No. 10, p. 44).

Source: British Business, 10 July 1981.
KUWAIT (cont'd)

Transit tax

The rate of the transit tax in Kuwait has been fixed at 0.2 per cent for goods destined to a country belonging to the Arab League, and at 0.4 per cent for goods destined to any other country.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 May 1981.

LEBANON

Imports of baby food containing oestrogen prohibited

The Lebanese Minister of Economy and Commerce has prohibited imports of prepared baby food containing oestrogen.


LIBYA

Declaration of goods to customs

Within seven days of arrival, all imported goods must be declared to customs. Failure to comply may result in goods being auctioned by the customs authorities. Goods may also be declared for transfer to a bonded warehouse, where they will remain for two months, subject to approval by the Director-General of Customs.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 17 July 1981.

MALAWI

Import duties increased

According to Government Notice 17 of 21 March 1981, the rates of import duties for goods under the following CCCN headings have been increased:

02.02.01, 02.02.99, 04.03, 04.05.09, 09.02.99, 09.04.99,
10.06.99, 15.01/12/13, 17.01.99, 21.07.01, 22.01.99, 22.02,
22.03.01/99, 22.04.01/10/99, 22.07.01/99, 22.08.02/99,
22.09.01/02/03/04/99, 24.01.99, 24.02.02/03/04/99, 27.07.01,
27.11, 27.12.01, 29.26.01, 29.30.01, 36.06.01, 36.06.99,
97.04.02.

Source: British Business, 3 July 1981.
MALAWI (cont'd)

Import deposit scheme replaced by import levy

As from 20 March 1981, Malawi's import deposit scheme has been abolished and replaced by an import levy of 3 per cent on all imports, based on the c.i.f. price.


Development programme

The major objectives of the five-year development programme to 1985-86, presented on 20 March 1981, are to restore balance in the economy both domestically and externally. The programme spells out a number of policy intentions, including that in order to encourage competition, protective tariffs will be removed where they are not justified by the existence of genuine infant industries. It is also intended to rationalize the structure of the revenue tariffs to remove anomalous levels of effective protection which may be available.


MALAYSIA

Rubber export duty changes

The Malaysian Government has announced a new export duty structure for natural rubber, based on three grades of rubber rather than nine as before. The two-tier duty structure has been abolished, the export duty threshold price for premium grades being raised to the level of that for lower grades. Duty will be calculated on prices from 154 cents per kilogram upwards.


MALI

Price stabilization tax raised

By Order No. 2314/MFC-CAB of 1 June 1981, published in the Bamako Chamber of Commerce Bulletin of 8 June 1981, the price stabilization tax imposed on various products imported by enterprises other than the SOMIEX has been raised from 1,000 Malian francs to 10,000 Malian francs per tonne net, as from 1 June 1981.
MALI (cont'd)

This Order modifies Order No. 240/MFC-DND-DNAE of 13 April 1972.


MAURITIUS

Tariff changes

Through a decision published in the "Government Gazette" of 1 June 1981, the Mauritian authorities have modified the rates of customs duty applicable to products falling, in whole or in part, under the following tariff headings:

33.06, 44.11, 44.18, 49.11, 68.14, 70.11, 85.20, 87.10.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 17 and 24 August 1981.

MEXICO

Substantial changes in import tariff rates

In an effort to reduce the country's trade deficit and to encourage more spending on home products, decrees published in the Diario Oficial on 23 April, 13 May and 17 July 1981 introduced amendments in tariffs in most of the chapters from 01 to 98.


Import prohibition for luxury goods

Mexico has prohibited the import of luxury goods. The prohibited items range from pickled herring to video recorders, and amount to about 3 per cent of imports.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 May 1981.
Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

Changes in import licensing

It is indicated in the Diario Oficial of 24 July 1981 that from 23 July 1981 until 30 June 1982, import licences will be required for some items within the following chapters:

40.11, 42.05, 49.08, 84.22, 84.63, 85.08, 85.09, 85.15, 85.22, 85.23, 87.06, 90.28, 91.03.
MEXICO (cont'd)

In the Diario Oficial of 30 June 1981, it is indicated that from 1 July 1981 until 31 December 1981, import licences will be required for some goods falling within the following chapters when they are destined for certain free zones:

38.07, 40.10, 73.10, 73.11, 73.13, 73.20, 76.04, 83.15, 84.03
84.10, 84.17, 84.23, 84.50, 84.63, 85.03, 85.15, 85.18, 85.19,
85.24, 85.26, 87.07, 89.01.

An estimated 85 per cent of the value of imports is now subject to import licensing.

Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

MOROCCO

Duties and taxes suspended

Decree 201-81 of 20 March 1981 of the Minister of Finance suspended the levying of duties and taxes on imported dried beet pulp (tariff heading 12.10 A and part of 23.03) and dehydrated lucerne (tariff heading 12.10 B), from 23 March 1981.

Decree 398-81 of 25 April 1981 of the Minister of Finance exempted imports of rice under tariff heading 10.06 from duties and taxes, with effect from 20 May 1981.

Source: British Business, 14 August 1981.

Tariff changes

In accordance with two Orders, No. 80-81 and No. 98-81, published in the Official Gazette dated 18 March 1981, the rates of customs duty have been amended as follows for the products listed below:

- Order No. 80-81 of 6 February 1981 (effective as from 15 April 1981)

Ex 76.02: rods, angles, shapes and sections, whether of unalloyed aluminium or of aluminium alloys: 30 per cent (previously exempt)

76.06: tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium: 30 per cent (previously 10 per cent)
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- Order No. 98-81 of 1 January 1981 (effective as from the same date)

Ex 55.09: woven fabrics of cotton used as reinforcement for tyres:
50 per cent (previously 55 per cent for the same fabrics other
than unbleached, scoured or bleached).

British Business, 26 June 1981.

Import deposit exemptions

Decree 397-81 of 21 March 1981 of the Minister of Finance states that
the import deposit exemptions list has been increased to cover a number of
products previously liable to the deposit of funds before importation, with
effect from 21 March 1981.

By circular No. 1390 of 20 April 1981, Morocco's Foreign Exchange Office
has notified that the products listed below are no longer subject, as from
21 March 1981, to prior import deposit.

Tariff Heading No.

| 01.02.10/91: | Pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species |
| 01.04.11/21/91: | Live sheep and goats: pure-bred breeding animals |
| 01.05.11: | Day-old chicks, breeding type |
| 10.05.90: | Maize |
| 10.06: | Rice |
| 12.01.01/02/04, 12.01.07/08, 12.01.10 to 13, 12.01.18: | Oilseeds for sowing: groundnuts, safflower seeds, colza seeds, mustard seeds, rape seeds, castor seeds, sesame seeds, soyabean seeds, sunflower seeds and other seeds for sowing not elsewhere specified or included |
| 12.01.15: | Water-melon and melon seeds for sowing |
| 12.03: | Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing |
| 12.10.99: | Dehydrated Lucerne |
| 23.02: | Brans, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling, or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables |
| 23.03.90: | Beet-pulp and other waste of sugar manufacture |
MOROCCO (cont'd)

23.04.40, Ex 23.04.60:
23.07: Oilcake of soyabees and of colza seeds
28.15.30: Sweetened forage; other preparations used in animal feeding
28.30.81: Carbon sulphide
29.02.70: Copper oxychlorides
38.11.59: DDT
38.11.59: Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products, put up in forms for sale by retail or in immediate packings containing 1 kg. net or less (excluding the same products put up in the form of aerosols)
31.11.91 to 99: Insecticides, fungicides and weed-killers
87.01.20, 87.01.23, Wheeled or walking tractors imported CKD for assembly
87.01.25, 87.01.27, lines approved by the Government
87.01.29, 87.01.35:
87.01.61, 87.01.63, Wheeled or walking tractors imported assembled.
87.01.65, 87.01.67,
87.01.69, 87.01.75:

British Business, 14 August 1981.

