RESTRICTED

GATT

SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS

IN

COMMERCIAL POLICY

No. 13

Any reference to information contained or reflected in the Survey should not be cited to this document, but rather to the source indicated in the Survey.

September-December 1981

Geneva, February 1982

Issued by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva 21
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**Bilateral and regional agreements**

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- Angola - Tanzania
- Bangladesh - Hungary
- Bangladesh - Poland
- Bangladesh - Romania
- Bangladesh - Soviet Union
- Benin - Bulgaria
- Bulgaria - Congo
- Bulgaria - Finland
- Bulgaria - France
- Bulgaria - Poland
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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.
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.
UT Sidste Nyt
Udenrigsministeriets tidsskrift for undenrigsøkonomi, Copenhagen

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

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

Bank domiciliation of commercial operations and global import permits

All commercial operations with foreign countries, irrespective of the sum involved, must, as a general rule, be domiciled in a bank having the status of an approved intermediary. In this connexion, the financial régime of global import permits (AGI) and the conditions for domiciliation of imports, transfer and clearance of imports were laid down by Notice No. 01 of 11 February 1979 of the Ministry of Finance, which cancels and supersedes Notice Nos. 101 and 105 of 29 November 1977 and 19 December 1978. By Ministerial Circular of May 1981 it was decided to streamline the procedure for the administration of global import permits and to grant greater autonomy to certain enterprises and to the principal units of national companies.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 9 November 1981

Import monopoly of the Société nationale pour la transformation, le transport et la commercialisation des hydrocarbures (SONATRACH)

According to a communiqué published in the Algerian press on 10 September 1981, the Société nationale pour la transformation des hydrocarbures (SONATRACH), EPG Division (phytosanitary fertilizers) has been given a monopoly for importation of the following products:


The following products also remain under the monopoly of the EPG Division: 25-03, 28-02, 28-08-01 (sulphuric acid), 28-09-01 (commercial nitric acid), 28-16 (anhydrous ammonia in bulk, ammonia in pipes comes under the Petrochemical Division), 28-30-51 (technical copper oxychloride 56.58 per cent), 31-01 to 31-05.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 October 1981
ARGENTINA

Import duty reduction

In August 1981 Argentina reduced the import duties on certain language laboratory equipment under tariff No. 92.11.04.01.01 to 5 per cent (Resolution No. 285).

Source: Nachrichten Für Aussenhandel, 7 September 1981

Import duty changes

Resolution No. 259 introduced tariff changes for a number of agro-chemicals which are not produced in Argentina:

- Octanol (29.04.04.01.00) 2–15 per cent
- Others (29.04.04.99.00) 5 per cent
- Decanol (29.04.06.01.08) 15 per cent
- 3.5 - dinitro - N - 4 (38.11.04.99.62) 0 per cent

Source: Nachrichten Für Aussenhandel, 7 September 1981

New economic policies for agricultural exports

New economic policies for agricultural exports, announced 1 April 1981, included a 30 per cent devaluation of the Argentinian peso, the establishment of export taxes on various agricultural products and a reduction or elimination of export rebates. The export tax will amount to a 12 per cent tax on grains (except rice) and other various agricultural commodities. The tax on wheat, oats, barley, rye and millet was phased out gradually by reducing the tax 1 per cent a month beginning in May 1981 and eliminating the remaining 6 per cent on 1 November 1981. The tax on maize, corn and sorghum was likewise lowered 1 per cent a month during May 1981–February 1982, with the remaining 2 per cent to be eliminated on 1 March 1982. The export rebate of 10 per cent on wheat flour was eliminated and the rebate on rice was lowered from 10 to 7 per cent.

The 30 per cent devaluation of the peso was expected to improve the competitiveness of Argentinian grains in world markets as well as to increase domestic prices received by producers. However, the improved price situation would be partially offset by the export taxes imposed on some products and the loss of rebates on others.

Source: FAS Release, United States Department of Agriculture, WR 16–81
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

Payments terms changed for certain imported goods

From 6 October 1981 imports of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides and veterinary products have been exempted from the obligation of payment at not less than 180 days.

Their f.o.b. price may therefore be paid in whole or in part against production of the relevant shipping documents or may be paid in instalments.

Source: British Business, 13 November 1981

Two-tier foreign exchange market abolished

Argentina introduced a series of measures to liberalize the foreign exchange market. The two-tier foreign exchange market (one tier for import and export transactions and the other for financial operations) introduced in June 1981 was being replaced by a single market in which the peso/dollar rate would be allowed to reflect the free interplay of market forces. The Central Bank of Argentina would only buy or sell on the foreign exchange market as an agent for the Government and government-owned companies.


AUSTRALIA

Import tariff alterations

The Australian Government has made the following decisions on the basis of recommendation by the Industries Assistance Commission:

(1) Certain refractory products. With effect from 16 September 1981, duties applicable to refractory products falling within 68.16.1, 69.01, 69.02 and 69.03 were increased to 15 per cent. Imports from New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and developing countries continue to be eligible for duty-free admission.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

(ii) Railway and tramway locomotives, rolling stock, etc. With effect from 16 September 1981, all goods falling within tariff items 86.02 to 86.07, 86.09 and 86.10 were made dutiable at 20 per cent. Goods of New Zealand and Papua New Guinea origin have been accorded duty-free entry; previous margins of preference for goods of developing country origin have been retained.

(iii) Primary batteries; With effect from 2 December 1981, primary cells and primary batteries became dutiable at 30 per cent for three years, after which the duty will be reduced to a long-term rate of 25 per cent. The rate of 30 per cent is the approximate equivalent of the previous rate of assistance accorded to these goods.

Sources: Bureau of Customs Notices; Nos. 81/178, 16 September 1981 and 81/237, 2 December 1981

Anti-dumping inquiries

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

- triethanolamine from Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States;
- sorbitol from France and Japan;
- solid and liquid epoxy resins from the United States;
- trisodium orthophosphate dodecahydrate (crystalline) from the People's Republic of China;
- certain power transformers from the Republic of Korea;
- miniature plug-in railway signalling relays from the United Kingdom.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 81/170, 28 August 1981; No. 81/175, 9 September 1981; No. 81/205, 23 October 1981; No. 81/221, 12 November 1981; No. 81/223, 17 November 1981; and No. 81/253, 17 December 1981
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Dumping cash securities

Pending the completion of inquiries initiated earlier in 1981, dumping cash securities have been imposed on imports of:

- certain integral electric motors from Brazil, India, Japan, the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China entered for home consumption on and after 8 September 1981;

- vertical metal filing cabinets from Singapore entered for home consumption on or after 16 September 1981;

- alkaline manganese dioxide batteries from the United States entered for home consumption on or after 25 September 1981

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 81/173, 7 September; No. 81/183, 16 September 1981; and No. 81/191, 25 September 1981

Termination or suspension of anti-dumping inquiries

Inquiries in regard to rotary rock drill bits from the United States were suspended following acceptance of a voluntary undertaking by the exporter to raise prices to non-injurious levels.

Inquiries in respect of anthelmintic drugs from the Bahamas, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain were suspended after acceptance of voluntary undertakings from exporters in those countries not to export to Australia at prices below assessed normal values. Imports of the drug from Mexico were not found to be injurious to the Australian industry.

Inquiries in respect of 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic iso butyl ester from the United Kingdom were terminated after the Australian industry had advised that it did not wish to pursue the case.

Inquiries in respect of 2,4,5 trichlorophenoxyacetic acid from the Federal Republic of Germany were terminated after inquiries had confirmed that exports had been made at prices not lower than established normal values.

Inquiries in respect of certain power transformers from the United Kingdom were terminated after no dumping had been established.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Inquiries in respect of cold rolled and galvanized sheet and coil of iron and steel from the Republic of Korea were suspended on the basis of voluntary undertakings from the Korean manufacturers concerned to raise export prices to non-injurious levels.

Inquiries in respect of C.I. pigment red 57-48 toners from the United Kingdom were terminated after it had been established that, while exports had been made to Australia at prices lower than normal values, imports of such goods had not caused or threatened material injury to the Australian industry.

Inquiries in respect of P.V.C. general-purpose homopolymers from Hungary, the Republic of Korea and Singapore have been terminated. It was found that imports, with a few exceptions, had not been made at dumping prices.

Inquiries in respect of C.I. pigment 53 - permanent lake red from the People's Republic of China, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea were terminated after it had been determined that, although some exports had been made at prices lower than established normal values, those exports were not sufficient to cause or threaten material injury to the Australian industry.

Inquiries in respect of zinc ammonium chloride from the Republic of Korea were terminated after they had shown that this product was not being exported to Australia at prices lower than assessed normal values.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 81/163, 24 August 1981; No. 81/172, 4 September 1981; No. 81/184, 16 September 1981; No. 81/193, 1 October 1981; No. 81/197, 8 October 1981; No. 81/200, 15 October 1981; No. 81/218, 9 November 1981; No. 81/219, 10 November 1981; No. 81/222, 13 November 1981; and No. 81/247, 11 December 1981

Imposition of anti-dumping duties

Anti-dumping duties have been imposed on imports of certain power transformers exported to Australia from Finland and Sweden after 30 September 1981, where f.o.b. prices are lower than normal values.

Anti-dumping duties have been imposed on imports of instrument transformers rated for use with nominal system voltages of 66,000 or greater exported from Sweden and the United Kingdom after 15 October 1981, where f.o.b. prices are lower than normal values.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 81/197, 8 October 1981 and No. 81/209, 26 October 1981
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

Passenger motor vehicles: 1982 import quota

The Australian Government announced on 16 October 1981 that the 1982 import quota arrangements for completely built-up passenger motor vehicles would be essentially the same as those in 1981. The interim ceiling for initial allocations was set at 89,000 units. It was announced that a decision on the final level for 1982 would be taken by June 1982.

Source: Bureau of Custom Notice, No. 81/202, 19 October 1981

AUSTRIA

Licence application duties

On licence applications, duty is charged in an amount ranging from S 100 to S 350 according to the import value.


Marking of floor coverings of textile materials

Under Order No. 287/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 25 June 1981), which took effect on 1 July 1981, the Austrian authorities have established marking rules applicable to floor coverings of textile materials intended for sale in Austria.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3-10 August 1981

Marking of household appliances

Under three Orders dated 13 October 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 28 October 1981), which took effect on 1 January 1982, the Austrian authorities have established marking rules applicable to electric household freezers (Order No. 470/1981), household refrigerators (Order No. 472/1981) and household storage water heaters (Order No. 471/1981).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 December 1981
**BELIZE**

**Increase in stamp duty and import duties**

Belize increased the stamp duty, which is levied on the c.i.f. value of most imports, from 4 per cent to 5 per cent.

Customs duties have been increased on imports of the following:

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<td>Sparkling wines</td>
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<td>22.07</td>
<td>Other fermented beverages (e.g. cider, perry and mead)</td>
<td>11.00 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.1</td>
<td>Brandy in bottle of a strength not exceeding 80 per cent proof spirit</td>
<td>53.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.2</td>
<td>Other brandy</td>
<td>53.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.3</td>
<td>Rum in bottle of a strength not exceeding 80 per cent proof spirit</td>
<td>52.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.4</td>
<td>Other rum</td>
<td>52.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.5</td>
<td>Whiskey in bottle of a strength not exceeding 80 per cent proof spirit</td>
<td>52.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.6</td>
<td>Other whiskey</td>
<td>52.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.7</td>
<td>Gin in bottle of a strength not exceeding 80 per cent proof spirit</td>
<td>52.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.08</td>
<td>Other gin</td>
<td>52.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.99</td>
<td>Other (vodka, cordials, liqueurs, liquors and aromatic bitters)</td>
<td>53.50 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.02</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>21.50 per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.10.21</td>
<td>Aviation spirit</td>
<td>.52 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.10.22</td>
<td>Other motor spirit</td>
<td>.54 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.10.23</td>
<td>Lubricating oil</td>
<td>.57 per gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.10.32</td>
<td>Distillate fuels</td>
<td>.32 per gal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: British Business, 2 October 1981*
BRAZIL

Import duty reductions

The Brazilian Ministry of Finance has decided to reduce the import duties for one year from 24 August 1981 to 24 August 1982 on the following products:

Tariff Nos. 03.03.01.01; 39.02.45.09; 39.07.99.00; 68.16.01.99; 87.11.01.00.

Source: British Business, 30 October 1981

BULGARIA

Exports of foodstuffs and other consumer goods prohibited; export duties imposed

Bulgaria prohibited exports of foodstuffs and consumer goods by individuals. The goods affected are meat, and meat products, flour, sugar, edible oils, shoes, certain types of textiles, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other household goods.

For a whole range of goods, which can be exported, Bulgaria imposed export duties of up to 300 per cent (Official Journal No. 59, 1981).

Source: Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 5 November 1981

New Five-Year Plan 1981-85

In December 1981 Bulgaria approved the New Five-Year Plan 1981-85 and the Plan for Socio-Economic Development 1982. In the industrial field production of machinery is to be increased by 50 per cent, chemical production by 45 per cent, energy and iron and steel production by 30 per cent during the five-year period. During 1982 industrial production is to increase by 4.5 per cent (5.6 per cent in 1981) and national income by 3.5 per cent (Plan 1981: 5.1 per cent). The volume of foreign trade in 1982 is to increase by 4 per cent (Plan 1981: 8.3 per cent) whereby equal importance is to be attributed to trade with Western industrial countries as with Socialist countries.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 4 January 1982
CAMEROON

Glass bottles imports subject to prior authorization

The authorities in the Cameroon have decided that imports of bottles of glass (Tariff No. 70.10.00) shall be subject to prior authorization.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 October 1981

CANADA

Anti-dumping investigations

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

- 12-hydroxystearic acid from Japan, on 16 October 1981;
- dockside container handling cranes from Italy, on 11 December 1981.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 16 October 1981, 11 December 1981

Preliminary determinations of dumping

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

- headers from the United States, on 22 September 1981;
- papermaking machines from Finland, on 28 September 1981;
- synthetic baler twine from Portugal, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, on 25 November 1981;
- countertop microwave ovens from Japan, Singapore and the Republic of Korea, on 30 December 1981.

CANADA (cont'd)

Findings by the Anti-dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-dumping Tribunal issued the following findings:

- multi-link key telephone system intercoms and components from the United States, on 9 September 1981;
- plain hardboard sheets or panels from USSR and Poland, on 23 September 1981;
- EDTA Na 4 liquid and DTPA liquid from the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, on 2 October 1981;
- headers from the United States, on 21 December 1981;
- papermaking machines from Finland, on 23 December 1981.


Recession of finding

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

- fabrics woven from oriented slit-film tapes of polyethylene resin from Japan, on 4 November 1981.

