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INTRODUCTION

The 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 times a year.

The 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

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 SFRL, 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'Éditions économiques mondiales, Brussels

Far Eastern Economic Review
Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., Hong Kong
Federal Register
National Archives of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Foreign Agriculture
United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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

Middle East Economic Digest, London, England

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

Korean Trade News
Korean Traders Association, Düsseldorf

Moniteur du Commerce international
Centre français du commerce extérieur, Paris

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

Nachrichten für Aussenhandel
Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformationen, Cologne

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

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

The Public Ledger
UK Publications Ltd., Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire

Standard Chartered Review
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., London

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

United States Department of Agriculture - NEWS, Washington

United States International Trade Commission Publication
United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.
In addition, various newspapers have been used. GATT documents are referred to by their symbols and dates.
ALGERIA

Exemption from customs duty of certain articles for use in education and research

The Algerian Official Gazette of 9 February 1982 published two Orders dated 29 June 1981 exempting from customs duty and the single global production tax, under certain conditions, various instruments, scientific and technical laboratory apparatus, chemical products and electronic components intended for use in education and research and imported by:

- l'Institut hydro-météorologique de formation et de recherche (IHFR);
- l'Ecole nationale d'application des techniques aéronautiques civiles (ENATAC).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 April 1982

Customs duty and tax changes


I. Exemption from customs duties

The products listed below and used for the preparation of animal feed have been exempted from customs duties:

- ex 23.01 Flour and meal of fish or meat
- ex 23.04 Soyabean oilcake
- ex 23.07 Amprolimix plus, Stenerol, oligo-elements
- ex 25.08 Calcareous chalk
- ex 28.40 Phosphates
- ex 29.24 Choline chloride
- ex 29.31 Methionine
- ex 29.44 Zinc bacitracine

Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen (tariff heading 03.01) has been exempted from customs duties.

The customs duties on compound preparations and concentrated extracts (ex 21.07) intended for the preparation of aerated beverages have been reduced to 25 per cent.
ALGERIA (cont'd)

II. Reduction of rate of customs duty and global sole production tax (GSPT) on imports

The fabrics listed below are now subject to customs duty at the rate of 10 per cent and GSPT at the rate of 10 per cent (11.11 per cent on imports) when intended for the manufacture of sportswear:

- ex 51.04 Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous)
- ex 56.07 Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous)
- 60.01 Knitted or crocheted fabric.

When imported by Sonitex, woven fabrics intended for the manufacture of blankets and falling within heading 56.07 are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent and subject to GSPT at the reduced rate of 10 per cent (11.11 per cent on imports).

Musical instruments included in the following list are now subject to customs duty at the rate of 3 per cent and to GSPT at the special reduced rate of 7 per cent (7.52 per cent on imports):

- ex 92.01 Pianos
- 92.02 Other string musical instruments
- ex 92.05 Alto and tenor saxophones
- ex 92.05 Trumpets
- ex 92.05 Clarinets
- ex 92.06 Drums and the like
- ex 92.10 Metronomes and pitch pipes.

III. Reduction of rate of GSPT

The fine bakers' wares indicated below are now subject to GSPT at the normal rate of 20 per cent (25 per cent on imports):

- ex 19.08 Unsweetened dry biscuits, sweetened dry biscuits, rusks, gingerbread.

IV. Suspension of customs duty and GSPT until 31 December 1982 on certain current consumer products:

Suspension of customs duty and GSPT:

- ex 09.01 Coffee, whether or not roasted
- 12.01 Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken
- ex 15.07 Fluid vegetable oils
- 17.01 Beet sugar and cane sugar in solid form
- ex 17.02 Other sugars (glucose syrup, sugars and molasses)
- 19.03 Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
ALGERIA (cont'd)

Suspension of customs duty only (these products being already exempt from GSPT):

07.05 Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split
11.01 Cereal flours
ex 11.02 Groats and meal of wheat, rye or other cereals.

V. Temporary suspension of customs duties and GSPT until 31 December 1984

Customs duties and GSPT have been suspended until 31 December 1984 in respect of the poultry-farming and bee-keeping sector.

VI. Possibilities of purchasing the following products exempt from GSPT:

(a) Products and materials used in the manufacture of polyethylene bags

(b) Packaging used for putting up and retailing milk.

VII. Suspension of the additional specific price-support charge on eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, imported and all other eggs in shell, imported (ex 04.05). This charge was at the rate of DA 5 per 100.

VIII. Change in rate of consumption duty on certain light and medium oils (high-octane fuel, petroleum spirit other than aviation spirit).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 February 1982

Import régime for 1982

A public notice informed producers in the private sector on 9 March 1982 of the opening of credits under the quota provisions for 1982 for certain products not allocated to Algerian national corporations or retroceded by them.

Import licences can be granted only to production enterprises if they provide the following documents in support of their applications: a certified copy of the Commercial Register; a payroll certified by the Caisse d'assurance sociale; an extract from the records and an attestation showing that the producer has paid the single global production tax; an information form relating to the enterprise; for producers applying for import licences covering a value of DA 400,000 or more, a copy of the last general operating account.
ALGERIA (cont'd)

Applications for licences for the import of capital equipment must be sent in for each half year and supported by the following: approval of the Regional Commission or the National Commission on investments granted in 1981 or 1982 for a new enterprise; the prior approval of the Trusteeship Ministry for the activity concerned; an expert's report attesting the obsolescence of the equipment to be replaced.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 and 19 April 1982

Prior import approval abolished for certain products used by nuclear industry

The products falling under the import monopoly of the Centre des sciences et technologies nucléaires (CSTN) are no longer subject to a prior import approval.

The products concerned are special ores and other products for laboratory use, electrical and mechanical appliances and apparatus, machine tools, other equipment used in the nuclear industry.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 March 1982

ANTIGUA

Import controls for sugar and rice

The Antiguan Government has decided that all imports of sugar and rice are to be controlled by the Government's Central Marketing Corporation. The decision was expected to be implemented during March 1982.

Source: British Business, 2 April 1982

ARGENTINA

Increased minimum and lower maximum import tariffs

On 24 December 1981 the Argentine authorities decided to raise the minimum import tariff from 5 per cent to 10 per cent and to lower the maximum import tariff from 48 per cent to 43 per cent.

The tariff positions covered by Decree 201/79 and its amendments, and which covers vehicles only, were exempted from these import duty changes.

Source: British Business, 29 January 1982
Bank of London and South America Review, February 1982
ARGENTINA (cont'd)

**Import licensing for certain iron and steel products**

By Decree 544, 30 June 1981, the Argentine authorities have ruled that imports of hot or cold rolled plates and sheets of steel or iron containing up to 40 per cent carbon and imports of steel bars must have the prior authority of the Military Factories Authority (Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares).

The goods will only be allowed customs clearance on production of the authorization documents.

Source: British Business, 22 January 1982

**Changes in export tax and decreased export refunds**

The Argentine authorities decided on 24 December 1981 that all exports for which the previous tax was between 0 per cent and 25 per cent were to be charged at 10 per cent. A 10 per cent refund was established for those exports that previously received refunds of between 12.5 per cent and 25 per cent.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, February 1982

**New exchange regulations and elimination of deferred import payments**

On 24 December the Banco Central established new regulations for exchange operations: the exchange market was unified and the peso was allowed to float freely. The forward exchange mechanism operating in the former financial market was maintained in the new single market; the maximum allowable amount of currency purchased per person per day was re-established at US$20,000; the previously required 180-day deferred payment for imports was eliminated, as well as the exchange insurance on foreign currency transactions.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, February 1982

AUSTRALIA

**Import tariff alterations**

The Australian Government has made the following decisions on the basis of recommendations by the Industries Assistance Commission.
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

(i) **Certain bags, cases and similar containers.** With effect from 12 January 1982, the Canadian margins of preference applicable to disposable bags falling within tariff items 42.02.41, 42.02.42 and 42.02.49 were eliminated. The temporary duties applicable to goods falling within tariff item 42.02.5 ceased to be operative on and from 4 February 1982.

(ii) **Fabricated steel structures.** Steel structures falling within tariff item 73.21 will become dutiable at a long-term rate of 15 per cent. The long-term rate is being phased in over two years with effect from 22 January 1982. Exceptions are large bore welded pipes and tubes, the duty on which will phase down to 15 per cent over five years, and other pipes and tubes which became dutiable at 15 per cent on and from 22 January 1982.

(iii) **Polyunsaturated margarine.** Import duty rates applicable to polyunsaturated margarine falling within tariff item 15.13 were reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent with effect from 18 February 1982.

(iv) **Surge diverters.** Imports of surge diverters suitable for the protection of electricity supply equipment, of a kind falling within tariff item 85.19, were made dutiable at 15 per cent with effect from 18 February 1982. This rate represents an increase from 2 per cent on surge diverters having a current rating exceeding 5 KA.

(v) **Hand and machine scales; drawing and mathematical calculating instruments.** With effect from 19 March 1982, the import duty on hand scales, machine scales, protractors, disc calculators and the like, set squares, parallel rules of artificial plastic material, stencils and drawing curves was increased from 2 per cent to 25 per cent. The duty will be phased down to 20 per cent after two years. Other goods under reference remain dutiable at minimum rates.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notices: No. 82/11, 11 January 1982; No. 82/18, 21 January 1982; No. 82/31, 18 February 1982; and No. 82/46, 18 March 1982

**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:

- non-percolating fire hose from the Federal Republic of Germany;
- paradichlorobenzene from Japan;
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)

- sodium tripolyphosphate from the People's Republic of China and the United States;
- phosphoric acid from Israel and the People's Republic of China;
- automotive and industrial filters from New Zealand;
- toluene and xylene from Japan;
- acrylonitrile butadiene styrene thermoplastic compound from the Republic of Korea; and
- venison from New Zealand.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 82/2, 6 January 1982; No. 82/4, 6 January 1982; No. 82/5, 6 January 1982; No. 82/15, 15 January 1982; No. 82/20, 20 January 1982; No. 82/21, 25 January 1982; No. 82/28, 5 February 1982 and No. 82/39, 5 March 1982

Dumping cash securities

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

- sodium tripolyphosphate from the People's Republic of China and the United States entered for home consumption on and after 6 January 1982;
- phosphoric acid from Israel and the People's Republic of China entered for home consumption on and after 6 January 1982;
- power transformers from Japan, with effect from 3 February 1982; and
- power transformers from the United Kingdom, with effect from 10 March 1982.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice: No. 82/5, 6 January 1982; No. 82/26, 3 February 1982; and No. 82/41, 10 March 1982

Termination of anti-dumping inquiries

Inquiries in regard to surgical face masks from Japan were terminated after it had been found that, although these goods had been exported to Australia at prices lower than assessed normal values, the margin of dumping involved had been negligible.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 82/45, 16 March 1982
Termination of quantitative restrictions and import duty reduction: double-edged safety razor blades

The Australian Government terminated quantitative restrictions applying to imports of double-edged safety razor blades with effect from 18 February 1982. This measure had been introduced in 1978 and notified under GATT Article XIX.

On the same date, the Australian Government also reduced the import duty applying to this product, from 12.5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Source: Document L/4666/Add.1, 17 March 1982
        Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 82/31, 18 February 1982

Termination of quantitative restrictions: works trucks and stackers

The Australian Government has terminated quantitative restrictions on works trucks and stackers, with effect from 1 April 1982. This measure had been introduced in 1980 and notified under GATT Article XIX.

Source: Document L/5026/Add.20, 22 April 1982

Passenger motor-vehicles: long-term assistance policy

The Australian Government announced, in December 1981, its long-term assistance policy for the car industry for the period 1985 to 1992. Import licensing will be replaced by tariff quotas from 1985. The quota level will be expanded so as to permit an increase in the number of completely built-up passenger motor vehicles imported from 105,000 in 1985 to at least 133,000 by 1992. Existing import duties will continue to apply to components and car imports within quota while car imports above quota will be dutiable at 150 per cent, phasing down to 125 per cent by 1992. The current 85 per cent local content requirement will be retained. The ceiling on car producers' ability to import duty-free components in exchange for exports of vehicles and components will be gradually increased from 7.5 per cent to 15 per cent of total production from 1985.

Source: Financial Times, 22 December 1981
        Information from Australian delegation

GSP modification

With effect from 18 February 1982, the developing country margin of preference accorded to Brazil on vibratory road rollers and parts thereof falling within tariff item 84.09 was reduced to 10 per cent.

Source: Bureau of Customs Notice, No. 82/31, 18 February 1982
AUSTRIA

Reduction of GSP rate: nutmeg, crushed, and nutmeg flower, crushed

The GSP rate applicable to the following products has been reduced from 9 to 4 per cent with effect from 4 July 1981:

ex 09.08 B 2

Nutmeg, crushed (mixtures of whole nutmeg and crushed nutmeg but not of ground nutmeg) and nutmeg flower, crushed (crushed but not ground), in single packings containing 25 kg. or more.

Source: L/4108/Add.12, 21 January 1982

GSP: cut flowers, otherwise prepared

In Austria the GSP rate of customs duty applicable to "cut flowers, otherwise prepared" has been "0 per cent" for least-developed countries since January 1982.

Source: COM.TD/W/340/Add.1, 23 February 1982

GSP: tropical fruits and products thereof

Starting in 1982, Austria is applying general GSP rates to Portugal and Turkey, and special duties applicable to the products of least-developed countries have been introduced within the framework of the Austrian GSP scheme. Further changes have also been made in the rates of customs duty applicable to tropical fruits and nuts and products thereof.

Source: COM/TD/W/352/Add.2, 22 February 1982

Duty-free quota: paper

The Austrian Ministry of Trade has announced that the 1982 duty-free quota applicable to CCCN heading 48.05 (paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets); crêped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets) has been exhausted for this year.

Source: British Business, 16 April 1982
BANGLADESH

Import bans

The Bangladesh Government has banned the import of sanitary ware of all types falling under tariff heading 69.10; refined, bleached and deodorized (RBD) stearine (tariff heading 15.03); solid and semi-solid palm oil, passed as vegetable ghee (tariff heading 15.07); and crude palm oil (tariff heading 15.07). However, those manufacturers who have been and are currently engaged in the manufacture of soap, will continue to be allowed to import RBD stearine, at an increased import duty rate of 50 per cent instead of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Source: British Business, 7 May 1982

BENIN

Food exports banned

In view of the low rainfall in 1981 which had resulted in a decline in foodstuff production, Benin's National Executive Council, on 9 December 1981, decided that henceforth, the export of any of the following foodstuffs would be prohibited: corn, sorghum, rice, fonio, yams, potatoes and yam flour, beans, peanuts, cassava, cassava dough and garri.


BRAZIL

Import duty reductions for whisky

Resolution 02-0310 reduced the import duty levied on whisky from 205 per cent to 105 per cent, and Resolution 02-0311 reduced the import duty on some whisky concentrates to 60 per cent and other whisky concentrates to 105 per cent. These Resolutions came into force on 18 March 1982.

Source: British Business, 23 April 1982
BRAZIL (cont’d)

Abolishment of licensing for certain beverages

Goods under chapter 22 of the Brazilian tariff which covers beverages, spirits and vinegar may now be imported into Brazil since they have now been omitted from the latest CACEX (Foreign Trade section of the Bank of Brazil) communication (No. 7 Annex C) which lists goods for which the issue of an import licence has been suspended.

Source: British Business, 23 April 1982

Granting of import licences re-introduced

By Communication No. 7 of 4 March 1982 the Brazilian authorities decided to grant import licences for a large number of goods contained in tariff chapters 1 to 44. The delivery of import licences for these goods had been suspended since January 1977.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982

Temporary suspension of import duty payments

Order 022 of 20 January 1982 stated that payment of duties may be suspended for up to one year on imports of goods for re-export, further processing before export, or for use in preparing other products for export. This concession may be further extended for up to two years. In the case of imports for capital goods production, duties may be suspended for a maximum of five years, depending on the time necessary to manufacture and export the finished goods.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, February 1982

CANADA

Anti-dumping investigations

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

- capacitor voltage transformers from Switzerland, on 8 March 1982

Source: Notice of Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 2 April 1982
Preliminary determination on dumping

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

- stainless steel and alloy, excluding carbon steel from Japan, on 22 April 1982.

Source: Notices of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, 22 April 1982

Findings by the Anti-dumping Tribunal

The Canadian Anti-dumping Tribunal issued the following findings of dumping with respect to:

- certain countertop microwave ovens from Japan, Singapore and the Republic of Korea, on 30 March 1982;
- cutting and creasing steel rules from the United States, on 8 April 1982.

Source: Findings of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, 30 March 1982 and 8 April 1982

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Additional tax raised on imports of sparkling wines and champagnes

An increase in the rate of additional tax applicable to imports of sparkling wines and champagne (tariff heading ex 22.05) into the Central African Republic is to be found in the revised edition of the UDEAC (Customs Union of Central African States) customs tariff. The old rate was 20 per cent. The new rate is 30 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Import tariff reductions

China reduced as part of its modernization programme tariffs on 149 items related to material for light industry, textile manufacturing, transportation and raw materials for the energy industry. The tariff reductions became effective on 1 January 1982.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 15 January 1982
COLOMBIA

Import duty reductions

Decree No. 3108 of 6 November 1981 reduced the import duties for certain goods intended for local industrial development. The goods affected are machinery and electrical equipment listed in tariff chapter 85 of the Brussels Nomenclature as well as the following tariff headings: 29.15, 70.12, 70.20, 84.06, 84.15, 89.01, 98.15.

Furthermore, the twenty-six items under tariff headings 84.15, 69.09, 70.03, 84.14, 84.18, 84.20, 85.11, 90.13, 90.16, 90.20, 90.23, 90.24 and 90.28 are for a period of eighteen months subject to a 1 per cent import duty. These imports are destined to stimulate Colombia's exports.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 9 February 1982; Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 February 1982

Import licensing

Colombian Resolution 060 has transferred from the free import licence list to the previous import licence list products falling within the following tariff headings: 55.07, 55.08, 59.07.89.00, 59.08, 59.11.89.01, 59.11.89.99, 59.13, 62.02, 73.31.01.06, 84.15.01.01, 84.40.01.01, 85.06.03.01, 85.12.04.01.

Source: British Business, 29 January 1982

Reduction of prior import deposits

Importers of raw materials and consumer goods for immediate consumption are now required to deposit with the Bank of the Republic only 20 per cent of the peso equivalent of the value of the goods imported. The previous rate was 35 per cent which remains unchanged for other imports. Certain capital goods continue exempt from the prior deposit requirement. The maximum period allowed for payment and remittance of foreign exchange for raw materials and consumer goods has been extended from five to six months. In future prior deposits will no longer remain frozen but can be used by importers of good standing for the immediate payment of other imports.

Source: British Business, 5 March 1982
CONGO

Import controls on edible oils

Following the suspension measures imposed by the EEC on imports of olive oil and rape-seed oil from Spain, the Congolese authorities have decided to prohibit the import and sale of those products. Furthermore, oils other than those mentioned above will be given customs clearance only after analysis at the frontier by the Congolese quality control and commercial inspection services.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 February 1982

COSTA RICA

Devaluation law and export taxes

On 10 December 1981 Costa Rica has devalued the official rate of the colón from 8.60 to 20 to the United States dollar.

Taxes of 15 per cent on the value of traditional exports (coffee, bananas, cocoa and beef) and 4.5 per cent on the value of non-traditional exports to CACM countries were also introduced. These taxes will be calculated on the difference between the previous official United States dollar rate of 8.60 colones and the free market rate (41 colones in mid-January). In January the rate of the tax on traditional exports was lowered from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, February 1982

CUBA

Economic Plan for 1982, import reductions

Cuba's Economic Plan for 1982 foresees for 1982 economic growth of 2.5 per cent. The investment budget was reduced from $3.15 billion in 1981 to $2.9 billion. Imports are to be reduced in order to correspond to the reduced revenue resulting from sugar exports.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 February 1982
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Substantial reduction of imports of machinery and equipment planned for 1982

Czechoslovakia will cut imports of machinery and equipment from market-economy countries by more than 50 per cent in 1982 compared to the level of imports in 1981. According to the Czechoslovak National Bank, Czechoslovak imports of machinery and equipment in 1981 from non-Socialist countries amounted to Kcs 2,422 million and the Bank indicated that imports in 1982 will amount to only Kcs 1,190 million (i.e. some $200 million).

The National Bank strictly controls the preparation of construction sites and design work before giving permission to import necessary machinery and equipment. This system has been applied before, but as from January 1982 it will apply to all projects with a planned total cost of Kcs 3 million. In the past it only applied to projects with a minimum projected total cost of Kcs 10 million.

The controlling site and project preparation carried out at the beginning of 1982 has already resulted in its decision not to allow imports of machinery and equipment from market-economy countries worth a total of Kcs 121 million and instead to budget them into the import plan for 1983.

Before allowing the allocation of foreign exchange to finance imports of machinery and equipment, the National Bank now requires a certificate stating that the corresponding machinery cannot be obtained domestically or be imported from other CMEA countries as well as a detailed time-table of harmonization of machinery imports during the preparation of the project.

The National Bank stated that strict control will contribute to a decrease of imports from market-economy countries for 1982 planned projects by 50 per cent compared to 1981. In 1981 the National Bank had requested that imports of machinery and equipment from these countries worth Kcs 317 million be postponed until a later date.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Development with the USSR, other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 29 April 1982
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (cont'd)

Five-Year Plan 1981-85

Foreign Trade Plan

Czechoslovakia's original 1981-85 Plan called for an average rate of growth of national income of between 2.6 per cent to 3.0 per cent, as compared with the average rate of growth of 3.7 per cent for 1976-80. The final version of the 1981-85 Plan, adopted on 15 December 1981, set up an average annual rate of growth of national income of 2.0 per cent to 2.6 per cent.

The Foreign Trade Plan continues to be based on rapid expansion in exports and a stagnation in imports. Foreign trade turnover should increase by between 35-40 per cent in foreign prices (i.e. by 6.2-6.9 per cent annually). As trade with the CMEA countries and in particular with the USSR has to expand more rapidly, corresponding figures for turnover increase with the market economy countries should be smaller. The 1982 Foreign Trade Plan requires a 10 per cent increase in exports to other CMEA countries and a 7.5 per cent increase in exports to the market economy countries. In view of the planned foreign turnover increase there is very little scope left for some increase in imports from the market economy countries.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 10 February 1982

DJIBOUTI

Tariff changes and import surcharge

According to Finance Law No. 209/AN/81 for 1982, the following measures have been taken by the Djibouti Government:

- the 5 per cent customs duty on the c.i.f. value of products other than foodstuffs when not originating in the EEC has been extended to products other than foodstuffs when originating in the EEC. (This customs duty is not applicable to products exempted from the consumption tax according to article 21.12.01 of the General Customs Code.)

- non-aerated mineral waters imported into Djibouti are subject to an import surcharge of 26 per cent calculated on the c.i.f. value.
DJIBOUTI (cont'd)

These decisions are applicable as from 1 January 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 January 1982

ECUADOR

Import prohibition for automobiles

Ecuador has banned the import of cars and trucks except in the following cases: those imported under barter agreements up to a value of US£10 million a year; vehicles brought in by diplomats or by Ecuadoreans who have been resident abroad for more than two years; trucks of over three tonnes capacity; ambulances, fire engines and cranes; four-wheel-drive vehicles (with prior authorization); and invalids' vehicles and vehicles to be donated to public or private organizations (with prior authorization).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 January 1982; Bank of London & South America Review, February 1982; Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 February 1982

Prohibited imports and barter trade

The Colombian National Monetary Board has passed a resolution to prohibit the importation of the following goods:

Textiles: embroidered fabric-like lace, and impregnated or printed cloth used for curtains;

Perfumes: cosmetics, creams and face-powders of all types;

Whisky, cognac, champagne, wine and vodka. These items can only be imported with barter operations, particularly with bananas. Triangular deals are prohibited.