Increased use of locally-made parts in vehicle assembly

According to a recent law, more locally-made parts are to be used in vehicle assembly. The proportion of local parts used in lorries and buses must be increased to 40 per cent from the present 15 per cent. The proportion for cars rises to 50 per cent from 24 per cent.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 May 1981.

NEW ZEALAND

Wines: tariff changes, removal of licensing requirement

Following its consideration of a report by the Industries Development Commission, the New Zealand Government has decided that as from 1 July 1981:
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

- All imported wines costing less than $NZ 2.00 f.o.b. per litre fall outside the quota and will attract a tariff of $NZ 4.50 per litre plus 20 per cent normal duty;

- All imported wines costing $NZ 2.00 f.o.b. per litre and above imported within the quota attract a duty of 85 cents per litre plus 20 per cent normal duty;

- All imported wines costing $NZ 2.00 f.o.b. per litre and above brought in outside the quota attract a duty of $NZ 2.85 per litre plus 20 per cent normal duty.

Licensing requirements on the import of wines were removed with effect from the same date.

Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 June 1981.

Import Licensing Schedule, 1981-1982

Under the New Zealand Import Licensing Schedule 1981-82, effective 1 July 1981, the basic allocation for both consumer and non-consumer goods has been set at 125 per cent of 1980-81 licences in value terms. This increase is intended to provide for a modest increase in the volume of imports of licensed items in 1981-82. For those few items where allocations are set in volume terms, the increase is 5 per cent. Further exemptions from import licensing control are provided for in the 1981-82 schedule. They include: textured vegetable protein; petroleum coke; concentrated sulphite lye; man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning; certain textiles especially suited for hospital use; umbrella loops and bands; knitting machines, industrial; television cameras; electronic filament lamps and electric discharge lamps; certain tractors; electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments (excluding organs); television image and sound recorders and reproducers; tapes, video, blank; tapes, designed or suited for use with data-processing equipment; certain cartridges; worked tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, bone, coral (natural or agglomerated) and other animal carving material and articles of those materials; worked vegetable or mineral carving material and articles of those materials; moulded or carved articles of wax, of stearin, of natural gums or natural resins or of modelling pastes, and certain other moulded or carved articles. Certain items given a C + 50 per cent allocation in 1980-81 (i.e. 50 per cent of previous years licences plus individual consideration of further licence application) to facilitate a review of licence holding therein, have been
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

converted into full basic allocations of 125 per cent for the 1981-82 licensing year. They include other sugar and sugar confectionery; cocoa, etc., including chocolate confectionery; other printed matter of Tariff Chapter 49; cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass, etc; electric lighting glass ware; radio broadcast receivers; spare and essential parts and accessories for cycles, etc. A number of items previously on "C" allocation (individual consideration of licence applications) have been given a full allocation of 125 per cent of 1980-81 licences. These include certain fish; rice in retail packs; cereal flours, etc; copra; linseed; oleo oil, not emulsified; glucose; extracts of coffee, etc; iron or steel wire, etc; gauze, cloth, grill, netting, etc; wrought aluminium bars, etc; washing machines, drying machines, etc; carpet sweepers; floor polishers, etc; and certain rulers.


NIGERIA

Amendment to customs tariffs

Modifications have been made to the duties or the text of the following tariff headings: 12.01 B, 22.08, 28.19, 38.01, 39.01, 39.02 C, 39.03 C, 39.04 C, 39.05 C, 39.06 C, 42.03 B, 48.03, 48.16, 48.21, 57.11, 59.03 B, 68.14 A, 70.11, 70.14 A, 73.13 D, 83.02, 85.03, 85.06, 87.02 A, 87.07 B, 87.14 B, 92.01 to 92.08.


Amendments to import prohibitions

The following amendments were published in the Nigerian Official Gazette of 20 March 1981:

Absolute prohibitions

Amendment: All passenger cars whose value (C and F) exceeds N 15,000.

Absolute prohibitions (trade)

Additions: Importations for local manufacture of jute fabrics and fabrics for furniture manufacture; bicycle tyres and tube sizes 28 x 1 1/2, 26 x 1 5/8, and 26 x 1 5/8; concentrated malt extract.
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Deletions: Real Madras cloth ('George'); empty beer bottles; industrial footwear, gloves, boots and apparel for all disciplined forces imported by manufacturers and users approved in that behalf by the minister; sports jerseys and track suits.

Goods conditionally prohibited

Additions: Raw and rolled precious metals - except by a manufacturer of jewellery approved in that behalf by the minister and approved to be imported by the minister charged with responsibility for mines and minerals; firearms of all descriptions and ammunitions - except for the Nigerian armed forces or those imported with the approval of the minister charged with responsibility for police affairs.

Goods prohibited except under import licence

Additions: Pre-printed papers and forms with carbon papers inserted; galvanized or coated flat sheets; asbestos flat sheets; structures and parts of structures (tariff 76.08); starch; empty beer bottles.

Deletions: Stock fish; insulated electric wire (tariff 85.23 A (2) and B); linoleum of all types in rolls; plastic pipes (39.02 D and 39.07 IJ); cereal flours; industrial protective gloves and apparels (tariff 39.07 B and 40.13); louvre window frames.

Amendments: Passenger cars whose value (C and F) does not exceed N 15,000; ceramic products other than industrial ceramic products accepted as such by the board but excluding ceramic sinks, water basins, bidets, water closets, pans, urinals, baths, wall tiles and like sanitary fixtures; rice in containers of 50 kgs. and above (tariff 10.06) provided that import licences on rice shall be awarded only to federal, State and local government agencies.


NORWAY

Import quota: apples

Norway's Ministry of Agriculture recently raised the quota for apple imports during May-July from 5,000 metric tons to 10,000 metric tons.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, May 1981.
NORWAY (cont'd)

Import licensing: whale products

The Government of Norway has introduced import licensing for whale products. The measure entered into force on 28 September 1979. Licences are not granted for imports from any country not party to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

Source: L/5165, 6 July 1981.

Export licensing: equipment for whaling

The Government of Norway has introduced export licensing for equipment for whaling (harpoon guns, etc.). The measure entered into force on 1 July 1980. Licences are granted for exportation of such equipment to any country not party to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling only when the equipment will not be used for whaling purposes.

Source: L/5165, 6 July 1981.

OMAN

Labelling of foodstuffs

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has ruled, with immediate effect, that the following information must appear on the labels of all foodstuffs, including beverages, imported into Oman:

- date of manufacture;
- place of manufacture;
- date of expiry;
- type of foodstuff (i.e. list of ingredients contained in the product).

Imported food not displaying a label giving these details will be returned to its port of origin by port authorities.

Source: British Business, 22 May 1981.
Middle East Economic Digest, 29 May 1981.
Moniteur de Commerce international, 17 and 24 August 1981.
PANAMA

Import duty changes

The Panamanian Government announced in the Official Gazette No. 19322 changes/additions to import duties in the following numbers:

243.02.01 899.03.02
632.03.01 899.13.01
899.01.04 899.13.10
899.13.07


PERU

Anti-dumping taxes on textiles from the Republic of Korea

Peru imposed an anti-dumping tax of 20 per cent above the normal tariff of 60 per cent on textiles imported from the Republic of Korea. The products affected include 100 per cent polyester goods and mixed polyester and cotton goods.


Changes in deposit requirement

The Banco Central has eliminated the requirement that companies deposit 25 per cent of all United States dollar loans in the Bank for ninety days.

Exporters of metals, crude oil, coffee and fishmeal are no longer required to deposit 20-30 per cent of their foreign-currency receipts with the Banco Central for ninety days.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

POLAND

New customs regulations for "non-planned" trade

New customs regulations entered into force on 15 July 1981 for the so-called "non-planned" foreign trade, i.e. exports and imports performed by private persons. This trade amounted in 1980 to over Zl 25 billion, of which Zl 7 billion concerned imports of private motor vehicles.
POLAND (cont'd)

In order to improve the supply of consumer goods and medicines, imports of such goods were liberalized. As a result, goods of about 60 per cent of the tariff positions can be imported free of duty. While there are no quantitative restrictions for imports of pharmaceuticals, the general rule applied to the other goods is that the quantities imported should not permit the conduct of a trade activity.