Source: Order of the Anti-dumping Tribunal, 4 November 1981

Footwear quotas

The Government of Canada has announced that it will restrict imports of non-leather footwear for a three-year period beginning 1 December 1981. A global quota of 35.6 million pairs has been established for the period 1 December 1981 to 30 November 1982, to be increased to 36.7 million and 37.8 million pairs for the subsequent 12-month periods. Rubber footwear, waterproof plastic footwear, downhill ski boots and certain specialty non-leather footwear products will be excluded from restrictions. The Government of Canada is prepared, in accordance with the requirements of Article XIX of the GATT, to afford contracting parties having a substantial interest as exporters of non-leather footwear covered by the measure to consult in respect of the proposed action.

Source: L/5263, 30 November 1981
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Tariff modifications

The rate of additional tax levied on imports of certain alcoholic beverages, tobacco and cigarettes has been modified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Description of products (simplified wording)</th>
<th>Additional tax (%)</th>
<th>Minimum amount of tax charged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.05.01</td>
<td>Wines in bottles, etc. of a capacity of 3 litres or less</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>F 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wines otherwise put up</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>F 70 per litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Liqueur wines in bottles, etc., of a capacity of 1 litre or less</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F 500 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Liqueur wines otherwise put up</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F 500 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Fortified wines</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>F 35 per litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.06.00</td>
<td>Vermouths</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F 1,000 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.08.09</td>
<td>Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of 30 per cent or higher, other</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>F 600 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.01</td>
<td>Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of less than 80 per cent</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>F 600 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.09.11</td>
<td>Natural spirits obtained from wine or grape marc</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F 1,000 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rum and tafia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>F 600 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Whisky</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F 1,000 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Other spirits</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F 1,000 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Gin</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F 1,000 per LPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Description of products (simplified wording)</th>
<th>Additional tax (%)</th>
<th>Minimum amount of tax charged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Anisated liqueurs</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F 1,000 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Liqueurs and concentrated extracts, other</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>F 1,000 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Other spirituous beverages of less than 15 per cent</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>F 800 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Other spirituous beverages of 15 per cent or more</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>F 800 per LPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02.01</td>
<td>Smoking tobacco</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>F 600 per KN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Chewing tobacco and snuff</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>F 600 per KN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Cigars and cheroots</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F 800 per KN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F 800 per KN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Other manufactured tobacco</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F 800 per KN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The tax basis is the c.i.f. value of products.
- The minimum amounts of tax are expressed in CFAF per litre, per litre of pure alcohol (LPA) or per kilogramme net (KN)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 November 1981

### CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

**Increases and decreases of import duties**

According to the Chinese official journal "Xinhua", China has increased the import duties for machines and industrial equipment of the type being produced in China, while it has decreased import duties for goods being used in the light industries. The measures entered into force on 1 January 1982, covering a total of 149 tariff positions, such as natural rubber, wood and wood products, leather, paper, energy raw materials, machines and equipment for light industries and the textile industry.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 January 1982
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (cont'd)

Increased import charges for consumer goods

Certain durable consumer goods, which are being imported individually, will be subject to customs duties on the basis of the Chinese retail prices instead of the lower c.i.f. prices originally. As a result the import charges have been increased, while the rates of import duty, for instance 50 per cent for electrical household goods and 20 per cent for electronic calculators from Hong Kong, will remain the same.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 October 1981

Field trials required for imported pesticides

According to measures decided by the Ministry of Agriculture, all imported pesticides have to be made subject to field trials. These measures, which entered into force on 1 June 1981, are part of comprehensive regulations for the protection of the environment.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 26 November 1981

COLOMBIA

Import duty reductions

Decrees No. 2023 and No. 2029, which entered into force on 31 August 1981, reduced the import duties of certain industrial products under the tariff numbers 29.04, 29.15, 73.15, 84.24, 84.28, 85.08, 85.13, 85.26, 90.17 and 92.13.

Import duties were reduced for the following products until 30 June 1982 as follows: tariff No. 11.07.01.00 (malt) from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and No. 29.42.21.00 (scopolamin, its salts and derivatives) from 45 per cent to 15 per cent. Certain types of metal sheets (Nos. 73.15.17.00 and 73.15.19.00), if used for the production of certain agricultural machinery, are subject to an import duty of 1 per cent. Finally, certain parts to be used for the production of motor bikes and bicycles are subject to a rate of duty of 5 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 18 December 1981
COSTA RICA

Import restrictions

In view of the disequilibrium of the balance of payments, Costa Rica's authorities announced on 1 September 1981 a series of measures for the restriction of imports. Import licences are to be issued only for the following categories of goods: pharmaceuticals and sanitary goods, grains and edible oils, teaching materials, raw materials and semi-finished goods for agriculture and industry, lubrication products, essential construction materials, spare parts for machinery and equipment and other essential goods.

Imports of other goods are generally prohibited. Certain exceptions are, however, possible. In these exceptional cases, however, the issue of an import licence does not necessarily mean that foreign exchange will be provided by the Central Bank. The Central Bank reserves the right to deliver foreign exchange in respect of these import licences only if it disposes of foreign exchange for such purposes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 October 1981
British Business, 23 October 1981

Selective consumer tax for imports

Decree No. 12913-MEIC-4 issued on 3 September 1981, imposes a new selective consumer tax on a large number of goods imported into Costa Rica.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 October 1981
British Business, 23 October 1981

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Import restrictions

In view of the increase of its foreign indebtedness - in mid-1981 the net convertible currency debt of the country was higher than the value of annual exports to the market economy countries as a result of the non-fulfilment of planned exports by the engineering industry and of bad harvests - Czechoslovakia introduced measures for the reduction of imports and for the promotion of exports.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 11 November 1981
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (cont'd)

New Five-Year Plan 1981-85

Policy of balanced trade with market economy countries

The new Five-Year Plan 1981-85, which was adopted in December 1981, plans annual increases of national income of 2.0-2.6 per cent, annual growth of agricultural production of 1-2 per cent and zero growth for the investment sector. In the field of foreign trade the goal is balanced trade with the market economy countries.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 December 1981

ECUADOR

Import duty increases on 500 items

Regulation No. 154, published in the Official Register 47 (Supplement) on 29 July 1981, increased the import duties on over 500 tariff items.

Source: British Business, 18 September 1981

EGYPT

Exemption from customs duties

The Egyptian authorities have exempted imports of tractors and agricultural equipment from customs duties until 10 May 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 September 1981

Regulation of credit to limit imports

According to the "Egyptian Gazette" of 27 November 1981, the Central Bank will regulate credit facilities and loans granted to the private sector enterprises or individuals to limit consumer and luxury imports. In order to channel available financial resources into productive and industrial ventures, banks are instructed to limit loans to both sectors to a level of 65 per cent or less of their total deposits in local and foreign currencies. Instructions regarding available loans stipulate that the rate of increase
EGYPT (cont'd)

should not exceed 9 per cent per annum and that the annual increase should not be more than 3 per cent in any quarter. The instructions exempt private agricultural enterprises during the cotton, rice and onion seasons and food sufficiency projects from these measures.

Source: British Business, 18 December 1981

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures

- Women's shoes, oxalic acid, vacuum cleaners, trichloroethylene, photographic enlargers, tubes of iron or steel, polyvinylchloride resins and compounds, paracetamol crystals or powder, decabromodiphenylether

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

- Certain women's shoes originating in Brazil, on 19 September 1981.

- Oxalic acid originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary; on 19 September 1981.

- Cylinder vacuum cleaners originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, on 25 September 1981.

- Trichloroethylene originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Spain and the United States, on 23 October 1981.

- Photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers for amateur use originating in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR, on 23 October 1981.

- Certain tubes of iron or steel originating in Romania, on 18 November 1981.

- Polyvinylchloride resins and compounds originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania, on 19 December 1981.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- Paracetamol (INN) crystals or powder originating in China, on 24 December 1981.

- Decabromodiphenelether originating in the United States, on 24 December 1981.

No. C 245, 29 September 1981
No. C 271, 23 October 1981
No. C 299, 18 November 1981
No. C 332, 19 December 1981
No. C 337, 24 December 1981

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty

- Certain cotton yarns

On 3 December 1981 a provisional anti-dumping duty of 16 per cent was imposed on imports of cotton yarn (NIMEXE 55.05-21 to 55.05-98) originating in Turkey.

The duty was established to correspond to the lowest dumping margin provisionally established with respect to imports from firms chosen in agreement with Turkish association of exporters.

Source: Official Journal No. L.347, 3 December 1981

Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties

- Polyester fabrics

On 16 September a definitive anti-dumping duty of 38 per cent was imposed on imports of certain textured polyester fabrics (NIMEXE ex 51.04-21 and 25) originating in the United States.

Definitive duty on imports of the product manufactured and exported by Frank Ix and Sons, New York has been established at 30.8 per cent, and duty on imports of the product manufactured and exported by Bloomsburg Mills Inc. - Penn Weaving, New York; Milliken and Co., Spartanburg, South Carolina and How Industries Ltd. - Aberdeen, North Carolina has been fixed at 3.9 per cent.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Imports from three undertakings (Greenwood Mills Inc., Texfi Industries Inc., and Burlington Industries Inc.) which had been subject to provisional duty, have been declared exempt from definitive duty.

Source: Official Journal No. L/262, 16 September 1981

- Orthoxylene

On 22 September 1981 a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on o-xylene (orthoxylene) originating in Puerto Rico and the United States.

This duty does not apply to o-xylene exported by:

- Arco Chemical Company,
- Phillips Paraxylene Inc. and International Petroleum Sales Inc., Panama, members of the Phillips Petroleum Group,
- Tenneco Oil Company,
- Exxon Chemical International Supply SA,
- Sunoco Overseas Inc. and Sun International Inc.,
- Commonwealth Oil Refinery Co. Inc.

The rate of duty is 14.47 per cent, except for exports made by Sun Petroleum Products Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for which the rate of duty is 10.73 per cent.


- Paraxylene

On 14 October 1981 a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on p-xylene (paraxylene) originating in Puerto Rico, the United States and the United States Virgin Islands.

The duty does not apply to p-xylene exported by:

- Amoco Chemicals Corporation,
- Arco Chemical Company,
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- Phillips Paraxylene Inc. and International Petroleum Sales Inc., Panama, members of the Phillips Petroleum Group,

- Tenneco Oil Company,

- Sunoco Overseas Inc. and Sun International Inc.

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

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


Amendment to definitive anti-dumping duties

- Polyester yarn

The Commission has amended its regulation (3439/80) with respect to definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain polyester yarns from the United States. With effect from 14 November 1981, the duty did not apply to:

- polyester filament yarn, twisted, autoclaved and wound on cones for the manufacture of woven labels;

- synthetic absorbable surgical devices of polydioxanone; and

- single untwisted synthetic yarn (monofilament) with a cross sectional dimension not exceeding 1 mm. and a length of between 15 and 150 cm., non-sterile, vacuum packed for the manufacture of surgical sutures.

Anti-dumping duty collected on these products prior to the amendment would be refunded.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Termination of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

- Women's shoes

On 13 November 1981, the Commission accepted an undertaking given by the Government of Brazil in connexion with the anti-subsidy proceeding concerning imports of certain kinds of women's shoes originating in Brazil, and terminated the proceeding which it had opened on 19 September 1981.


- Sodium carbonate

On 20 November 1981, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceedings which it had reopened on 1 September 1981 concerning the alleged violation of a price undertaking concerning imports of light sodium carbonate originating in Bulgaria. Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2516/81 of 26 August 1981 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of these products was repealed, and the amounts received by way of provisional duty was released in full.


- Plywood

On 20 November 1981, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceedings which it had opened on 20 May 1981 concerning imports of plywood and similar laminated wood products originating in Canada and the United States, following a determination that no dumping existed.


- Television sets

On 17 December 1981, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceeding which it had opened on 5 February 1981 concerning imports of certain monochrome portable television sets originating in the Republic of Korea, after concluding that there was no evidence of material injury caused to a Community industry by imports of such television sets originating in Korea.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Textile imports subject to Community surveillance

The Commission has extended the applicability of its Regulation No. 2819/79 as modified by Regulation No. 1656/81, until 31 December 1982.

Under this Regulation the Commission made the imports of certain textile products from Egypt, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey subject to Community surveillance.


FIJI

Import licensing

With effect from 4 September 1981, import licences have been required for the importation into Fiji of louvre window frames, spirits, liqueurs and spirituous beverages.

From 18 September 1981, import licences have been required for the importation of shirts, multi-wick kerosene stoves and wood screws.

With effect from 2 October 1981, butter has been removed from the prohibited import list.

Source: British Business, 9 October, 6 November and 11 December 1981
FINLAND

Dyes prohibited in foodstuffs

With effect from 1 October 1981, the Finnish authorities have prohibited the use of the following dyes in foodstuffs:

- E 110 orange yellow S
- E 102 tartrazine
- E 123 violet
- E 124 flame red 4 R

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 9 November 1981

GHANA

Customs tariff rates raised

In the framework of the budget for the fiscal year running from 1 July 1981 to 31 June 1982, the Ghanaian authorities have changed the rates of duty for the whole of the customs tariff.

The three categories of rates of duty, previously fixed at 0 per cent, 35 per cent and 60 per cent, depending on the products, have been raised respectively to 35 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 October 1981

GUATEMALA

Export tax on coffee reduced

Guatemala has issued a decree to lower the export tax schedule for 1981/82 crop coffee in order to assist the ailing coffee industry. Effective on 1 October 1981, there is no tax on new crop coffee exports if the price for 46 kg. is US$90 or less, up from US$70 or less under the previous schedule.

An even more favourable tax rate will be applied to coffee from the 1980/81 crop when it is shipped to countries not members of the International Coffee Organization. For these shipments, no export tax will be applied unless the f.o.b. price is above US$110 for 46 kg. The tax rates for both old and new crop coffee rise rapidly above these threshold levels to a maximum of 45 per cent of the added f.o.b. value.

Source: FAS Report, United States Department for Agriculture, WR 41-81
HUNGARY

Higher rates of increase in exports and lower rates of increase in imports under the 1982 Plan

Hungary's foreign trade Plan for 1982 calls for an increase in exports of 6-8 per cent and an increase in imports to be limited to 2-3 per cent, in an effort to improve the foreign trade balance and to preserve the standard of living already achieved. The Hungarian national income is planned in 1982 to increase by 1-1.5 per cent, and real income by 0.5 per cent.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Development with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 18 December 1981

Commercial exchange rates

As from 1 October 1981, by Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 27/1981/IX.29/PM, the separate quotation of the official non-commercial/tourist and commercial exchange rates has been abolished and, at the same time, a unified, single exchange rate, quoted by currencies, has been introduced. Since 1 October 1981, these official exchange rates have been applied by the National Bank of Hungary, both in commercial and non-commercial transactions. The unification of the exchange rates has taken place at the level of the former commercial exchange rates; the exchange rates previously applied in non-commercial transactions have been increased. According to the new exchange rate quotation US$1 = Ft 35.