Plastics: all types of tableware and kitchenware which is made from plastics;

Polishes: all types of shoe polish or materials for polishing or waxing;

Paper: all types of decorative paper and wallpaper;

Watches: all types of watches or lenses used in their manufacture;
ECUADOR (Cont'd)

Umbrellas and sunshades: all types, without exclusion;

Cement: only with the previous permission of the Ministry of Industry (MICEI) and until the national factories can meet the local market demand;

Ballpens: only with the previous authority of MICEI;

White goods: refrigerators, freezers, gas or electric cookers, washing machines, dishwashers, sound equipment, etc., only within the limitation of a previous licence;

Music boxes, decorative porcelain including ceramics;

Fresh fruit, Christmas trees, milk and cocoa products only in barter trade;

Crystal and glassware not including Pyrex;

Motorcycles: only the importation of parts and spares is permitted.

Decree No. 1179/82 gives the following details on the import prohibitions:

On list IB, tariff No. 25.23.00.03 needs the prior authorization of the Ministry of Industries, Commerce and Integration and tariff No. 39.07.89.99, hoses, eye baths, etc., is prohibited.

Under list II there are a number of prohibited items falling within the following tariff numbers: 19.02, 25.15, 33.06, 34.02, 34.05, 39.07, 48.11, 48.12, 49.08, 58.10, 59.12, 66.01, 69.11, 69.12, 70.13, 73.34, 74.03, 83.04, 87.09, 90.03, 91.01, 92.08 and 97.05.

There are also a number of items under list II which are permitted only on barter trade and also with the requirement of the prior authorization of either the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Industries, Commerce and Integration, within the following tariff numbers: 08.04, 08.06, 08.07, 08.12, 22.05, 22.06, 22.07, 22.09, 39.07, 73.36, 84.15, 84.19, 84.40, 85.06, 98.01 and 98.03.

The Ecuadorian products for barter trade are bananas, dehydrated bananas, chocolate, coffee beans, instant coffee, fish products (except shrimps), castor bean meal, balsa wood and tomato paste. US$10 million is the maximum amount for barter trade negotiations world-wide (to be reviewed) and the maximum value for each contract (quota) will be US$0.5 million (quota valid for six months). Barter trade in an Ecuadorian product specified above can only commence when the export figures of the product (in quantity terms) registered at the same date of the previous year have been exceeded.

Source: British Business, 12 March 1982, 23 April 1982; Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 March 1982
Controls on imports; increase in import deposits

The Egyptian Government has adopted stricter control of imports and business ventures. The products affected are luxuries and some imported consumer goods. The policy now is to be restricted to necessary imports and development projects that will help build a self-sufficient economy.

Private-sector import regulations are to be changed in order to strengthen domestic production and ease the demand on foreign exchange. The rule requiring payment of import deposits is to be revived and the size of the deposit increased. Imports are to be divided into four categories instead of the present three, and would require deposits of 25, 40, 75 and 100 per cent.

Middle East Economic Digest, 26 February 1982

Restriction of imports from the Egyptian free-trade zones

By Ministerial Order No. 259/81, the Egyptian authorities have restricted imports from the free trade zones established in Egypt. Article 1 of this Order provides that the exporting country must be the country producing the goods imported, and Article 3 specifies that this measure does not apply to goods purchased in the free-trade zones of the Arab Republic of Egypt, provided that the goods were imported into the free zones before 1 October 1981.

Furthermore, the Central Agency for public mobilization and Egyptian statistics has published a list of 240 articles, the importation of which from the free zones and from Port Said is authorized, provided that they fall into one of the following categories:

1. Articles manufactured in the free zones. The free zones are considered as the countries of origin of articles manufactured in these zones provided that the value added by local manufacture represents at least 25 per cent of the total value.

2. Articles imported to meet production needs, through the intermediary of foreign companies, provided it is proved that a contract has been concluded or a manufacturing licence issued between the Egyptian company and the foreign company.
EGYPT (cont'd)

3. Articles bought from international companies and imported from their marketing centres or regional depots in Europe or elsewhere, provided that the contract and the opening of credit are in the name of these companies.

4. Articles imported for personal use and authorized by the customs.

This Order entered into force on 1 April 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 5 April 1982

Consumption tax, changes affecting imports

The Egyptian authorities promulgated Law No. 133 of 1981 concerning changes in the consumption tax charged on the c.i.f. price of imports. The principal products affected by the new measure are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>New rate</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar candy</td>
<td>18.7 LE*/tonne</td>
<td>31.6 LE/tonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>16 LE/100 litres</td>
<td>45.85 LE/100 lit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk fabrics</td>
<td>0.3 LE/kg.</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarn of man-made fibres</td>
<td>0.3 LE/kg.</td>
<td>0.06 LE/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen blankets</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio and video magnetic tape recorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>0.28 LE/tonne</td>
<td>9.280 LE/tonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette-lighters</td>
<td>0.1 LE each</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor cars for private use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of 1,000 to 1,500 cc</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100 LE each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- more than 1,500 cc</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200 LE each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air-conditioners</td>
<td>from 20 to 70 LE/each</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*LE = Egyptian pounds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EGYPT (cont'd)</strong></th>
<th><strong>New rate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Old rate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol, pure (80° or more)</td>
<td>0.75 LE/litre</td>
<td>3 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol, pure, for the cosmetics industry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.75 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol, pure, for medical use</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.75 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wine:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- up to 13°</td>
<td>0.095 LE/litre</td>
<td>12.15 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 13° and more</td>
<td>0.95 LE/litre plus 0.75 LE per additional degree</td>
<td>12.15 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisky and gin</td>
<td>5.33 LE/litre</td>
<td>5.8 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandy and cognac</td>
<td>1.785 LE/litre</td>
<td>3 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liqueurs</td>
<td>0.95 LE/litre plus 0.75 LE per additional degree</td>
<td>3 LE/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood sawn lengthwise, but not further prepared, of a thickness:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of not more than 5 mm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of more than 5 mm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood, laminated wood:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- wood for marquetry (fixed by the Wood Trading Company)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Beechwood (fixed by the Wood Trading Company)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other (fixed by the Wood Trading Company)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 December 1981
EGYPT (cont'd)

Labelling of imported foodstuffs

By Order No. 348 of 1981, the Egyptian authorities made it obligatory for importers of food products to indicate the selling price on the packaging of the products covered when they are marketed in Egypt.

By Order No. 370 of 31 October 1981 the Ministry of Supplies and Internal Trade of Egypt now requires the date of production and expiry date to appear on the packaging of foodstuffs including canned goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 November and 14 December 1981

ETHIOPIA

Prohibited imports

The National Bank of Ethiopia has added the following products to the list of prohibited imports: tunny, oatmeal, soluble coffee, alcoholic beverages, corn starch, potato starch, sports-bags, motor cars, table lamps, lamp-shades, wedding dresses, sportswear, belts, cameras, publicity material, fountain pens, nylon brooms and brushes.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March 1982

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Suspension of all imports from Argentina

On 16 April 1982, the Council of the European Communities suspended imports of all products originating in Argentina.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 877/82 said that "the serious situation resulting from the invasion of the Falkland Islands by Argentina, which was the subject of Resolution 502 of the Security Council of the United Nations, has given rise to discussions in the context of European political co-operation which have led in particular to the decision that economic measures will be taken with regard to Argentina in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Community treaties".

The Regulation did not preclude the putting into free circulation of products originating in Argentina:
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

- accompanied by import documents issued before the date of its entry into force which mention Argentina as the country of origin, or

- to be imported in execution of contracts concluded before that date, or

- in course of shipment to the Community at that date.

The provisions of the Regulation did not apply to imports into the United Kingdom of products which were the subject of measures adopted by the United Kingdom with effect from 7 April.

The Regulation entered into force on 16 April 1982 and was to apply until 17 May 1982, before which date, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, was to examine whether it was appropriate to extend, amend, or, if necessary, repeal the Regulation.

Source: Official Journal No. L 102, 16 April 1982

Suspension of imports of certain textile products

Importation into France of men's and boys' shirts, woven of wool, cotton or of man-made fibre textile fibres (ex 61.03), originating in Turkey have been suspended until 30 June 1982 (EEC Regulation No. 876/82).

Source: Official Journal, L 101, 16 April 1982

Duty-free tariff quotas on certain handwoven fabrics

Under Regulation No. 3668/81 the Council has opened duty-free tariff quotas on imports of certain handwoven fabrics, pile and chenille, falling within heading Nos. ex 50.09, ex 55.07, ex 55.09 and ex 58.04 for the period 1 January to 31 December 1982.

The quotas for the products have been established in value (ECU) as follows:

Handwoven fabrics of silk, of noil or other waste silk (ex 50.09) 2,244,000
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Handwoven cotton gauze (ex 55.07)  )
Other handwoven fabrics of cotton (ex 55.09)  )
Handwoven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry products of cotton falling within heading No. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No. 58.05) of cotton, woven on hand looms (ex 58.04)  )

Greece shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the 1979 Act of Accession to the Community.

Part of the quotas has been allocated between member-States; the rest, constituting a reserve, may be used by them after having utilized 90 per cent of their allocated shares.

Countries benefiting from the arrangement are India, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Laos, Sri Lanka, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Guatemala and Argentina.

Source: Official Journal L 370, 28 December 1981

Tariff quotas on textile items

Under Regulation Nos. 3740/81, 3741/81, 3743/81 and 3816/81 tariff quotas have been established for the period 1 January to 31 December 1982 on certain textile items originating in Cyprus, Spain and Turkey.

Duties have been suspended with respect to imports from Cyprus and Turkey. Duties have been partially suspended on imports from Spain. Within the limits of the quotas which have been allocated among member States, Greece shall apply duties in accordance with the provisions of the 1979 Act of Accession.

The products affected are listed below:

Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning (ex 56.04)  )
Men's and boys' outergarments (ex 61.01)  )
Woven fabrics of cotton (55.09)  )


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Woven fabrics of cotton (55.09)  )

Source: Official Journal L 370, 28 December 1981
Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale (55.05) 1,099 tonnes Turkey

Other woven fabrics of cotton (55.09) 2,587 tonnes Turkey

Carpets of wool or fine animal hair excluding handmade carpets (58.01) 198 tonnes Turkey


Initiation of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings

- Aluminium foil, pears in syrup, sheets and plates of iron or steel, methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, acrylonitrile, bisphenol.

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

- aluminium foil for household and catering use originating in Austria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Israel, on 14 January 1982;

- certain pears in syrup originating in Australia, on 10 February 1982;

- sheets and plates, of iron or steel, originating in Brazil, on 19 March 1982;

- methylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine originating in the German Democratic Republic and Romania, on 31 March 1982;

- acrylonitrile originating in the United States, on 3 April 1982;

- bisphenol A (diphenylol propane - DPP) originating in the United States, on 14 April 1982.

Source: Official Journal, No. C 8, 14 January 1982
No. C33, 10 February 1982
No. C70, 19 March 1982
No. C79, 31 March 1982
No. C84, 3 April 1982
No. C93, 14 April 1982
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Reopening of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceeding

- Sodium carbonate

On 14 April 1982, the Commission of the European Communities reopened an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceeding concerning certain sodium-carbonate originating in Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.

The Commission had given notice in the Official Journal of the European Communities No. C 303 of 4 December 1979 of the termination of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning imports of light sodium carbonate originating in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania. This termination was founded on the receipt by the Commission of a price undertaking by each of the relevant exporters which satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures with respect to light sodium carbonate originating in these countries was unnecessary.

The proceeding against the Soviet Union had been terminated by the imposition of a definitive anti-dumping duty against imports from the Soviet Union.

The European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations (CEFIC), on behalf of the quasi-totality of EEC producers, requested a reopening of the proceeding on the grounds that dumping is again being practised in respect of these imports and that measures taken in 1979 no longer eliminate injury.

Source: Official Journal No. C93, 14 April 1982

Imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty

- Mechanical wrist watches, oxalic acid, welded iron or steel tubes, standardized multi-phase electric motors, upright pianos.

On 16 January 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on mechanical wrist-watches originating in the USSR:

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

(a) for watches without gold-plating or with gold-plating of a thickness of up to and including five microns: 9.9 per cent of the value free-at-Community-frontier, duty unpaid;
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

(b) for watches with a gold-plating of a thickness exceeding five microns: 23.6 per cent of the value free-at-Community-frontier, duty unpaid.

Source: Official Journal No. L11, 16 January 1982

On 27 January 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on oxalic acid originating in China and Czechoslovakia.

The rate of the duty is 29.2 per cent.


On 3 February 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of welded tubes of iron or steel, not coated, of circular cross-section, of an external diameter of not more than 168.3 mm, threaded or threadable tubes (gas pipe), and other tubes, originating in Romania.

The rate of the duty is 25 per cent.

Source: Official Journal No. L26, 3 February 1982

On 31 March 1982, the Commission Decisions of 22 February 1980 and 11 June 1980 accepting undertakings given respectively by exporters in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania and by exporters in the USSR, in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW originating in those countries, were repealed.

A new undertaking entered into by the Hungarian exporter Transelektro was accepted and the procedure regarding imports originating in Hungary terminated.

A provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania or the USSR.

The amount of duty is equivalent, for each type of motor, to the difference between the net unit price, free-at-Community-frontier, not cleared through customs, to the first purchaser on Community territory, and the prices specified in an Annex to the Regulation.

Source: Official Journal No. L85, 31 March 1982
On 16 April 1982, a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed on upright pianos originating in the USSR.

The duty is 476 ECU per piano.

Source: Official Journal No. L101, 16 April 1982

- Phenol

On 18 January 1982, a definitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on phenol originating in the United States.

This duty does not apply to phenol manufactured and exported by Dow Chemical Company, General Electric Company, Georgia Pacific Corporation, Shell Chemical Company and United States Steel Corporation.

The rate of the duty is 14.1 per cent, except for exports made by the following companies for which the rate of duty shall be:

- Allied Corporation: 12.2 per cent
- ICC Industries Inc.: 10.5 per cent
- Monsanto Company: 6.5 per cent.

Source: Official Journal No. L12, 18 January 1982

- Certain cotton yarns

On 3 April 1982 a definitive anti-dumping duty of 12 per cent was imposed on imports of cotton yarn (NIMEXE 55.05-21 to 55.05-98) originating in Turkey.

A provisional anti-dumping duty of 16 per cent had been imposed in December 1981. Therefore, 75 per cent of the provisional duty has been definitively collected.

Source: Official Journal, L 90, 3 April 1982
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

Notice of review of definitive anti-dumping duty

- Polyester yarn

The Commission has reopened the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of certain polyester yarn (NIMEXE 51.01-29 and 30), originating in the United States.

The Council had imposed a definitive duty on the product on 22 December 1980, as amended on 9 November 1981. The proceedings have been reopened after the Commission had received requests from fourteen American exporters, as well as a new complaint lodged by the International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (CIRFS) on behalf of manufacturers accounting for almost all of the Community production of textured polyester yarn.

Source: Official Journal, C 48, 23 February 1982

Termination of anti-dumping proceedings

- Fluid cracking catalysts, polyester/cotton sheets and pillowcases, upright pianos

On 16 January 1982, the Commission accepted undertakings offered by Grace GmbH, on behalf of itself, Grace Italiana SpA, the Davison Chemical Division of W.R. Grace and Co. and any other affiliates of Grace GmbH which may sell fluid cracking catalysts in the Community, in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of fluid cracking catalysts originating in the United States, which the Commission had opened on 10 February 1981.

The anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of fluid cracking catalysts originating in the United States was thereby terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L11, 16 January 1982

On 20 February 1982, the anti-dumping procedure opened by the Commission on 26 June 1981 in respect of polyester/cotton sheets and pillowcases originating in the United States was terminated.

Source: Official Journal No. L48, 20 February 1982
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont'd)

On 14 April 1982, the anti-dumping proceeding opened by the Commission on 18 February 1981 concerning imports of upright pianos originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR was terminated in respect of such goods originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland on the basis of the acceptance of price undertakings offered to the Commission by the exporters concerned, namely Musicexport, Prague, Demusa, Berlin (East) and Ars Polona, Warsaw.

Source: Official Journal No. L101, 16 April 1982

- Polyester/cotton sheets and pillowcases

On 18 February 1982, the Commission terminated the anti-dumping proceedings it had initiated in June 1981 concerning imports of polyester/cotton sheets and pillowcases originating in the United States, after having concluded that the products in question were not being dumped.

Source: Official Journal, L 48, 20 February 1982

Outward Processing arrangements applicable to textile items

Under Regulation No. 636/82 the Council established outward processing arrangements applicable to certain textile products, reimported into the Community after working or processing in certain third countries. The Regulation, which shall enter into force on 1 September 1982, shall apply to textile products and clothing resulting from outward processing from a third country when there are limits or surveillance arrangements on the products from the country concerned.

The Regulation shall replace all arrangements regarding outward processing applied by member States. The outward processing allowed under the Regulation is limited to processing from woven or knitted fabrics.

Source: Official Journal L 76, 20 March 1982

Textile products subject to Community surveillance

The system of surveillance with respect to free circulation within the Community of certain textile products imported from third countries has been extended with effect from 1 January 1982. The system is intended to stop trans-shipment of goods with the aim of avoiding quantitative limits set up in existing bilateral agreements.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (cont’d)

Regulation 3787/81 lists the products and the countries concerned. The surveillance shall not apply to these countries where quantitative limits already exist.

The products and countries concerned are:

Trousers (ex 61.01 and ex 61.02) - Indonesia

Blouses and shirt blouses (ex 60.05 and ex 61.02) - Indonesia

Shirts (ex 61.03) - Indonesia

Stockings other than of synthetic fibres (ex 60.03) - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore

Bed-linen, table-linen, toilet- and kitchen-linen etc. (ex 62.02) - Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore

Parkas, anoraks etc. (ex 61.01, ex 61.02) - Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand

Tents (ex 62.04) - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore.


FIJI

Import licensing

With effect from 2 December 1981, import licences have been required for the importation into Fiji of PVC insulated electric wires, cables and aerial cables (not fitted with connectors).

Source: British Business, 22 January 1982
FINLAND

Import levy: cheeses

The Finnish authorities have reduced the import levy on certain cheeses from the European Community.

Source: British Business, 12 March 1982

New regulations: baby foods

Under Decree No. 722/81, the Finnish authorities have issued new regulations on baby foods.

Source: British Business, 19 March 1982

GHANA

Increased tax on import licences

Under the 1981-1982 budget, the tax on specific import licences has been raised from 10 to 20 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982

GUINEA

Import monopoly for paint

Under Decree No. 381 PRG of 15 July 1981, paint imported into the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea is subject to an import and distribution monopoly operated by the "Société industrielle des peintures de Conakry" (SIPECO).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 January 1982
GUINEA (cont'd)

Insurance for imported goods

Under Decree No. 504 PRG of 7 September 1981, all goods imported into
Guinea must be insured locally with the Société nationale d'assurances et
de réassurances (SNAR) (National Insurance and Reinsurance Company).
Prices for goods exported to Guinea should therefore be quoted f.o.b. or
c. and f. This Decree came into effect on 1 September 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 April 1982

GUYANA

Import licensing

The Guyana Government has announced that the issue of import licences
for certain foodstuffs has been suspended until further notice.

The items concerned are: cheese 04.04; split peas 07.05; cooking
oil chapter 15: "Milo" and "Ovaltine" beverages 19.02.

For cooking oil, if orders have already been placed with an exporter,
the importation will be allowed.

Source: British Business, 2 April 1982

Declaration of bankruptcy and import prohibitions

Guyana declared itself unable to pay for its imports and debts. The
reasons given for this state of affairs were developments in international
financial markets, low productivity and bad management. Instead of a
7.9 per cent growth of GNP expected for 1981 a 0.5 per cent decline of GNP
had been arrived at. The deficit in the balance of payments had reached
$186 million and amounted thus to 37.5 per cent of GNP. In order to
stabilize the situation the Guyana authorities had decreed import
prohibitions for a number of goods.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 April 1982
HUNGARY

Foreign trade rights

Nine new Hungarian enterprises were granted foreign trade rights at the beginning of 1982. This had increased the number of such authorizations to 161.

In addition to independent foreign trade rights, Hungary runs a system of *ad hoc* foreign trade rights geared to solving particular problems.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 29 April 1982

ICELAND

Reduction of customs duties

Under Act No. 2 of 2 February 1982, the Icelandic authorities have reduced from 80 per cent to 40 per cent the customs duties applicable to some products classified under the following tariff headings: 84.15, 84.18, 84.19, 84.40, 85.06, 85.12.

Source: British Business, 26 February 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 March 1982

Import deposit schemes: furniture and fittings, doors and windows

The import deposit scheme for furniture and fittings, doors and windows has been reintroduced in Iceland with effect from 1 January 1982 and will last until the end of the year. The deposit applies to goods in the following CCCN numbers: 44.23.02 and 03, 94.01.13, 14 and 19, 94.03.14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31 and 32.

The rate is 35 per cent of the converted currency held on account for ninety days at deposit account interest (currently 34 per cent). The requirement does not apply however to consignments worth less than IKr 1,000.

Source: British Business, 22 January 1982
ICELAND (cont'd)

Institution of a special customs clearance tax

By Act No. 5, supplemented by Decree No. 56, the Icelandic authorities have introduced a special customs clearance tax of 1 per cent levied on the c.i.f. value when goods are imported.

However, the following are exempt from this tax:

- Products of tariff chapters 1-14 intended for human consumption;
- Products exempt from customs duty under the EEC-Iceland agreement;
- Products exempt from customs duty and intended for local industry;
- Aircraft fuel, gas oil and fuel oil;
- Aircraft and vessels; parts thereof.

Source: British Business, 12 March 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982

INDONESIA

Export controls: logs

By a Joint Decision of the Ministers of Agriculture, Trade and Cooperatives and Industry of 1 March 1982, the Indonesian Government has further reinforced its policy of phasing out exports of logs. The main objective of this Joint Decision is to provide incentives to Indonesian producers to develop the plywood industry with a view to increasing export earnings from processed timber products. Pursuant to this Decision, no incentives will be given, as of January 1983, in the form of exports of logs to industries already in production. Industries still under construction will be given incentives in the form of a lump-sum allowance for exports of logs commensurate with installed capacity. This allowance will be gradually phased out over a period of three years.

Source: Far Eastern Economic Review, 19 March 1982
Information provided by the Indonesian delegation.

IRAN

Import prohibition for most products

Iran has prohibited imports of most products with the exception of foodstuffs, pharmaceutical goods, agricultural products and certain industrial raw materials. The decision was made in the light of shrinking reserves of foreign exchange.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 January 1982
IRAN (cont'd)

Changes in conditions for negotiation of letters of credit

By a circular of the Central Bank of Iran, dated 12 October 1981, the Iranian authorities have made the settlement of letters of credit subject to presentation by the exporter of a certificate of inspection when the value of the shipment exceeds Rls 500,000 (about FF 3 million). The document must certify that the shipment is in conformity with the pro forma invoice. (See Survey No. 13, p. 37.)