Tariffs were increased for imports of private motor vehicles. Motor vehicles with 1,300-1,800 ccm. are subject to a duty of Zl 150 per kg. (Zl 100 per kg. previously), and with more than 1,800 ccm. the duty is Zl 200 per kg. The rate of duty is unchanged for motor vehicles with less than 1,300 ccm. If more than one motor vehicle is imported within a period of three years, a surtax of 50 per cent is imposed.

New and partly increased import tariffs were introduced for music boxes, hunting equipment, cameras, electronic equipment for entertainment, printed packaging material made of plastics, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages of more than two litres.

Exports are subject to an export permit. To these goods have been added all textile products and shoes with soles other than leather. Higher export duties have furthermore been imposed on exports of hand tools, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, motor vehicles and agricultural equipment. Exports of certain household goods have become duty free; however, the value of duty-free exports cannot surpass the sum of Zl 1,000.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 July 1981.
PORTUGAL

Import quotas

By Order No. 310-D/81, published in the Official Gazette of 31 March 1981, the Portuguese authorities have introduced, until 31 March 1982, a quota system for the following non-essential consumer goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description of goods</th>
<th>Amount of quota ('000 escudos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.01</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.36</td>
<td>Stoves, heaters, cookers, warmers and similar equipment, not electrically operated</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.15</td>
<td>Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, weighing up to 200 kgs. each</td>
<td>582,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.17</td>
<td>Instantaneous or storage water-heaters, of a kind used for domestic purposes</td>
<td>104,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.40</td>
<td>Laundry machinery</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 84.41</td>
<td>Sewing machines for domestic use</td>
<td>136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.03</td>
<td>Carbon zinc dry-cell batteries</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.03</td>
<td>Alkaline manganese, mercury and silver oxide dry-cell batteries</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.06</td>
<td>Vacuum cleaners for domestic use</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.06</td>
<td>Other electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor</td>
<td>368,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.12</td>
<td>Electric water-heaters and space-heaters, smoothing irons, hairdressing appliances, electrothermic domestic appliances</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.12</td>
<td>Appliances, not specified</td>
<td>112,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.15</td>
<td>Radio-broadcasting reception apparatus</td>
<td>198,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 85.15</td>
<td>Television reception apparatus</td>
<td>174,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 87.09/10</td>
<td>Motor cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc.; cycles not motorized</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 87.09</td>
<td>Motor cycles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cc.</td>
<td>78,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PORTUGAL (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description of goods</th>
<th>Amount of quota ('000 escudos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92.12</td>
<td>Sound-recording media, prepared for recording: wires, strips and tapes</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.04/05</td>
<td>Firearms other than those falling under heading Nos. 93.02 and 93.03</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.01/03</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.01/02/03</td>
<td>Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children; dolls of all kinds; other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes</td>
<td>376,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Transactions tax

By Decree-Law No. 140 (published in the Official Gazette of 1 June 1981), the Portuguese Government amended the lists of goods subject to the transactions tax, maintaining the normal rate at 15 per cent and reducing the 75 and 45 per cent rates to 60 and 30 per cent respectively.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 July 1981.

SAUDI ARABIA

Import prohibition

The Ministry of Trade of Saudi Arabia has prohibited trade in 14 carat gold.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 June 1981.

Import prohibition

The Ministry for Health has banned imports of hair dyes and cosmetics containing phenylenediamine. Consignments of such goods found to contain the substance will not be cleared by customs.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 24 July 1981.
SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

Labelling and import prohibitions for cigarettes and tobacco products

The Ministry of Commerce has issued new regulations for cigarettes and tobacco products.

Marking and labelling:

The following health warning should be printed in Arabic on each packet of cigarettes and tobacco: "Government warning: smoking is a major cause of cancer and diseases of the lungs, heart and arteries." Agents are permitted to print this warning.

Banning of certain types of cigarettes:

Cigarettes in which the nicotine and tar content exceed 1 mg. and 15 mg. respectively are banned. Exporters are required to obtain a certificate from the manufacturing company stating the quantity of nicotine and tar used in the cigarettes. These certificates, which must be legalized by the Saudi Arabian Embassy in the country of manufacture, must be presented by agents to the appropriate Saudi authorities before the end of September.

Consignments will be subject to random checks for chemical analysis.

Source: British Business, 14 August 1981.

Labelling of biscuits and confectionery products

Further to the information contained in Survey No. 7, p. 49, and Survey No. 11, p. 61, it has been announced that the list of ingredients displayed on the labelling of biscuits and confectionery products must be supplemented as follows:

Products containing gelatine:

The annotation "GELATINE" must be followed by the name of the animal, or failing this, by the annotation "containing no pork". In the event that vegetable products are used in place of gelatine, these products must be clearly designated.

Products containing shortening (fat used for pastry-making):

The annotation "SHORTENING" must be followed by the annotation "100 per cent vegetable" or "containing no pork products".

Products containing animal fats:

The annotation "ANIMAL FAT" must be followed by the name of the animal, or failing this, an indication that the fat contains no pork.
SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

The only animal fat accepted in Saudi Arabia is butter (made from milk).


SENEGAL

Import requirement from franc zone terminated

According to the Minister of Commerce, Senegal's obligation to obtain 60 per cent of its needs from the franc zone will be terminated. Senegalese importers in future will be free to buy products taking into account only the market criteria of price and quality. This new system (customs duty a flat rate of 15 per cent for all countries) will enable Senegal to improve economic relations with other developing countries, particularly as regards industrial products.


SEYCHELLES

Import Licences

The authorities of the Seychelles have promulgated a law regarding import licences, which imposes certain obligations on local importers in order to ensure better supplies of imported products and to control their sales price more closely.

Until now, goods could be imported subject to a prior authorization which was delivered automatically by the competent administration. Henceforth, when presenting their request for a licence, local importers will be required to state the quantity of goods, which they will in fact be obliged to import if the request for a licence is granted.

Importers will also be obliged to indicate, when making their request, the margin of profit expected. Excessive profit margins will lead to a refusal to grant a licence.

SEYCHELLES (cont'd)

Import licensing for sugar, rice and flour

Statutory instrument 98 of 1980, dated 24 December 1980, prohibits the import of:

1. Sugar, with the exception of: fine granulated packed sugar in sachets weighing not more than 5 kgs; castor sugar; icing sugar; cube sugar; demerara sugar; and crystal coloured sugar;

2. Rice;

3. Flour;

except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Principal Secretary of Finance.


SIERRA LEONE

Import duties on petroleum oils reduced

With effect from 1 January 1981, Public Notice 11 of 1981 (published on 23 March 1981) announced the reduction to 8 per cent ad valorem of the rate of import duty on tariff heading 27.09, petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.

Source: British Business, 5 June 1981.

SINGAPORE

Import duty reduction

By a notice published in the Singapore Government Gazette of 3 April 1981, the Singapore Government reduced by 10 percentage points the customs duties applicable to all or part of the following tariff positions: 17.04, 18.06, 39.07, 40.13, 42.03, 60.03, 60.04, 60.05, 60.06, 61.01, 61.02, 61.03, 61.07, 61.09, 61.11, 65.03, 65.04, 65.06, 83.04, 85.04, 85.20, 94.01, 94.03, 94.04. The import duty rate applicable to the goods in question is now 5 per cent.