Source: L/5219, 29 October 1981

ICELAND

Tariff changes: children's foodstuffs

Under Decree No. 268, the Finnish authorities have removed, as from 9 June 1981, the import duties applicable to the following products when intended for use in children's food:

CCCN

20.02 Vegetables, etc:
  04 peas and other leguminous vegetables
  05 carrots
ICELAND (cont'd)

CCCN

09 other
20.06 Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved
20 other than nuts

Children's foodstuffs included under the new sub-headings of the following tariff headings: 19.02.03, 20.05.04, 21.05.22 and 21.07.23 are likewise admitted duty free.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 and 10 August 1981

Special import charge: elimination

Under a Decree dated 29 July 1981 the Icelandic authorities have exempted the following goods from the 24 per cent special import charge:

CCCN

Ex 84.15 Refrigerators
Ex 84.40 Clothes-washing machines, domestic type
Ex 85.06 Vacuum cleaners, domestic type
Ex 85.06 Food grinders and mixers, domestic type

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 31 August 1981

Import licence: fishing vessels

The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce has announced that the import of fishing vessels will now be subject to licence. The vessels affected are trawlers and other fishing vessels, factory ships and other vessels used directly in connexion with fishing.

Source: British Business, 23 October 1981
India

Import policy 1981-82: some changes

The Indian Government announced on 19 November 1981, some important changes in the import policy of the country for the period until 31 March 1982. Manufacturers and exporters have been allowed to import spares against replenishment licences. Export Houses holding replenishment licences will be allowed additional licences for the import of raw materials, components, consumer durables and spares. At the same time, Export Houses have been banned from importing five chemicals against additional licences. Salbutamol has been taken out of the Open General Licence (OGL) list and included in the restricted list. Imports of acid slurry, products of granulated cork, and watch dial crystals and winding knobs (when imported separately and not as part of watch assembly or sub-assembly) and watch dials costing not more than Rs 48 per dozen (c.i.f.) have been banned. The ban on imports of loom belts, nut washers and chains (components of textile machinery other than jute and hemp) has been lifted. Appliances and aids for teaching health education, heat-resistant and shock-proof table tops for laboratory tables, instrument trays and spittoon bowls have been taken out of the OGL list.

Source: "India" - Economic Bulletin, November 1981

Minimum export price: sandalwood oil

India has imposed a minimum export price for sandalwood oil of Rs 800 per kg. f.o.b., applicable in respect of sales to all destinations other than those sharing a land boundary with India.

Source: The Public Ledger's Commodity Week, 9 December 1981

Export duty reduction: groundnuts

The Indian Government has reduced by 50 per cent the export duties on groundnuts, to Rs 1,500 per ton (kernels) and Rs 1,125 per ton (in shell).

Source: The Public Ledger, 21 October 1981
INDIA (cont'd)

Export duty rebate: tea

In October 1981, the Indian Government announced a rebate of Rs 44 per 100 kg. on the tax on exports of blended tea, and a full rebate of the excise duty paid on unblended tea directly exported from gardens. In November 1981, the Government announced a rebate on unblended tea that is not directly shipped abroad from gardens.

Source: Public Ledger's Commodity Week, 24 November 1981

Exports of fresh vegetables, goat meat and sugar permitted

The Government of India has decided to allow the export of fresh vegetables other than onions and potatoes under open General Licence 3, subject to a condition that an irrevocable letter of credit has been opened by the foreign buyer covering 100 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the consignment, or that advance payment has been received through an authorized dealer in foreign exchange covering 100 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the consignment. The export of fresh vegetables other than onions and potatoes had been allowed within a limited ceiling only on merits, through designated State and Central Government agencies and co-operative societies.

The Government of India allowed, with effect from 10 August 1981, the export of meat of goat including heart, liver, lungs, brain, tongue, kidneys and other organs, within a limited monthly ceiling at a minimum export price of Rs 16 per kg. f.o.b.

In November 1981, the Indian Government lifted the prohibition on the export of sugar.


Scheme for export-oriented units

The Indian Government has introduced a scheme to facilitate the establishment of 100 per cent export-oriented units by granting, inter alia, certain commercial policy concessions. Imports of capital goods, components and raw materials for approved schemes will be permitted as required and will be exempt from import duty. No export benefits such as cash assistance
or replenishment licences will be admissible on exports. A minimum value-added content of 20 per cent will be required, with domestically-procured raw materials being treated as imports for the computation of this figure.

Source: "India" - Economic Bulletin, July/August 1981

**INDONESIA**

**Export taxes**

The Indonesian Government has lifted the export taxes on coffee, black tea, palm oil, natural rubber and cassava.

Export taxes on raw timber and metal ores have been set at 20 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Source: Information provided by the Permanent Mission of Indonesia

**IRAN**

**Curb on imports**

In an attempt to reduce import levels and to prevent a crisis in foreign exchange payments, the Central Bank of Iran (Bank Markazi) has imposed severe credit restrictions - consisting of a two-week ban on issuing letters of credit (which ended on 28 September 1981) - and longer-term restrictions, including a total ban on private-sector imports of finished or luxury goods. Imports are to be limited to raw materials, arms, food and capital goods for use on approved projects.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 25 September 1981

**ISRAEL**

**Amendments to import duty rates**

The amendments introduced by Israel to most of the CCCN headings have been incorporated into the Israeli tariff sheets.

Source: British Business, 6 November 1981
ISRAEL (cont'd)

Import charges on cotton yarn

In order to protect the domestic production of cotton yarn, Israel increased the import charge on cotton yarn by 226 per cent to £7.5 per kg. of cotton yarn (tariff number 55.05-000). The measure entered into force on 1 September 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 October 1981

Subsidies for citrus fruit exports

In order to restore the profitability of the citrus fruit industry and of exports, which had experienced losses as a result of the high rate of inflation in Israel and fluctuations in the European exchange rates, the Israeli authorities agreed to pay compensations for eventual losses by producers resulting from citrus fruit exports.

The citrus fruit industry has therefore the right, as from 1 July 1981, to join the arrangements made for exporters of industrial products for the protection against foreign exchange fluctuations.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 January 1982

Measures against textile imports at dumping prices

The Israeli authorities imposed drastic measures against imports of textiles and made-up textile goods of East European and Far-Eastern origin at dumping prices. As of 26 October 1981, the imports of these goods from all countries are subject to import licences, except if their origin is the European Communities and the United States. The compulsory payments for these imports have been increased by 200 per cent on average.

These measures affect only the retail trade. Producers who import semi-manufactured goods for the production of exports are not affected by the measures (Resolution No. 0390 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 11 November 1981
IVORY COAST

Exemption from duties and taxes of products consigned to manufacturers of animal feeds

The Ivory Coast has enacted, for the benefit of manufacturers of animal feeds, a measure suspending the duties and taxes (including VAT) payable on imports of the following raw materials and products used in their production: soya and ground-nut cake, promix, dehydrated lucerne, maize, packaging for eggs and for manufactured feeds. This measure was applicable until 31 December 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 September 1981

Import licensing for imports of chicks and eggs for hatching


Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 October 1981

New list of products subject to import licensing

Decree No. 81.544 of 8 July 1981, as corrected by SCIMPEX Circular No. 132/81, has amended Decree No. 76.281 of 20 April 1976 establishing the list of products subject to import licence for admission to the Ivory Coast. The following additions have been made to the list:

Chapter 42: Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut); other articles of leather or of composition leather: 42.02.01; 42.02.09; 42.02.31; 42.02.39; 42.02.41; 42.02.49; 42.02.51; 42.02.59; 42.02.99; 42.05.10; 42.05.90.

Chapter 48: Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard: 48.21.60: sanitary towels and tampons; infants' napkins.

Chapter 51: Man-made fibres (continuous): 51.04.30; 51.04.70.

Chapter 55: Cotton: 55.08.10; 55.08.90.

Chapter 56: Man-made fibres (discontinuous): 56.07.20; 56.07.52.
IVORY COAST (cont’d)

Chapter 57: Other vegetable textile materials; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn: 57.10.20; 57.10.90; 57.11.10; 57.11.49.

Chapter 58: Carpets, mats, matting and tapestries; pile and chenille fabrics; narrow fabrics; trimmings; tulle and other net fabrics; lace, embroidery: 58.04.10; 58.04.20; 58.04.30; 58.04.40, 58.04.90; 58.10.10; 58.10.20.

Chapter 59: Wadding and felt; twine, cordage, ropes and cables; special fabrics; impregnated and coated fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use: 59.03.00; 59.08.10; 59.08.21; 59.08.29.

Chapter 62: Other made-up textile articles: 62.04.10; 62.05.20.

Chapter 64: Footwear, gaiters and the like: parts of such articles: 64.02.01; 64.02.02; 64.02.03; 64.02.08; 64.02.09; 64.02.10; 64.02.21; 64.02.22; 64.02.25; 64.04.00; 64.05.01; 64.05.11; 64.05.19; 64.05.21; 64.05.29; 64.05.90.

Textile articles falling within tariff headings 61.05.00 and 61.06.09 are now liberalized.

This decree is not applicable to the products listed above when originating in the West African Economic Community (WEAC).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 October 1981

JAPAN

Beef import quota: reduction

The quota for imports of beef for the six-month period October 1981 to March 1982 has been set at 58,800 tons, 4,000 less than in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 22 December 1981
JORDAN

Restrictions on agricultural trade lifted

Following Saudi Arabia's removal of all restrictions on agricultural imports from Jordan, which were imposed during an outbreak of cholera in summer of 1981, Jordan has also removed similar restrictions on imports from neighbouring countries.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 30 October 1981

Import licences for black olives suspended

The issue of import licences for black olives has been suspended by the Supply Ministry in response to a request from the Agriculture Ministry to ease competition faced by local olive producers.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 9 October 1981

Labelling required on all imported pesticides

The Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture has decided that the importation of any pesticides that do not bear certain required information in Arabic shall be banned as from 1 January 1982. The reason for this is that importers of pesticides have not been adhering to the following regulations of decision 14/WN of 1974 (issued in accordance with Article 66 of Agricultural Law 20 of 1973):

Article 9

Pesticide containers and publications in Jordan must carry the following labels and information:

1. Name of the producer or the source of the pesticide.
2. Pesticide's commercial name, chemical composition, the percentage of active ingredients it contains.
3. Registration number of pesticides at the Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Net quantity in the container.
5. Production and expiry dates.
6. The uses of the pesticides and other relevant information.
7. The degree of poison contained and precautions against such poison.
8. The effect of pesticides on certain plantations.
JORDAN (cont'd)

9. Special marks approved by the Agricultural Pesticides Committee.
10. The tendency in mixing one pesticide with another.
11. Full name or initials of the local importer.

Source: British Business, 11 December 1981

KENYA

Tariff and tax changes

Under the Finance Act of 12 June 1981 the Kenyan authorities have implemented the changes of customs duty and sales tax rates on a great many products, announced in the 1981-1982 budget.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 December 1981

Automatic delivery of certain import licences abolished

In accordance with a circular of the Central Bank of Kenya, which entered into effect on 30 June 1981, the automatic delivery of import licences for all consignments from abroad of a value less than K Sh 4,000 has been abolished. However, this measure does not apply to imports of pharmaceutical products and of spare parts necessary to industries considered as essential.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 October 1981

Revised import régime

The Kenyan authorities have published the new import regulations announced in the context of the 1981-1982 budget.

Under these new provisions, there are now three import product categories:

- products in Annex I which are not subject to any quota and for which an import licence is granted automatically;
KENYA (cont'd)

- products in Annex II A, imports of which are authorized on the basis of an annual quota allocated to each importer;
- products in Annex II B, imports of which are subject to specific licensing.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 December 1981

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Import liberalization

Imported restrictions on certain items falling within the following CCCN headings were lifted as from 26 September 1981:

02.01, 02.04, 03.01, 03.02, 03.03, 04.03, 04.04, 04.06, 04.07, 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04, 08.05, 08.06, 08.07, 08.08, 08.09, 08.10, 08.13, 09.01, 09.02, 15.07, 15.13, 18.06, 20.03, 20.05, 20.07, 21.04, 28.29, 32.09, 34.05, 39.01, 58.04, 60.01, 71.13, 75.06, 84.18, 84.40, 91.11.

Source: British Business, 13 November 1981

Export restraint: flatware and holloware

The Korean Government has indicated that in 1982 it will continue restraints on exports of flatware and holloware to Australia, Benelux, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. For flatware, the export quota has been set at 5 million dozens for Benelux, 5.5 million dozens for Britain, 7 million dozens for the Federal Republic of Germany and 18 million dozens for the United States.

Source: Korean News Review, 8 January 1982

LEBANON

Authorization of importation of garlic and of pinaster-wood fruit boxes

Under the terms of Order 95/1, published in the Lebanese Official Gazette No. 33 of 20 August 1981, the importation of dried garlic without a licence was authorized until the end of April 1982.
LEBANON (cont'd)

By Order 95/1, published in the Lebanese Official Gazette No. 33 of 20 August 1981, the Lebanese authorities have authorized the importation of boxes of seasoned pinaster-wood, to be used for the export of fruit, on condition that the tops and bottoms of the boxes are marked with the name of the manufacturer in letters 6 cm. high and 3 cm. wide.

This Order is applicable until 1 July 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 September 1981

LIBERIA

Surcharges on alcohol and tobacco

The Chamber of Commerce of Liberia has published PRC decree 51 in its September 1981 news letter. The decree increased alcohol and tobacco surcharges as follows:

A. Normal items (or non-essential goods), 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

B. Luxury items exclusive of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, 25 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

C. Tobacco products falling under sub-headings 24.02 A and B of the external tariff of the Republic of Liberia 1974, 75 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

D. Alcoholic beverages falling under headings 22.03, 22.05(A).1 of the external tariff of the Republic of Liberia 1974, 75 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

The decree took effect from July 1981.

Source: British Business, 16 October 1981

Foreign payments frozen

The Government of Liberia announced a freeze on all foreign payments by the Government for the period 1 November 1981 to 31 January 1982, except for oil imports, debt service, foreign missions and government-sponsored students abroad.