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 November 1981

IRAQ

Eggs for consumption exempted from customs duty

According to a decision published in the Official Gazette of Iraq dated 3 August 1981, imported eggs for consumption will be exempted from paying customs duty for a period of two years as from 1 January 1982.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 December 1981

Taxes and duties changed on certain local products

The Official Gazette has announced changes in taxes and duties on several locally made products. Taxes and duties have been repealed on raw materials and on machinery, equipment and packaging materials required in the production of beer, cement, plastic boxes and lids, sugar and soft drinks. All duties on raw sugar imports have been abolished. A duty of ID 39 ($132) is imposed on each ton of white sugar produced from imported raw sugar. A duty of ID 0.215 ($0.73) is levied on each litre of beer produced by public and mixed-sector companies, to be paid every three months. Similar conditions apply to soft drinks. A duty of ID 0.45 ($0.152) is imposed on each crate of twenty-four bottles.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 April 1982

Import licences for seeds

The Agricultural Supply Administration, under the responsibility of the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture, has decided to grant import licences to the private sector for seeds in 1982. The value of these licences is set at ID 80,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March 1982
ISRAEL

Increase of import duty on instant coffee

In order to protect its domestic production of instant coffee (tariff No. 21.02.1000) Israel has imposed IS 16 (Israel-Schekel) per kg. of imported instant coffee in addition to the 5 per cent import tariff normally to be paid. In 1981 Israel imported instant coffee valued at $2.89 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 April 1982

Anti-dumping law applied to paper imports

As of 15 February 1982 the Israeli Ministry for Trade and Industry applied the anti-dumping law to paper imports. Importers of chromopaper (tariff No. 48153000) have to deposit US$350 per ton of paper for a period of two months. The deposit requirement was to be replaced in April 1982 by a surcharge. The surcharge on rolls and sheets of paper is calculated from the difference between the c.i.f. price and US$850 or US$900 per ton plus 14 per cent duty and 12 per cent value-added tax.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 March 1982

ITALY

Cancellation of deposit requirement for purchases of foreign currency

On 15 February 1982, Italy informed GATT that it had decided to cancel, with effect from 7 February 1982, the requirement of lodging a frozen non-interest-bearing deposit in respect of payments abroad. Italy said its decision came one month earlier than the date of expiry previously fixed, and was made possible by the improvement in its balance of payments.

Source: L/5162/Add.3, 25 February 1982
IVORY COAST

Changes in import régime

Following upon Notice to Importers No. 81.00.19 of 13 December 1981, the import régime for products entering the Ivory Coast sets out the four following procedures:

1. Prohibition.

2. An import licence for products under quantitative restriction is compulsory where the f.o.b. value of the order exceeds CFAF 25,000 francs (instead of CFAF 40,000 as previously).

3. Imports into the Ivory Coast of liberalized products must be the subject of an "import intention" for any order in an amount f.o.b. exceeding CFAF 100,000 (instead of CFAF 500,000 as previously).

4. "Import intention" with prior permit is obligatory for any amount f.o.b. equal to or exceeding CFAF 100,000.

This notice became effective on 1 January 1982.

The minimum value of CFAF 1,500,000 required for inspection by the "Société générale de Surveillance" remains unchanged.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 February and 29 March 1982

Revised fiscal tax on imported vinyl compounds

With effect from January 1982, the fiscal tax on vinyl compounds (CCCN 39.02.22) imported into the Ivory Coast has been increased from 7 per cent to 15 per cent on the c.i.f. value. This measure does not apply to products originating in the West African Economic Community (WAEC) and in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Source: British Business, 26 February 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 March 1982
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Revised tax on tobacco

On 30 December 1981 the National Assembly of the Ivory Coast passed legislation, effective from 1 January 1982, under which the tax on tobacco is as follows:

Cigars/cigarillos . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . CFAF 1,375 per kg.

Other tobacco products with a gross duty-free price of:
- Less than CFAF 1,925 per kg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . CFAF 2,145 per kg.
- CFAF 1,925-6,225 per kg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . CFAF 2,450 per kg.
- Over CFAF 6,225 per kg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . CFAF 2,815 per kg.

Customs tax and fiscal tax were also revised as follows:
- CCCN 24.01.10: raw or unprocessed tobacco, in leaves or strips - customs tax 15 per cent plus fiscal tax 35 per cent.
- CCCN 24.01.20: tobacco remnants - customs tax 15 per cent plus fiscal tax 35 per cent.
- CCCN 24.02.50: reconstituted or homogenized tobacco - customs tax 15 per cent plus fiscal tax 35 per cent.

Source: British Business, 12 February 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 and 29 March 1982

Textile articles and clothing subject to import licensing

With effect from 30 October 1981, by notice of the Ivory Coast authorities, imports of textile articles and clothing into the Ivory Coast were temporarily prohibited. Imports of these items are now subject to an import licence issued by the Directorate of Foreign Trade.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 February and 12 April 1982

Tomato products subject to import licensing

Decree No. 81.690 of 19 August 1981 amended Decree No. 76.281 of 20 April 1976 listing the products subject to import licence on entering the Ivory Coast. The following tomato products were added to the list: tariff numbers 20.02.01; 20.02.09; 20.02.11; 20.02.19; 20.07.15; 20.07.45.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 December 1981
IVORY COAST (cont'd)

Refrigerators subject to import licensing

Decree No. 81-910 of 4 November 1981 amended Decree No. 76-281 of 20 April 1976 fixing the list of products subject to import licensing in the Ivory Coast. The following additions have been made to the list:

84.15: Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment (electrical and other): refrigerators of household type:

- 84.15.01: electric, compression type
- 84.15.09: other.

The above-mentioned Decree is immediately applicable.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 March 1982

Certain tubes and pipes of iron or steel subject again to import licensing

Under Decree No. 81.555 of 8 July 1981, amending Circular No. 337 issued by the Ivory Coast authorities on 30 April 1981 (see Survey No. 12, May-August 1981, page 40), imports into the Ivory Coast of the following tubes and pipes of iron or steel is once again subject to import licensing:

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

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

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

Ex 73.18.31: Welded tubes of rectangular cross-section

73.18.90: Other tubes and pipes of iron or steel.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 November 1981

JAPAN

Import duty reductions

With effect from 1 April 1982, the following alterations to the Japanese customs tariff on imports were made:
(i) **Advanced implementation of Tokyo Round tariff concessions**

Tokyo Round tariff reductions on 1,653 items accounting for 43 per cent of dutiable imports excluding oil were made two years ahead of the scheduled staging for concessions. Tariffs on semi-conductors were reduced to final Tokyo Round concession rates.

(ii) **Other tariff reductions** were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate of Duty</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Present</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2/</td>
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<tr>
<td>08.01-1(1)</td>
<td>Banana, fresh</td>
<td>Apr.-Sept.35%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oct.-Mar.45%</td>
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<td>(G.S.P.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.09-1(1)</td>
<td>Whisky (50° or higher, 2 litres (1) or more)</td>
<td>¥ 413/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whisky (less than 50°, less than 2 litres)</td>
<td>¥ 343/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02-1(1)</td>
<td>Sheet tobacco imported by the Japan Monopoly Corporation</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.04-4 ex</td>
<td>Yellow phosphor</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.11-3 ex</td>
<td>Exhaust gas turbochargers for motor vehicles</td>
<td>5.6% (for diesel engines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4 ex</td>
<td>Parts of exhaust gas turbochargers for motor vehicles</td>
<td>5.4% (for others)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Subject to a minimum customs duty of ¥ 299/1
2/ As of 31 December 1981

(iii) **Tungsten ore and concentrates.** Duty-free entry, previously limited to imports within a tariff quota, has been extended to all imports of tungsten ore and concentrates.
JAPAN (cont'd)

(iv) Oil. The tariff quota scheme for heavy fuel oils and raw oils has been revised. In addition, the scheme for the reduction and refund of customs duties related to crude oil has been extended for a further year. However, the margin by which duties on crude oil for producing low sulphur fuel are reduced has been lowered from ¥ 300/kl. to ¥ 165/kl.

(v) Aluminium. Customs duty has been suspended on imports of aluminium ingots by Japanese smelters in respect of a quantity equivalent to such smelting capacity as is disposed of under the Law on Extraordinary Measures for the Stabilization of Specific Depressed Industries. This measure has been taken with a view to accelerating the structural rationalization of the Japanese aluminium industry, inter alia, by gradually shifting from domestic smelters to imports as a source of supply of aluminium ingots, while continuing to maintain the domestic smelting industry at what is considered a necessary minimum level.

Source: COM.TD/109, 2 April 1982*

Improvement of import procedures

The Japanese Government announced in January 1982 that it would introduce changes to import procedures with a view to responding to difficulties experienced by trading partners in respect of sixty-seven different matters. The changes are summarized below.

Customs Law:

- adoption of an "after permit examination" system;
- simplification of examination procedures;
- minimization of documentation requirements;
- more selectivity in physical inspection;
- ensuring uniformity of classification.

Liquor Tax Law:

- acceptance of ranking and grading examinations for United States made "sake".
JAPAN (cont'd)

Ministry of Education

- acceptance of foreign products under the official approval system for sports goods of sports organizations.

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law:

- acceptance of animal tests data generated abroad in respect of medicine and cosmetics;

- partial acceptance of animal experiment data generated abroad;

- in regard to pharmaceuticals, the acceptance of data on tests conducted by foreign countries, in regard to acute and sub-acute-toxicity tests, and Phase I clinical tests with Japanese persons living in Europe as the objects; clarification of standards for chronic toxicity;

- acceptance of data on cosmetics generated abroad in areas other than safety tests;

- additional establishment of Japanese standards of cosmetic ingredients;

- flexible handling of minor discrepancies between invoices and licences;

- simplification of the registration procedures for cosmetics in case of changes in names and packaging, and minor formula changes;

- expediting approval procedures of cosmetic products;

- exemption of requirement, in permitting import licence of drugs, cosmetics or medical devices, to submit health certificates of company executives other than those directly in charge;

- widening of opportunities for exhibiting medical equipment prior to approval;

- introduction of special exception systems for imports of sample drugs for use for pharmaceutical packaging machines;

- prompt import approval of certain items;
JAPAN (cont'd)

- revision of JIS for diagnostic audiometers to meet the international standards; expediting deliberations of its revision and participation of foreign manufacturers in the deliberations and its announcement;

- speeding up of approval (six months) for new-model hearing aids, abolition of testing in case of model changes which do not affect performance; approval of custom clearance and sales of cargo for sales use prior to the re-exportation of the products originally imported for testing purposes;

- approval of innoculators which are used in the United States and by other international organizations.

Poisonous and Deleterious Substance Control Law:

- flexible handling of minor discrepancies between invoices and registration documents.

Food Sanitation Law:

- exemption of heat-pasteurization for mineral water;

- acceptance of formula analysis tables presented by exporters;

- acceptance of formula analysis tables prepared by the government agencies of the exporting countries in respect of food additives in wine and champagne (SO$_2$, salicylic acid, sorbic acid);

- clarifying analytical requirements for cargo;

- exemption from analysis in respect of continuously imported foods, food additives, etc. of the same kind;

- shortening of the examination period of residual density for EDB (ethylene dibromide);

- clarifying standardizing process and contents of standards for dairy products, juice, etc.

Law concerning Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agricultural and Forestry Products:

- unification of labelling for the same kinds of goods.
JAPAN (cont'd)

Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law:
- import quarantine for Belgian-processed meat;
- import quarantine for processed meat, produced by Yugoslavia, Romania and Austria;
- expansion and improvement of inspection facilities of live cattle.

Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agriculture and Forestry Products:
- slight disorders concerning impressed stamping of date of manufacture of canned goods;
- revision of standard for plywood;
- revision of JAS, pertaining to Radiata pine lumber.

Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law:
- shortening the inspection period of agricultural tractors.

Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law:
- clarification of the handling of new registration of agricultural chemicals.

Plant Quarantine Law:
- import quarantine of fresh Australian oranges;
- dispatch of experts concerning state of quarantine in the exporter nations (EC).

Consumer Product Safety Law:
- easing of standards for sports goods.

High Pressure Gas Control Law:
- acceptance of international standards on the wall thickness, etc. of sprays for cosmetics use and for aerosol use;
- acceptance of the results of inspections by Standards Association of Australia (SAA) as to aluminium gas cylinders;
JAPAN (cont'd)

- full acceptance of data by the United States testing organizations as to pressure resistance tests, etc.

Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:

- mutual acceptance of data based upon the OECD Test Guidelines and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP);
- application of GLP.

Weights and Measures Law:

- acceptance of dual labelling of packaged goods based on the metric system and the yard-pound system.

Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law:

- promotion of the unification of the Japanese technical standards with international standards (electric cord);
- simplification of application procedures for authorization of homologation;
- unification of standards for insulation resistance and heat generation of refrigerating equipment with international standards;
- approval of Korean agencies as substitute testing institutions of electrical appliances;
- relaxation of the safety standards for electrical appliances.

Industrial Standardization Law:

- promotion of the unification of JIS and international standards.

Road Vehicles Act:

- dispatch of inspectors overseas;
- acceptance of the test results conducted by official testing institutes of other countries;
- acceptance of foreign test data on automobiles;
JAPAN (cont'd)

- translation of laws and ordinances pertaining to examination and inspection into English;
- shortening of examination period;
- postponement of application of new regulations;
- raising of the number of automobiles to be exempted from exhaust emission mean value standards;
- simplification of approval procedure for type designation;
- comparable treatment of the Japan Automobile Importer's Association members to that of "parallel" (without sole-agent contracts) importers.

Fire Service Law:

- acceptance of tank containers, based on the EC standards in regard to the transportation of dangerous materials.

Source: Information provided by the Japanese Mission

Establishment of institutional arrangements for settling grievances related to the openness of the Japanese market

With a view to seeking the prompt and sure settlement of complaints concerning market openness, the Japanese Government has taken the following steps:

(i) in order to seek communication and co-ordination among the Ministeries and Agencies concerned and to ensure the prompt and sure settlement of grievances, the "Headquarters for Promotion of Settlements of Grievances related to the Openness of the Japanese Market", is to be established; and

(ii) the Japanese Government will also seek to have the Ministeries and Agencies concerned specify their channels for receiving grievances and to take the necessary institutional steps.

Source: Information provided by the Japanese Mission
JAPAN (cont'd)

Export restraints: passenger cars to the United States

The Japanese Government has announced that Japan will limit its exports of passenger cars to the United States in fiscal year 1982 (1 April 1982-31 March 1983) to 1.68 million vehicles, the same level as in fiscal year 1981.

Source: The Japan Economic Journal, 6 April 1982

JORDAN

Imports of olives prohibited

The Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture issued a circular on 7 December 1981 prohibiting the import of all kinds of olives until further notice.

Source: British Business, 8 January 1982

Imports of aerated waters prohibited

The Jordanian Ministry of Supplies has issued an order in accordance with Defence Law 2 for 1984, which fixes the wholesale and retail prices of all aerated waters produced locally (case of 24 bottles centilitres each: JD 1.050; consumer price per bottle (cooled): JD 0.050).

The import of all kinds of aerated waters has been banned from 4 January 1982.

Source: British Business, 22 January 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 April 1982

Imports of wireless telephones prohibited

The Telecommunications Corporation has prohibited the importation of wireless telephones.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 April 1982
JORDAN (cont'd)

Customs regulations amended, imports of certain beverages prohibited

To improve efficiency and promote local industry, the Finance and Customs Ministry has amended the customs regulations. Fees on imported shaving cream and toothpaste have been waived. Cigarettes and alcohol will now be stamped at customs by the case or carton, rather than by packet or bottle. In co-operation with the Supply Ministry, the Ministry is banning the import of carbonated soft drinks and synthetic fruit drinks, to protect local manufacturers.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 April 1982

KENYA

Prior import deposit

By Circular No. 7/81/10 of 10 November 1981, the Central Bank of Kenya has reduced from three months to one month the period during which prior import deposits are held, except in the case of motor vehicles and textiles, for which the three-month period still applies.

The following are exempt from the prior deposit requirement:

- imports of products intended as a capital contribution for local corporations;
- imports of machinery by construction undertakings, whether or not re-exported after use and for which no foreign exchange allocation has been granted;
- imports of agricultural machinery and intermediate products for agriculture;
- imports of industrial equipment financed by foreign organizations or effected with credits of a duration exceeding eighteen months;
- imports of parts of agricultural or industrial machinery, motor vehicles, and aviation or naval equipment;
- imports of raw materials;
- imports of medicaments and pharmaceutical products;
- imports of educational and religious books;
KENYA (cont'd)

- imports for government account;
- imports of crude petroleum and other industrial oils.

The amount of the deposit is fixed:

- at 100 per cent of the c. and f. value for private cars and textiles;
- at 10 per cent of the c. and f. value for materials imported c.k.d. and intended for assembly locally;
- at 50 per cent of the c. and f. value for the other products subject to this procedure.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 February 1982

Registration of imported pharmaceutical products

By Circular No. 147 of 26 August 1981, the Kenyan Ministry of Health published the new legislation applicable to pharmaceutical products.

Under these new provisions, which will take effect on 1 April 1982, for any import, manufacture or sale of medicaments, an application for registration of the products concerned must be made on a special form. The criteria applied by the local authorities for issuing a registration certificate are the safety, efficacy, quality and price of the products concerned.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 January 1982

Exchange control procedures governing payment for imports

Exchange Control Circular 7/81/10 of the Central Bank of Kenya contains a revised version of the Exchange Control Notice 10 about exchange control procedures governing payment for imports.

The new notice contains sections on payment for imports; discrepancies between licence and final invoice; prohibition of prepayments; shipping guarantees; validity of licences; import deposits; import schedules; licence application procedures; exemption from import licences; preshipment inspection; imports of machinery as a contribution to capital; establishment of letters of credit; method of payment; and general information.

Source: British Business, 26 February 1982
KENYA (cont'd)

Exemption from inspection by the "Société générale de surveillance" (SGS)

Shipments of goods to Kenya of a value not exceeding K Sh 25,000 are now exempt from inspection by the SGS. Exemption is also granted in respect of the following products, whatever the value involved:

(a) Precious stones, objects of art, explosives, ammunition, arms, gold, live animals, fresh fruit and vegetables, personal effects including used motor vehicles, newspapers and periodicals.

(b) Gifts, goods consigned to diplomatic missions and the United Nations involving no transfer of funds from Kenya to other countries.

(c) Products imported by the Kenyan Government or the Crown agents.

(d) Crude petroleum intended for the Mombassa refinery or for petroleum undertakings operating in Kenya.

(e) Capital goods covered by special Central Bank authorization provided inspection has been feasible without SGS intervention.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 February 1982

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Tariff reductions: wines and spirits

By a decision of 1 April 1982, customs duties on imports into the Republic of Korea of wines and spirits under tariff positions 22.05, 22.06 and 22.09 were reduced from 150 per cent to 100 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982
KOREA (cont'd)

Reduced import duties: inputs for export industries

The Korean Government has announced an increase from 4 to 87 in the list of items in respect of which reduced customs duties on imports will be applied instead of duties being refunded on the imported products when used in the production of goods for export. The import value of the additional items in 1981 was $1,251 million.

Source: Korean Newsreview, 17 April 1982.

Usance period extended

The Korean Government has extended the period during which usance imports must be paid for from 180 days to 270 days for scrap iron, aluminium ingots, hot coil, stainless steel hot coil, wire rods and electronic switchboard parts.

Source: Korean Newsreview, 10 April 1982

Export restraint measures

The Korean Government has announced that it will continue in 1982 self-imposed curbs on exports of flatware and holloware to Australia, the Benelux countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Korean Government has decided to impose voluntary restrictions on exports of steel wire nails to the United States and to institute a check price system to prevent Korean companies from selling their products below cost in the United States market.

**KUWAIT**

**Imports of hormones and antibiotics prohibited**

The Minister for Health of Kuwait has specified that imports of foodstuffs containing antibiotics or hormones were prohibited in Kuwait and that the Ministry's laboratory might carry out periodic analyses.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982

**Transit tax**

Further to the item regarding transit tax (see Survey No. 12, p. 44), it should be noted that goods in transit for ninety days or more are liable to an additional tax of 4 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 November 1981

**Sanitary regulations for meat and poultry**

With effect from 1 March 1982, all shipments of meat including poultry must be accompanied, in addition to the customary shipping documents, by a slaughter certificate issued by an Islamic authority established in the country of origin, together with a certificate issued by the official sanitary authorities confirming that the products concerned are intended for human consumption. In addition, the meat must bear a stamped mark stating in Arabic "slaughtered according to the Islamic rite".

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 February 1982
LEBANON

Customs tariff amended for certain vehicles

By virtue of Decree No. 4829, published in the Lebanese Official Gazette of 18 February 1982, the customs tariff has been amended as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading number</th>
<th>Rate of Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87.02: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- A. For the transport of persons (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 1. Vehicles for the transport of not more than nine persons</td>
<td>200 Lebanese piastres per KN, the duty not to be less than:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 30% of the part of the value not exceeding LL 15,000;
- 60% of the part of the value exceeding LL 15,000 and not exceeding LL 30,000;
- 90% of the part of the value exceeding LL 30,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 March 1982
LEBANON (cont'd)

Import licensing for potatoes

Under Order No. 137/1 the Lebanese Ministry for Agriculture has authorized the import of seed potatoes subject to prior licensing. This Order also stipulates the sanitary regulations applicable to seed potatoes.

Source:  Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March 1982

Labelling of pre-packaged or preserved food products

An amendment to Decree 12/253 of 2 April 1969 dealing with the sale of foodstuffs has been issued by the Lebanese authorities. Under the amending Decree No. 4740, published in the Official Gazette of 28 January 1982, the date of expiry shown on the can, bottle or package, as well as the date of manufacture of pre-packaged or preserved food products must be shown, as from 28 April 1982, in clear figures and not in code as previously allowed.

Source:  British Business, 5 March 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 March 1982

LIBERIA

Changes in duty on tobacco and alcohol and surcharge on imported products

According to Decree PRC No. 51, modifying Finance Law for 1977, the products listed hereafter, imported into Liberia, are subject to a customs duty of 75 per cent calculated on the c.i.f. value, as from July 1981:

24.02 A:  Cigars and cigarillos
24.02 B:  Cigarettes
22.03:  Beer
22.05 A 1:  Sparkling wines: champagne
22.09 A 1:  Whisky imported in bottles for retail sale
22.09 B 1:  Brandy imported in bottles for retail sale
22.09 C 1:  Rum imported in bottles for retail sale
22.09 E:  Vodka
22.09 F:  Liqueurs.

Furthermore, by the same Decree, all products imported into Liberia are liable, as from July 1981, to a surcharge as the following rates (based on the c.i.f. value):
LIBERIA (cont'd)

1. Products other than those mentioned hereafter: 15 per cent.
2. Luxury goods (excluding tobacco and alcoholic beverages): 25 per cent.
3. Tobacco and alcoholic beverages (24.02 A and B; 22.03; 22.05 A 1; 22.09 A 1, B 1, C 1, E and F): 75 per cent.

This surcharge is additional to the customs duty and to the tax called "invoice entry fee".


MADAGASCAR

Import restrictions

Imports into Madagascar are authorized in accordance with local requirements and the availability of foreign exchange at the Central Bank of Madagascar. As of the last quarter of 1981, goods may only be imported if joint agreement has been obtained from the Ministry of Industry and Trade and from the Central Bank of Madagascar.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 March 1982

MALAWI

Import tariff increases

By Notice No. 21 of 28 January 1982, the Malawian authorities have decided:

1. To raise from 10 per cent to 15 per cent the rate of customs duty on imports of products falling under the following tariff headings:

25.22, 27.10.31, 27.10.33, 32.12, 39.00.02, 39.00.03, 39.00.11, 40.07.02, 40.11.06, 40.11.07, 41.02, 44.11, 44.13, 44.15.99, 44.16, 44.19, 44.23.01, 44.23.99, 44.28.03, 44.28.04, 59.02.02, 59.02.03, 62.04.02, 68.09, 68.10, 69.04, 69.05, 69.07, 69.10, 70.04.01, 70.04.02, 70.08, 70.16, 73.09.97, 73.18.97, 73.21.01, 73.21.99, 73.22.03, 73.26.01, 73.27.01, 73.27.02, 73.30, 73.36, 73.38.01, 73.40.07, 73.40.09, 73.40.11, 74.17, 74.18.01, 74.19.05, 75.06.03, 76.02.97, 76.08.03, 76.08.99, 76.09.02, 76.15.01, 76.16.04, 76.16.05, 76.16.08, 78.06.01, 83.01, 83.02.04, 83.02.19, 83.03.99, 84.03.99, 84.06.06, 84.06.07, 84.08.04, 84.10.05, 84.53, 84.63.04, 85.04.01, 85.08.04, 85.22.04, 89.01.02, 94.01.03 and 97.07.01.
MALAWI (cont'd)

2. To raise from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent the rate of customs duty on imports of products falling under the following tariff headings:

27.10.12, 28.00.11, 29.00.11, 38.11, 38.18.01, 48.01.04, 74.19.04, 90.03.02.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March 1982

MALAYSIA

Tariff modifications

The Malaysian Government has imposed an import duty of 30 per cent on completely built-up road-tractors for semi-trailers (previously free of import duty). Completely-knocked-down units remain free of duty.