SOMALIA

Parallel exchange rates introduced

On 1 July 1981, the Central Bank of Somalia introduced a system of parallel exchange rates whereby the shilling has been devalued by 50 per cent for most transactions. A rate of US$1 = So. Sh. 12.46 applies for all exports, for imports other than essential goods, and for the transfer of funds by Somali expatriates. Essential commodities, including basic foods, raw materials, medicines and spare parts are imported at US$1 = So. Sh. 6.35 - equivalent to the previous rate.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 10 July 1981.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 3 April 1981: CCCN 48.15.80 and 76.04: specific provisions are made for unbleached kraft paper with a basis mass not exceeding 15 g/m², in rolls of a width not exceeding 150 mm, and for etched aluminium foil of a width not exceeding 105 mm, not backed. The rates of duty on these products are reduced to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 10 April 1981: CCCN 29.16.65, 29.16.70, 38.11.45, 38.11.50:
(1) The rates of duty on 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid and 2, 4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and their derivatives and on herbicides with these products as active ingredient, are amended. (2) Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. CCCN 85.21.05, 85.21.07: The rates of duty on diodes of a value for duty purposes not exceeding 50c each is increased from 5 per cent to 25 per cent or 60c per 100.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 16 April 1981: CCCN 29.31.89 and 38.11: (1) Specific provisions are made for certain metallic compounds of dithiocarbamates or bis-dithiocarbamates and for fungicides with metallic compounds of dithiocarbamates or bis-dithiocarbamates as active ingredient, and the rate of duty thereon are amended to 20 per cent or 180c per kg. less 80 per cent. (2) Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. CCCN 38.07.85: the rate of duty on certain printing paper and writing paper are increased to 20 per cent. CCCN 38.30.10: specific provision is made for unexposed sensitized paper, in rolls of a length
exceeding 100 m. and a width exceeding 1000 mm., and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 7.5 per cent to free. CCCN 73.18.70 and 37.18.80: sub-headings 73.18.70 and 37.18.80 are restated and the rates of duty on certain seamless tubes, pipes and blanks therefor, of iron or steel, are amended.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 24 April 1981: CCCN 29.35 and 38.11: (1) Specific provisions are made for bromacil and herbicides with bromacil as active ingredient and the rate of duty on the last-mentioned product is increased from free to 10 per cent. (2) Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 1 May 1981: CCCN 51.01, 43.20, 43.30: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on yarn of continuous cellulosic fibres, stretch or bulked exceeding 700 dtex but not exceeding 780 dtex, is reduced from 20 per cent or 100c per kg. to free, with retrospective effect to 23 January 1981.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 8 May 1981: CCCN 16.01.05, 07, 10 (97.01) and 93.04: these amendments are consequential to the amendments of the nomenclature and the explanatory notes to the nomenclature issued by the Customs Cooperation Council, Brussels. CCCN 85.18.10.15 and 85.18.10.25: the sub-headings are restated. Items 216.00 and 216.01: the provision for an anti-dumping duty on certain journal roller bearings is withdrawn.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 15 May 1981: items 104.20.10, 15, 25, 29: Note 4 to Section A of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Customs and Excise Act 1964 is amended, with retrospective effect to 30 March 1979.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 22 May 1981: CCCN 29.16.35, 29.22.35 and 29.34.50: the rate of duty on the compounds in the specified sub-headings is reduced 10 per cent to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 29 May 1981: CCCN 87.02.23: specific provision is made for assembled hearses, and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 100 per cent to 20 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 5 June 1981: CCCN 60.01: (1) The rates of duty on certain knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized, are amended. (2) Goods which comply with the provisions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. CCCN 64.01: (1) Tariff heading 64.05 is restated. (2) The effect of the amendment to tariff heading 73.40 is that all parts of footwear, of iron or steel, will be subject to a rate of duty of 20 per cent.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 26 June 1981: CCCN 61.01.70 and 82.13.20.30: Specific provisions, free of duty, are made for (a) suits and overalls, designed for use by overhead transmission linesmen, of a value for duty purposes of R275 or more each; and (b) certain parts for clippers for shearing animals.

CCCN 68.12.90: The position regarding the products of tariff heading 68.12 is clarified. CCCN 84.45.60.30: Specific provision is made for non-hydraulic extruding presses with a horizontal action, for working metal or metal carbides, and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free. CCCN 87.02: Motor-car models with a vehicle mass exceeding 13,000 kgs. each, which are built for and having mechanical characteristics which are designed to make them suitable for use on unusual terrain, are now subject to the same rates of excise duty as four-wheel-drive motor-car models. This amendment has retrospective effect to 1 January 1980.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 10 July 1981: CCCN 83.07: Tariff heading 83.07 is restated, and the rate of duty on electric lamps and lighting fittings, and parts thereof identifiable for use with discharge lamps, is increased to 25 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 17 July 1981: CCCN 28.10.50: Specific provision is made for polymers of phosphoric acids and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 15 per cent to free. CCCN 29.15.15 and 29.16: (1) Specific provisions are made for fumaric acid and salts and esters of tartaric acid; (2) The rate of duty on fumaric acid and certain other polycarboxylic acids is amended from 20 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (mfn) to 15 per cent (general); (3) The rate of duty on citric acid is amended to 15 per cent or 126c per kg. less 85 per cent. CCCN 07.06, 29.16, 39.02, 51.04, 53.10 and 53.11: The effect of this notice is that the general and mfn rates of duty on certain products are equalized. CCCN 29.35 and 30.03: (1) The effect of this amendment is that the rates of duty on pyrazinamide and its derivatives and on medicaments with these substances as basis, are amended to 5,500c per kg. less 80 per cent. (2) Goods which comply with the provisions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. CCCN 38.07.20: The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on certain oiled paper is increased from free to 15 per cent. CCCN 83.15.10: The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on welding electrodes, with a mild steel core, of a value for duty purposes per kg. not exceeding 100c, is amended to 15 per cent. CCCN 87.06: It is made clear that parts of safety belt reels with locking devices are classifiable under this sub-heading. CCCN 31.02, 03 and 05: The rate of duty on certain fertilizers is increased from free to 15 per cent.

Source: British Business, 1, 8, 22 and 29 May, 12 and 26 June, 24 July, 7 and 24 August 1981.
SPAIN

General import-duty reduction


Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 May 1981
British Business, 8 May 1981
British Business, 31 July 1981

Import-duty suspension: liquid ammonia

Royal Decree No. 2304/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 4 July 1981) suspended, for a further three-month period from 1 July to 30 September 1981, the import duty on liquid ammonia (CCCN No. 28.16A). (See Survey Nos. 7 to 11.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 July 1981

Zero-duty tariff quota: automobiles

By notice dated 12 March 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 28 March 1981) the following zero-duty tariff quotas were established for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1981:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount of quota in million pesetas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.06</td>
<td>Incomplete engines</td>
<td>9,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06</td>
<td>Gearboxes</td>
<td>4,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06</td>
<td>Sheet metal body elements and sub-assemblies</td>
<td>6,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 April 1981
Duty-free quota: coated paper

By Royal Decree No. 484/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 21 March 1981), a duty-free quota for the importation of 30,000 tons of coated paper weighing 65 grs. or less per square metre (CCCN No. 48.07G.1.a) was established for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 April 1981

Zero-duty tariff quotas

Royal Decree No. 482/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 21 March 1981) established tariff quotas for duty-free importation of the following products during 1981:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.06</td>
<td>Ingots, of steel</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.07 B1, B2</td>
<td>Blooms</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.08 A, B</td>
<td>Coils, cold-rolled, 1.8 mm to 5 mm in thickness</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 B 2, e</td>
<td>Coils, hot-rolled, not exceeding 0.4 mm in thickness</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 B 1 a, B 4, 5</td>
<td>Sheets and plates, hot-rolled, of 6 mm or more in thickness and 2,000 mm or more in width, for the manufacture of containers of compressed gases, tanks, boilers and furnaces</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 B 7</td>
<td>Hoop, strip, plates and sheets, hot-rolled, of alloy or special steel</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.18 C 1 a</td>
<td>Blanks for seamless tubes and pipes, of stainless steel, of an external diameter of 20 mm or more and a wall-thickness of 2 mm or more but not exceeding 20 mm</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 A</td>
<td>&quot;Sigma&quot; sections, of steel, for the manufacture of armoured conveyors used in mines</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCN No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity in tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.12 A 1, B 2</td>
<td>&quot;Electrical&quot; hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, with a W/kg. loss of 0.75 or less</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 A 1</td>
<td>&quot;Electrical&quot; sheets and plates, with a W/kg. loss of 0.75 or less</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 A 6, B 6, A 7, B 7</td>
<td>&quot;Electrical&quot; hoop, strip, plates and sheets, with a W/kg. loss of not more than 0.75</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13</td>
<td>Sheets and plates, cold-rolled, for extra deep stamping, capable of subsequent enamelling for the manufacture of bathtubs</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.18 C 1 a</td>
<td>Seamless tubes and pipes, of alloy steel, hot-rolled and cold-drawn for the manufacture of ball-bearing cylinders</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 B 5, 6, 7</td>
<td>Bars and rods, of high-speed alloy steel, of a diameter of not more than 10 mm</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special angles, shapes and sections of high-speed steel of less than 80 mm</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hoop, strip, plates and sheets of high-speed alloy steel</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.01 B 1, 2</td>
<td>Aluminium waste and scrap</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 April 1981
Zero-duty tariff quota: chemical wood pulp and certain papers