Source: British Business, 18 December 1981
LIBYA

Prohibited imports

Under Decision No. 1315 of the Libyan General People's Committee, published in the Official Gazette of 5 November 1981 and which took effect on the date of its publication, the following products are prohibited for entry into Libya:

- mineral and aerated beverages and waters;
- preserved fruit and vegetable juices for individual consumption, natural or artificial extracts, and fruit juice concentrates for industrial processing;
- tea and coffee put up for retail sale;
- green vegetables, frozen, dried or preserved;
- dead poultry;
- preserved meat, meat-based preparations, pig fat and pig meat;
- alcoholic beverages;
- powdered eggs and eggs for individual consumption;
- pasteurized fresh milk;
- live poultry;
- pepper and harissa;
- carbon dioxide;
- groundnuts, almonds and hazelnuts, salted or preserved;
- food colourings and sweeteners;
- prepared footstuffs, based on peeled seeds, essences of seed extracts, except food preparations for infants and for diabetics;
- chocolate and food preparations based on extracts of chocolate and natural cocoa;
- bread, biscuits and bread preparations, other than bread and biscuits for infants and diabetics;
- flour;
- fish, salted, smoked or dried;
- sauces based on spices;
- animal fats and natural fat extracts, other than intended for industrial use;
- confectionery;
- macaroni, spaghetti and the like;
- fresh oranges and lemons;
- straw;
- potatoes;
- beetroot, fresh or dried;
- fruit or vegetables, preserved by vinegar;
- honey and glucose, other than for industrial use;
- percolators and mixers for tea;
- hand-made carpets and rugs;
- oriental carpets and rugs;
- earthenware cooking pots;
LIBYA (cont'd)

- drums;
- charcoal;
- plaster and quicklime;
- bottles and barrels of plastic;
- sacks and bags of paper;
- urea and organic fertilizers;
- used television and radio sets;
- soft soap;
- wallpaper;
- crystal chandeliers;
- clocks;
- revolvers and pistols for children;
- luxury and sports cars;
- pleasure boats;
- tableware of gold and silver;
- spectacle frames of gold and precious metals;
- lamp-stands of gold and precious metals;
- hand-made statues of ivory or precious metals;
- animals, fish and birds for ornament and accessories for animals;
- toilet articles of precious metals;
- gold watches, decorated with precious stones;
- fur products;
- dates;
- saucepans;
- used clothing;
- waste-paper baskets;
- small brooms and brushes;
- ashtrays;
- tubes and pipes of plastic materials;
- sacks and bags of plastic materials, other than for medical use;
- Arab-style sitting-room furniture;
- mattresses and pillows;
- desks and slates for school children;
- wax;
- potassium;
- paperboard packaging;
- envelopes;
- television antennas;
- plastic lids and covers;
- metal scouring pads;
- clothes-hangers of wood or other materials.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 December 1981
MALAYSIA

Export duty reduction: palm oil

Malaysia has revised the system of export duties on processed palm oil and lowered the rates payable. The basic level of export duty payable for which full exemption is given has been increased from M$75 to M$95 per tonne. Processed palm oil products have been classified under five categories according to stage of processing instead of four. As previously the rates of exemption have been adjusted so that there is a difference of five percentage points between each category. In addition, fully refined stearin has been exempted from the 5 per cent export duty earlier applicable.

Source: Financial Times, 27 October 1981

MALI

National Transport Office intervention regarding imports

In accordance with Interministerial Order No. 2554/MTTP-MFC of 20 June 1981, all contracts for the importation of merchandise into Mali, or any document in lieu thereof, must henceforth be visased by the National Transport Office (ONT). This visa is necessary in order to obtain the required import certificate or licence for the purpose of customs clearance of goods into Mali.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 September 1981

MAURITANIA

Edible oils exempted from duties and taxes

Under Ordinance No. 81-107 of 20 May 1981, certain vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified (tariff No. 15.07) are exempt from all customs duties and taxes when imported into Mauritania.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 December 1981

MAURITIUS

Stamp duty imposed

Under the new import régime, which took effect on 31 October 1981, all products imported into Mauritius are subject to stamp duty at the rate of 5 per cent on the c.i.f. value.
MAURITIUS (cont'd)

The following products are exempt: rice, flour, leguminous vegetables, salted fish, kerosene, fertilizers and chemical products for the manufacture of fertilizers, motor buses for the transport of persons and chassis, and parts for boats or aircraft.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 December 1981

MEXICO

New substantial import tariff increases

Following the substantial import tariff increases imposed in April, May and June 1981 (see Survey No. 12, page 46) the Mexican authorities imposed new and substantial import tariff increases for a large number of industrial products. Particularly affected are imports of textiles, such as clothing, blankets, linen and tablecloth, for which tariffs were increased from 35 per cent to 100 per cent. Other tariff chapters affected by the duty increases are: 28, 29, 35, 37, 39 to 41, 48, 49, 58 to 62, 68 to 70, 73, 74, 81 to 85, 87, 90, 94 and 97.

The import tariff increases entered into force on 29 October 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 7 December 1981

MONGOLIA

Five-Year Plan 1981-85 - foreign trade increases planned

During its seventh Five-Year Plan 1981-85, Mongolia plans not only to increase its trade volume with the CMEA countries, but also with market economy countries. The total foreign trade volume is to increase by 50 to 55 per cent, whereby exports are to increase by 55 to 60 per cent and imports by 48 to 52 per cent.

As Mongolia expects to receive a substantial increase in financial and technical aid from the CMEA countries - the Soviet Union, for instance, plans to increase its aid by 100 per cent as compared to the previous Five-Year Plan - the great bulk of Mongolia's foreign trade will be directed towards those countries.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 25 November 1981
MOROCCO

Tariff suspension and decreases

Under three Orders published in the Official Gazette of 14 April 1981, various changes have been made in the customs tariff for imports into Morocco:

Order No. 202-81 of 28 March 1981:

The levying of duties and taxes on dried beet-pulp (Ex 12.10 and Ex 23.03) and on dehydrated lucerne (Ex 12.10) has been suspended since 23 March 1981.

Orders Nos. 254-81 and 255-81 of 7 April 1981:

The rates of duty on the products listed below have been changed as shown, since 21 April 1981:

Ex 22.03: Semi-finished beers (not filtered or pasteurized) in containers of a capacity of at least 30 hl., imported by the firms concerned and delivered direct to their premises

73.14: Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated

.95 Otherwise metallized .......................... 5% (previously 35%)
.99 Other ........................................... 5% (previously 35%)

73.25.10-A: Cables of clad or coated high tensile strength steel wire (120 kg. per mm² or higher) of a diameter of 1.4 mm or more

.90-B: Other ...................................... 20% (previously 35%)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 September 1981
Middle East Economic Digest, 25 September 1981
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Tariff change to cycles

Under Order No. 677-81 of 1 July 1981, published in the Official Gazette of 16 September 1981, the rate of customs duty applicable to the cycles described below has been set as follows, with effect from 5 October 1981:

Ex 87.09: Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars, of a cylinder capacity of not more than 50 cc, imported:

- unassembled:
  -- in SKD form: 32.5 per cent (no change)
  -- in CKD form:
    --- of which the motor unit comprises an automatic clutch device (so-called "one-gear" motor cycles): 15 per cent (no change)
    --- other: 25 per cent (former rate 15 per cent).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 November 1981

Nomenclature and duty rates amendments

Amendments for a four-year period from April 1977 to August 1981, not previously notified, have now been incorporated into Moroccan tariff sheets affecting nomenclature and the duty rates in the following chapters:

1, 4, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94 and 98.

Source: British Business, 23 October 1981

Exemption from import deposit requirement

Under Order No. 693.81 of 28 July 1981, published in the Official Gazette of 2 September 1981, medical equipment imported directly by the National League against Cardio-Vascular Diseases has been exempted from the prior deposit requirement.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 November 1981.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Exemption from import deposit requirement

Under Exchange Bureau circular No. 1392 to approved intermediaries, dated 12 November 1981, the following products have been exempted from the prior deposit requirement as from that date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.05.11</td>
<td>Peas for sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.05.15</td>
<td>Chick-peas for sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.05.19</td>
<td>Beans (of the species phaseolus) for sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.05.61, 07.05.69</td>
<td>Lentils for sowing (green and other)</td>
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<tr>
<td>07.05.81</td>
<td>Horse-beans for sowing</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.01.91</td>
<td>Meslin for sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.02.10</td>
<td>Rye for sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.03.10</td>
<td>Barley for sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.04.10</td>
<td>Oats for sowing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 December 1981

NEW ZEALAND

Tariff changes

The following tariff changes came into effect on 1 November 1981:

1. Tariff 89.01.011 has been replaced by 89.01.012 and now includes trawlers and other fishing vessels exceeding 18 m in length.

2. Tariff 89.01.029 has been created covering vessels exceeding 90 m in overall length - free of duty.

3. Tariff 89.01.025 has been created covering vessels not exceeding 90 m in overall length - 20 per cent duty.

4. Tariff 89.01.021 has been created covering yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports, air cushion vessels, other vessels less than 10 m - 40 per cent duty.

5. Tariff 89.02.009 - duty reduced to 20 per cent.

6. Tariff 89.03.009 - duty reduced to 20 per cent.

Source: British Business, 27 November 1981
NICARAGUA

Substantial increase of the consumption tax on imports

Nicaragua imposed a substantial increase of the consumption tax on imports of "luxury" goods, such as chocolate, soap, cosmetics and clothing, certain chemical products and metal and wood products. The consumption tax for these goods was increased from 15-45 per cent to 60-100 per cent.

The measures are intended to improve the budget situation of the Government and the balance of payments, which is in substantial deficit.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 25 November 1981

NIGERIA

Imports of passenger cars

According to the Federal Ministry of Commerce only four categories of importers will now be eligible to receive import licences for passenger cars. These categories include dealer/distributors approved by the Federal Government, individuals showing proof of having lived for a continuous period of at least six months outside Nigeria, foreigners coming into the country for the first time and who are entitled to "first" arrival privileges under the customs tariff, and handicapped persons for whom specially designed cars have been recommended by a Medical Board.


NORWAY

Global quotas on various textile items

In a communication to the CONTRACTING PARTIES, the Government of Norway notified the extension of its action under Article XIX with respect to certain textile items for a further six month period beginning 1 January 1982.

The global quotas for the period correspond to the quotas established in 1981 after having added average imports during 1978 to 1980 from India and Malaysia, whose bilateral agreements with Norway expired on 31 December 1981.
NORWAY (cont'd)

The quotas have been established as follows:

- knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts 6,000 pieces
- knitted undergarments 1,880,000 pieces
- knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers 1,680,000 pieces
- jackets of woven material including part of suits and sets 340,000 pieces
- trousers of woven material including part of suits and sets 630,000 pieces
- outergarments of woven material for infants 420,000 pieces
- shirts of woven material 690,000 pieces
- blouses of woven material 480,000 pieces
- bed-linen 160,000 kg.

Source: L/4692/Add.9, 18 September 1981

Import licence: animal feed

The Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture has decreed that from 1 September 1981 it will be necessary to present an import licence from the Norwegian State Corn Monopoly when importing feed mixtures and feed concentrate, including biscuits, chocolate etc. which is to be used as feed for dogs, cats and fish.

This arrangement does not apply to canned goods or consignments under 1,000 kg.

Source: British Business, 4 September 1981
NORWAY (cont'd)

GSP Scheme: inclusion of Hong Kong, Guinea-Bissau, Cap Verde and Comoros

Norway has added Hong Kong, Guinea-Bissau, Cap Verde, and Comoros to the list of beneficiary countries under its GSP scheme with effect from 1 August 1981. Certain exceptions will apply to Hong Kong.

Source: L/4242/Add.19, 24 September 1981

OMAN

Import duty on pipes extended

From 1 August 1981, for a period of one year, the 20 per cent rate of duty has been extended on the following types of pipe:

- Asbestos cement;
- Glass fibre reinforced plastic;
- Polyethylene, with diameter more than 25 mm;
- Polyvinyl chloride with diameter more than 25 mm;
- Cast iron, with diameter exceeding 300 mm;
- Vitrified clay.

Source: British Business, 25 September 1981
   Moniteur du Commerce international, 9 November 1981
   Middle East Economic Digest, 13 November 1981

PAKISTAN

Import policy 1981-1982

The following are the main changes in the Pakistan import policy for the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982.

1. A number of items previously importable by industrial consumers only are now able to be imported by all registered importers. Included in these items are the following:

- Pectin;
- Kapok;
- Natural calcium phosphate;
- Mercury;
- Lacquers and varnishes;
- Synthetic rubber;
- Wood pulp;
- Iron and steel scrap metal for remelting and rerolling;
- Iron or steel tin plates and tinned sheets;
- Various aluminium, copper or zinc manufactures;
- Sponge iron.
PAKISTAN (cont'd)

2. The following items previously importable by public sector agencies only are now importable by all registered importers:

   Cement (excluding cement fondu); power tillers, mechanical farming equipment and combine harvesters (specified makes only); stoving acrylic paint.

3. Items not previously included for import but now importable by all registered importers, are the following:

   Plastic erasers; safety helmets of glass fibre/plastic; modelling pastes; plastic egg-trays; plastic laboratory ware; raw material for starches, glues and sizing materials; sensitized paper board/cloth; waste paper, all sorts; glass envelopes for electronic valves/tubes; glass fabric; plates, sheets and strips of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber.

4. In addition a number of tools and workshop equipment and components, parts and accessories thereof, previously either banned or importable from tied sources only, have now been added to the list of items importable by all registered importers.

Source: British Business, 30 October 1981

PARAGUAY

Import duty changes and surtax imposed

Decree No. 27730 of 7 September 1981 modifies Decree No. 27018 of 8 August 1981 which fixed at 20.78 per cent the import duties applicable to certain consumer goods.

According to the new Decree, certain textile goods are excluded from the reduced rate of duty of 20.75 per cent. Furthermore, a surtax of 8 per cent is imposed on these items and on the other items listed in Decree No. 27018.

The surtax is not applicable on imports coming from neighbouring countries.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 November 1981
PERU

**Import duty decreases**

Supreme Decree No. 206-81-EFC of 16 September 1981 reduced the import duty for raw tobacco (No. 24.01.01.01/99) to 25 per cent of the customs value. Furthermore, import tariffs of certain products made of asbestos and cement were reduced to 30 per cent (Supreme Decree No. 207-81-EFC of 18 September 1981).

Previously, import duty reductions were made for the following products: molasses (No. 17.03) to 25 per cent; beer (No. 22.03) to 30 per cent; ethyl alcohol (No. 22.08.00.02) to 20 per cent; salt (No. 25.01) to 20 per cent; chlor (No. 28.01.00.02) to 20 per cent; hypochlorite (No. 28.31.02) to 20 per cent; certain chemical wood pulp (No. 47.01.01/04) to 5 per cent; paper and cardboard: (No. 48.01.04) to 45 per cent, (No. 48.01.06/07) to 50 per cent, (No. 48.01.89.21/25/99) to 45 per cent, (No. 48.04) to 45 per cent, (No. 48.05.01) to 50 per cent and (No. 48.07.02) to 55 per cent. These restrictions are contained in Supreme Decree No. 166-81-EFC of 3 August 1981.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 October 1981

PHILIPPINES

**Import liberalization measures**

The Philippines Government has introduced an import liberalization programme. Tariff modifications are being phased-in over a four-year period from 1 January 1981 to 1 January 1985.