Baby walkers and parts thereof have been exempted from import duty (previously 50 per cent).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 January 1982

MALTA

Import restrictions

On 23 February 1982 the Maltese authorities agreed to prohibit imports of goods which are the same or similar ones to those produced domestically. At the same time domestic production should be increased in order to permit also exports of these goods in addition to better domestic supply.

The authorities also agreed to set up an Imports Control Committee for the supervision of import licensing.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 17 March 1982

MAURITANIA

Exemption from duties and taxes for equipment imported by the Office of Posts and Telecommunications

In connection with the Finance Law for 1982, telecommunications equipment (including apparatus and parts needed for installation, maintenance and power supply) imported by the Office of Posts and
MAURITANIA (cont'd)

Telecommunications of Mauritania are exempt from all customs duties and the TIC (Conjunctural Intervention Tax). The list of equipment concerned must first be approved by Mauritanian Customs.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 March 1982

Health regulations concerning fishery products intended for human consumption

By Decree No. 81.62 of 2 April 1981, fishery products imported into Mauritania must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, origin and wholesomeness issued by the competent authority of the exporting country and must satisfy health-control requirements upon arrival.

The certificate in question must include, inter alia, the following data: origin of the product, nature of the product, name of the product in French or its scientific name, gross and net weight, number of packages, date of shipment and, as appropriate, any other information relating specifically to the product.


MAURITIUS

Import régime changed

An ordinance dated 21 October 1981 has recast the import régime of Mauritius: the greater part of products imported into Mauritius are subject to the system of specific import licence.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 November 1981

MEXICO

Import duty reductions

The Mexican Ministry of Trade has announced that from 4 March 1982, import duties would be reduced on 1,518 categories of goods in an effort to keep down prices for the consumer following the 18 February devaluation of the peso. The reduction in import duties will apply, in particular to basic foods, raw materials, materials for agriculture, intermediate
MEXICO (cont'd)

products used in the chemical, pharmaceutical, textile, paper, rubber and metallurgical industries as well as capital goods destined for the country's priority development sectors.

Source: British Business, 19 March 1982

Amendments to import duties, official prices and import licensing

A Decree published in Diario Oficial, 21 October 1981, reformed some of the headings and amended import duties of some of the items falling within the following chapters:

08.04, 20.02, 20.07, 21.07, 22.04, 28.01, 28.04, 28.13, 28.40, 28.42, 29.13, 29.14, 29.16, 29.19, 29.21, 29.25, 29.26, 29.35, 29.36, 32.05, 38.11, 38.19, 39.01, 39.02, 39.03, 40.11, 44.13, 44.14, 44.15, 44.28, 51.04, 73.15, 73.18, 73.20, 74.03, 74.05, 82.02, 82.03, 82.04, 82.05, 84.09, 84.10, 84.17, 84.18, 84.21, 84.22, 84.36, 84.40, 84.41, 84.42, 84.45, 84.50, 84.56, 84.59, 84.60, 85.11, 85.12, 85.15, 85.19, 85.20, 90.17.

Diario Oficial, 28 October 1981, also reformed the following headings and amended the import duties of some of the items falling within the following chapters:

11.08, 17.02, 17.04, 28.17, 28.25, 28.56, 29.04, 35.01, 35.05, 39.01, 40.10, 41.02, 41.04, 48.03, 48.07, 48.15, 49.03, 49.08, 58.07, 59.15, 59.17, 60.01, 60.06, 61.03, 61.04, 61.05, 61.07, 61.09, 62.01, 62.02, 62.03, 62.04, 68.07, 68.13, 69.09, 70.11, 70.15, 73.14, 73.29, 73.32, 74.03, 74.07, 81.01, 82.05, 82.12, 83.01, 83.09, 84.06, 84.10, 84.18, 84.21, 84.23, 84.25, 84.38, 84.55, 84.61, 84.63, 84.64, 85.01, 85.08, 85.10, 85.12, 85.14, 85.15, 85.19, 85.20, 87.02, 87.06, 90.16, 90.26, 94.01, 97.03.

Diario Oficial, 10 December 1981, reformed some of the headings and amended the import duties of some of the items falling within the following chapters:

04.03, 13.02, 14.05, 25.05, 25.30, 27.13, 28.03, 28.13, 28.35, 28.50, 28.58, 29.01, 29.02, 29.03, 29.04, 29.09, 29.21, 29.22, 29.23, 29.25, 29.36, 32.05, 33.01, 34.02, 35.04, 38.03, 38.19, 39.01, 39.02, 40.02, 48.07, 73.07, 73.12, 73.15, 74.03, 84.25, 84.36, 84.38, 84.44, 84.63, 85.15, 85.20, 91.11.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial, 6 October 1981, amended the official prices of some items falling within the following chapters:

29.22, 73.24, 84.11, 87.14.
MEXICO (cont'd)

Diario Oficial, 15 October 1981, amended the official prices of some goods within the following chapters:

28.40, 34.03, 48.07, 56.01, 56.02.

Diario Oficial, 30 October 1981, amended the official prices of some items in chapter 28.40.

Diario Oficial, 11 November 1981, amended the official prices of chapters 25.05 and 39.01.

Diario Oficial, 3 December 1981, introduced official prices for some of the goods in chapters 28.32 and 69.02.

Diario Oficial, 4 December 1981, amended some of the official prices of chapters 17.04, 27.13 and 82.04.

Diario Oficial, 22 October 1981, indicated that an import licence would be required for some items in chapter 39.01 for some free zones.

Diario Oficial, 30 October 1981, indicated that import licences would be required for some items falling within chapters 87.14 and 90.26 until 30 June.

The same Diario Oficial also announced that import licences are no longer needed for some items falling within the following chapters:

13.03, 27.01, 28.46, 29.04, 29.22, 31.04, 44.05, 48.16, 73.03, 73.16.

Diario Oficial, 2 November 1981, announced that the need to obtain import licences for some items falling within the following chapters has been extended until 31 December 1983:

01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04, 01.05, 01.06, 02.01, 02.02, 02.03, 02.04, 02.05, 02.06, 03.01, 03.02, 03.03, 04.01, 04.02, 04.03, 04.04, 04.05, 04.07, 05.02, 05.03, 05.04, 05.07, 05.08, 05.09, 05.15, 06.01, 06.02, 07.03, 07.04, 08.05, 14.01, 14.05, 15.01, 16.01, 16.03, 20.02, 23.01, 28.28, 28.38, 29.02, 29.03, 29.05, 29.09, 29.12, 29.13, 29.14, 29.16, 29.19, 29.21, 29.22, 29.24, 29.25, 29.26, 29.27, 29.29, 29.31, 29.34, 29.35, 29.36, 31.02, 31.03, 31.05, 38.11, 44.03, 44.04, 44.05, 44.07, 44.09, 44.11, 44.12, 44.13, 44.14, 44.15.

Diario Oficial, 11 November 1981, indicated that import licences are no longer needed for some of the items falling within the following chapters:

25.07, 25.24, 26.01, 27.14, 28.20, 28.50, 29.35, 40.11, 73.18, 75.06, 76.01, 77.01, 84.08, 84.25, 84.35, 84.38, 84.62, 87.06.
MEXICO (Cont'd)

The same Diario Oficial, 11 November 1981, also announced that import licences will be required for some items falling within the following chapters until 30 June:

29.05, 35.07, 76.03, 84.59, 85.08.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial on 29 January 1982 modified tariff rates applicable for the following positions:

40.11, 48.01, 73.15, 73.18, 84.06, 84.10, 84.11, 84.17, 84.22, 84.23, 84.25, 84.36, 84.45, 84.56, 84.59, 84.62, 84.63, 85.01, 85.19, 92.12.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial on 11 February 1982 modified the tariff rates applicable for the following positions:

06.02, 28.42, 29.15, 30.03, 39.02, 48.01, 69.03, 73.32, 84.59, 84.61, 93.03.

A decree published in the Diario Oficial on 15 January 1982 imposed import licensing until 31 December 1982 for the following tariff items:

50.09, 74.03, 74.10, 76.02, 76.12 and 85.23.

Decrees published in the Diario Oficial on 22 January, 29 January, 2 February, 10 February, 16 February, 19 February and 25 February 1982 amended the import duties and/or official prices on several hundred tariff items.

Source: British Business, 22 January and 19 March 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 March 1982

Substantial import duty increases

Two decrees, published in the Diario Oficial on 16 February 1982, imposed drastic import duty increases for about 1,000 positions of the Mexican import tariff. The increases amount up to 100 per cent and more. Particularly affected are the chemical, iron and steel industries and particularly machinery and equipment in the customs tariff chapters 84, 85 and 90.

Further substantial amendments were introduced by decrees published in the Diario Oficial on 26 February, 2 March, 4 March, 11 March and 18 March. These measures are in addition to import duty amendment changed official prices and altered the import licensing requirements.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 March 1982
MEXICO (cont'd)

Value-added tax on imports removed

Decree No. 361-A-2-25-70, published in the Diario Oficial on 20 January 1982, removed the value-added tax from the imports of the following goods: basic foodstuffs, books and newspapers, machines and tools for agriculture and fertilizers. Ex-positions of the following chapters are affected by this measure:

27, 29 to 31, 35, 38, 44, 49, 55, 72, 84, 85 and 87 to 89.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 March 1982

MOROCCO

Customs duties suspended on certain products

Under two Orders, No. 1248-81 and No. 1249-81 of 1 December 1981, published in the Official Gazette of Morocco of 2 December 1981, collection of customs duty and taxes applicable to imports of the following products has been suspended.

(a) As from 11 December 1981 (Order No. 1248-81):
   - seed potatoes (Ex 07.01).

(b) As from 14 December 1981 (Order No. 1249-81):
   - bran pellets (Ex 23.02);
   - cereal straw (Ex 12.09 and Ex 14.01) and sweetened straw pellets (Ex 23.07).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 March 1982

Rates of customs duty increased and internal consumer tax on wines, spirits and other alcohol products changed

Under two Orders published in the Official Gazette of Morocco, dated 21 October 1981, changes were made in the rates of customs duty and of internal consumer tax on wines, spirits and other alcohol products.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Order No. 785.81 of 7 October 1981 (as from 26 October 1981)

22.05 - Champagne and other sparkling wines 100% (instead of 60%)
  
  - Wines (other than liqueurs and mistelles or fresh must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol):
    
    - of an actual alcoholic strength not exceeding 12° 160% (instead of 120%)
    - of an actual alcoholic strength of more than 12° but not exceeding 22° 160% (instead of 120%)
    - of an actual alcoholic strength of more than 22° 220% (instead of 180%)

  - Liqueur wines and mistelles or fresh must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol 220% (instead of 180%)

22.06 - Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes 220% (instead of 180%)

22.07 - Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages 160% (instead of 120%)

22.08 - Ethyl alcohol, denatured, of any strength 140% (instead of 100%)
  
  - Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength of 80° or higher 90% (instead of 50%)

22.09 - Ethyl alcohol, undenatured of a strength of less than 80° 160% (instead of 120%)
  
  - Compound alcoholic preparations known as "concentrated extracts" 160% (instead of 120%)
  
  - Spiritous beverages 220% (instead of 180%)
Order No.933.81 of 7 October 1981 (as from 14 October 1981)

The Order fixed the following rates for the internal consumer tax on products based on ethyl alcohol:

- Medicaments, perfumery or toilet products for anti-septic use or for the preservation of essential oils used as raw material in the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages: DH 200
- Denatured alcohol:
  - for the industrial manufacture of vinegar: DH 135
  - for domestic or other industrial uses: DH 8
- Brandies, liqueurs, aperitifs, vermouths, fruit preserved in alcohol, liqueur wines, mistelles, alcoholic preserves and all other alcoholic products not elsewhere specified: DH 7,000

Other tax rates applicable to wines remained unchanged.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982

Customs and tax changes


Exemption from customs duties and charges

- for certain meat intended for the armed forces

Bovine meat, sheep meat and poultry meat imported for the Royal armed forces by the State or by natural or legal persons so authorized are admitted free of customs duties and charges.

- on irrigation equipment and hot-houses for the production of roses and bananas

With effect from 1 January 1982, irrigation equipment and hot-houses imported under the import programme are admitted free of customs duties and charges. The conditions for exemption and the list of the products concerned will be fixed by the Moroccan authorities.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Increase in normal rate of tax on products

The normal rate of tax on products has been raised from 15 per cent to 17 per cent.

Exemption from production tax on hot-houses

Elements used for their manufacture can be purchased free of this tax. The conditions for exemption are being fixed by the Moroccan administration.

Internal consumption tax on certain beverages

This tax, which is at the rate of DH 0.03 to DH 0.06 (according to the capacity of containers and the nature of the beverages) is applied on the following products:

(a) waters, including spa and aerated waters, flavoured by the addition by less than 10 per cent of fresh fruit juices or the equivalent of concentrated juice;

(b) waters, including spa waters and aerated waters, flavoured by the addition of 10 per cent or more of fresh fruit juice or the equivalent of concentrated juice;

(c) waters, including spa waters and aerated waters, not flavoured;

(d) lemonade prepared with less than 6 per cent of lemon juice or the equivalent of concentrated juice;

(e) lemonade prepared with 6 per cent or more of lemon juice or the equivalent of concentrated juice.

II. Decree No. 81-867 of 1 January 1982

Application of the tax on products at the increased rate of 30 per cent has been extended to certain products. The list of products subject to the 30 per cent rate is as follows:

- Live aquarium animals (tariff heading 01-06-95 and 01-06-99)

- Beer in bottles or otherwise put up (tariff heading 22-03)

1 The rate of the tax on certain categories of beverages had been changed under Order No. 1215-81 of 17 November 1981 which took effect on 9 December 1981.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- Wine other than sparkling

- Sparkling wine and all fermented beverages based on plants other than grapes, in bottles or otherwise put up

- Spirituous beverages other than medicinal

- Perfumes and scents (extracts, toilet waters, etc.) (tariff heading ex 33-06)

- Cosmetics (tariff heading ex 33-06)

- Rubber tyres and inner tubes, new (tariff heading 40-11-21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 61, 71, 97, 99)

- Marble, unworked or worked (tariff heading 25-15-10, 20, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90, 68-01-10, 68-02-05, 68-02-81)

- Woven fabrics of silk (tariff heading 50-09/10)

- Carpets, carpeting, rugs and tapestries (tariff heading 58-01, 58.03)

- Moquettes (tariff heading ex 58.02)

- Embroidery (tariff heading 58.10)

- Linoleum and floor coverings (tariff heading 59.10)

- All knitted and crocheted goods and made-up articles for men, women and children (tariff headings 60-02, 60-03, 60-05, 60-06)

- Footwear of leather (tariff heading 64-02)

- Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down, artificial flowers, articles of human hair, fans (Chapter 67)

- Sinks, wash basins, bidets, water-closet pans, urinals, baths and like sanitary fixtures (tariff heading 69-10)

- Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (tariff heading 69-11)

- Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery (tariff heading 69-12)

- Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture (tariff headings 69-13 and 83-06)
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- Glassware of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen etc. purposes (tariff heading 70-13)

- Glassware of crystal (tariff heading 70-13-21/29)

- Decorative illuminating glassware: lamps, ceiling lights, wall lights, imitation candles, coloured light-bulbs, coloured or circular fluorescent tubes (tariff headings 70-14, 83-07 and 85-20)

- All articles other than tools made wholly or partly of platinum, gold or silver, natural or cultured pearls, or precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)

- Imitation jewellery (tariff heading 71-16)

- Fancy or ornamental articles, gilt or silvered (tariff heading 74-19-31)

- Knives wholly or partly of ivory (tariff headings 82-09-10, 82-09-20, 82-09-30)

- Gilt or silvered handles, wholly or partly of ivory, tortoise-shell, yellow horn or amber (tariff headings 82-13-01, 82-13-05, and 82-15-10/50)

- Spoons, forks, etc., gilt or silvered, or wholly or partly of ivory, or tortoise-shell (tariff headings 82-14-91/95)

- Internal combustion piston engines for motor vehicles of a cylinder capacity of 1,800 cc. or more (tariff headings ex 84-06-53, ex 84-06-73)

- Electric shavers and hair clippers (tariff heading 85-07)

- Passenger motor vehicles of a cylinder capacity of more than 1,800 cc., caravans, sports or pleasure craft

- New motor cycles of a cylinder capacity of more than 240 cc. (tariff heading ex 87-09-57/59)

- Television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic, and parts thereof (tariff headings 92-11-99 and ex 92-13)

- Gramophones, tape-recorders, loudspeakers and constituent elements and parts thereof, other than those imported by order of the Moroccan television and radio-broadcasting department or on behalf of that department under the terms of supply contracts previously concluded (tariff headings 85-14-91, 85-14-99, 92-11-19, 92-11-39)
MOROCCO (cont'd)

- Projectors using film of a width of less than 16 mm. (tariff heading 90-08-35)

- Photographic cameras, projectors and constituent elements and parts thereof

- Articles for hunting (tariff headings 93-04-11, 19, 31, 39, 93-07-51, 55, 56, 57, 59)

- Mechanical lighters and similar lighters (tariff headings 98-10-10, 21, 29, 31, 39, 51, 59, 81, 89)

- Pipes: cigar and cigarette holders (tariff heading 98-11)


Import régime for 1982

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism has published Notice to Importers No. 01-82 establishing for 1982 the general import programme for Morocco, with effect from 1 January 1982. This programme, like earlier ones, comprises three lists of products:

I. Imports not subject to administrative permit (List A)

Products in this list may be imported freely on presentation of an import indenture domiciled with a bank that is an approved intermediary. \(^1\)

Import indentures for operations corresponding to any of the conditions set forth below must be presented for endorsement to the Exchange Office prior to being domiciled:

- contracts other than on f.o.b. terms;

- goods to be imported from a country other than the country of origin, if one of them is a country with which Morocco has concluded a special payments agreement;

- contract providing for the payment of interest (frequently the case for capital goods).
II. Imports subject to administrative permit (List B)

These products may be imported under an import certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, endorsed by the Exchange Office and domiciled with an approved intermediary bank.

Import certificate applications must be made out in ten copies bearing the stamp of the bank of domicile; they must be accompanied by pro forma invoices in five copies, the original of which must indicate the f.o.b. value free-at-frontier or ex-works, and likewise by any relevant supporting documents (prospectus, samples, contracts, explanatory notes, etc.).

Goods included in List B may be imported directly by producing-enterprises and public establishments without presentation of an import certificate and, in cases duly justified to the Customs and Indirect Taxation Administration, in the case of:

- parts, intended for maintenance of equipment used in those units and subject to a maximum value of DH 3,000;

- other products, subject to a maximum value of DH 500.

III. Prohibited products (List C)

In respect of all products included in the general import programme, importers may not place any order nor give instructions for the dispatch of goods without having first obtained the relevant import document (import indenture or import certificate).

Furthermore, for the use of an import document a tolerance of 5 per cent of the global value of the goods is allowed, provided the excess amount results from an increase of not more than 5 per cent in the unit price.

A tolerance of 10 per cent is allowed on the total weight indicated in the import document. In no case may such excess weight be accompanied:

- by any increase in the total value of the goods;

- by any increase in the number of units of the goods authorized for import;

- by any reduction in the unit value of the goods.
MOROCCO (cont'd)

With respect to Lists A, B and C:

- certain items previously in List B have been transferred to List A: certain cereal products, beet-pulp (heading 23.03), certain chemical products of Chapter 28, cleaning products of heading 34.05, certain fishing articles (ex 39.07 and ex 59.05), safety glass (heading 70.08), casks, drums, etc., except cans for preserves of a capacity of fifty litres or more (ex 73.23), certain industrial machinery (for the foodstuffs and other industries), certain apparatus of heading ex 85.15, musical instruments falling within Chapter 92;

- some items included in List C in 1981 have been transferred to List A, including: animal feeding stuffs of heading 12.09 and 10 (cereal, straw and husks, mangolds, etc.), certain articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc. of Chapter 68;

- some products have been transferred from List A to List B: for example, one-day-old ducklings, certain mineral materials of Chapter 28, paper, paperboard sensitized for reproduction of documents, etc;

- items transferred from List C to List B include, by way of example, frozen meat of bovine animals and sheep, milk neither concentrated nor sweetened, cheese (other than processed cheese), fodder peas for animal feed, foodstuffs of Chapter 16, sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, chocolate and chocolate preparations containing cocoa, certain wood, certain paper and articles thereof, certain textile articles, certain household articles of aluminium, certain cranes, certain electrical appliances of Chapters 84 and 85, new passenger vehicles of more than 1,800 cc.

Transitional provisions

Import indentures domiciled before 31 December 1981 to cover imports of products transferred from List A to List B, included under the general import programme and not executed by 31 December 1981, are applicable only in one of the following conditions:

- where an irrevocable and confirmed credit has been opened in favour of the foreign supplier before 31 December 1981;

- where the goods had been embarked directly for Morocco before that date.
On the other hand, import documents in respect of products other than those transferred from List A to List B, under the general import programme for 1982, remain valid until their normal expiry date.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 February 1982

Import deposit waived on additional products

As a general rule, a deposit with the bank at which the import certificate (or import indenture, as the case may be) is domiciled continues to be required.