Royal Decree No. 1064/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 8 June 1981) establishes, for 1981, zero-duty tariff quotas for the following products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex 47.01</td>
<td>Chemical wood pulp, soluble, containing 94 per cent of alphacellulose</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex 48.07</td>
<td>Paper used as backing for products of heading No. 37.03, weighing 60 to 160 grs. per square metre</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 June 1981

Zero-duty tariff quota: styrene

Royal Decree No. 1313 (published in the Official Gazette of 7 July 1981) establishes, for the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982, a zero-duty tariff quota of 56,000 tons for styrene (CCCN No. 29.01 D II).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 27 July 1981

Zero-duty tariff quotas

Royal Decree No. 1426 (published in the Official Gazette of 17 July 1981) establishes, until 30 June 1982, tariff quotas for duty-free imports of the following products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description of goods</th>
<th>Quantities in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50.02</td>
<td>Raw silk</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.04</td>
<td>Silk yarn, not put up for retail sale</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 17 and 24 August 1981
### Sudan

#### Tariff changes

The following duty changes affect Sudan's customs tariff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
<th>Old</th>
<th>New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motor vehicles:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of a value of LS.0 to 5,000</td>
<td>150%</td>
<td>180%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of more than LS. 5,000</td>
<td>180%</td>
<td>250%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;pick up&quot; trucks</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>180%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buses</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcoholic beverages:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirits</td>
<td>LS.13.33 per litre + 5% on C and F</td>
<td>LS.17 per litre + 10% on C and F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beers</td>
<td>LS.5.83 per 8</td>
<td>LS.7.72 per 8 + 5% on C and F + 10% on C and F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wines</td>
<td>LS.1.05 per litre + 600% on C and F</td>
<td>LS.1.30 per litre + 700% on C and F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 4 May 1981.

#### Cotton and agricultural import payments

Cotton and agricultural imports are to be paid for at the parallel rate from 1 July 1981. Licensed currency traders are to be allowed to deal at a free rate of exchange from 1 July.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 May 1981.

### Sweden

#### Import licensing procedure for goods under CCCN Chapters 1-24

From 7 July 1981 a licensing fee is charged for issued licences according to the following tariff:

- The value of the licensed goods exceeding 5,000 kronor but below 10,000 kronor 50 kronor
SWEDEN (cont'd)

- The value of the licensed goods equal to or exceeding 10,000 kronor 100 kronor


Import licensing procedure for goods under CCCN Chapters 25-99

From 1 July 1981 a licensing fee is charged for issued licences according to the following tariff:

- The value of the licensed goods exceeding 5,000 kronor but below 10,000 kronor 50 kronor
- The value of the licensed goods equal to or exceeding 10,000 kronor 100 kronor


SWITZERLAND

Import prices: edible oils and fats

By an Ordinance dated 15 December 1980, the price supplements charged on imports of edible oils and fats were increased as from 1 January 1981. This most recent adjustment, the preceding one having taken place on 26 August 1977, was found necessary because of the increase in the price of butter in Switzerland on the same date.

Source: COM.TD/SCPM/W/6, 20 May 1981.

Import prices: cheeses

By an Ordinance dated 8 April 1981, published in the Recueil des Lois fédérales (Legislative series) of 28 April 1981, the price supplements charged on imports of cheeses were charged as follows:
### SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price supplements in Swiss francs per 100 kgs. gross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.13</td>
<td>Mozzarella</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.14</td>
<td>Soft cheeses:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Roquefort, with proof of origin</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.28</td>
<td>Other hard or semi-hard cheeses</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04.30</td>
<td>Processed cheese (cheese put up in boxes, rindless cheese):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- with approved certificate showing that all the dairy products used in manufacture were obtained in the exporting country</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 May 1981.

**Import régime: licences**

By an Ordinance dated 27 May 1981, published in the Recueil des Lois fédérales (Legislative series) No. 22 of 9 June 1981, the Swiss authorities required prior licensing for imports, in quantities of more than 20 kgs. gross, the following soaps and washing preparations, and products used for their manufacture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.01</td>
<td>Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of bars, cakes or moulded pieces or shapes, whether or not combined with soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 34.02</td>
<td>Washing preparations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No. (cont'd)</th>
<th>Description (cont'd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.02</td>
<td>Fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, unrendered; rendered or solvent-extracted fats (including &quot;premier jus&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.04</td>
<td>Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.06</td>
<td>Other animal oils and fats (including neat's-foot oil and fats from bones or waste)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.07</td>
<td>Vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.10</td>
<td>Industrial fatty acids, acid oils from refining, industrial fatty alcohols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 15.12</td>
<td>Animal or vegetable oils and fats, whole or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined, but not further prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.04</td>
<td>Fatty alcohols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.06</td>
<td>Phenols and phenol-alcohols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.09</td>
<td>Ethylene oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.14</td>
<td>Fatty acids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 38.19</td>
<td>Mixed alkyl aryls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 28.40</td>
<td>Sodium phosphates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 28.48</td>
<td>Double and/or complex salts (phosphate substitutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 34.02</td>
<td>Organic surface-active agents and surface-active preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 29.23</td>
<td>Nitrilic triacetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 39.19</td>
<td>Phosphate-substitute preparations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 June 1981.
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

Tax on beer

By an Ordinance published in the Recueil des lois fédérales (legislative series) of 30 June 1981, the Swiss authorities increased the rate of tax on beer to 9.25 centimes per litre (old rate 7.5 centimes per litre).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 13 July 1981.

SYRIA

Luxury imports prohibited

In an attempt to encourage local production and to cut consumption of luxury goods, the Syrian authorities decided to prohibit the import of certain luxury and other goods. The prohibition applies to cigarettes and air-conditioners, to all marble imports (following the discovery of major marble deposits) decorative plants, natural and artificial flowers, perfumes, women's outer clothing, and nuts.

The importation of cheese is restricted to the Ministry for Supply and Internal Trade. The importation of watches, clocks and cigarette lighters has become a monopoly for the General Organization for Trading and Distribution (GOTA).

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 19 June and 21 August 1981.

Imports of tiles authorized: imports of potatoes prohibited

Under Order No. 145 of 31 March 1981, the Syrian Ministry for the Economy and External Trade has authorized imports of coloured ceramic tiles and paving flags falling under tariff heading 69.08.

Furthermore, Order No. 152 of 2 April 1981 prohibits imports of potatoes for consumption (tariff heading 07.01) whatever their origin or source.


Imports of drawn glass prohibited

By Order No. 146 of 1 April 1981, the Syrian Minister of Economy and Trade has prohibited the import of drawn glass falling under tariff heading 70.05 and 70.07.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 June 1981.
Cash deposits for licensed imports by private sector

By Order No. 182 of 22 April 1981, which entered into force on 23 April 1981, the Syrian authorities have subjected licensed imports by the private sector to payment of a cash deposit to be made before the licence is granted.

The amount of the deposit represents 25 per cent, 50 per cent or 70 per cent of the value of the goods to be imported, depending on their nature and their listing in one of three schedules established by the Syrian authorities.

The deposit must be paid by the importer to the bank through which payment is to be made for the imported goods. It replaces the deposit on the documentary credit to be opened on instructions of the importer.