The tariff modifications encompass about 739 tariff lines. Duties under 600 tariff lines are being reduced, representing 46 per cent of the entire schedule. The reduction is about 70 per cent for producer goods and 30 per cent for consumer goods. Generally, a 10-20 per cent range of tariff rates is being adopted for raw materials; a 20-30 per cent range for intermediate inputs; and a 20-50 per cent for finished goods (capital equipment and producer goods, 20-30 per cent; and consumer goods, 40-50 per cent). On the whole, the average nominal tariff rate is being decreased from 43 per cent to 28 per cent as a result of the tariff reform.

As a complement to the tariff reform, import procedures are being liberalized. Of the 1,304 commodities subject to import regulatory measures through monitoring of foreign exchange requirements covering "Unclassified Consumer" (UC) and "Non-Essential Consumer" (NEC) goods, about 960 would be
PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

liberalized during the three-year period beginning 1 January 1981. The liberalization of 263 items falling under the UC and NEC categories took effect on 1 January 1981 under Central Bank Circular No. 758 dated 4 September 1980.

Source: L/5234, 6 November 1981

Coconut products: export levy

After suspending the levy on exports of P 76 per 100 kg. of copra in September 1981, the Philippines Government decided in October 1981 to reintroduce the levy at a rate of P 50 per 100 kg.

Source: The Public Ledger, 12 September and 3 October 1981

POLAND

Import prohibition for trucks

In view of the shortage of fuels the Polish authorities have prohibited the imports of trucks of four tons loading capacity or more.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 October 1981

Import restrictions and price reform

As a result of the emergency situation in Poland, all imports from hard currency countries have been made subject to a strict system of import permits, controlled via the distribution of foreign exchange by the State Planning Commission. Import permits are granted only if the goods to be imported serve for the realization of operative programmes, if they consist of raw materials listed in the central import plan of the Ministry of Trade, if they serve for certain needs by public bodies or for the creation of reserves by the State.
POLAND (cont'd)

The Polish authorities also introduced a price reform, which entered into force on 1 January 1982, resulting in substantial price increases for most products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 and 6 January 1982

Foreign trade policy under the 1982 Plan

Poland's new draft Plan for 1982 was released in October 1981. The Plan is presented in the form of three variants to indicate possibilities for the 1982 developments conditioned by both the developments in the political situation and the economic results for 1981.

The 1982 draft Plan for foreign trade is based on the consideration that an external debt rescheduling operation similar to that carried out for 1981 will be repeated. None of the variants of the plan consider a possibility of a breakdown in negotiations. On the other hand, provision for difficulties and some delays have been included, as they are likely to influence import volumes during the first half of the year. Otherwise the outlook is calculated around the provisions for the development of coal, copper, sulphur and silver exports.

The "medium" variant foresees balanced trade with the West. The "pessimistic" variant foresees Zl 4 billion surplus in trade with the West.

The difference between the estimated volume of imports from the West in "medium" and "pessimistic" variants is considerable. The former suggests imports worth Zl 21 billion and the latter only some Zl 15 billion, as compared with an estimated 1981 value of imports amounting to Zl 20.5 billion.

Concerning the "pessimistic" variant, the consideration is as follows: failure of coal and raw materials production would diminish exports and would make it very difficult to raise the necessary new credits in the West. Consequently, imports would have to be reduced by some Zl 5.5-7 billion against 1981 and by some Zl 12-14 billion against 1980.

The "medium" variant of the plan stipulates that Poland expects to receive during 1982 refinancing credits worth Zl 18.5 billion ($5.14 billion) and new credits to finance current imports amounting to Zl 15 billion.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 28 October 1981
POLAND (cont'd)

Three months economic plans for 1982, devaluation and abolition of commercial zloty for trade with market economy countries

Subsequent political developments led to changes in the foreign trade policy: the economic plan for 1982 was reduced to a quarterly plan, with monthly plans for certain economic sectors, particularly the production and exports of hard coal and other raw materials in order to earn the foreign exchange for necessary imports and the servicing of the debt.

The zloty was massively devalued as of 1 January 1982 (US$1 = Zl 80 as compared to Zl 34.90 previously) in respect of convertible currency and there exists no more differentiation between the commercial (for foreign trade payments) and the non-commercial zloty. In respect of CMEA countries the dual exchange rates for commercial and non-commercial operations were maintained.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 30 December 1981, 5 January 1982

SAUDI ARABIA

Customs duties raised on certain articles

According to the official Saudi Press Agency, customs duties on dry cell batteries, table salt, matches and other items have been raised in order to encourage local manufacture.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 27 November 1981

SENEGAL

Changes in import régime

Under Decree No. 81.817 of 14 August 1981, which took effect on 14 September 1981, the Senegalese authorities have introduced a new import régime applicable to products coming from all countries of origin or consignment. Henceforth the products listed below are subject to a prior permit, with the exception of products originating in the WAEC. Restrictions in the form of prior permits, quotas, or prohibitions that were in force on the date of implementation of this Decree are maintained.

Imports of all other goods into Senegal are unrestricted.
SENEGAL (cont'd)

09.02.10: Green tea
Ex 09.01.01 to 09.01.09, 09.01.11 to 09.01.59, 09.01.61 to 09.01.69: Raw coffee
Ex 04.05: Birds' eggs whether or not in powder form
Ex 02.02: Meat and offals of poultry
03.01.10, Ex 03.02.10, Ex 03.02.39, Ex 03.02.42: Tunny fish
16.04.33, 03.01.20, 03.01.30, 03.02.10, Ex 03.02.39, Ex 03.02.42, 16.04.21,
16.04.29, 16.04.31: Sardines and sardinellas
02.01.03, 02.01.13, Ex 02.05, 02.06.31, 02.06.39: Pork - butchers' wares
08.01.65: Dates
08.02.01: Sweet oranges
08.06.10: Apples
04.02.51, 04.02.90: Milk powder
19.03: Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products
Ex 10.01: Wheat
Ex 11.02.03: Groats and meal of maize
10.06.51 and 10.06.59, 10.06.21 and 10.06.29, 10.06.31 and 10.06.39,
10.06.41 and 10.06.42: Rice other than for sowing
10.06.49, 11.01: Cereal flours
20.02: Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse
84.15.01, 84.15.09: Refrigerators of household type
Ex 84.12: Air-conditioning machines of a power of not more than 4 hp (3 kw)
84.41.11, 84.41.12: Sewing machines and sewing-machine heads, other than industrial
85.15.39: Other radio-broadcasting receivers, whether or not incorporating sound recorders or reproducers
85.15.40: Television receivers
85.14: Tape recorders and reproducers; electrical low-frequency loud-speakers and amplifiers therefor, record players, electrophones and magnetophones
Ex 92.11: Television image and sound recorders and reproducers
Ex 92.12: Discs and cassettes, including those intended for magnetoscopes
40.11.51 to 40.11.79: Pneumatic tyres
40.11.31 to 40.11.39: Inner tubes
39.02.25 to 30.02.29: Tubes and pipes of polyvinyl acetate
Ex 98.01.00: Buttons
29.04.01: Methanol (methyl alcohol)
27.10.61, 27.10.69: Lubricating oils
31.02, 31.03, 31.04, Ex 31.05: Mineral or chemical fertilizers
38.11.21, 38.11.29: Insecticides

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 November 1981
SOMALIA

Letters of credit for certain imports

Somalia is to make letters of credit available to private businesses, as well as to State agencies, for the importing of food, essential commodities and consumer goods. The private sector will be able to import all goods not listed as a State monopoly.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 20 October 1981

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 7 August 1981: R.1657, CCCN 29.15.60 and 38.19.72: the rates of duty on phthalic anhydride, dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl adipate and phthalic acid esters of mixed aliphatic alcohols are amended to 20 per cent. R.1658, CCCN 84.62.05 to 84.62.75: the rates of duty on certain bearings and parts thereof are amended. R.1659, CCCN 53.11.10.50: The rate of duty on certain fabrics woven from worsted yarns of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair (excluding fabrics with woven stripes, of a kind commonly used for blazers), of a value for duty purposes per square metre exceeding 210c, is amended from 25 per cent or 1,050c per kg. less 75 per cent (general) and 20 per cent (mfn) to 25 per cent or 1,050c per kg. less 75 per cent (general).

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 12 August 1981: R.1726, item 105.15: the excise duty and countervailing customs duty on liquefied commercial propane, butane or mixtures thereof are abolished.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 14 August 1981: R.1702, CCCN 29.04, 29.13 and 29.14: 1. The rates of duty on butyl alcohols, hexylene glycol, diacetone-alcohol, ethyl methyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetates, 2-ethylhexyl acetate, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, amyl acetate, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate and ethylene glycol monopropyl ether acetate, are amended; 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.1703, CCCN 82.12.50: the rate of duty on certain scissors is increased from 15 per cent to 30 per cent.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 28 August 1981: R.1806, CCCN 17.03.10: the rate of duty on molasses, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, is reduced from 99c per 100 kg. to free. R.1807, CCCN 33.06: tariff heading No. 33.06 is restated. R.1808, item 321.01, CCCN 17.03: the provision for a rebate of duty on molasses is withdrawn.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 4 September 1981: R.1857, CCCN 83.09.15: the rate of duty on bifurcated rivets is amended from 20 per cent or 20c per 1000 to 20 per cent or 200c per 1000 less 80 per cent. R.1858, CCCN 21.07.05 and 21.07.07: specific provision is made for gluten-free bread and cake mixtures of tariff heading 21.07 and the rates of duty thereon are reduced to free. R.1891, item 118.10, CCCN 33.06: the effect of this amendment is that tooth powders, pastes and washes, shaving creams and baby powders are no longer subject to the payment of ad valorem excise and customs duties.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 9 September 1981: R.1942, item 104.20: the rate of excise duty on wine, spirits, manufactured in the Republic by distillation of wine, is reduced from 85,770c per 100 litres of absolute alcohol to 80,342c per 100 litres of absolute alcohol.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 September 1981: R.1903, CCCNs 29.22 and 38.11: 1. Specific provisions are made for trifluralin and herbicides with trifluralin as active ingredient and the rates of duty thereon are increased to 20 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 30 September 1981: R.2032, CCCN 84.06, 85.13, 87.01, 90.10 and 90.16: the effect of this notice is that: (a) all stationary compression ignition engines with a cubic displacement exceeding 6,350 cubic cm. but not exceeding 22,000 cubic cm. are now subject to a rate of duty of 25 per cent, (b) specific provisions are made for certain tractors, and (c) the rate of duty on parts for electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, on parts and accessories for photo-copying or thermo-copying apparatus and drawing, marking-out and mathematical calculating instruments, is reduced from 5 per cent to free.

R.2033, items 117.00, 117.01, 117.20, 117.25 and 117.30; CCCN 87.01, 87.02 and 87.04: the effect of this notice is that tractors, motor buses, motor coaches and other public-service type passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of sixteen seats or more, goods vehicles (excluding light goods vehicles) and chassis fitted with engines, for certain motor vehicles, are now excisable products.
The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 2 October 1981: R.2110, item 104.20.10: the rate of excise duty on spirits, manufactured in the Republic by the distillation of wine, is increased from 80,342c per 100 litres of absolute alcohol to 85,770c per 100 litres of absolute alcohol.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 23 October 1981: R.2234, CCCN 48.15: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on glazed transparent paper, in rolls of a width of 110 mm. or more but not exceeding 150 mm. is reduced from 20 per cent to free. R.2235, CCCN 59.17: the existing provision for bolting cloth is extended to include also other filter cloth, not cut to size or shape. R.2236; CCCN 51.04, 53.11 and 56.07: the rate of duty on certain woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous and discontinuous or waste) and of sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair, are amended. R.2237, CCCN 87.06: the rate of duty on assembled chassis frames for motor vehicles is reduced from 100 per cent to 20 per cent. R.2238, CCCN 73.29: specific provisions are made for conveyor and elevator chain, of iron or steel, with a mass exceeding 3 kg./m but not exceeding 10 kg./m and with six or more links per metre but not exceeding fourteen links per metre, without rivets (excluding those of the fork type) and parts thereof, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 30 October 1981: R.2322, CCCN 29.16 and 70.20: the rate of duty on 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and its derivatives is amended from 20 per cent or 198c per kg. less 80 per cent (general) and free (mfn) to 20 per cent or 198c per kg. less 80 per cent (general). The rate of duty on certain woven fabrics, including narrow loom fabrics, of glass fibre, is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. Goods which comply with the requirements of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.2322, CCCN 29.24 and 38.12: specific provisions are made for distearyl-dimethylammonium chloride and softening agents of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, with this substance as active ingredient, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 13 November 1981: R.2446, CCCN 85.23: 1. The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on coaxial cable and cable incorporating coaxial cable, sheathed in aluminium, is amended from 20 per cent to 20 per cent or 200c per kg. less 80 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.2455, CCCN 82.09: 1. The rate of duty on certain folding knives is amended from 15 per cent or 20c each to 15 per cent or 70c each less 85 per cent. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 20 November 1981: R.2515, CCCN 21.07: specific provision is made for disaccharide-free infants' food in powder form and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free. R.2516, CCCN 51.04, 56.07, 60.05, 61.06: 1. The rates of duty on discharge print fabrics, of man-made fibres printed with scarf designs, are amended to 25 per cent or 160c per square metre less 75 per cent. 2. The rate of duty on scarves, mufflers and stoles is amended from 25 per cent or 55c each less 86 per cent to 25 per cent or 80c each less 75 per cent. R.2546, CCCN 39.02: specific provision is made for tubes of ethylene polymers or copolymers, with an outside cross-sectional dimension of 305 mm. or more but not exceeding 495 mm. with an integral spiral baffle and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 30 per cent or 85c per kg. less 70 per cent to free.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 27 November 1981: R.2576, CCCN 15.07: 1. The rate of duty on soyabean oil is amended from 25 per cent or 180c per 100 kg. to 25 per cent or 3,000c per 100 kg. Goods which comply with the provisions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.2603, items 117.15 and 117.17, CCCN 87.02: the rate of excise duty on light goods vehicle models and minibus models is amended with effect from 1 January 1982.

Source: British Business, 11 and 25 September, 2 October, 13 and 20 November, 4, 11 and 18 December 1981

Customs tariff charges

According to a decision published in the Government Gazette of 18 September 1981, the South African authorities have modified the customs duties on products falling in whole or in part under the following tariff headings: 74.01, 74.03, 84.07.