By Circular No. 1,400 of 18 February 1982 to approved intermediaries, the Moroccan Foreign Exchange Bureau announced that the prior import deposit has been waived on the products listed below:

- 07.05.21/27: forage peas and peas for animal feed;
- 12.02: cereal straw and husks, unprepared, or chopped;
- 12.10.91: alfalfa flour;
- 17.03.55: prepared sweetened animal feed;
- 23.03: beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture; brewing and distilling dregs and waste; residues of starch manufacture and similar residues;
- 23.04.05 to 95: oilcake, including olive-oilcake, and other residues resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils, except dregs or sediment.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 22 March 1982

New products exempted from prior import deposit

Under an Order to be published, new products, a list of which is given below, have been exempted from the making of a prior deposit before importation into Morocco:

- Ex 01.05 (day-old ducklings);
- Ex 04.02 (milk and cream preserved, concentrated or sweetened, packed otherwise than for retail sale);
- Ex 10.07, Chapter 13, certain products of Chapter 14, certain products of heading No. 17.01, and a number of products of Chapter 25;
MOROCCO (cont'd)

Chapter 26, certain products of Chapter 27, Chapter 28 (excluding fluorine of heading No. 28.01.10), Chapter 29, Chapter 32 (except certain products of heading No. 32.09), 33.01 to 33.05, 34.03 and 34.04, 35.01 to 35.05, certain products of Chapter 36, 37.01 to 37.03 (excluding unperforated film sensitized on one side only of heading Nos. 31.01.11 to 30), various products of the chemical industry of heading Nos. 38.01 to 38.10, ex 38.11 and 38.12 to 38.19, Chapter 39 (except 39.07), 40.01 to 40.09, 40.15, 41.01, ex Chapter 44, Chapter 47, 48.08, ex 49.09 (transfers for industrial uses), certain products of Chapter 50, 51.01 and 51.02, 52.01, 53.01 to 53.09, 54.01 to 54.03, 55.01 to 55.05, 56.01 to 56.05, Chapter 57 (except 57.09), ex 58.07, ex Chapter 59, 64.05, certain products of Chapter 65, 69.01 to 69.03, certain products of Chapter 70, certain products of Chapters 73 and 74, Chapter 75 (excluding articles for table use of heading No. ex 75.06), certain products of Chapter 76, Chapter 77, Chapter 78 (excluding articles of lead of heading No. 78.06), Chapter 79, Chapter 80 (except 80.06), Chapter 81, 82.06 and 82.07, ex 82.15, 83.08, ex 83.09, 83.15, ex 85.15 (broadcasting and television apparatus (CKD)), certain wires and cables of heading Nos. 85.23, 85.24, 85.26 and 85.27, ex 87.01 (tractors imported CKD), ex 87.02 (motor-cars and utility vehicles imported CKD), ex 87.06 (shock absorbers CKD), ex 87.09 (motorcycles and autocycles CKD).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 12 April 1982

Domiciliation of imports: special stamp duty on import documents where the value exceeds DH 2,000

Under Exchange Office Circular No. 1398 to approved intermediaries, dated 18 January 1982, bank domiciliation of import documents (import indenture or import certificate, as the case may be) is subject to payment by the importer of a special stamp duty of DH 50 where the relevant value exceeds DH 2,000. The import value comprises the price of the goods plus any supplementary costs payable in foreign currency.

These provisions are applicable as from 1 January 1982 to all import documents domiciled.

The special stamp duty is also payable on rectifications endorsed as from 1 January 1982 in respect of import documents where the value exceeds DH 2,000.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 February 1982
MOZAMBIQUE

Taxes increased on imported alcohol and tobacco

A Government decree published on 20 January 1982 has increased the price of alcohol and tobacco by 33 per cent and 55 per cent. Luxury drinks such as imported wines and brandies were formerly taxed at 75 per cent of the retail price. This now rises to 150 per cent.


NEW ZEALAND

1982-1983 Import Licensing Schedule

The New Zealand Government has announced licensing arrangements for the year beginning 1 July 1982 for that part of New Zealand imports that is subject to import licensing. The major change in the 1982-83 Schedule is the provision for the tendering of part of the basic allocations for some items, introduced with a view to alleviating some undesirable rigidities in the allocation of licences and increasing flexibility.

The 1982-83 Schedule will provide a basic allocation for manufacturers' inputs and componentry of 115 per cent of 1981-82 licences. This level of basic allocation for manufacturers takes into account the expected import price increases in 1982-83. The allocation for most consumer goods will be 100 per cent of 1981 licences with an additional 15 per cent to be made available under tendering procedures. For those few item codes for consumer goods where allocations are set in volume terms, the allocation will be 85 per cent plus 15 per cent subject to tendering. Some further minor exemptions from import licensing control are provided for in the 1982-83 Schedule. They are mainly goods of a type not made in New Zealand and include bitters, lead impregnated plastic X-ray protective aprons, potato planters, machines for extruding man-made fibres, and microwave ovens.

Special licence allocations under the Developing Countries Handicraft Scheme, which is designed to assist developing countries to obtain access for their handicrafts to the New Zealand market, are being increased by 20 per cent overall, subject to item code and country limits.

Source: Communication from the New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry to members of the New Zealand commercial community concerned with importing.
Import Licensing Bulletin, April 1982
NEW ZEALAND (cont'd)

Licence on demand: certain toys and portable radios

The New Zealand Government announced on 8 December 1981 that model railway equipment and accessories (excluding control units), radio remote control apparatus and internal combustion engines for toys would be placed on licence on demand.

Portable radios were made licence on demand items with effect from 1 March 1982.

Source: Import Licensing Bulletin, February and March 1982

Import régime modification: plastics

In an announcement of 9 March 1982, the New Zealand Government said that it had endorsed the Industries Development Commission's report on the plastics industry and that over the next six years import licensing on plastics would be relaxed; moderately high tariffs would be retained.

Source: British Business, 16 April 1982

Local content regulations: coin-operated amusement machines

The New Zealand Government has announced that the following regulations will be introduced on 1 July 1982 in regard to the level of New Zealand content in locally manufactured coin-operated amusement machines.

(i) All monitor boards are to be sourced in New Zealand.

(ii) Fifty per cent of all logic boards are to be sourced in New Zealand.

(iii) All other components for the manufacture of coin-operated amusement machines (except those components which are exempt from import control) will be subject to the normal import licensing policy.

NICARAGUA

Tax on foreign exchange sales

A law which came into force on 15 February 1982 established a tax of C$5 on the sale of each United States dollar (or equivalent in other currencies) acquired by importers in the official market to cover the c.i.f. price of imports authorized by the Banco Central and classified as necessary but not essential. The proceeds of this tax, which establishes what is essentially a selective devaluation, are intended exclusively for the service of the public debt, both internal and external.

Source: Bank of London and South America Review, February 1982

NIGERIA

Issuing of letters of credit halted; import restrictions and import licensing

In order to reduce imports, Nigeria has ordered banks in Lagos to stop issuing letters of credit and processing of applications for foreign exchange. The order, effective from midnight, 23 March 1982, is seen as a holding operation by the central bank pending the introduction of more specific import restrictions, intended to cut imports by at least a third from the present level of $1.8 billion to some $1.2 billion a month.

Refusal by the central bank to sanction payment for imports by letters of credit, combined with suspension to processing foreign exchange applications would drastically reduce Nigeria's import bill after about two months.

The new directives also specify sixteen items that have been placed under licence. Among them are milk, stockfish, frozen fish, canned fish, dressed chicken, beef, meats and rice. Others are motor vehicles and trucks, industrial raw materials, spare parts, books and some durable consumer goods.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, April 1982
        Moniteur du Commerce international, 26 April 1982
        Financial Times, 24 March 1982
NIGERIA (cont'd)

Restrictions on steel imports

In order to protect its fledgling steel industry, Nigeria announced that it would introduce restrictions on steel imports which at present were running at about 3 million tons a year.


Pre-shipment inspection

On 25 March 1982 the Central Bank of Nigeria issued a circular reinstating pre-shipment inspection (PSI) on industrial raw materials, spare parts, books and, for the first time, introducing pre-shipment inspection on fish. This measure took effect on 1 January 1982.

Any goods covered by a processed form M which have not been shipped by 31 March 1982 will be subject to PSI. Goods not covered by a letter of credit (LC) will not require pre-shipment inspection if they arrive in Nigeria by 30 April 1982.

Source: British Business, 2 April 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 February 1982

1982 Regulations regarding the registration of food products

Regulations have been recently announced under which all items of food and drink offered for sale in Nigeria must be registered with the Federal Food and Drugs Administration. Form FR1 must be completed and a fee of N 100 paid for each item registered.

The regulations do not apply to: water, live animals, birds or fish; fodder or feedingstuffs for animals, birds or fish – other than supplements for addition to animal and poultry foodstuffs; or substances used only as drugs.

Source: British Business, 19 March 1982
NORWAY

Import taxes: motor vehicles

The Norwegian authorities have modified as follows the import taxes levied on motor vehicles entering Norway:

- 64 per cent on the first NOK 10,000 of import value;
- 110 per cent on NOK 10,000 to NOK 22,000;
- 143 per cent on the rest.

In addition, the Norwegian Treasury levies:

- NOK 2 per kg. on the first 100 kg.
- NOK 5 per kg. on the next 500 kg.
- NOK 12 per kg. on the remaining weight.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982

Global quotas on various textile items

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

The global quotas correspond to quotas established for 1 January 1982-30 June 1982, with the exception of outergarments of woven material for infants which have been increased from 420,000 pieces to 500,000 pieces. Quotas have been set at the following levels:

- knitted shirts, blouses and T-shirts 600,000 pieces
- knitted undergarments 1,880,000 pieces
- knitted jackets, jumpers, sweaters, cardigans and pullovers 1,680,000 pieces
- jackets of woven material including parts of suits and sets 340,000 pieces
- trousers of woven material including parts of suits and sets 630,000 pieces
NORWAY (cont'd)

- outergarments of woven material for infants 500,000 pieces
- shirts of woven material 690,000 pieces
- blouses of woven material 480,000 pieces
- bed linen 160,000 kg.

With a view to accepting the Multifibre Arrangement as extended by the Protocol of 22 December 1981, Norway intends to negotiate bilateral agreements with its trading partners.

Source: L/4692/Add.10

OMAN

Import duty raised on tobacco products

The Government has issued a decree, with effect from 1 January 1982, increasing the duty on tobacco products from 2 per cent to 30 per cent of the c. and f. value. The new duty applies to all shipments arriving on or after 1 January, including those that were still in port awaiting customs clearance. The tariff applies only to tobacco products consumed in Oman. The 30 per cent duty will be refunded on any tobacco products re-exported.

Imports of cigarettes containing more than 20 milligrams of tar or one milligram of nicotine have been banned.

Source: British Business, 29 January 1982
Middle East Economic Digest, 12 February 1982
Foreign Agricultural Service Report, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington DC, WR 4-82 (27 January 1982)

Import prohibition for video cassettes, cassette tapes and records

With effect from 1 February 1982 the import of video cassettes, cassette tapes and records by land, whether for commercial or private use, is prohibited.

Source: British Business, 12 February 1982
Middle East Economic Digest, 12 February 1982
OMAN (cont'd)

Import prohibition for livestock

As a result of a rinderpest epidemic emanating from infected cattle from India, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has banned the importation, shipment and transit of live and slaughtered animals from the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

Source: British Business, 2 April 1982

PARAGUAY

Import prohibition for certain iron and steel bars

Paraguay issued Decree No. 30965 in February 1982 in order to protect the domestic production of certain iron and steel bars with a diameter of 6 to 32 mm. (tariff Nos. 73.10.03.01 and 73.21.00.00). Imports of these goods are now prohibited.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 March 1982

PERU

Import tariff reductions

The Peruvian authorities, by Decreto Supremo 246-81-EFC of 4 November 1981, reduced import tariffs for discs and tapes (tariff No. ex 92.72) from 45 to 25 per cent and for notes (tariff No. 49.04) from 10 to 1 per cent. The measure entered into force on 5 November 1981.

Decreto Supremo No. 026-82-EFC reduced the import tariffs for certain spraying equipment (tariff No. 84.21.01.01) from 50 to 35 per cent.

Decreto Supremo No. 024-82-EFC reduced the import tariff on potatoes from 20 to 10 per cent, on sorghum and millet from 40 to 10 per cent, soybeans from 15 to 10 per cent, raw and semi-refined fish oil from 20 to 10 per cent.

Decreto Supremo No. 332-A-81-EFC reduced the import tariff for machines and equipment for printing (ex 84.32, ex 84.33, ex 84.34, ex 84.35 and ex 98.07) to 5 per cent.

Resolution No. 01201-81-AG/DGAG liberalized imports of fruits and vegetables. Imports remain prohibited from countries where it cannot be proven that these products are free from fruit flies.
PERU (cont'd)

Decreto Supremo No. 065-82-EFC reduced the import tariff for certain spinning machines to 10 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 January, 10 March and 6 April 1982

Import tariff increases

Decreto Supremo No. 028-82-EFC increased the import tariff for certain plates of steel (tariff No. 73.13.04.00) from 20 to 30 per cent.

Decreto Supremo No. 297-81-EFC increased the import tariff for certain agricultural machines (tariff No. 84.24.01.01/02) to 25 per cent. If these items are not produced in Peru the import tariff will be 5 and 10 per cent. The import tariff for printing paper for newspapers was increased to 15 per cent.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 March 1982, 6 April 1982

Temporary general import tariff increase

In order to reduce the deficit in the budget the Peruvian authorities decided to increase import tariffs in general by 15 per cent. This measure is limited to 1982.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 10 March 1982

PHILIPPINES

Relaxation of foreign exchange restrictions

The Philippines has liberalized the import of 610 items of consumer goods previously subject to import regulatory measures through the monitoring of foreign exchange requirements. About 75 per cent of the items fall in the textile and clothing, food, household and paper products, electrical and electronic appliances categories. The products will be subject to import duty rates of 70-100 per cent.

Source: Tariffs and Trade, 23 April 1982
PHILIPPINES (cont'd)

Discontinuation of authentication requirements for commercial invoices

By Executive Order No. 736, the requirement for authentication of commercial invoices for imported articles, including the authentication fee of US$30 paid by the foreign supplier, has been abolished. Previously, authentication of commercial invoices was required for imported articles having a dutiable value of P 3,000 and above, except for conditionally tax-free and exempt imports and certain imports on consignment. Under Executive Order No. 736, all imports having an invoice value of P 5,000 and above will be subject to a fixed import processing fee of P 250, payable by the importer to the authorized agents' bank upon payment of other import fees, charges and taxes. All proceeds from the import processing fee shall be used for the trade and export promotion activities of the Philippine Government.

Source: ECE/UNCTAD, Trade Facilitation Information, TRADE/WP.4/INF.79, TD/13/PAL/INF.79, 7 January 1982

New export levy system: coconut products

The Philippines Government has introduced a new export levy system on coconut products. The levy ranges from 11 per cent to 23 per cent ad valorem, but is suspended when export prices fall below US$0.20 per lb.

Source: Financial Times, 21 January 1982

Export ban: logs

The Philippines Government banned the export of logs with effect from 1 May 1982.

Source: Financial Times, 5 May 1982

POLAND

Import tariff increases for motor vehicles

The Polish authorities decided on 8 February 1982 to introduce substantial tariff increases for motor vehicles imported by private individuals. The new tariff rates are up to 100 per cent higher than
POLAND (cont'd)

previously. Polish vehicles bought outside Poland and reintroduced into Poland are subject to the same rates as foreign vehicles. The basic tariff rate is Zl 100 per kg., however differentiations exist according to engine power and whether the vehicle is equipped with a gasolene engine or a diesel engine. The new tariff rates favour the imports of diesel-driven vehicles.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 1 March 1982

Import restrictions for meat, coffee, tea, spices and fruits

The Polish authorities have reduced the planned imports of meat to 60,000 tons for 1982 as compared to 175,000 tons imported in 1981. Planned imports of coffee were reduced from 36,000 tons in 1981 to 20,000 tons in 1982. Drastic import reductions were also imposed on tea, citrus fruits, bananas and spices.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 18 February and 24 February 1982

Import stop for investment goods

The Polish authorities have annulled many of the import authorizations already granted for imports of investment goods. The goods concerned are machinery and equipment for the iron and steel industry, power plants, motor-vehicle industry, agricultural machinery industry, cement, glass and transportation industries. The reasons given are shortage of foreign exchange.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 22 January 1982

Foreign trade plan for first quarter 1982

Poland's overall imports from market economy countries had declined by 41.8 per cent in January 1982. At the same time, however, imports from CMEA had increased by 4.2 per cent. Poland's Foreign Trade Plan for the first quarter of 1982 is based on a 30 per cent decrease in imports from market economy countries and a 1 per cent drop in exports to these countries. Imports from CMEA countries are to be increased by
POLAND (cont'd)

11.1 per cent. The drastic decline of imports is to be seen in the light of Poland's indebtedness in both dollars and roubles, which, at the end of 1981, had risen to Zl 104 billion and was thus 2.4 times higher than the overall value of Polish exports in 1981.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 29 January and 12 March 1982

QATAR

Labelling of foodstuffs

New marking rules applicable to foodstuffs as from 1 March 1982 have been established by a circular issued by the Ministry of Health in Doha; the labels on them must bear the following particulars in Arabic and/or English: name of the product, product composition (ingredients and additives), country of origin and manufacturing mark of the product, net weight, name and address of the manufacturer and exporter, date of production and deadline for sale, concentration percentage for tomato sauces.

The use of stickers to describe a preserved or tinned product is prohibited; similarly, the labels must not bear any false or inaccurate information that could mislead anyone as to the nature and characteristics of the product.

It is forbidden to present a product which, through any procedure (text, graphic presentation), could lead the consumer to confuse it with another product.

In the case of products requiring special preparation, the relevant explanations must be given. In particular as regards chilled or frozen products, the label must indicate the proper storage conditions.

If the sale deadline is exceeded the products will be destroyed by the health services of the Customs and city of Doha.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March 1982
British Business, 5 and 19 February 1982
Middle East Economic Digest, 29 January 1982
ROMANIA

New customs regulations

On 1 January 1982 a regulation came into force in Romania spelling out the provisions of the Romanian Customs Code. The new regulation limits or prohibits commodities which individuals can import or export from Romania. Under this regulation prohibited goods include any automobile that consumes over 11 litres of gasoline per 100 km.; multiplying or Xerox machines; air-conditioning equipment; gas cylinders (except for camping); target and sporting guns and ammunition (except two target guns and 100 rounds of ammunition for each on temporary import by a foreign tourist).

Goods with special duties: the duty on boats and computers is increased by 100 per cent on washing machines, vacuum cleaners, bicycles and carpets by 200 per cent; on motorcycles, motor-bicycles, furniture, refrigerators, sewing machines, radios and television sets by 300 per cent. Duty on motor vehicles falling within the permissible category will be equal to the value of the automobile on the foreign market, and is payable in full even on old or damaged cars.

Foreigners travelling on duty may take in duty-free goods or pay ordinary or increased duty, according to a scale of value expressed in lei. Individuals who establish a residence in Romania may take in any goods, with the exception of a car that exceeds the prescribed limits. Those travelling on duty may import goods to the value of lei 2,000 per member of the family, above which they will pay ordinary duty on the next lei 500, and any amount in excess up to lei 5,000 will have the duty increased by 100 per cent, over and above lei 5,000 by 200 per cent. Import duties range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the value of the goods. Export duties are 20 per cent of the value of the goods. Romanians may pay customs duties in lei, whilst foreigners and individuals residing abroad must pay in hard currency, unless they have bought the items in special Romanian shops doing business in hard currency.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 12 March 1982

RWANDA

Customs tariff altered

The customs tariff of Rwanda, in effect since 31 December 1974, has been recast with effect on 1 December 1981.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March 1982
SAUDI ARABIA

Import duties increased on electric batteries, coarse salt and matches

Customs duty on electric batteries (tariff heading 85.03), coarse salt (tariff heading 25.01) and on matches (tariff heading 36.06) has been raised from 3 per cent to 20 per cent.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 and 29 March 1982

Direct imports by foreign companies banned

The Ministry of Commerce has begun a campaign to enforce a recent Council of Ministers' ruling banning foreign companies from importing goods directly. Non-Saudi Arabian companies working on public-sector contracts are required to place their orders locally or, if there is no local source for the product, to order through Saudi importers.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 29 January 1982

Deposit on motor vehicles

Car owners are to be required to deposit SRls 5,000 ($1,460) when registering their vehicles with the Traffic Department. The regulation is aimed at limiting the rate of increase in the number of cars in Saudi Arabia.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 January 1982

Limitation on imports by closed container

By a Decision dated 14 December 1981 the General Ports Authority has decided that, as from 24 May 1982, it will no longer accept imports in closed containers of the following goods: wood, metallic structures, construction materials (including sanitary-ware and tiles), machinery and heavy machinery, except if their unit weight is less than 2,000 kg., vehicles.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982
SAUDI ARABIA (cont'd)

Standards to be applied to certain imports

Cotton wool, machine parts, burnt clay bricks and refrigerator imports are to be brought within the Government's standards code. Importers and dealers have been given up to one year to comply with the code which is enforced by the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 15 January 1982

SENEGAL

Revision to list of products subject to prior permit

The list of products subject to prior permit (see Survey No. 13, pp. 59 and 60), are amended as follows:

- 10.06.21 and 10.06.29, 10.06.31 and 10.06.39, 10.06.41 and 10.06.42, 10.06.49 and 10.06.51, 10.06.59: rice other than for sowing;

- 85.14: microphones and stands therefor, loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers;

- ex 92.11: record-players, electrophones, magnetophones, television image and sound recorders or reproducers.

The rest remains unchanged.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 14 December 1981

Prior authorization required for imports of certain paper and articles of paper

Under Decree No. 81-1240 of 23 December 1981, imports into Senegal of paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape and certain articles of paper and paperboard, falling under tariff headings 48.13, 48.14, 48.15 and 48.21, are subject to prior authorization, whatever the origin of these products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 March 1982
SOMALIA

Exclusive State trading abolished; import licensing

Sole rights to import certain products held hitherto by State trading agencies have been abolished. Under the new arrangements only traders holding import licences may import, but collective ordering on one import licence is allowed.