The provisions existing prior to the entry into force of the above-mentioned Order remain applicable in the following cases, provided that the goods are cleared by customs and the relevant customs duties are paid prior to 1 July 1981:

- imports authorized prior to 22 April 1981;
- transactions relating to goods which were shipped prior to 22 April 1981 or which were covered by a documentary credit opened prior to that date, whether in Syria or abroad, through any bank.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 June 1981.

Introduction of a two-tier foreign exchange market

By Order No. 181 of 22 April 1981, which entered into force on 23 April 1981, the Syrian authorities have introduced a parallel market for foreign currency. The rates in this market, which are determined by the effects of supply and demand, are applicable to all non-commercial operations and to private sector imports in respect of which payment may be made only through the Banque Commerciale de Syrie or another authorized bank.

The provisions existing prior to the entry into force of the above-mentioned Order remain applicable in the following cases, provided that the goods are cleared by customs and the relevant customs duties paid prior to 1 July 1981:
SYRIA (cont'd)

- imports authorized prior to 22 April 1981;
- operations relating to goods which were shipped prior to 22 April 1981, or for which a documentary credit was opened prior to that date through any bank whether in Syria or abroad.

Transactions of public sector bodies continue to be effected at the official rate of exchange.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 June 1981.

Additional exports transferred to the parallel foreign exchange market

In a further effort to encourage exports and to improve the trade balance, the Syrian authorities have transferred exports of additional industrial products to the parallel foreign exchange market. Exporters may sell part of their foreign exchange earnings at the parallel rate of about US$1 = £Syr.5, rather than at the official rate of US$1 = £Syr.3.9262.

The proportion of earnings for which an exporter may take advantage of the parallel rate varies according to category. For textile products the proportion ranges from 40-50 per cent. Products included are clothing, bed linen and curtains made from silk, cotton or wool.

For metal or wooden manufactured goods, the proportion ranges from 30-60 per cent. Included are electric ovens, washing machines, refrigerators and heaters, electric, oil and gas heaters, domestic furniture and oriental handicrafts. Exports of miscellaneous goods including rubber footwear, sodium silicates, leather goods and dried fruit also entitle exporters to exchange 30-60 per cent of their export earnings at the parallel rate.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 7 August 1981.

TANZANIA

Export incentives for agriculture

To motivate farmers to raise both the quantity and quality of the three major foreign exchange earners, tobacco, sisal and coffee, growers were to earn more cash for their crop with effect from 1 February 1981. Increased pay to producers of these three crops follows a government move to waive all export taxes normally levied annually on the crops.

THAILAND

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>Goods Description</th>
<th>Special fee (as a % of c.i.f. price)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pencils falling under CCCN 98.05.B</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11.3.81-10.3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black falling under CCCN 28.03</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.3.81-10.3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric acid falling under CCCN 29.16C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11.3.81-10.3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbitol falling under CCCN 29.04A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.3.81-10.3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanamycin sulphate and kanamycin sulphate medicine falling under CCCN 29.44 B and CCCN 30.03D(32)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.3.81-10.3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High carbon steel blades, low tungsten steel blades and high speed steel blades for hand or machine saws coming under CCCN 82.02</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.3.81-10.3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menthol in flakes or powder (CCCN Ex 29.05)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.5.81-3.5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauze, not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances (CCCN Ex 30.04)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.5.81-3.5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayon viscose fibres (discontinuous) (CCCN Ex 56.01)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.5.81-3.5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester fibres (discontinuous) (CCCN Ex 56.01)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.5.81-3.5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought plates, sheets and strip of aluminium (CCCN 76.03)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.5.81-3.5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated ...) of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 mm (CCCN 76.04)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.5.81-3.5.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickling preparations for metal surfaces (CCCN Ex 38.13)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.6.81-17.6.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piston segments (CCCN Ex 84.06) Ex 84.10, Ex 84.11, Ex 84.21)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.6.81-17.6.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THAILAND (cont'd)

The Thai Board of Investment decides which imports pay the special fee and informs the customs department accordingly.


Import licensing: potatoes

The Thai Ministry of Commerce has announced that from 17 April 1981 the import of potatoes into Thailand would require government approval.


TUNISIA

Duties and taxes suspended on imports of live animals and meat

By Decree No. 81.492 of 20 April 1981, published in the Official Gazette of 24 April 1981, the collection of customs duties and production taxes applicable to imports of the following products has been suspended for the period 1 January to 31 December 1981:

Ex 01.02: Live animals of the bovine species (other than milch cows, pure-bred breeding animals, and heifers in calf, including calves).

Ex 01.04: Live sheep and goats (other than pure-bred breeding animals).

Ex 02.01: Meat of bovine animals and of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 June 1981.

Duty exemption for certain greenhouses

The Tunisian Official Gazette 20, of 27 March 1981 reports that three Ministry of Finance and Planning decrees (Nos. 81-343, 81-344 and 81-345) were enacted on 24 March.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

No. 81-343 related to part of heading 73.21 of the export/import tariff, namely complete greenhouse units for agricultural purposes, for a quota of up to 150 hectares of which, from 1 July 1980, an exemption from customs duty was to be accorded.

No. 81-344 related to the exemption of galvanised tubular structural steel for greenhouse erection under heading 73.18 A(d) of the import/export tariffs from special compensation tax (prior to 1 January), from customs duty and from production tax. This exemption was in respect of a 100 hectares quota limit, and was effective from 1 July 1980.

Decree 81-345 exempted a further 50 hectares of galvanised tubular structural steel for greenhouse erection under sub-heading 73.21 A(d) of the export/import tariff of a value of D 458,500 c.i.f. Sousse, from special compensation tax (prior to 1 January), customs duty and production tax, and was effective from 1 February 1980.

These exemptions are accorded upon presentation of the appropriate invoices to the Director of Vegetable Production at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Source: British Business, 1 May 1981.

Import and distribution of films

Under Law No. 81/45 of 29 May 1981, published in the Official Gazette of the Tunisian Republic of 2 and 5 June 1981, the import and distribution of cinematographic films for commercial purposes have been entrusted to undertakings approved by the Minister for Cultural Affairs.

Import of these films is subject to a permit issued by this Minister, acting on a favourable proposal by a special commission.

Decree No. 81.754 of 9 June 1981, published in the Official Gazette of 9 June 1981, stipulates that the following are authorized to import films not intended for commercial use: the Tunisian radio and television authority,
TUNISIA (cont’d)

public administration services for their cultural and educational activities, cultural associations, and any natural person or corporate body having obtained a prior permit.


TURKEY

Measures to stimulate exports

The Turkish Government has introduced measures to stimulate exports, which have been published in the Resmi Gazetesi on 10 May 1981:

1. Export credits are free of taxes and fees, as are imports of packaging materials and imports of raw materials for the production of export goods.

2. Exporters may obtain from an interest equalization fund subsidies for interest charges arising from producing and storing of goods intended for export.

3. Exporters will be provided with foreign exchange for imports of goods needed for export production. Foreign exchange can be obtained for up to 60 per cent of the amount stated as volume of exports.

4. Special facilities are provided for temporary imports.


UGANDA

Customs duties raised

In order to restore the Government's finances for the 1981/82 budget Uganda introduced sharp rises in customs duties, sales tax and a doubling in income tax. Furthermore, the government nearly tripled the producer price for coffee, which had been static for the past three years. Prices for cotton, tobacco and tea were also being raised.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Duty on tobacco to be increased

Legislation is to be introduced to increase the import duty on tobacco products to 30 per cent. It was expected that the law would be put into effect on 3 July 1981.

Middle East Economic Digest, 3 July 1981.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Import quotas for textiles from the People's Republic of China

Following inconclusive consultations, the United States introduced quotas on imports of men's and boys' cotton jackets; women's, girls', and infants' cotton coats and men's and boys' cotton knit shirts, originating in the People's Republic of China. The quotas have been established in accordance with the consultation provisions of the bilateral agreement concluded between the parties. (For details of the bilateral agreement see COM.TEX/SB/634.)