By a notice published in the Government Gazette of 30 September 1981, the South African authorities have modified the rates of duty applicable to products falling in part under tariff headings: 84.06, 85.13, 87.01, 90.10, 90.16.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 October and 2 November 1981
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Increases in excise duties

The 1981-1982 Budget contains the following changes in excise duties: duty on beer goes up by 4.8 cents/litre (1.8c/375ml. container), on spirits by 156.28c/l absolute alcohol (about 1.8c/tot), on fortified and sparkling wines by 2.4c/l, on alcoholic apple, pear and orange beverages by 2.4 per cent, and on non-alcoholic beverages by 1c/l. Duty on cigarettes increased by 2c for 10, on cigars by 10c/kg., on cigarette tobacco by 2c per 50g. Ad valorem duties on less essential items such as jewellery and furs increased by 5 per cent across the board. The duty on liquid petroleum gas was abolished.


SOVIET UNION

New customs tariff

The Soviet Union issued a new customs tariff in July 1981. It contains nine chapters, but compared to the old customs tariff changes have been made in tariff numbers and commodity definitions. For some items changes have also been made in the tariff to be charged.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 30 September 1981

SPAIN

General reduction of import duties

Under Royal Decree No. 1425/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 17 July 1981), the general and temporary reduction in import duties had been extended for the period 27 July to 26 October 1981. Under Royal Decree No. 2386/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 24 October 1981) the reduction was further extended to 27 January 1982 (see Survey Nos. 5-12).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 3 and 10 August and 9 November 1981
SPAIN (cont’d)

Suspension of import duties: hydraulic cement

Under Royal Decree No. 1781 of 13 July 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 15 August 1981), the import duty on hydraulic cement (CCCN No. 25.23) was suspended for three months as from 15 August 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 7 September 1981

Suspension of import duties: liquid ammonia

Under Royal Decree No. 2211/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 30 September 1981) the import duty on liquid ammonia (CCCN No. 28.16 A) was suspended for a further period of three months from 1 October to 31 December 1981. (See Survey Nos. 7-12)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 October 1981

Increased import duties: silicides

Under Royal Decree No. 2170/1981 of 24 July 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 24 September 1981) the rate of import duty applicable to silicides (CCCN No. 28.57) has been raised from 4.5 per cent to 8.8 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 October 1981

Opening of EEC import quotas

Under a Decision published in the Official Gazette of 9 and 11 September 1981 a second six-monthly invitation to tender was announced for the following EEC basic import quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN</th>
<th>Six-monthly amount ('000 Ptas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>25.03</td>
<td>151,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Varnishes</td>
<td>39.02</td>
<td>10,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quota No.</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>CCCN</td>
<td>Six-monthly amount ('000 Ptas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Propellent powders, explosives, pyrotechnic articles</td>
<td>29.03 B2, 36.01/02, 36.04 A, B, D, 34.05/06</td>
<td>11,184</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Waste and scrap</td>
<td>39.02</td>
<td>37,687</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Articles of plastic materials</td>
<td>39.07</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Cotton yarn</td>
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<td>Other woven fabrics of cotton</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Woven pile fabrics, tulle and net fabrics</td>
<td>58.04 E, 58.09-01, Ex 2.60-01 C</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Carpets, carpeting and rugs</td>
<td>58.01, 58.02 A</td>
<td>52,007</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Knitted or crocheted articles</td>
<td>60.04 C, 60.05 C</td>
<td>4,378</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Outer garments</td>
<td>61.01 A, D, 61.02 A, D</td>
<td>10,472</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>Vehicles specialized for the transport of earth</td>
<td>87.02 B2</td>
<td>199,026</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>87.01 A</td>
<td>422,040</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of persons</td>
<td>87.02 A2</td>
<td>25,125</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>Special-purpose motor vehicles</td>
<td>87.03</td>
<td>301,500</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>89.02/03</td>
<td>1,809</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>Arms</td>
<td>93.01/06</td>
<td>44,972</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Sewing machines of the domestic type and parts thereof</td>
<td>Ex 84.41</td>
<td>3,779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quota No.</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>CCCN</td>
<td>Six-monthly amount (&quot;000 Ptas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Colour television reception apparatus</td>
<td>Ex 85.15</td>
<td>95,775</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Undergarments</td>
<td>61.03 A, Ex D</td>
<td>10,838</td>
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<td>61.04 A, Ex D</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Other made-up cotton articles</td>
<td>62.02 A, Ex 62.05 C</td>
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<td>63.03</td>
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</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 October 1981

Opening of EEC import quotas: ammunition

The Official Gazette of 26 September 1981 published the decision by the Spanish authorities to open a second six-monthly invitation to tender for EEC basic quota No. 80 for the import of ammunition (CCCN 93.07) for an amount of Ptas 23,741,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 October 1981

Zero-duty tariff quota: paraxylene

Under Royal Decree No. 2290 (published in the Official Gazette of 8 October 1981) a zero-duty tariff quota has been established for the import of 65,000 tons of paraxylene (CCCN 29.01), for the period 24 September 1981 to 23 September 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 November 1981

Technical and health regulations: bottled drinking water

Under Royal Decree No. 2119 (published in the Official Gazette of 21 September 1981), new technical and sanitary regulations have been established for the preparation, transport and trade in mineral and
medicinal waters, natural mineral waters, spring waters, prepared drinking water and water for public consumption. In particular the Decree establishes the physical, chemical and biological characteristics required of such waters, together with labelling provisions.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 October 1981

Regulation: heat-treated meat products

By an Order dated 5 November 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 9 November 1981) the Spanish authorities have published quality standards to be met by heat-treated meat products. In particular, the text establishes essential standards for product composition, maximum tolerances in respect of declared net weight, conditions of hygiene to be observed during preparation and packing as well as labelling regulations.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 December 1981

Regulation: gin

Royal Decree No. 2297/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 9 October 1981), established a set of rules covering production, distribution and marketing of gin in Spain, intended for locally produced as well as imported gin.

Source: British Business, 6 November 1981

Reduction of luxury tax: motor vehicles

Under Royal Decree No. 2221 (published in the Official Gazette of 1 October 1981) a reduction from 23.4 per cent to 21.6 per cent has been made in the luxury tax applicable to passenger vehicles of less than 10 hp from 1 October 1981 to 31 December 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 October 1981
SRI LANKA

Export duty reductions

In November 1981, Sri Lanka reduced export duties on a number of commodities. A sliding scale of duties on coconut products linked automatically to fluctuations in world prices was introduced, and the duty on twisted mattress fibre removed. Duties on exports of tea and rubber were also reduced.

Source: Public Ledger's Commodity Week, 14 November 1981.

SWEDEN

Import licensing procedure for goods under CCCN Chapters 25-991/

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

- value of goods covered by the licence:
  - equal to or exceeding SEK 5,000 but below SEK 10,000 SEK 50,000
  - equal to or exceeding SEK 10,000 SEK 100,000

The fee is charged for licences issued by the Board of Commerce in respect of goods falling within CCCN Chapters 25-99 except for certain iron and steel products imported from countries other than State-trading countries such as Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The ordinance on licensing fees was published in the Swedish Legislative Series SFS 1981:247.

1/ This text replaces that reproduced in "Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy", No. 12.

SWEDEN (cont'd)

Reduction of VAT rate

By a decision of 12 November 1981 the Swedish Parliament voted to reduce the VAT rate from 23.46 per cent to 21.51 per cent with effect from 16 November 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 November 1981

SWITZERLAND

Import permits: coal, lignite and coke

Pursuant to the Federal Act of 30 September 1955 on the Preparation of the National Economic Defence (RS 531.01), the Swiss Government adopted two Ordinances on 8 December 1981 (RS 531.172) and 15 December 1981 (RS 531.172.1). These Ordinances, which took effect on 1 January 1982, extend the régime of compulsory reserve stocks to solid mineral fuels and make imports of the products mentioned below subject to the import permit régime in accordance with the general licensing procedure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading No.</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2701.10/20</td>
<td>Coal; briquettes and similar fuels manufactured from coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702.10/20</td>
<td>Lignite, whether or not agglomerated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2704.10/20</td>
<td>Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2714.10</td>
<td>Petroleum coke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LIC/l/Add.29, 15 January 1982

SYRIA

Import authorization

By Order No. 258 of 19 May 1981, the Syrian Minister for the Economy and Foreign Trade authorized, until the end of 1981, the import of quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime for use in industry and building, coming under tariff heading 25.22.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 September 1981
SYRIA (cont'd)

Import prohibition

By Order 287 of 11 June 1981, the Syrian authorities have prohibited imports of the following products:

Tariff heading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06.02(c)</td>
<td>Ornamental plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.03</td>
<td>Cut flowers and flower buds for bouquets or for ornamental purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.04</td>
<td>Foliage and branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.01(h)</td>
<td>Cashew nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.05</td>
<td>Nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)1</td>
<td>Almonds in shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)1</td>
<td>Walnuts in shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)1</td>
<td>Hazelnuts in shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)1</td>
<td>Pistachio nuts in shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.08</td>
<td>Fruit kernels used primarily for human food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Water-melon and melon seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Gourd and marrow seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.15</td>
<td>Marble and porphyry, unworked or worked, of all colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.01</td>
<td>Guano and other natural animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed together.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following products, whose import had been authorized by exceptional procedure, are also prohibited:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.06(d)</td>
<td>Alcoholic perfumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.02</td>
<td>Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYRIA (cont'd)

67.02 Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit.

Imports for which a licence was issued or a documentary credit opened before 11 June 1981, are exempted from these provisions.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 September 1981

Establishment of an import monopoly

By Order No. 1466 of 14 August 1981, published in the Official Gazette No. 32 of 19 August 1981, the Syrian Council of Ministers reserved the import of apples, potatoes, oranges, lemons, and bananas to the General Fruit and Vegetable Authority.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 21 September 1981

Labelling of canned food

By Order No. 399 of 16 August 1981, published in the Official Gazette of 2 September 1981, and which entered into effect on the same date, the Syrian authorities require importers of canned food to mark all tins with the date of manufacture and a time-limit for consumption.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 November 1981

Middle East Economic Digest, 27 November 1981

TANZANIA

Import regulations

The Tanzanian authorities have published Notice No. 96 in the Government Gazette of 21 August 1981 regarding supervision of imports.

State enterprises have virtually exclusive responsibility for the import of goods; and the above-mentioned text indicates the products for which each of these enterprises has a monopoly.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 October 1981
**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>Description</th>
<th>Special fee as % of c.i.f.</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifically solution of acrylic or acrylic copolymer for mixing with other matters for use as sizing agent in the textile industry, coming under CCCN 39.02A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.7.81-14.7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifically solution of acrylic or acrylic copolymer used as a sizing agent in the textile industry, coming under 39.02B</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.6.81-14.7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linoleum made of pvc coming under CCCN 39.02B or 39.07</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.7.81-14.7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive plasters, neither impregnated nor coated, coming under CCCN 30.04A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.8.81-14.7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive plasters, impregnated or coated, coming under CCCN 30.04B</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.7.81-14.7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible rbd palm, olein coming under CCCN 15.07D</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.8.81-5.8.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrous sheet for scouring made of nylon with abrasive materials, on a base of any materials or not, coming under CCCN 68.06</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.8.81-5.8.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferroalloys specifically ferromanganese, ferrosilicon or silicomanganese coming under CCCN 73.02</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.9.81-10.9.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THAILAND (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Special fee as % of c.i.f. price</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diesel engines, horizontal piston, with displacement from 343 cc. to 997 cc. coming under CCCN 84.06</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28.10.81-27.10.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board of Investment determines which imports pay the special fee and informs the Customs Department accordingly.

Source: British Business, 4, 18 and 25 September and 18 December 1981, and 8 January 1982

TUNISIA

Duty changes

The "Bulletin international des Douanes" (ninth edition No. 89, July 1981) shows changes of duty rates for imports under the following CCCN headings: 08.03, 17.04, 20.01, 21.05, 27.10, 28.50, 36.08, 48.01, 48.05, 62.05, 70.08, 70.13, 70.14, 70.19, 70.21, 71.01 to 71.07, 71.09, 73.18, 83.06, 83.07 and 84.06.

Source: British Business, 6 November 1981

Tax changes on yoghurt

Under an order by the Ministry of Planning and Finance of 1 September 1981, published in the Official Gazette of 8 and 11 September 1981, certain changes have been made to the tax régime applicable in Tunisia to yoghurt, as follows:

I. The following products are now subject to consumption tax:

- ex 04.01: yoghurt, unsweetened;
- ex 04.02: yoghurt, sweetened.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

The aggregate rate of production tax and consumption tax applicable to these products is:

- producing importers: 43.5 per cent;
- other importers: 54.5 per cent.

Until now, these products were subject only to production tax at the rate of 17 or 21 per cent.

II. The rate of consumption tax has been increased on prepared yoghurt containing fruit (ex 21.07).

The rate of production tax and consumption tax is now as follows:

- producing importers: 59.5 per cent;
- other importers: 75 per cent.

Other products falling within heading 21.07 remain subject to production tax and consumption tax at the rate of 43.5 per cent and 54.5 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 November 1981

Suspension of production tax on imports

Under Decree No. 81.112 of 1 September 1981, published in the Official Gazette of Tunisia of 8 and 11 September 1981, the production tax on imports has been suspended for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1981 in respect of the following products:

- ex 01.05: day-old chicks for breeding purposes:
  - chicks for breeding purposes

- ex 04.05: eggs for hatching and incubation, for poultry production or breeding purposes.

This suspension is granted subject to production of the corresponding invoice counters: gned by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 2 November 1981
British Business, 6 November 1981
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Analysis certificates for chemical and pharmaceutical products

The Tunisia customs authorities require an analysis certificate in the following cases:

- an analysis certificate, established by an approved laboratory in the country of origin, must be produced for any chemical product imported for the first time in order to determine its tariff classification. In the case of a new product, importers can have the product classified by the customs administration by having a sample analysed by the Tunisian Central Laboratory (at the cost of D 8);

- an analysis certificate must be presented to the Tunisian customs authorities when the invoice price is in relation with the analysis, inter alia, in the case of phosphates and special fertilizers;

- an analysis certificate is compulsory for all imports of plant health products, including products put up for retail sale. Mention must be made of any toxicity.