Source: British Business, 19 February 1982

SOUTH AFRICA

Exemption from customs duty

The South African authorities have exempted from customs duty the following products when they are to be incorporated in domestic manufactures:

ex 39.01 Epoxy resins for the plastic products industry in the form of blocks, pieces, lumps, non-coherent masses, granules, flakes and powders intended for mixture with silicone granules in the proportion, in terms of mass, of one or more parts of silicone granules for two parts of epoxy resins.

ex 73.18: "Seamless" tubes and pipes, of iron or steel, intended for the manufacture of hydraulic cylinders.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982

Reduction of duties

In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Understanding Regarding Notification, Consultation, Dispute Settlement and Surveillance adopted on 28 November 1979, the following reductions in duties in South Africa's customs tariff were implemented on 12 February 1982 in order to give effect to concessions granted to the European Communities in recently concluded Article XXVIII:5 negotiations:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff item number</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
<th>Old rate of duty</th>
<th>New rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.19.30</td>
<td>Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 44.05</td>
<td>Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm.:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of non-coniferous species</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.11.10</td>
<td>Wallpaper</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.12</td>
<td>Glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.14.10</td>
<td>Chandeliers and other gas or electric lighting fittings</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.32.70</td>
<td>Cotters and cotter-pins, of iron or steel</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.59.65</td>
<td>Workshop machinery ordinarily used in a motor garage for manufacturing, testing or repair work</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 87.09.30</td>
<td>Motorcycles, autocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>incorporating an internal combustion piston engine, with a capacity of 50 cm. or more</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.12.20</td>
<td>Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading Nos. 87.09, 87.10 or 87.11:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for use solely or principally with motorcycles, autocycles and side-cars</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: L/5302, 19 March 1982
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 4 December 1981: R.2626, CCCN 60.03: 1. The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on knitted or crocheted socks (excluding socks for infants and young children and socks of combed wool) is amended from 50 per cent or R 7.50 per 100 pair (general) and 25 per cent or R 7.50 per 100 pair (MFN) to 25 per cent or R 0.65 per pair less 75 per cent (general). The expression "100 pair" is also substituted by the expression "pair" and the rates of duty adjusted accordingly. 2. Goods which comply with the conditions of item 460.22 may be allowed under rebate of duty under that item. R.2634, CCCN 74.07: tariff heading 74.07 is restated and the rates of duty on certain tubes, pipes, blanks and hollow bars, of copper, are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 11 December 1981: R.2692, CCCN 84.09: specific provision is made for mechanically-propelled road rollers of the compacting pneumatic tyre type, and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 10 per cent. R.2693, CCCN 84.63: the effect of this notice is to make it clear that all plain shaft bearings are classifiable under sub-heading 84.63.50. R.2694, CCCN 87.12: the rate of duty of pedal cycle saddles is amended from 30 per cent of R 0.80 each to 30 per cent or R 3.00 each less 70 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 18 December 1981: R.2736, item 128.65, CCCN 92.12: the effect of this notice is that floppy discs and magnetic tape for automatic data processing machines are no longer subject to the ad valorem excise and customs duties.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 24 December 1981: R.2780, CCCN 29.04: the rate of duty on sorbitol is amended from 20 per cent or 42c per kg. less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 48.5c per kg. less 80 per cent. R.2781, CCCN 68.13: tariff heading 68.13 is restated. R.2782, CCCN 84.59 and 84.61: 1. Specific provision, free of duty, is made for valve actuators; 2. Tariff heading 84.61 is restated and the rates of duty on certain taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances are amended. R.2783, CCCN 85.04: in restating tariff heading 85.04 separate provision, at the existing rate of duty, is made for separator plates for electric accumulators. R.2784, CCCN 85.23: tariff heading 85.23 is restated and the rates of duty on certain insulated electric wire and cable are amended.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 31 December 1981: R.2856, CCCN 87.02: as only the chassis of motor buses, motor coaches and other public-service type passenger vehicles, with a seating capacity of 16 seats or more and certain goods vehicles are now excisable and not the complete vehicle, the countervailing customs duty which is payable in part 2 of the schedule on complete vehicles, is now transferred to this part. R.2857, CCCN 87.06: specific provisions are made for gearboxes and parts thereof, for motor vehicles, and the rate of duty on certain gear-boxes is amended. R.2858, item 117.00, 117.20, 117.25 and 117.30, CCCN 87.02 and 87.04: the effect of this notice is that the chassis of motor buses, motor coaches and other public-service type passenger vehicles, with a seating capacity of 16 seats or more and certain goods vehicles are now excisable. It follows that complete vehicles which are manufactured from such chassis are not excisable.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 15 January 1982: R.63, CCCN 40.11: specific provision is made for rubber pneumatic tyres and tyre cases of a mass of less than 10 kg. each, a cross-sectional width not exceeding 130 mm. and a bead diameter of 406 mm. or more, and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 30 per cent or 25,000 c. per 100 kg. less 80 per cent to free. R.64, CCCN 84.18 and 84.40: the rate of duty on certain washing machines is amended from 25 per cent or R 50.00 each to 25 per cent or R 80.00 each. R.65, CCCN 84.22 and 84.38: 1. The rate of duty on certain cranes of a kind suitable for mounting on motor vehicle type chassis is increased from 7 per cent to 25 per cent. 2. Specific provisions are made for reeds for looms, including adjustable combs, and the rate of duty on certain reeds is increased from free to 20 per cent. R.66, CCCN 87.10: the rates of duty on bicycles, not motorized, are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 22 January 1982: R.92, CCCN 39.01, 39.02, 39.07: the effect of this notice is that the general and m.f.n. rates of duty on certain goods are equalized. R.93, CCCN 84.45: the scope of sub-heading 84.45.60.35 is extended, with retrospective effect to 26 June 1981, to include all non-hydraulic presses with a horizontal action, for working metal or metal carbides.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 5 February 1982: R.189, CCCN 28.28 and 85.20: 1. Specific provision is made for copper oxides and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 15 per cent to free. 2. Specific provisions are made for certain linear fluorescent lamps of various lengths.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 12 February 1982: R.218, CCCN 25.19, 44.05, 48.11, 70.12, 70.14, 73.32, 84.59, 87.09 and 87.12: the rates of duty on certain products are reduced as a result of the Republic's international commitments.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 19 February 1982: R.265, CCCN 39.02: specific provision is made for cationic and anionic ion exchangers in blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. R.266, CCCN 70.20: the rates of duty on multifilament strands and chopped strand mat, of glass fibre, are amended.

The following amendments were published in the South African Government Gazette, 26 February 1982: R.301, CCCN 92.12: the rate of duty on magnetic tape for sound or similar recording, of a width not exceeding 10 mm, put up in cassettes, is amended from 25 per cent or 18c each to 25 per cent or R 1.00 each less 75 per cent. R.302, CCCN 84.15: the rate of duty on electrical household refrigerators and on all household refrigerator cabinets is amended from 25 per cent or R 0.50 per litre nominal storage capacity less 75 per cent to 25 per cent or R 0.70 per litre nominal storage capacity less 75 per cent.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 19 March 1982: R.505, item 307.04, CCCN 39.02: provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on certain foam plastic of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, for the manufacture of plastic goods of plate, sheet, strip or film.

The following amendment was published in the South African Government Gazette, 26 March 1982: R.565, CCCN 29.16: 1. The m.f.n. rate of duty on 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid and its derivatives is increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent or R 2.73 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.

Source: British Business, 8, 15 and 29 January, 5, 12 and 26 February, 5, 12 and 19 March, 2 and 16 April 1982

Tariff surcharge and sales tax

The South African Ministry of Economic Affairs has announced the establishment of a surcharge applicable to the entire customs tariff. The surcharge took effect on 12 February 1982 and is at the rate of 10 per cent calculated on the value of the imported products. In addition, the rate of general sales tax has been raised from 4 per cent to 5 per cent as from
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

1 March 1982. It was also announced that the surcharge would not affect the following products:

- goods covered by tariff concessions granted by South Africa within GATT;
- petroleum products;
- goods imported by the South African Government or administration;
- products used for the domestic manufacture of goods intended for export.

However, it now seems that the scope of the surcharge has been somewhat reduced since, in addition to the products listed above, a great number of items falling under most of the headings of the South African tariff have been exempted from this measure, for instance:

- champagne, brandy
- perfumes
- various chemical products
- various goods made of plastic, rubber or wood
- certain textiles and clothing made of these materials
- a great number of capital goods.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 March and 12 April 1982

Excise duties changed

The South African authorities have abolished excise duties previously applicable to unfortified wines as well as unfortified beverages made of fermented apples, pears and oranges.
SOUTH AFRICA (cont'd)

Excise duties have been increased for the products falling in whole or in part under the following tariff headings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff headings</th>
<th>New rate</th>
<th>Old rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37.01/03, 87.09, 91.01/02, 91.04, 93.02, 93.04/05</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.06, 43.03/04, 71.01/02, 71.12/16, 85.14/15</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.02, 90.04/05, 90.07/09, 92.11/12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982

Microbiological standards for cooked poultry

The South African Ministry of Health published draft regulations on microbiological standards for cooked poultry in the Government Gazette of 6 November 1981. The text of this draft indicates the maximum bacteriological tolerances allowed and the anti-microbial substances whose presence in poultry is prohibited.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 January 1982

SOVIET UNION

Import programme for grain

The Soviet Union has signed the following agreements and/or made the following imports for the fulfilment of its import programme for grain:

In a five-year grain agreement signed with Canada for the period 1981-86 the Soviet Union agreed to purchase 25 million tons of grain. During the first year the Soviet Union agreed to buy at least 4 million tons, but it had already contracted for 7.5 million tons by end of December 1981.

Under a one-year agreement signed with the United States, which started on 1 October 1981, the Soviet Union can purchase a total of 23 million tons. At the end of January 1982 the Soviet Union had firmly contracted for 12 million tons and had shipped 6 million tons of grain.
SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

Under an agreement signed with Argentina for 1982, the Soviet Union agreed to buy a minimum of 4.5 million tons of grain and 0.5 million tons of soyabeans during the calendar year January-December 1982. The Soviet Union has already purchased 2.5 million tons. In 1981, Soviet purchases of grains in Argentina amounted to 16 million tons. (See Argentina-Soviet Union trade agreements, p.142).

The Soviet Union has not signed a grain agreement with Australia. However, during the harvesting year 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982 Soviet purchases of grain amounted so far to 1 million tons. The Soviet Union's total purchases of Australian grain during the previous harvesting year amounted to 2.5 million tons.

Source: Handelsblatt, 26 January 1982, Foreign Agriculture, April 1982

Plans for foreign economic relations, 1981-85

During the eleventh Soviet five-year plan period, foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union is planned to be increased by 22.5 per cent.

Paramount importance is attached to the development of economic relations with CMEA countries. The nature of these relations in the eleventh five-year period is determined by the co-ordination of the USSR State plans and those of CMEA countries for 1981–85 and by Soviet long-term trade agreements with these countries.

The USSR also favours mutually advantageous and stable economic ties with market economy countries and is ready to expand trade and economic relations with these countries on an equal and mutually advantageous basis.


SPAIN

General reduction of import duties

By Royal Decree No. 123/1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 25 January 1982), the general and cyclical reduction in import duties was extended to 27 April 1982 (see Survey of Developments in Commercial Policy Nos. 5–13).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 February 1982
Reduction of import duties: hydrocarbon resins

By Order of 21 December 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 8 January 1982), the Spanish authorities reduced from 13 per cent to 6.9 per cent the preferential rate of customs duty applicable to hydrocarbon resins (CCCN No. 39.02 c XIV) originating from EEC. This measure, which took effect on 1 January 1982, does not apply to hydrocarbon resins present in the form of emulsion-based adhesives.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 January 1982

Tariff treatment of unroasted coffee

By Royal Decree No. 3184/1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 31 December 1981), the Spanish authorities modified the customs duties applicable to imports of unroasted coffee (CCCN 09.01 A).

Source: L/5284, 25 January 1982

Zero-duty tariff quota: coking coal

A Royal Decree of 7 December 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 15 December 1981) establishes for 1982 a zero-duty tariff quota of 4.2 million tons for coking coal (CCCN No. 27.01 A).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 January 1982

Zero-duty tariff quotas: paper

By Order of 11 January 1982 (published in the Official Gazette of 18 January 1982) the Spanish authorities fixed the following duty-free quotas for imports of the products shown below in 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 47.01</td>
<td>Pulp intended for the press</td>
<td>30,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 48.01</td>
<td>Newsprint</td>
<td>135,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SPAIN (cont'd)**

**Zero-duty tariff quotas**

By various Decrees (published in the Official Gazette of 3 February 1982) the Spanish authorities have established tariff quotas for duty-free importation of the products listed below in 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.07 D</td>
<td>Coated paper, of a weight not exceeding 65 gr. per m²</td>
<td>48,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 47.01</td>
<td>Chemical wood pulp, soluble, with an alpha-cellulose content of 94 per cent or more</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.08 A, B</td>
<td>Hot-rolled coils of thickness 1.8 to 6 mm.</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.09</td>
<td>Universal plates of iron or steel</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13</td>
<td>Sheets and plates, cold-rolled, for extra-deep pressing, suitable for subsequent enamelling for the manufacture of baths</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.11 A</td>
<td>Universal plates and angle irons, ribbed, of shipbuilding quality, on production of classification certificate</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 B</td>
<td>Angles, shapes and sections, cold-resistant</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 A</td>
<td>Hoop and strip, hot-rolled, of high carbon steel and alloy steel</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 6 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 A</td>
<td>Magnetic hoop and strip, sheets and plates, cold-rolled, with oriented grain, presenting a W/kg. loss not exceeding 0.75, intended for the manufacture of transformer cores</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 6, A 7,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.18 C I</td>
<td>Blanks for seamless tubes of stainless steel not less than 20 mm. but less than 80 mm. in external diameter, with a wall thickness not less than 2 mm. but less than 20 mm.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SPAIN (cont’d)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity in tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73.18 C I a</td>
<td>Seamless tubes of alloy steel, of circular section, hot-rolled and cold-drawn, intended for the manufacture of bearing races</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.13 B I a, B 4,5</td>
<td>Hot-rolled sheets and plates not less than 6 mm. in thickness and not less than 2,000 mm. in width, for the manufacture of receptacles for compressed gases, tanks, boilers, ovens and large structures</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.15 B 7</td>
<td>Bars and rods of high-speed alloy steel, Special angles, shapes and sections of high-speed steel, not exceeding 80 mm. in thickness Hoop and strip, sheets and plates of high-speed alloy steel, less than 3 mm. in thickness</td>
<td>550, 50, 160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 March 1982

**Global import quotas**

The Official Gazette of 3 February 1982 published the following list of products subject to global import quotas for 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hops</td>
<td>12.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Esparto and <em>Lygeum spartum</em></td>
<td>14.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meat preserves</td>
<td>16.01, 16.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fruit preserves</td>
<td>20.03/04 ex 20.05/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miscellaneous food products</td>
<td>19.04, 21.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Soup and soup preparations</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CCCN No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fish flour</td>
<td>23.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>25.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Varnishes</td>
<td>32.09 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lubricating preparations</td>
<td>34.03 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dextrins and detrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues</td>
<td>35.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Powder, explosives, pyrotechnic articles and matches</td>
<td>29.03 B, 36.01/02, 36.04, 36.05/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Waste and scrap</td>
<td>39.02 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Manufactured plastic products</td>
<td>39.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cotton yarn</td>
<td>55.05/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Other woven fabrics of cotton</td>
<td>55.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting</td>
<td>58.01, 58.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Woven pile fabrics, tulle and knitted fabric of cotton</td>
<td>58.04, 58.09, 60.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Knitted or crocheted goods</td>
<td>ex 60.04/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Outergarments</td>
<td>ex 61.01/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Undergarments</td>
<td>ex 61.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Other made up textile articles</td>
<td>ex 62.02, 62.03, 62.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rolled gold</td>
<td>71.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Waste and scrap of precious metal</td>
<td>71.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Domestic sewing machines</td>
<td>ex 84.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Colour television receivers</td>
<td>ex 85.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Capital equipment for new investments (tariff sections 16 and 17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>87.01 A 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Other motor vehicles for the transport of persons</td>
<td>ex 87.02 A 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Special vehicles for the transport of earth, rocks and the like</td>
<td>87.02 B 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for special uses</td>
<td>87.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Arms</td>
<td>93.01/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>93.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March 1982

### Global import quotas

Several resolutions of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce dated 10 February 1982, were published in the Official Gazette of 22 March 1982, calling 50 per cent of the following annual global quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dextrin and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues</td>
<td>35.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Powder, explosives, pyrotechnic articles and matches</td>
<td>29.03 B 2, 36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.02, ex 36.04,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.05, 36.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Waste and scrap</td>
<td>39.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Business, 2 April 1982
Global import quotas

Several resolutions of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce were published in the Official Gazette calling the following annual global quotas:

- In the Official Gazette of 24 March 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Varnishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Domestic sewing machines and their parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Colour television receivers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Fifty per cent of annual value of quotas is being called)

3 Meat preserves

(Total annual value of quota is being called)

- In the Official Gazette of 25 March 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fruit preserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miscellaneous food products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Total annual value of quotas is being called)

- In the Official Gazette of 30 March 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Other motor vehicles for transport of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Special vehicles for transport of sands, rocks and minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for special uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ammunition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lubricating preparations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Manufactured plastic products</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Fifty per cent of annual quotas is being called)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Soup and soup preparations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Total annual value of quota is being called)

Source: British Business, 16 April 1982

Opening of EEC import quotas

By a decision published in the Official Gazette of 10 March 1982, the following basic EEC quotas were opened in their entirety:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Preparations of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Soup and soup preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 bis</td>
<td>Whisky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Other motor vehicles for transport of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for special uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Boats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 29 March 1982
SPAIN (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ammunition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Arms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Fifty per cent of annual quota is being called)

- In the Official Gazette of 31 March 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Tractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Varnishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lubricating preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Powder, explosives, pyrotechnic articles and matches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Waste and scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Manufactured plastic products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Domestic sewing machines and their parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Colour television receivers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Fifty per cent of annual quota is being called)

Rules on determination of origin: motorcycles, autocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor

By an Order of 14 December 1981 (published in the Official Gazette of 5 January 1982) the Spanish authorities laid down the rules on determination of origin applicable to motorcycles, autocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor manufactured partly with components of varied origin.

The text of this Order provides that the vehicles concerned shall be regarded as originating in the exporting country when they satisfy the following two conditions:

(1) The value represented by the operations of manufacture and by components originating in the exporting country must equal at least 60 per cent of the price ex factory of the finished vehicle;
(2) Components originating in the country of assembly must represent at least 50 per cent of the total value of the vehicle's component parts.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 February 1982

SURINAME

New customs tariff; preferential rates of import duty with EEC abolished

Suriname's new customs tariff, which entered into force on 1 September 1981, abolished the preferential rates of import duty granted to certain goods of EEC origin.

All imported goods, regardless of their origin are subject to a basic customs tariff of 5 per cent. Excepted from this rule are goods intended for further processing in Suriname, for which the import duty is 3 per cent. Furthermore, in order to protect certain industries in Suriname, such as fish processing, beef and lamb processing, edible oils and fats, imports of competitive goods are subject to higher rates of import duty.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 January 1982
. British Business, 22 January 1982

SWITZERLAND

Customs tariff changes

By an Order of 19 August 1981 (published in the Recueil des lois fédérales of 15 December 1981) the customs import tariff was amended as follows with effect from 1 January 1982:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>New duty in Swiss francs per 100 kg. gross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.10</td>
<td>Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 - myrtle berries</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 - other</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>New duty in Swiss francs per 100 kg. gross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.03</td>
<td>Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 - tropical fruits</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 - raspberries</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 - other</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982

Extension of GSP


Only one amendment has been made to the Order on tariff preferences. Article 3 of the new Order stipulates as follows: "The Federal Council shall review periodically whether and, where appropriate, to what extent the tariff preferences granted for products imported from specified preference-receiving countries continue to be justified having regard to the level of development and the financial and commercial situation of those countries."

In addition, on 14 December 1981, the Federal Council decided to amend the Ordinance of 2 July 1975 concerning rules of origin to govern the grant of tariff preferences to developing countries, with effect from 1 January 1982.

Source: L/4020/Add.6, 3 May 1982

Regulation of trade in foodstuffs


The following in particular have been amended:
SWITZERLAND (cont'd)

Articles 81-90: cheese, cheese products, products with cheese added, cottage cheese;

Articles 91-98: butter and butter preparations;

Articles 99-104: margarine, minarine;

Articles 149 a, b and c (new): biscuits and rusks;

Articles 249-253: concentrated fruit juices, diluted fruit juices, fruit nectars, syrup, table beverages, lemonade and powders for making beverages;

Article 316: chocolate confectionery;

Articles 377-383: beer and the sale of beer (Articles 384-389 are repealed).

The provisions in question will enter into force only on 1 January 1983, with the exception of those concerning the packaging and labelling of cheese, cheese preparations and products with cheese added, for which the date of application has been postponed to 1 January 1984.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 25 January 1982

SYRIA

Temporarily admitted or imported products now subject to prior licensing

Under Order No. 512, dated 4 November 1981, the Syrian Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade has made temporarily admitted or imported products subject to the prior licensing régime.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982
The Thai Board of Investment has issued notices placing special fees on the import of the following goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Special fee (as % of the c.i.f. value)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85.13</td>
<td>Telephone receiving sets</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9.12.81-8.12.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06 A</td>
<td>Wheel chain for tractor</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.1.82-12.1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.06 A</td>
<td>Link pin, shoe and spacer</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.1.82-12.1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.63</td>
<td>Bushing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.1.82-12.1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.19</td>
<td>Zinc oxide</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.2.82-9.2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.02 A</td>
<td>Polyvinyl chloride resin</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.2.82-9.2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.07</td>
<td>Billet</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.2.82-9.2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.07</td>
<td>Art paper</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.3.82-16.3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.04 A</td>
<td>Sorbitol</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17.3.82-16.3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.04 B</td>
<td>Sorbitol</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17.3.82-16.3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.02</td>
<td>Certain steel blades</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17.3.82-16.3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.03</td>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.3.82-16.3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.44 B</td>
<td>Kanamycin sulphate</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17.3.82-16.3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.03 D</td>
<td>Kanamycin sulphate medicine</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17.3.82-16.3.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: L/5291, 15 March 1982
British Business, 30 April and 7 May 1982
THAILAND (cont'd)

Import surcharge

On 19 February 1982, a surcharge of 0.5 per cent of the c.i.f. price was imposed on imports for a period of a year. The measure is designed to raise revenue for the export promotion fund.

Source: L/5291, 15 March 1982

Import régime modifications: maize and rice

In late 1981, the Thai Government announced a series of policy measures aimed at making Thai maize and rice more competitive on world markets. Major steps included the removal of export quotas on maize and rice, suspension of export price approval and a reduction in reserve requirements for rice.

Rice reserve payments were further reduced in February 1982. The payment on 100 per cent and 5 per cent broken grades white rice was reduced to B 350 per tonne, compared to B 750 per tonne previously and B 2,000 in January 1981. For 10 per cent to 20 per cent broken grades white rice, 100 per cent to 20 per cent broken grades parboiled rice, 100 per cent to 20 per cent broken grades glutinous rice and white broken rice A1 super, payments were reduced to B 215 per tonne compared to B 437.50 per tonne previously and B 650 per tonne in January 1981. An exemption from rice reserve payments on the export of all other categories of rice was given.


TUNISIA

Tariff reduction on certain motor vehicles imported unassembled

Under Decree No. 81-1673 of 8 December 1981, published in the Official Gazette of 11 December 1981, the rate of customs duty applicable to the motor vehicles described below has been reduced from 20 to 6 per cent as from 1 July 1981:

ex 87.02: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons (including dual-purpose motor vehicles, other than public-service type vehicles) of not more than 5 HP, imported in parts and intended for assembly.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 January 1982
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Customs duty and tax changes

Certain changes have been made to the Tunisian customs and tax regime:

1. Law No. 81.100 of 31 December 1981 (Finance Law for 1982), published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Tunisia on 29 and 31 December 1981

Tariff changes

The rates of customs duty have been changed on the following products:

- Ex chapter 37 (products intended for radiology and for the printing of newspapers, periodicals, books, tourist brochures), 38.08, ex 40.14, ex 41.02, ex 42.03, ex 42.05, ex 48.01, ex 48.21, woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres falling within headings ex 51.04 and ex 56.07, woven fabrics of coarse animal hair, (ex 53.12), ex 58.04 (furnishing pile fabrics, clothing pile fabrics), ex 58.05, 58.06, ex 59.05 (fishing nets), 59.10, articles of silk or of waste silk falling within headings ex 60.01, ex 60.03, ex 60.04, ex 60.05 and ex 60.06 (knee-caps, ankle-socks and elastic stockings), ex 61.09 (brassieres), 62.01 (blankets), ex 68.04, 68.06, 70.08, 73.35, ex 73.36 (heating appliances of a kind used for domestic purposes imported unassembled), ex 73.37, ex 73.40, ex 82.11 (razor blades), ex 84.17, ex 84.18, ex 84.22, ex 85.01, ex 85.19, 85.23, 85.25, 85.26, ex 87.02, ex 90.17 (electro-medical apparatus).

Customs formalities tax

The customs formalities tax is charged on goods from all origins whenever there is a customs declaration that places the goods concerned under a particular customs régime or makes any change in the customs régime or in the proprietors initially declared.

On imports, this tax is charged at the rate of D 0.100 per 1,000 kg. gross weight or fraction thereof, the minimum amount payable being 5 per cent of the value of the imported goods with a minimum charge of D 1 (unchanged).

Change in temporary admission régime for materials imported for carrying out works (subject to prior permit from the Tunisian customs authorities)

As a general rule, the duration of temporary admission for testing, experimenting or operations of an individual or exceptional character which is not likely to become general, is fixed at one year with a possibility of six-month extensions.
For materials or articles intended for carrying out works, temporary admission is subject during the first five years to payment of a fee equivalent to one tenth of the duties and charges payable for each six-month period or fraction thereof during which the goods remain on Tunisian customs territory under the temporary admission régime. Payment must be made at the time of temporary admission and upon each extension.