URUGUAY

Tariff change for television sets

In view of the introduction of colour television, the Uruguayan authorities imposed in April 1981 a global tariff rate of 45 per cent which will remain in force until 31 December 1982. Television kits are subject to a surcharge (recargo) of 10 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 May 1981.

VENEZUELA

Import tariff changes

Venezuelan decree 831 of November 1980, has introduced modifications by deletion of some sub-headings or by the addition of new sub-headings to the following tariff numbers:
VENEZUELA (cont'd)

23.04, 29.16, 89.00, ex 29.35, 29.43, 32.01, 38.19, ex 39.03,
40.11, 48.01, 89.29, ex 48.07, ex 76.10, ex 82.03, ex 84.56, ex 84.59,
ex 84.63, ex 85.01, ex 87.02, ex 97.03.

Source: British Business, 26 June 1981.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Surcharge on goods imported by land

In conformity with a decision taken by the Council of Ministers of the
Yemen Arab Republic, goods imported by land are subject to a surcharge of
10 per cent. (See Survey No. 11, p.94.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 June 1981.

Exports exempt from tax and dues

Exports of industrial and agricultural products, fish and handicrafts
are exempt from tax and dues. The main exports concerned are sweets,
biscuits and fruit to South Yemen, coffee to Saudi Arabia, Italy, the United
Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, and cotton to the
People's Republic of China.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 May 1981.

YUGOSLAVIA

Temporary tariff reduction for sugar

Yugoslavia decided on 14 April 1981, as published in the Official
Journal of 15 April 1981, to import 150,000 tons of sugar (tariff No. 17.01)
subject to an import tariff rate of 8.5 per cent (normal rate is 17 per cent).
This measure expires on 31 December 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 May 1981.
YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

Policies to restrict imports and stimulate exports

The continued adverse developments in the trade balance have led Yugoslavia to impose a number of measures for the second half of 1981. The measures are being applied micro-economically according to the quality of the Yugoslav enterprises. The Yugoslav enterprises are divided into "active" enterprises which earn more foreign exchange through exports than they need for imports, and "passive" enterprises which do not export.

"Active" enterprises are defined as those which during the period 1 January-30 June 1981 were able to increase their income in foreign exchange by at least 22 per cent in comparison with the same period of the last year. Those enterprises will have the right to allocation of foreign exchange to finance their imports during the next six months without restrictions. A further condition for this group is that, in general, these enterprises traditionally earn more foreign exchange through exports than they use for imports. Also, in the plan for 1981 these enterprises did not face earlier restrictions.

Another group of enterprises is those which for 1981 were already facing cuts in foreign exchange allotments of less than 50 per cent and during the January-June period managed to increase their foreign exchange earnings by between 11 and 22 per cent. A further reduction of 10 per cent in the allocation of foreign exchange to finance imports will be applied to them during the second half of this year.

Enterprises which for 1981 had already been given a cut in the allocation of foreign exchange and managed meanwhile to expand exports by between zero and 10 per cent, will have their allocations of foreign exchange reduced by a further 15 per cent during the second half of this year. Enterprises which already had their allocations cut by more than 50 per cent and managed to expand foreign exchange income by between zero and 10 per cent will get an additional 10 per cent cut in allocations.

Enterprises which for 1981 had their foreign exchange allocations cut by less than 50 per cent and decreased their foreign exchange income by less than 10 per cent, will have their foreign exchange to finance their imports cut by an additional 20 per cent during July-December 1981.

Finally, in the group of enterprises treated as "active" there are those whose allocations of foreign exchange had already been cut by more than 50 per cent for 1981 which managed to decrease their foreign exchange income by more than 10 per cent during the first half of this year. For them the planned allocation of foreign exchange will be cut by an additional 25 per cent for the second half of this year.
YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

"Passive" enterprises have smaller foreign exchange earnings than expenditures. This group of enterprises is divided into several sub-groups, mainly according to the way in which they managed to increase their foreign exchange earnings during the first half of this year. The same principle as above is to be applied: i.e., those companies which managed to increase exports during the first half of the year will be given lower cuts in the allocation of foreign exchange during the second half of the year for their imports.

Depending upon the developments in foreign exchange earnings during the first six months of 1981, the Yugoslav enterprises will be subject to progressive cuts in the allocations of foreign exchange for imports during the third quarter in particular.

Finally, those enterprises which do not export, and therefore do not have their own foreign exchange earnings, will have their planned allocations of foreign exchange for the third quarter reduced by an additional 10 per cent so that the value of foreign exchange will amount to 70 per cent of the third quarter quota.


ZAMBIA

Payments for imports

In order to conserve foreign exchange, the Bank of Zambia, with effect from 1 May 1981, has withdrawn local commercial banks' general authority to use further import payments instruments for Zambia's overseas payment arrears. Commercial banks must submit all future applications for such payments to the Bank of Zambia for approval. Overseas payments instruments already issued will be held until cleared. Bills and other instruments negotiated after 1 May will be the subject of applications lodged with the Bank of Zambia, accompanied by supporting documentation (supplier's invoice, import licence, etc.). It is the intention of the Bank of Zambia that future imports will be financed through irrevocable letters of credit. The Bank of Zambia is expected to prescribe, on a biannual basis, an aggregate amount for letters of credit to be opened by each commercial bank in Zambia, and that allocated limit may not be exceeded. Thirty per cent of the allocation will be reserved for essential imports.

Source: British Business, 22 May 1981.
ZAMBIA (cont'd)

Sales tax increased

The Sales Tax (Amendment) Act of 1981 has increased the rate of sales tax from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent on all dutiable goods from 31 January 1981.

Source: British Business, 8 May 1981.

ZIMBABWE

Tariff increases

Statutory instrument 91 of 1981, dated 27 February, has increased the rates of duties for the following items: steam boilers (item 88) from 15 per cent to 30 per cent; radiators for internal combustion engines from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

Source: British Business, 22 May 1981.
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL

AFGHANISTAN-CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Long-term agreement

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia have signed a twenty-five year economic and technical co-operation agreement.


AFGHANISTAN-GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commercial co-operation agreement

An agreement on commercial, economic and scientific-technical co-operation has been signed between the German Democratic Republic and Afghanistan.


ALGERIA-COLOMBIA

Trade agreements

According to a trade agreement signed in July between Algeria and Colombia, Colombia is to supply agricultural products in exchange for crude oil, phosphates and zinc. Colombia's exports to Algeria will include coffee, bananas, rice, sugar, cocoa, meat and tobacco. In return Colombia will receive 10,000 barrels of crude oil per day. (The total annual value of the five-year renewable agreement is estimated at $300 million.) A similar agreement was reached between Algeria and Tanzania.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 31 July 1981.

ALGERIA-ETHIOPIA

Trade agreement

In June 1981 Algeria signed a three-year trade agreement with Ethiopia. Algeria is to export industrial products in exchange for Ethiopian coffee, hides, oil seeds, pulses, spices and other agricultural products.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 July 1981.
ALGERIA-GABON

Trade agreements

Algeria has signed trade agreements with Gabon. Algeria will supply Gabon with wine, medicines, ceramics, steel products, petro-chemicals and telephone equipment, and it will receive timber, veneers, tobacco and sugar from Gabon.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 10 July 1981.

ARGENTINA-PERU

Economic and trade agreement

An agreement on economic and trade matters was signed between Argentina and Peru in March 1981. Within the framework of this agreement Argentina will provide credits for the purchase of Argentinian industrial products by Peru.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 May 1981.

ARGENTINA-SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement

A five-year agreement for the period 1981-1985 was signed on 22 April between Argentina and the Soviet Union. The agreement took effect on that date. It provides for the supply of meat to the Soviet Union during the five years.