Sterility, toxicity and sensitivity tests are required by the customs for pharmaceutical products and fine chemicals when imported by the Central Pharmacy of Tunisia if this requirement is specified in the purchase contract.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 28 December 1981

TURKEY

Duty-free imports by port authorities

Ministerial Resolution No. 8/3441 frees imports of machinery and equipment by port authorities of all import charges. The goods affected are listed under tariff numbers: 84.11, 84.22, 84.22.90, 84.23.21, 85.19, 87.01, 89.01, 89.02, 89.03, 90.24.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 December 1981

Duty-free imports of coking coal

Resolution No. 8/3629 of 14 September 1981 permits the duty-free import of coking coal in case of shortages. If in such a case the price of imported coal is below the domestic price, the difference between the two
prices is to be deposited in a "hard coal fund" of the General Directorate of the Turkish Iron and Steel Works. This fund is to be used to finance imports of hard coal in order to increase the production of domestic coking coal. These measures will remain in force for a period of one year from the time the decision was made.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 November 1981

Restrictions on imports of certain chemical products

The Turkish authorities transferred a number of chemical materials and technical products from Liberalization List I to List II of the 1981 import régime (circular "Import: No. 81/25" of the Ministry of Trade). This means that imports of these products are only permitted if no domestic product of the same type is available or is able to fulfil the domestic needs. The measures are published in the Official Journal on 6 October 1981 and cover the following goods: 28.38.32: magnesiumsulphate; 29.14.47: butylacetate; 29.14.51: ethylacetate; 29.14.59: others (except stearic acid); 73.32: only cylinder studs, piston pins, oil-grooved washers for transmission and clutches of motor vehicles falling under headings 87.01, 87.02, 87.03, 87.09; 81.04.31: cadmium; 84.50.10: blowtorches; 84.56.12: stone crushers (except for jaw crushers, gyroscopic and roll crushers); 90.27.20: odometers; 98.08.10: nylon or plastic tapes with or without cassette, two or single roller with one surface coated for use on offset printing press type-setting machines.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 11 November 1981

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Additional tax on tobacco products

A 30 per cent federal tobacco tax has been introduced in addition to the existing import duty. (See Survey No. 12, May-August 1981, page 79.). The date of implementation is not known.

Source: British Business, 23 October 1981
UNITED STATES

Higher import tariffs for high-carbon chromium extended by one year

The United States had increased import tariffs on high-carbon chromium (606.24) in November 1978 with reference to Section No. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. The import protection thus given to this product was extended by an additional year.

The reason given for this decision was that during the past three years United States producers of high-carbon ferrochromium had made efforts to invest in production facilities. An extension of protection was expected to lead to further investment plans.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 14 December 1981

Project licences for exports to the People's Republic of China

In connexion with the United States' liberalized export policy in respect of China, the Office of Export Administration is granting export licences for exports of machinery and equipment for mineral and oil exploration, for the planning and construction of factories, airports and similar projects.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 29 October 1981

Trade measures in respect of the Soviet Union

The United States decided to introduce export and other trade measures vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, as follows:

The activities of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in the United States (Kama Commission) were prohibited. This Commission handled about one third of all Soviet non-agricultural purchases of goods in the United States.

No new export licences are granted for exports of electronic equipment, computers and other high technology equipment to the Soviet Union. Old licences are not renewed.

Negotiations on a new long-term grain agreement after 1983 have been postponed.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

Negotiations about a United States-Soviet Union shipping agreement were stopped. On 1 January 1982 new measures entered into force concerning Soviet ships in United States ports. So far an estimated 350 Soviet ships per year docked in forty United States ports on four-day notice. Notice has now been extended to fourteen days and the possibility of docking is decided on a case-by-case basis. Particularly the transport of goods from the United States to third countries is to be made more difficult.

Licensing requirements for exports of materials for oil and gas exploration are being extended and exports for certain other types of equipment, for instance machines for the construction of pipelines, were suspended.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 January 1982

UPPER VOLTA

Import régime for fish and fishery articles

Under Ordinance No. 81.9 PRES. CMRPN of 9 May 1981, a prior permit from the Fishing and Fish-farming Directorate is required for the import into Upper Volta of fish of any kind alien to the natural fauna of the national waters, even if accompanied by a sanitary certificate. In addition, the import of beach seines, unbaited trawl lines, nets with a mesh of less than 30 mm. edge, electrical devices or firearms used for fishing is prohibited.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 November 1981

URUGUAY

Import duty reduction on a large number of products

By Decree No. 497/981 Uruguay reduced import duties on a large number of products, ranging from tariff chapters 21 to 95. The goods in question are without domestic competition. The new rate is 35 per cent (previously 65 per cent and 90 per cent).

Source: British Business, 4 December 1981
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 December 1981
URUGUAY (cont'd)

Import duty increase for vegetable oils

The Uruguayan authorities have increased the import duty for vegetable oils (ex 15.07) from 14 per cent to 35 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 December 1981

Transport monopoly for national flag carriers

On 6 July 1981 Uruguay imposed the provisions of Law No. 14650, according to which goods transported to Uruguay by sea have to be carried by ships under the Uruguayan flag. If no Uruguayan ship is available the goods to be imported can be shipped on a foreign vessel subject to the prior authorization from the Ministry of Transport and Public Works.

The monopoly of the national flag carriers is also applied in cases where the goods arrive on Uruguayan territory by other means of transport.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 October 1981

VENEZUELA

Temporary import duty reductions for foodstuffs

Decree No. 1249 of 23 October 1981 reduced the import duties to 1 per cent for the following foodstuffs:

- mutton, fresh, chilled or frozen;
- turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen;
- duck meat, fresh, chilled or frozen;
- dried dates, dried figs, dried raisins, nuts and chestnuts, fruits.

The reduced import duty rates were applicable until 31 December 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 23 November 1981

Import duty changes and additional specific duties

Venezuelan general directive 564, 10 August 1981, has amended the import duty and/or introduced an additional specific duty to items within the following tariff numbers:

34.04, 37.01.89, 38.19.89, 39.02.05, 39.07.03, 39.07.03, 40.10, 40.12, 40.14.89, 46.02, 48.07.02, 48.15.89, 48.16, 51.01.02, 70.03.02, 70.11.01, 73.02, 73.24.02, 74.04.01, 76.04.89, 82.02.04, 82.04.06, 83.01, 83.02, 84.01, 84.15.89.03, 84.17.01.35, 84.18, 84.22.02.23, 85.06, 85.19, 87.06.03, 90.16.02, 90.28.04, 92.12, 96.05, 98.15.
VENEZUELA (cont’d)

In addition slight alterations have been made to some sub-headings or additional sub-headings have been introduced within the following tariff numbers:

42.02, 51.02, 73.40.89, 76.15.01, 83.02.06, 84.06.07 and 08, 84.12.01, 85.08, 85.12.05, 85.14.02 and 03, 85.19.16.

Source: British Business, 20 November 1981

YEMEN, People's Democratic Republic of

Imports by the private sector

The following is the list of goods which the private sector was allowed to import during 1981:

1. Starch
2. Biscuits
3. Sweets and chocolates
4 to 14. Spices, rice, colouring and coffee
15. Tableware, including plates, bowls, forks, spoons, etc.
16. Tea and coffee cups and glasses
17. Water tumblers
18. Kitchenware, including dishes, frying pans and can openers
19. Tea and water flasks
20. Hand mixers
21. Brooms and mops
22. Lanterns, pressure lanterns, chimneys and wicks
23. Stoves (without ovens) of various types
24. Domestic and office furniture
25. Children's toys
26. Pedal cycles
27. Spectacles and lenses
28. Floor coverings, including linoleum, mats, plastic table-cloths and baby sheets
29. Baby walkers
30. Scales and weights
31. Rope
32. Shoe polish and laces
33. Ingredients for making ice cream
34. Sewing aids, including buttons, zips, lace and sewing needles
35. Hair rollers and pins
36. Musical instruments
37. Clothes pegs and coathangers
38. Tarpaulin
39. Gauze - metal and nylon
YEMEN, People's Democratic Republic of (cont'd)

40. Carpentry tools and equipment, including workshop machines, glue, formica strips, etc.
41. Smiths' and turners' equipment, including workshop machines and equipment and requirements for plumbing, soldering, etc.
42. Equipment and requirements for motor vehicle workshops
43. Miscellaneous equipment and requirements for other trades
44. Mills
45. Equipment and spare parts for electrical instruments, including all equipment for electrical fittings (not imported by National Company for Foreign Trade), components of electrical instruments such as refrigerators, washing machines, television sets, etc.
46. Spare parts for motor vehicles not imported by National Company for Foreign Trade
47. Motor cycle spare parts
48. Spare parts and equipment for agricultural machinery not imported by National Company for Foreign Trade
49. Spare parts and tyres for pedal cycles
50. Glass
51. Construction tools and materials not imported by National Company for Foreign Trade
52. Samovars and nickel and zinc for samovar making
53. Paint brushes and other brushes
54. Medical shoes.

Source: British Business, 25 September 1981

YUGOSLAVIA

Temporary import tariff reduction for electricity

Yugoslavia decided on 22 October 1981 to reduce temporarily until 31 December 1981 the import duty for electricity by 50 per cent. This measure reduced the import tariff to 2.5 per cent.

It was expected that the measure would be extended to 1982.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 December 1981

The Economic Plan for 1982 in respect of exports and imports

The Yugoslav economic development strategy for 1982 is based on three main elements:

1. steep increase of exports;
2. substantial improvement of the balance of payments;
YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

3. reduction of the rate of inflation to less than half the current rate.

Overall exports of goods and services shall increase in real terms by 8.5 per cent, of which hard currency exports shall increase by 12 per cent in real terms. Increased exports to the market economy countries are to be the main element in the plan in order to decrease the balance-of-payments deficit in 1982 to $500 million.

The draft plan required that concrete export promoting goals have to be adopted by individual enterprises before mid-January 1982. It also required that agreement amongst individual operators in foreign trade on the sharing of convertible currency is concluded by 1 January 1982.

Imports should develop in 1982 dependent on the growth of exports. The basis for this decision is the planned balance-of-payments deficit of $500 million. Consequently, imports should develop in relation to income from exports of goods and services, to the development in income from tourism, and to income from remittances from migrant workers, decreased by the external debt service.

The draft plan underlines that imports of raw materials and other inputs for production should be directly subordinated to the above consideration, but some priority would be given to the import of inputs for production for exports. Imports of crude oil will be held down to 10.1 million tons, and imports of oil products to 900,000 tons.

Imports of consumer goods will also be substantially reduced.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 25 November 1981

ZAMBIA

Import of electrical batteries temporarily permitted

Zambia is no longer granting import licences for electrical batteries, in order to protect the domestic industry. Nevertheless, so long as that industry is unable to meet demand, imports will be permitted temporarily.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 16 November 1981
ZAMBIA (cont’d)

Revalidation of import licences

To ensure that the value of import licences in circulation is related to the amount of foreign exchange available for imports, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade recently gave importers until 15 August 1981 by which to submit import licences originally issued in 1979 and 1980 for revalidation by the Foreign Exchange Ministerial Committee. This means that old import licences issued prior to the first half of 1979 will no longer be valid.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, September 1981

ZIMBABWE

Rates of import duty changed

General Notice 698 of 1981, dated 24 July, increases the rates of import duty and/or excise duty for the following items: ale beer and stout, opaque beer, cider and perry, spirits, nitrate of lead, sanitary towels excluding tampons. The rate of import duty on malted barley oats, rye and personal baggage under items 309 and 311 have been reduced.

Source: British Business, 23 October 1981
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL

ALBANIA - YUGOSLAVIA

Trade protocol for 1982

Under the trade protocol signed between Albania and Yugoslavia for 1982 the trade volume will remain the same as in 1981. It will amount to $130 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 January 1982

ALGERIA - ZAMBIA

Trade agreement

Algeria has agreed to import copper cathodes, zinc concentrates and lead from Zambia and in return will export iron and steel products and railway wagons. The possibility of setting up industrial and commercial enterprises and a programme of mineral exploration in Zambia are also under consideration.


ANGOLA - TANZANIA

Barter system

On 25 August 1981 Angola and Tanzania established a Joint Commission on Trade and Economic Co-operation with a view to operating a barter system. Tanzania will export bicycles, textiles, meat and beans to Angola, while Angola seeks to export common salt, animal feeds, oilseeds, marble, hides and skins, wax, prepared glues, steel sheets and tubes as well as petroleum and petroleum products to Tanzania.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, October 1981
BANGLADESH - HUNGARY

Trade agreement for 1982

In October 1981 Bangladesh and Hungary concluded a trade agreement for 1982 providing for a volume of trade of $22 million.


BANGLADESH - POLAND

Trade agreement

Bangladesh and Poland concluded at the end of August 1981 an annual trade agreement which provided for a 10 per cent trade increase between the two countries.

Exports to Bangladesh will include construction machinery, equipment for electrification, machine tools, roller bearings and steel products. Poland will import from Bangladesh jute and jute products.


BANGLADESH - ROMANIA

Long-term agreement on economic and technical co-operation

A long-term agreement on economic and technical co-operation has been signed between Bangladesh and Romania. It envisages the construction and export by Romania of industrial facilities to Bangladesh. Co-operation will take place in the engineering, chemical, petrochemical and textile industries, transport, agriculture and the food industries. Romania will also organize and contribute to the production of buses, trucks, cross-country vehicles, fishing boats and drilling rigs for oil and water prospecting.


BANGLADESH - SOVIET UNION

New agreement on exports of jute

A new agreement has been concluded between Bangladesh and the Soviet Union in respect of exports of jute by Bangladesh to the Soviet Union.

BENIN - BULGARIA

Agreement on economic planning

An agreement has been signed between Benin and Bulgaria in the sphere of economic planning, research and technology.


BULGARIA - CONGO

Agreement on trade - 1982-86

On 25 September 1981 Bulgaria and the Congo concluded an agreement on trade, as well as protocols on co-operation in the fields of agriculture and industry, science and technology for the years 1982-86.


BULGARIA - FINLAND

Economic (trade) and payments agreements

Bulgaria and Finland signed a long-term programme covering the development and expansion of economic (trade), industrial and scientific-technical co-operation. At the same time a payments agreement was signed between the two countries.


BULGARIA - FRANCE

Economic co-operation agreements

The Ministers of Trade of Bulgaria and France have signed two agreements for economic co-operation for 1981-1990 and for 1982-1986. Co-operation is to take place particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture, agro-industries, tourism and transport. In this connexion, trade between the two countries is to be extended and diversified.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 6 January 1982
BULGARIA - POLAND

Trade agreement 1981-85

In accordance with a trade agreement signed between Bulgaria and Poland both countries intend to increase their trade with each other during the period 1981-85 by rub 800 million or 36.4 per cent to a total of rub 3,000 million.