The following products are no longer liable to consumption tax:

09.04 B, C and D: pepper of the genus "Piper"; pimento of the genus "Capsicum" or the genus "Pimenta":
   B. Pimento, unground or ground
   C. Sweet pimento, ground
   D. Harrissa

09.05: Vanilla

09.06: Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers

09.07: Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)

09.08: Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms

09.10: Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices

12.01 A, E and I: Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken:
   A. Groundnuts
   B. Sesamum seeds
   C. Sunflower seeds

12.03 C: Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing:
   C. Cucumber and marrow seed

12.07 C: Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered:
   A. Cubeb powder
TUNISIA (cont'd)

13.02 E: Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams:
E. Balsams

14.05 B-a: Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included:
B.(a) Henna.

Elimination of certain charges

- Charge on imported unleavened bread and kosher flour;
- milling charge;
- compensatory fee on imported sugar.

Authorization for import, manufacture and sale of apparatus for the pressure-casting of precious metals

The import, manufacture, sale and possession of apparatus for pressure-casting precious metals are subject to authorization by the Directorate-General for Revenue.

Implementing provisions will be established by order of the Minister for Planning and Finance.

Hallmark fees on articles of precious metals

Articles of gold or platinum are subject to payment of assay and hallmark fees and likewise turnover tax at the following standard rates per gram of platinum or gold:

- D 2.000 for articles of platinum;
- D 1.000 for articles of 840°/00 (20-carat) and 750°/00 (18-carat) gold;
- D 0.500 for articles of 583°/00 (14-carat) and 375°/00 (9-carat) gold.

Elimination of the suspensive régime on alcohol

Consumption tax on alcohol is collected:

- on import, at the time of customs clearance of alcohol consigned to the alcohol monopoly;
- at the time of delivery of alcohol by the alcohol monopoly with the exception of deliveries to approved manufacturers;
- upon delivery of alcoholic beverages by warehouser/manufacturers.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Taxes are suspended on alcohol imported by the alcohol monopoly (production tax and, where applicable, consumption tax).

The suspensive régime applies to deliveries of alcohol by the alcohol monopoly intended for approved warehouser/manufacturers.

Changes in rates of consumption tax on beer and alcoholic beverages, following revocation of special provisions in favour of hotel-keepers for the needs of their establishments

The cumulative rates of production tax and consumption tax are also fixed according to the products concerned (based on aggregate customs-cleared value).

22.03: Beer:
- producer/importers, 59.50 per cent
- other importers, 75 per cent
  (previously for hotel-keepers: 43.50 or 59.50 per cent)

ex 22.05: Wines (other than liqueur wines and the like and sparkling wines):
- importer/producers 43.50 per cent
- other importers 54.50 per cent
  (previously subject only to production tax at the rate of 17 or 21 per cent).

ex 22.05: Sparkling wines:
- importer/producer 59.50 per cent
- other importers 75 per cent
  (previously for hotel-keepers: 43.50 or 54.50 per cent).

22.07: Cider:
- importer/producers 43.50 per cent
- other importers 54.50 per cent
  (previously for hotel-keepers: 29 per cent and 36 per cent).

ex 22.05: Liqueur wines, mistelles or grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol:
- importer/producers 59.50 per cent
- other importers 75 per cent
  (previously for hotel-keepers: 29 per cent or 36 per cent).
TUNISIA (cont'd)

ex 22.09 Whisky or boukha:
- importer/producers 59.50 per cent
- other importers 75 per cent
  (previously for hotel-keepers: 29 per cent and 36 per cent).

ex 22.09: Spirits, liqueurs and other spiritous beverages (other than whisky and boukha):
- 59.50 or 75 per cent (according to the case)(No change).

Merging of fiscal charges on alcoholic beverages

With effect from 1 January 1982, a single quasi-fiscal charge has been established on wine, beer and alcoholic beverages.

On imports this charge is at the rate of 40 per cent of the value of the goods, inclusive of all duties and charges other than the charge itself.

The new charge replaces:

- the compensatory tax on alcoholic beverages charged on beer, wine (including sparkling wine), liqueurs and aniseed beverages, boukha (at the rate of D 0.040 to 1 according to content);

- a tax for the support fund to the emergency health services, charged on the same beverages (from D 0.015 to 0.200 according to content);

- a tax for the national sports promotion fund on wine and beer (from D 005 to 0.015 according to content).

Elimination of special charge on rum and tafia

(at the rate of D 0.060 per hectolitre of pure alcohol).


Application of consumption tax on certain products and exemption from this tax for certain products falling within heading 87.12 (most of these products were solely liable to production tax)
TUNISIA (cont'd)

The cumulative rates of production tax and consumption tax are now as follows:

A. - importer/producers 59.50 per cent
- other importers 75 per cent

09.05: Vanilla
13.02 D-E: Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams:

D. Resins and gum resins
E. Balsams

B. - importer/producers 43.50 per cent
- other importers 54.50 per cent

09.06: Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers
09.07: Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)
09.08: Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms
09.10: Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices

14.05 B a: Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included:
B. Raw materials used primarily in dyeing or tanning:
  a. Henna.

C. - importer/producers 29 per cent
- other importers 36 per cent

ex 12.07: Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery:

A. Cubeb powder.

D. - importer/producers 59.50 per cent
- other importers 75 per cent

ex 87.02 A: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons (including dual-purpose motor vehicles) other than public-service type vehicles:
- with engine other than internal combustion type piston engine, excluding those of not more than 5 HP (no change)
- cross-country vehicles, 4-door.

\(^{1}\) Previously 43.50 per cent or 54.50 per cent, according to the importer's status
TUNISIA (cont'd)

E. - importer/producers 29 per cent
   - other importers 36 per cent

   ex 87.02: Cross-country vehicles, 2-door.

The following products are no longer subject to consumption tax (they remain liable to production tax at the normal rate of 17 per cent or 21 per cent according to the importer's status):

   ex 87.12: Parts and accessories of vehicles falling within heading Nos. 87.09 and 87.10.


   The rate of production tax has been fixed as follows on yoghurt:

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

A. - importer/producers 29 per cent
   - other importers 36 per cent

   ex 04.01: Yoghurt, unsweetened
   ex 04.02: Yoghurt, sweetened.

B. - importer/producers 43.50 per cent
   - other importers 54.50 per cent

   ex 21.07: Yoghurt prepared with fruit.

C. - importer/producers 29 per cent
   - other importers 36 per cent

   ex 21.07: Prepared yoghurt (excluding yoghurt containing fruit).

   The Order of 1 September 1981 has been revoked (see Survey No. 13, pp. 75 and 76).

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 March 1982
TUNISIA (cont'd)

New foreign trade procedures

Law No. 76-18 of 21 January 1976 (supplemented by Decree No. 77-608 of 27 July 1977) established in Tunisia an exchange and foreign trade code regulating relations between Tunisia and all other countries and territories.

By Foreign Trade and Exchange Notice No. 1 published in the Official Gazette on 18 and 21 December 1979, as amended by a notice published in the Official Gazette on 27 November 1981, regulations were established to govern imports and exports of goods and the relevant payments. These new regulations took effect on 4 January 1982. The main purpose of the changes is to unify import procedures, whatever the origin of goods; in addition, some changes have been made in the export régime.

The main provisions of the new regulations are as follows:

Transitional provisions

Products not liberalized for import into Tunisia are considered prohibited for import and may be imported only under an import licence.

Special procedures

- annual import permit;
- imports by approved export undertakings.

I. Liberalized Goods Imported under an Import Certificate

Products listed in Annex I of the regulations may be imported without prior permit, subject to presentation of the commercial contract and an import certificate.

The following are excluded from this procedure: all imports of used articles, of parts with a view to circumventing the legislation on investment, and likewise parts intended for assembly or imported at prices higher than those quoted by the manufacturers of those articles.

II. Import Card

The "import card" procedure is intended to facilitate, in case of urgent need, the import of goods required for certain sectors such as industry and agriculture. An import card is issued to approved undertakings by the Ministry of Trade. As a general rule, transactions must not exceed an amount of D 500 per importer each year.
TUNISIA (cont'd)

III. Prohibited Goods

Certain goods are prohibited for import into Tunisia (subject to exceptions) whatever their origin, in general in order to protect domestic industry.

IV. Goods under Quota Restriction

Notices to importers fix quotas for the import of certain products originating in and coming from various countries.

Imports of the products mentioned in paragraphs II and IV are subject to an import licence to be obtained from the Ministry of the National Economy and endorsed by the Central Bank of Tunisia.

V. Annual Import Permit

Manufacturers and more particularly those producing for export which are not officially approved under Law No. 72-34 of 27 April 1972, and likewise bodies with responsibility for supplying Tunisia with essential products or products intended for industry can submit to the Ministry of the National Economy, before 1 October of each year, their annual import programme for the coming calendar year.

All products, except those imported with an import certificate, can be covered by the annual permit, whatever the relevant import régime (under quota or prohibited).

VI. Imports by Approved Export Industries

Industrial export undertakings approved under Law No. 72-38 of 27 April 1972 establishing a special régime for industries producing for export can freely import goods needed for their production, under the conditions established by Notice No. 119 (Official Gazette of 9, 12 and 16 January 1973).

The relevant lists of products were established in a notice by the Minister for the National Economy, dated 27 November 1981, with the following annexes:

Annex I: Products liberalized for import
Annex II: Products under import quota
Annex III: Products that may be imported under import cards.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 1 March 1982
TUNISIA (cont'd)

Insurance on transport of goods

The 1981 Finance Law (Article 30) made it obligatory to insure in Tunisia the transport of goods by sea, air or land. The modalities of application of the Law were established by Decree No. 81596, dated 24 November 1981, and published in the Official Gazette on 1 December 1981.

Under this Decree transport insurance must be taken out with Tunisian companies authorized to cover that risk. The following are exempted from this obligation:

- occasional import operations of a non-commercial character,
- imports by parcel post or by ordinary mail packet,
- goods imported by recognized firms producing for export,
- imports of goods and merchandise belonging to non-residents,
- imports of goods whose value as stated in the commercial contract does not exceed D3,000 (or equivalent).

Individuals and juridical persons entitled to import goods will have to demonstrate that they have complied with this obligation by producing a document that shows the amount of the insurance premium. All letters of credit or other bank documents concerning imports must be drawn up on a basis that does not include transport insurance.

The provisions became effective as from 1 January 1982 and apply to import operations with respect to which the declaration initiating the operation, as required by the relevant regulations, is dated after the entry into force of the above Decree.

Waivers may be granted by decision of the Ministry of the Plan and Finance, because of the special nature of the risk or of exceptional circumstances.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982
TURKEY

Import duty reductions

Decree No. 8/3838, published in the Resmi Gazette No. 17553 of 23 December 1981, introduced import duty reductions for the following goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Import duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.01</td>
<td>Iron ores, only</td>
<td>5 free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.01</td>
<td>Pig iron</td>
<td>15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.03</td>
<td>Scraps and wastes of iron and steel</td>
<td>5 free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.05</td>
<td>Sponged iron and steel, only</td>
<td>5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.07</td>
<td>Blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars roughly shaped by forging</td>
<td>22 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>Blank sheet iron or steel in rolls</td>
<td>22 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.09</td>
<td>Universal plates of iron and steel</td>
<td>15 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Import scheme for 1982

The 1982 Turkish import régime was published in the Official Gazette, 5 January 1982.

The 1982 import target is US$10 billion, the breakdown of which is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmed imports</th>
<th>$m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberalized imports</td>
<td>8,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral agreement countries</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TURKEY (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Others</th>
<th>$m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATO infrastructure</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private foreign capital</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project credits</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports with waiver</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main changes in the new régime are:

Importers of thirteen items - placed under Liberalization List I - will have to deposit a certain amount of premium (fund) to the support and price stability fund, until the prices of these items start to come down in the domestic market, in order to prevent the importers of these items from making excessive gains. Items in question are: coffee beans, corn, soya-beans, tallow oil, margarine, raw oilcake, raw cocoa, pulses, cast iron, assorted types of plate glass, ferrosilicon, only arc electrodes and ferro-alloys.

Decree 17, on the protection of the value of the Turkish currency, has been amended to allow exporters to open a foreign currency account at the Central Bank (up to 5 per cent of their foreign currency earnings and not more than $40,000) for importing certain items in Liberalization List I.

Some items have been transferred from Liberalization List II to Liberalization List I.

Products, such as corn, rice, soya-beans, cottonseed pulp, sunflower-seed pulp and ferrosilicon can be imported free of duty.

Source: British Business, 5 February 1982
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Import prohibition for pharmaceutical products

Under Ministerial Decree No. 694 of 1981, the Minister for Health has prohibited the distribution and sale in pharmacies of certain pharmaceutical products.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 January 1982

Labelling of production and expiry dates on foodstuffs

The United Arab Emirates have prohibited imports of all foodstuffs not marked in English and/or Arabic with production and expiry dates, with effect from 1 March 1982.

Source: British Business, 26 February and 2 April 1982
Moniteur du Commerce international, 8 March and 2 April 1982

Health regulations concerning meat and poultry

All shipments of meat, poultry or their products, whether fresh or frozen, must be accompanied by a certificate of slaughter in accordance with Islamic rules, known as an "Al Hellal certificate". The certificate must be signed by a representative of Islamic religious authorities who has been officially recognized by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Federation of the United Arab Emirates and by the General Secretariat of Municipalities. As a rule, the certificate will be signed only after inspection of the slaughterhouse concerned and frequent verifications.

Pork and pork products may be imported into the Emirate of Abu Dhabi only by establishments possessing a special import licence. Packaging must clearly indicate that the product contains pork.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 30 November 1981

Sharjah

Import duty decreases

On 14 April 1982, the Emirate of Sharjah decided to decrease its customs tariff from 3 per cent to 1 per cent. Sharjah therefore joined the 1 per cent customs rule applied by Abu Dhabi, which is also being applied
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont'd)

by Dubai since 12 April 1982. It was hoped that the other emirates would also join this customs rule for the creation of a unified customs legislation in the United Arab Emirates.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 22 April 1982

UNITED STATES

Tariff schedules revision

The United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has completed a draft of certain chapters of the tariff schedules of the United States converted into nomenclative structure of the harmonized system, with proposed rates of duty. The chapters concerned are Nos. 25, 27, 44 to 55, 68 to 71 and 84 to 89.

Source: British Business, 19 March 1982

Export controls

(a) Controls on exports of petroleum transmission and refining equipment to the USSR

The United States Department of Commerce has issued an interim rule effective from 30 December 1981, imposing controls on exports to the USSR (including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) of commodities for transmission (including transportation) and refinement of petroleum or natural gas for energy usage, excluding petrochemical feedstocks, and the technical data related thereto. These controls also apply to Afghanistan. The Department of Commerce currently controls exports of specified oil and gas exploration and production equipment and technical data requiring a validated licence for export to the USSR, and this rule extends those controls. The commodities and technical data covered by this rule are also subject to the rule, effective 30 December 1981, which suspended the processing of all licensing for export to the USSR.

(b) Suspension of all licensing for exports to the USSR

The United States Department of Commerce has suspended the processing of applications for validated licences and other authorizations for export to the USSR. This action affects validated export licence applications,
special bulk licence applications (to the extent they would authorize exports to the USSR) and re-export requests that are currently pending, as well as any new applications or requests. These will all be returned without action. This rule came into effect on 30 December 1981.

(c) **Extension of export controls**

The United States Department of Commerce has issued an interim rule extending and modifying the foreign policy export controls contained in the Export Administration Regulations to 20 January 1983. The main changes are:

- Human rights controls - continued but with a much reduced list of commodities.

- Iraq has been removed from the list of countries covered by anti-terrorism controls. Sales of certain aircraft and other commodities to Iraq without prior approval by Congress are thus permitted.

- USSR controls have been expanded to cover a broader range of technical data and equipment for truck manufacture for both the Kama River and ZIL truck plants.

- South Africa and Namibia controls have been reduced to permit sales, without licences to police and military entities, of food and non-military clothing, chemicals and some general industrial equipment, home electronics, personal communications and low-grade computers. Licence applications for police, military and other government consignees will be considered on a case-by-case basis for foreign-origin equipment incorporating 20 per cent or less by value of United States origin components.

The rules came into effect on 1 March 1982


(d) **Change of export controls in respect of the People's Republic of China**

The United States has reviewed its relationship with the People's Republic of China in order to formulate a more mutually beneficial policy. The export licensing policy resulting from this review will permit approval of export licences for commodities at significantly higher technical levels than allowed previously.
UNITED STATES (cont'd)

In general, there will be a predisposition for approval for products with technical levels twice those previously approved to China.

To implement this policy, the export administration regulations have been amended.

Standards

(a) Architectural glazing materials

The United States Customs Service published details of its proposed partial revocation of standard concerning modulus of elasticity test, hardness test and indoor ageing test for plastic glazing materials in the Federal Register, 14 December 1981.

The Service also published details of its stay of enforcement of modulus of elasticity test, hardness test, and indoor ageing test for plastic glazing materials in the Federal Register, 14 December 1981.

This stay of enforcement will be in effect until the Commission takes final action on a proposed partial revocation to remove these tests from the standard.

(b) Safety standards for boats and associated equipment

The United States Customs Service published details of its proposed policy on safety standards for foreign-made boats and associated equipment in the Federal Register, 15 December 1981.

Source: British Business, 29 January and 5 February 1982

UPPER VOLTA

Import prohibition for furniture

Under Decree No. 81-353 CRMPN/PRES of 5 August 1981, the import of furniture and movables by government services, State public establishments of an industrial or commercial character, or semi-public companies is strictly prohibited. The import of these products by any other natural or legal person is subject to prior authorization by the Directorate-General for Trade.

This measure does not concern medical or surgical furniture.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 15 February 1982
URUGUAY

Import tariff changes

Presidential Decree of 31 December 1981 establishes that in order to rationalize the import duty system the following new total rates under the Tax and Import Duties Code would be in force as from 1 January 1982:

The rate of 90 per cent will be reduced to 75 per cent, 78 per cent will be reduced to 65 per cent, the rates of 65 per cent and 55 per cent will now both be 55 per cent, 50 per cent and 45 per cent will now both be 45 per cent, 35 per cent remains unchanged, 25 per cent and 20 per cent will now both be 25 per cent, 14 per cent will be raised to 15 per cent and 10 per cent is unchanged.

Source: British Business, 22 January 1982
Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 February 1982

VENEZUELA

Import tariff changes

Venezuelan Decree 1217, of 24 September 1981, has amended either the import duty or import restrictions within the following tariff headings:
02.01, 03.02, 04.05, 07.05, 20.02, 20.05, 21.04, 39.01, 48.19, 49.11, 56.02, 56.03, 56.05, 56.07, 74.05, 74.12, 82.14, 85.12, 85.19, 85.20, 87.09, 92.12, 98.15.

Additional sub-headings have also been introduced within the following tariff numbers: 07.01 and 07.06.

Source: British Business, 29 January 1982

Policy to favour national flag carriers

Venezuela decided that all goods imported free of duty and 50 per cent of all other imports and exports have to be transported on ships carrying the Venezuelan flag.

All importers and exporters are required to submit during the first quarter of each year detailed lists of their imports and exports, containing the weight and volume of shipments, freight costs, dates of
VENEZUELA (cont'd)

shipment or of unloading, name and nationality of freighter and copies of customs payments to the División de Control de la Reserva de Cargas, Ministerio de Transporte y Comunicaciones.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 15 January 1982

YUGOSLAVIA

Import tariff increases for private imports

The Yugoslav authorities have increased import tariffs for goods imported by private persons on average by 30 per cent. This measure entered into force on 27 February 1982.

Previously, on 5 December 1981, the Yugoslav authorities had drastically reduced the value of goods that could be imported free of duty by private persons.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 March 1982

Export licences for pharmaceutical and paper goods

The Yugoslav authorities imposed export licensing for certain inorganic chemical products, all pharmaceutical goods and bandaging materials, and certain paper products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 16 March 1982

The 1982 Plan: balance-of-payments projections, reductions of imports and increases of exports

In its balance-of-payments projection for 1982 Yugoslavia plans a further decrease in its balance-of-payments deficit to $0.5 billion, as compared to a deficit of $1.8 billion planned for 1981. By putting strict limitations on imports, particularly during the last months of 1981, it appears from preliminary information that the plan had been surpassed and the actual deficit had been around $1.5 billion in 1981.
YUGOSLAVIA (cont'd)

Import reductions are indirectly contained in the 1982 Plan which requests that import development during the year be dependent on the growth of exports with the aim of achieving a balance-of-payments deficit of $0.5 billion.

Exports of goods are estimated to amount to some $10.4 billion in 1981. The plan for 1982 requests exports worth $12.4 billion.

Imports of goods are estimated to amount to some $15.5 billion while the plan for 1982 imports stipulates $16 billion.

Trade deficit in 1981 is estimated at over $5.1 billion but will be reduced in 1982 to less than $3.7 billion.

Trade with the developed market economy countries, which is estimated in 1981 to have reached some $4.5 billion in deficits, will result in 1982 in a deficit of only some $3.7 billion. This would be achieved by an increase in exports of some $1 billion while imports from these countries would diminish by some $150 million.

The Yugoslav 1982 Plan provides for trade with CMEA countries to develop slowly (a 4 per cent increase for both imports and exports). Yugoslavia would like to realize its trade surplus to amount to some $235 million as against the 1981 trade surplus of some $160 million.

Substantial improvement of the 1982 trade balance is planned in respect of trade with developing countries. Yugoslav exports to developing countries should expand in 1982 by 43 per cent as opposed to an estimated 1981 increase of some 17 per cent. On the other hand, Yugoslav imports from developing countries should repeat a 1981 increase of 17 per cent. Thus the trade deficit with developing countries should be reduced from an estimated $750 million to some $440 million in 1982.

The Yugoslav 1982 trade strategy with market economy countries demands that nearly 57 per cent of imports is paid for by exports. During most of 1981 Yugoslav exports covered the cost of some 34 per cent of imports from these countries, but this had improved during the past months.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, other CMEA countries and Yugoslavia, 29 January 1982
ZAIRE

Import prohibitions

Circular No. 178 of 17 June 1981, prepared by the Bank of Zaire, contains a list of products whose import is prohibited. The list includes clothing accessories of celluloid or of cellulose nitrate, gunpowder, prepared explosives, fuses, detonating-cords, percussion primers and caps; igniters, detonators, "Fosfores de papel" matches, firearms and weapons of different kinds, with certain exceptions (for armed forces etc.), coin-operated machines, casino and parlour games, absinthe-based alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages of an alcoholic strength of more than 45° GL, colza oil, water hyacinth (eichhormia grassipes soims), eggs which have been sterilized or preserved by a process that may impair the egg membranes, matter offensive to public decency, rice containing foreign, harmful or dangerous matter or matter of no nutritional value, pyrethrum (plants, parts of living plants and seeds), toxic and poisonous substances: preparations based on thallium salts, preparations based on sodium fluoroacetate and chlorodimethyl-aminomethylpyrimidine (Castrix), electrical equipment for telephonic and wired telegraphic transmissions, including equipment for telecommunication by carrier current, coffee, including roasted and decaffeinated coffee, coffee dust and skins, coffee substitutes containing coffee, regardless of the proportions of the mixture, tea.

Added to the list are also the following products (prohibited prior to Circular No. 178). These measures are not applicable, however, to transactions under the SAD régime (without purchase of foreign currency).