AUSTRIA-IRAQ

Duty-free imports

Following a meeting of the Austria-Iraq Joint Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee, Austria has removed all tariffs on imports from Iraq. Apart from oil and dates, imports will include petro-chemicals, phosphate ore, fertilizer and aluminium. Austrian companies are expected to bid for more projects in Iraq.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 19 June 1981.
BRAZIL-SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement

In July 1981 Brazil and the Soviet Union have signed a trade agreement for an estimated volume of $5 billion for the 1981-86 period. Brazil will import petroleum from the Soviet Union, which will in return import soya beans, soya meal, soya oil, maize and cocoa products from Brazil.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

COLOMBIA-IRAN

Commodity exchange agreement

On 25 June 1981 Colombia signed a commodity exchange agreement with Iran. Iran will export light crude oil to Colombia and import meat, sugar and basic foods from Colombia.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 3 July 1981.

CYPRUS-YUGOSLAVIA

Commercial co-operation agreement

An agreement of commercial co-operation has been signed between Cyprus and Yugoslavia on 17 June 1981.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA-INDIA

Trade agreement

Under a trade agreement for 1982-85, exports from Czechoslovakia to India are to include machine tools, diesel engines, complete plant and other engineering products. In return, Czechoslovakia will import from India coffee, tea, iron and manganese ores and some engineering goods.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA-SOVIET UNION

Long-term trade and payments agreement

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have signed a long-term trade and payments agreement for the period 1981-85. The volume of trade between the two countries is to surpass Rub 50 billion in this period. The Soviet Union is to export to Czechoslovakia mainly raw materials and fuels while Czechoslovakia will export to the Soviet Union mainly machinery and equipment.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 July 1981.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA-JAPAN

Agreement on trade representations

Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed an agreement on the establishment of trade representations in both countries and on trade fairs in Tokyo and Pyongyang.


DENMARK-YUGOSLAVIA

Long-term agreement

A long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical co-operation has been signed between Denmark and Yugoslavia.


EGYPT-SUDAN

Trade protocol

Egypt and Sudan have signed a trade protocol foreseeing a volume of trade between the two countries of $125 million. Egypt is to supply the Sudan with textiles, building machinery, chemicals and rice, while the Sudan will export to Egypt meat, sesame, skins, leather and camels. It was furthermore agreed to establish a Sudanese-Egyptian Bank to finance trade and development projects between the two countries and to set up a Council of Businessmen to stimulate trade and investments.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 May 1981.
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—JAPAN

Trade agreement; most-favoured-nation status exchanged

On 28 May 1981 Japan and the German Democratic Republic signed an agreement on trade and navigation. The agreement includes the mutual granting of the "most-favoured-nation" status and foresees a doubling of the exchange of goods by 1983 (trade was $180 million in 1980).


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—SYRIA

Protocol of co-operation

In Damascus on 2 July 1981 Syria signed a protocol with the German Democratic Republic on trade, economic, scientific and technical co-operation.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 10 July 1981.

GHANA—ROMANIA

Long-term agreement on economic co-operation

A long-term agreement on economic and technical co-operation between Ghana and Romania has been signed.


JAPAN—SOVIET UNION

Trade and payments agreement

Japan and the Soviet Union have initialled a trade and payments agreement for 1981-1985. It provides for further increases in bilateral trade.

LIBYA-SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol

Libya and the Soviet Union agreed in a protocol in early May 1981 to further expand bilateral trade between the two countries. Bilateral trade amounted in 1980 to rub 450.9 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 22 May 1981.

MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA

Ruvuma free-trade area

Mozambique and Tanzania have agreed to establish the "Ruvuma free-trade area" which will come into effect on 1 January 1982. The Ruvuma Free-Trade Area Agreement stipulates that tariff barriers now existing between the two countries shall be progressively removed, and trade between the two countries should be competitive.


MOZAMBIQUE-ZIMBABWE

Trade agreement

A trade agreement between Mozambique and Zimbabwe was signed in Salisbury on 7 March 1981.


NORWAY-POLAND

Long-term trade agreement

The Governments of Poland and Norway have signed a long-term trade agreement to be valid until the end of 1985. The agreement is to give each country wide access to the other's market and is intended to create conditions for closer economic co-operation.

PAKISTAN-SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol

On 14 May 1981 Pakistan and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol covering the current year. Trade between the two countries is to reach $71.2 million, which represents an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year. Under the protocol Pakistan is to export to the Soviet Union cotton textiles, clothing and yarn, carpets and sports articles, while the Soviet Union will export to Pakistan cement, machinery and spare parts for industrial investments.


PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA-SUDAN

Trade protocol

On 10 August 1981 Sudan and the People's Republic of China signed a trade protocol which provides for each country to export goods and commodities to the value of $47 million, although trade will not be limited to this figure. About $40 million of Sudan's exports to China will be raw cotton. The remainder will comprise gum arabic and other agricultural products. In return, China will supply canned foods, tea, light machinery, cotton textiles, rice, stationery and paper, building materials, and glass and chinaware.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 21 August 1981.

PORTUGAL-SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement

Portugal and the Soviet Union have concluded trade negotiations and have agreed to increase bilateral trade by more than 40 per cent this year.

Portuguese exports to the Soviet Union are to increase to some $75 million, as against the 1980 figure of $51 million. Soviet sales will increase to $200 million this year, as compared with $145 million in 1980. The USSR will export to Portugal mainly oil, tractors and cotton, while Portugal will sell cork, textiles and port wine to the USSR.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Development with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 11 June 1981.
ROMANIA-UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Agreement of economic co-operation

An agreement of economic co-operation has been signed between Romania and the United Arab Emirates.


SOUTH AFRICA-ZIMBABWE

Termination of preferential trade agreement

South Africa has given the required one year's notice of termination of the sixteen-year-old preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe. This agreement had accounted for almost 20 per cent of Zimbabwe's non-gold exports.


soviet union-syria

Trade agreement

A trade agreement was signed on 28 May 1981 between the Soviet Union and Syria for 1981-85, providing for significant increases of trade between the two countries.

REGIONAL

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID (CMEA)

Co-ordination of five-year plans 1981-1985

The CMEA's Thirty-Fifth Summit Meeting, held in Sofia on 2-4 July 1981, called for closer economic integration between its member countries in order to decrease economic dependence on the western countries. One of the tasks of the Summit Meeting was to approve "Co-ordination of Five-Year Plans for 1981-1985" and for longer periods in some cases. Another task was to adopt the "Approved Plan of Multilateral Integration Measures for 1981-1985". While the latter task was approved in principle, the member countries in respect of the first task "noted that during the co-ordination process main principles of economic and scientific co-operation were agreed upon and reflected in the plan for realisation of long-term co-operation". In view of the economic situation of the member countries, the new five-year plans showed decreases in the planned rates of growth and a possibility for further downward revision. The main strategy adopted by CMEA for the 1980's was a decreased dependence on the west.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 9 July 1981.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS (now comprising sixteen members), at its annual Summit Conference held in Freetown on 28 and 29 May 1981, formally approved the 28 May 1981 as the date for beginning elimination of all tariffs on unprocessed goods and traditional handicrafts traded between member States, and adopted the list of these products and handicrafts. It had already been agreed that from 28 May all tariffs should be lifted on intra-community trade in certain industrial products coming from a small number of industries specified as "Community Enterprises" because they serve essential Community interests. On the same date began the gradual elimination of tariffs on other industrial products traded between ECOWAS members. The more industrially advanced countries, such as Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, will proceed with this programme faster than the others. It was agreed that all the members would eliminate all tariffs within the next eight years.

It is planned that ECOWAS members will establish a common customs tariff against goods entering the Community from outside by May 1989. In due course, national tariffs of member States will conform to this common customs tariff.

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION (LAIA)

New agreements

At the first "evaluation and convergence" conference of LAIA, held from 30 April to 16 May 1981, negotiations were conducted on lists of exports to be made on preferential terms to other member countries by Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay. A total of twenty-five partial agreements, covering some 5,000 tariff concessions had been concluded between Andean Group and non-Andean countries by the end of July 1981.

The 1980 Montevideo Treaty was ratified by Chile and Colombia in May 1981. (See Survey No. 9, p.90.)

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, August 1981.

MANO RIVER UNION

Establishment of customs union

During the ECOWAS meeting in Freetown on 28 and 29 May 1981, the Heads of State of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia formally signed legal papers to establish officially a customs union within the three-nation Mano River Union.