Bulgaria agreed to export to Poland increased quantities of foodstuffs, while Poland will increase its exports of raw materials and industrial goods to Bulgaria.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 13 October 1981

CAMEROON - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade agreement; most-favoured-nation treatment

A trade agreement has been concluded between Cameroon and Czechoslovakia. It contains "most-favoured-nation" clauses for shipping and utilization of ports and provides for the construction of trade centres in both countries. Czechoslovakia is to increase exports to Cameroon of machinery and machine tools for the agricultural sector, and building materials. Cameroon's exports to Czechoslovakia will consist mainly of cocoa, coffee and maize.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 August 1981

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - ZIMBABWE

Trade plan and joint ventures

The People's Republic of China and Zimbabwe made plans to increase trade with each other. Zimbabwe's exports to China would consist of cotton, sugar, chrome and tobacco, while China agreed to enter with Zimbabwe into joint ventures in respect of coal mining, agriculture and light industry, whereby priority is to be given to goods intended for export.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, September 1981
CZECHOSLOVAKIA - ETHIOPIA

Joint commission for economic co-operation

Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia agreed to set up a joint commission for economic (trade), scientific and technical co-operation.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1982

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have signed a trade protocol for 1982 which foresees an increase of 10 per cent in the volume of trade to rub 9 billion.

Under the protocol, Czechoslovakia will export to the Soviet Union tubes and pipes for gas pipelines, machines and equipment, means of transport, chemical products and consumer goods. It will import from the Soviet Union petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, iron ore, metals, cotton and certain chemical products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 29 December 1981

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - NIGERIA

Agreement for economic co-operation

On 29 August 1981 Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria signed an agreement for economic, scientific and technical co-operation. The two countries agreed on the need to extend their co-operation in a number of fields including trade, telecommunications, labour and agriculture.


ETHIOPIA - KENYA

Trade co-operation agreement

The Ethiopian and Kenyan Chambers of Commerce have signed a trade co-operation agreement on 29 October 1981. Bilateral trade is $7 million in Kenya's favour. Ethiopia wishes to increase its exports of leather and
ETHIOPIA - KENYA (cont'd)

leather goods, while Kenya intends to export more tea, pyrethrum and household consumer products to Ethiopia.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 November 1981
        Africa Research Bulletin, 15 October-14 November 1981

ETHIOPIA - LIBYA

Agreements

Ethiopia and Libya concluded a number of industrial, agricultural and mining co-operation agreements on 29 October 1981. These agreements are based on the tripartite treaty of friendship and co-operation signed between Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen in August 1981.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 October-14 November 1981

ETHIOPIA - SOVIET UNION

Agreements signed

During the third session of the Soviet-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission on economic (trade), scientific and technical co-operation, agreements were signed concerning the construction of certain long-term infrastructure projects and the exports of relevant equipment to Ethiopia.


ETHIOPIA - YUGOSLAVIA

Co-operation agreement on trade and investment

Ethiopia and Yugoslavia agreed to increase trade and investment co-operation at their Joint Economic, Scientific and Technical Committee Meeting held in August 1981.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - INDIA

Five-Year Commercial and Economic Co-operation Agreement

During the time of the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community in 1973, the Community had accepted a Joint Declaration of Intent on the Development of Trade Relations with Ceylon, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Singapore, under which the enlarged Community declared itself ready "to examine with these countries such problems as may arise in the field of trade with a view to seeking appropriate solutions". This Joint Declaration of Intent was annexed to the Act of Accession. The enlarged Community had concluded a Five-Year Commercial Co-operation Agreement with India in December 1973.

A new Five-Year Commercial and Economic Co-operation Agreement was signed between the Community and India on 23 June 1981. It is a non-preferential agreement like the first, based on the principles of comparative advantage and mutual benefit, which calls for "closer co-operation across the whole range of commercial and economic endeavour".

The provisions for commercial co-operation have been strengthened in the new agreement. In order to expand and diversify their trade the two sides will promote trade and industrial delegations; foster the organization of fairs and exhibitions; encourage their commercial organizations to co-operate with each other and, generally help their economic operators identify sectors and products in which each side enjoys comparative advantage and support market development programmes based on such identification.

The two sides have also undertaken to foster economic co-operation in all fields of mutual interest. They will take steps to promote industrial co-operation, including the transfer of technology, through concerted measures at Community and national levels and mutually beneficial investment, consistent with their laws and policies.

The new agreement also affords a stronger legal basis for technological and scientific co-operation than the earlier agreement. It provides for joint programmes of research and development and specifically refers to co-operation in the fields of energy sources and conservation, energy-related technology and environment protection and improvement.

The successful implementation of the new co-operation agreement will depend, as in the previous agreement, on the Joint Commission, made up of representatives of India, on the one side, and the European Commission, assisted by member States' representatives on the other. The Joint Commission's terms of reference have been reinforced, however, most notably as regards recommendations for the use of Community funds and such other funds as may be put at its disposal jointly by the two sides for expenditure on relevant studies and activities.
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - INDIA (cont'd)

Under the terms of a protocol annexed to the new agreement, its provisions for trade, economic, scientific and technological co-operation apply also to matters covered by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

Source: Europe Information, External Relations, June 1981

FINLAND - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1982

Finland and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol for 1982 for a volume of trade of FIM 31 billion.

Both countries agreed also to increase the volume of trade for the period 1981-1985 to rub 18-20 billion and for the period 1986-1990 to rub 22-24 billion (trade volume in 1976-1980 was rub 13 billion).

The Soviet Union imports from Finland are mainly industrial products, and its exports to Finland are petroleum and natural gas.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 December 1981

GABON-NIGERIA

Agreement on economic co-operation

A Gabon-Nigeria Joint Commission, inaugurated in Lagos, has signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical co-operation. It is planned to increase co-operation in commerce, shipping, air transport and telecommunications.


GAMBIA - SENEGAL

Confederation; economic and currency union under study

Gambia and Senegal agreed on 14-15 November 1981 to create a confederation to be called Senegambia. While the two States are to conserve their independence and sovereignty, it was agreed to study the setting up of
GAMBIA - SENEGAL (cont'd)

an economic and currency union and the co-ordination of their foreign policies. An agreement was also made to integrate their defence and police forces.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 November 1981

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - GRENADA

Trade agreement

A trade agreement has been signed between the German Democratic Republic and Grenada. In particular, it provides for German Democratic Republic exports of electrotechnical and agricultural engineering products to Grenada. In turn the German Democratic Republic will import farming products from Grenada.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - MEXICO

Co-operation Agreements on economics (trade)

The German Democratic Republic and Mexico signed several agreements concerning co-operation in different fields of economics (trade), science and technology.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - TANZANIA

Economic co-operation protocol

In the framework of the work of the German Democratic Republic - Tanzania Commission for Economic Co-operation, which surveys, inter alia, the development of trade between the two countries, a co-operation protocol was signed for the export by the German Democratic Republic of a number of industrial production units to Tanzania.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - URUGUAY

Trade agreement

The German Democratic Republic and Uruguay have signed a trade agreement covering over $7 million of trade. The German Democratic Republic will export to Uruguay equipment for the modernization of ports, while Uruguay will export to the German Democratic Republic non-traditional exports (for instance citrus fruits).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 November 1981

HUNGARY - SYRIA

Trade and co-operation agreement

Hungary and Syria concluded trade and co-operation agreements, covering the fields of agriculture and industry. Some of the agreements are for a four-year period. Bilateral trade was expected to reach $70 million in 1981.

Source: Middle East Digest, 18 September 1981; Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 October 1981

INDIA - IRAN

Barter trade agreement

India has signed an agreement for the supply of tea to Iran, which will be paid by Iran's earnings from oil exports to India. Iran consumes about 28 million to 30 million kilos of tea a year, of which about two thirds is imported. India has supplied about 8 million to 10 million kilos a year.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 October 1981.

IRAN - ROMANIA

Barter trade agreement

Iran and Romania have agreed in principle to a barter transaction worth over $1 billion in which they will exchange oil and machinery.

The agreement is for Romania to purchase from Iran a minimum of 4 million tons of crude oil in 1982 (as opposed to 2 1/2 million tons in 1980), together with non-oil goods to the value of some $70 million - a total of $1.1 billion.
IRAN - ROMANIA (cont'd)

Iran wants to reconstruct its refineries and oil installations which suffered severe damage in the war with Iraq. Its side of the transactions is to employ Romanian experts and to use Romanian spare parts in these industries, together with an agreement to purchase 75,000 tractors and fifty locomotives (plus hiring a further thirty) and to process 30,000 barrels of Iranian oil, per day, in Romania's refineries. Approximately 50 per cent of the deal is on a pure barter basis, the rest is in convertible currency.

Source: East-West Fornightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 13 October 1981

IRAQ - SOVIET UNION

Trade and economic co-operation protocol

A trade and economic co-operation protocol has been signed by Iraq with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). The agreement includes foreign trade, freight transport, industry, oil, electricity and agriculture. Iraq also signed a maritime co-operation protocol with the Soviet Union. It includes a draft contract to set up shipping agencies and marine services in ports of both countries.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 6 November 1981

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF KOREA - TOGO

Agreement on economic co-operation

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and Togo have signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation.


LIBYA - SYRIA

Commercial co-operation agreement

A commercial co-operation agreement was signed in October 1981 between Libya and Syria giving Syrian goods priority over other Arab exports to Libya.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 9 October 1981
MALTA - SOVIET UNION

Trade agreements; most-favoured-nation treatment

Malta and the Soviet Union signed a trade agreement, including the granting of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Earlier in 1981 an agreement on commercial shipping was signed between the two countries, permitting the storage of shipping supplies and the servicing and repairing of Soviet ships in Malta.

The Soviet Union will export to Malta cement, plywood, alcoholic beverages, canned food and books.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 18 December 1981

MAURITANIA - ROMANIA

Memorandum on development of trade

Mauritania and Romania have signed a memorandum on measures for the development and diversification of trade, as well as on co-operation in sea fishing, ship building, agriculture and the training of Mauritanian personnel in Romania.


MOROCCO - ROMANIA

Agreement to avoid double taxation on bilateral trade

Morocco and Romania have signed agreements to invest in each other's country and to avoid double taxation on bilateral trade.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 25 September 1981

MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA

Free-trade zone

The Governments of Mozambique and Tanzania agreed to the establishment of a free-trade zone between the two countries, beginning in January 1982. Under the agreement all customs barriers are to be gradually abolished.
MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA (cont'd)

Provision has been made for other countries in Southern Africa to join the agreement, provided they adhered to the terms stipulated.

Source: Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1981
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 20 November 1981

MOZAMBIQUE - SOVIET UNION

Agreement on the expansion of trade and other relations

An agreement has been signed between the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique. It provides for the expansion of trade-economic, scientific-technical and other relations between the foreign trade organizations of both countries.


NIGERIA - SENEGAL

Trade agreement

Following a recent meeting of the Nigeria-Senegal Joint Commission, the two Governments are working out details of a new trade agreement to increase the scope of economic relations. The new Agreement, which will include fishing, air services and cattle-raising, will replace the 1964 accord which had already lapsed. The air services agreement has already been signed and is awaiting ratification.

Trade between Nigeria and Senegal increased considerably between 1973 and 1976 with the balance in Nigeria's favour. Senegal's exports include fresh, smoked, salted and chilled fish, crude salt, groundnut oil, livestock, lubricants and finished petroleum products from its refinery. Nigeria's exports are mainly crude oil.


NICARAGUA - SOVIET UNION

Trade and financial protocol

A protocol has been signed between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union which envisages the conclusion during the next five years of a number of trade contracts and grants Nicaragua a credit of $50 million.

ROMANIA - ZAMBIA

Barter trade agreement

Romania and Zambia have reached a barter trade agreement whereby Romania will import treated hides, cotton, copper and zinc from Zambia, while Zambia will import spare parts for motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals from Romania.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, September 1981

RWANDA - TANZANIA

Agreements on trade and economic co-operation

Agreement was reached at a meeting of the Rwanda-Tanzania Joint Commission, in the fields of agriculture, trade, banking, roads, transport, communications and education together with a joint venture project in the textile sector.


SOVIET UNION - SWEDEN

Co-operation programme 1981-1990; four-year agreement relative to exports of butter to the Soviet Union

At the occasion of the session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Co-operation, a long-term programme was signed for the development of economic (trade), industrial and scientific-technical co-operation between the Soviet Union and Sweden. As part of this programme, a four-year agreement was signed with the Swedish organization for trade in dairy products for exports of butter to the Soviet Union.


SOVIET UNION - YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Agreement on economic and technical co-operation

The Soviet Union has signed with the Yemen Arab Republic an agreement on economic (trade) and technical co-operation and also, more specifically, a contract with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery Resources of the Yemen Arab Republic.

TANZANIA - ZAIRE

Most-favoured-nation agreement

Tanzania and Zaire have granted each other most-favoured-nation status in trade. The agreement, signed in Kinshasa on 11 August 1981, covers customs, tax and other payments relative to import-export activities, as well as transit and transport of goods. The two governments also agreed to facilitate the exchange of specified products.

REGIONAL

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

Preferential oil exports by Nigeria to member States

Nigeria has agreed to export oil at preferential prices ($34.5 on average) to the other member countries of ECOWAS. Nigeria also agreed to grant to these countries interest-free credits over a period of 120 days for these oil exports. The measure is intended to strengthen the Economic Community of West African States.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 22 December 1981

GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL

Protection against imports

The Ministers for Industry from the six Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) nations have recommended on 19 and 20 October 1981 the introduction of measures to protect domestic products against imports. The six GCC nations are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The recommendations were to be submitted to the GCC summit in Riyadh on 10 November 1981.

The Ministers also decided to set up a technical committee to prepare a system for exchanging information on industrial projects and a committee, comprising the chief executives of national industrial companies, to implement GCC decisions on unifying industrial developments and reducing dependence on imports.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 23 October 1981

MANO RIVER UNION

First phase of customs union

After various stages of development to bring into effect trade liberalization, the Mano River Union, consisting of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, completed its first phase of the Customs Union on 1 May 1981 with the introduction of intra-union trade. Under the present trade arrangements, tariff barriers have been eliminated and the joint market of
MANO RIVER UNION (cont’d)

Liberia and Sierra Leone have become available to producers in the two countries, providing them with a substantially larger and protected domestic market. All manufactured goods, and goods wholly produced in the two states, can be traded within Sierra Leone and Liberia without any customs import duties and equivalent charges. With regard to Guinea, which only adhered to the Union in 1980, transitional arrangements had been worked out to enable goods to enter intra-union trade in the joint market of the three member States.


PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA:

Treaty adopted

On 21 December 1981, a Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government adopted in Lusaka (Zambia) a treaty creating a Preferential Trade Area after four years of negotiations. The Treaty was signed by nine countries out of eighteen; it was decided that the ratification process for the PTA should be completed within a period of six months starting from 22 December 1981. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which are linked with South Africa under the terms of a 1969 Customs Union Agreement, before joining the PTA, have to conduct negotiations with South Africa on this matter.


SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

South Africa has agreed to substantial increases in the amounts it pays to its partners in the Southern African Customs Union – Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland – in lieu of customs duties. The move is seen as a direct South African response to the efforts by the three other member States to reduce their dependence on South Africa. It was estimated that this would increase the three countries' annual receipts from the customs pool by more than 10 per cent.