Tariff heading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91.01.10</td>
<td>Watches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.02.42</td>
<td>Motor vehicles for personal use (+95 din HP or 105 SAE HP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.11.10</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.05.10</td>
<td>Handkerchiefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.07.10</td>
<td>Ties and cravats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.02.20</td>
<td>Household linen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.02.30</td>
<td>Furnishing articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.00.00</td>
<td>Headgear and parts thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.01.00</td>
<td>Carpets, knotted (made up or not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.02.10</td>
<td>Other carpets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.03.10</td>
<td>Tapestries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.03.20</td>
<td>Stockings and socks of silk or synthetic or regenerated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.03.40</td>
<td>Stockings and socks of cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.03.90</td>
<td>Stockings and socks of other materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.03.21</td>
<td>Shirts, of cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.03.29</td>
<td>Shirts, of other materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tariff heading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61.01.29:</td>
<td>Trousers and abacos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.04.42:</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous and discontinuous), dyed for industrial or commercial purposes, of a weight of at least 150 gr. per square metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.04.46:</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of man-made fibres of a weight of at least 150 gr. per square metre and containing fibres of polyester and wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.04.47, 56.07.47:</td>
<td>Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous and discontinuous), dyed, of a weight of at least 150 gr. per square metre and containing fibres of polyester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.01:</td>
<td>Chairs and other seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narcotic drugs (except for medical use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 11 January 1982

### New tariff book

A new tariff book for the year 1981-1982 incorporating changes covering a wide range of items has been issued by the International Customs Tariff Bureau.

Source: British Business, 5 March 1982

### Coffee export stamps

In October 1981 a stamp commission, created by the Department of Agriculture, instituted a new system for distribution of ICO coffee export stamps for 1981/1982 (October-September). Stamps will be allocated on a first-come first-served basis. The existence of coffee stocks registered by dealers will be verified - previously, dealers would register non-existent stocks, then hold or sell the stamps. In order to keep coffee exports moving and to prevent speculation in stamps, stamps will have to be used within a specified period of time to avoid forfeiture. To provide an incentive to upgrade the quality of Zaire's coffee export, stamps will be issued first to dealers holding top-quality coffee.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service Report, United States Department of Agriculture, 27 January 1982
ZAMBIA

1982 budget

The following measures are contained in the 1982 budget:

- excise duty was increased on beer, cigarettes and tobacco, spirits, soft drinks and sugar
- customs duty was increased on petrol, liquified gas, diesel and kerosene
- customs duty on certain items is to be based on value rather than weight or quantity
- levy on import licences was increased from 2 per cent to 5 per cent
- customs duty was introduced for bicycles, and suspended for boats, ships and launches for fishing in inland waterways
- incentives for exporters: establishment of export guarantee agency; credit of up to 50 per cent of net foreign exchange is granted to exporters; preferential tax rates are granted on income from exports.


Insurance of imported goods

From the beginning of 1982 the Bank of Zambia no longer grants foreign exchange for the payment of insurance on imports. All imports must henceforth be insured by the Zambia State Insurance Corporation. As a consequence, export contracts on Zambia may no longer be drawn up on a c.i.f. basis.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 19 April 1982

ZIMBABWE

Sales tax raised on luxury goods

The normal rate of sales tax is 12 per cent on the majority of products. This rate has been raised to 15 per cent on articles considered to be luxury goods such as furniture, motor vehicles, watches, etc. The
ZIMBABWE (cont'd)

tax is calculated on the f.o.b. value of imported products plus the customs duties. The principal goods in this list are:

- All motor vehicles, including tractors.

- Accounting machines, calculating machines and the like, automatic data-processing machines, with the exception of cash registers.

- Safes, strong-boxes and cash-boxes.

- Air-conditioning appliances for household use or of the type used in offices and public places.

- Furniture for dwellings, hotels and offices, with the exception of medical and surgical furniture.

- Electric lamps and lighting equipment for household use or of the type used in hotels and offices, with the exception of pocket lamps, bulbs and tubes.

- Freezers and refrigerators for household use.

- Ovens and cooking-stoves, including hot-plates, grills and similar household appliances.

- Certain electrical appliances of the household type or for use in offices.

- Certain office machines, appliances and furniture.

- Radios, television sets, tape-recorders and other electrical apparatus for recording and reproducing sound.

- Clocks for household use or of the type used in offices.

- Watches.

- Photographic equipment and accessories.

Source: Moniteur du Commerce international, 18 January, 29 March and 19 April 1982
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

BILATERAL

AFGHANISTAN - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol

Afghanistan signed a trade protocol with the Soviet Union on 1 February 1982. It covers the imports of petroleum products, consumer goods and vehicles, and the exports of natural gas, barytes, carpets, cotton, wool and dried and fresh fruit.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 12 February 1982

ANGOLA - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade agreement

A trade agreement has been signed between the German Democratic Republic and Angola under which the former is to supply machinery for the metal working industry in exchange for agricultural goods, notably coffee, from Angola.

Source: West Africa, 15 February 1982,
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

ANGOLA - SOVIET UNION

Long-term trade agreement 1981-85 and until 1990

Angola and the Soviet Union have signed a long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 and until 1990 and an agreement on technical co-operation for the same time period. The trade agreement provides for a constant expansion of bilateral trade and an amelioration and intensification of the system of servicing Soviet machines and installations in Angola.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 22 January 1982
ANGOLA - SOVIET UNION (cont'd)

**Economic agreement**

In January 1982 Angola and the Soviet Union signed a $2,000 million economic agreement for the construction and delivery of infrastructure and industrial projects and for the training of Angolans in the Soviet Union.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 February 1982
West Africa, 15 February 1982

ALGERIA - YUGOSLAVIA

**Trade agreement**

A $120 million 1982-84 trade agreement between Algeria and Yugoslavia provides for imports of ferrous and non-ferrous Yugoslav metal products into Algeria and exports of iron and zinc ore, crude iron and other products from Algeria to Yugoslavia.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

ARGENTINA - KENYA

**Trade and economic co-operation agreement**

Argentina and Kenya recently signed a trade and economic co-operation agreement.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, April 1982

ARGENTINA - SOVIET UNION

**Trade agreements and trade in cereals**

Argentina and the Soviet Union have signed an economic and trade agreement according to which Argentina would buy from the Soviet Union $500 million worth of machines and equipment under favourable financial conditions during the period 1982-85.

Argentina agreed to sell to the Soviet Union at least 1.5 million tons of grain more than the annually agreed upon volume of 4.5 million tons. It is estimated that the total shipments could reach 11 million tons or more.
ARGENTINA — SOVIET UNION (cont’d)

So far the Soviet Union has already bought 7 million tons of grain during 1982, consisting of 2.5 million tons of maize, 1.5 million tons of sorghum, 2.5 million tons of wheat and 0.5 million tons of soyabeans. In 1981 Argentina shipped 15.7 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will also export enriched uranium to Argentina and the signing of an agreement to sell enriched uranium was planned for April 1982.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 15 April 1982

AUSTRIA — CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Five-year trade agreement

Austria and Czechoslovakia signed in December 1981 a five-year trade agreement which replaces the trade agreement of November 1972.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 12 January 1982

AUSTRIA — UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Trade protocol

Austria and the United Arab Emirates signed a trade protocol on 4 February 1982. The two countries are to exchange technical information and increase trade, especially in food and agricultural commodities. The protocol provides for government officials to meet twice a year in a joint agriculture committee. In addition, Austria is to provide technical training.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 12 February 1982

BRAZIL — HUNGARY

Trade agreement

Brazil and Hungary signed a trade agreement under which the trade turnover between the two countries will amount to $580 million in the coming three years. Hungary intends to export to Brazil agricultural equipment,
BRAZIL - HUNGARY (cont'd)

telecommunication equipment and apparatus for nuclear research. Imports from Brazil will include electronic equipment and consumer goods.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 5 April 1982
Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

BULGARIA - MALTA

Trade and co-operation agreement

A co-operation agreement was signed on 18 March 1982 in Sofia between Bulgaria and Malta. It provides for co-operation in trade, industry, electronics, electrical and mechanical engineering and in light and food industries. Joint companies are to be established in Malta to make electric motors and agricultural machinery and joint ventures in third markets were discussed.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

BULGARIA - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1982

Bulgaria and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol for 1982 which is based on the 1981-85 trade agreement between the two countries. Under the protocol, the volume of bilateral trade is to rise to rub. 9,000 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 March 1982

BULGARIA - SWEDEN

Trade and co-operation agreement

A five-year general agreement on industrial, trade and technical co-operation has been concluded by a group of Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations with ASEA of Sweden. It provides for co-operation in metallurgy, electronics, automation of production, joint production and joint appearances on third markets.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982
**BULGARIA - ZIMBABWE**

**Economic co-operation (trade) agreement 1981-85**

An agreement has been signed on the development of economic co-operation (trade) between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe for 1981-1985. An agreement has also been signed between the two countries on co-operation in the field of air transport.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

**CANADA - SOVIET UNION**

**Five-year extension of trade agreement; most-favoured-nation treatment**

Canada and the Soviet Union signed a protocol for the extension of the Canadian-Soviet trade agreement by an additional five years. Both countries agreed to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 26 January 1982

**CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Trade agreement for 1982**

The new China-Czechoslovakia 1982 Trade Agreement provides for a 44 per cent increase in mutual trade. Czechoslovak exports will mainly consist of trucks, textile machinery, chemicals and various machinery and equipment. China will deliver rice, cacao, vegetable oils and consumer goods.

Source: East-West Fortnightly Bulletin of Business Developments with the USSR, Other CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia, 12 March 1982

**CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - EGYPT**

**Trade protocol**

China has signed a trade protocol with Egypt providing for the import of linen, furniture and dyes. Chinese exports to Egypt include textiles, machinery, chemicals and military aircraft.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 9 April 1982
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade and payments agreement for 1982

China and the German Democratic Republic have signed a trade and payments agreement for 1982. The agreement provides for an increase in bilateral trade. The German Democratic Republic will export to China textile machines, trucks and medical and scientific equipment and it will import from China certain ores, etheric oils, cotton textiles, rice, spices and foodstuffs.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 24 February 1982

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - POLAND

Trade and payments agreement for 1982

Under the trade and payments agreement signed by China and Poland, bilateral trade is to be increased in 1982 by 25 per cent as compared to last year to reach Sw F 255 million. Both countries agreed to conduct their bilateral trade in terms of Swiss francs.

Poland intends to export to China textile machines, ship motors, equipment and machinery for mining, building machines, sulphur and chemicals. China will export to Poland tea, rice and other agricultural goods, raw silk, cotton, textiles, automobile tyres, leather goods, rugs and other goods.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 4 February 1982

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF - SOVIET UNION

Trade and payments agreement

On 16 April 1982 China and the Soviet Union signed a trade and payments agreement for the current year which provides for a 50 per cent increase in bilateral trade to US$300 million, as compared to 1981. In 1981 trade between the two countries had declined by 40 per cent as compared to the preceding year.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 19 April 1982
CUBA - ETHIOPIA

Trade agreement

Cuba and Ethiopia have signed a trade agreement which lays the groundwork for the development and intensification of trade and economic contacts between both countries.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

CUBA - MADAGASCAR

Economic co-operation (trade) protocol

Representatives of the Government of Madagascar and members of a delegation from the Cuban State Committee for Economic Co-operation have been assessing in Madagascar, the progress of the resolutions of the first session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Co-operation (trade), which took place in Havana in September 1980.

Cuba and Madagascar have signed a protocol to the co-operation (trade) agreement between Cuba and Madagascar which was concluded in 1978. In accordance with the protocol, Cuban specialists in the cultivation of sugar-cane and tobacco, engineer-builders and university lecturers will be sent to Madagascar.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

CUBA - POLAND

Trade protocol for 1982

In early February 1982 Cuba and Poland signed a trade protocol which, for 1982, provides for an increase of bilateral trade by 14 per cent to rub. 80 million. Cuban exports to Poland will consist mainly of foodstuffs and agricultural products. The Polish exports to Cuba will consist mainly of machinery and equipment, airplanes for use in agriculture and trucks.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 February 1982
EGYPT - ETHIOPIA

Egypt and Ethiopia have signed a $25m trade agreement under which Egypt will import foodstuffs from Ethiopia and export industrial goods and processed food products to Ethiopia.

    Middle East Economic Digest, 12 February 1982

EGYPT - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade agreement

A trade agreement has been signed between the German Democratic Republic and Egypt under which the German Democratic Republic will export textile machinery, typewriters and electronic equipment to Egypt in exchange for textiles and textile products.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 19-25 March 1982

EGYPT - NIGERIA

Egypt and Nigeria have signed a bilateral trade agreement with the aim of improving economic, scientific and technical co-operation.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, March 1982

FINLAND - SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement for 1982

The Finnish-Soviet trade agreement for 1982 was signed on 1 December 1981. During the session of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Commission it was agreed to further expand trade between the two countries. The Soviet Union has become Finland's most important trading partner, covering 24 per cent of Finland's imports and exports. This percentage could reach 30 per cent in 1982. The Soviet Union's main exports to Finland are petroleum, natural gas, uranium, coal, electricity and timber. Finland's exports to the Soviet Union include industrial equipment, food processing plants, ships and harbour equipment. Agreement was also reached for increasing co-operation in third-country projects, such as exports of electric power stations for whose construction they plan to co-operate in Iceland, Argentina and Greece. The equipment for such projects will be provided by Finland.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 January 1982
FRANCE - GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Decision on substantial increase of trade in 1982

France and the German Democratic Republic have decided to quintuple trade during 1982 and to reinforce co-operation in economic and technical spheres. Bilateral trade would be permitted to increase from F 1,000 million to F 5,000 million.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - PHILIPPINES

Trade agreement

A trade agreement was signed by the German Democratic Republic and the Philippines which will promote trade and economic contacts between the two countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

Under the agreement the German Democratic Republic will buy in 1982 from the Philippines $27 million worth of coffee, coconut oil and copra, sawn timber, seafoods and tropical fruits and textiles.

Deliveries from the German Democratic Republic to the Philippines, also valued at $27 million, include chemicals and chemical fertilizers, and machinery and equipment such as looms, printing machines, agricultural machinery and generators, medical and scientific equipment.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - POLAND

Trade protocol for 1982

The German Democratic Republic and Poland signed a trade protocol for 1982 for bilateral trade amounting to Trbl. (Transfer rubel) 1,500 million. Poland's exports to the German Democratic Republic will amount to Trbl. 650 million and the German Democratic Republic's exports to Poland Trbl. 850 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 March 1982
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol for 1982

On 28 January 1982 the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol under which bilateral trade between the two countries will reach this year TRbl. 11.5 billion. Sixty-five per cent of the exports of the German Democratic Republic to the Soviet Union will consist of manufactured products of the metal industry while two thirds of the Soviet deliveries will consist of raw materials, semi-finished goods and fuels.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 1 February 1982

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - UNITED KINGDOM

Agreement on joint trade programme for 1982

In November 1981 the United Kingdom-German Democratic Republic Joint Commission, while meeting in Berlin, agreed that there were possibilities for the expansion of trade, particularly in the fields of energy, process plant, chemicals, machine tools, automotive engineering, electronics, electrical engineering and agriculture. The importance of developing third-country co-operation projects was emphasized by the Commission. Counter-trade was discussed and a joint programme for 1982, covering ways of increasing trade between the United Kingdom and the German Democratic Republic was agreed. The Joint Commission also covers co-operation in the field of science and technology and a programme of seminars was agreed on for 1982, including such fields as energy, hydraulics and agriculture.


GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - ZIMBABWE

Trade agreement; most-favoured-nation treatment

On 1 January 1982 a trade agreement entered into force between the German Democratic Republic and Zimbabwe, which was published in the Zimbabwe Government Gazette on 25 December 1981. Among others the trade agreement foresees the mutual granting of most-favoured-nation treatment and that trade shall be conducted in terms of convertible currencies. A commission was established to supervise the agreement and to further the bilateral trade between the two countries. The German Democratic Republic intends to export to Zimbabwe machinery and equipment for the food processing industry, the textile industry, printing and publishing machines, railroad equipment, building machines, electrical equipment, refrigeration equipment, medical and hospital equipment and laboratories and other products. Zimbabwe will export agricultural products, textiles, leather and leather goods, ferrochrome, copper and other mining products.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 1 February 1982
GUYANA - ROMANIA

Trade protocol for 1982-85

Guyana and Romania have signed a trade protocol for 1982-85.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

IRAN - TURKEY

Trade and economic agreement

On 14 January 1982 a trade and economic agreement was signed between Iran and Turkey which will double bilateral trade from the 1981 figure of $198 million. The agreement provides for Turkey to export 45,000 tractors, as well as food and industrial goods to Iran in return for Iranian crude and fuel oil.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 22 January and 12 February 1982

IRAQ - NEW ZEALAND

Trade agreement

Iraq and New Zealand signed a trade, economic and technical co-operation agreement on 31 March 1982. The agreement calls for an increase in the volume of trade and for participation in trade fairs. The most important items in New Zealand's exports were meat and dairy products.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 16 April 1982

MADAGASCAR - SOVIET UNION

Agreements on trade and economic co-operation

Madagascar and the Soviet Union have signed several agreements on trade and economic co-operation designed to assist Madagascar in its current economic difficulties. Bilateral trade has grown steadily from rub. 2.6 million in 1978 to rub. 9.1 million in 1980.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 April 1982
MOZAMBIQUE - SOVIET UNION

Protocol for economic and technical co-operation

Mozambique and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol for economic (trade) and technical co-operation.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 27 April 1982

NIGERIA - HUNGARY

Trade agreement

Nigeria and Hungary signed a trade agreement aimed at strengthening the existing relationship between them. The agreement, which is for five years, covers a wide range of goods for export and import on the basis of trade reciprocity. Similar agreements have been signed with Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, April 1982

PAKISTAN - TUNISIA

Trade agreement

A commercial, technical and economic agreement between Pakistan and Tunisia was signed on 9 February 1982.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 19 February 1982

POLAND - SOVIET UNION

Trade protocol

A trade protocol signed in Moscow on 6 January 1982 between Poland and the Soviet Union, foresees Soviet exports to Poland of natural gas, petroleum, iron, timber, cotton and other goods amounting to rub. 4,800 million. Poland will export to the Soviet Union machine tools, building machines, equipment and machines for the chemical industry amounting to rub. 3,600 million. The Soviet Union granted Poland at the same time credits worth rub. 2,700 million to finance its trade deficit.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 8 January 1982
POLAND - VIET NAM

Trade agreement 1981-85

Poland and Viet Nam had signed a trade agreement 1981-85 which provides for an 80 per cent increase of bilateral trade to Trbl. 200 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 26 April 1982

ROMANIA - SOMALIA

Trade agreement

A trade agreement has been signed between Romania and Somalia covering also co-operation in mineral resources, agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

Source: Middle East Economic Digest, 9-15 April 1982

ROMANIA - UNITED KINGDOM

Trade expansion protocol

The ninth session of the mixed Romanian-United Kingdom governmental commission on economic, industrial and technological co-operation has taken place in Bucharest. A protocol on the results of the session envisages the further increase in reciprocal trade and measures to deepen co-operation, including on the markets of third countries, primarily in machine-building, electronics, power engineering, the aircraft industry, the coal and oil industries, chemistry, scientific research and other spheres.

Source: Moscow Narodny Bank, Press Bulletin, 21 April 1982

SOUTH AFRICA - ZIMBABWE

New trade agreement

South Africa has agreed to negotiate a new trade agreement with Zimbabwe to replace the preferential arrangement which was terminated in March 1982. The agreement has been a major factor in nurturing Zimbabwean industries which rely on the South African market.

Standard Chartered Review, April 1982
TURKEY - SOVIET UNION

Trade agreement

On 19 January 1982 Turkey and the Soviet Union signed a trade agreement which provides for a 30 per cent expansion of the volume of trade for 1982. The volume of trade between the two countries should reach $600 million as compared to $450 million last year. Turkey will export to the Soviet Union fresh vegetables, meat, textiles and leather goods, while the Soviet Union will export to Turkey petroleum, electricity, chemical fertilizers and timber.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 January 1982

SOVIET UNION - VIET NAM

Trade and payments protocol for 1982

The Soviet Union and Viet Nam have signed a trade and payments protocol for 1982 which provides for an increase of bilateral trade. The protocol is based on the long-term 1981-1985 trade agreement signed between the two countries. The Soviet Union will export to Viet Nam mainly industrial goods, and it will import from Viet Nam natural rubber, fresh vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea and consumer goods. Trade between the two countries amounted in 1980 to rub. 612 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 2 March 1982
ARAB LEAGUE

Preferential agreements: Tunisia

With reference to recommendations made by the Arab League concerning the economic co-operation among Arab States Tunisia has published its preferential agreements with the following Arab States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date of agreement</th>
<th>Preferential system</th>
<th>Rules of origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>9 January 1981</td>
<td>Zero-duty lists A and B</td>
<td>50% or 30% of production value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>16 January 1965</td>
<td>Duty reductions of 66%, 50%, 25% according to list</td>
<td>40% of production value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>24 October 1975</td>
<td>Zero duty for all products of origin</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1 July 1978</td>
<td>m.f.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>3 September 1979</td>
<td>Zero-duty lists A and B</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>14 September 1973</td>
<td>Zero-duty lists A and B</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>28 April 1972</td>
<td>m.f.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>14 September 1981</td>
<td>Zero-duty lists A and B</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>26 December 1980</td>
<td>Zero duty for all products of origin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>26 October 1975</td>
<td>Zero duty for all products of origin</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>8 January 1964</td>
<td>m.f.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>22 May 1977</td>
<td>Zero duty for all products of origin</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>8 June 1981</td>
<td>Zero-duty lists A and B</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 23 April 1982
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

Extension of preferential system

On 16/17 January 1982 the conference of Ministers of Economics of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) decided to include a further 1,948 tariff items in the preferential arrangement on trade among the five countries.

The total number of items included in the Preferential Trading Arrangement (PTA) has thus risen to 8,529. Furthermore, it was decided that all products, whose imports in 1978 had amounted to not more than $1 million, be included in the PTA. Until now the limit was $0.5 million.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 21 January 1982

CENTRAL AFRICAN ECONOMIC UNION

The heads of State of the member States of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes States (CEPGL, Communauté économique des Pays des Grands Lacs) reached agreement in principle for the creation of the Central African Economic Union. This Economic Union is to be created in co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization for African Unity (OAU).

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 18 February 1982

GULF CO-OPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

Collective negotiations with industrialized countries

On 1 February 1982 the countries, members of the Gulf Co-operation Council, (the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman) agreed that the six nations should negotiate collectively with industrialized countries. They also agreed to form a permanent ministerial committee to co-ordinate oil policies and to set up a standing committee of national petroleum companies to co-ordinate pricing, study the market and exchange data. Finally, the Ministers called for adoption of a unified strategy at meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). Among the six nations which established the Gulf Co-operation Council, only Bahrain and Oman are not OPEC members.

Source: Nachrichten für Aussenhandel, 3 February 1982
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION

Incorporation into framework of LAFTA tariff concessions

The second "evaluation and convergence" conference of the Latin American Integration Association was held in Bogotá from 1 to 16 December 1981. A deadline of 30 April 1983 was set for non-Andean Group member countries for the incorporation into the LAIA framework of LAFTA tariff concessions negotiated in 1962-80; the Andean countries have completed renegotiations. Revisions to fifteen partial agreements were approved, including fourteen for Andean Group member countries.

Source: Bank of London & South America Review, February 1982

LOMÉ CONVENTION

Belize becomes member State

On 5 March 1982 Belize became the sixty-second member State of the Second ACP-EEC Convention in accordance with Article 185 of that Convention.

Source: European Community, Information letter of the Geneva office, 30 April 1982

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA

Treaty signed

In December 1981 in Lusaka, Zambia, a treaty to establish a Preferential Trade Area was signed between nine out of the eighteen Eastern and Southern African States. The nine countries that signed the treaty are Comoro Islands, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia and Uganda.

Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi are studying the treaty, which includes specific proposals for the reduction and elimination of trade barriers, the creation of a clearing and payments mechanism, rules on transit trade, origin of goods, and other trade matters. It also contains broader provision to increase co-operation in agriculture, industry, transport and communications.

Lusaka was chosen as the headquarters of the Preferential Trade Area Secretariat.

Source: Standard Chartered Review, January 1982